



中国生物多样性保护与绿色发展基金会  
China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation

## Part I. Statement of Continued Support by the Chairman

Period covered by this Communication on Engagement

From: March 2022 To: March 2024

To our stakeholders:

I am pleased to confirm that China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF) reaffirms its support to the United Nations Global Compact and its Ten Principles in the areas of Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption.

This is our Communication on Engagement (COE) with the United Nations Global Compact. We welcome feedback on its contents. In this Communication of Engagement, we describe the actions that our organization has taken to support the UN Global Compact and its Principles as suggested for an organization like ours. We also commit to sharing this information with our stakeholders using our primary channels of communication.

The COE below gives an outlines of our organization's actions over 2 years in support of the principles of UNGC.

Sincerely,

Jinfeng Zhou

Secretary General

China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation

## Part II. Descriptions of Actions

China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF) is a registered Non-Profit Organization, the only national academic society for biodiversity conservation and green development in China.

As China's leading biodiversity organization today, CBCGDF was originated from the Milu Deer reintroduction in 1985. It has been committed to advocating ecological civilization, promoting green development, protecting biodiversity and ecological environment; and has made a series of significant achievements in innovation, research and science popularization.

CBCGDF encourages, empowers and enlightens people through campaigns, workshops/conferences, environmental educations, and volunteer's effort to ensure a sustainable use of natural resources, environmental protection and wildlife conservation.



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Most of our approaches in implementing some of the sustainable development goals include the following.

### **1. Actively participate in UNEA and suggest that the United Nations commemorate Maurice Strong at its Stockholm conference in 2022.**

CBCGDF suggested as follow: “On this 50th anniversary of Stockholm72, we wish to honor and respect the memory of its Secretary General, and UNEP’s first Executive Director Maurice Strong who was widely considered to be the driving force behind the success of the conference and it’s outcomes.”

### **2. Establishment of Community Conservation Area (CCAfa) all around China**

In April 2016, CBCGDF proposed “Community Conservation Area” (CCAfa), which aims to conduct a targeted approach to protect endangered fauna and flora, historical sites and cultural relics. The CCAfa system is mostly driven by local governments, social organizations, NGOs, and most especially, members of the general public including volunteers.

Since the establishment of this program, over 210 CCAfa sites have been established all around China. A few examples of these projects include:

- a) Community Conservation Area for Great bustard
- b) Community Conservation Area for Acer Pentaphyllum Diel
- c) Community Conservation Area for Relict gulls
- d) Community Conservation Area for Dark Sky
- e) Community Conservation Area for Snow leopard
- f) Community Conservation Area for Wetland
- g) Community Conservation Area for Coral

### **3. ESG Assessment Guidelines**

Since 2016, CBCGDF has successively issued 39 Association Standards, including ESG Assessment Guidelines.

### **4. Promoted Green Consumption Rights and Corporate Green Responsibility**

Green Consumption, also known as Sustainable Consumption, starts from meeting the needs of ecological and environmental protection, achieving harmony between humanity and nature, and promoting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It is a general term for all kinds of consumption behaviors and ways, with maintaining healthy and ecological environment protection as the primary connotation. The rights and interests of consumers include the rights of “green consumption”. However, there is no clear regulation in this regard. We call for an explicit provision on the “Green Consumption Right” in international law.



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## 5. Join the International Conventions and Organizations

CBCGDF is a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), a member of the Belt and Road Life Science Economy Alliance (LSEA), and a member of the Global Compact, a member of the Global Genome Biodiversity Network (GGBN), a member of CITES' Standing Committee's Intersessional Working Groups; a partner to the Convention on Migratory Species (UNEP/CMS), a partner to the Global Footprint Network; an observer to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), an observer to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), an observer to The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), an observer to International Seabed Authority (ISA); a data publisher to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF), an accredited organization to UN Environment, an accredited observer of United Nation's Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

## 6. Launched the Clean Internet for Conophytum (CIC) Initiative

On March 9, 2023, CBCGDF launched *Clean Internet for Conophytum*, a conservation initiative. It aims to combat illegal wildlife trade, particularly cross-border poaching and illegal succulent plant trade, by purifying the online trading platform of illegal wild plant transactions. The goal is to protect biodiversity and build a global community of life. It has received support and participation from general public, numerous conservationists, horticulturists, and businesses.

On April 18, 2023, CBCGDF filed an Environmental Public Interest Litigation against Chen Qing and his Lulu Succulent Planting Cooperative to protect wild Conophytum plants with Nanjing Intermediate People's Court of Jiangsu Province, and the litigation has been officially registered.

## 7. Put Forward to Biodiversity Conservation in Our Neighborhood (BCON)

Nature conservation and human activities do not need to be divided. Traditional thinking of biodiversity conservation cannot be successful because it divided people from nature. Conservation shall be taken during the human's daily lives and in the process of production and consumption. It aims to promote effective conservation of biodiversity in areas where human activities are intensive, balance conservation and development, and synergize sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation.

## 8. Proposed Human-based Solution (HbS)

Besides Nature-based Solutions (NbS), CBCGDF also promotes Human-based Solutions (HbS). People are the root of all problems. The significance and energy of human beings for



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environmental protection mobilization is huge, and only one person's efforts can produce no small energy. Therefore, real environmental solutions should follow the "people-oriented" and human-based thinking, and this thinking is the foundation of protecting nature and sustainable development.

### **9. Safeguarding Environmental Right Through Environmental Public Interest Litigation (EPIL)**

Environmental public interest litigation (EPIL) is legal action brought by social organizations on behalf of the public against activities leading to environmental pollution, ecological damage, and destruction to historic sites and cultural relics.

### **10. Helped NGOs to Participate in Global Environmental Governance**

In 2023, CBCGDF helped Women in Environment (WE), a non-governmental organization in Nepal pay its membership fee to the International Union for Conservation of Nature for 2021-2023. It aimed to help women participate in global environmental governance.

### **11. Attended international events/conferences:**

#### **Major events include:**

- a) In 2022 and 2023, CBCGDF attended Intergovernmental Conferences on an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (General Assembly resolution 72/249).
- b) In 2022 and 2024, CBCGDF participated in the fifth and sixth United Nations Environment Assembly.
- c) From December 5 to 17, 2022, CBCGDF delegation went to Montreal, Canada to attend the second part of the United Nations Conference on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15).
- d) In 2022 and 2023, CBCGDF delegation attended UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP27 and COP28).
- e) In 2022 and 2023, CBCGDF delegation attended the ninth and tenth session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-9 and IPBES-10).
- f) From June 27 to July 2022, CBCDGF delegation attended 2022 UN Ocean Conference.

### **12. Organized Major Events**

- 1) On 12 August, 2022 and 2023, CBCGDF held two celebration events on World Elephant Day to promote international cooperation in elephant protection in the level of genes, species, and habitats. Promoting the synergy of protecting biodiversity and addressing climate change.
- 2) On June 30, 2022, CBCGDF held the official side event of 2022 UN Ocean Conference, with the title of "Marine Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development: Promoting





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Synergies Between SDGS 4,7,13,14 and 15”, which demonstrate the importance of partnership to overcome the barriers and highlight the opportunities from different social and political background and experience.

3) At Ramsar COP14, CBCGDF held two side events during the conference: “Restoring Wetlands while Advancing Sustainable Livelihoods via Biodiversity Conservation in Our Neighborhood” on Nov 8, 2022; and “Ecosystem Conservation of Offshore Wetlands and coastline: Seagrass Beds and the Ecosystems They Support” on Nov 12, 2022.

4) On November 30, 2023, CBCGDF held the theme event on “Harmonious Coexistence with Nature: Smart Grid Systems” at the Blue Zone Pavilion of IUCN at the 28th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

5) On February 15, 2024, CBCGDF held the side event of the CMS COP14 with the theme “Migratory Species and Biodiversity Conservation in Our Neighborhood” in Bukhara Room, Silk Road Samarkand Congress Center, Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

6) On February 27, 2024, CBCGDF held a Green Room event with the theme of “Biodiversity Conservation in Our Neighborhood(BCON): Human-based Solutions to Address Nature Crisis” at the headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme.

### Part III. Measurement of Outcomes:

The CBCGDF is one of China’s oldest independent Environmental NGO, with independent fundraising from high Level Corporation, individuals and government grants on project by project basis.

CBCGDF’s programs are established with an inherent participation from volunteers, local NGOs, local governments and the general public. This organization is an action-oriented organization and it has gotten lots of positive reactions from participants, businesses and other NGOs. We realize that our value to the planet and the United Nations Global Compact goals are not just based on present achievements but also based on what we plan to do in the future with an outstanding positive and productive impact to the environment.

In the future COE we intend to give more results on our future accomplishment. Some of our successes and accomplishments over the years include:

1. Breakthrough in curbing illegal trade and consumption of pangolins,
2. Establishment of over 210 CCAfa sites all around the country for the conservation of plants, animals, cultural and historic relics and many others.
3. Community development and environmental education in local communities through our CCAfas, BCON, Low-carbon Workshops.
4. Safeguarding Environmental Justice in China through EPIL.
5. Establishment of the Ecological belt and Road initiatives (EBRs)



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We are facing the global crisis--biodiversity loss, climate change and public health. We need take concrete action to solve them. Public participation is a basic principle. It requires strengthening public awareness and education on the three crisis, actively guiding the participation of social groups and grassroots, strengthening information disclosure and public opinion supervision, and establishing an effective mechanism of community-wide participation in biodiversity conservation. By 2030, it is necessary to make the protection of biological diversity a conscious action of the public.

Through programs such as the CCAfa system, a citizen (civil communities based) driven approach to ensure the creation and quality of protected areas for the preservation of endangered animals, plants, cultural and historical heritage, scenic beauty, assets of great value to all rich and poor.