

Potential OECMs in China: Case Collation

2024-2026



Initiators



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



华泰公益基金会
HUATAI FOUNDATION

Partners



北京大学城市保护与社会发展研究中心
Center for Urban and Society



腾讯基金会
TENCENT FOUNDATION

SEE
北京市企业家环保基金会



Supporters



华泰证券
HUATAI SECURITIES

山水公益基金会
Shan Shui Foundation



global
environment
facility
PROTECTING OUR PLANET

Initiators

Shan Shui Conservation Center
China Environmental Protection Foundation
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences
Chinese Academy of Forestry
First Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources
Huatai Foundation

Partners

Tsinghua University National Park Research Institute
Peking University Center for Nature and Society
Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture
IUCN China Office / OECM China Expert Working Group
Tencent Foundation
SEE Foundation
Ant Forest Foundation

Supporters

OECM Special Fund initiated by Huatai Securities and Shan Shui Foundation
Inclusive GEF Assembly Challenge Programme in Developing Countries

CONTEXT

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.

What is OECM?

OECM Definition

Criteria A

Criteria B

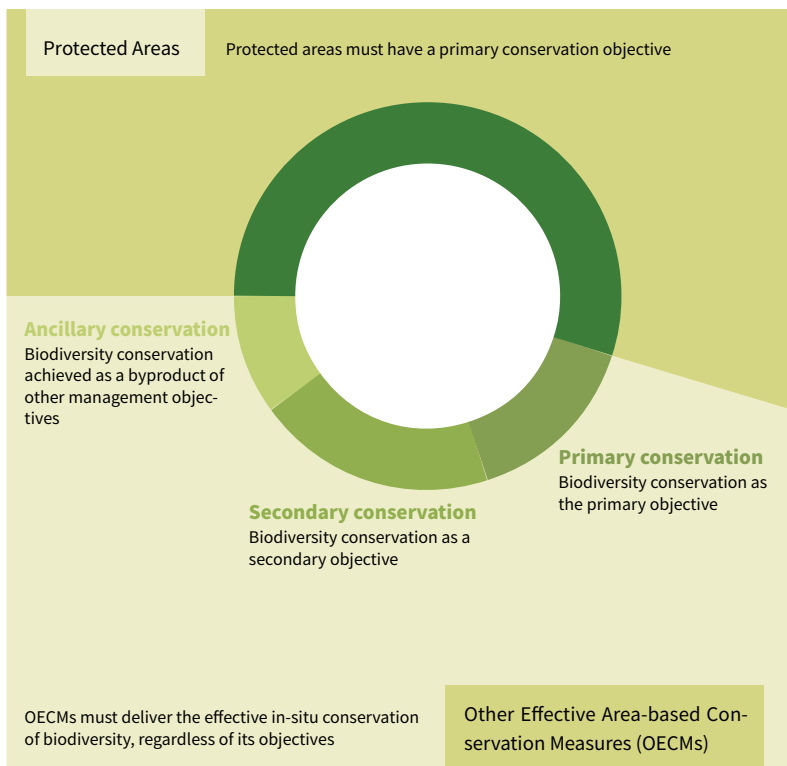
Criteria C

Criteria D

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

(CBD Decision 14/8)

Relationship between OECMs and PAs



The relationship between OECMs and protected areas (Note: sizes of segments are illustrative only and not based on actual data)

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

OECMs and KM-GBF Action Targets

30x30 Target



Kunming-Montreal
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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.

Contribution of OECMs

Quantitative elements

Conservation coverage

Qualitative elements

Ecological representativeness

Connectivity

Management effectiveness

Equitable governance

Other relevant KM-GBF targets

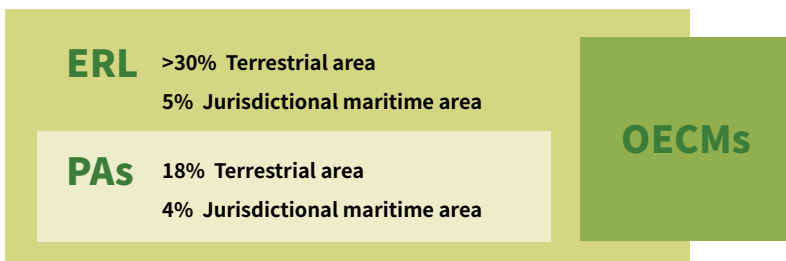
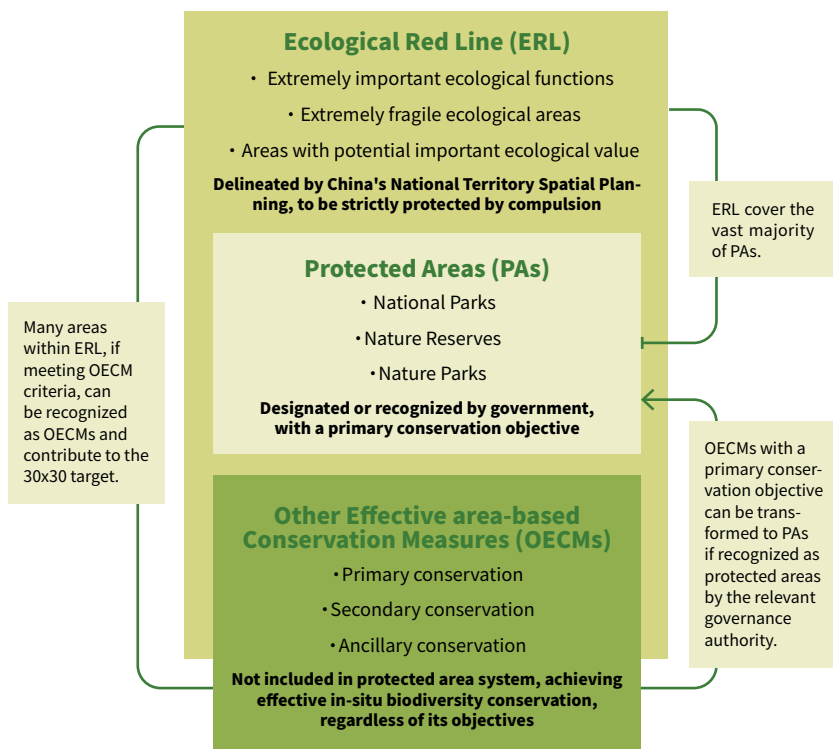
In addition to the 30x30 target, OECMs can also contribute to the achievement of other KM-GBF targets. However, it is important to note that some area-based measures may be more suitable for contributing to other targets rather than the 30x30 target. It is necessary to consider whether these measures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

Relevant KM-GBF targets

Target 2	Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems
Target 4	Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts
Target 10	Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
Target 12	Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Current Status in China

China ERL, PAs, and OECMs



Spatial relationship between ERL, PAs, and OECMs

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

OECM-relevant Actions in China NBSAP

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.

China OECM Criteria

IUCN OECM Criteria	IUCN China OECM Criteria <i>(Proposed)</i>	Screening	Consent	Full Assessment
Criterion A: Area is not currently recognized as a protected area	A.1 Not included in protected area system in China			
	A.2 Clear geographical boundary			
Criterion B: Area is governed and managed	B.1 Responsible entities			
	B.2 Clear management arrangements			
	B.3 Necessary governance arrangements			
	B.4 Free prior informed consent (FPIC) of landowners			
Criterion C: Achieves sustained and effective contribution to in situ conservation of biodiversity	C.1 Important biodiversity values			
	C.2 Conservation actions			
	C.3 Conservation effectiveness monitoring and report			
Criterion D: Associated ecosystem functions and services and cultural, spiritual, socio-economic and other locally relevant values	D.1 Ecosystem functions and services worth noting			
	D.2 Cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values			

Source: IUCN China Office / OECM China Expert Working Group

Potential OECMs Hierarchy in China

Objectives	Types of territorial space	Potential OECMs supported by policy and legal framework in China	Voluntary actions
Primary conservation	Within ERL	Public Welfare Forests (i.e. SFFs) Key Wildlife Habitats Important Wetlands Drinking Water Sources Essential Grasslands	Public Welfare Conserved Areas
	Outside ERL	Other OECMs outside ERL	Community Conserved Areas
Secondary and ancillary conservation	Ecological Space outside ERL	Aquatic Genetic Resource Conservation Areas General Wetlands Cultural Heritage Sites Managed areas after restoration Recreation and tourist area	Sacred Natural Sites
	Agricultural Space	Fishing Closure Areas Integrated Multi-Tropic Aquaculture Areas Marine Ranches	Eco-friendly farms and plantations
	Urban Space	Urban parks and other green space Areas of special uses	Biodiversity-friendly industrial parks

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.

Find more information on OECMs

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.

Jonas, H. D., Wood, P. & Woodley, S., Volume Editors (2024). **Guidance on other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs).** IUCN WCPA Good Practice Series, No.36. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

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.** Beijing: IUCN China Office.

Zhang, Y., Zhang, L., Sun, Y., Jin, T., Wang, W., Fang, Z., Guo, Y.F., Li, D.Q., Liu, J., Luo, M., Lü, Z., Wang, X.F., Yang, B. (2025). **Identifying Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures: Proposed Assessment Tools for the Chinese Context.** Beijing: IUCN China Office.

Collection of Potential OECM Cases in China

Initiative Overview

In August 2024, with the support of the Department of Nature and Ecology Conservation of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, China Environmental Protection Foundation, Huatai Foundation and Shan Shui Conservation Center jointly launched the first nationwide call for Potential OECM Cases in China, to conduct a preliminary baseline overview of the current status and development potential of OECMs across the country.

In September 2025, building on the outcomes of the first round and supported by the OECM Special Fund, Shan Shui Conservation Center, China Environmental Protection Foundation, Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Forestry, First Institute of Oceanography of the Ministry of Natural Resources, and Huatai Foundation jointly launched the second round of the call for Potential OECM Cases in China.

The initiative aims to provide a case basis and reference for the development of localized OECM criteria and guidelines, thereby facilitating the advancement of OECM practice in China and contributing to the achievement of the 30x30 target.

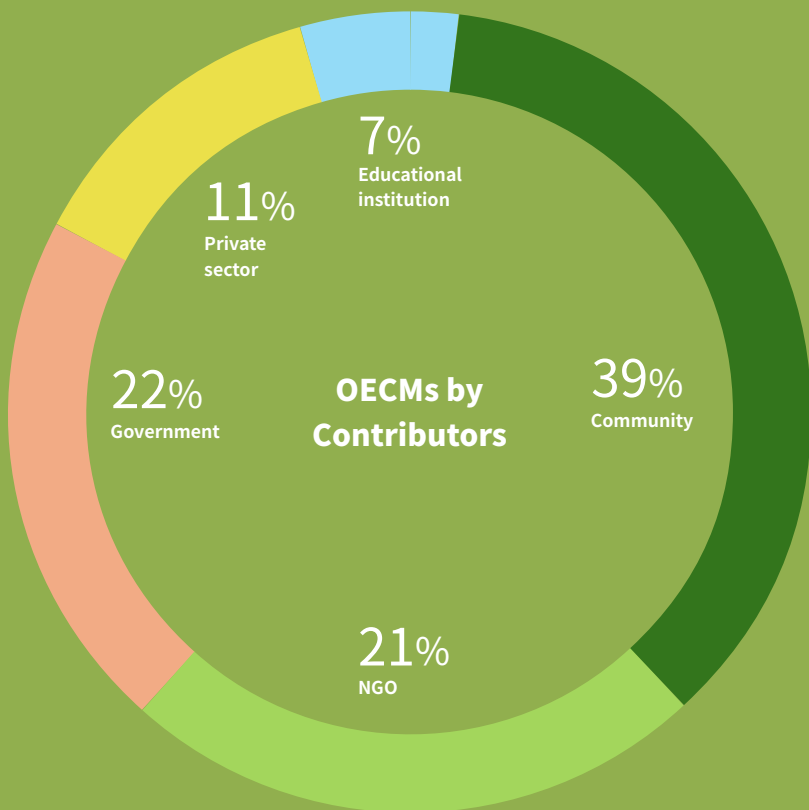


Case Collection Results

Two rounds of calls collected a total of 136 OECM applications. After expert review and field visits, a total of 85 potential OECMs were identified, with 27 being selected as outstanding OECM cases. These potential cases cover a total area of 2,219 km², encompassing various types of ecosystems and supporting a range of rare and endangered species such as the tiger, leopard, snow leopard, giant panda, spotted seal, black muntjac, Yunnan golden snub-nosed monkey, Chinese pangolin, Baer's pochard, Chinese horseshoe crab, green sea turtle, *Phoebe zhennan*, and *Cycas pectinata*. They also involve various actors, representing multiple types of governance.

The outcomes of the case collection have been showcased and promoted at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the Convention on Biological Diversity and various domestic and international policy dialogue events.

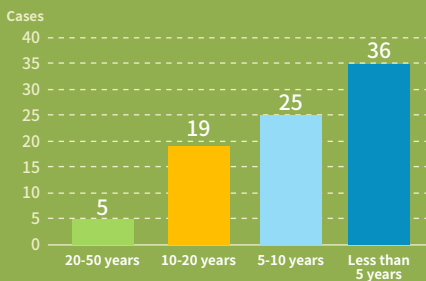




OECMs Area



Managed years





First round cases:
129,024 ha



Terrestrial:
185,660 ha



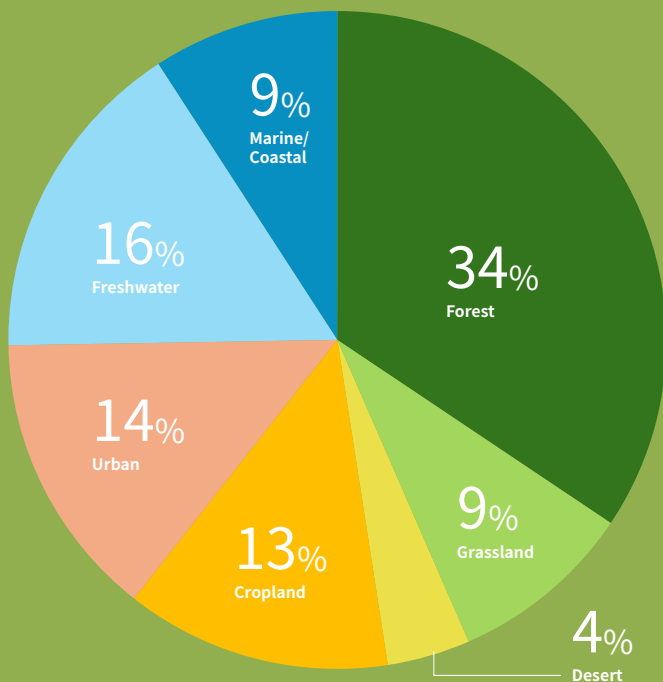
Second round cases:
92,890 ha



Marine:
36,135 ha

* Note: One case is featured in both rounds, shortlisted in the first round and recognized as an outstanding case in the second round.

OEEMs by Ecosystem Type



Potential OECM Cases

For detailed information on these potential OECM cases, please visit: <https://oecms.com.cn/>

Type	Potential OECMs	Location	Page
Terrestrial and Freshwater			
Ecological Space			
State owned forest	Jingxi Forest Farm, Beijing ★	Beijing	14
	Dadonggou Amur Tiger and Leopard Conservation Area in Wangqing County, Yanbian ★	Jilin	15
	Ant Forest Wubao Mountain Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation Area in Yunlong County, Dali	Yunnan	16
Government-managed wetland	Swan Lake Nature Coexistence Site at Fuhe Wetland in Dongxihu District, Wuhan ★	Hubei	17
	Beihu Wetland Important Migratory Bird Habitat in Yuhang District, Hangzhou	Zhejiang	18
	Zhangwandang Small and Micro Wetland Complexes in Wujiang District, Suzhou	Jiangsu	19
	Yunqiao Water Source Wetland Conservation Area in Chengdu	Sichuan	20
	Baoxie Lake Key Habitat for Baer's Pochard and Various Birds Protection in Wuhan ★	Hubei	21
Community conserved area	Datong Village Community Conserved Area in Hongcun Town, Anhui ★	Anhui	22
	Maying Lake Community Public Welfare Conservation Area, Duchang County, Jiujiang, Jiangxi	Jiangxi	23
	Gaoyun Village Collaborative Conservation Site for Rare and Endangered Plants in Lin'an District, Hangzhou ★	Zhejiang	24
	Chaoyang Village Zuoxi Watershed Nature Conservation Area in Hanzhong	Shaanxi	25
	Fushou Nature Conservation Area in Pingwu County, Mianyang	Sichuan	26
	Daping Village Raptor Community Conserved Area in Chongzhou, Chengdu	Sichuan	27
	Nanren Sayong Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area ★	Yunnan	28
	Bamei Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area	Yunnan	29
	Mangxinghe Community Conserved Area for Shan Langur in Mangshi, Yunnan	Yunnan	30

Community conserved area	Sudian Lisu Ethnic Township Skywalker Hoolock Gibbon Community Conservation Action in Dehong	Yunnan	31
	Qunan Community Conserved Area, Guangxi	Guangxi	32
	Menglian Heishan Community Conserved Area	Yunnan	33
	Yanjiao Community Conserved Area in Lancang County, Pu'er	Yunnan	34
	Mangba "Parrot Village" — Important Habitat for Lord Derby's Parakeet in Pu'er	Yunnan	35
	"Longshan" Sacred Natural Site by Blang Ethnic Villages in Menghai County, Xishuangbanna	Yunnan	36
	Manyuan Village "Longshan" Sacred Natural Site Conservation and Restoration in Menghan Town, Xishuangbanna	Yunnan	37
	Menglun Town Multi-Stakeholder Conserved Sacred Natural Sites in Mengla County, Xishuangbanna	Yunnan	38
	Gongbing New Village Sacred Natural Site in Mengla County, Xishuangbanna	Yunnan	39
	Nasuoni Village Tibetan Community Sacred Natural Site in Qinghai ★	Qinghai	40
	Gonggongma Village Snow Leopard Community Conserved Area in Hargai Town, Gangcha County, Qinghai	Qinghai	41
	Nailang Valley Nature Conservation Area in Lhasa	Tibet A.R.	42
	Marong Community Conserved Area in Kehe Township, Aba ★	Sichuan	43
	Chagan Nur Important Bird Habitat Community Conserved Area in Xilingol League, Inner Mongolia	Inner Mongolia	44
	Grassland Restoration and Conservation Led by Herders in Zoige, Sichuan	Sichuan	45
Public welfare conserved area	Wuchinzhang Chinese Pangolin Conservation Area in Huidong County, Huizhou ★	Guangdong	46
	Xueling Public Welfare Conservation Area by Taohuayuan	Zhejiang	47
	Taiyangping Public Welfare Conservation Area in Shennongjia	Hubei	48
	Heshun Ant Forest (North China Leopard) Public Welfare Conservation Area in Shanxi ★	Shanxi	49
	Shangbeishe Village North China Leopard Habitat Conservation and Restoration Area in Heshun County, Shanxi	Shanxi	50
	"Rivers Meet, Zhejiang Shines" Siwu Nature Park	Zhejiang	51
	Jintang Island Otter Friendly Community Conserved Area, Zhejiang	Zhejiang	52
	Pallas's Cat Conservation Area in the Northern Desert of Zhangye, Gansu	Gansu	53
	Qingshan Village Water Source and Biodiversity Conservation Area in Hangzhou	Zhejiang	55

Restored and managed area	Human-Bird Coexistence Community at Wanzuitou Wetland in the City of Guangzhou ★	Guangdong	54
	Qiandao Lake Water Fund: Xiaowudu Source Watershed Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Area	Zhejiang	56
	Babusha Forest Farm Biodiversity Conservation Area in Gulang County, Gansu	Gansu	57
Scenic area	Yingjing Zhennan Park: Multi-Stakeholder Conservation of Ancient Phoebe zhennan Forest	Sichuan	58
	Longyun Mountain Natural Scenic Area in Beijing	Beijing	59
Agricultural Space			
Farmland	Stone Village: Traditional Mountain Ecosystem Bio-culture Community Conserved Area, Yunnan ★	Yunnan	60
	Xiaocao Village Bird Habitat in the Miyun Reservoir Watershed, Beijing	Beijing	61
	Ho Sheung Heung Nature Conservation Management Plan in Hong Kong	Hong Kong	62
	Migratory Bird-Friendly Demonstration Farm in the Intertidal Eco-Art Community of Huangjian Town, Yancheng ★	Jiangsu	63
	Shantang Village Migratory Bird Friendly Farmland in Lianjiang County, Fuzhou	Fujian	64
	Tangtou Village Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation Demonstration Site in Qianjiangyuan ★	Zhejiang	65
	Spotless Tree Toad Conservation Farm by Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo	Jiangsu	66
	Little Donkey Citizens' Farm Biodiversity Conservation Practices, Beijing	Beijing	67
	Yuefeng Island Organic Farm near Yangcheng Lake, Kunshan, Suzhou	Jiangsu	68
Pasture	Harmony of Pastoral and Wild: The Biodiversity-Friendly Ranch of Shuangcheng Pasture by Modern Farming	Heilongjiang	69
Urban Space			
Urban park	Green Heart of Guangzhou's Traditional Central Axis ★	Guangdong	70
	Long Valley Nature Park, Hong Kong ★	HongKong	71
	Nanjing Hongshan Native Species Nature Coexistence Area ★	Jiangsu	72
	Nanjing Olympic Sports Center Near-Natural Green Space	Jiangsu	73
	Wenyu River Park, Beijing ★	Beijing	74
	Jinhai Wetland Key Wildlife Habitat, Shanghai ★	Shanghai	75
	Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park ★	Shanghai	76
	Kunming Cuihu Park	Yunnan	77
	Natural Vegetation Area of the Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden	Yunnan	78

Campus	Peking University Campus Nature Conservation Area ★	Beijing	79
	South China Agricultural University (Tianhe Wushan Campus)	Guangdong	80
	Fudan University Jiangwan Campus Ecological Conservation Area ★	Shanghai	81
	Wuhan University Luojia Hill Nature Conservation Area	Hubei	82
	Lanzhou University "Cuiying Watch" Nature Coexistence Area	Gansu	83
	Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement Demonstration Area of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Affiliated School	Jiangsu	84
Institutional Compound	Wangjing Campus Urban Green Space of Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture ★	Beijing	85
Corporate campus	Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site in Su6 Area, Sulige Gas Field, Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina ★	Inner Mongolia	86
	Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site in Sulige South-C3 Area, Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina	Inner Mongolia	87
	Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site of Wenfengluyuan by Kunlun Energy in Hainan	Hainan	88
	Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site at Laohushan, Daqing Oilfield	Heilongjiang	89
	GAC Toyota Eco Park, Guangzhou	Guangdong	90
Marine and Coastal			
Ecological Space			
Marine	Mirs Bay Beautiful Bay in Hong Kong: Ecological Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Management ★	HongKong	91
Coastal Wetland	Dongsha River Estuary Migratory Bird-Friendly Intertidal Zone in Xingcheng City, Huludao	Liaoning	92
	Sanniang Bay Marine Biodiversity Community Conserved Area in Qinzhou, Guangxi	Guangxi	93
	Qingyu Village Chinese Horseshoe Crab Marine Public Welfare Conservation Area in Fuzhou	Fujian	94
	Beigang Island Coastal Wetland Ecological and Biodiversity Conservation Area in Haikou	Hainan	95
	Yinggehai Xincun Community Conserved Area in Ledong County, Hainan	Hainan	96
Uninhabited Island	Simuyu Islet Terns Conservation in Lianjiang County, Fuzhou	Fujian	97
Agricultural Space			
Intertidal Aquaculture Area	Binhai Village Mudflat Sustainable Management and Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation in Rudong County, Jiangsu ★	Jiangsu	98

Note: ★ denotes outstanding cases.

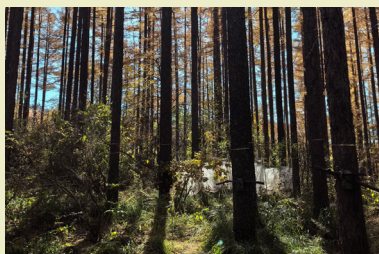
Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

State owned forest



Jingxi Forest Farm, Beijing

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.



Case submitter: Beijing Jingxi Forest Farm Management Office

Area: 9,375 ha

Start year: 2017

Species richness:



Dadonggou Amur Tiger and Leopard Conservation Area in Wangqing County, Yanbian

The Dadonggou Conservation Area in Wangqing County, Yanbian, Jilin, with natural regenerated broadleaf forests adjacent to Northeast China Tiger and Leopard 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.



Case submitter: Yanbian Wildlife Protection Association

Area: 1,011 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:



Ant Forest Wubao Mountain Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation Area in Yunlong County, Dali

"Ant Forest Wubao Mountain Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Conservation Area is located in Yunlong County, Dali, Yunnan. Adjacent to the Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve, it serves as a crucial corridor connecting the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey populations in the northern and southern parts of the reserve.



Yunnan Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau, Shan Shui Conservation Center, Wubao Mountain Forest Farm, and Tuanjie Forest Farm, collaborate to carry out conservation and management work. Through actions such as afforestation in the corridor, patrols and monitoring, special surveys on Yunnan snub-nosed monkeys, sample plot monitoring of forest ecosystems, baseline surveys of local communities, and promotion of community participation and the establishment of co-management systems, the integrity of the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey's habitat has been gradually restored. Community participation and conservation awareness have been enhanced."



Case submitter: Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau

Area: 6,807 ha

Start year: 2015

Species richness:



Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

Government-managed wetland

Swan Lake Nature Coexistence Site at Fuhe Wetland in Dongxihu District, Wuhan



The Swan Lake area in the Fuhe Wetland, situated at the boundary of Huangpi District and Dongxihu District in Wuhan, serves as a key node in the wetland network of the middle Yangtze River Basin. With a variety of wetland habitats including open water and shallows, it is a major wintering ground along the Siberian flyway for migratory birds. Under the leadership of the Wuhan Dongxihu District People's Government Baiquan Sub-district Office, the Swan Lake area has implemented a "physical isolation" conservation strategy through the construction of bird-protection fencing, in response to the threat of human disturbance to the wetland habitats. The office also mobilizes community volunteers to conduct year-round patrol and monitoring during the wintering season, along with guiding responsible birdwatching, cleaning up litter, and providing public education on avian knowledge. Synchronized waterbird surveys are conducted annually at Swan Lake. Each year, the area consistently supports over 20,000 migratory birds of more than 40 species. Rare species such as the Siberian crane and the white-headed duck are frequently observed, indicating a steady enhancement of the site's ecological carrying capacity.



Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

Case submitter: Baiquan Sub-district Office, Dongxihu District, Wuhan

Area: 300 ha

Start year: 2012

Species richness:

bird species
273



Beihu Wetland Important Migratory Bird Habitat in Yuhang District, Hangzhou

Beihu Wetland is located in Pingyao Town, Yuhang District, Hangzhou. It serves as a crucial corridor for migratory birds and an important sanctuary for wild bird species, with rare avian species such as the Siberian crane, hooded crane, white-tailed eagle and glossy ibis recorded here.

Authorities including the Forestry and Water Conservancy Bureau of Yuhang District are responsible for maintaining the ecological and water conservancy functions of the Beihu Flood Detention Area, as well as undertaking daily regional management. They have implemented a "circular zoning" management model, carrying out patrols, ecological restoration, visitor behavior regulation, wildlife disease surveillance, science popularization and publicity initiatives, while enforcing relevant regulations such as bans on hunting and prohibited planting. The Hangzhou Wilderness Conservation Center and the Hangzhou Ornithology and Ecology Research Association provide assistance in bird surveys and monitoring, and science popularization and publicity efforts.

The ecological restoration of Beihu Wetland has effectively addressed issues such as wetland terrestrialization and water eutrophica-



Photo: Tu Yanbo
Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)



tion, enhanced the wetland's ecological functions, and attracted a greater number of rare bird species to inhabit the area. Moreover, through media promotion, bird watching tours, bird watching competitions and other activities, it has raised its profile and become one of the first batch of Bird Watching Destinations in Zhejiang Province.

Case submitter: Forest, Wetland and Protected Areas General Station of Yuhang District, Hangzhou; Hangzhou Wilderness Conservation Center; Hangzhou Ornithology and Ecology Research Association

Area: 1,210 ha

Start year: 2013

Species richness:

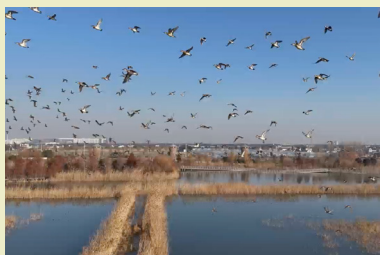
 bird species
311

Zhangwandang Small and Micro Wetland Complexes in Wujiang District, Suzhou

Zhangwandang Small and Micro Wetland Complexes is located in Lili Ancient Town, Wujiang District, Suzhou, Jiangsu. Originally a collection of abandoned fish ponds, it has been transformed to provide feeding, roosting, and breeding habitats for birds such as the Baer's pochard, yellow-breasted bunting, and common pochard after restoration.



Under the guidance of the Suzhou Forestry Bureau, the Administrative Committee for the Protection and Development of Lili Ancient Town is responsible for the daily management of this area, while Lili Cultural Tourism Development Co., Ltd. undertakes the wetland restoration project.



Since its restoration in 2022, the area has adopted measures including terrain modification, vegetation management, and water level regulation, creating a sustainable, safe, and comfortable habitat for waterbirds such as plovers, sandpipers, and ducks. A regular monitoring, management, and patrolling mechanism has also been established, setting a demonstration model for the construction of small wetland habitats in the Taihu Lake Basin and the Yangtze River Delta Integrated Region.

Case submitter: Suzhou Wetland Protection and Management Station

Area: 46.67 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:

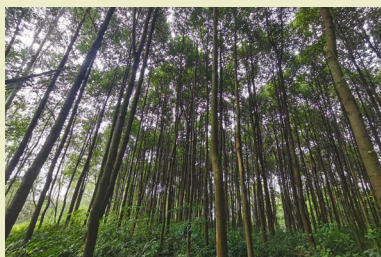
 bird species
153

Yunqiao Water Source Wetland Conservation Area in Chengdu

Yunqiao Water Source Wetland Conservation Area is located in Yunqiao Village, Pidu District, Chengdu, Sichuan, and falls within the first and second-class drinking water source protection zones. It has recorded rare animals such as the leopard cat, Eurasian otter, and Baikal teal, as well as nationally protected plant species such as *Fagopyrum dibotrys*.



The Yunqiao Village Committee has collaborated with Chengdu Kanghua Community Development Center to carry out conservation efforts. Through measures including patrol monitoring, waste clearance, invasive alien species control, and publicity and education on water source protection, the water quality has been improving year by year and has remained stable. The number of monitored plant species has increased from 118 to 353, while wild animal species has risen from 140 to 242. As a result, the ecosystem service values, such as biodiversity conservation, climate regulation, and aesthetic landscape provision, have all increased to varying degrees.



Case submitter: Chengdu Kanghua Community Development Center

Area: 22.54 ha

Start year: 2008

Species richness:



plant species

353

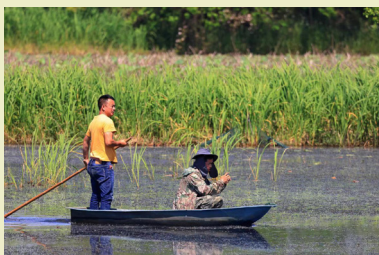


wild animals

242

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

Baoxie Lake, located in East Lake High-Tech Development Zone, Wuhan 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.



Case submitter: Wuhan Bird Watching Association

Area: 513 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:

 bird species
191

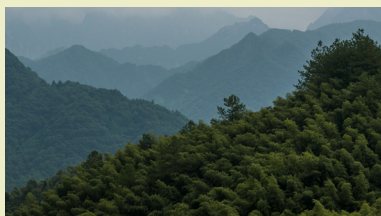
Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

Community conserved area

Datong Village Community Conserved Area in Hongcun Town, Anhui



Datong Village Community Conserved Area in Hongcun Town, Anhui is situated north of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Hongcun, in the corridor between the Huangshan Jiulongfeng Provincial Nature Reserve and the Tachuan National Forest Park, serving as a critical link between these two major ecological patches. It comprises a well-preserved subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest ecosystem and is also an important water source for Hongcun. In 2020, Huangshan Green Anhui Conservation Center, together with the Paradise Foundation, assisted the Datong Village in establishing a patrol team comprised of villagers, formulating village regulations, and signing a conservation agreement with the Jiulongfeng Nature Reserve. These efforts have intercepted an average of over 40 human-induced threats (such as illegal hunting and logging) annually. Infrared camera trap monitoring has documented 35 species under Class I or II national protection, including the black muntjac, Elliot's pheasant, and the South China sika deer. The initiative has also promoted the first inter-village ecological compensation arrangement in Anhui Province, in which Hongcun provides a portion of its scenic



Black Muntjac (*Muntiacus crinifrons*)

area ticket revenue to Datong Village. Furthermore, by introducing green industries such as ecotourism and the cultivation of greengage plums, the conservation area has achieved synergistic development between ecological protection and community governance, earning the designation as a “Model Village for Biodiversity Conservation.”

Case submitter: Huangshan Green Anhui Conservation Center; Datong Village Committee, Hongcun Town, Yixian County

Area: 1,705 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:



Maying Lake Community Public Welfare Conservation Area, Duchang County, Jiujiang, Jiangxi

Maying Lake Community Public Welfare Conservation Area, Duchang County, Jiujiang, Jiangxi, is located at the northern end of Poyang Lake, adjacent to the Jiangxi Duchang Migratory Bird Provincial Nature Reserve. It serves as a replenishment site and stopover site for migratory birds such as white-naped cranes, oriental storks, and whooper swans. With the support and assistance of local governments, the Jiangxi Nature Reserve Construction Center, the Duchang County Migratory Bird Nature Reserve Administration Bureau, social organizations such as Conservation International (CI), and enterprises such as Sateri, the conservation area established the Maying Lake Community Co-management Committee to guide and supervise ecological conservation and community economic development within the conservation area. It also supports grassroots conservation organizations formed by local villagers, including the Maying Lake Goose Protection Association, and the Poyang Lake Migratory Bird Rescue Hospital, as conservation stewards of the area; these organizations formulate patrol systems and regularly carry out wetland and migratory bird ecological patrols as well as outreach and education activities. In addition, by promoting community participation in rural water environment governance initiatives such as the construction of artificial wetlands, establishing a



Photo: Yang Fan



©CI

migratory bird reading room, and developing a nature education brand, the initiative not only improves the rural living environment but also advances alternative livelihoods for the community, promoting rural economic and cultural revitalization. It has successfully explored a community ecological service-oriented sustainable development model led by the local community that integrates ecotourism with nature education, and fosters harmonious coexistence between humans and nature.

Case submitter: Conservation International Beijing Office

Area: 226 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:

bird species
123

Gaoyun Village Collaborative Conservation Site for Rare and Endangered Plants in Lin'an District, Hangzhou

Gaoyun Village Collaborative Conservation Site for Rare and Endangered Plants is located in Taihuyuan Town, Lin'an District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, within the sphere of the Tianmushan-Qingliangfeng UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. It features well-preserved natural secondary forests and ancient tree communities, where the ancient trees are epiphytized by *Nothodoritis zhejiangensis*, a wild plant species with extremely small populations under Class I national protection. To address threats such as habitat degradation and human disturbance to the ancient trees and to *Nothodoritis zhejiangensis*, Zhejiang Ecological and Environmental Science and Research Institute, in collaboration with the Lin'an Branch of Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment, the Zhejiang Qingliangfeng National Nature Reserve Administration, the Taihuyuan Town People's Government, and Gaoyun Village, has established a Conservation Management Committee and formulated corresponding management regulations. To date, the Committee has organized a series of actions including rescue conservation, digital-intelligent monitoring, and community interviews and educational activities. It has also facilitated the incorporation of relevant protection provisions into the village rules. These measures



have effectively maintained the integrity of the populations and habitats of rare and endangered plant species such as *Nothodoritis zhejiangensis*, Maire Yew, and Chinese Torreya, while enhancing the conservation awareness and knowledge of the villagers.

Case submitter: Zhejiang Ecological and Environmental Science and Research Institute; Lin'an Branch, Hangzhou Municipal Bureau of Ecology and Environment; Zhejiang Qingliangfeng National Nature Reserve Administration; Taihuyuan Town People's Government

Area: 864 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:

vascular plant species
>800

Chaoyang Village Zuoxi Watershed Nature Conservation Area in Hanzhong

"Chaoyang Village Zuoxi Watershed Nature Conservation Area is located in Maoping Town, Yang County, Hanzhong, Shaanxi. It is a region with exceptionally rich biodiversity on the southern foot of the middle section of the Qinling Mountains, adjacent to Shaanxi Changqing National Nature Reserve. The area is home to key national protected wild animals such as giant pandas, Sichuan golden monkeys and takins, and also boasts abundant bird resources.

The reserve is managed by the Chaoyang Village Zuoxi Watershed Nature Conservation Center, a local community-led organization. Through measures such as forest and river patrols, joint conservation operations with the neighboring reserve, scientific surveys, waste management, the establishment of a black bear conflict compensation fund, and public education, the center has effectively curbed illegal hunting and logging while mitigating human-wildlife conflict. Furthermore, by developing the local Chinese honeybee industry and promoting nature education, the area has formed a virtuous cycle of ecological protection and community development."



Case submitter: Chaoyang Village Zuoxi Watershed Nature Conservation Center, Maoping Town, Yang County

Area: 2,900 ha

Start year: 2017

Species richness:

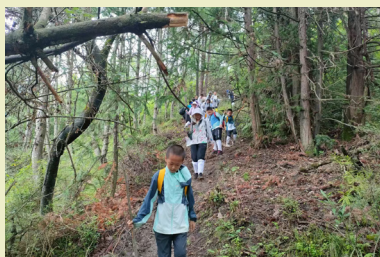
mammal species
15

bird species
42

predicted 200-300

Fushou Nature Conservation Area in Pingwu County, Mianyang

Fushou Nature Conservation Area of Pingwu County is nestled deep in the Minshan Mountains of Sichuan Province. It borders the Laohegou Zone of Giant Panda National Park and Tangjiahe National Nature Reserve in Qingchuan County. Boasting a forest coverage rate of over 90%, the area hosts rare wild animals including giant pandas, Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkeys, and forest musk deers. Under the guidance of the Paradise Foundation and the Laohegou Conservation Center, the Pingwu Natural Resource Conservation and Industrial Development Association has carried out a range of work including patrol and monitoring, community environmental improvement, wildlife damage compensation, and community capacity building. These conservation measures have effectively protected giant pandas and sympatric species, and their habitats. Giant panda activities have been recorded for three consecutive years. Meanwhile, the conservation area has developed and maintained guided trails, trained local guides and rangers, and organized ecological experience programs and nature education activities. These



efforts have increased community income and strengthened local villagers' support for ecological conservation.

Case submitter: Pingwu Natural Resource Conservation and Industrial Development Association

Area: 1,881 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:



Daping Village Raptor Community Conserved Area in Chongzhou, Chengdu

Daping Village, located in Wenjingjiang Town, Chongzhou City, Chengdu, Sichuan, is part of a humid mountain ecosystem. It serves as a key raptor migratory corridor on the Chengdu Plain, as well as a biodiversity hotspot in the western Sichuan mountains. Over thirty species of raptors, including the greater spotted eagle and the steppe eagle, along with numerous protected flora and fauna such as the tufted deer, the maire yew, and the Henry's Lady's-slipper, have been recorded in the area. With support from various stakeholders, the Daping Village Committee, in collaboration with the Chengdu Aite Public Welfare Service Center, has established the Daping Village Volunteer Patrol Team and the Longmen Mountain Raptor Monitoring Volunteer Team to conduct anti-poaching patrols and regular monitoring of raptor migration. At the same time, they have explored an innovative model integrating sports events, cultural tourism, and conservation, by organizing birdwatching competitions, encouraging villagers to establish an ecotourism association, training local guides to lead ecological tours, and diversifying income streams



Booted Eagle (*Hieraetus pennatus*)

through initiatives like eco-markets. The raptor population in the area has remained stable, and villagers have transitioned from bystanders into active participants in conservation, gradually fostering a positive cycle between ecological protection and economic development.

Case submitter: Chengdu Aite Public Welfare Service Center

Area: 780 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:



mammal species

7



bird species

243



plant species

14

Nanren Sayong Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area

Nanren-Sayong Community Conserved Area located in Maoding Village, Deqin County, Diqing, Yunnan, is a key habitat for Yunnan snub-nosed monkey from the adjacent Baima Snow Mountain National Nature Reserve 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.



Case submitter: Nanren and Sayong Communities

Area: 3,170 ha

Start year: 2018

Species richness :



Bamei Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area

Bamei Yunnan Snub-nosed Monkey Community Conserved Area is located in Deqin County, Diqing, Yunnan. It is the type locality where the holotype specimen of the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey was collected. With the Yunnan snub-nosed monkey as the flagship conservation species, it also protects sympatric species such as forest musk deer, wolves, and Asian black bears, as well as forest vegetation represented by spruce-fir forests and alpine rhododendron forests. With the support of the local government and Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation, the Bamei Taji Wildlife Conservation Association, together with the Baima Snow Mountain Community Co-management Association of Deqin County and Shan Shui Conservation Center, has jointly carried out conservation actions including community-based patrols, baseline biodiversity surveys and monitoring, waste management, and community capacity building. A patrol and monitoring system has been established, and villagers' conservation awareness has been strengthened.



Case submitter: Bamei Taji Wildlife Conservation Association

Area: 6,500 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:

mammal species
29

bird species
53

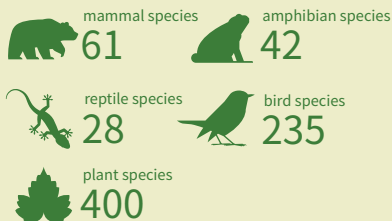
Mangxinghe Community Conserved Area for Shan Langur in Mangshi, Yunnan

Mangxinghe Community Conserved Area for Shan Langur in Mangshi is one of the important distribution areas of the Shan Langur in China, and it is home to the largest population of the species ever recorded in a single area in the country. Following the principle of “conservation first, regulated use, and strict supervision,” the conservation area focuses on protecting the habitat of the Shan Langur and the surrounding environment. Mangshi Mangxing River Natural Ecological Conservation Association, an association initiated by the local community takes the lead in conservation actions. The governance framework follows a model in which the government takes the lead, enterprises provide funding, research institutions offer support, and public-interest organizations coordinate resources. Since 2018, multiple stakeholders have actively participated in conservation actions from baseline surveys and planning, institutional development, scientific monitoring, to habitat conservation and community development including the planting of food trees for the monkeys, routine patrols, nature education, community energy substitution, and improved efficiency and quality of



agricultural products. Such conservation initiatives have driven a notable growth in the Shan Langur population in the area.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Mangshi Mangxinghe Natural Ecological Conservation Association

Area: 1,600 ha

Start year: 2018

Sudian Lisu Ethnic Township Skywalker Hoolock Gibbon Community Conservation Action in Dehong

Sudian Lisu Ethnic Township Skywalker Hoolock Gibbon Community Conserved Area is located in Yingjiang County, Dehong, Yunnan. It covers the home ranges of four gibbon family groups and is currently the closest known distribution area of the Skywalker hoolock gibbon to community production and living lands in China. The area is also home to many other rare and endangered species such as the Bengal slow loris, black giant squirrel, and Asian palm civet. Cloud Mountain Conservation and the local community jointly operate an ecological public affairs fund and carry out conservation and management activities such as habitat restoration, rope bridge construction, and community empowerment. These efforts have effectively improved habitat quality and enhanced habitat connectivity for the gibbons. Community conservation awareness has been greatly raised, with community members actively participating in conservation actions.



Case submitter: Cloud Mountain Conservation

Area: 200 ha (by Dec 2024)

Start year: 2021

Species richness:



Qunan Community Conserved Area, Guangxi

Qunan Community Conserved Area in Fusui County, Chongzuo, Guangxi, is situated in a typical karst limestone landscape. The limestone hills still retain a relatively intact subtropical seasonal rainforest ecosystem in the karst region, and rare species recorded here include the white-headed langur, rhesus macaque, python, masked palm civet, forest musk deer, and silver pheasant. In 2014, Qunan established a Community Conserved Area Management Group and adopted a management model centered on “self-building, self-funding, self-management, and self-benefit.” Through measures such as developing management plans, conducting baseline community surveys, carrying out routine patrols, monitoring and supervision, capacity building, and nature education, the area has effectively protected the white-headed langur and its habitat, with poaching and illegal resource extraction largely eliminated. At the same time, the community has increased its income through nature education and improved its capacity for self-governance and management.



Case submitter: Guangxi Biodiversity Research and Conservation Association

Area: 412.5 ha

Start year: 1980

Menglian Heishan Community Conserved Area

Menglian Heishan Community Conserved Area is located in Mengma Town, Menglian County, Pu'er, Yunnan, along the border with Myanmar. The area is extensive and topographically complex, containing primary forest ecosystems such as tropical seasonal rainforest and montane humid evergreen broad-leaved forest, which provide habitat for rare species including the large Indian civet, yellow-throated marten, and Asian black bear. Focusing on the Lafu and Heji communities in Menglian County, the conserved area is managed and coordinated with the support of multiple social organizations, including Pu'er Huotang Culture Society. The community and partners have undertaken conservation actions such as camera trap monitoring, community-based patrol, promotion of community ecological-friendly products, and the inheritance of traditional ecological culture, which has provided critical support for biodiversity conservation, while also safeguarding community livelihoods and the protection of forest resources.



Case submitte: Pu'er Huotang Culture Society

Area: 6,000 ha

Start year: 2019

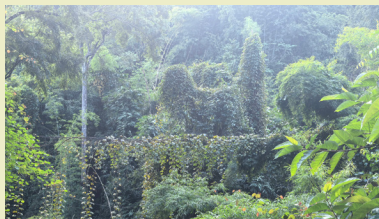
Species richness:

 mammal species
15

 bird species
34

Yanjiao Community Conserved Area in Lancang County, Pu'er

The Yanjiao Community Conserved Area is located in Nuozhadu Town, Lancang County, Pu'er, Yunnan. It comprises collectively managed forestlands of the Yanjiao Villagers' Group and serves as an important water source for local villagers. As a buffer zone of the Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve, it provides habitat for a variety of rare and endangered species, including the gaur, the Northern pig-tailed macaque, the oriental pied hornbill, and *Cycas simplicipinna*. The Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration Bureau has signed a conservation management agreement with the Yanjiao Villagers' Group, under which the forestlands are managed in accordance with the requirements for the experimental zone of the Nature Reserve. Specifically, the Yanjiao Villagers' Group has formulated and enforced village rules and regulations to eliminate harmful activities, such as deforestation and poaching, while the Nature Reserve provides support for biodiversity monitoring and the development of green industries, including birdwatching tourism, nature education, and eco-friendly agriculture and animal husbandry. Since the implementation of these conservation actions, the awareness of local villagers has gradually improved, no poaching incidents have occurred within the area, wildlife populations have remained stable or



increased, and villagers have progressively seen their incomes rise through birdwatching tourism and the sale of eco-friendly agricultural products.

Case submitter: Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration Bureau

Area: 113.33 ha

Start year: 2024

Species richness:



Mangba “Parrot Village” — Important Habitat for Lord Derby's Parakeet in Pu'er

Mangba “Parrot Village” is located in Simaogang Town, Simao District, Pu'er, Yunnan. It is an ancient Blang village and the only known habitat in China where Lord Derby's Parakeets gather and live in flocks year-round. Under the guidance and support of the Simaogang Town People's Government and the Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration Bureau, the Cizhulin Village Committee and its affiliated Mangba Village Group have jointly carried out conservation and management work. By formulating conservation charters and village rules and regulations, establishing a Lord Derby's Parakeet observation station, transplanting banyan trees, and constructing artificial bird nests, they have created a favorable habitat for Lord Derby's Parakeets and other bird species. At the same time, local birdwatching tourism has been developed with its impacts scientifically monitored, helping increase villagers' incomes and achieving a win-win outcome for ecological conservation and economic development.



Lord Derby's Parakeet
(*Psittacula derbiana*)



Case submitter: Simaogang Town People's Government, Simao District, Pu'er; Nuozhadu Provincial Nature Reserve Administration Bureau

Area: 6.09 ha

Start year: 2017

Species richness:

bird species
81

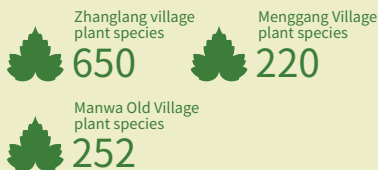
"Longshan" Sacred Natural Site by Blang Ethnic Villages in Menghai County, Xishuangbanna

"The conservation of the ""Longshan"" Sacred Natural Site in the Blang Ethnic Community of Menghai County, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, stands as a model of ecological protection that integrates the traditional ecological wisdom of the Blang community with modern governance practices. It has safeguarded the mountain forest ecosystem of Xishuangbanna, represented by tropical montane rainforests and subtropical western monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forests.

The community has adopted a multi-stakeholder participation model, where the natural sacred site is jointly managed and supervised by traditional self-organizations, village groups, village committees, and village-level forest rangers. Through measures such as reviving traditional rituals, delimiting conserved zones, conducting biodiversity surveys, and developing ecological tea plantations, the community has effectively preserved biodiversity and raised the local residents' awareness of ecological protection."



Species richness:



Zhanglang Village adopted both the quadrat method and the line transect survey method, while only the quadrat method was used for surveys in Menggang Village and Manwa Old Village.

Case submitter: Mueang-Nam Sustainable Development Services Centre, Kunming

Area: 666 ha

Start year: 2011

Manyuan Village "Longshan" Sacred Natural Site Conservation and Restoration in Menghan Town, Xishuangbanna

Longshan in Manyuan Village, Menghan Town, Jinghong City, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan, is located in the valley area on the north bank of the Lancang River. It contains 30.8 mu of "Longshan", which is covered with tropical rainforest, including 20.8 mu of intact tropical rainforest, and is home to plant species such as *Pouteria grandifolia*, *Antiaris toxicaria*, *Stixis suaveolens*, *Cephalostachyum pergracile*, and *Livistona saribus*. With support from the Applied Ethnobotany Team of the Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Manyuan Village Group has effectively protected Longshan's ecosystem by restoring traditional sacrificial rituals and carrying out measures such as restoration of degraded rainforest areas as well as Longshan conservation and restoration. These efforts have promoted local rural tourism development, and Manyuan Village has become one of the first demonstration units for Longshan forest conservation in Xishuangbanna.



Case submitter: Manyuan Village Group of Manlaina Village Committee, Menghan Town; Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Area: 2.05 ha

Start year: 2015

Species richness:

plant species
141

Menglun Town Multi-Stakeholder Conserved Sacred Natural Sites in Mengla County, Xishuangbanna

Menglun Town Sacred Natural Sites are located in the tropical rainforest region of Xishuangbanna, Yunnan. They encompass a traditional ecological space that has long been protected by 43 village groups from 33 natural villages across four administrative villages, inhabited by the Dai and Hani ethnic groups, comprising a total of 82 sacred natural sites. With the joint efforts of the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Menglun Town People's Government, the first township-scale comprehensive survey and mapping of sacred natural sites in Yunnan Province has been systematically carried out. A scientific management and conservation system centered on a "three-year baseline survey plus semi-annual routine monitoring" has been gradually established, while the traditional ecological cultures of the Dai and Hani ethnic groups have been integrated into daily patrols and nature education. Results from ongoing monitoring have recorded 122 species of vascular plants and approximately 300 bird species within the area, including rare and endangered species such as the brown



wood owl and *Magnolia henryi*, demonstrating the practical value and potential of sacred natural sites in complementing and strengthening regional conservation networks.

Case submitter: Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Area: 112 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:



plant species

122

mammal species



10



bird species

354

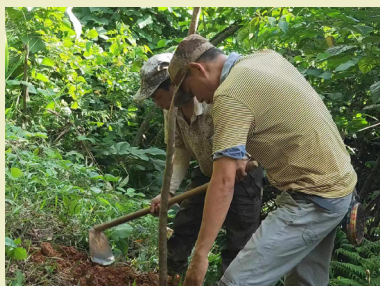


insect species

>2000

Gongbing New Village Sacred Natural Site in Mengla County, Xishuangbanna

Gongbing New Village Sacred Natural Site is located in Menglun Town, Mengla County, Xishuangbanna, Yunnan. It represents a community-led conservation practice that integrates tropical rainforest restoration with the cultural revitalization of a Hani ethnic village. Supported by the Kunming Chenggong District Mueang-Nam Sustainable Development Services Center and the Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Gongbing New Village villager group has established a governance model characterized by "culture-driven ecological restoration," relying on the joint management by the traditional spiritual leader of the Akha people, the "Juma," and the village collective. The community has voluntarily converted 60 mu of rubber plantations scheduled for replanting back into traditional "forests protecting the village," replanting native species of the Dipterocarpaceae family such as *Parashorea chinensis* and *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, as well as fruit-bearing plants favored by birds and other wildlife. At the same time, traditional ecological cultural rituals, including the rites at the "Sacred Well" and the Yeku Festival, have been revived. Continuous monitoring shows that the plant communi-



ty in the restored forest is gradually transitioning from being dominated by herbs and vines to being dominated by trees, while the number of bird species recorded has increased from an initial 2–3 to over 10 species. This marks the initial transformation of the site from a monoculture plantation into a biodiverse sacred natural site.

Case submitter: Mueang-Nam Sustainable Development Services Centre, Kunming

Area: 4 ha

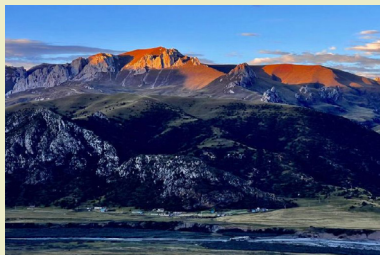
Start year: 2021

Species richness:



Nasuoni Village Tibetan Community Sacred Natural Site in Qinghai

The Qinghai Nasuoni Village Tibetan Community Sacred Natural Site is located in Juela Township, Nangqen County, Yushu, Qinghai, adjacent to the Lancang River Source Park of Sanjiangyuan National Park. It serves as critical habitat for flagship species such as the snow leopard and the leopard. Since 2016, with support from the Qinghai Snowland Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association and the leadership of the Nasuoni Village Committee, the community has relied on the "Nanggê Team"—a local backbone force for environmental protection—to restore and strengthen village rules and regulations centered on the core principles of "prohibition of hunting, protection of water sources, and preservation of sacred mountains and holy sites." Regular conservation actions have been carried out, including anti-poaching patrols, water source protection, waste cleanup, and the documentation of ecological diaries. At the same time, efforts have been made to promote the development of zero-waste households, ultimately achieving 198 zero-waste households. By integrating traditional sacred site culture with modern monitoring techniques, this community-led practice has effectively



Blue Sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*)

maintained the ecological integrity of the alpine canyon ecosystem and the stability of wildlife populations, providing a practical model for biodiversity conservation based on traditional knowledge in communities adjacent to national parks.

Case submitter: Snowland Great Rivers Environmental Protection Association

Area: 26,100 ha

Start year: 2016

Species richness:



Gonggongma Village Snow Leopard Community Conserved Area in Hargai Town, Gangcha County, Qinghai

The Gonggongma Village Snow Leopard Community Conserved Area is located in Hargai Town, Gangcha County, Haibei Prefecture, Qinghai, on the northern shore of Qinghai Lake. It serves as an ecological connectivity hub between the Qinghai Lake Nature Reserve and Qilian Mountain National Park. The area's mountain-grassland-wetland ecosystem provides a complete habitat for the snow leopard. Under the overall coordination of the local government, the Qinghai Blue Third Pole Sustainable Development Practice Center, in partnership with the Gonggongma Village Committee, has carried out conservation actions through the engagement of herder rangers and public volunteers. These actions include specialized monitoring of snow leopards, sustainable grazing management, the cleanup of household and construction waste in mountainous areas, and human-wildlife conflict prevention and compensation measures. At the same time, efforts have been made to facilitate the transition of herding households from traditional animal husbandry to ecotourism, helping those affected by snow leopard incidents increase their income and promoting sustainable community economic development. Con-



Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)

tinuous monitoring indicates an increase in the snow leopard population and a reduction in the incidence of human-wildlife conflict, demonstrating a mutually reinforcing relationship between ecological protection and community development.

Case submitter : Qinghai Blue Third Pole Sustainable Development Practice Center

Area: 1,100 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:



Nailang Valley Nature Conservation Area in Lhasa

Nailang Valley Nature Conservation Area is located in Gurong Town, Doilungdeqen District, Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region. Benefiting from the long-standing protection afforded to Nailang Monastery, the area preserves a relatively intact and authentic ecosystem and serves as critical habitat for snow leopards. By the end of 2024, at least 8 adult snow leopards had been identified living here cumulatively. Under the supervision and support of the Co-management Committee, composed of relevant government departments, Nailang Monastery, and local communities, the Nehnang Conservation Center for Nature and Culture has actively carried out initiatives, including biodiversity monitoring, anti-poaching patrols, withdrawal of mineral rights in the conservation area, waste management, and nature conservation education and outreach. It explores alternative livelihoods such as nature-based experiences and ecotourism, seeks solutions to issues like human-wildlife conflict and stray dogs, gradually cultivates community



Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*)



conservation capacity, raises community awareness of protection, and promotes the development of a model area for the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature.

Case submitter: Nehnang Conservation Center for Nature and Culture, Doilungdeqen District

Area: 5,400 ha

Start year: 2021

Species richness:



mammal species

15



bird species

52



plant species

115

Marong Community Conserved Area in Kehe Township, Aba

Marong Community Conserved Area is located in Kehe Township, Aba County, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan, on the outskirts of the Lianbao Yeze (Yanboyeze) Reserve, and it has a well-preserved ecosystem composed of mountain forests, shrublands, and alpine meadows. This area is a vital habitat for wildlife including the leopard, snow leopard, white-lipped deer, and the forest musk deer. Faced with threats such as mangle in wild animals, poaching, and garbage, local youths spontaneously formed the "Marong Dongge Environmental Protection Team", which was later registered as the Aba County Marong Dongge Eco-Cultural Tourism Specialized Cooperative. A village patrol team was organized to carry out conservation actions like infrared camera trap monitoring, mangle investigation and treatment, and anti-poaching patrols. Through initiatives such as handicraft training and eco-photography activities, the cooperative is enhancing the community's awareness on conservation and pollution reduction. Thanks to the villagers' continuous stewardship, the number of cases of mangle in wild animals and the number of poacher



snares have decreased year by year, and key species like the snow leopard and white-lipped deer are consistently recorded annually. The cooperative also collaborates with external conservation organizations to develop community-led eco-tourism, providing alternative source of income for the community.

Case submitter: Aba County Marong Dongge Eco-Cultural Tourism Specialized Cooperative

Area: 17,200 ha

Start year: 2007

Species richness:



Chagan Nur Important Bird Habitat Community Conserved Area in Xilingol League, Inner Mongolia

Chagan Nur Important Bird Habitat Community Conserved Area is located in Chagan Nur Town, Abag Banner, Xilingol League, Inner Mongolia, featuring a composite landscape of wetlands, grasslands, and sandy lands. It serves as an important breeding ground and migratory stopover site for rare cranes, including the white-naped crane and the red-crowned crane. Local herders have carried out ecological restoration by planting *Suaeda salsa*, effectively mitigating windblown sand hazards. The Xilingol League AEI Public Welfare Environmental Volunteer Association has conducted conservation awareness and education programs targeting local herding communities and primary and secondary schools, encouraging herders to voluntarily protect birds and promoting responsible birdwatching and photography practices. With support from Beijing Forestry University, the association has collaborated with herders to carry out long-term bird observation, monitoring, and tracking. After years of dedicated efforts, the region's bird populations have gradually recovered, and herders' awareness of bird protection has significantly increased. Former hunters



Demoiselle Crane (*Grus virgo*)



have transformed into birdwatching guides who now protect and care for birds. In the future, the area will gradually explore the development of ecotourism, integrate local cultural and spiritual values with conservation actions, while continuously monitoring the potential impacts of photovoltaic and wind power installations on migratory bird habitats.

Case submitter: Xilingol League AEI Public Welfare Environmental Volunteer Association

Area: 7,000 ha

Start year: 2017

Species richness:

 bird species
17

 mammal species
5

Grassland Restoration and Conservation Led by Herders in Zoige, Sichuan

The Zoige Grassland is located in Zoige County, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan. It hosts extensive distributions of alpine grassland ecosystems and alpine peat bog wetlands, as well as provides habitats for a variety of wildlife, including black-necked cranes. The Maixi Township Grassland Ecological Planting Farmers' Specialized Cooperative of Zoige County has carried out a series of conservation initiatives in Gasha Village, Chako Village, and Zexiu Village, including degraded grassland restoration, sustainable grazing management, black-necked crane habitat conservation, handicraft development, and publicity & education. As a result, 14,000 mu (approximately 933 hectares) of degraded grassland has been restored, the quality of black-necked crane habitats has been improved, and local herders' awareness of ecological conservation and their economic income have also been enhanced.



Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*)



Case submitter: Maixi Township
Grassland Ecological Planting Farmers'
Specialized Cooperative of Zoige County

Area: 33,000 ha

Start year: 2010

Species richness:

 bird species
232

Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

Public welfare conserved area

Wuchinzhang Chinese Pangolin Conservation Area in Huidong County, Huizhou



The Wuchinzhang Conservation Area is located in Huidong County, Huizhou, Guangdong, north to Lianhuashan-Baipenzhu Provincial Nature Reserve. It hosts extensive south subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest, rarely seen in the Pearl River Delta. A viable breeding population of 62 Chinese pangolins has been recorded in this area, one of the largest of its kind in China. The Huidong County Natural Ecology Conservation Promotion Association, in collaboration with local communities, carries out anti-poaching patrols, systematic biodiversity monitoring, conservation education, and establishes joint mechanisms with forest police, which has effectively curbed poaching activities and protected the Chinese pangolin and other species. They also promote community development by facilitating the sale of eco-friendly agricultural products.



Case submitter: Huidong Natural Ecology Protection Promotion Association

Area: 3,972 ha

Start year: 2021

Species richness :

plant species
1357

bird species
97

mammal species
17

amphibian and
reptile species
59

Xueling Public Welfare Conservation Area by Taohuayuan

Xueling Public Welfare Conservation Area is situated in Jiangshan City, Quzhou, Zhejiang, at the junction of three neighbouring provinces and adjacent to the Xianxialing Provincial Nature Reserve. As a vital part of the Wuyi Mountains Biodiversity Conservation Priority Area, it provides key habitat for many species, including national Class I protected species such as the black muntjac and Cabot's tragopan. As the first conservation area to adopt the civil conservation easement model in China, it follows easement agreements signed between the government and local villagers; the Paradise Foundation raises easement compensation funds and sets up a charitable trust to grant annual ecological compensation to villagers fulfilling conservation commitments. Under the guidance of Jiangshan Forestry Bureau and in collaboration with relevant departments, Jiangshan Xueling Nature Conservation Center has established an integrated management system of patrol, monitoring and public outreach, and set up community co-management groups to encourage community participation in conservation. Thanks to systematic con-



servation efforts, the activity range of black muntjac has expanded, porcupines have reappeared after a two-year absence, and ecological conservation awareness among local communities has been markedly enhanced.

Case submitter: Jiangshan Xueling Nature Conservation Center

Area: 4,500 ha

Start year: 2021

Taiyangping Public Welfare Conservation Area in Shennongjia

"Taiyangping Public Welfare Conservation Area was launched and established by the Paradise Foundation in Shennongjia in 2019. Entrusted by the Shennongjia Forestry Administration, it manages a 8,500 hectare forest area featuring a high forest coverage rate and abundant flora and fauna resources, including national Class I protected wild animals such as the forest musk deer and golden eagle. Over five years of dedicated efforts, the conservation team has patrolled a cumulative distance of more than 38,000 kilometers, completely eliminating poaching within the conservation area. Through continuous communication and coordination with local community, grazing activities have been effectively regulated and the collection and harvesting of high-value medicinal materials such as Sanghuang mushrooms, *Gastrodia elata* and *Dendrobium nobile* has been significantly reduced. Meanwhile, infrared camera trap monitoring data show that the distribution range of forest musk deer, once the most threatened by hunting, has steadily expanded from a single spot to approximately 3,000 hectares across the entire area. No forest fires or illegal logging incidents have occurred for five consecutive years.

The conservation area also supports fishery

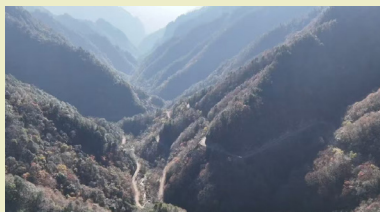
Case submitter: Shennongjia Taiyangping Nature Conservation Center

Area: 8,500 ha

Start year: 2019



Asian Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*)



protection work in the resident Changfang Village, having established the Changfang Fishery Protection Team and the Changfang Fishery Protection Leading Group. In collaboration with Shennongjia National Park, it has carried out community co-management initiatives in two adjacent villages. These conservation initiatives have enhanced ecological connectivity between the conservation area and Shennongjia National Park, advancing integrated conservation work across eastern Shennongjia."

Species richness:

mammal species
19



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

Heshun Ant Forest (North China Leopard) Public Welfare Conservation Area is adjacent to a Tieqiao Shan Provincial Nature Reserve in Shanxi, 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. Long-term monitoring in the conservation area and surrounding region has identified the largest source population of North China Leopards with identifiable individuals in China. Monitoring results lay a solid scientific foundation for formulating conservation strategies and management plans. Major conservation measures include anti-poaching patrols, human-wildlife conflict compensation and mitigation, as well as public conservation outreach activities. These efforts have effectively reduced the threats faced by the North China Leopard and significantly enhanced public awareness of conservation.



Case submitter: Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance (CFCA)

Area: 2,600 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:



Shangbeishe Village North China Leopard Habitat Conservation and Restoration Area in Heshun County, Shanxi

Shangbeishe Village is located in Hengling Town, Heshun County, Jinzhong, Shanxi. This area is mainly covered by secondary coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forests, which provide important habitat for the North China leopard, brown-eared pheasant, and many other species. It also sits on the optimal ecological corridor for the dispersal of North China leopard populations. With the advocacy of CFCA, and under the overall coordination of the Heshun County Government, an existing farmland reclamation project within North China leopard habitat was urgently halted to prevent potential habitat fragmentation. Subsequently, the Shangbeishe Village Committee, the Heshun County Ecological Conservation Association, and CFCA jointly carried out ecological restoration, promoting biodiversity-friendly vegetation recovery and terrain shaping. Shangbeishe Village has organized a forest patrol team for post-restoration ongoing management. These efforts, together with county-wide biodiversity monitoring, human-wildlife conflict mitigation, and nature education initiatives, help safeguard the habitat of the North China leopard.



Current monitoring has recorded the return of animals in the restored area such as the red fox and the leopard cat. Restoration and monitoring efforts will continue in the future, with the expectation that the North China leopard will return.

Case submitter: Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance (CFCA)

Area: 1,060 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:



"Rivers Meet, Zhejiang Shines" Siwu Nature Park

"Rivers Meet, Zhejiang Shines" Siwu Nature Park is located in Yiqiao Town, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou. It is the core area where the Fuchun River, Qiantang River and Puyang River converge.

The original broad-leaved forests in this area are a common type in the hills of Zhejiang, and are home to protected animals such as Reeves's muntjac, Chinese ferret-badger, silver pheasant, koklass pheasant and crested serpent eagle.

Through measures including bamboo forest ecological restoration, sample plot community construction, biodiversity monitoring, Xiaoshan Minsheng Tonghui Rural Revitalization Service Center has restored the broad-leaved forest ecosystem, improving biodiversity. The center also works on developing green industries such as ecological tea gardens, sustainable utilization of woodlands, and nature education, which not only promoted local economic development but also enhanced ecological protection awareness."

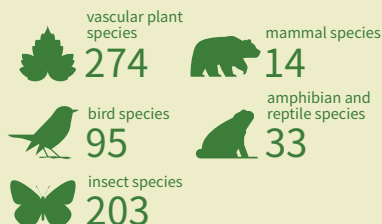


Case submitter: Xiaoshan Minsheng Tonghui Rural Revitalization Service Center, Hangzhou

Area: 30.5 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:



Jintang Island Otter Friendly Community Conserved Area, Zhejiang

The Jintang Island Otter Friendly Community Conserved Area is located in Mu'ao Village, Jintang Town, Dinghai District, Zhoushan, Zhejiang; it features well-developed freshwater systems and is dominated by an agricultural landscape, and is one of the areas with the highest otter activity on Jintang Island, which is known to have the densest otter distribution in Zhejiang Province. Under the guidance of Jintang Town People's Government, the Hangzhou Wildness Conservation Center has signed a conservation agreement with the Mu'ao Village Committee to carry out systematic otter monitoring and research, lease abandoned shrimp ponds to create an “Otter Canteen”, introduce a “Benevolent Fish Pond” compensation scheme to mitigate human-otter conflicts, and establish a national-first otter-themed science museum. Through multi-stakeholder collaboration, special law enforcement has been conducted to tackle illegal electrofishing, effectively curbing key threats such as illegal electrofishing and enhancing public awareness of otter conservation. In addition, Jintang Island has actively developed an eco-cultural



Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra*)

tourism brand known as “Otter Island”, promoted green industries such as science education and ecotourism, and advanced sustainable community development and empowerment.

Case submitter: Hangzhou Wildness Conservation Center

Area: 720 ha

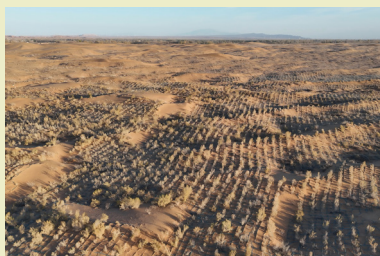
Start year: 2024

Species richness:



Pallas's Cat Conservation Area in the Northern Desert of Zhangye, Gansu

Pallas's Cat Conservation Area in the Northern Desert of Zhangye in Gansu covers two areas: the loess desert in Pingshanhu Township, Ganzhou District, and the sandy desert in Pingchuan Town, Linze County. It serves as a core distribution area for desert animals such as the Pallas's cat, asiatic wildcat, and Asian houbara. To address threats including habitat degradation and climate change, the Zhangye Forestry and Grassland Bureau has coordinated the efforts of Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance (CFCA) and relevant land-use stakeholders such as Zhangye Jiecheng Wind Power Generation Co., Ltd., together conducting scientific monitoring, improving habitats by establishing water replenishment sites and artificial dens, and actively promoting the long-term conservation of Pallas's cat populations and their desert ecosystems. Monitoring has consistently recorded a stable and relatively high-density population of Pallas's cats in the area. Besides, the water replenishment sites and artificial dens have been steadily used by various animals. In the future, efforts will continue to advance



Pallas's cat (*Otocolobus manul*)

systematic and long-term conservation management based on long-term monitoring and threat identification.

Case submitter: Chinese Felid Conservation Alliance (CFCA)

Area: 7,516 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:



Qingshan Village Water Source and Biodiversity Conservation Area in Hangzhou

"Qingshan Village Water Source and Biodiversity Conservation Area is located in Huanghu Town, Yuhang District, Hangzhou. It serves as the catchment area and downstream basin of Longwu Reservoir, and features ecosystems including bamboo forests, woodlands, farmlands, streams and wetlands, providing habitats for a variety of wildlife.

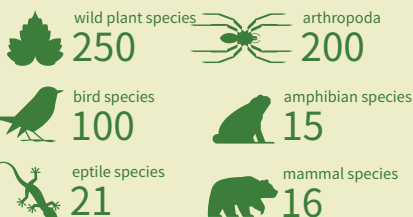
With support from the Alibaba Foundation and Wanxiang Trust, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) established the Good Water Fund, creating a market-oriented, diversified and sustainable eco-compensation mechanism.

The Good Water Fund has transferred the management rights of key forestlands in the upstream catchment area of the reservoir for centralized management, and set up the Qingshan Rural Volunteer Service Center (later renamed Qingshan Ecological Protection Center). The center has carried out conservation initiatives such as biodiversity surveys and monitoring, vegetation restoration and wetland habitat creation, reduction of pesticide and chemical fertilizer use, waste management, invasive species control, as well as publicity and education. As a result, agricultural non-point source pollution has been effectively controlled, and the water quality



of the water source area has been upgraded to the National Class I Water Standard. Meanwhile, the local community has advanced green development through ecotourism and handicraft industries."

Species richness :



Case submitter: Yuhang Qingshan Ecological Protection Center, Hangzhou

Area: 200 ha

Start year: 2015

Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

Restored and managed area

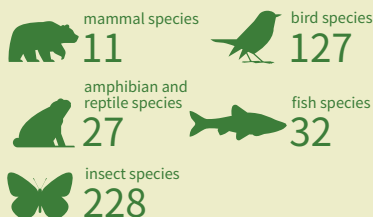
Human-Bird Coexistence Community at Wanzuitou Wetland in the City of Guangzhou

Wanzuitou Wetland is located off the southwestern coast of Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center in Panyu District, Guangzhou, with the Pearl River adjoining it to the south, west, and north. As an urban small wetland, it has undergone ecological restoration and ongoing conservation management, providing a low-disturbance habitat for birds and other wildlife. Under the guidance of the Guangzhou Wildlife Protection and Management Office, the Zhushui Yunshan Nature Conservation Foundation (hereinafter referred to as "Zhushui Yunshan Foundation") and the Mangrove Conservation Foundation (MCF) have been entrusted with the wetland's conservation and management, while also leveraging a network of universities, enterprises, and volunteers to facilitate public participation in the daily stewardship of the wetland. This collaboration has established a governance model that coordinates government agencies, professional institutions, and the general public. The wetland has implemented a near-natural restoration approach centered on habitat reconfiguration and food chain rehabilitation, accompanied by systematic ecological monitoring, regular removal of invasive species such as Mile-a-minute Weed (*Mikania micrantha*), and hydrological regulation. Following restoration, the wetland's habitat quality has steadily improved, attracting over 120 bird species, including the nationally protected greater coucal, while enhancing ecosystem integrity and stability. Meanwhile, the wetland serves as an ecological recreation space



for urban residents and serves as a research and off-campus practice site for higher education institutions within the Guangzhou Higher Education Mega Center, fulfilling multiple functions in scientific research, nature education, and ecological practice, thereby fostering ecological awareness among the public and providing channels for public participation in biodiversity conservation.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Guangzhou Wildlife Protection and Management Office; Zhushui Yunshan Nature Conservation Foundation, Guangdong

Area: 20 ha

Start year: 2009

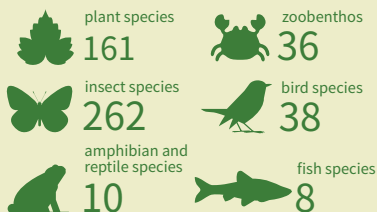
Qiandao Lake Water Fund: Xiaowudu Source Watershed Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Area

The Xiaowudu Source Watershed in Qiandao Lake is located in Weiping Town, Chun'an County, Hangzhou, Zhejiang. It serves as a key sub-catchment flowing into Qiandao Lake—a strategic drinking water source for the Yangtze River Delta region. The watershed features a composite ecosystem consisting of forests, farmlands, and estuarine wetlands, which plays a vital role in both safeguarding water security and conserving biodiversity. Under the guidance of local government, Hangzhou Qiandao Lake Huku Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd. (Qiandao Lake Water Fund) has partnered with the local village committee to carry out conservation and management. A two-pronged strategy has been adopted to address agricultural non-point source pollution: sustainable agricultural practices for "source reduction" and wetland ecological restoration for "process interception." Nature-based Solutions have been employed to restore wetland ecosystems. In addition, a village patrol team has been organized, nature education activities conducted, and eco-friendly agricultural products developed, fostering deeper community engagement. Following restoration, both plant and animal diversity in the watershed have increased, and the wetland's habitat support capacity has strengthened. Operating on the beneficiary-pays principle and responding to corporate demand for



water compensation, the Water Fund has explored a full engagement route for corporate participation in water conservation projects, guided private investments toward nature conservation and improved agricultural and forestry practices, and piloted sustainable financing models for conservation initiatives.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Hangzhou Qiandao Lake Huku Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd.

Area: 1,700 ha

Start year: 2023

Babusha Forest Farm Biodiversity Conservation Area in Gulang County, Gansu

Babusha Forest Farm is located in Gulang County, Wuwei, Gansu, on the southern edge of the Tengger Desert at the forefront of the wind-blown sand zone. In the 1980s, six local farmers ("the six old men") established a collective forest farm through a joint household contract, initiating efforts to control sand, afforest, and sand enclosure for forest and grass restoration. Since 2019, the forest farm has partnered with Minqin Huaguoshan Agriculture and Forestry Engineering Co., Ltd. to conserve and enhance biodiversity through measures such as patrol, monitoring, wild tending, germplasm resource conservation, and the construction of water points for wildlife. In the meantime, efforts have been made to integrate sand-based industries with the ecological economy, promote community participation in co-management, and support sustainable community development. Through sustained restoration and management, plant diversity in the area has increased, with rare species such as *Amopiptanthus mongolicus* and Mongolian almond recorded, forming stable desert plant communities that provide habitat for species including the blue sheep and the red fox, thus achieving a successful "green advance and desert retreat".

Case submitter: Minqin Huaguoshan Agriculture and Forestry Engineering Co., Ltd.

Area: 1,133 ha

Start year: 2019



Species richness:

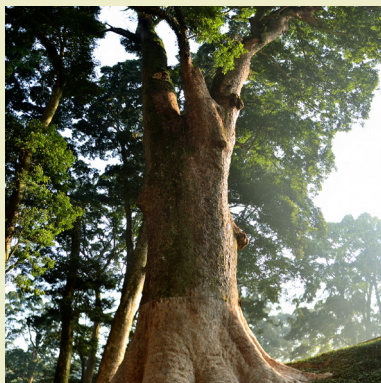
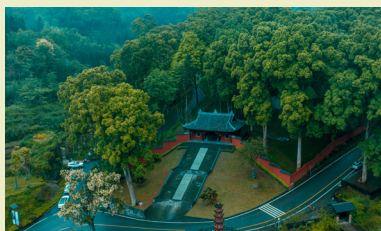


Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecological Space

Scenic area

Yingjing Zhennan Park: Multi-Stakeholder Conservation of Ancient *Phoebe zhennan* Forest

Yingjing Zhennan Park is located in Yingjing County, Ya'an, Sichuan. Its core area preserves over 100 mu of the most intact ancient Zhennan (*Phoebe zhennan*) forest in China, hosting two "Zhennan King" trees aged over 1,700 years and 199 registered ancient trees. The ancient forest and its surrounding woodlands provide habitats for species including the red panda, the Tibetan macaque, and the Emei Shan Liocichla. Since the 1980s, the local community has spontaneously protected these ancient trees. Under the coordination of the Yingjing County People's Government, the Yingjing Zhennan Park Management and Conservation Center has established a three-tier grid-based patrol mechanism involving forestry experts, the conservation center, and local townships, formed a professional team for daily patrols, built a smart monitoring system, and carried out pest control and invasive species management. Through the implementation of a refined conservation system, the variety of companion plant species and the frequency of wildlife activity in the area have increased, ecosystem stability has been enhanced, and threats such as pest infestations and human disturbance have been mitigated. The park has developed a "Zhennan+" eco-cultural tourism industry, boosting the incomes



of local villagers, and has gradually forged a sustainable pathway for the coordinated development of ancient tree conservation and rural revitalization.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Yingjing Zhennan Park Management and Conservation Center

Area: 600 ha

Start year: 2013

Longyun Mountain Natural Scenic Area in Beijing

Beijing Longyun Mountain Natural Scenic Area is located in Sihetang Village, Shicheng Town, Miyun District, Beijing, within the core ecological conservation area upstream of the Miyun Reservoir. It features a unique composite habitat comprising Baihe River canyon wetlands and hundred-meter-high cliff faces, serving as an important breeding ground for nationally protected species such as the black stork, the golden eagle, and the grey heron. Beijing Longyun Mountain Natural Scenic Area Management Co., Ltd. has partnered with government departments, the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and local communities to establish a multi-stakeholder governance system. A wildlife monitoring station has been set up utilizing solar power and network bridge transmission technology to achieve low-carbon management. Scientific research projects have been carried out on grey heron breeding and black stork observation, along with trials to restore native populations of the Chinese honey bee. Moreover, a plant species database has been developed. The scenic area has been divided into functional zones to regulate outdoor activities. In response to potential ecological pressures, measures have been taken including tiered



visitor flow management, coordinated upgrades of nearby support facilities in partnership with the community, enhanced environmental education, and dynamic adjustment mechanisms. Monitoring data show that the activity frequency of the black stork within the scenic area has significantly increased, achieving synergy between ecological protection, science-based education and research, and community development.

Case submitter: Beijing Longyun Mountain Natural Scenic Area Management Co., Ltd.

Area: 100 ha

Start year: 2021

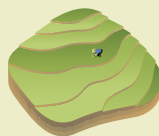
Species richness:



Terrestrial and Freshwater Agricultural Space

Farmland

Stone Village: Traditional Mountain Ecosystem Bio-culture Community Conserved Area, Yunnan



Stone Village is located in Yulong County, Lijiang, Yunnan, nestled in the Jinsha River Gorge. The village 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 local crop varieties through participatory variety selection and breeding, and community seed banks, enhancing agricultural genetic diversity and climate resilience. Farmlands and neighbouring forest help enrich landscape diversity and provide vital wildlife habitats, with a variety of species recorded here, including the rhesus macaque, asiatic black bear, Lady Amherst's pheasant. These initiatives have also empowered the community, especially women, and strengthened community governance.



Case submitter: Farmers' Seed Network;
Stone Village Committee

Area: 4,796 ha

Start year: 2013

Xiaocao Village Bird Habitat in the Miyun Reservoir Watershed, Beijing

Xiaocao Village Bird Habitat in the Miyun Reservoir Watershed is located in Taishitun Town, Miyun District, Beijing. Situated near the Chaobai River's inflow into the reservoir, it encompasses farmland and surrounding woodland areas. The site serves as an important stopover along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway and has recorded key protected bird species such as the Siberian crane, the white-naped crane, and the hooded crane, holding exceptionally high biodiversity value.

Under the guidance of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Landscaping and Greening, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), together with the Beijing Municipal Urban Planning and Resource Monitoring Center, Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, Beijing Miyun Municipal Forestry and Parks Bureau, the Collage of Life Sciences at Beijing Normal University, the Paradise Foundation, the Sichuan Green Foundation, and the Xiaocao Village Committee, has carried out a multi-stakeholder collaborative governance model. Through community-based habitat co-management (including ecological farming and adjustments to cropping structures), biodiversity monitoring, the establishment of ecological patrol posts, bird protection



Photo: Song Huiqiang
Common Crane (*Grus grus*)



Photo: Song Huiqiang
Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

training for villagers, and the construction of public birdwatching hides, the initiative has developed a sustainable pathway that achieves both bird habitat conservation and community development.

Case submitter: The Nature Conservancy (TNC); Beijing Municipal Urban Greening Planning and Resource Monitoring Center; Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture; Beijing Miyun Municipal Forestry and Parks Bureau; College of Life Sciences, Beijing Normal University; Xiaocao Village Committee

Area: 160 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:

 bird species
197

Ho Sheung Heung Nature Conservation Management Plan in Hong Kong

Ho Sheung Heung, located in the North District of Hong Kong, has a history of agriculture spanning over 900 years. Its contiguous freshwater farmland forms an important lowland freshwater wetland ecosystem with high biodiversity value. Since 2005, weekly bird monitoring has been carried out. Over 20 years, the number of recorded bird species has increased from 220 to 322. A total of 15 threatened species have been documented, including the yellow-breasted bunting, yellow-crested cockatoo, and black-faced spoonbill.



Yellow-breasted Bunting
(*Emberiza aureola*)

With support from the Countryside Conservation Funding Scheme, the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and The Conservancy Association have undertaken conservation actions such as rehabilitating abandoned farmland and promoting wildlife-friendly farming practices (including the prohibition of pesticides, the adoption of habitat mosaic design, and the retention of rice as a supplementary food source). These efforts aim to expand the area and enhance the ecological carrying capacity of freshwater wetlands, thereby meeting the habitat

needs of diverse species, including birds, amphibians, fish, and freshwater mammals. Meanwhile, it creates a valuable space for urban residents to connect with nature and farming culture.

Case submitter: The Conservancy Association; Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Area: 8.99 ha

Start year: 2005

Species richness:



Migratory Bird-Friendly Demonstration Farm in the Intertidal Eco-Art Community of Huangjian Town, Yancheng

The Migratory Bird-Friendly Demonstration Farm is located in Xingnong Village, Huangjian Town, Tinghu District, Yancheng, Jiangsu, along the coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China. Situated within the core area of the Yancheng Yellow Sea-Bohai Sea World Natural Heritage and adjacent to the Yancheng Wetlands Rare birds National Natural Reserve, the site functions as a critical node along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Under the overall coordination of the Huangjian Town People's Government, and with technical support from the Yancheng Wetlands Rare birds National Natural Reserve and the Yellow Sea Wetland Research Institute, Xingnong Village Committee has mobilized villagers in implementing scientific farming practices, including reduced use of pesticides and fertilizers, winter fallow with grain left in the fields, and water retention measures. A series of management initiatives—such as organizing village patrol teams, promoting village regulations, and producing and distributing bird conservation handbooks—have been adopted to encourage villagers to protect birds and regulate tourist (e.g. birdwatcher) behavior. Furthermore, financing mechanisms for conservation, including ecological compensation funds, carbon sink credits, and eco-tourism revenues, have been expanded to support ongoing efforts. As a result, the demonstration farm has attracted populations of rare migratory birds, including the red-crowned crane and the hooded crane; notably, the local flock of red-crowned cranes has grown to over 100 individuals. Covering 93 mu (approximately 6.2 hect-

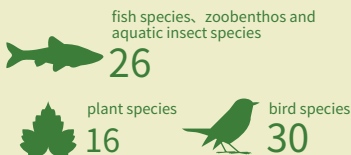


Red-crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*)



ares), the demonstration farm not only promotes the integrated development of eco-friendly agriculture and low-carbon eco-tourism in the surrounding 1,050 mu Intertidal Zone Art Village, but also serves as a practical model for achieving a harmonious balance between biodiversity conservation and rural revitalization.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Huangjian Town People's Government

Area: 70 ha

Start year: 2022

Shantang Village Migratory Bird Friendly Farmland in Lianjiang County, Fuzhou

Shantang Village is located in the north-western part of Dongdai Town, Lianjiang County, Fuzhou, Fujian, at the foot of Yunju Mountain and on the southern bank of the Ao River estuary. The village features a coastal low mountain and hilly terrain. As a typical agricultural village, Shantang has a total farmland area of over 1,000 mu. Its mosaic habitat structure of "water, paddies, forests, and mountains" attracts numerous migratory birds, making it an important stopover site along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. As of the end of 2025, 264 species of wild birds have been recorded in the area through monitoring, including the black-faced spoonbill, black stork, yellow-breasted bunting, and siberian crane.

Since March 2022, the Fujian Bird Watching Association has cooperated with Shantang Village Committee, Dongdai Town Government, Lianjiang County People's Court and Procuratorate, forming a four-party mechanism of "government coordination, village implementation, association support and judicial guarantee". Shantang Village has built a birdwatching base, carried



out regular bird monitoring, bird net and waste clean-up, effectively protecting migratory bird habitats. It will further explore the "birdwatching + study + farming experience" eco-tourism model to promote ecological conservation and community development.

Case submitter: Fujian Bird Watching Society; Shantang Village Committee

Area: 66.67 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:

 bird species
262

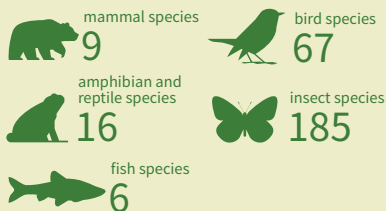
Tangtou Village Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation Demonstration Site in Qianjiangyuan

Tangtou Village is located in Suzhuang Town, Kaihua County, Quzhou, Zhejiang, adjacent to the Qianjiangyuan sector of the Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park candidate site. The village possesses a composite farmland ecosystem consisting of rice paddies, vegetable plots, tea gardens, oil Camellia plantations, and the water bodies that connect them. Since 2021, Tangtou Village has participated in the rural contracted land easement reform initiated by the Qianjiangyuan National Park Administration. Through the comprehensive restriction of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and herbicides in rice cultivation, and by protecting wildlife that enters farmlands, the village has achieved ecologically managed farmland covering an area of nearly 400 mu (approximately 26.7 hectares). The village's rules and customs have also incorporated supporting the development of the national park and the collective building of an ecological homeland. Monitoring has shown that farmlands under ecological management exhibit significantly higher diversity of frogs and benthic fauna compared to conventionally managed farmlands, supporting a stable population of the East Asian bullfrog, a species under Class II national protection. In addition, wildlife species inhabiting forested areas, including the reeves's muntjac and hog badger, have been observed entering the farmlands to forage, while protected species such as the leopard cat and silver pheasant have been recorded in other habitats around the farmlands. Meanwhile, Tangtou Village preserves traditional agricultural festivals and



inherits classic farming culture. While conserving ecosystems and biodiversity, Tangtou Village has also benefited from ecological compensation funds tied to the easement reform and from sales of eco-friendly rice products, thereby promoting the sustainable development of agriculture.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Tangtou Village Committee, Suzhuang Town, Kaihua County
Area: 80 ha
Start year: 2021

Spotless Tree Toad Conservation Farm by Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo leases 23 mu of farmland in Qixia District, Nanjing, Jiangsu. By adjusting farmland mosaic layouts and cultivation practices, the farm creates diverse habitats with the aim of conserving endangered species such as the spotless tree toad.



In collaboration with local farmers and environmental education organizations, Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo has carried out farmland restoration measures, including increasing crop diversity and planting aquatic crops, as well as adjustments in management practices such as reducing mechanical operations and restricting mowing activities. Following farmland habitat improvement, spotless tree toad has been reintroduced. Meanwhile, nature education activities are conducted to raise broader awareness of the ecological value of farmland habitats to various species.



Spotless Tree Toad
(*Dryophytes immaculatus*)

Through these efforts, the farmland landscape has improved significantly, providing diverse habitats for the spotless tree toad and other wildlife species.

Case submitter: Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

Area: 1.53 ha

Start year: 2024

Species richness:



amphibian and reptile species

11

Little Donkey Citizens' Farm Biodiversity Conservation Practices, Beijing

Little Donkey Citizens' Farm is located in Sujiatuo Town, Haidian District, Beijing. The farm encompasses a mosaic of ecosystems, including farmland, forest, and wetland habitats, providing high-quality and relatively stable habitats for native wildlife such as birds, butterflies, amphibians, fish, insects, wildflowers, and aquatic plants. In 2020, potential breeding activity of the critically endangered dragonfly Bekko Tombo was documented at the site.



With supervision and support from multiple stakeholders, Little Donkey Citizens' Farm has continuously implemented a series of conservation measures, including the construction of ecological ponds, the prohibition of pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and herbicides, as well as waste sorting and composting practices. The farm also offers urban residents spaces for nature education and recreation, integrating organic agriculture, ecological education, and biodiversity conservation.



Case submitter: Beijing Xiaomaolv Huihuang Technology Development Co., Ltd.
Area: 15.33 ha
Start year: 2008

Species richness:

 native tree species
20

 wild plant
300+

 wild animals
500+

Yuefeng Island Organic Farm near Yangcheng Lake, Kunshan, Suzhou

Yuefeng Island Organic Farm is located along the shores of Yangcheng Lake in Kunshan, Jiangsu. Situated in the core area of one of China's highly urbanized regions, it serves as an important demonstration farm for the development of the Yangtze River Delta ecological corridor. The farm integrates a complex mosaic of ecosystems, including farmland, wetlands, and peri-urban landscapes, and provides habitat for a variety of wildlife, such as the ring-necked pheasant, Eastern spot-billed duck, and tufted duck, as well as diverse amphibians and reptiles.



Pheasant-tailed Jacana
(*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*)

Kunshan Yuefeng Island Organic Agricultural and Sideline Products Base Co., Ltd. has implemented a range of biodiversity conservation measures, including organic cultivation practices, ecological ditch construction, diversified cropping systems, rice-green manure rotation, and the conservation of local germplasm resources (maintaining 203 locally characteristic traditional varieties). Since the initiation of conservation management in 2010, biodiversity indicators including arthropods, birds, and soil microorganisms have

shown significant improvement. The farm has successfully introduced the critically endangered species spotless tree toad and has achieved a synergistic balance between ecological conservation and economic benefits through ecological agriculture and community collaboration.

Case submitter: Kunshan Yuefeng Island Organic Agricultural and Sideline Products Base Co., Ltd.

Area: 40.33 ha

Start year: 2010

Species richness:

 bird species
103

 amphibian and
reptile species
6

Terrestrial and Freshwater Agricultural Space

Pasture

Harmony of Pastoral and Wild: The Biodiversity-Friendly Ranch of Shuangcheng Pasture by Modern Farming

Shuangcheng Pasture of Modern Farming is an intensive dairy farming base located in Shuangcheng District, Harbin, Heilongjiang, on the alluvial plain of the Songhua River. Based on the biodiversity policy of Modern Farming (Group) Co., Ltd., scientific site selection is carried out and a “cattle–biogas–grass” circular agriculture model is adopted. The pasture uses almost no pesticides or chemical fertilizers. Saline-alkali tolerant crops are cultivated to improve soil conditions. Composite habitats—including grasslands, ponds, ditches, paddy fields, and shrublands—have been created to provide spaces for birds, insects, small mammals, and other wildlife to inhabit, forage, and breed. Various bird species have been recorded within the pasture, including the oriental stork and Eurasian spoonbill; the latter has formed stable foraging flocks in the area. Going forward, the pasture will continue to implement its “ecology + farming” model, establish regular monitoring and risk-control mechanisms, further exploring practical approaches, accumulating experience and promoting wider application of biodiversity-friendly ranch models.



Photo by Modern Farming
July 2025



Amur Falcon (*Falco amurensis*)

东北林大·程代敏
2025年7月

Case submitter: Modern Farming (Group) Co., Ltd.

Area: 90.67 ha

Start year: 2024

Species richness:



plant species

108



bird species

43



insect species

109



amphibian
species and
mammal
species

10

Terrestrial and Freshwater Urban Space

Urban park



Green Heart of Guangzhou's Traditional Central Axis

The Green Heart of Guangzhou's Traditional Central Axis is located in the city's core urban area and consists of three major zones: Yuexiu Park, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall, and People's Park. It is a region with high biodiversity within the city's densely built-up area. Under the overall planning of the Guangzhou Municipal Forestry and Landscaping Bureau, daily management and protection are carried out by the three parks' management center. As key nodes of the city's ecological corridors, the three parks harbor dozens of ancient and famous trees, providing vital habitats for various birds and insects, including the blue-tailed bee-eater and the collared owlet. By designating ecologically sensitive areas and buffer zones for ancient trees, and implementing management measures that separate active and quiet zones, the parks balance the needs of conservation and citizen recreation. Furthermore, a "grid-based inspection + volunteer supervision" mechanism and an risk emergency response system have been established to address threats from extreme weather, pests, and diseases. In terms of scientific and technological support, the parks have linked with scientific research institutions to establish a mechanism of "routine



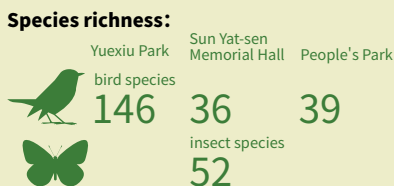
Oriental Magpie-Robin
(*Copsychus saularis*)

surveys + specialized monitoring." Relying on nature education brands such as the "Kapok Academy" and "Tree and Blossom Tours," the parks promote broad public participation, achieving an harmonious integration of ecological conservation, cultural inheritance, and public recreation.

Case submitter: Guangzhou Municipal Forestry and Landscaping Bureau

Area: 77.34 ha

Start year: 2022



Long Valley Nature Park, Hong Kong

Long Valley Nature Park is a freshwater wetland in Hong Kong with high ecological value, integrating wetland conservation, eco-friendly farming, and nature education, managed by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The park has restored abandoned farmland and dry fields into a mosaic of wetland habitats, and is zoned into ecological, agricultural, and visitor zones for targeted management, providing habitat for waterbirds, amphibians, and other wetland species, while also serving as a place for the public to enjoy wetland scenery and receive nature education. Systematic ecological surveys conducted since 2021 show a steady increase in species richness, with records of threatened species such as the yellow-breasted bunting and black-faced spoonbill. The park has also recorded successful breeding by birds including the black-winged stilt and greater painted-snipe. Since opening in November 2024, the park has received more than 60,000 visitors, achieving both the restoration of wetland ecological functions and the continuation of traditional agricultural culture.

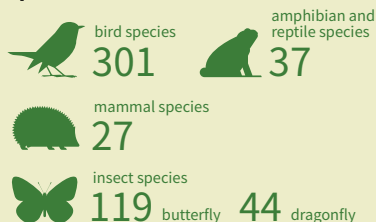


Case submitter: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Area: 37 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:



Nanjing Hongshan Native Species Nature Coexistence Area

Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo is built on mountain terrain, consisting of low hills including Da Hongshan, Xiao Hongshan, and Fangniu Mountain. It preserves a relatively intact secondary forest and serves as an important urban green oasis in the northern part of Nanjing, providing habitat for native wild animals such as the raccoon dog, small-toothed ferret-badger, and Asian barred owl. The zoo has long prioritized the conservation of native species. Since 2020, it has conducted baseline biodiversity surveys and, based on these findings, planned 11 ecological conservation zones. The zoo has gradually established a pragmatic and feasible biodiversity-friendly management model, piloting wildlife-friendly wetland restoration and garden habitat creation, reducing human interference in key conservation areas, developing an urban park conservation model featuring harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. The zoo has also established an interpretation system for native species, continuously conducts guided nature tours themed on local ecology, and raises public awareness of native nature, thereby encouraging wider public attention and participation in urban biodiversity conservation.

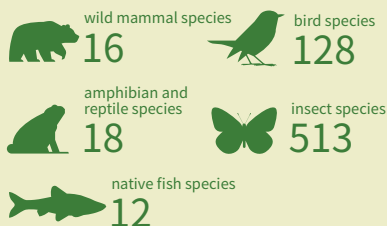


Case submitter: Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

Area: 68 ha

Start year: 2014

Species richness:



Nanjing Olympic Sports Center Near-Natural Green Space

Nanjing Olympic Sports Center is located in Jianye District, Nanjing, Jiangsu. With a greening coverage rate of 48% and a water area of 5.9 hectares, the site features a composite habitat integrating woodland, grassland, and wetland ecosystems, serving as an important ecological stepping stone in the urban landscape.

Nanjing Olympic Sports Center Operation and Management Co., Ltd., with support from Huatai Foundation and Shan Shui Conservation Center, has implemented biodiversity restoration and monitoring initiatives since 2022. These include citizen-science-based biodiversity surveys, native plant restoration, and building Benjes hedges to create microhabitats for small animals. A near-natural management approach has been adopted in fenced and less-visited areas to minimize manual maintenance and human disturbance, facilitating natural plant regeneration and providing habitats for wildlife. Monitoring results indicate an increase in the number of recorded mammal and bird species. Meanwhile, environmental education activities has strengthened public awareness of ecological conservation.



Case submitter: Nanjing Olympic Sports Center Operation and Management Co., Ltd.

Area: 89 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:



bird species

57



mammal species

4



wild plant species

60

Wenyu River Park, Beijing

Wenyu River Park is located at the junction of Chaoyang District, Shunyi District, and Changping District in Beijing, at the confluence of the Qing River and the Wenyu River, upstream of the Beijing Sub-Center. It contains a variety of habitats, including rivers, farmland, and natural grasslands, and serves as an important wintering ground for congregations of waterbirds. Rare and endangered species such as the great bustard and the yellow-breasted bunting occur regularly during migration season.

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.



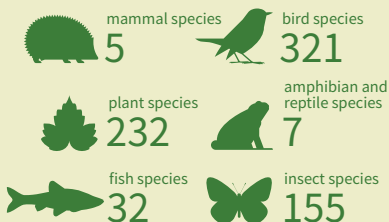
Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)

Case submitter: Beijing Water Authority

Area: 3,000 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:



Jinhai Wetland Key Wildlife Habitat, Shanghai

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.



Case submitter: Shanghai Pudong New Area Forestry Station; Shanghai Pufa Comprehensive Maintenance (Group) Co., Ltd.

Area: 29 ha

Start year: 2016

Species richness:



bird species

82



amphibian and
reptile species

7



mammal species

2

Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park

Shanghai Disney Resort Wishing Star Park, including lakes, wetlands, forests, and meadow, provide important habitats for species such as the Eastern spot-billed duck, falcated duck, baikal teal and black-necked grebe. In the design and operation of the park, the Shanghai Disney Resort has created a near-natural ecosystems and minimized human disturbance to provide a stable and safe habitat for wildlife. More than 10 years of long-term bird monitoring have recorded over 120 bird species in the park. The park also hosts diverse public nature education activities including bird watching tours, eco fairs, and nature workshops to engage visitors, residents and staff, raising environmental awareness. Over the years, the water quality of the lake has remained stable, and the diversity of birds and insects has increased.



Case submitter: Shanghai Disney Resort

Area: 51 ha

Start year: 2015

Species richness:

 bird species
>120

Kunming Cuihu Park

Kunming Cuihu Park is located on the western slope of Wuhua Mountain in the heart of Kunming, Yunnan. It provides a precious urban wetland habitat for various bird species, such as the black-headed gull and the Chinese egret. Under the guidance of the Wuhua District People's Government and the management of the Kunming Cuihu Park Administration, the park utilizes the "Yunmenglian" (Cloud Dream Ripple) urban partnership mechanism to integrate the expertise of over 10 research institutes and universities. By bringing together professionals from fields such as ecology, art, and sociology to form a conservation network, it provides professional support including long-term monitoring and research, and promotes the implementation of various conservation actions. The park employs an "space-air-ground" integrated biodiversity monitoring system, utilizing proprietary scientific and technological innovations such as AI identification, environmental DNA sampling, and the improvement of aquatic habitats for animals and plants.



These efforts have effectively restored migratory bird habitats, enhanced ecosystem integrity, and realized the integration of urban biodiversity conservation with public ecological education.

Case submitter: Kunming Cuihu Park Administration; Wuhua Branch of Kunming Ecology and Environment Bureau; Yunnan International Joint Research Center for Urban Biodiversity; Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences

Area: 21.2 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:



bird species

103



native tree species

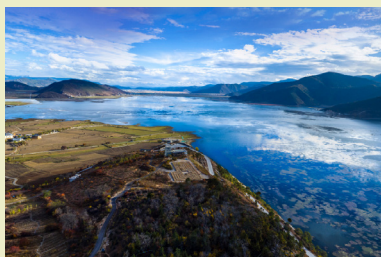
>60

Natural Vegetation Area of the Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden

Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden is located about 10 kilometers north of Shangri-La urban area in Diqing, Yunnan, at the northern mountain area of Napa Lake, an internationally important wetland. The garden spans an elevation range of approximately 3,200 to 3,400 meters. It hosts rare and endangered plant species such as *Cypripedium yunnanense*, *Cypripedium flavum*, and *Rosa praelucens*.

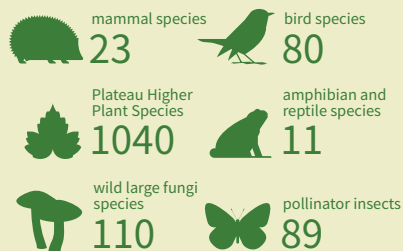


Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden is the first high-altitude public welfare botanical garden in China. Since 2001, supported by local government, foundations, and enterprises, the garden has effectively conserved native plant populations in situ through the reduction of human disturbances such as grazing and sand or stone extraction, as well as through artificial propagation. It has also carried out vegetation restoration on bare land and conducted long-term scientific monitoring alongside research on species propagation and utilization. Through years of conservation, the garden has seen gradual recovery of vegetation and the return of wildlife, becoming a key platform for nature education. Meanwhile, ecological compensation mechanisms and the



employment of local community members have contributed to regional community development.

Species richness:



Case submitter: Shangri-La Alpine Botanical Garden

Area: 67 ha

Start year: 2001

Terrestrial and Freshwater Urban Space

Campus



Peking University Campus Nature Conservation Area

Peking University (PKU) campus, in Haidian District in the city of Beijing, retains its oriental natural landscape design of mountains and waters and preserves the native biodiversity of the East China Plain. Since 2002, faculty and students of Peking University have conducted surveys of campus flora and fauna, which has gradually evolved into a long-term systematic monitoring program. More than 250 bird species have been recorded on campus through ongoing observation. Drawing on years of monitoring data, 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, dividing the area into three functional zones by conservation priority: biodiversity conservation zone, key wildlife habitat zone, and landscape recreation zone. Differentiated management measures are applied across zones to implement biodiversity-friendly management, protecting the habitats of important species.



Photo: Ma Chao

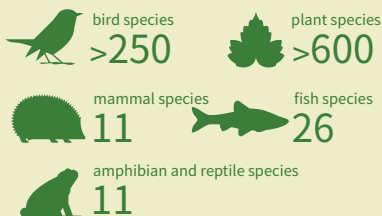


Case submitter: Peking University School of Life Sciences; Peking University Green Life Association

Area: 50 ha

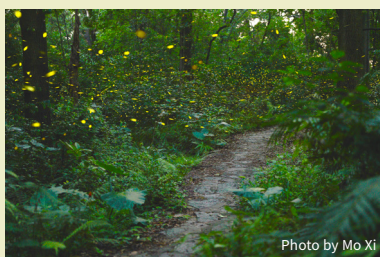
Start year: 2017

Species richness:



South China Agricultural University (Tianhe Wushan Campus)

South China Agricultural University (Tianhe Wushan Campus) is located in Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong and contains a rich mosaic of ecosystems including forests, grasslands, and wetlands. The campus supports diverse flora and fauna with 206 recorded bird species, including the greater coucal and common kestrel, accounting for approximately 67% of all bird species recorded in Guangzhou, and also hosts 26 ancient and famous trees. The General Affairs Department of South China Agricultural University is responsible for campus planning, management, and biodiversity conservation. The department has developed a biodiversity conservation action plan and implemented systematic management measures across multiple habitat types including lakes and wetlands, grasslands, arboretum areas, ancient and famous trees, and other semi-natural habitats through regular monitoring, vegetation restoration, habitat creation, and regulation of human activities. Biodiversity conservation has also been integrated into the university's education system through dedicated courses while students, faculty members, and local residents are encouraged to participate in biodiversity conservation volunteer programs.



Case submitter: South China Agricultural University

Area: 293.8 ha

Start year: 1984

Species richness:

bird species
206

plant species
1,065

Fudan University Jiangwan Campus Ecological Conservation Area

The Fudan University Jiangwan Campus Ecological Conservation Area comprises approximately 28 hectares of preserved native wetlands, alongside an extensive network of water systems and woodland habitats within the Jiangwan Campus of Fudan University. It serves as a critical stopover site for migratory waterbirds in the Yangtze River Delta and functions as a key ecological patch within the urban landscape. Supported by the Fudan University Education Development Foundation, Shanghai and the Youth League Committee of Fudan University, the conservation area has adopted a multi-stakeholder collaborative governance mechanism. Through student associations, a “Campus Nature Guardians” team has been established to carry out routine infrared camera trap monitoring, bird-window collision mitigation, and invasive species removal, while building a comprehensive campus ecological and biodiversity database. Monitoring to date have recorded 142 bird species, including 16 Class II nationally protected species such as the osprey and common kestrel, as well as four mammal species. Notably, the campus has consistent-



ly recorded the presence of the small Indian civet, a Class I nationally protected species. Collectively, these initiatives provide a practical model for biodiversity conservation led by university campuses.

Case submitter: Fudan University
Education Development Foundation,
Shanghai

Area: 28 ha

Start year: 2014

Species richness:



mammal species

4

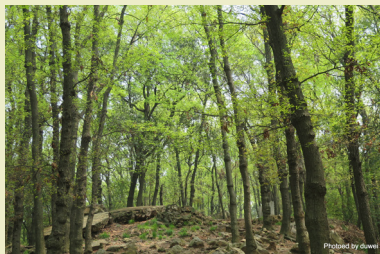


bird species

142

Wuhan University Luojia Hill Nature Conservation Area

The Wuhan University Luojia Hill Nature Conservation Area encompasses Luojia Mountain, Lion Mountain, Moon Lake, and numerous cultural heritage sites within the campus. It possesses a typical subtropical mixed forest ecosystem of deciduous broad-leaved and evergreen coniferous trees, serving as an important habitat for rare plants such as the Chinese yew and the dawn redwood, as well as over 200 bird species. Supported by the School of Life Sciences at Wuhan University, the campus has conducted baseline biodiversity surveys and monitoring for over a decade. The university has published a series of field guides, including the Handbook of Birds of Luojia Mountain, established a demonstration garden for native plants, and expanded biodiversity outreach through initiatives such as the "Nature Watch Festival." Through long-term conservation efforts, the campus integrates ecological protection, research education and cultural heritage, enhances urban biodiversity, and serves as a platform for teaching and public outreach.

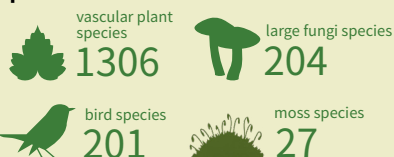


Case submitter: Wuhan University

Area: 133 ha

Start year: 2013

Species richness:



Lanzhou University "Cuiying Watch" Nature Coexistence Area

Lanzhou University's Yuzhong Campus is located in Xiaguanying Town, Yuzhong County, Lanzhou, Gansu. Situated on the arid and desertified grasslands of the transition zone between the Loess Plateau and the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the campus has created an oasis centered on Cuiying Mountain, featuring a diverse assemblage of forests, shrublands, and grasslands, through years of ecological restoration. This provides vital habitat for rare and endangered species such as the leopard cat and the Przevalski's partridge. Relying on the university forest patrol team, student associations, and scientific research expertise, the university continuously conducts patrols, monitoring, and nature education, and has installed ecological water ponds to enhance habitat conditions for wildlife. Monitoring results indicate that 573 higher plant species and 188 bird species have been recorded in the area, successfully re-shaping the degraded desert grassland into a regional biodiversity hotspot.



Przevalski's Partridge (*Alectoris magna*)

Case submitter: Lanzhou University

Area: 364.5 ha

Start year: 2009

Species richness:



plant species

573



amphibian and
reptile species

8



bird species

188



mammal species

12

Biodiversity Conservation and Enhancement Demonstration Area of Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Affiliated School

The Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Affiliated School (XJTLU-AS) is located in Wuzhong District, Suzhou, Jiangsu, situated at the intersection of the urban area and wetlands. The campus features diverse habitats such as a natural farm, ecological ponds and managed green spaces, serving as a habitat and foraging grounds for over 40 other bird species in the city, including the Class II nationally protected species—common kestrel. Since 2022, the school has established a nature center to manage the campus' natural environment. The center integrates biodiversity conservation into school's curriculum and daily operations with professional technical support from conservation organizations. By implementing measures such as bird-collision-proof building retrofits, promoting the planting of native grass species, and restoring pond aquatic ecosystems, the school campus effectively supports the enhancement of pollinator, bird, and aquatic biodiversity while fulfilling its educational functions, thereby achieving long-term and stable support for biodiversity.



Case submitter: Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University Affiliated School (XJTLU-AS)

Area: 16.13 ha

Start year: 2022

Species richness:

bird species
>40

aquatic organisms
species
45

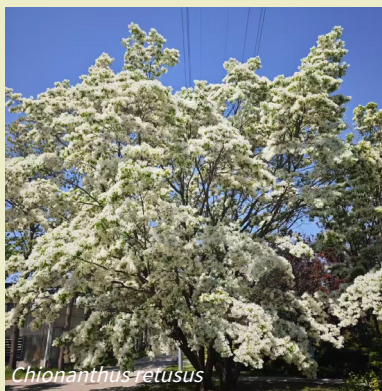
Terrestrial and Freshwater Urban Space

Institutional Compound

Wangjing Campus Urban Green Space of Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture



The Wangjing Campus Urban Green Space of Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture is located in the core area of Chaoyang District, Beijing, within a high-density urban built-up area. As government-designated land for scientific research purposes, this area not only undertakes the functions of research and development of landscape gardening technology, but also, through scientific governance and proactive management, has become a representative urban green space ecosystem within a megacity center that harmoniously balances scientific research and effective biodiversity conservation. Serving as the core research and office base of the Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, the campus is conserved and managed by the Academy's professional teams specializing in nature conservation and ecological restoration. Relying on the germplasm resource collection center housing more than 600 plant species, it adopts integrated measures such as constructing near-natural habitat gardens, applying native and nectar-food plants, and building ecological ponds and Benjes hedges, providing continuous habitat and foraging space for wildlife.



Case submitter: Beijing Academy of Forestry and Landscape Architecture

Area: 14 ha

Start year: 2015

Species richness:



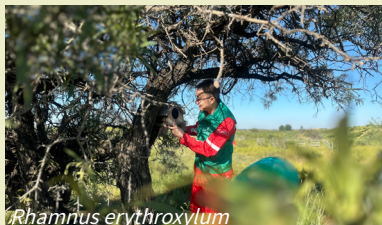
Terrestrial and Freshwater Urban Space

Corporate campus

Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site in Su6 Area, Sulige Gas Field, Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina



The Su6 Area Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site, located in the Sulige Gas Field of Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina, lies in the hinterland of the Mu Us Sandy Land in Uxin Banner, Ordos City, Inner Mongolia. Situated within a desert steppe zone, the site is primarily dedicated to the conservation of the rare shrub species *Rhamnus erythroxylon* (locally known as "Heigeran") and also hosts over 100 species of wild flora and fauna, including the steppe cat, the Eurasian sparrowhawk, and liquorice. The No. 4 Gas Production Plant of PetroChina Changqing Oilfield Co., Ltd has established in-situ and near-site conservation sites and a nursery base for cultivating saplings, tagged and registered ancient *Rhamnus erythroxylon* shrubs with informational signage, and formed a volunteer team to conduct continuous monitoring, thereby systematically improving the habitat of *Rhamnus erythroxylon*. Concurrently, the conservation site has developed a multi-stakeholder conservation framework that integrates technological patrol methods, such as image recognition, with ecological restoration efforts, effectively achieving windbreak and sand fixation as well as vegeta-



tion recovery. Moreover, a "green shared cabin" has been built to disseminate ecological concepts, raising environmental awareness among employees and the surrounding communities, and ultimately ensuring the synergistic development of energy exploration and biodiversity conservation.

Case submitter: PetroChina Changqing Oilfield Co., Ltd. No. 4 Gas Production Plant

Area: 120 ha

Start year: 2009

Species richness:



Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site in Sulige South-C3 Area, Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina

The Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site in Sulige South-C3 Area, Changqing Oilfield, PetroChina, is located in Xulude Sumu, Uxin Banner, Ordos City, Inner Mongolia, within an ecotone transitional between the Mu Us Sandy Land and natural grasslands. This site serves as an important habitat and breeding ground for nationally protected bird species, including the common crane and the demoiselle crane. Led by PetroChina Changqing Oilfield Co., Ltd. Sulige South Operation Branch, the conservation site has integrated biodiversity protection considerations from the early stages of planning and construction, and embeded conservation efforts into the production management framework. Through the use of unmanned aerial vehicles and Internet of Things technologies, the site conducts fully automated round-the-clock monitoring. Scientific monitoring programs have been implemented in collaboration with Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University. The site has also enforced strict grazing prohibition and carried out vegetation restoration, with native psammophytes planted to control wind erosion and stabilize sand dunes.



Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

Monitoring results have recorded 40 bird species within the area, including six species under Class II national protection such as the common crane and the demoiselle crane. Meanwhile, vegetation coverage has increased markedly.

Case submitter: PetroChina Changqing Oilfield Co., Ltd. Sulige South Operation Branch

Area: 215 ha

Start year: 2012

Species richness:

 bird species
40

Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site of Wenfengluyuan by Kunlun Energy in Hainan

The Wenfengluyuan Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site is located in the coastal area of Wenda Village, Laocheng Town, Chengmai County, Hainan, encompassing natural forests and grasslands preserved within an industrial LNG receiving and storage facility. Under the overall coordination of Kunlun Energy Co., Ltd., the conservation site has adopted a strategy of "prioritizing protection while minimizing intervention", including the construction of wildlife ecological corridors and seabird perching posts, the deployment of an AI-enabled intelligent ecological monitoring system, and the formation of a volunteer service team to conduct regular patrols. Monitoring have recorded 165 vascular plant species, 48 bird species, and 18 species of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals within the area, including Class II nationally protected species such as the leopard cat and the black-throated laughingthrush, as well as the rare plant species spider tree.

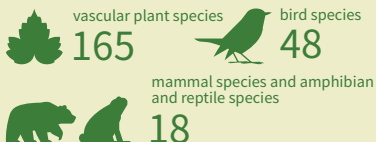


Case submitter: Kunlun Energy Co., Ltd.

Area: 12.50 ha

Start year: 2024

Species richness:



Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site at Laohushan, Daqing Oilfield

Voluntary Contribution Biodiversity Conservation Site at Laohushan, Daqing Oilfield is located in Ranghulu District, Daqing City, Heilongjiang. The site was transformed through ecological restoration from former borrow pits, drilling mud ponds, and waste disposal areas associated with early oilfield development, and, combined with biodiversity conservation measures, has developed into a composite ecosystem integrating woodland and wetland habitats, serving as an important foraging and stopover site for Class I nationally protected bird species such as the Baer's pochard and the great bustard. Under the coordination of PetroChina Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd., measures including wetland plant cultivation and propagation, soil amendment with imported substrate, and combined topsoil and substrate improvement have been implemented to promote the recovery of native vegetation, while universities and research institutions have been commissioned to conduct biodiversity assessments, and multiple habitat types have been established within the restoration area alongside baseline surveys and long-term monitoring. The site adopts an integrated management approach combining field patrols with technology-based monitoring, enabling timely reporting of issues such as vegetation degradation. Meanwhile, smart monitoring systems have



Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

been deployed to enable real-time management, improving monitoring efficiency and strengthening evidence-based conservation decision-making. Through sustained ecological restoration and management, the area has undergone a complete transformation from a degraded landscape to a thriving ecosystem.

Case submitter: PetroChina Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd.

Area: 217 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:



GAC Toyota Eco Park, Guangzhou

GAC Toyota Eco Park is located in Huangge Town, Nansha District, Guangzhou, Guangdong, adjacent to the GAC Toyota factory area; the eco park is designed and constructed according to a “forest–mountain–water” planning framework and, through the introduction of native species and ecological restoration, has established a multi-layered vegetation structure and created micro-wetland habitats that provide suitable living conditions for diverse species. GAC Toyota Motor Co., Ltd., relying on employee volunteer participation, carries out biodiversity monitoring, vegetation maintenance, invasive species removal, and environmental education activities, thereby fostering a sustainable ecosystem and strengthening public environmental awareness.



Case submitter: GAC Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.

Area: 7 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:



bird species

42



plant species

150



amphibian and
reptile species

9



insect species

74

Marine and Coastal Ecological Space

Marine

Mirs Bay Beautiful Bay in Hong Kong: Ecological Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries Management



The Hong Kong Section of Mirs Bay is located in the northeastern waters of Hong Kong, encompassing diverse marine and coastal habitats including corals, mangrove forests and seagrass beds. The bay is home to a variety of rare species such as stony corals, seahorses, mangrove horseshoe crabs, green sea turtles, and white-bellied sea eagles. Led by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Environmental Protection Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Hong Kong Section of Mirs Bay has implemented strict enforcement of the Fisheries Protection Ordinance, Water Pollution Control Ordinance, Wild Animals Protection Ordinance, and other relevant legislations. Since the end of 2012, a full ban on trawling has been in effect, coupled with a local vessel registration system to control fleet size and fishing intensity. Fisheries resources have also been restored through measures such as artificial reef deployment and stock enhancement. The bay also conducts continuous monitoring of key species and habitats, including a nearly 30-year annual



coral reef survey in collaboration with volunteer divers. Through sustained conservation efforts, regular monitoring shows that stony coral cover remains high and healthy, fishery resources have steadily increased, and populations of rare species such as seahorses, mangrove horseshoe crabs and white-bellied sea eagles have remained stable. In 2025, the bay was listed as one of the National Fourth Batch of Outstanding Beautiful Bay Cases.

Case submitter: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Area: 22,550 ha

Start year: 1998

Species richness:

fish species
 >100

stony coral
 >60

Marine and Coastal Ecological Space

Coastal Wetland

Dongsha River Estuary Migratory Bird-Friendly Intertidal Zone in Xingcheng City, Huludao

The estuarine wetland of the Dongsha River entering the Bohai Sea in Xingcheng City, Huludao, is a typical coastal wetland and intertidal mudflat ecosystem. The area also serves as a key breeding ground for the spotted seal and a crucial migration stop-over site for birds such as the red-crowned crane and the whooper swan. After successfully halting a reclamation project there in 2012, Huludao Wild Bird Conservation Association has collaborated with the local Ocean and Fisheries Bureau, coastal fishery communities, research experts, marine area leaseholders, and sustainable fishery practitioners. The joint partners have set up a wetland monitoring station, formed a community patrol team, and conducted regular monitoring and coastal clean-up operations, effectively preserving coastal habitat quality. Monitoring results indicate that with the collaboration of sustainable-fishery communities, migratory bird numbers have rebounded markedly and spotted seals have been well rescued and protected.



Case submitter: Huludao Wild Bird Conservation Association, Liaoning

Area: 320 ha

Start year: 2021

Species richness:



shallow-sea benthos

>100

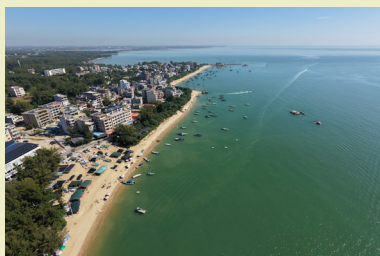


crane flock

≈ 2000

Sanniang Bay Marine Biodiversity Community Conserved Area in Qinzhou, Guangxi

Sanniang bay is located in the estuarine-coastal interface zone of the Beibu Gulf, serving as a core habitat and breeding ground for endangered species such as the Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin and the Chinese horseshoe crab. Since 2019, the Farmers' Seed Network, in collaboration with scientists and partners, has established a multi-stakeholder co-governance framework with the local community. This framework has not only facilitated the formation of a "Release Horseshoe Crabs Home" group among local fishers, which conducts regular bycatch rescue, tagging and release, and participatory scientific monitoring, but has also engaged the Sanniang Bay Primary School in cultivating "Junior Ocean Guardians," involving students in intertidal benthos monitoring and cultural heritage learning, thereby achieving intergenerational transmission of traditional ecological knowledge. Furthermore, through eco-tourism guide training and research collaboration, the initiative has effectively empowered the community in self-governance. Monitoring results indicate that the community has rescued and released over 12,000 Chinese horseshoe crabs and 115 mangrove horseshoe crabs.



The Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin population has remained stable. This initiative has successfully pioneered a sustainable coastal conservation pathway characterized by community leadership, external empowerment, and the parallel advancement of ecological protection and cultural heritage.

Case submitter: Farmers' Seed Network

Area: 150 ha

Start year: 2021

Species richness:



Qingyu Village Chinese Horseshoe Crab Marine Public Welfare Conservation Area in Fuzhou

Qingyu village, situated in Shapu Town, Fuqing City, Fuzhou, Fujian, lies at the mouth of Xinghua Bay. It boasts extensive tidal flat wetlands and serves as an important spawning and nursery ground for the Chinese horseshoe crab, a Class II nationally protected species. Jointly promoted by the Hairuo Marine Culture Exchange Center and the Qingyu Village Committee, Qingyu village has laid out conservation areas and divided the area into three functional zones: a conservation zone, an eco-tourism zone, and a production zone. By removing illegal fishing gear, carrying out routine monitoring, and organizing community patrols, the area has formulated China's first community-initiated seasonal fishing moratorium - the Sustainable Use Action Convention, effectively protecting juvenile horseshoe crab habitats. At the same time, by integrating intertidal harvesting ("ganhai") with nature education, the community explores pathways to develop sustainable eco-tourism. Such efforts have forged a marine community conservation model featuring multi-stakeholder participation and the synergistic development of conservation and livelihoods.



Case submitter: Pingtan Comprehensive Experimental Zone Hairuo Marine Culture Exchange Center

Area: 64 ha

Start year: 2024

Beigang Island Coastal Wetland Ecological and Biodiversity Conservation Area in Haikou

Beigang Island is located along the northeastern coast of Meilan District, Haikou, Hainan, adjacent to the Dongzhaigang National Nature Reserve. It supports intact tropical coastal ecosystems comprising mangrove forests, intertidal mudflats, and seagrass beds. The island hosts rare and endangered species including Beccari's seagrass, a vulnerable species on the IUCN Red List, and many nationally protected bird species such as the yellow-breasted bunting, black-winged stilt, and white-throated kingfisher. It also provides key habitat and breeding grounds for the Chinese horseshoe crab. ChinaBlue Sustainability Institute works with the local community and multiple stakeholders to carry out ecological and traditional cultural surveys, build ecological baseline datasets, translate research findings into nature education and ecotourism products, and organize public outreach activities. Local community actively engage in ecological conservation and ecotourism services, forming village-based patrol teams to conduct routine coastal monitoring that help reduce unregulated shoreline harvesting. Beigang Island also plans to carry out nearshore forest restoration and seagrass transplantation to further improve ecosystem health. Series of conservation efforts has gradually increased ecological awareness among residents and visitors,



Chinese horseshoe crab
(*Tachypleus tridentatus*)

pioneering a sustainable development path featuring scientific conservation and rational utilization of ecological resources.

Case submitter: ChinaBlue Sustainability Institute

Area: 120 ha

Start year: 2023

Species richness:



Yinggehai Xincun Community Conserved Area in Ledong County, Hainan

Yinggehai Xincun Conservation Area is located in Yinggehai Town, Ledong County, Hainan, and features a typical coastal wetland ecosystem that serves as an important wintering site for migratory waterbirds and a nesting ground for sea turtles; recorded nationally protected bird species include the Chinese egret and black-faced spoonbill. Moreover, the well-preserved coastal shelterbelt forests at Xincun provide habitat for rare and endangered mammals such as the leopard cat and Hainan hare. Supported by local government and community committees, Xincun Nature and Culture Conservation Center, a locally established conservation organization, has worked with multiple conservation organizations and research institutes since 2020 to conduct biodiversity and community baseline surveys, anti-poaching patrols, sea turtle and habitat conservation, community environmental improvement, capacity building, and environmental education activities. Series actions have significantly increased conservation awareness among villagers and strengthened coastal ecosystem management.



Case submitter: Xincun Nature and Culture Conservation Center, Yinggehai Town, Ledong

Area: 3,600 ha

Start year: 2020

Species richness:

 bird species
82

Marine and Coastal Ecological Space

Uninhabited Island

Simuyu Islands Tern Conservation in Lianjiang County, Fuzhou

The uninhabited offshore islets of Simuyu Islands in Lianjiang County, Fuzhou, Fujian, are a key breeding site for the critically endangered, Class I nationally protected Chinese crested tern, as well as the Class II nationally protected greater crested tern. Since 2019, Fujian Bird Watching Society has carried out seabird conservation work on the islands, including habitat restoration, seabird social attraction techniques, bird behavioral and environmental monitoring, and regular field patrols. It has also collaborated with local government authorities to conduct public outreach campaigns, island patrols and joint law enforcement activities, aiming to raise public awareness and reduce human disturbance to seabirds. These efforts have improved breeding habitat conditions for crested terns and successfully recorded the breeding population of the Chinese crested tern.



Case submitter: Fujian Bird Watching Society

Area: 1.68 ha

Start year: 2019

Species richness:



bird species

50



mammal species

2

Marine and Coastal Agricultural Space

Intertidal Aquaculture Area

Binhai Village Mudflat Sustainable Management and Migratory Bird Habitat Conservation in Rudong County, Jiangsu

Coastal Mudflats in Binhai Village in Rudong County, Nantong, Jiangsu is a crucial stop-over 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 bivalve species such as *Meretrix petechialis* and *Bullacta exarata*, providing key livelihood resources for local communities. 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.



Case submitter: Qingdao Marine Conservation Society; Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Shanghai) Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

Area: 9,333 ha

Start year: 2002

Way forward

The case collection initiative has facilitated a preliminary exploration of China's potential OECMs, with the 85 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.

Next steps

Awareness	Promote experience exchange and dissemination of OECM practices, raise awareness on OECMs
Enabling	Support potential OECM cases and early-stage candidates
Identifying	Continue collecting potential OECM cases, establish database, and collectively develop and refine localized OECM criteria and guidelines
Monitoring	Demonstrate OECM monitoring mechanisms through bottom-up approach
Reporting	Promote policies and mechanisms on recognition and reporting of OECMs

Acknowledgement

We extend our deepest appreciation to the expert review panel for their valuable input and to IUCN OECM China Expert Working Group for technical support.



山水自然保护中心
Shan Shui Conservation Center

Shan Shui Conservation Center

Website : www.shanshui.org



中华环境保护基金会

CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION

**China Environmental
Protection Foundation**

Website : www.cepf.org.cn



**Chinese Research Academy
of Environmental Sciences**

Website : www.craes.cn



Chinese Academy of Forestry

Website : www.caf.ac.cn



**First Institute of Oceanography,
Ministry of Natural Resources**

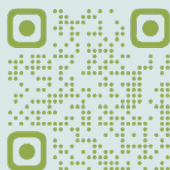
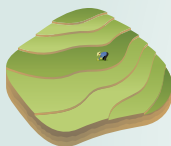
Website : www.fio.org.cn



华泰公益基金会
HUATAI FOUNDATION

Huatai Foundation

Website : www.huataifoundation.cn



Scan QR code to
download booklet