



- 环境资助者网络 -
CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS ALLIANCE



CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS ALLIANCE (CEGA) REPORT





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1. CHAIRPERSONS' MESSAGE



CEGA Co-Chair
An Yaqiang



CEGA Co-Chair
Xie Xiaohui

The year 2021 was full of uncertainties as we continued our fight with the two challenges: the Covid-19 Pandemic and climate crisis, but the path ahead has become clearer. As the platform for cooperation between environmental grantmakers in China, China Environmental Grantmakers Alliance (CEGA) has been advocating for strategic philanthropy and helping environmental grantmakers plan their grantmaking with a broadened, future-oriented perspective. To achieve this, we have been publishing the annual CEGA Reports for 4 consecutive years.

2021 CEGA Report has made several creative attempts to comprehensively display how the sector has evolved. Firstly, the Report adopts a new method of categorizing the working fields of environmental grant projects and recategorizes the projects of all environmental grantmakers and non-profits, so that the analyses can better reflect the current state and trends of the sector. Secondly, for the first time the Report includes an analysis of the contribution of key Internet fundraising platforms to environmental non-profits, in order to offer a more diversified, complete and updated view of environmental funding in China. Moreover, the Report includes voices of International organizations to help readers gain a global outlook of environmental philanthropy. Lastly, like the previous reports, this year's report contains an analysis of on-the-ground environmental non-profits so that readers can learn the latest development of the sector with ease. The year 2021 is the first year of the 14th Five-Year-Plan of China. This Report will help readers know how environmental grantmakers and non-profits in China have contributed to the country's goal of green development.

We would like to thank all environmental foundations and non-profits that participated in drafting this Report. The information you shared on major grantmaking events and industry development has enriched this Report. We would appreciate your feedback and suggestions so that we can improve our work and deliver better analyses of annual environmental grantmaking and the development of environmental non-profit sector in China.

We'd like to express our thanks to Corporate Citizenship in Action for compiling this report, to CEGA members for their contribution, and to China Foundation Center for supporting CEGA's operation.

2. PROFILE OF CEGA



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CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS ALLIANCE

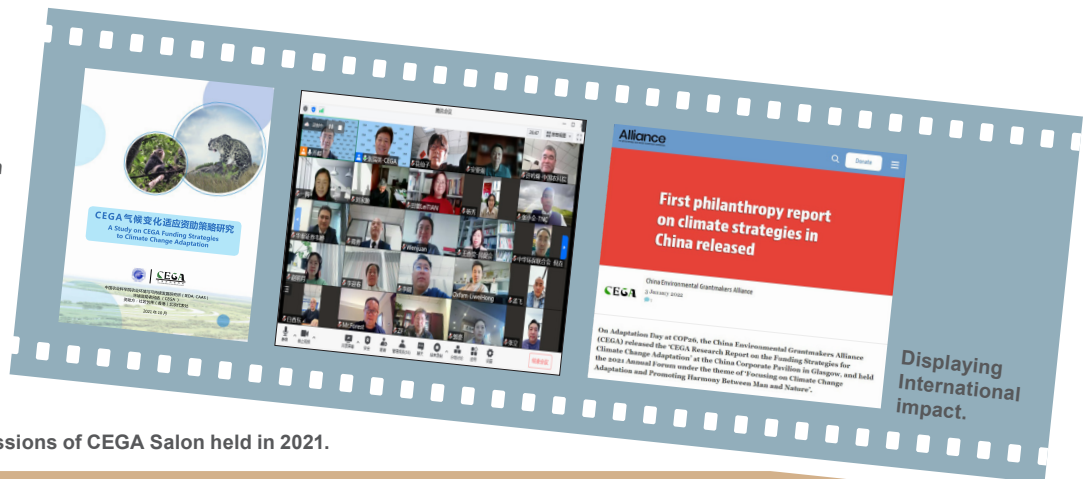
Launched in Beijing on 29th January 2018, CEGA serves as a collaborative and information exchange platform for Chinese environmental grantmakers. CEGA aims to apply strategic philanthropy in environmental grantmaking to guide the funding direction so that to realize the maximum social benefit of charitable funds in the environmental field. The shared values of CEGA members include integrating resources, making joint efforts, and sharing success for a better environmental future.

CEGA is not an independent legal entity. It is affiliated to China Foundation Center and operates under guidance of the Decision-making Committee. The current Decision-making Committee consists of SEE Foundation, Alibaba Foundation, Qiaonyu Foundation, Mangrove Foundation, Lao Niu Foundation, Harmony Community Foundation, The Paradise Foundation, Vanke Foundation, China Green Carbon Foundation, China Environmental Protection Foundation, Friends of Nature Foundation and China Foundation Center. The Decision-making Committee works for three years term. The Chairman of the Decision-making Committee will be elected by the Decision-making Committee. Former chairmen include Lei Yongsheng, Chairman of Lao Niu Foundation, and Zhang Li, former Secretary General of SEE Foundation and Chen Yimei, former Secretary General of Vanke Foundation. The current co-chairs are An Yaqiang, Secretary General of Lao Niu Foundation and Xie Xiaohui, Executive Deputy Secretary General of Vanke Foundation. Other members and partners of CEGA include Beijing Afforestation Foundation, Changjiang Conservation Foundation, All-China Environment Federation, China Association for Ngo Cooperation and Huatai Securities Co.Ltd.

3. 2021 CEGA HIGHLIGHTS:

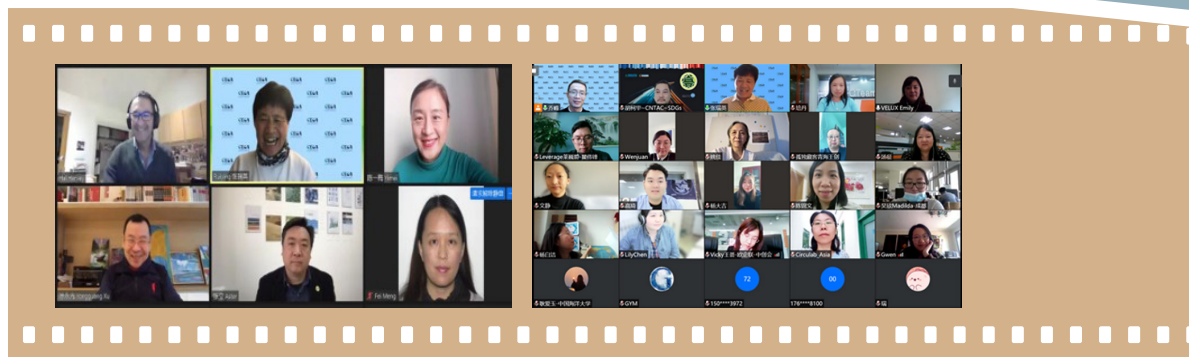


Release of "A Study on CEQA Funding Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation" at Glasgow Climate Change Conference (COP-26), as well as at CEQA 2021 Annual Forum.



Displaying International impact.

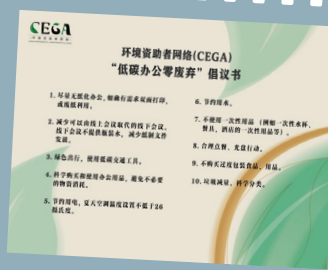
A total of 9 sessions of CEQA Salon held in 2021.



First issue
A total of 7 issues of CEQA Monthly Bulletin published since June 2021.



Advocating for "Low-carbon and Zero-waste Office" Initiative.



A Research Report on Young Professionals Development in Environmental Foundations.



New partners: Beijing Afforestation Fund, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), Huatai Securities Co., Ltd.



4. ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS IN CHINA

- Similar to past reports, this Report continues to analyze grantmaking information shared by CEGA members from the perspectives of grant amount, field, etc. This year, 10 CEGA members have shared grantmaking information. The analysis of environmental grants is mainly based on the disclosure made by grantmakers in their annual reports.

- To more comprehensively reflect the environmental grantmaking landscape in China, this Report enlarges the scope of its analysis of non-members' annual environmental grantmaking. The number of non-members covered in this Report has increased from last year's 7 to 58. The analysis is based on publicly available information. Besides, this year's report adds another section that presents an overview of environmental fundraising on Internet Philanthropic Fundraising Platforms.

- In the section "Grantmakers' Messages," 19 grantmakers were interviewed on their understanding of the current state and trends of environmental non-profit sector in China. They include 13 CEGA members, 4 non-members, CEGA new strategic partner Huatai Securities Co., Ltd., as well as UNDP's GEF Small Grant Programme (GEF-SGP).

- Another creative move of this Report is that it adopts the revised category of grant fields. While the old category contains 6 primary fields and 36 secondary fields, the revised "CEGA Environmental Non-profit Project Field Category" identifies 9 primary fields and 50 secondary fields. The objective of this revision is to offer a more granular view of environmental philanthropy in China. The 9 primary fields of the new category contains 3 issue fields, Ecological Conservation and Restoration, Pollution Control, and Climate Change, and 6 method fields, Public Communication and Advocacy, Environmental Rule of Law, Green and Low-carbon Business, International Cooperation, Industry Building and Development, and Other Methods.

4.1. Environmental Grantmakers Analysis 2021: CEGA Members

- **Total grants.** In 2021, 10 CEGA members made 306 million yuan of environmental grants, up by 3% from last year's 296 million yuan.

- **Grants made by each member.** China Environmental Protection Foundation made 96.24 million yuan of environmental grants in 2021, the highest among all CEGA members. It was followed by SEE Foundation which made 77.50 million yuan of environmental grants. Other members which made more than 10 million yuan of environmental grants in 2021 included Vanke Foundation, China Green Carbon Foundation, The Paradise International Foundation, and Lao Niu Foundation.

- **Growth of grants made by members.** In 2021, 8 out of 10 CEGA members registered an increase in annual environmental grantmaking. The annual environmental grant amounts of Friends of Nature Foundation, Guangdong Harmony Community Foundation, The Paradise International Foundation and Vanke Foundation increased by more than 100%.

- **Grant Fields of members.** This year's CEGA Report adopts the revised category of grant fields which identifies 9 primary fields and 50 secondary fields. Among the 10 CEGA members, Vanke Foundation and China Environmental Protection Foundation made grants to all 9 primary fields and therefore were the most diversified funders. Grantmakers that made grants to more than 5 primary fields included SEE Foundation, China Green Carbon Foundation and Friends of Nature Foundation. Other member were more focused in terms of choice of grant fields.

Table 1. Overview of Environmental Grants made by CEQA Members in 2021¹

CEQA Members		Grant Fields (in terms of major fields of grants)	2021 Operating Costs (10,000 yuan)	2021 Environ- mental Grants (10,000 yuan)	Environmental Grants to Operating Costs Ratio
1	SEE Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasms; National Parks, Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation; Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Freshwater Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Marine Ecosystem. · Pollution Control: Water Pollution Control; Air Pollution Control; Soil Pollution Control. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Public Awareness Campaign. · Green and Low-carbon Business: Green Supply Chain. · Industry Building and Development: Start-up Incubation; Talent Building. · Other Methods: Authorized Conservation and Trust; Others. 	17,149.32	7,750.01	45%
2	Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation (MCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasms. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Nature and Environment Education. · Industry Building and Development: Industry Infrastructure Building. · Other Methods: Community Work. 	2,903.08	354.98	12%
3	Lao Niu Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem. · Industry Building and Development: Industry Infrastructure Building. 	4,378.66	1,086.53	25%
4	Guangdong Harmony Community Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Restoration of Agricultural Ecosystem. · Pollution Control: Solid Waste Management. · Climate Change: Climate Change Adaptation. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Nature and Environment Education; Public Awareness Campaign; Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation. · Industry Building and Development: Start-up Incubation; Talent Building; Development of Platforms and Research Organizations. 	1,109.02 (of which 335.92 was environment- related)	309.08	92% ²

¹ The 2021 operating costs in this table are based on the 2021 financial reports of grantmakers. The 2021 environmental grants are based on the actual amount granted in 2021 instead of the total amount of the grant agreement.

² Environmental grants to environment-related operating costs ratio.

CEGA Memembers		Grant Fields (in terms of major fields of grants)	2021 Operating Costs (10,000 yuan)	2021 Environ- mental Grants (10,000 yuan)	Environmental Grants to Operating Costs Ratio
5	The Paradise International Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasm; Conservation and Restoration of Marine Ecosystem. · Other Methods: Authorized Conservation and Trust. 	3870.77	1,539.44	40%
6	Vanke Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasm; Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Urban Ecosystem. · Pollution Control: Solid Waste Management. · Climate Change: Climate Change Adaptation. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Nature and Environment Education; Public Awareness Campaign; Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation. · Environmental Rule of Law: Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law. · Green and Low-carbon Business: Green Business Actions. · International Cooperation: Building International NGO Advocacy Platform; International Conferences and Visits. · Industry Building and Development: Industry Infrastructure Building; Start-up Incubation; Talent Building; Development of Platforms and Research Organizations. · Other Methods: Community Work; Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood; Others. 	11,992.30	4,748.17	40%
7	China Green Carbon Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Desert Ecosystem. · Climate Change: Efficient Use of Energy; Ecosystem Carbon Sink. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Nature and Environment Education; Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation; Impact Communications. · Environmental Rule of Law: Policy and Law Advocacy; Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law. · Green and Low-carbon Business: Green Supply Chain. · Industry Building and Development: Industry Infrastructure Building; Development of Platforms and Research Organizations. · Other Methods: Authorized Conservation and Trust; Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood. 	4,454.65	4,371.55	98%

CEGA Members	Grant Fields (in terms of major fields of grants)	2021 Operating Costs (10,000 yuan)	2021 Environmental Grants (10,000 yuan)	Environmental Grants to Operating Costs Ratio
8 China Environmental Protection Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasms; National Parks, Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation; Conservation and Restoration of Grassland Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Desert Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Agricultural Ecosystem. · Pollution Control: Solid Waste Management. · Climate Change: Climate Change Adaptation. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Nature and Environment Education; Public Awareness Campaign; Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation. · Environmental Rule of Law: Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law. · Green and Low-carbon Business: Green Supply Chain; Green Business Actions; Industry Green Actions. · International Cooperation: International Conferences and Visits. · Industry Building and Development: Start-up Incubation; Talent Building. · Other Methods: Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood; Others. 	11,146.60	9,624.10	86%
9 Friends of Nature Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasms; National Parks, Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation; Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Marine Ecosystem. · Pollution Control: Air Pollution Control; Solid Waste Management. · Climate Change: Climate Change Adaptation. · Public Communication and Advocacy: Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation. · Environmental Rule of Law: Policy and Law Advocacy; Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law. · Green and Low-carbon Business: Corporate ESG and Environmental Responsibilities. · Industry Building and Development: Talent Building. · Other Methods: Community Work. 	760.23	437.16	58%
10 Beijing Afforestation Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Ecological Conservation and Restoration: Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem; Conservation and Restoration of Urban Ecosystem. 	796.99	424.61	53%
Total		58,561.63	30,645.61	

- **Changes in annual grantmaking amounts of members.** Since 2018 when CEGA members first shared grantmaking information, total annual grants made by members have been around 300 million yuan. SEE Foundation and China Environmental Protection Foundation have been the two major grantmakers among members – more than half of all members’ total environmental grants were made by the two foundations. The annual environmental grant amounts of Vanke Foundation and China Green Carbon Foundation have been rising continuously.

- **Grant amounts by fields.** The field that ranked top in terms of total grants received from CEGA member in 2021 was Ecological Conservation and Restoration. The share of the 86.74 million yuan of grants towards this field in members’ total environmental grants reached 28%. The other two issue fields, Climate Change (30.30 million yuan) and Pollution Control (10.28 million yuan) both received more than 10 million yuan of grants in 2021. As for method fields, the field of Other Methods (e.g. Community Work, Authorized Conservation and Trust, Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood) received 83.76 million yuan of grants (27%). Other primary fields that received more than 10 million yuan of grants in 2021 included Public Communication and Advocacy (30.36 million yuan), Industry Building and Development (28.79 million yuan), and Green and Low-carbon Business (25.07 million). International Cooperation and Environmental Rule of Law were the two fields that received less than 10 million yuan of grants in 2021.

- Of the grants that identified Ecological Conservation and Restoration as their major field, around half went towards the secondary field Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem; common methods used in this field included Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood, Public Awareness Campaign, and Nature and Environment Education.

- Among all secondary fields under Pollution Control, Soil Pollution Control received the highest amount of grants in 2021. Besides, grants that identified Solid Waste Management as minor field totaled 29.04 million yuan in 2021. These grants mainly consisted of the community solid waste related grants made by Vanke Foundation under the primary field of Public Communication and Advocacy.

- Around 80% of Climate Change grants went towards the secondary field of Climate Change Adaptation in 2021, while the rest went towards Ecosystem Carbon Sink. Of the 31 grant projects that identified Climate Change as major field, 6 identified secondary fields under Ecological Conservation and Restoration as minor fields – the synergetic link between conservation and climate change response is well acknowledged.

- The most funded secondary fields under the method field Public Communication and Advocacy were Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation (46%) and Public Awareness Campaign (32%). Moreover, a total of 28 million yuan of environmental grants identified Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation as minor field, which shows that it is among the most popular methods in environmental grantmaking. The minor fields most frequently selected by Public Communication and Advocacy grant projects were Solid Waste Management, Green Business Actions, etc.

- Of grants that identified Environmental Rule of Law as major field, 89% went towards Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law. One example was the “China Environmental Rule of Law Platform Program” of China Environmental Protection Foundation.

- Of grants that identified Green and Low-carbon Business as major field, 78% went towards the secondary field of Green Supply Chain, while 17% went towards Green Business Actions.

- The most funded secondary field under the method field International Cooperation was International Conference and Visits (92%). One example was the “2021 COP-26 China Corporate Pavilion Project” of Vanke Foundation.

- The most funded secondary fields under the method field Industry Building and Development were Start-up Incubation (41%) and Talent Building (37%). The minor field most frequently selected by these grants, most of which were made by Vanke Foundation, was Solid Waste Management.

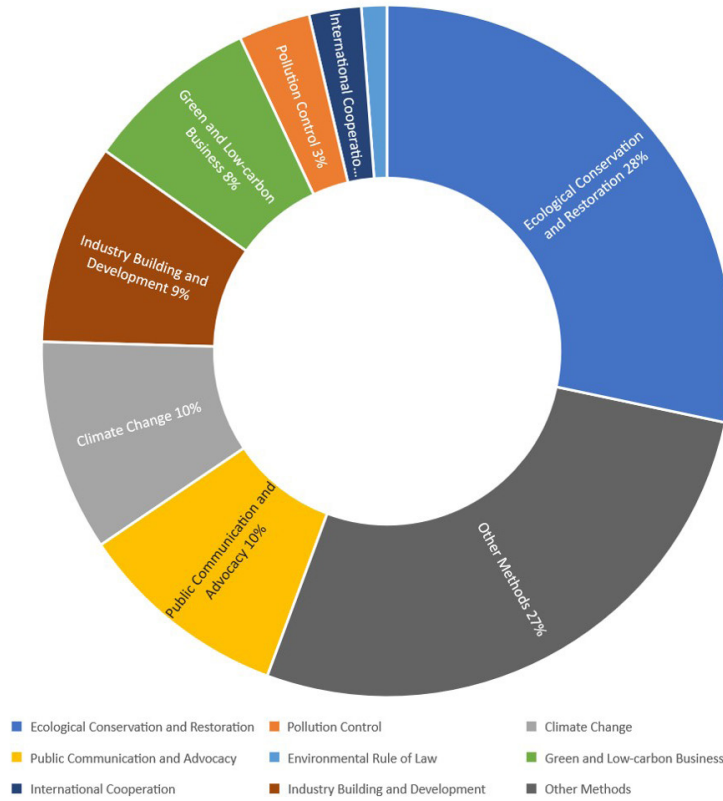
- Secondary fields under Other Methods include Community Work, Authorized Conservation and Trust, Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood, Eco-compensation, Aid for Environmental Health Victims, and Others (consisting of grants that are difficult to categorize). In 2021, 64% of grants under Other Methods went towards the miscellaneous sub-field of Others, including “Local Participation in Environmental Protection Programs” of SEE Foundation and emergency response projects of China Environmental Protection Foundation.

Table 2. New Category of Grant Fields and 2021 GEGA Members' Environmental Grantmaking by Fields

Primary Fields	Secondary Fields	2021 CEQA Members' Grants by Major Field				
		No. of Grantmakers	No. of Projects	Grant Amount (10,000 yuan)	Share in Total Annual Grants	
1	Ecological Conservation and Restoration	1.1 Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasms	10	65	8,673.90	28%
		1.2 National Parks, Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation				
		1.3 Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem				
		1.4 Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem				
		1.5 Conservation and Restoration of Freshwater Ecosystem				
2	Pollution Control	2.1 Water Pollution Control	5	14	1,028.08	3%
		2.2 Air Pollution Control				
		2.3 Soil Pollution Control				
		2.4 Solid Waste Management				
		2.5 Chemicals and New Pollutants Management				
3	Climate Change	3.1 Efficient Use of Energy	5	31	3,030.29	10%
		3.2 Sustainable Energy				
		3.3 Ecosystem Carbon Sink				
		3.4 CCUS Technology				
		3.5 Climate Change Adaptation				
4	Public Communication and Advocacy	4.1 Nature and Environment Education	7	99	3,035.82	10%
		4.2 Public Awareness Campaign				
		4.3 Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation (incl. Citizen Science, Green Consumption, Low-carbon Lifestyle, Zero-waste Lifestyle etc. □)				
		4.4 Environmental awards				
		4.5 Impact Communications				
5	Environmental Rule of Law	5.1 Policy and Law Research	4	14	367.52	1%
		5.2 Policy and Law Advocacy				
		5.3 Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law				

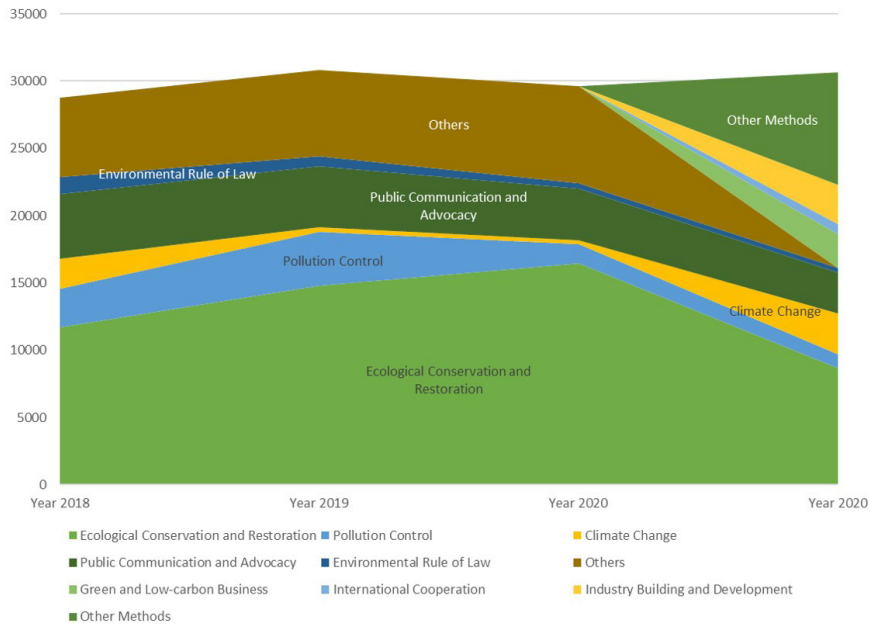
	Primary Fields	Secondary Fields	2021 CEGA Members' Grants by Major Field			
			No. of Grantmakers	No. of Projects	Grant Amount (10,000 yuan)	Share in Total Annual Grants
Methods	6 Green and Low-carbon Business	6.1 Green Supply Chain	5	10	2,506.64	8%
		6.2 Green Finance and Credit				
		6.3 Corporate ESG and Environmental Responsivities				
		6.4 Green Business Actions (incl. Corporate Carbon Neutrality, Corporate Biodiversity, Green Production, Green Office etc.)				
6.5 Industry Green Actions						
7 International Cooperation	7.1 Facilitation of Intergovernmental Cooperation	2	5	748.14	2%	
	7.2 Building International NGO Advocacy Platform					
	7.3 Overseas Philanthropy Programs					
	7.4 International Personnel Exchange					
	7.5 International Conferences and Visits					
	7.6 International Research					
8 Industry Building and Development	8.1 Industry Infrastructure Building	8	53	2,879.19	9%	
	8.2 Start-up Incubation					
	8.3 Talent Building					
	8.4 Development of Platforms and Research Organizations					
9 Other Methods	9.1 Community Work	7	38	8,376.04	27%	
	9.2 Authorized Conservation and Trust (Informal Protected Areas, Agreement Conservation, Community Co-management)					
	9.3 Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood					
	9.4 Eco-compensation					
	9.5 Aid for Environmental Health Victims					
	9.6 Others					

Diagram 1. 2021 CEGA Members' Environmental Grantmaking by Major Field.



● **Changes in grants made towards each field.** Ecological Conservation and Restoration has always been the most popular grant field among CEGA members. Grants going towards Climate Change increased significantly in 2021. As China has made key progress in its “nationwide battle against environmental pollution,” the share of grants made towards Pollution Control has been decreasing continuously.

Diagram 2. CEGA Members' Environmental Grants by Major Fields 2018-2021 (10,000 yuan)



- **Geographical distribution of grantees.** More than 60% of CEGA members' environmental grants in 2021 went towards nationwide projects; 12% went towards projects located in North China, and 11% went towards projects in Central China. At the provincial level, Hebei and Henan were provinces that received more environmental grants made by CEGA members.

- **Type of grantees.** Of the total grant amount made by CEGA members, 54% went towards social organizations (NGOs); 11% went towards organizations registered as business; 10% went towards governmental agencies, villagers' committees and residents' committees; 6% went towards public institutions, such as universities, research institutes, and administrative bureaus of protected areas.

- **Amount of each grant. Of all grants,** 79% were below 1 million yuan; around 37% of all grants were between 100,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan (not included). All grants under Environmental Rule of Law were below 1 million yuan, and 93% of all grants under Public Communication and Advocacy were below 1 million yuan. Primary fields with highest share of grants greater than 1 million yuan were Other Methods (42%), Green and Low-carbon Business (40%), and International Cooperation (40%).

4.2. Environmental Grantmakers Analysis 2021: Non-members

- **Total grants.** In 2021, 58 non-members made 639 million yuan of environmental grants.

- **Key grantmakers.** China Green Foundation made more than 400 million yuan of environmental grants in 2021, which was the highest among non-members. This amount accounted for more than 70% of the total environmental grants made by non-members in 2021. Other non-member grantmakers that made more than 10 million yuan of environmental grants in 2021 were Lu'an City Yingjia Charity Foundation, CNOOC Marine Environment and Ecology Protection Foundation, Changjiang Conservation Foundation (CCF) , Sichuan Green Foundation, and China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation.

- **Grant amount by field.** Non-member grants going towards Ecological Conservation and Restoration totaled 529 million yuan in 2021 (83% of total non-member environmental grants). These mainly consisted of grants made by China Green Foundation towards the field Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem (around 454 million yuan). Other primary fields that received more than 10 million yuan of non-member grants in 2021 were Other Methods (83.33 million yuan, mainly consisting of 81.55-million-yuan grants made to secondary field Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood), and Public Communication and Advocacy (12.01 million yuan). Other primary fields each received less than 10 million yuan of grants in 2021.

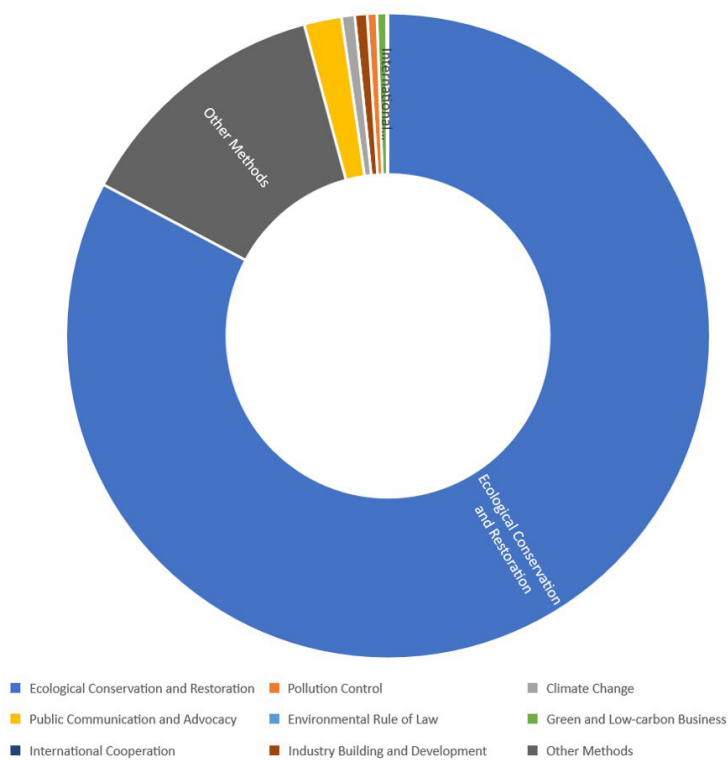
Table 3 2021 Non-members' Environmental Grantmaking by Fields

Primary Fields	Secondary Fields	2021 CEGA Members' Grants by Major Field			
		No. of Grantmakers	No. of Projects	Grant Amount (10,000 yuan)	Share in Total Annual Grants
Environmental Issues 1 Ecological Conservation and Restoration	1.1 Conservation and Use of Species and Germplasm	33	87	52,890.45	83%
	1.2 National Parks, Protected Areas and Habitat Conservation				
	1.3 Conservation and Restoration of Forest Ecosystem				
	1.4 Conservation and Restoration of Wetland Ecosystem				
	1.5 Conservation and Restoration of Freshwater Ecosystem				
	1.6 Conservation and Restoration of Grassland Ecosystem				
	1.7 Conservation and Restoration of Marine Ecosystem				
	1.8 Conservation and Restoration of Desert Ecosystem				
	1.9 Conservation and Restoration of Urban Ecosystem				
	1.10 Conservation and Restoration of Agricultural Ecosystem				

Primary Fields	Secondary Fields	2021 CEQA Members' Grants by Major Field				
		No. of Grantmakers	No. of Projects	Grant Amount (10,000 yuan)	Share in Total Annual Grants	
2	Pollution Control	2.1 Water Pollution Control	9	21	307.72	0%
		2.2 Air Pollution Control				
2.3 Soil Pollution Control						
2.4 Solid Waste Management						
2.5 Chemicals and New Pollutants Management						
2.6 Radioactivity, Noise, Light, Heat and Other Pollution Control						
3	Climate Change	3.1 Efficient Use of Energy	7	14	424.60	1%
		3.2 Sustainable Energy				
		3.3 Ecosystem Carbon Sink				
		3.4 CCUS Technology				
		3.5 Climate Change Adaptation				
4	Public Communication and Advocacy	4.1 Nature and Environment Education	17	34	1,201.00	2%
		4.2 Public Awareness Campaign				
		4.3 Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation (incl. Citizen Science, Green Consumption, Low-carbon Lifestyle, Zero-waste Lifestyle etc.)				
		4.4 Environmental awards				
		4.5 Impact Communications				
5	Environmental Rule of Law	5.1 Policy and Law Research	1	3	45.60	0%
		5.2 Policy and Law Advocacy				
		5.3 Public Participation in Environmental Rule of Law				
6	Green and Low-carbon Business	6.1 Green Supply Chain	3	3	306.07	0%
		6.2 Green Finance and Credit				
		6.3 Corporate ESG and Environmental Responsivities				
		6.4 Green Business Actions (incl. Corporate Carbon Neutrality, Corporate Biodiversity, Green Production, Green Office etc.)				
		6.5 Industry Green Actions				
7	International Cooperation	7.1 Facilitation of Intergovernmental Cooperation	1	1	3.60	0%
		7.2 Building of International NGO Advocacy Platform				
		7.3 Overseas Philanthropy Programs				
		7.4 International Personnel Exchange				
		7.5 International Conferences and Visits				
		7.6 International Research				

Primary Fields	Secondary Fields	2021 CEGA Members' Grants by Major Field			
		No. of Grantmakers	No. of Projects	Grant Amount (10,000 yuan)	Share in Total Annual Grants
Methods	8 Industry Building and Development	4	10	395.58	1%
	8.1 Industry Infrastructure Building 8.2 Start-up Incubation 8.3 Talent Building 8.4 Development of Platforms and Research Organizations				
9 Other Methods	9.1 Community Work 9.2 Authorized Conservation and Trust (Informal Protected Areas, Agreement Conservation, Community Co-management) 9.3 Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood 9.4 Eco-compensation 9.5 Aid for Environmental Health Victims 9.6 Others	12	27	8,332.92	13%

Diagram 3. 2021 Non-members' Environmental Grantmaking by Major Field.



● **Geographical distribution of grantees.** Not unlike CEGA members' grants, most (79%) environmental grants of non-members went towards nationwide projects in 2021. Besides, 13% of total non-member environmental grants in 2021 went towards projects located in East China, the highest among all regions.

- **Type of grantees.** Unlike CEGA members whose grantees were mostly social organizations (NGOs). According to available data, at least 13% of total environmental grants made by non-members were received by governmental agencies, villagers' committees or residents' committees, tripling the share received by NGOs. These accounted for 57% of the non-member grants that have grantee information publicly available. This was due to the fact that most environmental grants related to Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood were made to villagers' committees.

- **Amount of each grant.** Similar to grants by CEGA members, around 40% of all environmental grants made by non-members in 2021 were below 100,000 yuan; around 30% were between 100,000 yuan and 500,000 yuan (not included); less than 20% were major gifts greater than or equal to 1 million yuan.

4.3. Environmental Fundraising on Internet Philanthropic Fundraising Platforms

- By the middle of June 2022, a total of 506 ongoing fundraising requests, related to at least 106 projects of 51 public foundations, were collected from 19 out of 29 authorized Internet philanthropic fundraising platforms. In sum, these requests had resulted in more than 98 million donations the cumulative amount of which reached 413 million yuan (4.2 yuan per donation).

- Environmental philanthropy only accounted for a tiny share in the entire Internet philanthropy landscape. Among the 29 Internet fundraising platforms that were still operating by June 2022, only 19 had active environmental fundraising requests posted, and the number of environmental fundraising requests accounted for less than 10% of all requests. On the two biggest platforms, Tencent Gongyi and Alipay Philanthropy, the shares of environmental fundraising requests in all requests were only 4% and 2%, respectively.

4.4. Grantmakers' messages

This year, we have interviewed around 20 secretary generals or grantmaking officers of environmental grantmakers, in order to learn their understanding of the latest development of the environmental non-profit sector and specific fields that concern them the most, as well as their experiences working with on-the-ground NGOs.

In addition to the 13 CEGA members and 4 non-members that were interviewed last year, the 19 organizations interviewed this year include CEGA strategic partner Huatai Securities Co., Ltd., and UNDP's GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP). We hope this addition could more comprehensively reflect the state of environmental grantmaking in China in 2021, and help local grantmakers gain a global perspective of how intergovernmental organizations plan and execute environmental grants.

Climate Change Presents Both Challenges and Opportunities

China's goals of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality have brought the issue of climate change under spotlight. Environmental NGOs in China now enjoy greater scope of participation in the country's climate actions. However, the challenge is whether NGOs can grasp these new opportunities. Grantmakers believe that now is the critical juncture.

- China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO) states that the current strategies and capabilities of environmental non-profits in China are still short of grasping the opportunities, and it takes time for NGOs to become aware of how their causes can contribute to climate change response.

- Vanke Foundation stresses that it is important that non-profits think through how their own work is related to climate change response, as this is a key step for practitioners to improve their knowledge and skills.

These present a challenge for not only environmental NGOs, but also grantmakers. In response, interviewees have mentioned three strategies.

- **Adding the perspective of climate change.** Vanke Foundation hopes to create clear links between the concepts and values of community waste management, its conventional field of grantmaking, and climate change response. To achieve this, Vanke Foundation has supported research projects that look into the contribution of kitchen waste composting to GHGs mitigation. Besides, Vanke Foundation has introduced tools to empower on-the-ground NGOs, and hired a Climate Change Strategic Consultant to carry out capability building for the foundation itself.

- **Enlarging the scope.** All-China Environment Federation (ACEF) has broadened the scope of its environmental rights related work to include not only pollution control but also climate change response, so as to help attain the synergy between pollution and carbon mitigation. For example, one of its latest environmental litigation case is against the forgery of emission data.

- **Building exchange networks.** Guangdong Harmony Community Foundation plans to support Mengnanshe in Yunnan to build a network for climate change response among community development NGOs in Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan. This network will improve NGOs' knowledge and skills, so that they can help communities strengthen their responses to climate change.

Besides, other grantmakers are also making efforts. For example, the Climate Change and Sustainable Business team of SEE Foundation is conducting a baseline research of environmental non-profits working for climate change response, in order to help grantmakers better plan their funding strategies.

Cross-sector Exchanges are Important

Multiple interviewees emphasize the importance of cross-sector exchanges in face of challenges. For example, SEE Foundation mentions that conventional environmental philanthropy has inadequately responded to social problems, therefore it is necessary to bring environmental issues to the attention of more stakeholders and to attain their acknowledgement and participation. Cihai Environmental Foundation also states that in general environmental NGOs have been lacking exchanges and communications with NGOs working on other social issues. Lao Niu Foundation also suggests that environmental non-profits continue to learn and to strengthen resource integration and cross-sector exchange.

To help environmental non-profit sector's integration and exchange with other sectors, SEE Foundation summarizes the following key strategies:

1. Communication needs to cross boundaries between sectors and attract more attention.
2. Program design needs to be open so as to let stakeholders from other sectors participate into solution of problems.
3. Cross-sector stakeholders need to be assigned more granular organizational roles and tasks, so that they can play more unique, rather than shallow or marginal, parts in the solution of environmental problems.

In practice, grantmakers have made the following attempts to foster cross-sector exchange:

- **Linking to resources.** For example, as a cross-sector grantmaker whose founder has resources in business sector, K2 Foundation has connected NGOs to resources of financial management and brand communication, and has introduced new perspectives for environmental NGOs.

- **Building platforms.** For example, based on ESG, Huatai Securities has been building platform to facilitate dialogue between capital market and the sector of ecological conservation, and has been exploring environment-related admission mechanism of ESG investments, to advocate for capital for good.

Downward Economic Trend and Suggestions

The global political economic landscape is still dominated by uncertainties, the pandemic is still ongoing, and the economy is pressured by downward trends. In response, interviewees have the following suggestions for fellow grantmakers.

- **Clarify grantmaking strategy.** SEE Foundation suggests that grantmakers adopt clearer and more centralized grantmaking strategies, so as to spend limited resources on areas that better match their organizational strategic aspirations. Friends of Nature Foundation believes that grantmakers should clarify their own fields of focus, and support organizations that have clear organizational structure, efficient and transparent operation, relatively low turnover rate, areas of focus matching the grantmaker, sustainable self-fundraising capability, and urgent financial needs. Lao Niu Foundation suggests that grantmakers make grants with the perspective of strategic philanthropy and strengthen organizational resilience, so as to become more capable of responding to changes.

- **Seek cooperation.** Friends of Nature Foundation believes that grantmakers should join hands to survive the difficult times and to maximize the effect and impact of grantmaking. CANGO suggests that grantmakers carry out co-grantmaking on overlapping fields of focus. GEF-SGP suggests that grantmakers strengthen information exchange between each other and seek connection with other resources during the execution of grant projects, so that funded projects can continue improving themselves with the help of other resources after the end of grant period.

- **Focus on NGO growth.** Zhilan Foundation mentions that grantmakers should be patient while fostering the growth of environmental NGOs. SEE Foundation suggests grantmakers focus on how funded NGOs express their growth and impact, so as to further improve their capability of responding to environmental problems and ensure NGOs exhibiting greater impact make up majority of grantees – this helps build a close loop in the grantmaking sector.

ACEF's view is slightly different. It believes that as the government announces its ecological goals, more funds are entering the environmental non-profit sector, but the number of grantees have not increased a lot. Therefore, the challenge grantmakers face is that they have not gained an adequate and comprehensive understanding of the ecology of the sector itself. Hence, ACEF suggests grantmakers strengthen their cooperation with key NGOs (e.g. industry associations).



5. Environmental Non-profits in China: 2021 Overview

Past years' CEGA Reports analyzed the state of environmental non-profits based on questionnaire surveys that were limited by small sample size and unsystematic category of fields of focus. To better reflect the current state of environmental non-profits in China, in 2022 the NGO analysis part of CEGA Report became a standalone project "2022 Chinese Environmental Non-profit Survey." The 2022 survey achieved a sample size of 500 non-profits and its key findings are introduced in this section.

The 2022 Chinese Environmental Non-profit Survey adopts the same category of fields and method of categorization as this Report. Each non-profit has to identify one field as its only major field of focus, while it can optionally select multiple fields as its minor fields of focus. In total, the survey collected 500 valid responses from environmental non-profits. Based on the survey data, this Report analyzes the methods most frequently adopted by non-profits with different issue preferences.

- Basic information on the participants of 2022 Chinese Environmental Non-profit Survey:

- **Organizational type.** Of the 500 non-profits, 73% are social organizations (NGOs), 14% are organizations registered as business, and 11% are organizations that are not registered.

- **Geographical distribution.** The places of registration (or place of residence for organizations that are not registered) of the non-profits cover all provincial-level administrative divisions except for Tibet. The share of non-profits in East China is the highest among all regions (27%), while the shares of organizations in North China, Central China, South China, Southwest China all exceed 10%. The shares of non-profits in Northwest and Northeast China are lower (less than 10%).

- **Field of focus.** More than half of the 500 environmental non-profits (51%) identify Public Communication and Advocacy as their major field of focus, while the sub-fields mostly selected are Public Advocacy, Mobilization and Participation (22% of total non-profits) and Nature and Environment Education (19%). Besides, 22% of all non-profits select Ecological Conservation and Restoration as major field of focus; 10% select Pollution Control as major field. The shares of non-profits that identify other issue or method fields as major field of focus are all below 10%.

- Main methods used in each issue area:

- For non-profits that identify Ecological Conservation and Restoration, Pollution Control or Climate Change as major field of focus, Public Communication and Advocacy is the most frequently selected minor method field. The shares of non-profits selecting Public Communication and Advocacy as minor field exceed 80% in all three issue fields, indicating that it is the main methods adopted by environmental non-profits in China. This is consistent with findings in CEGA members' grantmaking analysis which shows 99 grants with total amount of 30.36 million yuan identified Public Communication and Advocacy as major grant field, while 25 grants with total amount of 38.45 million yuan identified Public Communication and Advocacy as a minor grant field.

- For non-profits whose major field of focus is Ecological Conservation and Restoration, the second most frequently selected method field is Other Methods (47%). Among those organizations, about one-third select the sub-field Rural Revitalization and Sustainable Livelihood, while 20% select Authorized Conservation and Trust. The third most frequently selected method field is Environmental Rule of Law (32%). Around 20% selected the method field Green and Low-carbon Business.

- For non-profits whose major field of focus is Pollution Control, the second most frequently chosen method field is Environmental Rule of Law (50%).

- For non-profits whose major field of focus is Climate Change, the second most frequently chosen method field is Other Methods (44%). For example, non-profits that identify Climate Change Adaptation (a secondary field under Climate Change) as major field of focus often select Community Work (a secondary field under Other Method) as minor field.

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CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL GRANTMAKERS ALLIANCE

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ALLIANCE (CEGA) REPORT**

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