



# Shan Shui Conservation Center

ECO-EQUITY for China and the Planet



The wise find pleasure in water  
The virtuous find wisdom in mountains



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## 山 Mountain 水 Water

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The expression “Shan Shui,” which means “Mountain and Water,” is used widely in traditional Chinese literature and paintings to refer to a well-balanced and harmonious landscape. Today, Shan Shui evokes a natural ecosystem in harmony, a spring and guarantee of human survival and spiritual, cultural and emotional growth - past, present and future.

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Shan Shui Conservation Center is a Chinese NGO based at Peking University in Beijing, where it was founded in 2007 with support from Conservation International.



As one of the top biodiversity countries, China is home to an amazing variety of unique plants, animals and ecosystems. Rivers originated from China supplies water to 40% of the global population in their downstream. However, the 30 years of success of economic growth and poverty alleviation also exerted a heavy toll on the environment. 90% of China’s urban water source is polluted. Dirty air and water is causing 1 million of premature death each year. 3,500 square kilometer rangeland lost to desert each year. Yangtze River dolphins, south China tigers, are only the tip of an iceberg of the heartbreaking biodiversity loss China is suffering. China is already one of the world’s largest emitters of green house gases, and is on its way to become the world’s largest economy in the next two decades, exerting a growing influence over resource use around the world.

Shan Shui was set up in the wake of China’s environment crisis and its citizen’s growing awareness for a balanced development. China has already developed a system of environment policies. The challenges lie in the implementation, and conflicts with other development-driven policies. As a group of internationally-trained Chinese professionals on conservation and development, we believe the answer has to come from bridging the local rural communities and urban consumers, from breaking the wall between western science and traditional Chinese culture and wisdom, from connecting China’s environment practices to the lessons learned in other countries. We also believe that no matter how small we start from, and how little we know, the answer has to come from doing, and from acting now.

“Shan Shui is more than an organization - It’s a vision. We are out for a future of eco-equitable development for China, uniting both Chinese traditional wisdom and a global outlook. We support on-the-ground, original and smart conservation actions in China’s most precious and fragile ecosystems. We unite science, people, rights and incentives in our search for innovative solutions to tough environmental challenges. We adopt an open approach, working with a broad range of partners from local communities, to corporations and national government. We believe that efforts to achieve eco-equity for China will be a gift to everyone on our planet, and a legacy from our generation to future ones.”

**Lu Zhi**

Founder and Director, Shan Shui Conservation Center  
Professor of Biology, Peking University

# BACKGROUND

**T**he planet which mankind relies on for its existence is imperiled. We have been living beyond our means, and a culture of mass consumption and ceaseless economic growth can be maintained now only with increasing difficulty. Mankind has been passionately engaged in the process of constructing modern life, but a sense of gratitude has not grown in proportion to our accumulating wealth. This asymmetry is cause for deep anxiety. Mankind, relying on the conveniences of industrial civilization and constant improvements in technology, has allowed a fundamental truth to fade from view: without the planet, there is no existence.

Our ideal is to re-establish ecological equity – balance between man and nature, the traditional and modern, the local and the world abroad, in the context of today's development. Through recognizing the full value of natural ecosystems, searching for the essence of traditional cultures, adjusting the relationship of man to nature, and making directed use of modern technology, the modern economy, the market mechanism, and wise governance, we believe China's development can be eco-equitable. We must empower local communities to conserve nature with pride, confidence and livelihood incentives, so that they become the masters and beneficiaries of conservation. We must inform the mainstream society of ecosystem's value and services, so as to enable a proactive response to the climate, environment, and development crises.

China is one of the world's top 15 countries in biological diversity, ranking third in plant species numbers and harboring roughly ten percent of the world's animal species. China's natural resources also provide for the needs of a large part of humanity. Asia's seven largest rivers originate in the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, supplying water for drinking, irrigation, and fisheries to more than 2.5 billion people - 40% of the global population. China is already one of the world's largest emitters of green house gases, and is expected to become the world's largest economy within fifteen years.

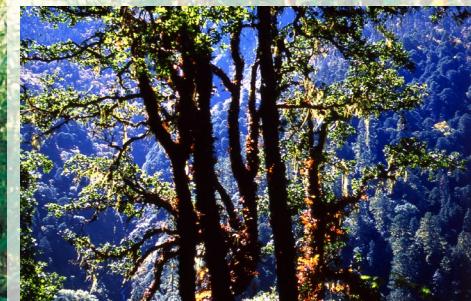
However, China is paying heavily for the price of such GDP-driven development, exhaustion of resources, costs to human lives, permanent loss of biodiversity, agricultural diversity and genetic diversity, growing social unrest due to environment conflicts, and rising international pressure on overseas excavation. Environment has become a major concern for China's leadership and society, resulting into many government policies, investment, and campaigns. However, China's condensed development has left huge gaps in basic knowledge, trained professionals, and institutional structures to balance off economic demands with environmental sustainability and stewardship.

Today, more than half of the 1.4 billion people living in China now reside in cities. While celebrating the 60th anniversary of People's Republic of China and 30 years of 'reform and opening', China also acknowledges that the next 30 years will bring many uncertainties. The uncertainties stem from the shifts caused by a quickly urbanizing mode of life; they stem from contrasts between the prosperous but environmentally degraded south and east, and the poor yet ecologically diverse north and west; a disconnect between the newly developed areas of China and the more traditional ethnic regions; and the need to manage both internal development and expanding global influence. Projected climate scenarios and heated international climate negotiations make the environmental issues all the more acute.



# MISSION

We aim to become the most influential nexus for experimenting and innovating conservation practice, as well as a platform for motivating eco-equitable development in China.





# STRATEGIES

## Supporting Local Actions

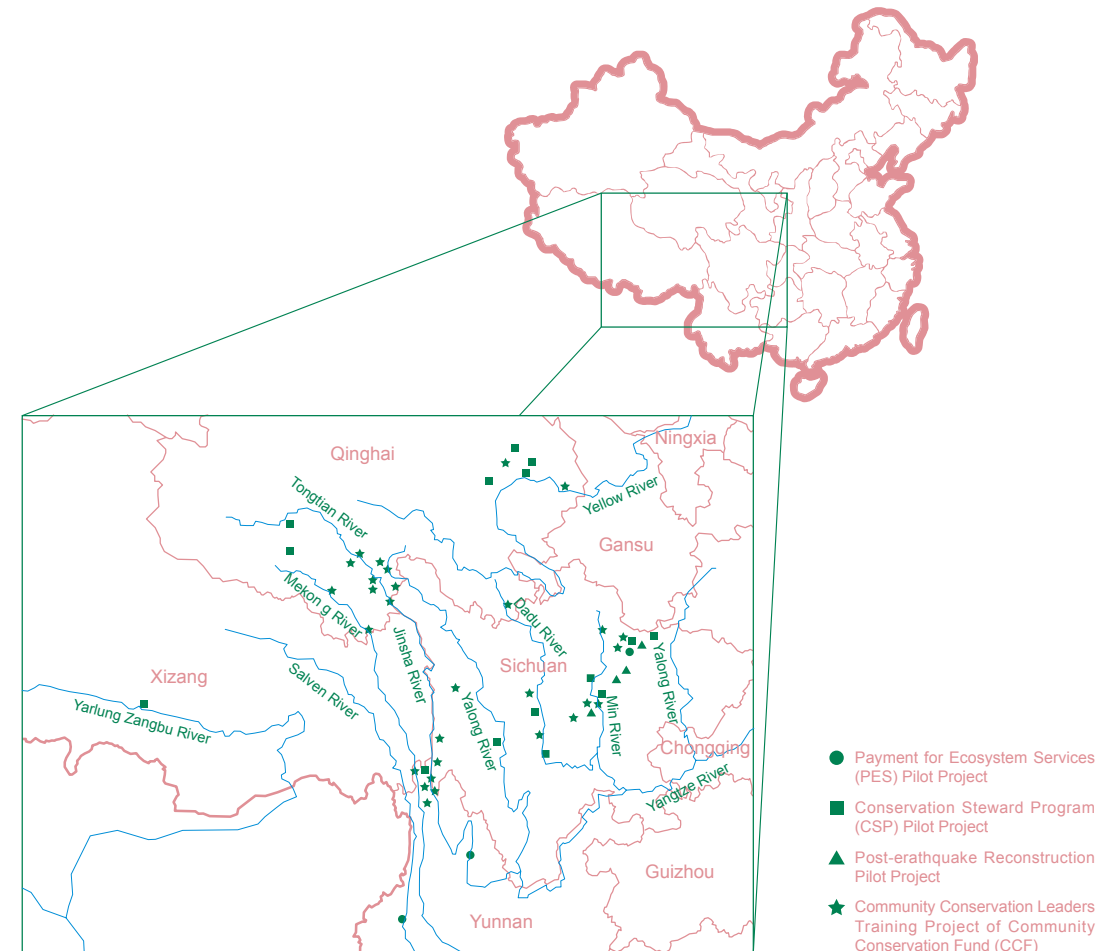
In China's most ecologically important areas, we coordinate original and smart conservation actions that unite the forces of local leadership, traditional knowledge and culture, and science and market-based incentives for ecosystem services. We also support nature-friendly regional planning and policy implementation. Shan Shui's primary focus is nurturing leadership within government, rural communities, scientific circles and urban volunteers in order to work together to innovate solutions to diverse conservation issues in China, within the context of global climate change.

## Motivating Societal Change

Using the knowledge and practices acquired from local actions, and through a network of concerned citizens with high societal influence in China, we promote awareness, policy and social change in China, on the idea and practice of development with eco-equity.

## LOCAL PARTNERS

Our local practitioners come from some 25 government-designated Nature Reserves and more than 120 rural villages, many of which protected as community conserved areas, in Sichuan, Yunnan, Qinghai and Tibet. We seek for support from provincial authorities, scientists and urban volunteers to support the actions of the nature reserves and communities.



## GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

We select important ecological areas, of species importance, and/or of ecosystem services value in China. The geographical focus of our current local actions is in the western provinces of China. We have established a network of conservation practitioners in the Giant Panda habitat in the southwestern mountain provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu; around the Qinghai Lake region, where the world's most endangered hoofed animal – the Przewalski's gazelle inhabits; in the mountainous source of the Yellow, Yangtze, and Mekong Rivers in Qinghai and Tibet, where we use the snow leopard to promote our work.



## SUPPORTING LOCAL ACTIONS

### Combining Science and Traditional Knowledge

The success of conservation needs well-defined goals. Our methodology unites best-available science and local expertise. In designing conservation actions, we explore traditional know-how, conservation science, economics, sociology, and other disciplines. Working together with scientists and community scholars alike, Shan Shui's has established long-term programs in Western China that are tailored to the particular relationship between village communities and the local flora and fauna, such as the giant panda, Przewalski's gazelle, the snow leopard, and several other endangered animal and plant species. Climate change monitoring and adaptation measures area are also considered. Many ecosystem monitoring activities are conducted by the locals, which also became a bonding experience within the communities, exposing them to better understand their own homeland.

Even though conservation is an imported concept based on western science, it is not foreign to many of our supported communities, as there are plenty of local traditions that make conservation easily acceptable culturally. As most of the local populations are ethnic minorities, especially Tibetans, the incorporation of science-based conservation tools with indigenous knowledge can be extremely valuable to creating local solutions, a true inspiration for the conservation community.

### Recruiting Local Leadership

Only when local community members embrace conservation can it really have vitality. In the areas where we work, there are already people with insights and courage. Shan Shui's goal is to foster leaders and community groups that have leadership quality and an entrepreneurial spirit. Through administering a community conservation fund, Shan Shui has to date provided support to more than 100 community green leaders, providing them starting capital, training, and network support from other leaders. The communities are encouraged to use films to record the lives and activities of these local actions, as a way to promote pride and culture integrity of the villages. With support from National Geographic, etc., the self-made community video stories touched hearts of millions around the globe.



### Obtaining Government's Resources to Align Conservation with Livelihoods Needs

Local conservation actions need blessing from the government, not just for political reasons, but also to benefit from public funding. We experiment solutions using the Conservation Incentive Agreements, an innovative tool that allow local communities (local resource users and the actual conservationists) and the government (the resource owner and de jure protectors) to be of value to each other.

Under the agreement, the community agrees to provide conservation services defined according to government needs, and in turn receive support on livelihoods, culture and education. With Shan Shui's help, the terms of this agreement is negotiated on an equal basis, and to the details and best interest of environment and community. Initiated and supported by Conservation International, the agreement has been introduced in 16 locations, allowing the government to align its own social welfare and development resources to support the fund-lacking conservation work. The agreements delegate resource management rights to the local communities, a cost-effective way to get conservation done, and at the same time provide for local wellbeing – a win-win scenario. "Employing" local communities as environment stewards, rather than targets of poverty reduction, is a key concept Shan Shui promotes in the design for larger conservation areas, regional planning and national development policies.

### Paying Conservation with Carbon Market and Freshwater Ecological Services

One bottleneck for conservation actions is the lack of sustainable economic goals and support. Ecological services provided by conservation work should receive market-based payments from those who benefit. The logic, the calculations, the policies, the researches all point to this direction, and Shan Shui looks at how. With support from Conservation International, the World Bank and others, Shan Shui explored forest carbon and freshwater services market. To date, the forest carbon sequestration program has already restored several thousand hectares of degraded forest in Sichuan and Yunnan, which will absorb hundreds of thousands of tons of carbon dioxide that are credited for trade in international market. The project received Gold Standard recognition for its multi-benefit functions as habitat for local wildlife and income for local populations. A freshwater payment scheme was designed for Lijiang City of Yunnan and Pingwu County of Sichuan, uses revenue from either tourism or resident water fees, to provide compensation for the conservation and opportunity cost in the upstream communities. Please see Shan Shui stories for more.



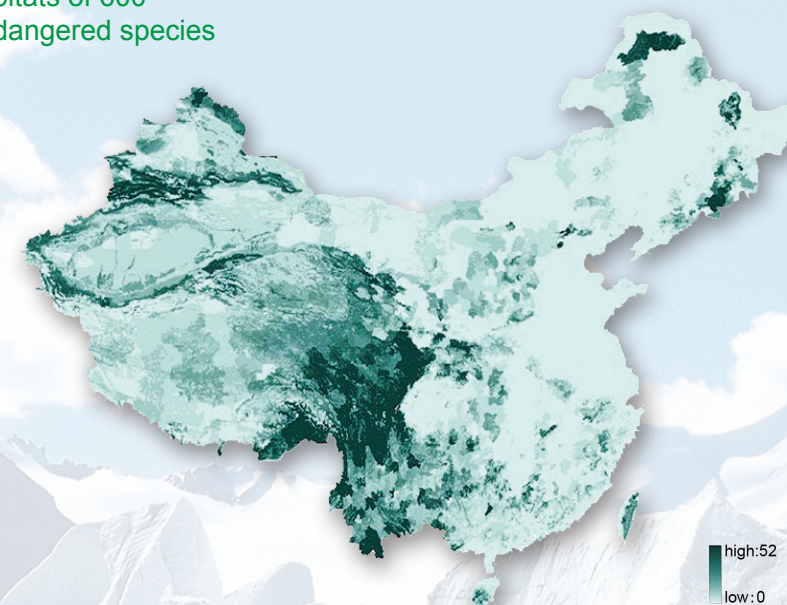
# RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change has the potential to deal a catastrophic blow to environmental conservation work and in particular to the ecologically important areas due to their vulnerability. Although China has made strides in its awareness and actions on climate change, yet still has not drawn up an effective plan for adaption. The western parts of China, especially the high plateau of Qinghai and Tibet and the southwest mountain ecosystem are all extremely vulnerable to the effect of climate change, and designing a response to climate change for these areas is our priority. We design our conservation actions with the joint goals of responding to climate change, halting species extinction, and maintaining a system of ecosystem services. An ecosystem with rich and intact species diversity will have a greater ability to adapt to changes in climate.

We have been drawing bottom-up, workable plans for responding to climate change. In addition to restoring degraded forest in Sichuan and Yunnan, Shan Shui has initiated climate change monitoring and research programs. Responding to climate change will remain one of our long-term priorities.

The map on the left displays the geographic distributions of the 600 species currently protected under Chinese law. Darker regions on the map indicate areas where the species distributions overlap. When overlaid with a map of climate change impacts, it becomes clear that the ecologically vulnerable areas in the West and North are susceptible to climate change as well.

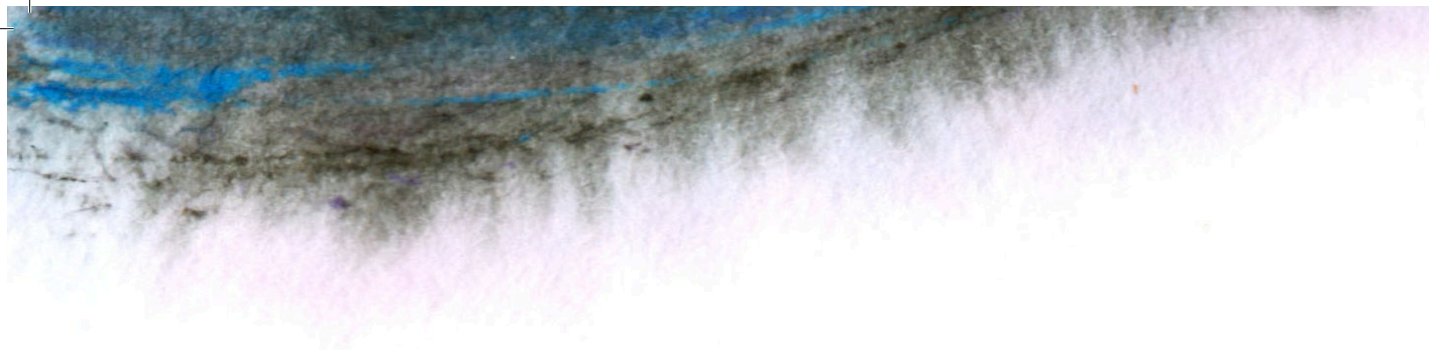
The last remaining  
habitats of 600  
endangered species



Our first priority is to draft a response to climate change plan for the Qinghai-Tibetan plateau. The area's vulnerability to climate change derives from the effect that glacial meltwater has on local water resources and the grassland ecosystem. At stake are the continued existence of the area's unique species, the culture of the local herdsmen, who are absolutely dependent on the grassland for their way of life, and ultimately, the lives of the one billion people downstream who depend on the Yangtze, Mekong, and Yellow Rivers for their life and livelihood.

The Mountains of southwest China is also a priority, as it is the most ecologically diverse temperate region in the world. The mountains, valleys, and steep inclines of this region act to isolate species, but the extreme local diversity and species specialization puts this high altitude area at a high risk of mass species extinction. Furthermore, the rivers, lakes, and freshwater wetlands in northwest and southwest China have a very high ecological service value. But at the same time, because of the influence of glacial meltwater, this ecosystem is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These mountainous areas will therefore be priority regions for adaptation.





## MOTIVATING SOCIETAL CHANGE

### Forums for Practitioners

The annual ecological forums function as a platform for conservation practitioners to share best practice, and to provide government and public with information on experiences, lessons, needs and challenges.

### Publications

“China Conservation in Practice” is a publication aimed at correcting the shortcomings in China’s record on conservation. It records, publicizes, and shares conservation experience, supporting donors and government offices involved with conservation, and supplying social actors with reliable reference information.

### Fostering Young Green Leaders

Shan Shui fosters young people with leadership potential. On our team are 20 some young professionals with different background, and in addition we host volunteers, interns, and students. We see hope in the next generation of innovative green leaders, in any career path, and organize/ participate in trainings towards this purpose. In particular, we are working with several Chinese and international groups to design a program for young graduates or mid-career professionals to have the change to directly work on conservation projects, so as to promote for the society to understand the beauty, the issues, and the challenges behind a generic concept of conservation through their eyes.

### Engaging Opinion Leaders – Friends of Shan Shui

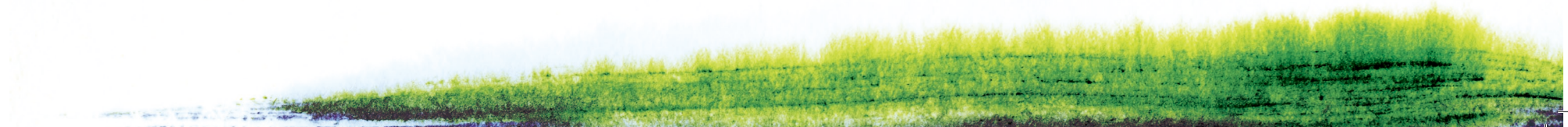
The “Friends of Shan Shui” is a group of concerned non-conservation professionals, who have passion for environment and social resources to contribute. Members of “Friends of Shan Shui” organize city-based art exhibitions, lectures series, and field trips to the field sites.

• **In April 2009**, “Friends of Shan Shui”, a group of scientists and entrepreneurs joined Last Descents River Expeditions to raft down a 140 kilometers section of the upper Yangtze River. The trip was the basis of the forthcoming book, “A Vanishing River.”



- **In September 2009**, the Beijing Center for the Arts hosted a “Shan Shui: Nature on the Horizon of Art,” a large, multidisciplinary exhibition, and attached tens of thousands of visitors from all walks of life.
- **In December, 2009**, a “Chinese Business Delegation” was organized to participate in Copenhagen UN climate conference, and delivered a “Communiqué to Copenhagen from Chinese Businesses”. This was the first time for Chinese businesses to experience firsthand, of such international environment agenda;
- **In April, 2010**, a forum is organized by the legendary Esalen Institute in San Francisco, US “Potential China” to bring the leaders from the two countries together, to have an open discussion on how to make a difference in this troubled time;
- **In May, 2010**, al China’s Qinling Mountains for first-hand observation to the pandas in the wild, followed by a delegation to Mexico in the next round of UN COP meeting on climate change.

Although these activities seem scattered, they have been especially effective in breaking into mainstream Chinese society and engaging key players to care for environment. Many of the otherwise ambivalent Friends became firm actors and supporters. The adventure will continue.





# STORIES

## Story of Tashi Sang-e – a local scientist and community conservation Leader

Jiuzhi County, Qinghai Province, divide between the Yellow River and Yangtze Watersheds, above 4,000m in elevation on Tibetan Plateau, 2000 square kilometers

Tashi Sang-e is a Tibetan scholar and teacher at the White Jade Buddhist monastery in Jiuzhi County of Qinghai. He has had an abiding love for nature since childhood, and at age 13 he took up amateur ornithology. In 2007 he established the Nianbaoyuze Conservation Center in his hometown; in 2008, he received a community grant from Shan Shui to support conserving the very rare Tibetan Bunting, a small, sparrow-like endangered bird that lives only near the local Bayankala Mountain range. With Tashi and his team's work, a community-based conservation area was set up for the Bunting, and a report was produced, for the first time described the bird's natural history and behavior in detail. During the project, Tashi attend workshops and received training on conservation techniques. He also attended Shan Shui's training "Through Their Eyes," on documentary film, and traveled to Kunming, Yunnan, to attend film festival to showcase his hometown and the community work. Tashi met many like-minded leaders across the region, and became a member of the local green leader network. He returned home inspired, and began to further conservation work on other endangered species such as the White-Eared Pheasant and the Himalayan Griffon. He has led 40 some volunteers, to conduct surveys of the local flora and fauna, and organized elementary-school bird-watching trips. In 2009, Tashi was invited, as the only non-scientist speaker, to attend the international conference of the Society of Conservation Biology, where an international audience of scientists and conservationist were awed by his work and dedication.

By 2010, Shan Shui had already provided small grants to support more than 50 local community leaders like Tashi Sang-e, to take actions to document, improve, and communicate about their local environment. Basic scientific and climate change trainings were provided, with an emphasis to use local knowledge and take advantage of the traditional culture.

Support from Community Conservation Leader project came from Conservation International, MacArthur Foundation, Y. L. Yang Education Foundation, Snow Land Great Rivers Association, and Forestry Bureau of Qinghai and Sichuan Provinces.







### Story of Cuochi Village - Obtaining support from government for community conservation actions

Cuochi Village, Qinghai Province, Headwater of Yangtze, Three River Source National Nature Reserve. 2,500 square kilometers

Conserving the source water of Yangtze, Mekong and Yellow Rivers, depends very much on the local villages, as well as effective means of ecosystem monitoring. Cuochi is a pastoral community located in the core zone of the 150,000 km<sup>2</sup> Three River National Nature Reserve, with 400 some households, and an amazing span of 2,500 square kilometers alpine mountains and rangelands. The beautiful village also has an outstanding tradition, albeit fading, of protecting nature, animals and plants, with a belief in their power of protection. To encourage Cuochi to take a more active role in conserving its land and conserving a culture of protection, Shan Shui connected Cuochi with the Nature Reserve management authority, to reach a conservation agreement, in which the Reserve handed management rights to the "Friends of Wild Yaks," the village's environmental association, and asked that the villagers help monitor several key protected species, indicators for rangeland quality and climate change. In return, the Reserve promised to support Cuochi for its various livelihood, education and culture needs. Since 2007, Cuochi has been hosting an annual week-long "eco-culture festival," for the purpose of education, celebration and communication, which became widely known in the region. The Qinghai provincial government sent researchers to Cuochi, and decided to incorporate experience from the Cuochi agreement in the provincial plan.

Conservation science, local culture and pride, government support has come together in the case of Cuochi, bringing hope that villages can play a vitally positive role in conservation. A total of 16 Conservation Agreements have been signed in Sichuan, Yunnan, Qinghai and Tibet so far, promoting a new model of conservation and role of rural communities.

Support for Conservation Agreements Project come from Conservation International CSP Program, Peking University Center for Nature and Society, Three River Source National Nature Reserve, Forestry Bureau of Qinghai and Sichuan, Environment Bureau of Lhasa Municipality, and Snow Land Great Rivers Association.





## Growing Forest to mitigation climate change, benefit endangered species and rural communities.

Gaoligong National Nature Reserve, Yunnan Province, the largest forest and wildlife nature reserve of Yunnan, on the border of China and Myanmar, 4,055 km<sup>2</sup>

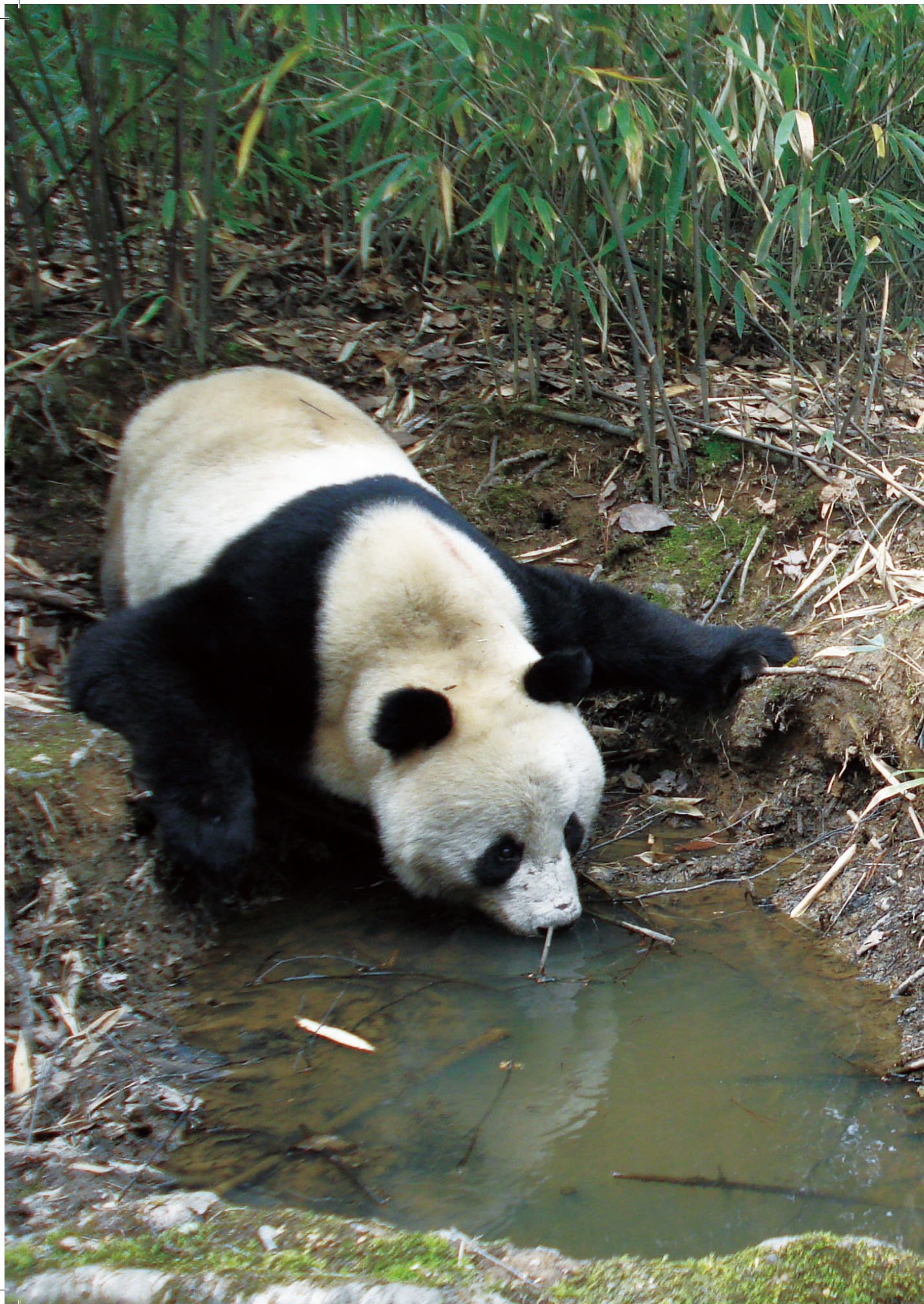
Destruction of woodlands around the globe releases more greenhouse than the world's transportation combined. The Chinese government has invested heavily in reforestation programs in order to restore degraded forest land, but government financing looks at only part of the benefits. With support from Conservation International, Shan Shui showcases how to plant forests inside and on the fringes of nature reserves that have triple benefits, slow climate change, to provide habitat of endangered species, and to use the carbon-sequestration markets created by the Kyoto Protocol and other international agreements to create new channels of investment for rural populations. In Gaoligong Nature Reserve alone, a total of 467 hectares of forest were planted, creating 50,000 tons of reduced carbon dioxide emissions certified to be sold on international carbon markets, generating more than \$500,000 for local business owners and communities. In 2007 the program received third-party verification, and in acknowledgment of its "multiple-benefit" model, won a Climate Community and Biodiversity Alliance Gold Standard award.

In Sichuan, five northern counties employed a similar model, which was verified and approved by China's National Development and Reform Commission, received its DOE inspection and became the third program in the world to receive investment on the global market. Together with Conservation International, Shan Shui has accumulated and provided support for more than 5,000 hectares of land under forest reclamation programs, and anticipates that these will provide more than 1,500,000 tons of emissions credit within 30 years.

The Multi-benefit Forest Project received support from Conservation International with donations from 3M, United Technology Corporation; the State Forestry Administration, the Forestry Bureau of Sichuan and Yunnan and The Nature Conservancy.







### Protecting Giant Pandas with funding from the water market

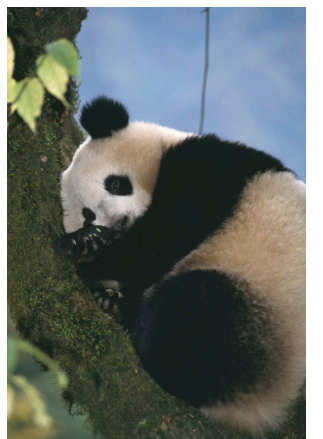
Yujiashan Mountain County Reserve, Pingwu County, Sichuan Province. Ten square kilometers.

Over the past few years, China has experimented with a series of Ecological Compensation programs in different watershed areas. By adjusting the relationship between providers and beneficiaries of ecological services, the central government is attempting to embody a principle of “whoever begins, conserves; whoever destroys, restores; whoever benefits, compensates; whoever pollutes, pays.” However, details of such compensation programs need to be worked out, such as what’s the actual environment product, who pays, who to receive benefit of conservation, and how to coordinate in between. Whereas many compensation programs are underwritten by the government, and while they cannot fail, they may not be self-sustaining. We want to bring the market into play wherever possible, ensuring that ecological service providers receive sustained benefits for their services, and are thus monitored for the quality of the services they provide.

Pingwu County of Sichuan Province has the largest panda population in China. Good baseline data on pandas and ecosystems allow Shan Shui to help the county government to establish the world’s first individually-managed conservation areas in the Yujiashan Mountain watershed, also habitat to the Pandas. This model uses part of the county’s water utility income to support an alternative livelihood for communities on Yujiashan Mountain. The community will ensure conservation of the mountain watershed, which supplies water to some 20,000 County residents in its downstream. A fund was set up in Pingwu to facilitate transaction from the county water fee income for paying the protectors. Most panda habitats are also key watersheds along the Yangtze River, and Sichuan government is using the Pingwu water fund as a model that maybe applied in a much larger area.

A similar water ecosystem services program was designed for Lijiang City, northern Yunnan Province, which uses income from the tourism market to compensate for the greening of heavily-polluting agriculture in the upstream farms. The City government has adopted the plan. These are two of the foremost experiments in China to use market-based payments for ecosystem services.

Support for this project comes from the Sichuan Province Research Bureau, Forestry Bureau of Sichuan and Pingwu County, City Government of Lijiang, Yunnan; County Government of Pingwu, Yujiashan Community; Conservation International with donation from 3M, Inc. and Alcoa, Inc. and the World Bank.





# TEAM

## Dr. LU Zhi, Founder and Director

Professor of Peking University and adjunct professor at Yale University, Lu Zhi is one of China's most renowned conservation biologist with over 20 years' experiences in conservation. An active member of global environment and sustainable development, Lu Zhi is the Chair for IUCN Species Survival Council Panda Expert Group, Board of Directors for Society of Conservation Biology, Councilor of Global Agenda Council under the World Economic Forum, and executive board member of China Associate for Science and Technology. Lu Zhi served as Director of Species Program at WWF China, and Country Director for Conservation International China Program. She founded Shan Shui in 2007, with support from Conservation International. She authored many scientific and popular books and articles conservation in China, including Science, Nature and National Geographic.

## SUN Shan, Executive Director

With a background of ecology and a passion for environment since childhood, Sun Shan received her Master's degree from George Mason University on environment and public policy. She was a research associate at the National Institute of Health in the US, and since 2002 served as senior program officer at Conservation International China Program. She was the team leader for the \$6.5 million investment in China from Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, and led the design and implementation of many conservation projects in China, including wildlife trade, and Green Olympics campaign.

## Dr. LI Shengzhi, Field Program Director

Doctor of Economics, Li Shengzhi has a background in rural economy and is now the Secretary at Center for Resource and Environment at Sichuan Academy of Social Sciences. Li Shengzhi has worked with many international organizations such as GTZ, WWF, and CI, and is one of the leading experts on community-based conservation and integrated development.



Our nearly 30 young professionals and volunteers come with different background from business, government, research and rural development. The team connects with an impressive network of the communities, scientists, government departments, corporations and urban volunteers, who provides us with the right ingredients to practice, analyze, publish and promote.

Shan Shui is governed by its Board. Director of the Board Ms. Marjorie Yang is Chairman of Esquel Group, also currently a Member of the Executive Council and Justice of the Peace of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Dr. Xu Jintao from Peking University is one of the country's best ecological economists. Shan Shui is honored to have a senior advisor, Mr. Mao Rubai, who is the former Chair of the Environment and Natural Resource Conservation Committee for the People's Congress.





## DONORS AND SUPPORTERS (in alphabetical order)

China Environmental Awareness Program (UNDP and China's Ministry of Environment), China Vanke Co. Ltd., Columbia University, Conservation International Foundation, Esquel Group, The Forbidden City Concert Hall, Dr. George Schaller, Leader's Quest Foundation, The Hong Kong Bank Foundation (HSBC), Lenovo, L'Oreal China and Garnier, Mr. Lu Dezhi of Huamin Charity Foundation, Narada Foundation, Michelin China (through MeetExpo (China) Inc.), Shanghai Shrine Co., Travel TV "Absolute Fashion" auction bidders; Y.L. Yang Education Foundation, Qinghai Forestry Bureau.

We sincerely thank all supporters, volunteers and friends of Shan Shui!

## BECOME A FRIEND OF SHAN SHUI

If China's environmental has awakened your concern and you wish to join our circle, we invite you to contact us at [contacts@shanshui.org](mailto:contacts@shanshui.org). Within our circle are professionals and students, practitioners and supporters, entrepreneurs and policy makers, citizens that lead our society through their opinion and actions.

We depend on financial support of people looking for innovative solutions to China's environment problems. Your donation will keep the good conservation work happening in China, and it will help provide much-needed solutions, opinions and inspiration to the society.

We accept donations in Beijing and Hong Kong, both tax-deductible.

# SHAN SHUI CULTURE

A Love for Nature  
Equality and Respect  
Local Sensitivity  
Global Vision  
Spirit of Professionalism  
Sincere and Straightforward





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