

# Potential OECMs in China: A glance of outstanding cases

## OECMs 中国潜力案例征集—典型案例简介



联合发起方  
Initiators



中华环境保护基金会  
CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION



华泰公益基金会  
HUATAI FOUNDATION



山水公益基金会  
Shan Shui Foundation

合作单位  
Partners



北京大学自然保护与社会发展研究中心  
Center for Nature and Society



腾讯基金会  
TENCENT FOUNDATION



北京市企业家环保基金会

山水公益基金会  
Shan Shui Foundation

案例征集支持  
Supporters



华泰证券  
HUATAI SECURITIES

## 联合发起方 Initiators

中华环境保护基金会  
China Environmental Protection Foundation

华泰公益基金会  
Huatai Foundation

山水自然保护中心  
Shan Shui Conservation Center

## 合作单位 Partners

中国环境科学研究院  
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences

中国林业科学研究院  
Chinese Academy of Forestry

清华大学国家公园研究院  
Tsinghua University National Park Research Institute

北京大学自然保护与社会发展研究中心  
Peking University Center for Nature and Society

IUCN 中国代表处 / OECM 中国专家组  
IUCN China Office / OECM China Expert Working Group

腾讯公益慈善基金会  
Tencent Foundation

北京市企业家环保基金会  
SEE Foundation

武汉光谷山水公益基金会  
Shan Shui Foundation

## 案例征集支持 Supporters

华泰证券股份有限公司  
Huatai Securities

## 背景 CONTEXT

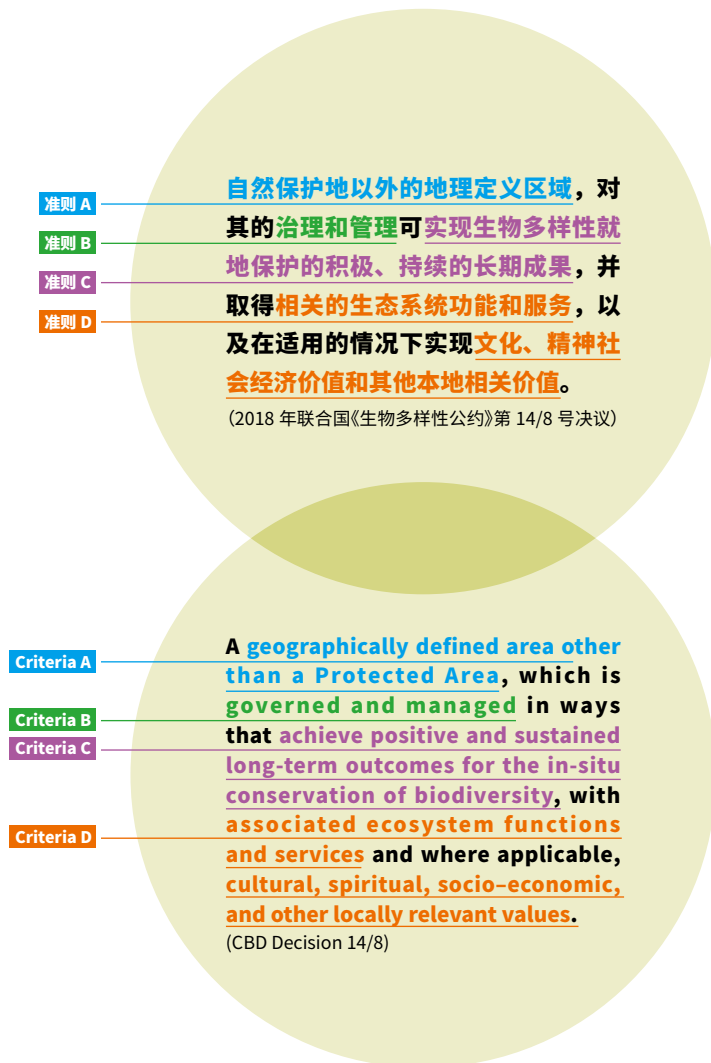
面对全球生物多样性丧失和气候变化的双重挑战，人类越来越注重对于栖居环境的保护，就地保护措施成为国际社会关注的重点。《昆明 - 蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架》（简称《昆蒙框架》）目标 3 提出，通过自然保护地（PAs）、其他有效的区域保护措施（OECMs）和适用情况下承认土著和传统领地，在 2030 年至少保护 30% 的陆地、内陆水域、沿海和海洋区域（即“3030 目标”）。

在中国，目前自然保护地面积占陆域国土面积的约 18%，管辖海域面积的不到 5%。OECMs 作为自然保护地的重要补充，被普遍认为是能够大幅增加陆地和海洋受保护面积以实现“3030 目标”的新型保护工具。

Facing the dual challenges of global biodiversity loss and climate change, humans are increasingly placing emphasis on the protection of habitats, with in-situ conservation measures becoming a key focus of international attention. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 3 proposes to conserve at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal, and marine areas by 2030 through protected areas (PAs), other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable (30x30 target).

In China, the current protected areas cover approximately 18% of the terrestrial area and less than 5% of the marine area. OECMs, as an important supplement to PAs, are widely recognized as a promising conservation tool that can significantly increase the area of land and sea protected to achieve the 30x30 target.

## OECMs 是什么? WHAT IS OECMs ?



## OECMs 与自然保护地的关系 Relationship between OECMs and PAs



OECMs 与自然保护地之间的关系 (注: 分区比例仅是展示, 并不代表实际的比率)  
The relationship between OECMs and protected areas (Note: sizes of segments are illustrative only and not based on actual data)

来源 Source: IUCN-WCPA OECMs (2022). 其他有效的区域保护措施识别与报告指南. 瑞士格兰德: IUCN.  
Source: IUCN-WCPA Task Force on OECMs, (2019). Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

## OECMs 对“3030 目标”的贡献

### Contribution of OECMs to 30x30 Target



#### 《昆蒙框架》行动目标 3

##### 保护 30% 的陆地、内陆水域和海洋

到 2030 年，确保和促使**至少 30%** 的陆地和内陆水域、海洋和沿海区域，特别是对生物多样性和生态系统功能和服务特别重要的区域处于具有**生态代表性、连通性良好、公平治理**的自然保护地和其他有效的区域保护措施（OECMs）的**有效保护和管理**之下，酌情承认土著和传统领地，使其融入更广泛的陆地景观和海洋景观，同时酌情确保这些区域的可持续利用活动完全符合保护成果，承认和尊重土著人民和地方社区的权利，包括对其传统领地的权利。

#### KM-GBF Target 3

##### Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

Ensure and enable that by 2030 **at least 30 per cent** of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are **effectively conserved and managed** through **ecologically representative, well-connected** and **equitably governed** systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

#### OECMs 的贡献

### Contribution of OECMs

##### 定量目标

#### Quantitative elements

保护面积覆盖率  
Conservation coverage

##### 定性目标

#### Qualitative elements

生态代表性  
Ecological representativeness  
连通性  
Connectivity  
管理有效性  
Management effectiveness  
治理公平性  
Equitable governance

## OECMs 与《昆蒙框架》其他目标的关系

### OECMs and other KM-GBF targets

除“3030 目标”外，OECMs 亦能够为《昆蒙框架》其他目标的实现作出贡献。但需要注意的是，部分基于区域的措施可能更适合贡献于其他目标，而非“3030 目标”，需要结合这些措施是否能够实现重要生物多样性价值的有效且长期持续的就地保护，来判断其是否属于 OECMs。

In addition to the 30x30 target, OECMs can also contribute to the achievement of other KM-GBF targets. However, it is important to note that some area-based measures may be more suitable for contributing to other targets rather than the 30x30 target. It is necessary to consider whether these measures can achieve effective and sustained long-term in-situ conservation of important biodiversity values to determine whether these areas are OECMs.

### 部分《昆蒙框架》相关目标

#### Relevant KM-GBF targets

行动目标 2 Target 2	恢复 30% 退化的生态系统 Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems
行动目标 4 Target 4	停止物种绝灭风险，保护遗传多样性，管理人兽冲突 Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts
行动目标 10 Target 10	农业、水产养殖业、渔业、林业可持续管理 Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
行动目标 12 Target 12	提升城市绿色空间和城市规划，促进人类健康和生物多样性保护 Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

# 中国现状

## CURRENT STATUS IN CHINA

### 中国生态保护红线、自然保护地、OECMs

#### China ERLs, PAs, OECMs



### 生态保护红线 ERLs

>30% 陆域国土面积 Terrestrial area

5% 管辖海域面积 Jurisdictional maritime area

### 自然保护地 PAs

18% 陆域国土面积 Terrestrial area

3% 管辖海域面积 Jurisdictional maritime area

OECMs

生态保护红线、自然保护地和 OECMs 的空间关系图

(注：面积比例仅是展示，并不代表实际的面积)

Spatial relationship between ERLs, PAs, and OECMs

(Note: sizes of segments are illustrative only and not based on actual data)

### 中国 NBSAP 中的 OECMs 相关行动

#### OECM-relevant Actions in China NBSAP

《中国生物多样性保护战略与行动计划（2023 - 2030 年）》中将 **OECMs 标准建设与示范** 作为“优先行动 9：生物多样性就地保护”中的重点关注项目，希望推动适合中国实际的 OECMs 标准建设，并依此开展系列 OECMs 试点示范工作，以加强自然保护地外的保护，为“3030 目标”的实现作出贡献。同时，鼓励多元主体参与，共同探索公益治理、社区治理、共同治理等方式，支持开展多种形式的民间生物多样性就地保护。

The China National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (2023-2030) prioritizes the **establishment of OECM criteria and demonstration of OECMs** as a key project within "Priority Action 9: In-situ Conservation of Biodiversity." The plan aims to promote the development of OECM criteria that are tailored to China's specific conditions and initiate a series of pilot OECM demonstration, to enhance the conservation of areas outside PAs, contributing to the achievement of the 30x30 target. Additionally, the plan seeks to engage multiple stakeholders and explore various governance types such as private governance, governance by IP&LCs, and shared governance to support diverse forms of in-situ conservation efforts from all sectors of society.

中国 OECM 准则 (暂拟)  
China OECM Criteria (Proposed)

IUCN OECM 准则 IUCN OECM Criteria	IUCN 中国 OECM 准则 (暂拟) IUCN China OECM Criteria (Proposed)	筛选 Screening	许可 Consent	全面评估 Full Assessment
准则 A: 目前未被认可为自然 保护地的区域 Criterion A: Area is not currently recognized as a protected area	A.1 不在中国自然保护地体系内 A.1 Not included in protected area system in China			
	A.2 有清晰的地理边界 A.2 Clear geographical boundary			
准则 B: 区域被治理和管理 Criteria B: Area is governed and managed	B.1 有责任主体 B.1 Responsible entities			
	B.2 有明确的管理安排 B.2 Clear management arrangements			
	B.3 有必要的治理安排 B.3 Necessary governance arrangements			
	B.4 权属主体自主知情同意 B.4 Free prior informed consent (FPIC) of landowners			
准则 C: 为实现对生物多样性的 就地保护做出的持 续和有效的贡献 Criteria C: Achieves sustained and effective contribution to in situ conservation of biodiversity	C.1 有重要的生物多样性价值 C.1 Important biodiversity values			
	C.2 开展了保护行动 C.2 Conservation actions			
	C.3 监督和报告保护有效性 C.3 Conservation effectiveness monitoring and report			
准则 D: 相关的生态系统功能 和服务, 以及文化、 精神、社会经济和其 他与当地相关的价值 Criterion D: Associated ecosystem functions and services and cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values	D.1 有值得关注的生态系统服务功能价值 D.1 Ecosystem functions and services worth noting			
	D.2 有文化、精神、社会经济和其他与当 地相关的价值 D.2 Cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values			

来源: IUCN 中国代表处 / OECM 中国专家组  
Source: IUCN China Office / OECM China Expert Working Group

中国潜在 OECMs 类型  
Potential OECMs Hierarchy in China

目标 Objectives	空间类型 Types of territorial space	政策支持的潜在 OECMs Potential OECMs supported by policy and legal framework in China	自主贡献的潜在 OECMs Voluntary actions
保护为主要目标 Primary conservation	生态保护红线内 Within ERLs	生态公益林 Public Welfare Forests (i.e. SFFs)  重要栖息地 Key Wildlife Habitats  重要湿地 Important Wetlands  饮用水水源地 Drinking Water Sources  基本草原 Essential Grasslands	公益保护地 Public Welfare Conserved Areas
	生态保护红线外 Outside ERLs	未划入生态保护红线又满足 OECM 要求的区域 Other OECMs outside ERLs	社区保护地 Community Conserved Areas
保护为次要或 辅助目标 Secondary and ancillary conservation	生态保护红线外的 生态空间 Ecological Space outside ERLs	水产种质资源保护区 Aquatic Genetic Resource Conservation Areas  一般湿地 General Wetlands  文化遗产 Cultural Heritage Sites  修复后管理区 Managed areas after restoration  旅游度假区 Recreation and tourist area	自然圣境 Sacred Natural Sites
		禁捕(渔)区 Fishing Closure Areas  多营养层次综合养殖区 Integrated Multi-Tropic Aquaculture Areas  海洋牧场 Marine Ranches	生态农场 Eco-friendly farms and plantations
	城镇空间 Urban Space	城市公园和其他城市绿地 Urban parks and other green space  特殊利用区 Areas of special uses	企业园区 Biodiversity- friendly industrial parks

来源 Source: Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., Sun, Y., Li, D., Wang, W., Jin, T., & Xu, J. (2024). A stocktaking report on other effective area-based conservation measures in China. IUCN.

### 关于 OECMs 的更多信息可以查看 Find more information on OECMs

IUCN-WCPA OECMs (2022). **其他有效的区域保护措施识别与报告指南**. 瑞士格兰德: IUCN.

Jonas, H. D., MacKinnon, K., Marnewick, D. and Wood, P. (2024). **其他有效的区域保护措施(OECMs)场地级识别工具**. 第一版. IUCN 世界自然保护地技术报告系列 -6. 瑞士格兰德: IUCN.

IUCN-WCPA Task Force on OECMs, (2019). **Recognising and reporting other effective area-based conservation measures**. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

Jonas, H. D., MacKinnon, K., Marnewick, D. and Wood, P. (2023). **Site-level tool for identifying other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)**. First edition. IUCN WCPA Technical Report Series No. 6. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

## OECMs 中国潜力案例征集活动 COLLECTION OF POTENTIAL OECM CASES IN CHINA

### 活动介绍 Introduction

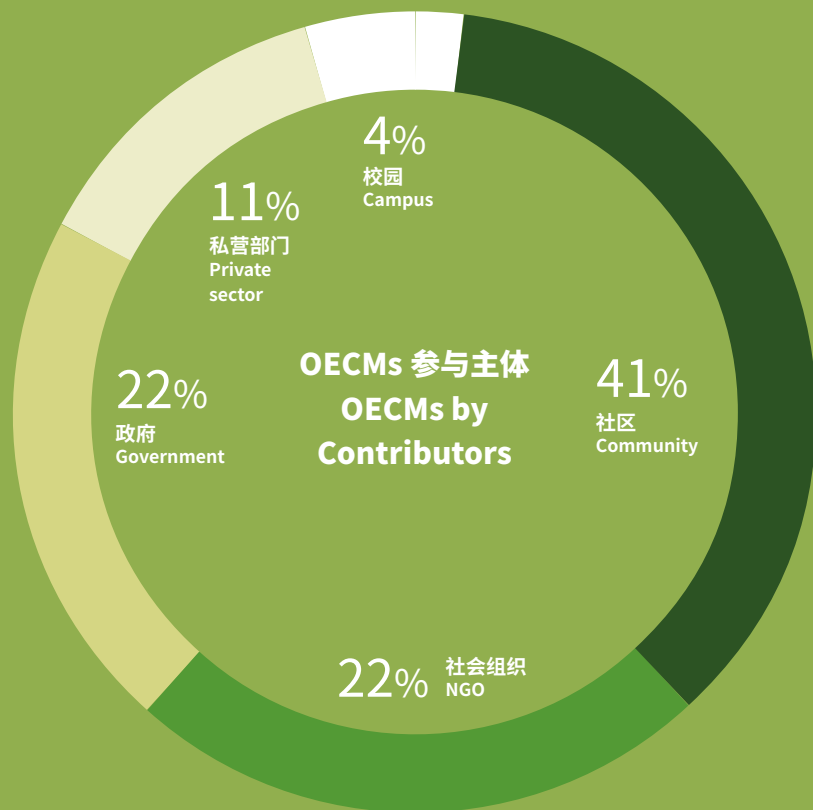
2024 年 8 月, 在生态环境部自然生态保护司的支持下, 中华环境保护基金会、华泰公益基金会、山水自然保护中心联合发起“OECMs 中国潜力案例”征集活动, 面向社会各界征集我国 OECMs 潜力案例, 旨在挖掘、总结和传播国内 OECMs 的优秀实践和经验, 为后续 OECMs 标准的建立和指南的完善提供案例基础和参考, 助力 OECMs 在中国的落地, 贡献于“3030 目标”的实现。

In August 2024, with the support of the Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the China Environmental Protection Foundation, Huatai Foundation, and Shan Shui Conservation Center jointly launched an initiative to collect potential OECM cases in China from all sectors of society, aiming to collect, synthesize, and showcase exemplary practices and experiences of potential OECMs in China. Through this initiative we hope to provide a case basis and reference for the development of localized OECM criteria and guidelines, thereby facilitating the pathways for OECMs in China and promoting the achievement of the 30x30 target.

### 征集结果 Results

征集活动共计收集到 90 份 OECMs 案例申报, 经过专家评审和实地考察, 最终共产生 46 个潜力 OECMs 入围案例, 其中 12 个被评选为典型案例。入围案例共计保护面积 1,290 km<sup>2</sup>, 涵盖多种生态系统类型, 支持东北虎、东北豹、雪豹、大熊猫、滇金丝猴、中华穿山甲、青头潜鸭、中国鲎等多种珍稀濒危物种的保护, 涉及多元主体和多种治理类型。

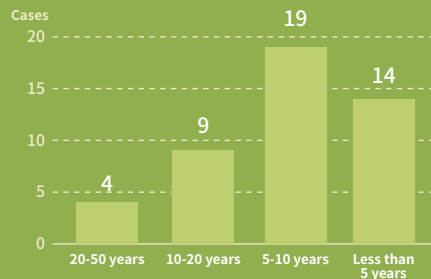
The initiative collected a total of 90 OECM applications. After expert review and field visits, a total of 46 potential OECMs were identified, with 12 being selected as outstanding OECM cases. These potential cases cover a total area of 1,290 km<sup>2</sup>, encompassing various types of ecosystems and supporting a range of rare and endangered species such as the Siberian tiger, Amur leopard, snow leopard, giant panda, Yunnan golden snub-nosed monkey, Chinese pangolin, Baer's pochard, and Chinese horseshoe crab. They also involve various actors, representing multiple types of governance.



OECMs 面积 OECMs Area



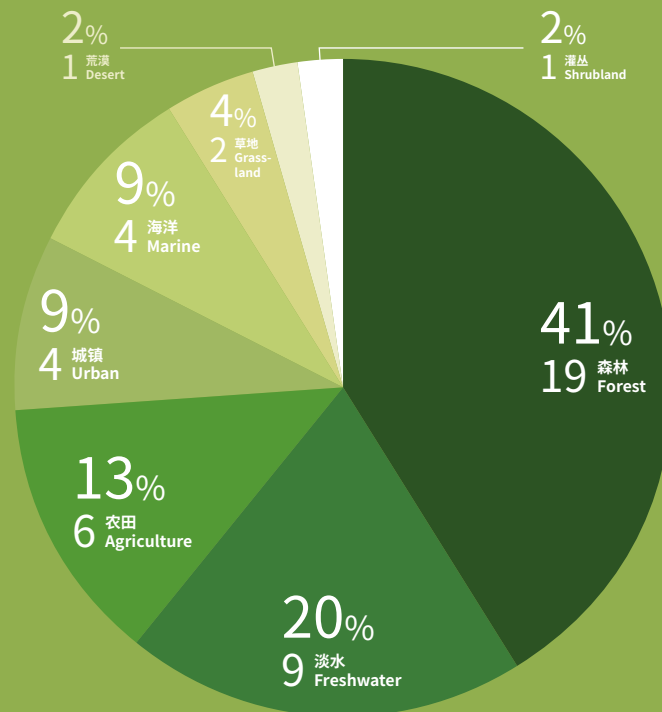
保护管理年份 Managed years



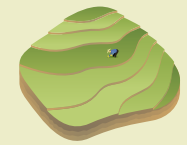
据不完全统计，入围案例支持了 610 种鸟类的保护，占中国鸟类物种总数的 42%。

According to incomplete statistics, these potential OECMs support 610 bird species, which is approximately 42% of the total number of bird species in China.

OECMs 生态系统类型 OECMs by Ecosystem Type







## 潜力 OECMs 典型案例介绍 OUTSTANDING POTENTIAL OECMs

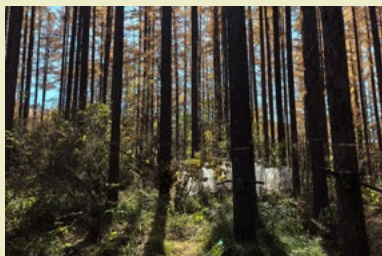
类别 Type	潜力 OECMs 典型案例 Outstanding Potential OECMs	位置 Location	页码 Page
国有林场 State-managed forests	北京市京西林场 Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm	北京 Beijing	16
	汪清大东沟东北虎豹保护地 Wangqing Dadonggou Amur Tiger and Leopard Conservation Area	吉林 Jilin	17
公益保护地 Public welfare conserved areas	山西和顺蚂蚁森林（华北豹）公益保护地 Shanxi Heshun Ant Forest (North China Leopard) Public Welfare Conservation Area	山西 Shanxi	18
	乌禽峰中华穿山甲保护地 Wuchinzhang Chinese Pangolin Conservation Area	广东 Guangdong	19
	武汉豹湖青头潜鸭及多种鸟类重要栖息地保护 Wuhan Baoxie Lake Key Habitat for Baer's Pochard and Various Birds Protection	湖北 Hubei	20
社区保护地 Community conserved areas	南仁萨勇滇金丝猴保护地 Nanren Sayong Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area	云南 Yunnan	21
农业 Agriculture	宝石头城传统山地生态文化农耕系统社区保护地 Stone Village: Traditional Mountain Ecosystem Bio-culture Community Conserved Area	云南 Yunnan	22
渔业 Fishery	江苏如东滨海村潮间带滩涂渔业可持续管理和候鸟栖息地保护 Rudong Binhai Village Mudflat Sustainable Management and Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation	江苏 Jiangsu	23
城市公园 Urban parks	金海湿地野生动物重要栖息地 Jinhai Wetland Key Wildlife Habitat	上海 Shanghai	24
	北京温榆河公园 Beijing Wenyu River Park	北京 Beijing	25
校园 Campus	北京大学校园自然保护小区 Peking University Campus Nature Conservation Area	北京 Beijing	26
企业园区 Corporate Parks	上海迪士尼度假区星愿公园 Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park	上海 Shanghai	27

## 国有林场 State-managed forests

### 北京市京西林场 Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm

北京市京西林场是北京典型的山地森林生态系统，兼有天然林和人工林，具有中华斑羚、褐马鸡、黑鹇等物种。北京市京西林场管理处与山水自然保护中心合作，开展生物多样性监测、反盗猎巡护、自然教育、护林员能力提升等工作，推动公众参与生态保护，并通过模拟天然林窗对人工林进行疏伐，促进林地植被多样化，疏伐后褐马鸡、中华斑羚等野生动物活动频率增加。

The Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm is a typical mountain forest ecosystem in Beijing, which includes both natural and artificial forests and is home to species such as the Chinese goral, brown eared pheasant, and black stork. The Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm Management Office collaborates with Shan Shui Conservation Center to conduct biodiversity monitoring, anti-poaching patrols, nature education, and forest ranger capacity enhancement, and promote public participation in conservation. By thinning artificial forests to simulate natural forest gaps, the diversity of vegetation is promoted and the activity frequency of wild animals has increased.



#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 124  
bird species

 19  
mammal species

 7  
reptile & amphibian species

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

北京市京西林场管理处  
Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm Management Office

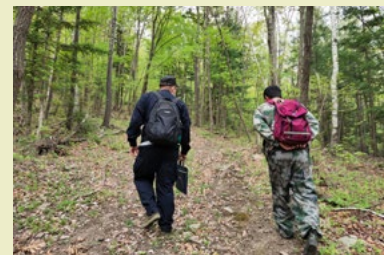
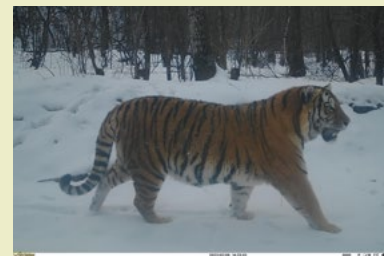
面积 Area: 9373.33 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2017

### 汪清大东沟东北虎豹保护地 Wangqing Dadonggou Amur Tiger and Leopard Conservation Area

汪清大东沟东北虎豹保护地位于吉林，毗邻东北虎豹国家公园，属天然更新阔叶林，是东北虎、东北豹的重要栖息地。延边朝鲜族自治州野生动植物保护协会和西大坡林场合作，组织开展巡护、红外相机监测、保护宣传教育、社区产业发展等多方面工作，减少盗猎威胁，促进野生动物种群有效恢复，并提升了社区保护意识。

The Wangqing Dadonggou Conservation Area of Jilin Province, with natural regenerated broadleaf forests adjacent to national park, is an important habitat for the Amur Tiger and the Amur Leopard. The Yanbian Wildlife Protection Association and Xidapo Forest Farm cooperate to conduct patrols, camera trap monitoring, conservation education, and community livelihood development. These efforts help reduce the threat of poaching, promote the effective recovery of wildlife populations, and raise conservation awareness.



#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 422  
woody plant species

 13  
mammal species

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

延边朝鲜族自治州野生动植物保护协会  
Yanbian Wildlife Protection Association

面积 Area: 1010.7 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2019

## 公益保护地 Public welfare conserved areas

### 山西和顺蚂蚁森林(华北豹)公益保护地

#### Shanxi Heshun Ant Forest (North China Leopard) Public Welfare Conservation Area

山西和顺蚂蚁森林(华北豹)公益保护地位于山西铁桥山省级自然保护区周边,属东亚温带山地森林生态系统,是华北豹的重要栖息地和繁殖地。在当地政府和村委的支持下,猫盟与和顺县生态保护协会开展保护管理工作,并和科研单位合作开展生物多样性及华北豹种群动态监测,在保护地及周边区域发现了中国最大的可识别个体的华北豹源种群。保护地的工作不仅为保护决策提供科学依据,还涵盖了反盗猎巡护、人兽冲突补偿和缓解、公众倡导等行动,有效减轻了华北豹面临的威胁,并显著提升了公众保护意识。

The Shanxi Heshun Ant Forest (North China Leopard) Public Welfare Conservation Area is adjacent to a provincial nature reserve, within the temperate mountain forest ecosystem of East Asia. It serves as a vital habitat and breeding ground for the North China Leopard. With support of the local government and village committees, CFCA and Heshun County Ecological Protection Association have carried out conservation actions and collaborated with academic institutions to conduct biodiversity monitoring and tracking the population dynamics of the North China Leopard. The largest source population of North China Leopards with identifiable individuals in China has been successfully discovered in the conservation area and surrounding region. Works in the conserva-



tion area not only provide a solid scientific basis for formulating protective measures but also encompass anti-poaching patrols, compensation and mitigation measures for human-wildlife conflicts, as well as advocacy activities targeted at the public. These efforts have effectively reduced the threats faced by the North China Leopard and significantly enhanced public awareness of conservation.

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 133  
bird species

 12  
mammal species

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

重庆江北飞地猫盟生态科普保护中心 CFCA

面积 Area: 2600 ha

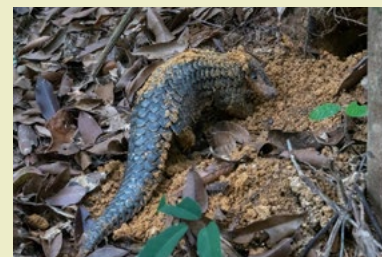
保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2019

### 乌禽嶂中华穿山甲保护地

#### Wuchinzhang Chinese Pangolin Conservation Area

乌禽嶂中华穿山甲保护地位于广东莲花山-白盆珠省级自然保护区周边,拥有大面积亚热带常绿阔叶林,并经调查发现国内罕见的具有繁育能力的中华穿山甲种群(62只)。惠东县自然生态保护促进会与当地社区合作开展巡护、监测、科普宣教,与森林公安建立联动机制,有效的保护了中华穿山甲及其他物种,同时通过促进农产品销售推动社区的发展。

The Wuchinzhang Conservation Area in Guangdong Province, with large areas of tropical evergreen broadleaf forests adjacent to nature reserve, is an important habitat and breeding ground for the Chinese pangolin. The Huidong County Natural Ecology Conservation Promotion Association, in collaboration with local communities, carries out patrols, monitoring, conservation education, and establishes joint mechanisms with forest police, which effectively protect the Chinese pangolin and other species. They also promote community development by facilitating the sale of agricultural products.



#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

惠东县自然生态保护促进会  
Huidong County Natural Ecology Protection  
Promotion Association

面积 Area: 3972 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2021

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 97  
bird species

 1357  
plant species

 17  
mammal species

 59  
reptile & amphibian species



### 武汉豹湖青头潜鸭及多种鸟类重要栖息地保护

#### Wuhan Baoxie Lake Key Habitat for Baer's Pochard and Various Birds Protection

武汉豹湖是青头潜鸭稳定栖息地和繁殖地。武汉市观鸟协会通过推动政府主管部门、当地街道和村集体支持和参与保护管理，开展青头潜鸭种群监测、繁殖守护、反盗猎巡护、保护宣传等工作，使得多年来青头潜鸭稳定栖息和繁殖，并有效提高了周边居民的鸟类保护意识。

Wuhan's Baoxie Lake is a stable habitat and breeding ground for the Baer's Pochard. The Wuhan Birdwatching Association promotes government authorities and local communities to support and participate in conservation management, and conducts Baer's Pochard population monitoring, breeding protection, anti-poaching patrols, and conservation promotion. Over the years, the Baer's Pochard stably utilizes and breeds in the area, and the awareness of bird protection among local residents has significantly increased.



#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

武汉市观鸟协会  
Wuhan Birdwatching Association

面积 Area: 513 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2022

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 191  
bird species

## 社区保护地 Community conserved areas



### 南仁萨勇滇金丝猴保护地

#### Nanren Sayong Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area

南仁萨勇保护地位于云南，是滇金丝猴溢出保护区后的主要栖息地，同时也支持着金钱豹、狼等多种大型食肉动物种群。1998年起，南仁、萨勇小组基于村规民约自发开展保护行动。2018年后，在外部机构的支持下，小组开展系统性的巡护监测，收集整理传统生态智慧，并探索发展生态旅游、自然体验等可持续生计。

The Nanren and Sayong site in Maoding Village of Yunnan Province, is a key habitat for Yunnan golden snub-nosed monkeys from adjacent protected areas and is also home to large carnivores such as common leopards and wolves. Since 1998, Nanren and Sayong communities have proactively engaged in conservation efforts through community rules. After 2018, with external support, they have implemented systematic patrol and biodiversity monitoring work, documented traditional eco-wisdom, and are exploring sustainable livelihood opportunities including eco-tourism.



#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:

 148  
bird species

 251  
plant species

 19  
mammal species

 3  
reptile & amphibian species

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

南仁和萨勇村民小组  
Nanren and Sayong Communities

面积 Area: 3170 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2018

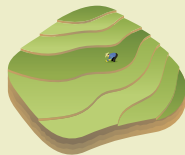


## 农业 Agriculture

### 宝山石头城传统山地生态文化农耕系统社区保护地 Stone Village: Traditional Mountain Ecosystem Bio-culture Community Conserved Area

云南宝山石头城保留着相对完整的传统山地农耕生态系统，以及与当地生态文化相嵌合的农业生物多样性。2013 年开始在农民种子网络的支持下，石头城村通过地方品种的选育、建立社区种子银行等带领周边社区共保育农家品种 294 个，提高了粮农遗传资源多样性和气候变化韧性。保护工作亦推动了社区赋权和妇女参与。

Stone Village of Yunnan Province has maintained a traditional mountainous agricultural ecosystem and integrated agricultural biodiversity with local ecological culture. Since 2013, with the Farmers' Seed Network's support, Stone Village leads the surrounding community to jointly conserve 294 crop varieties through participatory variety selection and breeding, and community seed banks, which has enhanced agricultural genetic diversity and climate resilience. These initiatives have also empowered the community, especially women, and strengthened community governance.



#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

南宁市绿种扶贫服务中心（农民种子网络）  
Farmers' Seed Network

云南省丽江市玉龙县宝山乡石头城村  
Stone Village

面积 Area: 4796 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2013

## 渔业 Fishery

### 江苏如东滨海村潮间带滩涂渔业可持续管理和候鸟栖息地保护 Rudong Binhai Village Mudflat Sustainable Management and Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation

江苏如东县滨海村的滩涂，作为东亚 - 澳大利西亚水鸟迁徙路线的关键枢纽，支持着中华凤头燕鸥、勺嘴鹬等濒危水鸟的栖息。同时，也是短文蛤等重要经济贝类的天然分布区，是当地居民的重要生计来源。青岛市海洋生态研究会和勺嘴鹬（上海）环保科技有限公司支持滨海村采用“捕大放小”以及不伤害其他底栖生物等传统的可持续贝类采捕方式，以减少对滩涂生境的扰动和对底栖生物多样性的影响，为迁飞候鸟保留了宝贵的栖息地和充足的食物。

Coastal Mudflats in Binhai Village of Jiangsu Province is a crucial stopover and wintering area for birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The area's mudflats host endangered bird species such as the Chinese Crested Tern and Spoon-billed Sandpiper, as well as economically valuable species which is an important source for local livelihoods. Qingdao Marine Conservation Society and Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Shanghai) Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. support Binhai Village to employ traditional sustainable bivalve harvest practices such as avoiding collection of juvenile clams



and not harming other benthic organisms, to reduce habitat disturbance, preserving valuable habitats and ample food sources for migratory birds.

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

青岛市海洋生态研究会

Qingdao Marine Conservation Society

勺嘴鹬（上海）环保科技有限公司

Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Shanghai) Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

面积 Area: 9333 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2002



## 城市公园 Urban parks

### 金海湿地野生动物重要栖息地

#### Jinhai Wetland Key Wildlife Habitat

金海湿地野生动物重要栖息地位于上海，是以人工湿地和人工林地为主体构成的野生动物栖息地，保护以水鸟为主的各种鸟类、两栖爬行类、小型兽类等。由上海市浦东新区林业站指导上海浦发综合养护（集团）有限公司开展保护管理，以公民科学方式进行生物多样性调查监测，并结合日常巡护、分区管理、生境维护、入侵物种治理等开展生物多样性友好的养护管理模式，有效促进了鸟类、昆虫等生物多样性的提升，并发挥科普教育功能。

Jinhai Wetland Key Wildlife Habitat, located in Shanghai, is a wildlife habitat primarily composed of artificial wetlands and planted forests. It serves to protect various species including waterbirds, amphibians and reptiles, and small mammals. Under the guidance of Shanghai Pudong New Area Forestry Station, Shanghai Pufa Comprehensive Maintenance (Group) Co., Ltd. carries out conservation and management activities. Biodiversity surveys and monitoring are conducted through citizen science initiatives, combined with daily patrols, zoned management, habitat maintenance, and invasive species control, to implement a biodiversity-friendly conservation and management



scheme. This has effectively promoted the enhancement of biodiversity among birds, insects, and other species, while also fulfilling the function of nature education.

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

上海市浦东新区林业站

Shanghai Pudong New Area Forestry Station

上海浦发综合养护（集团）有限公司

Shanghai Pufa Comprehensive Maintenance (Group) Co., Ltd.

面积 Area: 29ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2016

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:



82  
bird species



2  
mammal species



7  
reptile & amphibian species

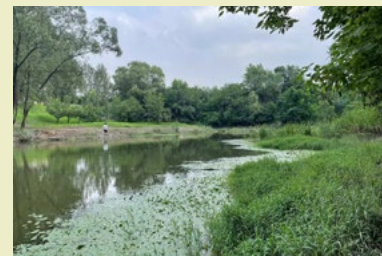


### 北京温榆河公园

#### Beijing Wenyu River Park

北京温榆河公园具有河流、农田、自然草地等多种生境，是水鸟的重要集群越冬地，稳定分布着大鸨、黄胸鹀等珍稀濒危鸟类。由北京市温榆河公园协调小组办公室协调相关单位开展分区保护管理，在生态留野区保留自然植被现状，在生态优先区构造多种近自然生境，并通过在自然带开展生境修复和再野化管理，改善了动植物栖息环境，多年来监测到的鸟类物种数有所提升。

Beijing Wenyu River Park features diverse habitats including rivers, farmland, and natural grasslands, serving as a significant wintering area for flocks of waterbirds and a stable home to rare and endangered bird species such as the Great Bustard and the Yellow-breasted Bunting. The park's conservation and management are coordinated by the Beijing Wenyu River Park Coordination Office who works with relevant institutions to implement zoned protection measures. In the ecological preservation zones, the natural vegetation is maintained, while in the ecological priority zones, various near-natural habitats are created. Through habitat restoration and re-wilding management in natural zones, the habitat environment for plants and animals has been improved, leading to an increase in the number of bird species monitored.



#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:



321  
bird species



232  
plant species



5  
mammal species



155  
insect species



7  
reptile & amphibian species



32  
fish species

#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

北京市水务局 Beijing Water Authority

面积 Area: 3000 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2020

## 校园 Campus



### 北京大学校园自然保护小区

#### Peking University Campus Nature Conservation Area

北京大学校园保留了自然山水风貌，保存了中国东部平原地区的原生物多样性，校园内累计记录到超过 250 种鸟类。基于长期的监测，北京大学自然保护与社会发展研究中心与校园管理部门和北京大学绿色生命协会合作，推动建立国内高校首个自然保护小区，并制定系列分区管理计划以保护重要物种栖息地。

Peking University (PKU) campus, in the city of Beijing, retains its oriental natural landscape design of mountains and waters and preserves the native biodiversity of over 250 bird species recorded. Based on long-term monitoring efforts, PKU Center for Nature and Society, in collaboration with university functional departments and PKU Green Life Association, have promoted the establishment of the first nature conservation area in universities in China, and have formulated comprehensive management plans for multiple zones to protect key species habitats.



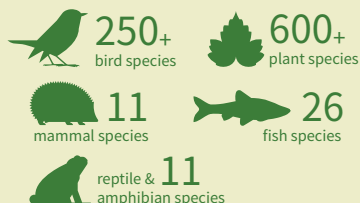
#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

北京大学生命科学学院  
Peking University School of Life Sciences  
北京大学绿色生命协会  
Peking University Green Life Association

面积 Area: 50 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2017

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:



## 企业园区 Corporate Parks



### 上海迪士尼度假区星愿公园

#### Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park

上海迪士尼度假区星愿公园包括湖泊、湿地、树林、草甸等生态系统，为斑嘴鸭、罗纹鸭、花脸鸭、黑颈鸕鹳等物种提供了重要栖息地。上海迪士尼度假区在公园设计和运营过程中，营造近自然生态环境，并尽量减少人为干扰，为野生动物提供稳定安全的栖息场所。开展长期鸟类监测和公众自然教育活动，多年来湖泊水质稳定，鸟类和昆虫多样性提升。



Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park, including lakes, wetlands, forests, and meadow, provide important habitats for species such as the Chinese Sooty-billed Duck, the Falcated Duck, the Baikal Teal and the Black-necked Grebe. In the design and operation of the park, the Shanghai Disney Resort has created a near-natural ecological environment and minimized human disturbance to provide a stable and safe habitat for wildlife. Long-term bird monitoring and public nature education activities have also been carried out. Over the years, the water quality of the lake has remained stable, and the diversity of birds and insects has increased.



#### 申报单位 Case submitter:

上海迪士尼度假区 Shanghai Disney Resort

面积 Area: 51 ha

保护管理开始年份 Start year: 2015

#### 物种丰富度 Species richness:



## 案例征集后续 Way forward

本次案例征集活动完成了对中国潜力 OECMs 的初步探索，入围案例和典型案例充分展现了中国 OECMs 的多样性和巨大潜力。未来我们希望能基于案例征集成果，广泛传播潜力 OECMs 的优秀实践，并提高社会各界对 OECMs 的认识，以鼓励更多非国家主体参与到生物多样性就地保护工作中，共同推动生物多样性保护主流化。

The case collection initiative has facilitated a preliminary exploration of China's potential OECMs, with the 46 identified potential OECM cases demonstrating the diversity and immense potential of OECMs in China. Based on the outcomes of the case collection, we hope to widely disseminate the excellent practices of promising OECMs, enhance the awareness of OECMs among all sectors of society, and encourage the participation of more non-state actors in in-situ conservation efforts, thereby collectively promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation.

## 下一步计划 Next steps

- 推动建立潜力 OECMs 数据库  
Establish database of potential OECMs
- 促进 OECMs 实践经验交流和广泛传播  
Promote experience exchange and dissemination of OECM practices
- 帮助完善适合中国国情的 OECMs 标准和指南  
Help refine localized OECM criteria and guidelines
- 支持 OECMs 潜力案例示范  
Support demonstration of potential OECM cases

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