2022 ANNUAL REPORT
Gansu Green Camel Bell Environment and Development Center
April, 2023
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COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT,
COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

Although 2022 witnesses a year of trials and challenges, it is another year for Green Camel Bell (GCB) to forge ahead. Under the leadership of the Gansu Provincial Department of Civic Affairs, Gansu Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment and other competent authorities, GCB had strictly abided by all laws and regulations, attentively studied all policies, and meticulously executed all the work in its operation scope, which also made substantial impacts. GCB’s work in 2022 is presented below.

Organizational Development and Capacity Building

In 2022, the council of GCB and its staff remained stable: all the affairs within the organization operated as expected, the staff had a clear division of work with tacit cooperation, and our community cohesion was continuously strengthened. Meanwhile, we earnestly reported our work to relevant government departments and agencies, listening for suggestions on our organizational development with humility. Also, we continued to potentialize our full capacity under the leadership of the Party. With industrious endeavors, our work had been recognized and further heartened by relevant government departments and agencies. In May 2022, the Foreign Affairs Office of Gansu Provincial People’s Government honored civil society organizations in the province for their eminent achievements in “going global,” and, with great honor, GCB received the “Excellence Award for Gansu Provincial NGOs in International Exchange.”

Photo of “Excellence Award for Gansu Provincial NGOs in International Exchange” honorees
As much of GCB’s onsite work was affected by the pandemic in 2022, we encouraged our staff to carry out self-improvement, follow up industry trends, and delve into professional knowledge to elevate their competence during the time of epidemic control. Staff at GCB had participated in training for financial management, social workers at rural schools, and leadership in NGO development, as well as workshops in rural elderly support and reciprocity, and global training plans. Such training and workshops greatly benefited our staff’s capacity enhancement.

**International Communication and Collaboration**

Although our projects were affected by epidemic control, GCB still played an active role in the international arena, contributing to ecological development from the voice of China. We have collaborated with various organizations and institutions, diligently participating in international communication and other activities through conferences, videos, and book editing, to make effective contributions to the industry development.

**BRICS Rural Sustainable Development People-to-people Exchange Forum**

On May 10, 2022, GCB, along with Chongqing Renewable Energy Society, Sichuan Haihui Poverty Alleviation Service Center, and Center for Rural Electricity Development for the China Energy Research Society, co-hosted “BRICS Rural Sustainable Development People-to-people Exchange Forum.” Ten experts from BRICS exchanged views on rural energy and the environment, introducing their related experiences and expressing prospects for future collaboration. This forum attracted 1,270 participants online, and they showed great interest in sustainable development and related collaboration. We would extend our coverage on such topics in the future, hoping to further our cooperation within BRICS through public diplomacy and cultural exchanges to “tell China’s story well and spread China’s voice well.”
Global Youth Climate Week at COP26

During the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26), the presidential council of the Global Alliance of Universities on Climate (GAUC), comprised of 15 leading universities from six continents, voted unanimously to launch the Global Youth Week. The first Global Youth Climate Week will be held from October 31 to November 4, 2022, one week before the UN Climate Change Conference in Egypt (COP27). More than 100 co-sponsors and voluntary organizations worldwide would organize a variety of online and offline activities to facilitate global youth to a carbon-neutral future. GCB participated in the spread of the event.

IEEE Smart Village (ISV) Sub-Forum on “Entrepreneurism for Rural Empowerment”

On November 20, 2022, in the sub-forum on “Entrepreneurism for Rural Empowerment” organized by the IEEE Smart Village (ISV) Committee, GCB’s founder Zhong Zhao was invited to share his views on sustainable business models, including eco-tourism, collaborative community-supported agriculture, and distributed photovoltaic power generation, etc. Through the practice of eco-tourism, GCB had negotiated with local herders to reduce the number of their livestock to protect grasslands from overgrazing while helping them increase their income from eco-tourism as compensation. Through collaborative community-supported agriculture, GCB had built a bridge between the supply and demand sides: the Daoerjia Yak Farmer Specialized Cooperative and urban customers. Meanwhile, GCB was preparing for a project on distributed photovoltaic power generation, which aimed to provide distributed solar power generation equipment to match the
energy resource with the energy demand. GCB would also carry out relevant training for the local herders so that their energy demand could be addressed in an innovative way.

UN Biodiversity Conference: COP15 in Montreal, Canada

On the morning of December 12, the China Pavilion of the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), was held in Montreal, Canada, aimed to bring domestic and international civil society organizations, government departments and agencies, as well as research institutions together to share case studies and research results, proactively facilitating Sino-foreign collaboration on climate change alleviation and biodiversity conservation. This side event was one of a series of the China Pavilion, hosted by China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO) and organized by Gansu Green Camel Bell Environment and Development Center, Chongqing Renewable Energy Society, Beijing Envirofriends, with support of the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the ClimateWorks Foundation (CWF).

In the second part of the side event, “China’s Role in Biodiversity Conservation,” Xiangyi Wang, Vice President and Secretary General of CANGO, Yuan Zhang, Secretary General of Alashan SEE Ecological Association, and Can Chen, Deputy Secretary-General of Chongqing Luhai International Communication Public Welfare Foundation, presented their insights respectively on “How the Civil Society Organizations in China Facilitate Biodiversity Through Climate Action,” “Entrepreneurs’ Participation in Biodiversity Conservation,” and “Biodiversity Conservation in Cities.” GCB, joining with other guest speakers, not only shared firsthand work...
Industry-Related Collaboration and Communication

The Pastoralism, Uncertainty and Resilience: Global Lessons from the Margins (PASTRES) research project, initiated by multinational experts and scholars, had released a report entitled “Are Livestock Always Bad for the Planet?” after field research in Italy, China, and West Africa. GCB participated in the translation of the report’s Chinese version and made it available for public download on GCB’s WeChat official account and website. In addition, GCB had involved in the compilation of the book “People and Nature: Nature Education via Wetlands,” which had been published. GCB’s case of nature education in Maqu was honored to be collected, with a featured photo of our ecological camp on the book’s cover page.

The original report of “Are livestock always bad for the planet?” (left)

The book “People and Nature: Nature Education via Wetlands,” that GCB had participated in the compilation (right)
Maqu Grassland Conservation and Ecotourism-Based Alternative Livelihood Program

The Maqu program has been an inseparable part of GCB throughout our development history. As 2022 marks the 17th year of GCB’s continuing focus on the Maqu grasslands and the third year since the breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic, we continue to nail down our goals amidst a time of uncertainty, striving to uphold the integrity of our vision.

Grassland Conservation Summer Eco-Camp Program

Every year in May and June, GCB receives lots of inquiries about our summer eco-camp program, and this year was no exception. After communication with the Kaerxi community and other related parties, the eco-camp was prepared as scheduled. GCB called for enrollment on its WeChat official account, website, and other platforms. This time, the Maqu grassland summer eco-camp program had four sessions, held from July 15 to July 18, July 22 to July 25, July 29 to August 1, and August 5 to August 8, which welcomed children and adults between the ages of 4 and 70 to participate.

The schedule of the eco-camp not only included the tour of the natural and cultural landscape of Maqu, such as a visit to the Maqu Yellow River Bridge as well as the world’s largest prayer wheel and Niangma Temple in Awancang township, experiences in Tibetan incense burning worship, and a hike in the Gongsaike wetlands; but also edutainment on the environment, such as understanding the current state of the environment along the Yellow River, learning about grasslands and wetlands, investigating the grassland degradation, visiting herder’s communities, as well as participating in a featured yak-feces collection contest.

At the beginning of July, twelve graduating junior high school students and teachers from Shenzhen Shengsheng Education participated in a five-day and four-night social practice and graduation trip in the Kaerxi camp in Awancang, Maqu. However, the subsequent
activities were affected by the epidemic control policy and unfortunately could not be sustained. Although most of GCB’s summer camp participants were not able to meet in person in Maqu, they conveyed their appreciation on GCB’s commitment to the environmental conservation to the public. GCB believes that there must be a promising camp program in Maqu awaiting the public in 2023, a time after the epidemic control policy is rescinded.

During the period when GCB could not proceed onsite projects, we launched a series of online communication programs, publishing several articles: “The Useful Yak: Boat of the Plateau,” an introduction on the yak and its related industry; “The cover is yak feces, but life is just like transitions on grasslands,” an interview with opinion leaders of the herder community; and “Social Practice of Ecological Conservation of the Maqu Grassland,” a report written by GCB’s summer camp participants. Meanwhile, we made “Are livestock always bad for the planet?”, a research report translated by GCB, available for public download. These articles were also a warm-up for the later yak meat group purchases.

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Increment in Herders’ Income via Community-Supported Agriculture

As part of the alternative livelihood program, developing community proprietary products is an important way to increase herders’ income in addition to ecotourism, which at present contains the yak meat group purchases and caterpillar fungus (Ophiocordyceps sinensis) sales. GCB hoped to achieve a win-win between the herders’ livelihood and environment conservation: through negotiations with herders, GCB agreed to help them find customers to purchase their agricultural products upon their commitment to controlling their number of livestock in

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a reasonable range. By such means, the herders could profit by selling these agricultural products without raising excessive livestock so that the pasture would not be overgrazed and then the balance between livestock and grasslands could be achieved. As in previous years, the Maqu County Daoerjia Yak Farmer Specialized Cooperative provided quality assurance of the yak meat, and GCB promised to build a bridge between the herder community and the urban household, connecting supply and demand from far away and nearby.

Since 2021, GCB has established a WeChat group for ordering yak meat from Maqu County, and nearly 100 people have joined it. However, given the pandemic, sales and delivery of yak meat were adversely affected to some extent. By the end of January 2023, 153 kilograms of yak meat (and bones) were sold from the herder community, with an income of tens of thousands of CNY.

In addition to the yak meat group purchase, GCB also assisted herders in selling caterpillar fungus. Upon environmental protection, herders in the community would cover the turf back after digging out the caterpillar fungus. They were in awe of nature and appreciative of the grasslands, trying to avoid destruction of any kind. Every year during the season of caterpillar fungus, customers from all over the country would make their orders online. In 2022, GCB assisted the herder community in selling out 70 pieces of the caterpillar fungus in total, which increased their income by ¥1,750 RMB.

Additionally, GCB was helping the herder community develop other community proprietary products, such as ghee, dairy, and handicrafts, for tourists to purchase to increase their family income. Furthermore, this alternative livelihood program raised funds through public fundraising channels for capacity building, hardware upgrades, and other relevant projects to help herders increase their income.
Initiation of Distributed Photovoltaic Power Generation Facilities and Capacity Building Program for Herders

The distributed photovoltaic power generation facilities and the capacity building program for the herders received funding from IEEE Smart Village. The program aimed to support the specialized cooperatives made up of local herders to operate as social enterprises and apply for solar power generation equipment to better the living condition of their community. While the program is currently under preparation, once it is launched, it will make full use of the abundant natural light in Maqu County, linking to the resources of enterprises and experts from the IEEE Smart Village, carrying out capacity building, and promoting the sustainable community development via concepts of the low-carbon social welfare.

“Left-Behind” Community Reciprocity and Sustainability Program in Nuanshui Village

Nuanshui Village is located in Mali Town, Wushan County, Tianshui City, Gansu Province, another rural community that GCB has focused on for many years. Since 2015, GCB has implemented several community development programs in the village to improve the living environment and enhance the capacity of the villagers in the community. GCB has also befriended the local residents in sincerity, helping the community connect various resources and making more people who care about rural communities learn about Nuanshui Village.
In 2022, with continuous endeavors, GCB received funding from Oxfam Hong Kong, Gansu Office to carry out a one-and-a-half-year project of the “left-behind” community reciprocity and sustainable development in Nuanshui Village. The project utilized the community learning center as a platform, taking a group of women as the leading force, to try to explore and establish a mode of mutual assistance and mutual development in the rural left-behind neighborhood through community learning and collective service so that the sustainability of the “left-behind” rural community can be achieved.

On September 15, the Nuanshui Village community service center held a grand inauguration. This project also received attention and recognition of leadership from the county and township governments with high expectations. Residents and cadres in the village also expressed their support through Qin opera, poetry recitation, martial arts performance, public square dancing, tug-of-war, and other recreational performances. The staff then went to the villagers’ homes to promote the project to those who were unable to attend the inauguration, hoping to get more support from them.

One of the key parts of the project is to provide mutual community support to the left-behind elderly. GCB’s staff mobilized the left-behind middle-aged residents to form a voluntary public service group to concern and aid the elderly in need of care through reciprocity in the neighborhood. Via the staff’s visits and publicity, GCB found 22 volunteers and organized them to set up a WeChat group, deciding on the name of the group as “Nuanshui Warm Heart Elder Care Public Service Group” and reaching a consensus on its organizational structure and specific service.

Afterward, the project staff also discussed the standards and cautions of the care service with the reciprocity group members in detail. During their visits, they also organized the volunteers to go to the households together and practice how to provide appropriate
support to the elderly, including checking for their health conditions, environmental hygiene, and potential safety hazards. In such means that the volunteers’ comprehension of reciprocity had been deepened.

Eco-Organic Tea Development Project in Wen County, Gansu

As one of the exemplary project sites, the Chayuan Village in Zhongmiao Town, Wen County, Gansu, has been advised by GCB to adopt ecological methods to grow tea. In order to motivate the community’s participation in ecological agriculture and ensure the stability of farmers’ income sources, GCB had been trying to lead urban consumers to participate in the process of tea picking and making through ecotourism, and, in turn, boost the village’s economy. In 2022, GCB planned the “Tea Picking Eco-Tour” during the Qingming Festival and May Day holidays as scheduled, but it was a pity that the tours were cancelled due to the pandemic. GCB will continue to lead the public to experience eco-tourism in the village and promote the development of eco-organic tea in the new year.

Development of Scalable Model for Chinese Giant Salamander Conservation in Gansu Province

As the largest amphibian in existence, the giant salamander (Cryptobranchids) is a long-lived, slow-breeding predator with a body size of up to 2 meters. As “living fossils,” their common ancestor could be traced back to the Middle Jurassic. The Chinese giant salamander (Andrias davidianus), an endangered amphibian endemic to China, is one of the largest salamanders and one of the largest amphibians in the world.

The ancestry of the Chinese giant salamander can be traced back to 160 million ago, and it is called the “living fossil in water,” also known as “baby fish,” “dog fish,” “child fish,” “foot fish,” etc. Before the 1970s, they were distributed in 17 provinces and cities in China, including Shaanxi, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Henan, Shanxi, Gansu, Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Chongqing, Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Qinghai. It was found throughout the Yellow, Yangtze, and Pearl River basins and some of the smaller water systems on the southeast coast. However, in the 1980s and 1990s, their number declined dramatically, which can be attributed to three main reasons. The first reason is the destruction and loss of their habitat. The dam construction and deforestation led to the fragmentation and islanding of their habitat, resulting in the decline and disappearance of their population.
The second is poaching, driven by high profits. Due to the abnormal consumer market in the past, the price of the giant salamander had risen disorderly, luring a trend of poaching that greatly damaged their wild population. The third is their long period of natural recovery. Due to their late sexual maturity, giant salamanders are extremely selective in their breeding environment. Thus, when both their habitat and population have been damaged, the giant salamanders need a long time to recover naturally.

Since 2017, GCB has been focusing on the conservation of the Chinese giant salamander, undertaking projects like “Search for the Vanishing Chinese Giant Salamander,” which aims to advocate community-based species conservation and public awareness as well as devise feasible solutions to the giant salamander protection and ecosystem restoration.

The Development of the Scalable Model for Chinese Giant Salamander Conservation in Gansu Province Program was co-initiated in 2021 by GCB and the Zoological Society of London, UK. Every year, GCB registers activities in accordance with relevant regulations. The recordation of the new year is from August 30, 2022, to July 10, 2023. GCB will be working on the conservation of the Chinese giant salamanders and related projects within the specified time frame. This year, GCB has concentrated on the following:

* Continued to examine the conservation of the Chinese giant salamander in Gansu, with a specific focus on three counties, one district, and one city, including Liangdang County, Kang County, Wen County, Wudu District, and Lanzhou City.

* Distributed online and offline surveys to giant salamander farmers, fisheries departments, and communities, understanding the past and present threats to the giant salamander.

* Conducted ecological surveys to understand the distribution of the giant salamander in Gansu Province.

* Undertook community outreach and public campaigns to establish community organizations for giant salamander protection.

* Worked with giant salamander farmers to understand how salamanders are sourced for farming practices, trade networks, as well as the lineages of salamanders farmed and the potential impact of farming and trade on the giant salamander population.
Survey on Public Awareness of the Giant Salamander Conservation

Impacted by the pandemic, this year’s surveys on Chinese giant salamanders were all conducted online. GCB received 38 questionnaires in total with the audience aged between 20 and 40, and their occupations ranging from students, teachers, sales, administration, technology, research & development, and management, most of whom were long-term residents in Gansu.

The analysis of the questionnaire reveals that the sample group does not know much about the Chinese giant salamander, with only 57% of them knowing what it is. The Chinese giant salamander is an animal under second-class protection in China, while the public has little knowledge of it except for the organizations and staff who specialize in protecting the species. On the one hand, this is partly because most of the survey participants live in urban areas where wild giant salamanders do not usually occupy. On the other hand, it is rarely likely to discover wild Chinese giant salamanders nowadays because of environmental pollution and habitat loss.

The survey unveils the fact that public awareness of the giant salamander is still at the initial stage, and there is an urgent need to implement further public education and campaigns, making them aware of the giant salamanders and understand the giant salamanders’ current living status and threats, so that the giant salamanders and their habitat can be better secured.

As an indicator of the aquatic environment quality, the Chinese giant salamander cannot be conserved without the protection of the aquatic ecosystem. Accordingly, GCB will advocate environmental treatment and campaigns in the communities where the giant salamanders inhabit, besides our continuing field and community surveys of the Chinese giant salamander. Volunteers are welcome to continue to pay attention to and participate then.

Science Popularization of the Chinese Giant Salamander

Historical data shows that 18 counties in Gansu Province, one of the regions where the Chinese giant salamanders inhabited, had a record of their existence, while the number declined to 12 counties in the 20th century and even fewer than seven counties today. The distribution and population of the Chinese giant salamanders in Gansu are in a precarious situation due to environmental pollution and human poaching, which causes a sharp decline in their population size, destruction of habitat, and negative impacts of the farm-raised giant salamanders on the wild ones during the stocking period.
To spread the conservation knowledge of the Chinese giant salamanders and raise public awareness of the communities where they inhabit, the Chinese Giant Salamander Conservation website (giantsalamanders.cn), developed by GCB, was launched in June 2022. The website is continuously updated with information about the Chinese giant salamanders. Also, synchronized with the website, the Giant Salamander WeChat official account (CHN-GiantSalamander) was open to the public so that they can preview and learn about the Chinese giant salamanders and the threats to them, as well as activities related to the giant salamanders that they can participate in, in addition to the progress of the Chinese Giant Salamander Scalable Model Development Program. The website and the WeChat official account are also updated with information about the nature preserve of the Chinese giant salamanders and areas where they have been found and rescued in Gansu Province, reported in the news media over the past five years.

Pesticide Packaging Waste Recycling and Treatment Pilot and Exchange Program

The arable land in the Yangtze and Yellow River basins accounts for nearly 40% of the total arable land in China, and the volume of agricultural inputs is huge. If the pesticide packaging waste is not properly treated, it will not only pollute water and farmland but also threaten the quality of agricultural products and the health and safety of humans and animals, destroying the rural living environment and overburdening the local ecology. Since 2017, GCB has been focusing on recycling pesticide packaging waste.

During the first consultation of the Yellow River Protection Law in 2021, GCB proposed that as the Yellow River basin was a region with a high concentration of agricultural input use, the Yellow River Protection Law should be considerably attentive to the issue of pesticide packaging waste. Through the endeavors of GCB and other charitable organizations concerned with this issue, regulations on pesticide packaging waste were finally incorporated into law for the first time. In 2022, based on GCB’s lasting efforts in promoting the pesticide reduction and its packaging waste recycling and treatment in pilot communities, this exchange program continued to advocate local (regional, provincial, and municipal) policies to exert such practice. The main progress is as follows.
Pesticide Packing Waste Recycling and Communication with Pesticide Manufacturers

In 2022, GCB continued to collect and categorize pesticide packing waste in the pilot communities and sort out the local manufacturers of commonly used pesticides, following their company news and operation status through various online platforms, such as their official websites, Douyin, Kuaishou, Weibo, and WeChat official account. As a public representative, GCB collected the addresses and contact information of five companies and communicated with them via correspondence, attempting to request them to release their progress in recycling the pesticide packaging waste, but no response was received in the end.

As no feedback was received from the pesticide manufacturers, GCB filed written complaints to their local business competent authorities (the provincial department and municipal bureau of agriculture and rural affairs). By the end of 2022, GCB had received responses from three competent business authorities where these companies were situated.

Regarding the recycling of pesticide packaging waste, there were cases in which the municipal bureau of agriculture and rural affairs took the lead in setting up recycling sites, cases in which the government cooperated with local dealers to set up an incentive system for recycling, and cases in which the business competent authority monitored and encouraged pesticide users to recycle. However, enterprises hardly took the initiative to execute recycling, and the management of relevant business competent authorities for recycling pesticide packaging was rather general and ambiguous. Thus, GCB collected the opinions of various stakeholders, hoping that the industry and government agencies can enforce the management of pesticide packaging waste.

Policy Advocacy

Given the current legal framework and status of recycling, GCB suggests that, in terms of the future recycling of pesticide packaging waste, our partner organizations and we could synergize in the following areas to further facilitate the resolution of such issue.

First, further clarify and urge the manufacturers’ chains of responsibility. The reality is that very few pesticide manufacturers pay attention to and execute the recycling of pesticide packaging waste, while they, in essence, play a crucial role in fostering the resolution of such issues. On the one hand, it is reasonable to request pesticide manufacturers to be responsible for the
environmental cost of their pesticide packages since they gain profits from the market. On the other hand, manufacturers possess a higher recycling capacity than consumers and can exert certain degrees of control over dealers, which could expedite the overall recycling process.

Second, facilitate collaboration with agriculture and rural affairs departments. These departments are the competent authority of pesticide manufacturers, and in cases where there is a law but no incentive for manufacturers to recycle, the intervention of these departments is a significant driver to its resolution.


During the conference, Zhong Zhao, Director of GCB, focused on how to urge pesticide manufacturers to proactively fulfill their recycling obligations, revealed the current situation that the manufacturers’ recycling was not market-driven and the low penalties related to pesticide regulations failed to be sufficient deterrence, and proposed possible resolutions such as government intervention, superordinate legislation appealing, investigation on dealers who have not maintained pesticide sales ledgers. The guest speakers and other attendees also had in-depth discussions on relevant issues, including the application of biodegradable pesticide packaging materials, the lack of responsibilities of pesticide manufacturers for recycling and treatment, new requirements of pesticide packaging waste recycling and treatment in the new period of pollutant treatment, feasible means for the government and other related parties to urge pesticide enterprises to fulfill their recycling and treatment responsibilities, as well as the current situation of banned and restricted pesticide products.

GCB expects further collaboration with partner organizations on this issue, probing a superior mechanism of packaging waste recycling and treatment in the Yellow River basin and further extending the optimum practice to the Yangtze River basin and the whole country to effectively facilitate the resolution of the pesticide packaging waste recycling.

GCB calls on residents in the local communities to collect pesticide packaging waste for recycling.
Fundraising and Financial Performance

Fundraising and Relevant Activities

Public Environmental Protection Education Campaign Through Handmade Candles

With the support of BangBang Public Welfare, GCB’s public fundraising platform, “Sustainable Livelihoods in Forest and Pastoral Areas Program,” continues to serve as a fundraiser and public education platform. Based on that, GCB carries out a series of activities for the public. Volunteers in Beijing also organized nearby families to raise funds for GCB’s projects by making handmade candles to link up with local handicraft development and capacity building programs in distant communities.

AIA’s Hesheng Team was responsible for recruiting enthusiastic and interested families, assisting in purchasing raw materials for handicrafts, and participating in serving these families. The fees paid by these families for the candle-making experience were used as donations through the public fundraising platform to directly support the local products of the Kaxier community and Chayuan Village to develop alternative livelihoods and alleviate their overdependence on natural resources.

Photos of the public environmental protection education campaign
At the beginning of the activity, a short video and graphic presentation were shown to introduce GCB’s endeavors on environmental sustainability, allowing each family to take a lesson on public welfare and recognize the value of sustainable development. The hands-on-making session was filled with joy and laughter. The kids made beautiful works of design with their creativity, which would be used as references to inspire herders to create their handicrafts in community training.

![Beautiful handmade candles made during the activity.](image1)

### Pachamama Eco-Bazaar

In September, GCB also participated in the Pachamama Eco-Bazaar. “Pachamama” means “Mother Earth” in the Quechuan language of the Incas. The bazaar provided a platform for ecofriendly handmade products to be displayed and sold in the embassy district to domestic and international guests. Staff from GCB also presented our sustainable livelihood programs to customers in the bazaar and raised some money for charity. Young volunteers who participated in handmade candle-making and familiarized GCB’s projects, in turn, acted as docents to introduce our work to other customers.

Through the above activities, GCB has raised a total of ¥28,567.73 RMB on the BangBang Public Welfare platform so far. The goodwill from numerous individuals has been congregated into an aspiring faith, nourishing the environment in northwest China that GCB is firmly dedicated to preserving.
In 2022, in accordance with principles of meticulousness, rigor, integrity, completeness, and openness, GCB conducted the financial arrangement and audit to comply with the requirements of the Accounting Regulations for Not-for-Profit Organizations. In 2022, the total income of GCB was ¥435,909.58 RMB and the total expenditure was ¥258,687.78 RMB, as follows.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>258,687.78</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Source of Funds in 2022

Table 2: Expenditure in 2022
INFLUENCE REPORT

Influence Statistics

Hosted Events and Participation

Despite the recurring pandemic in 2022, GCB organized (jointly) six important events, such as BRICS Rural Sustainable Development People-to-people Exchange Forum, UN Biodiversity Conference: COP15 in Montreal, Canada, and offline handmade candle-making environmental education campaign. We also participated in seven events, including online climate change training on water environments, Pachamama Eco-Bazaar, IEEE Smart Village subforum, and the training for civil society organization leaders.

Social Platform Statistics

In January 2022, the accumulated number of followers on GCB’s WeChat official account was 1,248, and by December 31, the number was 1,408, with a net increase of 160 followers this year. Forty-four articles were published throughout the year, reaching 6,307 people directly. 6 videos in total were released on WeChat Channels, with a total of 2,787 views. GCB’s Weibo has 1,204 followers, with 17 original articles, 231 republished articles and video messages, and 370,000 page views this year. These platforms have recorded every special moment of GCB’s development.

A picture painted by volunteers hanging in the GCB office
Green Camel Bell’s achievements in all areas of work this year cannot be accomplished without the guidance and assistance of the government, the appreciation and cooperation of environmental organizations and volunteers, and the solidarity and reciprocity of the project site communities.

Herein, we would like to extend our sincerest gratitude to the following organizations and individuals for their lasting endorsement and encouragement.

Gansu Provincial Department of Civic Affairs
Gansu Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment
The Foreign Affairs Office of Gansu Provincial People’s Government
Gansu Provincial Administration of Forestry and Grassland
China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
Gansu Provincial NGO International Exchange Promotion Association
China Siyuan Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
Pacific Environment (USA), Chongqing Representative Office
Zoological Society of London, UK | Oxfam Hong Kong, Gansu Office
Gansu Chongye Taxation Law Firm | Gansu Zhongliyuan Law Firm
Gansu Agricultural University | The University of New Mexico, USA
Lanzhou University | Shaanxi Normal University
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Pachamama Eco-Bazaar | Chongqing Renewable Energy Society
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Nuanshui Village Committee of Mali Town, Wushan County
Chayuan Village Committee of Zhongmiao Town, Wen County
Maqu County Daoerjia Yak Farmer Specialized Cooperative
Lanzhou Zuli River Culture Media Co., Ltd | Oola Recycling Platform
Gansu Youyou International Sports Culture Communication Co., Ltd
Shenzhen Tieon Energy Technology Co., Ltd
Shenzhen Green Influence Consultancy Co., Ltd

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