Despite all the challenges and re-structuring that most of the offices (as well as our headquarters) faced and are going through, our family stayed strong and focused; that is why the last issue of this fiscal year is called “A blended family”. Indeed, the last shareholder meeting proved that our family is well-blended to face all challenges and obstacles on our way to effectively and fully protect our target species, target places and target ecosystems in the fulfillment of our commitment for a living planet.

While reading this issue, you will feel the connection between the main actors of the conservation work going on in our ecoregion. You will experience the bond between the 3 offices which makes our ecoregion a spearhead in the protection of wildlife and nature. Good reading!
A word to the world

United for Conservation effectiveness

Two more awards to add to the long list of recognition for WWF’s work (Russia)

The 19th International Ecological TV Contest “Save and Protect”, held on June 5, in Khanty-Mansiisk, awarded the prize of the best camez-work for documentaries on the Amur Leopard realized by WWF - “The Spotted Family” and “The Spotted Family-2”. The Grand Prix of the TV contest was awarded to a documentary “The Amur Leopard. Fight over the Taiga Throne” realized in collaboration with WWF’s expertise. The hero of this success, Vasily Solin said “we always believed that a reality show on the Amur Leopard is a winning ticket but these awards are going beyond our expectation and are inspiring us to do more.

It was merely a surprise to know that the documentary “The Amur Leopard. Fight over the Taiga Throne” received the highest recognition of this TV contest, because there was a strong team work behind it. I would like to take this opportunity to send my regards to “My Planet” TV crew and the staff of the “Land of the Leopard” National Park namely Victor Storozhuk and Dina Matyukchina for that they are no longer just collectors of routine scientific photos and videos but recognized cameramen all over Russia. It was an honor and pleasure to work with them.”

Another documentary «The Amur Leopard: Save each of the Survivors» also received the National Ecological Prize -2015 in the nomination “For protection of the Russian nature” during a ceremony organized in Moscow on June 5.

Very soon a National Park called “Bikin” in RFE

The Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a List of orders to complete the establishment of the National Park “Bikin”. According to Yury Darman, head of WWF Russia Amur Branch, distinguished ecologist of the Russian Federation, “The “Bikin” National Park is planned to be established in the northern Primorsky Province and encompass 1, 16 million hectares. For more than ten years WWF and an indigenous people’s enterprise named “Tiger” have been implementing conservation projects here to preserve the unique nature and traditional livelihood. It is the first time that the establishment of a national park is entirely ensuring the interests of indigenous peoples.

More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13346
The winners of the drawing contest visit Onon-Balj national park (Mongolia)

Within the framework of the cooperation plan, the administrations of the Onon Balj National park of Mongolia and the Sokhondo Biosphere reserve of Russian Federation organized a drawing contest among the school children on the topic “Home of the big cats”. From June 11-14 2015, the five Russian winners visited the Onon-Balj National Park under the supervision of A.N. Malysheva, specialist from the Sokhondo Biosphere reserve. During this trip, the participants were introduced to the activities of “Green island” eco-club in Dadai soum, Khentii aimag, and also visited local museum and historical heritages. Children from both countries enjoyed each other’s performances and playing games. The winners from Mongolia will visit Sokhondo biosphere reserve in July 2015.
Together in the era of technology to save our forest! (Russia)

Forest fire and logging are very serious threat to tiger and leopard survival, therefore WWF is making lot of effort to finance firefighting equipments and measures but also to introduce and train protected areas’ staff to the use of new technology. Consequently, after several years of difficult negotiation, eventually Primorsky Province Forestry Department and WWF signed a cooperation agreement on forest management. This Agreement opens opportunities to a successful informatization of the entire forestry, which is now being done by WWF Russia. Forestry informatization and participation of the public in forest conservation are important landmarks in the joint efforts on fighting forest fires and illegal logging. Dr Yury Darman, head of WWF Russia Amur branch, said “We are glad that the new vice-governor of Primorsky Province who supervises forestry issues is interested to reverse the momentum both in forest fires combating and illegal logging. I hope that the signed Agreement will be a good start for our fruitful cooperation” Following this agreement, an operation control stations will be created to register forest fires and violations in logging operations. On the other hand, WWF Russia and The Amur Tiger Center started to train drone operators among protected areas staff and representatives of conservation NGOs. The first student of these courses was a staff of the Sikhote-Alinsky Nature Reserve. After intensive training session, nowadays he is perfecting his skills in the field as the reserve’s operator. Among other trainees are two reps of the Amur Socio-Ecological Union. Moreover, in April and May, the Khabarovsk Province Forest Management Agency with the support of WWF successfully conducted a drone test to monitor forest fires in the suburbs of Khabarovsk as well as in remote taiga district near the village of Lazo, an area of a great importance for the Amur tiger population. The Governor of Khabarovsk Province noted that Khabarovsk Province is ready to buy a couple of these drones to monitor forest fires and thus become the first region in Russia to use drones for nature protection. These devices can also be used for monitoring wildlife populations, for real-time mapping of the landscape and aerial photography. More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13352

A standard for wildlife passages along infrastructures is now available! (Mongolia)

The standard for passages for steppe ungulates along the railways and roads in steppe and Gobi region of Mongolia has been successfully approved by the National Standards Council under the Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology.
This is the result of 2-year tireless and consistent efforts of WWF-Mongolia who initiated this significant work, provided with financial support and facilitated the team of experts to develop the standard. A joint working group (set by the Ministry for Road and Transport and the Ministry for Environment, Green Development and Tourism) developed the standard for wildlife passages based on available studies and comprehensive analysis of scientific research data.

The existing railways and roads in Mongolia have a significant harmful impact on wildlife resulted in fragmented population of migrating species and desperate fate of dying from barbed wire fencing along the railroads. The ultimate goal of new standard is to save from extinction the endangered and rare species such as the Mongolian Saiga (Saiga tatarica mongolica), wild ass (Equus hemionus), black-tailed gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa), Mongolian gazelle (Procapra gutturosa), Argali sheep (Ovis ammon), and Siberian ibex (Capra sibirica). The new standard is definitely a historical milestone that would save steppe wildlife if implemented appropriately.
An important act in the protection of tiger in Wangqing (China)

On April 7th, WWF and Changbaishan Forestry Industry Group signed a full cooperation agreement. This is an important step in wildlife conservation and in the implementation of WWF’s ideas. In 2009, WWF and Wangqing forestry bureau began cooperation work on Amur tiger monitoring, establishment of a pilot forest farm in Dahuanggou and capacity building. In 2012, the two parts started pilot projects to restore Amur tiger prey populations in Wangqing area by the release of Sika deer and Red deer into the wild in order to tackle prey shortage which was the major threat to Amur tiger survival. Fortified by success, the advent of logging ban and the recent upgrade of Wangqing NR, Wangqing Forestry Industry (branch of Changbaishan Forestry Industry Group) and WWF decided to further and strengthen their cooperation on Siberian Tiger/Leopard protection and other wildlife protection. In this agreement, WWF will advise and support in the establishment of the newly upgraded national NR, the management, the construction of a deer breeding center, the promotion of the enterprise restructuring and development in order to economically and ecologically adapt to the to the logging ban. Thanks to the strong willing in wildlife conservation expressed by Wangqing Forestry Industry’s authorities, Wangqing will serve as a demonstration site and practice base for WWF’s comprehensive conservation measures for SMART, Prey recovery, NTFPs, wildlife monitoring, training of public and stakeholders.

“The sources of Amur is the Land of Wild Cats” international creativity contest (Russia)

The international creativity contest was jointly organized, with the support of WWF, by the administrations of Sokhondinsky Nature Reserve in Russia and Onon-Balj National Park in Mongolia for the respective kids. A total of 324 pieces of art including pictures and literary works were submitted from the two countries. Tigers do not roam here. But this part of the Ecoregion is home to lynx, snow leopard, and Pallas’ cat. And it is important for local people to conserve these wild cats.

Amur Green Belt, a transboundary cooperation and an integrated water resource management, present during the World Water Forum (Russia)

WWF-Russia presented the Amur Green Belt program to the ‘Water for our Future’ Forum delegates held in South Korea. During the Forum, the water community and decision-makers agreed that investing in water must be a top priority for the political agenda in the next decade. They also acknowledge that The Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention) is one of the most important documents of international environmental law. The specialists of WWF-Russia Freshwater Program had a chance to compare the details of the environmental work with the colleagues from WWF-US, WWF-Mexico and a Mexican NGO ‘Profauna’ who work in the basin of Rio Grande. More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13336
A “Sino-Russian transboundary protected area network” workshop was held on 12-13 May 2015 in Hunchun and one of the important outcomes is the expansion of the network to cover Heilongjiang Laoyeling National Nature Reserve and Heilongjiang Dongning Niaoqingshan Provincial Nature Reserve. The acquisition of these 2 NRs is an important step towards providing a bigger and safer area for tiger/leopard across the border, making it the most important transboundary corridor between China and Russia. Covering an area of 5,500km², it encompasses Hunchun, Wangqing NRs, Land of Leopard and now Laoyeling and Niaoqingshan NRs. It will be playing a role in tiger and leopard population migration between China and Russia, as well as for joint-activities such as monitoring (data and information sharing, integration and comparative analysis), fire management, prey recovery and anti-poaching. Several agencies and organizations took part to this workshop such as Heilongjiang Forestry Industry Bureau, Jilin Hunchun Amur Tiger National Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Laoyeling National Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Niaoqingshan Provincial Nature Reserve, Jilin Huangnihe National Nature Reserve, Land of Leopard National Park, WWF and WCS.
The answer is Russia! According to the census results, at present there are estimated at least 523 tigers living in the Russian Far East. This figure was announced by the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation at the meeting held on June 15, in Vladivostok.

“This figure shows that Tiger population is stable with a trend of increase. But Tiger census is not an end in itself. It is necessary to transform the obtained data into protection measures” said Dr Yury Darman, head of WWF Russia Amur Branch

The full range Amur tiger survey in the Russian Far East is held once every 10 years, but due to the numerous issues revealed by this year census and the commitment for 2022, the Russian Federation Minister of Natural Resources and Environment has decided to carry out the next census in 2020. More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13478

Where is the largest non-fragment population of tigers in the world? (Russia)
Few steps away from an integrated Amur tiger conservation action plan for Heilongjiang Province (China)

Previously, Heilongjiang Forestry Department and the General Administration of Heilongjiang Forestry Industry have separated Amur Tiger conservation plan. Under the impulsion and facilitation of WWF, the two parties held a meeting to produce an integrated Heilongjiang Amur tiger conservation plan. Heilongjiang Forestry Department, the General Administration of Heilongjiang Forestry Industry, 10 local forestry bureaus and NRS, Northeast Forestry University, WWF and the Feline Research Center participated to this workshop. The integrated Heilongjiang Amur tiger conservation action plan will be finalized based on the comments from this workshop.

Another Amur tiger released into the wild! (Russia)

After being rehabilitated in the Utyos Rehabilitation Center, Uporny (its nickname) was released in an area called Home of the Tiger. The operation of his translocation was carried out by the Khabarovsky Province Hunting Department with the support of WWF and the Amur Tiger Center. Pavel Fomenko, a biodiversity conservation program coordinator at WWF Russia Amur branch, noted that “It is important that all stages of this operation including rehabilitation, translocation and releasing into the wild were organized and controlled by the governmental agencies responsible for the rare animal conservation, namely the Ministry of Naturel Resource of Khabarovsky Province and its structural subdivisions.” Non-governmental organizations only did the legwork like providing consultations and providing assistance on the spot. WWF Russia supports and advocates for this way of doing the rehabilitation.

More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13432

The Amur Leopard Reintroduction Program launched in Primorye (Russia)

The Program, elaborated with participation of WWF experts, was approved by the Decree of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation. The analysis of the remaining habitats in the former Amur leopard home range showed that the most promising for the resettlement are the coastal areas of the Sea of Japan in the Lazovsky and Olginsky Districts of Primorsky Province (southern Sikhote-Alin). The total area of the potential land is 7,000 square kilometers, including 1,400 square kilometers under strict protection of the established network of protected areas, including “Chernye Skaly” and “Vasikovsky” Wildlife Refuges, “Zov Tigra” National Park and Lazovsky Nature Reserve. The latter being a federal government agency, was selected for the creation of the Reintroduction Center. More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13476
When the belt is green

Oriental storks’ baby boom has been registered by a drone (Russia)

For the first time a high resolution camera drone was used to monitor the Oriental stork population in Amurskaya Province enabling the experts to count the number of eggs in the stork nests located on the electricity transmission towers. The possibility to compare the number of eggs in the nest with the chicks flying out will help to evaluate the success of bird breeding process. Besides the stork nest survey, the drones will be used for other purposes, such as counting cranes on rookeries and searching for crane nests on the remote wetlands. The work is being carried out with the support of WWF Russia and HSBC Bank. More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13320
The results of Taimen conservation campaigns to be advised sooner (Mongolia)

WWF-Mongolia in collaboration with RARE, US-based nature conservation organization has been implementing public campaigns to conserve taimen in the Onon river basin since 2009.

In order to define results of the campaign and monitor K-A-P (Knowledge-Attitude-Practice) change, a public questionnaire survey entitled “Freshwater king taimen is a pride of mother Onon”, was carried out. The survey conducted in an in-depth interview form with 400 respondents from 6 soums of the Onon river basin and the processing of the results using the Apian Survey Pro software is on the way. It will show us to what extent the target audience is informed about the value of taimen, change of knowledge and understanding on the importance of this species and finally, at practice or behaviour change level, how many fishers start to practice catch-and-release fishing to conserve taimen in the region.
Going towards a Flyway Platform of Amur River Basin Migratory Birds PAs network (China)

May 19-22, in Harbin- WWF with Heilongjiang Forestry Bureau, Jilin Forestry Bureau, Inner Mongolia Forestry Bureau and Heilongjiang Forestry Industry Bureau, jointly sponsored and organized the workshop on establishing Amur River Basin Flyway Network. The idea of this workshop was to create a platform where government departments, research institutions and universities, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, international conservation organizations, social media and volunteers can interact and exchange their knowledge (know-how) on the protection of migratory birds.

"It is an exchange of information and experience, common understanding, knowledge sharing and capacity-building platform. Through this platform, all protection forces can carry out extensive exchanges and cooperation in order to rapidly increase their conservation management capacity, coordinate their actions in the protection of migratory birds for an overall enhance protection and to ensure the effectiveness of wetlands function in the Heilongjiang River Basin (Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia)," said WWF’s birds project manager Liu Peiqi.

Pr Ma Jianzhang, academician from Northeast Forestry University, to add “The establishment of such platform is both necessary and timely in addressing the problems faced by all concerned parties in the protection of migratory birds in Heilongjiang River Basin.” During this workshop, participants defined the scope, strategic objectives and operational mechanisms of the network and formulated its goals and action plans. Taking into account the integrity of the River basin, at the instigation of Dr Zhiyong, the participants decided to actively promote cooperation and exchange with the two other countries of the basin.

This workshop was chaired by Zhang Yimo, WWF strategic development manager, and saw the participation of the academicians Ma Jianzhang and Liu Xingtu (Chinese Academy of Science), Heilongjiang Zhalong National Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Honghe National Nature Reserve, Jilin Xianghai National Nature Reserve, and other 11 Nature Reserves. Moreover this workshop gained its international status by the participation of Crane Foundation, International Wetlands, Paulson Foundation and WWF Mongolia.

Day of Birds on Amur (Russia)

Special events for the students dedicated to the Day of Birds were organized with the support of WWF. Komsomol’koy Nature Reserve held Birds Around Us event to draw the students’ attention towards protection of migratory birds with over 100 participants altogether. The agenda also included a competition of propaganda performance brigades, trivia game on the best knowledge of the bird species. Zapovednoye Priamurye, a state-funded entity, hosted a traditional ecological event Welcome Birds that united nine student teams to hold two contests – A Business Card and A Redstart, a Symbol of the Year. The participants sang songs, danced, recited poems, played guitar, and performed sketches demonstrating their knowledge on the “bird” subject to the audience.

WWF-Mongolia in collaboration with local government and community is implementing a programme on “Conservation and sustainable management of Amur headwaters” in the Onon river basin. One component of this programme is a project to conserve globally endangered salmon species, specifically Siberian taimen (Hucho taimen Pallas, 1778) in the Onon river basin. In a framework of the project, various actions are implemented one of which is to reduce illegal fishing. For this purpose, members of fishing clubs from 6 soums of Onon river basin in cooperation with rangers and policemen have started patrolling and inspection activities. The work is initiated by WWF-Mongolia and will continue from 15th May to end of October 2015. During this time members of fishing clubs will combat illegal fishing as well as be involved in the observation and monitoring over the state of fishes. With the implementation of this planned activity, the clubs’ members believe the illegal fishing would be considerably reduced. The monitoring results will also enrich the database with information about taimen in the Onon river.

WWF’s bird specialist, Liu Peiqi said that “this is great news! Knowing that every year there is about 2,400 pairs of breeding Chinese merganser and each female can lay an average of 8 eggs, the population of Chinese merganser should be growing; but unfortunately the Chinese merganser is still an endangered species. This initiative is to help recover the population. Moreover, it is urgent to take several protection measures and also conduct a comprehensive scientific research on the wintering range, the migratory route, the breeding ground of the Chinese merganser.” This success story inspired Quanyang Forestry Bureau in developing the same approach on its riverbank which has recorded lot of breeding and wintering birds. WWF will support this project technically and financially.
“Let’s conserve white-napped crane with its habitat” was the motto of the 2nd Crane Festival celebrated in Binder soum, Khentii aimag. Co-organized by WWF Mongolia, International Crane Foundation, Onon river basin committee, the Administration of Onon-Balj National Park and the local government, this year festival’s international dimension was expressed through a drawing contest “Crane and the Mongolian nature” organized for Mongolia, Russia and Japan kids. Aligned with the festival, training was organized for rangers on “Identifying crane and other water birds, methods of preliminary research and data analysis”; naadam (Mongolian traditional games) competition, the “fire venerating” ceremony, the projection of documentary film about the crane, quizzes, advertisement of environmental laws, traditional folklore, exhibition of handmade products, paper cutting were among different activities organized during this festival. This festival helped to improve the knowledge of more than 500 people and change their attitude towards natural environment and wildlife.

The crane festival receives public acknowledgement (Mongolia)

The World Fish Migration Day celebrated in the Amur River basin (Russia)

The WFMD gathered together about 3000 participants from the sources of Amur to its very mouth. With the support of WWF both NGOs and governmental agencies of four provinces conducted a broad variety of activities trying to prove the importance of the river conservation for its inhabitants and humans. There are ten spots on the map of the Russian part of Amur Ecoregion where the festive actions took place.
Why is the pine forest dying? (Mongolia)

Lately, local residents were complaining that local pine forests stopped growing and were drying up due to forest insect pests. To confirm this rumor, experts from Onon Bay National Park administration together with the specialists of the Forest Research and Development Center and the Institute of Biology, Mongolian Academy of Sciences studied the forest pest insects and pathological diseases in the selected areas.

When distress 4 meter height pine tree, it was discovered in total 5 specimen of 1-2 year old Siberian moth larvae and 2 specimen of 1-2 year old Jacobson Spanworm larvae in a single tree. According to the results, the experts concluded that the insects and pathological diseases are not primary causes of drying forests in the region. They stressed that such negative effects may also be applicable from the remnants of logging and forest fires. To make a more definite conclusion it should be monitored continuously in places where insect pests and diseases have been detected.
During this fiscal year, a total and complete ban on commercial logging in state-owned forests was released in Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces. This nature forest protection initiative will enormously have long-term benefits for tiger/leopard and other wildlife. On the other hand, the release of logging ban also means that there will be more loggers laid off. Without their job, they will have more free time but low income; coupled with traditional Chinese lifestyles, lack of conservation awareness and law enforcement capacity, it will lead to hunting pressure and increased poaching especially outside of the protected areas. This situation constitutes a direct threat (prey shortage) and indirect threat (by-catching) for tiger and leopard.

Therefore WWF NEC Office decided to support loggers from Wangqing and Huangnihe Forest bureau to become forest rangers and learn how to manage forest but also pilot community based anti-poaching. In June 2015, WWF helped Wangqing and Huangnihe Forest bureaus to establish their own Tiger Friendly Non Timber Forest cooperatives thus improving the local economy and making sure that the extractive pressure on the forest is reduced through alternative income models (Korean pine nuts collection, bee keeping, Jew’s ear cultivation, blueberry wine production, etc). In return, the community will joint anti-poaching work to support the tiger conservation team especially outside Nature Reserves.

More Korean pines in Primorye Province!(Russia)

On the fifth Korean Pine Day organized by WWF Russia and Land of the Leopard National Park on May 11, 20,000 Korean pine seedlings were planted in the southwestern Primorye and 15,000 seedlings were planted in the north of the Province, in Dalnerechensky District. This year the Holiday was dedicated to the 70th anniversary since the Great Victory of Russia over the Nazi Germany and a competition was organized among high school students. The 40 winners of Primorsky Province wide Forest Competition came to a nursery to sow the Korean pine seeds which were already stratified by the students of the Agricultural Academy. Traditionally, among the main participants of the Korean Pine Day were volunteers, students of local schools, the Agricultural High School, staff of environmental organizations, heads of districts administrations. 

WWF helps to send criminal to court (Russia)

Organizers and participants of a criminal group in one of the districts of Khabarovsky Province have illegally cut valuable timber estimated at over two million USD in damage. WWF notes that for the first time ever the criminal case on sanitary cutting of such a large volume has been sent to court. Six members of the criminal group will be punished not only for illegal cuts but also for organizing a criminal group which makes the sentence harsher. WWF Russia Amur branch experts who took an active part in the investigations were awarded with the letter of gratitude from the chief of the Khabarovsky Province Interior Department.

WWF in the frontline of firefighting in the Land of Leopard National Park’ (Russia)

Faithful to its mission, WWF financed the renewal of 13 km-long mineral fire break along the Baranovsky Heights with more stripes of land of nearly the same size to be bulldozed later in April to the south of Sukhanovsky Heights. In the other hand, new firefighting equipment has been purchased and funds have been provided for satellite-monitoring of burned areas. These forest fire preventive activities are in accordance with the Operation Plan and the Agreement signed by Khasansky District Administration, Land of the Leopard National Park, and WWF Russia Amur branch in 2013.

Moreover, a “forest fire” rally took place on April 26 in the village of Slavyanka organized by the Khasansky District Department of Education and WWF. 12 kids’ teams participated to this rally with mini performances, songs, and dances showing the threat of forest fire and its consequences on people and nature.

More details are here: http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/eng/13360
Protected area administration suppressed the wildfire (Mongolia)

In accordance with the agreement established among the Ministry of Environment and Green Development, and the Administration of Khentii and Sukhbaatar aimags, the management of the Protected Area Administration for Khar Yamaat Nature Reserve is granted to WWF-Mongolia for 10 years. Within this agreement, the nature protection and conservation activities are being continuously undertaken. This spring, the Khar Yamaat nature reserve has been severely affected by wildfire that brought a lot of damage. The Protected area administration has actively participated in the suppression of the fire and saved 7 winter camps. They have also helped to restore severely burnt protective fence around a spring and cleaned the earth to support a water flow.

Since the region is at high risk of fire incidents, the administration initiated a plan for early warning and preventing from the fire during the spring drought period. The Protected area administration has also organized “Herders’ consultation” among the local herding families and introduced fire prevention measures. Furthermore, in a framework of the “One million tree plantation movement” national campaign, the officers of the administrations have planted 500 seedlings of elm tree in the western part of the reserve in cooperation with “Green atom” NGO. Land restoration activities are amongst important actions for the protected areas. In relation to this and in cooperation with other parties, some technical restoration measures are being successfully implemented.
On June 19th, WWF China and its partners celebrated the 35th Anniversary of their cooperation alongside with the achievements in Beijing. This event was an opportunity for WWF to acknowledge the contribution of its partners in the conservation but also to advocate for stronger and diversify cooperation especially in the development of China’s green economy. Different companies such as Volvo, IKEA, Coca Cola, Yingli Solar, HSBC Bank, Alibaba, and national/local authorities as well as environmental experts and rangers enjoyed the exhibition of sustainable products produced with the support of WWF.
It was also a time for all partners to think about how to change the way we use resources towards a sustainable consumption. In that line, Luo Sze Ping, CEO of WWF China said ‘We are looking for new ways to develop the green economy in the future. We are thankful and encourage all the companies which are trying to control and reduce their carbon footprint, water use, energy use and pollution. WWF and those companies are working together to build a bridge between conservation and market’.
1 River Ecoregion Vision

2 Migratory species: Mongolian gazelle Taimen

3 Key species: Tiger, Leopard and Oriental Stork

Why we are here
To stop the degradation of the planet’s natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

www.wwfchina.org

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