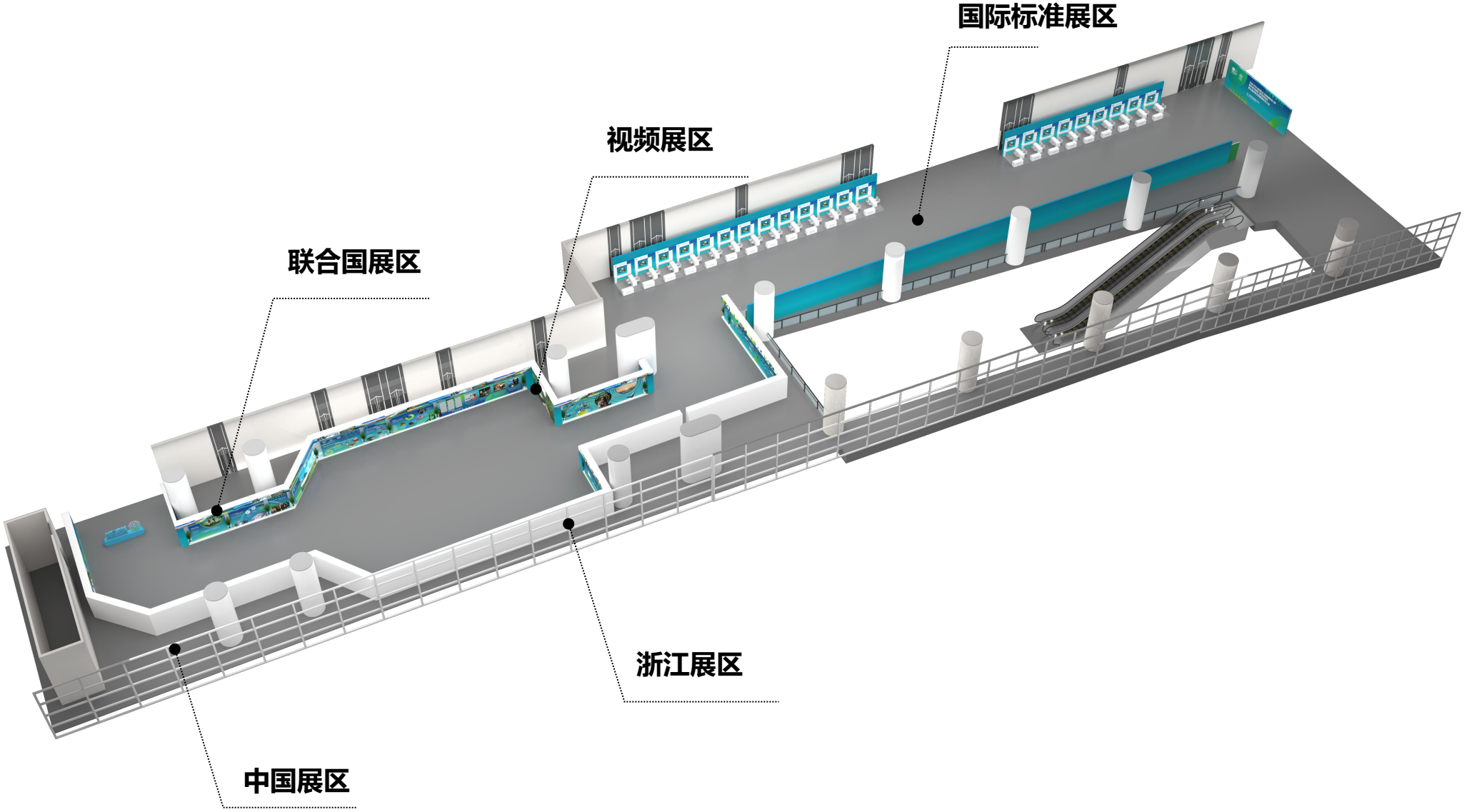
全局预览



入口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第五届世界生物圈保护区大会
THE 5th WORLD CONGRESS OF
BIOSPHERE RESERVES
THE 5TH WORLD
CONGRESS OF
BIOSPHERE RESERVES
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THE 5th WORLD CONGRESS OF
BIOSPHERE RESERVES
THE 5TH WORLD
CONGRESS OF
BIOSPHERE RESERVES
第五届世界生物圈保护区大会
塑造人与自然可持续的未来
SHAPING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE FOR PEOPLE AND NATURE

联合国展区

中国展区

联合国展区

浙江展区


The biosphere reserve covers an area of 1.41 million hectares and is home to more than 369,000 people
A global MOVEMENT
ACHIEVEMENT
走进浙江
VISIT
ZHEJIANG

联合国展区


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Great apes
Monarch Butterfly

联合国展区

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Great apes
Przewalski's horse
Lebanese Cedar
Giant Kelp
A global MOVEMENT
~6% of the world population lives in and around biosphere reserves
~40% biosphere reserves may face more extreme climate events by 2050
60+% biosphere reserves are located within transboundary river basins/aquifers
50+% of all biosphere reserves overlap with another international designation
The biosphere reserve covers an area of 1.41 million hectares and is home to more than 369,000 people
Angel Prieda

浙江展区

中国展区

浙江展区


绿水青山就是金山银山
LUCID WATERS AND LUSH MOUNTAINS ARE INVALUABLE ASSETS
人与自然和谐共生的浙江探索
Harmony between human and nature in Zhejiang
走进浙江
VISIT
ZHEJIANG
结 语

联合国展区　　杭州展区　　浙江展区

杭州展区

平面图（联合国）

BIOSPHERE: What's in a word

生物圈：名称背后的深意

In 1968, at UNESCO's Biosphere Conference, the scientific community made a bold choice. Instead of talking only about biological diversity or conservation, they chose a broader word: **BIOSPHERE**.

Why does that matter? Because biosphere means...

life + people + planet

In 1971, the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme was created. From the very beginning, humans were part of the equation.

1968年，在联合国教科文组织生物圈会议上，科学界作出了突破性选择：摒弃局限于“生物多样性”或“保护”的讨论，转而采用一个更具包容性的概念—— **生物圈**。

这一选择为何具有里程碑意义？因为生物圈意味着……

生命、人类、星球一体

1971年，“人与生物圈计划”（MAB）正式启动。自创立之初，人类就被视为生态平衡方程式的重要一环。

> **Civilization is a flower of evolution**
>
> that could not have grown had not people gained leisure to think and flexibility to act by actively managing to turn some of his environmental wealth to his own advantage beyond that of mere sustenance.
>
> **Final report of the Biosphere Conference, 1968 [adapted]**

> **文明是进化之花**
>
> 唯有当人类超越基本生存需求，通过主动管理环境资源创造福祉，获得思考的余裕与行动的灵活性，文明方能绚烂绽放。
>
> **——1968年生物圈会议最终报告（有删节）**

From Man to... HUMANITY

从“人”到“人类”的演进

When it was launched, the “Man” in *Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme* was meant to represent all humankind (and in many languages, it still does). Yet, this photo of the **Programme’s pioneers** tells a lot about the world of politics, then: mostly male, and lacking diversity.

More than 50 years later, look around:**has the biosphere family grown diverse enough?**

How much further can we go?

计划创立之初，“人与生物圈”中的“人”（Man）本意涵盖全人类（多数语言仍保留此义）。然而，**计划先驱者**的合影却折射出当时政治格局的典型特征：男性主导，多元性不足。

五十余年后的今天，当我们审视现状：**生物圈大家庭是否已实现充分多元？**

未来，我们将走向多远？

Launched in 1971, the **Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme** adopted a vibrant logo where a stylized human figure merges with the letters, framed by rainbow arcs symbolizing a **hopeful vision for the future**

1971年启动的“人与生物圈计划”
标识以充满活力的设计
将抽象人形与字母融合，彩虹弧线环绕
象征对未来的美好愿景

From its very start, the Programme set out an ambitious vision: 14 projects exploring everything from how ecosystems work to how humanity transforms the environment

该计划自启动之初即确立了宏大愿景：
14个研究项目全方位探索从生态系统运行机制到人类改造环境的方式等多个方面

Project 8 envisioned a global network of protected areas for conservation, research, monitoring, and education. The first biosphere reserves, including Wester Ross in the UK, were designated in 1976— planting the seed for today’s World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

第八号项目前瞻性地规划了集保护、研究、监测与教育功能于一体的全球保护地网络
1976年，随着英国韦斯特罗斯等首批生物圈保护区的确立
世界生物圈保护区网络的雏形由此奠定

From the Pioneers to... the YOUTH

从先驱者到青年传承者

The best way to ensure the sustainability of a global programme like MAB is by engaging young people! From the MAB Young Scientists Awards — recently boosted by Monaco's support — to two Global MAB Youth Forums (Italy 2017, China 2019) and the creation of regional, national, and local youth chapters, the programme is building a vibrant network of young leaders shaping the future of the biosphere.

确保“人与生物圈计划”这类全球性平台持续发展的最佳方式：激发青年参与！从获得摩纳哥政府持续支持的MAB青年科学家奖，到两届全球MAB青年论坛（2017年意大利、2019年中国），再到区域、国家及地方青年分会的建立……MAB计划正在培育充满活力的青年领袖网络，共同塑造生物圈的未来。

unesco
Man and the Biosphere Programme

5th WCBR
2025 HANGZHOU

In a time of divisions and uncertainties, this exhibition is a conversation about what unites us. It's about how a concept, born in the United Nations' home of Culture, Science and Education more than 50 years ago, has grown into the remarkable success story of which we are all part: **the World Network of Biosphere Reserves**.

In a world that has acknowledged the complexity of our challenges, but stopped short of addressing their causes, this exhibition pays tribute to our global community of sites. **It's about how they embrace, adapt and reimagine the original concept - finding bold, innovative ways to improve our relationship with nature and one another. It's about our…**

在这个充满分歧与不确定性的时代，本次展览旨在探寻联结人类的共同纽带。它追溯了一个五十多年前诞生于联合国教科文组织的理念，如何发展成为我们共同参与的卓越实践 —— **世界生物圈保护区网络。**

尽管世界各国已意识到挑战的复杂性，却在解决根源问题上进展缓慢。本展览向全球保护区社群致以崇高敬意。这些保护区通过对这一初始理念的吸收、调整与重塑，以开拓创新的方式改善人类与自然、与他人之间的关系。这正是我们——

生物圈·行动派

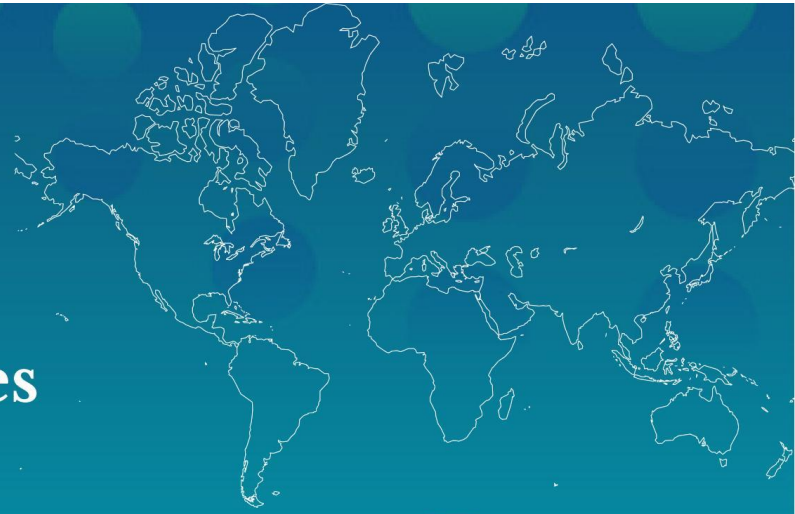
BIOSPHERE in ACTION

759 sites
759个保护区

25 transboundary sites
25个跨境保护区

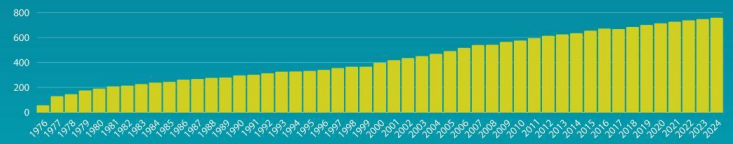
136 countries
136个成员国

70% **of UNESCO Member States host** at least one biosphere reserve
七成**联合国教科文组织成员国**建有至少一个生物圈保护区

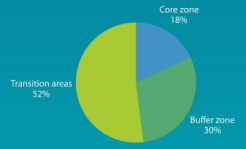


World Network of Biosphere Reserves
生物圈保护区世界网络

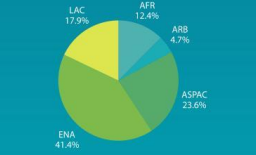
Increase in number of biosphere reserves since the beginning of designations
自创立以来生物圈保护区数量增长趋势



Global average proportion of zones
生物圈保护区功能区的全球平均占比



Biosphere reserves by UNESCO region
按教科文组织地区划分的生物圈保护区分布



The World Network of Biosphere Reserves began with just 56 sites in 1976. Today, it has grown more than tenfold, covering an area the size of Australia — the world's sixth-largest country. **Is that enough?**

How much more of the world should be a biosphere reserve?

生物圈保护区世界网络始于1976年最初的56个保护区。如今，其规模已扩展至最初的十倍以上，覆盖面积相当于澳大利亚——世界第六大国家的疆域。**这样的覆盖足够吗？**

全球还需要多少新的生物圈保护区？

Complex W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP)
93,700 km²
The largest transboundary biosphere reserve, withareas in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger

W-阿尔利-彭贾里（WAP）复合保护区
93,700平方公里
横跨贝宁、布基纳法索和尼日尔三国的全球最大跨界生物圈保护区

BIOSPHERE fast facts
生物圈数据速览

Key biodiversity areas
生物多样性关键区域

Biosphere reserves are important for the world's biodiversity with about **90% of sites overlapping with Key Biodiversity Areas**, covering a combined area of over 2 million km^2.

生物圈保护区对全球生物多样性至关重要：约**90%的保护区与生物多样性关键区域重叠**，总面积超过200万平方公里。

Almost 70% of the Costa Rican population
近70%的哥斯达黎加人口

lives in a UNESCO biosphere reserve, the largest share in the world
居住在联合国教科文组织生物圈保护区内，全球占比最高

There are 24 biosphere reserves in 13 small island developing states, such as Maio (Cabo Verde)
全球13个小岛屿发展中国家共有24个生物圈保护区，如佛得角马尤岛保护区

With 5 cross-border sites, **Poland tops the list for transboundary biosphere reserves**
波兰拥有5个跨境生物圈保护区，位居世界之首

Countries with the most biosphere reserves
生物圈保护区数量最多的国家

With almost 1 million sq km, Mata Atlantica (Brazil) is the world's biggest biosphere reserve
面积近100万平方公里的巴西大西洋森林是世界上最大的生物圈保护区

Mata Atlântica
大西洋森林
889,080 km^2

Cerrado
塞拉多保护区
762,398 km^2

Pantanal
潘塔纳尔湿地
251,569 km^2

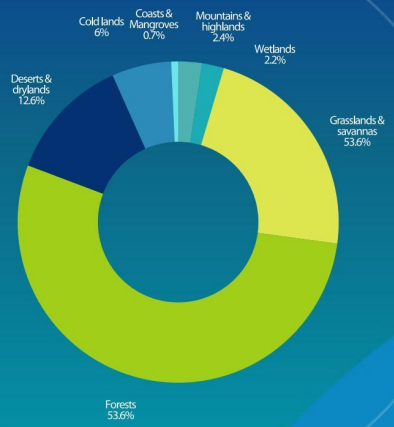
LIFE in every form
生命万象

The World Network of Biosphere Reserves safeguards global cultural and biological diversity, **representing every major biome and protecting the richness of life across species, ecosystems, and landscapes**.

世界生物圈保护区网络守护全球文化与生物多样性，**覆盖所有主要生物群落，维护跨物种、生态系统与景观的生命多样性**。

Biosphere Reserves cover about 5% of the Earth's terrestrial surface, yet they sustain over 60% of the world's terrestrial vertebrates species richness

生物圈保护区仅覆盖地球陆地面积的5%，却维系着全球60%以上陆生脊椎动物的物种丰富度



Monarch butterfly
Danaus plexippus

Each year, millions of monarch butterflies migrate across the Americas to overwinter in **Mariposa Monarca Biosphere Reserve (Mexico)**.

黑脉金斑蝶
学名：*Danaus plexippus*

每年，数百万只黑脉金斑蝶跨越美洲大陆，飞抵**墨西哥的帝王蝶生物圈保护区**越冬。

Lebanese Cedar
Cedrus libani

In the **Jabal Moussa Biosphere Reserve (Lebanon)**, this ancient tree stands as a living emblem of resilience, unity and heritage, linking biodiversity with centuries of history and identity.

黎巴嫩雪松
学名：*Cedrus libani*

在**黎巴嫩贾巴尔穆萨生物圈保护区**，这种古树作为韧性、团结与传承的象征，将生物多样性同跨越数个世纪的历史脉络与文化认同深度融合。

Great apes

Gorillas, orangutans, chimpanzees, and bonobos inhabit **21 biosphere reserves across Africa and Asia**. Since 2001, the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP), for which UNEP and UNESCO host the secretariat, has worked to secure their survival and habitats.

大型类人猿

大猩猩、红毛猩猩、黑猩猩和倭黑猩猩栖息于横跨亚非两洲的21个生物圈保护区。自2001年起，联合国环境规划署（UNEP）与联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）共同秘书处支持了“大型类人猿生存伙伴计划”（GRASP），持续致力于守护这类物种的生存与栖息地。

Przewalski's horse
Equus przewalskii

In **Hustai Nuruu (Mongolia)**, the reintroduction of the wild takhi, as it is locally known, restored steppe ecosystems, boosted local livelihoods, and revived a powerful symbol of national pride.

普氏野马
学名：*Equus przewalskii*

在**蒙古呼斯坦诺鲁保护区**，被称为“普氏野马”的蒙古野生马重归草原，不仅修复了草原生态系统，提升了当地民生福祉，更让这一象征民族荣耀的珍贵物种重焕生机。

Giant kelp
Macrocystis pyrifera

Off the coast of greater Los Angeles, **the underwater forests of the Channel Islands Biosphere Region (USA)** provide habitat, store carbon and help protect the coast from erosion.

巨藻
学名：*Macrocystis pyrifera*

在大洛杉矶外海，**美国海峡群岛生物圈区域**的水下森林为物种提供栖息地、储存碳，并有效减缓海岸线侵蚀。

The peoples of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, united in diversity, have a message for you.

世界生物圈保护区网络中的各族群，在多元中凝聚团力，向世界传递他们的声音。

A Global Movement
全球性行动

Tonle Sap BR, Cambodia
柬埔寨洞里萨湖生物圈保护区

~6% of the world population lives in and around biosphere reserves

全球约6%的人口居住在生物圈保护区及其周边地带

While around 300 million people live in biosphere reserves, the ten most populated sites alone, including **Tonle Sap in Cambodia**, are home to over 142 million people.

目前约有3亿居民生活在生物圈保护区内，其中人口最多的十大保护区（包括**柬埔寨洞里萨湖**）总人口数已超过1.42亿。

Can Gio BR, Viet Nam
越南吉仙生物圈保护区

~40% biosphere reserves may face more extreme climate events by 2050.

截至2050年，全球约40%的生物圈保护区可能面临更极端的气候事件

Yet, with 70% of the world's biosphere reserves offering ecosystem restoration potential and/or serving as critical blue carbon sinks – including over 13% of the world's mapped mangrove forests - **biosphere reserves stand at the frontline of climate action.**

全球70%的生物圈保护区不仅承载着生态系统修复功能，更发挥着关键蓝色碳汇作用——其中包含全球已测绘红树林总面积的12%以上。这些**保护区正在成为应对气候变化的重要前沿阵地。**

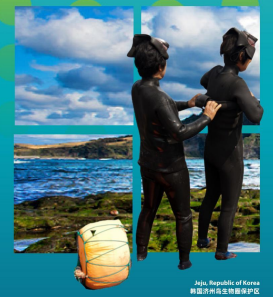
Mura-Drava-Danube 5-country TBR, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Serbia
穆拉-德拉瓦-多瑙河五国跨境生物圈保护区
（横跨奥地利、斯洛文尼亚、克罗地亚、匈牙利和塞尔维亚五国）

60+% biosphere reserves are located within transboundary river basins/aquifers

全球超过60%的生物圈保护区位于跨境流域/含水层区域

Relying on rivers, lakes, and aquifers that cross borders, biosphere reserves face shared management challenges, but also **unique opportunities to cooperate, protect ecosystems, and ensure sustainable water access for all.**

依托跨境河流、湖泊与含水层的生物圈保护区，既直面共同的管理挑战，也拥有独特的合作机遇：通过国际合作保护生态系统，为全民保障可持续的水资源供给。



Jeju, Republic of Korea
韩国济州岛生物圈保护区

50+% of all biospheres overlap with another international designation

全球半数以上生物圈保护区与其他国际认定区域存在空间重叠

These designations include **UNESCO World Heritage sites, Global Geoparks**, and **Ramsar wetlands.** A striking example is **Jeju (Republic of Korea)**, which holds all three, is a **Ramsar Wetland of International Importance** and is recognized for its **Intangible Heritage: Haenyeo**, the traditional women divers' fishing technique.

这些国际认定区域包括**联合国教科文组织世界遗产地、世界地质公园**和**国际重要湿地。韩国济州岛**便是一个鲜明例证：这里不仅同时拥有三项联合国教科文组织认证，被列入**《国际重要湿地名录》**，更以“**海女潜水捕鱼技艺**”这项非物质文化遗产闻名于世。


CO-DESIGNED SOLUTIONS
We acknowledge the role of Indigenous and local knowledge and practices alongside science and technology in addressing our common challenges.
协作应对方案
我们承认，首位对全球挑战方案，土著居民和地方知识实践与科学技术具有同等价值。
BIOSPHERE RESERVES
生物圈保护区
A vision of shared futures
共同未来的愿景
Biosphere Reserves foster peace, ecological justice and conservation, under the stewardship of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, while inclusive platforms spark innovation, citizen science, and lifelong learning.
在土著居民与地方社区的守护下，生物圈保护区促进和平、生态正义与自然保护，包容性平台和为创新，公民科学与终身学习注入活力。
The new Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan
《杭州战略行动计划》
Grounded in science as well as Indigenous and local knowledge, this 10-year roadmap presents 3 strategic objectives, 34 action targets, and a global network of collaborative actions.
立足以科学与土著居民地方智慧为基石的十年路线图，提出3大战略目标、34项行动目标，并构建全球协作行动网络。
How much of this world can we consume without consequences?
我们能在不付出代价的情况下消耗多少地球资源？
Are we meant to rule the planet?
人类真是地球的主宰吗？
What do we mean by civilization?
文明的真谛是什么？
Are we above, under or beside nature?
人类究竟是凌驾自然、屈从自然，还是与自然共生？
Are protected areas enough?
保护地是否已经足够？
A RENEWED VISION
新的愿景
We are part of nature
人类是自然的一部分
Restoration of terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems with community stewardship 在社区守护下修复陆地、海洋及海岸生态系统
Regenerative and circular economies built by youth and women entrepreneurs 青年与女性企业家共建再生型与循环经济
Local transitions for global transformation 以地方转型推动全球变革
Adequate use and wise share of natural resources 合理利用并智慧共享自然资源
Humanity in peace with the living world 人类与生命世界和平共存
Informed by SCIENCE 以科学为指引
Data driven by citizens, scientists and technology — together 公民、科学家与技术协同驱动的数据洞察
Vision into action 化愿景为行动
From demonstration sites to policy drivers 从示范基地到政策动力
A planet that feels like home 重塑宜居星球
Humanity in peace with itself 人类与自身的和解
行动中的生物圈
BIOSPHERE IN ACTION

平面图（中国）

第五届世界生物圈保护区大会
中国展厅

THE 5TH WORLD CONGRESS OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES

CHINA PAVILION

序 言

PREFACE

生物多样性是人类生存和发展的基础。中国自古以来就形成了“天人合一”的生态智慧。进入新时代，我们将“人与自然和谐共生”作为中国式现代化的本质要求之一。

中国1973年加入联合国教科文组织“人与生物圈计划”，已建立34个世界生物圈保护区，构建了多层次保护体系。党的十八大以来，我们为全球贡献了“生态保护红线”“三北”工程、“山水工程”等创新实践经验，走出了一条中国特色的生态文明建设之路。

生态兴则文明兴。我们要站在对人类文明负责的高度，共同守护地球生态系统的完整性与韧性，探索人与自然和谐共生之路，共建繁荣、清洁、美丽的世界。

Biodiversity is the foundation of human survival and development. In ancient times, “unity of nature and man” was already valued by China. In the new era, China pursues “harmonious coexistence between man and Nature ” as an essential requirement of its modernization.

Since joining UNESCO's MAB Programme in 1973, China has established 34 Biosphere Reserves, forming a multi-level conservation system. Following the resolution of 18th CPC National Congress, China has initiated innovative practices such as the Ecological Conservation Redline, “Three-North” program , and the Shan-Shui Initiative, embarking on a path of ecological civilization with Chinese characteristics.

A sound ecosystem is essential for the prosperity of civilization. We need to take our lofty responsibility for the entire human civilization by safeguarding the integrity and resilience of Earth's ecosystems, fostering harmony between man and Nature, and building a prosperous, clean, and beautiful world.

物种丰富·生态多样

ABUNDANT GENETIC, SPECIES AND ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY

生物多样性丰富

Abundant Biodiversity

中国是全球生物多样性最丰富的国家之一。得天独厚的地质地理环境，保存了相对完整的生物遗传体系，孕育了极为丰富的生物种质资源，造就了多样的生态系统。

China is one of the world's most biodiverse countries. Its unique geological and geographical environment has nurtured well-preserved genetic systems, abundant germplasm resources, and diverse ecosystems.

生态系统多样性

Ecosystem Diversity

中国是全球自然生态系统类型最多样的国家之一，包括森林、草原、荒漠、湿地、河流、冰川等陆域生态系统，以及珊瑚礁、红树林、海草床、海藻场等海洋与海岛生态系统。其中，森林、草原和荒漠生态系统占国土面积的70%以上。

China hosts one of the world' s most diverse natural ecosystems, including forests, grasslands, deserts, wetlands, rivers, glaciers, and marine environments like coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds. Forest, grassland, and desert ecosystems cover over 70% of China's land area.

物种多样性

Species Diversity

中国目前共有动物78，856种，植物40，355种，真菌27，996种。闻名于世的珍稀物种有大熊猫、朱鹮、金丝猴、长江江豚、百山祖冷杉、银杉、珙桐等。例如，中国是全球金丝猴分布与演化中心。全球现存5种金丝猴中有4种分布于中国，其中川、滇、黔金丝猴为我国特有。2009年，中国建成了西南野生生物种质资源库，是亚洲最大的资源库。截至2024年底，其累计保存2.7万种野生生物种质资源。

China is home to 78,856 animal species, 40,355 plant species, and 27,996 fungal species.For example, China is the heartland for the distribution and evolution of snub-nosed monkeys. Among the five extant species, four are found in China, with Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou snub-nosed monkeys being endemic.The Germplasm Bank of Wild Species was established in southwest China in 2009. It is Asia's largest repository of wild biological germplasm resources with over 27,000 species preserved by the end of 2024.

滇金丝猴（*Rhinopithecus bieti*）

中国西南野生生物种质资源库

The Germplasm Bank of Wild Species in southwest China

遗传多样性

Genetic Diversity

中国遗传多样性丰富，是全球农作物主要起源中心之一，也是野生近缘种非常丰富的国家。中国科学家利用这一优势培育了众多作物新品种。例如，通过小麦与偃麦草等远缘杂交，育成了高产、抗病、优质小麦品种“小偃”系列。

China owns rich genetic diversity, being one of the world's primary crop origins with abundant wild relatives. Chinese scientists have leveraged this advantage to cultivate numerous new crop varieties. For instance, through distant hybridization between wheat and strains like *Elytrigia* repens, high-yield, disease-resistant and high-quality wheat varieties of“Xiaoyan” series were bred.

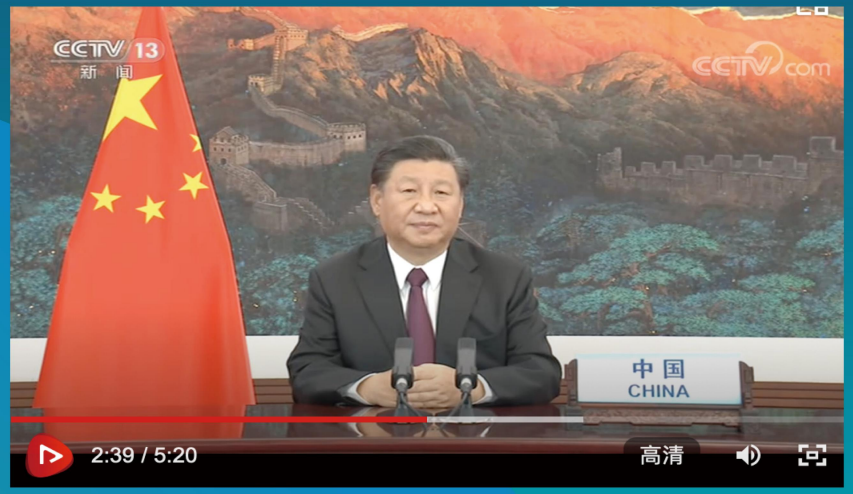
小麦（*Triticum aestivum*）

万物并育 保护美丽家园

PROTECT OUR BEAUTIFUL HOMELAND WHERE ALL BEINGS FLOURISH TOGETHER

伟大擘画·行稳致远

GRAND VISION · STEADY PROGRESS



我们要以自然之道，养万物之生，从保护自然中寻找发展机遇，实现生态环境保护和经济高质量发展双赢。

Recognizing that "our solutions are in Nature", we could strive to find development opportunities while preserving Nature, and achieve win-win in both ecological conservation and high-quality development.

—— 2020年9月30日《习近平在联合国生物多样性峰会上的讲话》

Statement by President Xi Jinping at the United Nations Summit on Biodiversity on September 30, 2020

赓续文明·久久为功

SUSTAINING CIVILIZATION THROUGH PERSISTENT EFFORTS

建章立制

Institutional Development

中央生态环境保护督察

The Central Ecological and Environmental Inspection

开展中央生态环境保护督察，是党中央、国务院推进生态文明建设的一项重大制度安排，也是一项重大改革举措。十年来，查处一批破坏生态环境的重大典型案件，解决一批人民群众反映强烈的突出环境问题。2025年4月，中共中央、国务院印发《生态环境保护督察工作条例》，对生态环境保护督察工作作出全面规范，进一步夯实了生态环境保护督察的制度基础。

The Central Ecological and Environmental Inspection is a significant reform to advance ecological civilization.Over the past decade, a number of major ecological damage cases were investigated and several prominent environmental issues that aroused strong public concern were resolved. In April 2025, China issued new regulations on inspection regarding eco-environmental protection, which set comprehensive guidelines for this work and consolidated its institutional foundation.

煤矿矿区问题整改和生态修复前后对比图

Before and after the rectification and ecological restoration of the Coal mining area

“绿盾”：重要生态空间强化监督

"Green Shield": Intensive Supervision over Critical Ecological Zones

2017年以来，生态环境部联合八部门持续开展“绿盾”重要生态空间强化监督，推进生态环境问题整改和生态修复。截至2024年底，全国国家级自然保护区重点问题基本动态清零，“绿盾”已成为生态保护修复监督的强力抓手。

Since its launch in 2017, the "Green Shield" initiative—led by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment in collaboration with eight other government departments—has implemented rigorous supervision over critical ecological spaces. This sustained effort has driven systematic progress in environmental remediation and ecological restoration. By the end of 2024, major issues in national nature reserves had been resolved.

生态文明教育

Ecological Civilization Education

生态文明教育是生态文明建设的基础性、战略性工程。中国将生态文明教育纳入国民教育体系，作为大中小学及幼儿园教育的重要内容，融入立德树人全过程，从小培养学生参与生态文明建设的意识和能力。同时，不断优化学科专业结构，通过科教融合、产教融合，培养了大批生态保护人才，为生态文明建设提供了坚实的人才与科研支撑。

Ecological civiliazation education is a fundamental and strategic project in advancing ecological progress.By incorporating ecological education into its national education system from kindergarten to university, China aims to foster people’ s awareness and capacities of participating in ecological civilization development from an early age. Meanwhile, China continues to optimize academic disciplines and majors, integrating education with research and industry to strengthen talent and scientific support for advancing ecological civilization.

山东省临沂市第五实验小学开展植树节主题教育活动

National Tree Planting Day activity carried out by Linyi No.5 Experimental Primary School of Shandong Province

青海省海东市南门峡镇中心学校在“南门峡国家湿地公园”开展生态文明教育实践活动

Practical activities of ecological civilization education in Nanamenxia National Wetland Park conducted by the Central School of Nanmenxia Town, Haidong, City Qinghai Province

中国高校每年培养大量优秀的生态环境保护相关学科专业毕业生（图为北京林业大学2025年毕业典礼）

Chinese universities cultivate a substantial number of outstanding graduates in eco-environment related disciplines and majors（The picture shows the Graduation Ceremony for the Class of 2025 of Beijing Forestry University）

时代楷模、植物学家、复旦大学教授钟扬（1964-2017）带领学生开展植物多样性野外考察

Field study on plant diversity led by Zhongyang(1964-2017) , Role Model of the Times , botanist and professor of Fudan University

林长制、河湖长制
Forest Chief and River/Lake Chief System

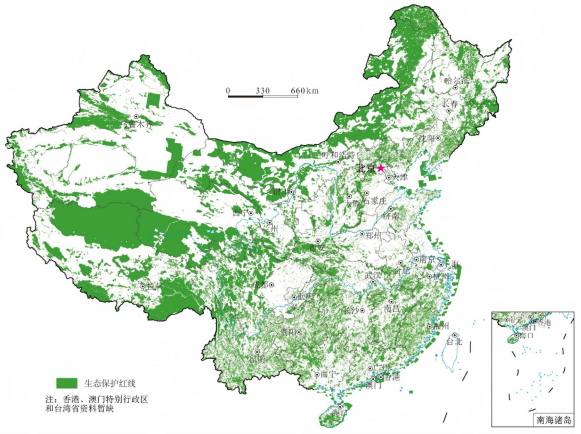
这两项制度是中国为加强森林、河流与湖泊生态系统保护而创新建立的管理制度。由地方党委、政府主要负责同志担任林长、河湖长，实行分级分区负责。自2017年以来，建立了省、市、县、乡、村五级体系。通过明确目标任务、强化部门协同、夯实基层基础、提升执法监管能力，实现从“制度建立”到“治理长效”的跨越发展。

野外资源巡护
Field Patrol for Resource Conservation

This system reflects China's commitment to strengthening ecosystem protection. Local Party committee and government leaders at various levels serve as forest chiefs, river chiefs and lake chiefs. For example, a river chief's six key responsibilities are: law enforcement monitoring, water ecological restoration, water pollution prevention and control, water environment management, shoreline management and protection and water resource conservation.

河长制工作六大任务
A River Chief's Six Key Responsibilities

主体功能区制度
The Functional Zoning System



全国生态保护红线分布图
China's Ecological Coservation Redlines

全国重点生态功能区县
China's Key Ecological Function Zones (Counties)

中国国土空间根据资源环境承载能力、经济社会发展水平、战略区位等，划分为农产品主产区、重点生态功能区、城市化地区三类主体功能区。目前，国家级及省级重点生态功能区县828个，覆盖一半以上的国土面积。此外，中国还划定生态保护红线进行严格管控，红线面积占陆地国土面积的30%以上。

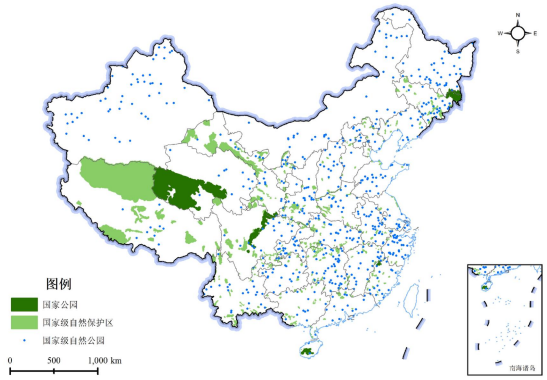
China's territory is categorized into three types of functional zones—agricultural production zones, key ecological function zones, and urbanized zones—based on factors such as resources and environmental carrying capacity, socioeconomic development level, and strategic location. Currently, 828 counties have been designated key ecological function zones at national and provincial levels, covering more than half of China's total land area. Furthermore, China has delineated ecological conservation redlines for rigorous management and control, with the red line zones accounting for over 30% of the country's land area.

重要生态工程

Major Ecological Projects

以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系建设

Protected Area System with a Focus on National Parks



中国自然保护地空间分布

Distribution of China's Protected Areas

目前，中国各类自然保护地近万处，总面积占陆地国土面积的18%以上，有效保护了90%的陆地生态系统类型和74%的国家重点保护野生动植物物种。我国正在构建以国家公园为主体、自然保护区为基础、各类自然公园为补充的中国自然保护地体系。

China has established nearly 10,000 protected areas (PAs), covering over 18% of its land area and effectively conserving 90% of terrestrial ecosystem types and 74% of key state-protected wildlife species. Currently, China is building a PA system with national parks as the mainstay, supported by nature reserves and supplemented by nature parks.

大熊猫
（*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*）

国家通过投入资金成立研究中心、强化栖息地保护和加强种群管理等措施，大熊猫野外种群数量从上世纪80年代约1,100只增长到约1,900只，世界自然保护联盟将大熊猫从“濒危”等级调整为“易危”。

By establishing state-funded research centers, strengthening habitat protection and enhancing population management, China has increased the wild giant panda population from approximately 1,100 in the 1980s to about 1,900. This success led the International Union for Conservation of Nature to downgrade the giant panda's status from Endangered to Vulnerable.

长江江豚
（*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*）

国家先后成立了8个长江江豚就地保护区，加强长江江豚重要栖息地修复，畅通迁移通道；实施“长江大保护”以来，长江江豚数量从2012年的1,045头到2022年的1,249头，实现了历史性止跌回升。

China has established 8 *in-situ* conservation zones for the Yangtze finless porpoises, enhancing habitat restoration and ensuring unimpeded migration. Through the Yangtze River Conservation Program, the population rebounded from 1,045 in 2012 to 1,249 in 2022.

朱鹮
（*Nipponia nippon*）

40多年来，陕西朱鹮国家级自然保护区历经“发现”“抢救”“繁衍”“壮大”四个阶段，朱鹮种群数量由1981年发现时的7只增长到目前全球的1.1万只。

Over the past four decades, Shaanxi Crested Ibis National Nature Reserve has progressed through four critical phases—Discovery, Rescue, Breeding and Expansion—successfully boosting the bird’s population from just 7 at its discovery in 1981 to 11,000 today.

暖地构兰
（*Cypripedium subtropicum*）

经过近10年的努力，科学家攻克濒危植物人工繁育难题，成功进行暖地构兰种子无菌萌发，显著提升发芽与成苗率，并开展200株幼苗的野外回归试验。

After nearly a decade of research, scientists have successfully developed artificial propagation techniques for endangered plants, achieving sterile germination of *Cypripedium subtropicum* seeds with significantly improved germination and seedling survival rates, followed by field reintroduction with 200 cultivated specimens.

我国有各级各类植物园近200家，目前加入中国植物园联合保护计划的植物园有127家，已迁地保护2,000余种珍稀濒危野生植物。2022年，国家植物园、华南国家植物园揭牌，翻开了国家植物园体系建设的新篇章。

China has nearly 200 botanical gardens, of which 127 have joined the Initiative for Collective Conservation in Chinese Botanical Gardens. Nowadays, these *ex-situ* conservation efforts had protected over 2,000 rare and threaten plant species. The national botanical garden system entered a new phase in 2022 with the inauguration of both the China National Botanical Garden and South China National Botanical Garden.


扇苞蒟蒻薯
（*Tacca subflabellata*）


夏腊梅
（*Calycanthus chinensis*）


珙桐
（*Davidia involucrata*）

华南植物园揭牌
Inauguration of South China National Botanical Garden

国家植物园揭牌
Inauguration of National Botanical Garden

目前，我国高等植物受威胁物种共有4，088种，脊椎动物受威胁物种共有1，050种。国家重点对大熊猫、朱鹮、长江江豚等珍稀濒危的野生动物和暖地杓兰等极小种群的野生植物实施了就地保护和迁地保护等措施，使多个濒危物种种群数量实现稳定增长。

China is home to 4,088 threatened higher plant species and 1,050 threatened vertebrate species. Through integrated *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation measures, China has successfully stabilized and increased populations of a number of endangered species.


大熊猫
（*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*）


长江江豚
（*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*）


朱鹮
（*Nipponia nippon*）

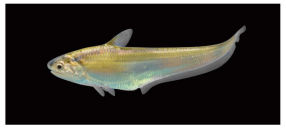

暖地杓兰
（*Cypripedium subtropicum*）

长江十年禁渔
10-Year Ban on Fishing in the Yangtze River

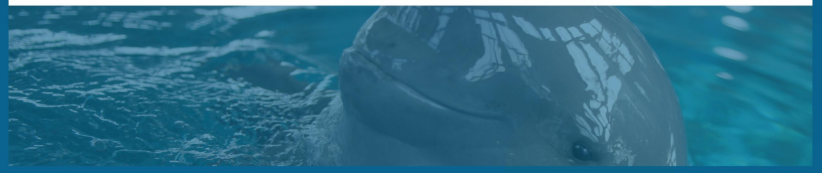
自2020年1月1日零时起，长江流域332个水生生物保护区全面禁止生产性捕捞；自2021年1月1日零时起，长江流域重点水域实行暂定为期10年的常年禁捕。中国政府对23.1万退捕渔民逐一建档立卡、分类施策、跟踪帮扶，多渠道提升就业社保水平。2021年至2024年，长江流域共监测到土著鱼类344种，比禁渔前增加36种。

Starting on January 1, 2021, a 10-year fishing ban has been imposed in key waters of the Yangtze River. From 2021 to 2024, China identified 344 native fish species in the basin, an increase of 36 species compared to pre-ban level. Meanwhile, the government introduced supportive measures to secure the livelihoods of quited fishers.

长江江豚（*Neophocaena asiaeorientalis*）



长颌鲚（*Coilia nasus*）



统筹山水林田湖草沙系统治理
Integrated Management of Mountain, River, Forest, Farmland, Lake, Grassland and Desert Ecosystems

中国先后开启了“三北”工程、“山水工程”“海洋生态修复”等多个全国性的生态修复工程。

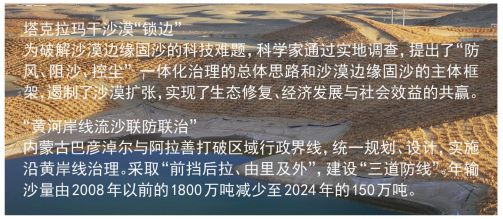
China has launched several national ecological restoration projects including the “Three-North” program , the "Shan-Shui Initiative", and the "Marine Ecological Restoration Program".

“三北”工程
“Three-North”program

该工程1978年启动，旨在改善西北、华北和东北地区的生态环境，目前累计造林面积超过3,000万公顷，被国内外誉为“绿色长城”。

Initiated in 1978, this program aims to improve the ecological environment in Northwest, North and Northeast China. With over 30 million hectares of afforestation completed, it has been internationally acclaimed as the "green Great Wall".

“Edge-locking” Project Around the Taklimakan Desert, Xinjiang



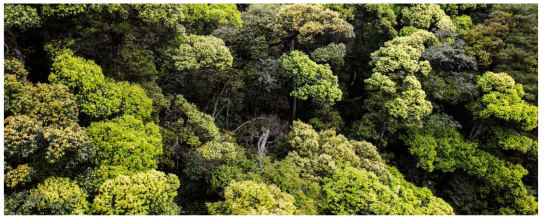
于田梯田治沙模式
Terrace Desert Control Model, Yutian

山水工程
Shan-Shui Initiative

2016年，国家启动山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和修复工程，中央财政投入1,030亿元。截至2024年底，完成生态保护修复面积超过800万公顷。2022年，“中国山水工程”入选联合国首批世界十大生态恢复旗舰项目。

Launched in 2016 as a national integrated conservation and restoration initiative of mountains, rivers, lakes, farmlands, forests, grasslands, and deserts with 103 billion RMB investment, Shan-Shui Initiative has restored over 8 million hectares of ecosystems by the end of 2024. In 2022, the Initiative was recognized as one of the UN's first ten restoration flagship initiatives.

位于浙江省开化县的钱江源国家公园体制试点区立足于保护并维持区内原有自然生态系统的完整性和原真性，创新地役权改革、强化科研监测、开展自然教育等实践，使得区域生态系统多样性，稳定性、持续性得到提升，野生动物栖息地环境明显改善。



钱江源国家公园体制试点区古田山片区亚热带常绿阔叶林
Subtropical Evergreen Broad-leaved Forest in the Gutianshan Area of Qianjiangyuan National Park Pilot Zone


车八岭世界生物圈保护区
Chebaling Biosphere Reserve
珠穆朗玛世界生物圈保护区
Qomolangma Biosphere Reserve
佛坪世界生物圈保护区
Foping Biosphere Reserve
亚丁世界生物圈保护区
Yading Biosphere Reserve
五大连池世界生物圈保护区
Wudalianchi Biosphere Reserve
达赉湖世界生物圈保护区
Dalai Lake Biosphere Reserve


科技支撑保护
TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT
生态修复技术 人工繁育
Ecological Restoration Technology Artificial Propagation
百山祖冷杉
Abies beshanzuensis
百山祖冷杉是中国特有的极危物种、第四纪冰川孑遗植物，被誉为“植物活化石”。野生成熟植株仅3棵，通过科学保护研究，自然萌发并保存500余株野生幼苗，截至2025年人工繁育已实现5，100株野外回归。
Abies beshanzuensis, a critically endangered Chinese endemic and Quaternary glacial "living fossil" has only 3 wild mature individuals remaining. Scientific conservation has enabled natural germination and preservation of over 500 wild seedlings. By 2025, 5,100 artificially propagated specimens were successfully reintroduced into natural habitats.
银杉
Cathaya argyrophylla
中国攻克银杉濒危植物人工繁育难题，2024年首次实现银杉低海拔大规模人工繁育，种子发芽率达到90%，成功出苗1万余株，截至目前二年生幼苗保存率达到80%。
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Rehabilitation of Xilingol Grassland
中国研发的20种乡土草种的多功能复合包衣，有效促进种子萌发、植株生长，增强抗逆性并改善土壤质量，应用于内蒙古锡林郭勒世界生物圈保护区植被恢复。
Multifunctional composite coatings for 20 native grass species developed by China effectively enhance seed germination, plant growth, stress resistance, and soil quality. This technology has been implemented for vegetation restoration in the Xilingol Biosphere Reserve, Inner Mongolia.
天空地一体化监测
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Monitoring Networks in Wuyishan, Wolong, and Chebaling World Biosphere Reserves
开发了集成图像、声纹与视频的动植物物种智能识别技术，卫星遥感、无人机和移动智能终端技术，构建了“天空地一体化”智慧监测体系。以武夷山、卧龙、车八岭等世界生物圈保护区为示范区，为建设“智慧保护区”、管控分区、保护修复、廊道规划等提供了重要科学支撑。
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中国生态系统研究网络（CERN）全国分布台站
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多媒体

“人与生物圈计划”的中国实践

CHINA'S PRACTICES IN THE MAB PROGRAMME

辉煌历程

GLORIOUS JOURNEY

中国人与生物圈理念传播

Dissemination of MAB Principles in China

讲述中国生态故事，汲取天人合一智慧，
保护地球自然环境，分享绿色发展思维。

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中国生物圈保护区网络建设

The development of Chinese Biosphere Reserves Network

中国生物圈保护区网络成员分布图

Chinese Biosphere Reserves Network

2024年五大连池世界生物圈保护区第二次十年评估

The second periodic review of the Wudalianchi World Biosphere Reserve in 2024

1993年，国家委员会成立了“中国生物圈保护区网络”。截至目前，该网络已有214个保护区。保护区网络定期召开年会，并在会上颁发“青年科学奖”“绿色卫士奖”两大奖项，同时每年组织专题培训。

In 1993, MAB China established the Chinese Biosphere Reserves Network which currently encompasses 214 reserves. The network holds annual meetings where two major awards—the Young Scientist Awards and the Green Guardian Award are presented. Specialized training is also organized every year.

中国成功申报34个世界生物圈保护区，总数位居亚洲第一、全球第四。国家委员会每十年对其开展评估，构建起科学的评估体系。2024年完成了对井冈山、蛇岛—老铁山等7个世界生物圈保护区的十年评估工作。

China has 34 designated Biosphere Reserves, ranking first in Asia and fourth globally. These Reserves are reviewed every 10 years by MAB China based on a scientific assessment framework. In 2024, the periodic review was completed for 7 of the Biosphere Reserves, including Jinggangshan and Snake Island–Laotie Mountain.

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中国政府于1973年加入“人与生物圈计划”，并于1978年批准成立中华人民共和国人与生物圈国家委员会。根据国务院的批复，国家委员会由中国科学院、农林部、国务院环保办公室、教育部、中央气象局、国家海洋局等有关部门组成，该委员会常设办公机构设在中国科学院。

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第七届国家委员会组织结构

The structure of the 7th China National Committee.

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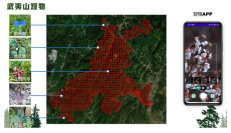

武夷山国家公园构建集图像、声纹、视频于一体的全物种识别APP
An all-species identification APP integrating image, acoustic, and video recognition technologies is developed for Wuyishan National Park.

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中国生态系统研究网络（CERN）等
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中国生态系统研究网络（CERN）全国分布台站
Distribution of CERN Stations

1988 年中国科学院建立了中国生态系统研究网络（CERN），填补了我国长期生态系统监测和研究的空白。目前，该网络在全国建立了 44 个国家级野外台站，覆盖西双版纳、鼎湖山、井冈山、神农架、锡林郭勒等世界生物圈保护区，建成了 1，100 个定位观测点和 15，000 个固定调查样地，揭示生态系统结构、功能、过程与服务特征。2004 年起中国科学院建设了中国森林生物多样性监测网络（CForBio），2013 年在此基础上建设了中国生物多样性监测研究网络（Sino BON），涵盖了动物、植物、微生物和生态系统的监测。

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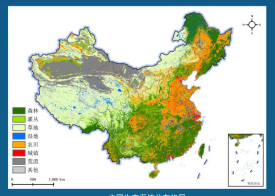

中国生态系统分布格局
Distribution of Ecosystems

多媒体

生态修复技术 人工繁育

Ecological Restoration Technology Artificial Propagation

百山祖冷杉

Abies beshanzuensis

百山祖冷杉是中国特有的极危物种、第四纪冰川子遗植物，被誉为“植物活化石”。野生成熟植株仅3棵，通过科学保护研究，自然萌发并保存500余株野生幼苗，截至2025年人工繁育已实现5，100株野外回归。

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Rehabilitation of Xilingol Grassland

中国研发的20种乡土草种的多功能复合包衣，有效促进种子萌发、植株生长，增强抗逆性并改善土壤质量，应用于内蒙古锡林郭勒世界生物圈保护区植被恢复。

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社区可持续发展

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

生态价值核算

Ecological Value Accounting

生态产品价值实现机制是通过市场化运作、生态保护补偿等手段，将生态系统提供的产品和服务转化为经济效益的制度安排，推动绿水青山向金山银山转化。由中国科学家牵头构建的生态产品总值（GEP）核算理论与方法，被联合国纳入《环境经济核算体系—生态系统核算框架（SEEA—EA）》。

The ecological product value realization mechanism is designed for transforming ecosystem goods and services into economic benefits through market-based approaches and ecological compensation. The Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) accounting methodology developed by Chinese scientists has been incorporated into the United Nations' System of Environmental-Economic Accounting—Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EA).

GEP与GDP关系

The relationship between GEP and GDP

生态旅游

Ecotourism

党的十八大以来，在守护好“绿水青山”的同时，通过深入挖掘生态资源价值，开发了生态观光、科普研学、自然体验等多元生态旅游业态。2024年，全国生态旅游游客量达27.61亿人次。生态旅游带动了社区发展，实现了生态保护与民生改善双赢。

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, in addition to safeguarding "lucid waters and lush mountains," China has developed diversified ecotourism including ecological sightseeing and study tour. In 2024, national ecotourism visits reached 2.761 billion. This has significantly boosted community development, achieving win-win results in ecological conservation and livelihood improvement.

九寨沟世界生物圈保护区
JiuZhaiGou Biosphere Reserve
Guozhuang Dance During the Risang Cultural Festival

黄山世界生物圈保护区
HuangShan Biosphere Reserve
Farmer Villas in Shangzhang Village

高黎贡山世界生物圈保护区
GaoLiGong Mountain Biosphere Reserve
Bird-Watching

山口世界生物圈保护区
ShanKou Biosphere Reserve
Nature Education

九寨沟实施“沟内游、沟外住”策略，建立了门票收益反哺机制。2024 年给保护区内 1,400 余名居民累计发放约 2,800 万元；通过旅游业吸纳 500 余名居民就业，实现人均年收入约 8 万元。黄龙、黄山等多家世界生物圈保护区采取了相似的机制。

Jiuzhaigou's "In-Valley Tourism, Out-Valley Accommodation" Strategy. The reserve implements a ticket revenue-sharing mechanism, distributing approximately 28 million RMB to over 1,400 residents in 2024. More than 500 locals are employed in the tourism industry, achieving an annual income of about 80,000 RMB per capita. Similar benefit-sharing mechanisms have been adopted by other Biosphere Reserves, including Huanglong and Huangshan.

位于黄山区内的上张村，上世纪 80 年代末，村民把承包的山场作股，建成了 3 公里的观景山路，带来的经济效益激发了当地村民保护自然、发展旅游的热情。2024 年，该村接待游客 180. 45 万人，经营收入 8, 068. 12 万元，社区农民人均纯收入 6 万元，是全国平均水平的 2. 5 倍。

Shangzhang Village in Huangshan District. In the late 1980s, villagers collectively developed a 3km scenic trail using their contracted forest land. The economic returns ignited local enthusiasm for nature conservation and tourism development. By 2024, the village received 1.8045 million visitors, generating 80.6812 million RMB in revenue, with per capita net income reaching 60,000 RMB – 2.5 times the national average.

高黎贡山记录鸟类 796 种，占中国鸟类总数的 52.9%。百花岭村在“农民生物多样性保护区协会” 的引导下，目前已有“观鸟塘”20 余个、“鸟导”100 多人、农家客栈 20 余家，为村民增收达 2,000 余万元。

The Gaoligong range documents 796 bird species, representing 52.9% of China's total. Guided by the Farmers' Biodiversity Conservation Association, Baihualing Village has established over 20 bird-watching blinds, trained more than 100 birding guides, and developed 20+ homestays, generating more than 20 million RMB in additional income for villagers.

自然教育是实现世界生物圈保护区可持续发展教育目标的重要抓手和途径。在中国生态文明建设背景下，形成了具有中国特色和时代特点的全新业态。山口世界生物圈保护区携手地方打造 3 所湿地学校，在校园内营造出“人人保护红树林”的良好氛围。

As China proactively develops its ecological civilization, the country has developed a Chinese model of nature education that evolves with the times. Shankou Biosphere Reserve has collaborated with local authorities to establish three wetland schools, fostering a campus-wide ethos of "everyone protecting mangroves."

武夷山是世界红茶的发源地、“正山小种”的主产区。其发展模式为“以10%面积的发展换取90%面积的保护”，先后建立了生态茶园4000余亩，村民享受到了“一片茶叶一片金”的红利，自觉地保护资源和环境，实现了生态保护与经济发展的良性互动。

As the birthplace of black tea and the core production area of Lapsang Souchong, Wuyishan has adopted a "10% development area for 90% conservation area" model. Its 266+ hectares of ecological tea plantations demonstrate how "green gold" can drive conservation, achieving a self-reinforcing cycle where ecological conservation and economic development thrive together.

位于宝天曼世界生物圈保护区的夏馆镇，创建“粮药间作”“果药立体”的栽培模式，人工驯化栽培多花黄精，推广面积3000余亩。2024年多花黄精净收入8000元／亩，是粮食收入5倍、果树收入2.5倍。

Xiaguan Town in Baotianman Biosphere Reserve has domesticated *Polygonatum cyrtonema* by intercropping grains with the herbs and planting fruit trees vertically alongside the herbs across over 200 hectares. In 2024, *Polygonatum cyrtonema* cultivation yielded a net income of 8,000 yuan per mu (about 0.0667 hectares)–five times higher than grains and 2.5 times that of fruit orchards.

湖州创造了“桑基鱼塘”，既不会破坏自然的生态与平衡，也可以保障土地得到最大化的利用。当地百姓通过修筑水利排灌工程，挖出的塘泥堆放在水塘的四周作为塘基，继而逐步演变成为循环农业模式，最终形成丰富多彩的蚕桑文化和鱼文化。

Huzhou created the "Mulberry-Dyke & Fish-Pond" system that maintains ecological balance while maximizing land productivity. By repurposing pond silt dredged during irrigation projects into pond dykes for mulberry planting, local farmers developed an innovative circular farming model which eventually gave rise to a distinctive sericulture and pisciculture tradition.

地处大兴安岭冷极地带的汗马保护区，鄂温克使鹿人与原始森林里的珍稀野生动物友好相处，形成了特有的鄂温克使鹿文化。保护区坚持开放式在线宣传，使国内外充分了解使鹿鄂温克人的生存智慧和绿色风俗，提高了汗马世界生物圈保护区的社会功能和价值。

Located in the frigid zone of the Greater Khingan Mountains, Hanma Biosphere Reserve showcases the harmonious coexistence between the Ewenki reindeer herders and rare wildlife in pristine forests. Its proactive online outreach enables global audiences to understand the Ewenki's ecological wisdom and sustainable traditions, significantly enhancing the Reserve’s social value and functions.

生态产品开发 生态文化保护

Ecological Product Development Ecological Culture Preservation

生态产品开发

Ecological Product Development

生态文化保护

Ecological Culture Protection

国际合作
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

国际网络
International Network

2021年12月，中国科学院生态环境中心获联合国教科文组织批准，与西班牙奥马尼亚和卢纳山谷生物圈保护区共同组建 UNESCO 山地型世界生物圈保护区专题网络技术秘书处，协调世界山地生物圈保护区网络工作。同时，中国人与生物圈国家委员会积极参与并支持东亚、东南亚区域网络建设。

In December 2021, the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences was approved to jointly host the Technical Secretariat of the UNESCO World Network of Mountain Biosphere Reserves with Spain's Ordesa-Viñamala and La Siberia Biosphere Reserves. Meanwhile, MAB China has actively engaged in the development of regional networks across East Asia and Southeast Asia.

第一届世界山地生物圈保护区网络研讨会在四川省都江堰市举行
The 1st World Network of Mountain Biosphere Reserves Symposium was held in Dujiangyan City, Sichuan Province.

国际交流
International Exchange

2019年9月，中国人与生物圈国家委员会和联合国教科文组织在长白山世界生物圈保护区共同组织了第二届“人与生物圈计划”青年论坛活动，在全球范围内积极推行“人与生物圈计划”。

In September 2019, MAB China and UNESCO jointly organized the second MAB Youth Forum at the Changbaishan Biosphere Reserve.

第二届“人与生物圈计划”青年论坛
The 2nd MAB Youth Forum

合作项目

Cooperation Projects

由中国呼伦湖国家级自然保护区、蒙古国达乌尔自然保护区及俄罗斯达乌尔斯克自然保护区共同组建的达乌尔国际自然保护区是全球首个跨三国国际保护区。成立30年来，三方联合开展相关工作，为跨境生物多样性保护提供了核心平台。

The Dauria International Protected Area, jointly established by China's Hulun Lake National Nature Reserve, Mongolia's Dauria Strictly Protected Area, and Russia's Daursky State Nature Biosphere Reserve, represents the world's first tri-national cross-border protected area. For three decades, this trilateral collaboration has served as a key platform for cross-border biodiversity conservation.

2024年，“一带一路”国际科学组织联盟（ANSO)和中国人与生物圈国家委员会共同申报了联合国教科文组织“中国生物圈保护区网络（CBRN）自然教育女性贡献优秀案例”项目，向世界展示中国女性在自然教育领域的突出贡献和宝贵经验。

In 2024, the Alliance of National and International Science Organizations for the Belt and Road Regions (ANSO) and MAB China jointly undertook the UNESCO project "Good Practices of Women's Contributions to Nature Education in the Chinese Biosphere Reserves Network (CBRN)", showcasing Chinese women's remarkable achievements and valuable practices in nature education globally.

中蒙俄达乌尔国际保护区30周年工作总结活动

The 30th Anniversary of the China-Mongolia-Russia Dauria International Protected Area

2025年4月天目山—清凉峰世界生物圈保护区召开CBRN自然教育女性贡献优秀案例研讨会

Tianmushan-Qingliangfeng Biosphere Reserve hosted the National Seminar on Good Practices of Women's Contributions to Nature Education in CBRN

和谐共生 体现大国担当

LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE: CHINA'S COMMITMENT TO GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“人与生物圈计划”遵循人与自然和谐共生的理念，构建了独具特色的世界生物圈保护区管理模式，关注当地社区发展和民生福祉，对中国自然保护地建设管理产生了深刻影响。

中国人与生物圈国家委员会积极推动保护区与相关科研机构和高校开展深入合作，建立因地制宜的保护体系，组织攻克濒危植物繁育技术，加强大熊猫放归地和栖息地廊道建设，构建长江江豚人工繁育技术体系、加大中华鲟放流力度、鼓励东北虎豹跨境联合保护等，全面提升以旗舰物种为代表的自然保护区的保护和管理水平。

中国建立了全球最大的生物圈保护区国家网络，建立了科学的中国世界生物圈保护区十年评估方法，通过提供生物多样性保护技术支持与实践经验，为全球自然保护地体系的发展做出了重要贡献。

中国生物圈保护区积极探索生态产品价值转化路径，充分发挥区域生态优势，构建生态保护补偿、绿色产业发展、社区协同治理的可持续发展模式，为全球自然保护地及其周边区域的生态产品价值实现提供了重要经验和范式。

中国是实施“人与生物圈计划”最具成效的国家之一。建立健全以国家公园为主体的自然保护地体系，划定生态保护红线，率先出资设立并运行昆明生物多样性基金，为共建地球生命共同体贡献中国智慧、中国方案、中国力量。

The MAB Programme adheres to the philosophy of harmonious coexistence between man and nature. Having established a distinctive management model of World Biosphere Reserves that prioritizes local community development and livelihood improvement, the MAB Programme has profoundly influenced China's protected area governance.

MAB China has actively facilitated in-depth collaboration between protected areas, research institutions, and universities. Achievements include tailored conservation systems, improved propagation technologies for endangered plants, giant panda reintroduction and habitat corridor construction, artificial breeding of Yangtze finless porpoises, release of Chinese sturgeons, and cross-border conservation of Amur tigers and leopards, collectively advancing conservation and management of protected areas marked by flagship species.

China has established the world's largest national network of biosphere reserves and has developed scientific decadal review methods for its Biosphere Reserves, providing technical support and practical experience for the global protected area system.

China's biosphere reserves pioneer ecological value transformation, creating sustainable models through protection compensation, green industry, and community-based collaborative governance, which offers experience and paradigms for realizing ecological product value.

As a leading MAB implementer, China is building a protected area system with national parks being the mainstay, has set the ecological conservation red lines, has launched and will continue to run the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, thus providing Chinese insight, Chinese input, and Chinese strength for a community of all life on the Earth.

结 语

CONCLUSION

从建章立制到实施重大生态工程，从保护生物多样性和生态系统到促进绿色发展，中国正在习近平生态文明思想的指引下，全面推进人与自然和谐共生的现代化建设，为共建地球生命共同体和推动全球可持续发展贡献中国经验。

中国将积极履行《生物多样性公约》《湿地公约》和《荒漠化公约》等多边协定，积极落实世界生物圈保护区面向未来十年的战略行动计划。通过大力推动国际合作与技术共享，中国将努力发挥“人与生物圈计划”重要贡献者和引领者的作用，为实现联合国可持续发展目标作出更大的贡献。

让我们共同书写共建地球生命共同体的新篇章，共同绘就人与自然和谐共生的新画卷。

From regulation formulation to the implementation of major projects, and from biodiversity and ecosystem conservation to the promotion of green development, China is following the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization to fully advance Chinese modernization characterized by harmonious co-existence between man and Nature. Through these efforts, China is sharing its experience to help build a community of all life on the Earth and foster global sustainable development.

China will continue to actively fulfill its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Wetlands, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and other multilateral conventions. China will be committed to implementing the Strategic Action Plan of World Biosphere Reserves for the next decade. By enhancing international cooperation and facilitating technology sharing, China will continue to serve as a major contributor and leader in the MAB Programme, further supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Let us join hands to open a new chapter for building a community of all life on the Earth, and draw a new picture of harmonious co-existence between man and Nature.

平面图（省）

走进浙江
VISIT ZHEJIANG

LED 4.5*2.5

浙江省地处中国东南沿海长江三角洲南翼，境内最大的河流钱塘江，因江流曲折，形似“之”字，故称之江，又称浙江。省域空间陆海兼备，素有“七山一水二分田”之称，自然风光与人文景观交相辉映，拥有1处世界自然遗产、3处世界文化遗产、6处全球重要农业文化遗产、2处世界生物圈保护区、2处国际重要湿地、1处世界地质公园。

Zhejiang is located on the southern wing of the Yangtze River Delta on China's southeast coast. "Zhejiang" means "zigzag river" in Chinese, as its largest river, Qiantang, is zigzag. 70% of the province's territory is hills, 10% is water, and 20% is field. There is 1 UNESCO World Natural Heritage, 3 UNESCO World Cultural Heritages, 6 Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems, 2 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves, 2 Wetlands of International Importance, and 1 UNESCO Global Geopark.

全局预览


50寸TV


ACHIEVEMENT 重大成果


绿水青山就是金山银山
人与自然和谐共生的浙江探索
Harmony between human and nature in Zhejiang


走进浙江
VISIT
ZHEJIANG

绿水青山就是金山银山
LUCID WATERS AND LUSH MOUNTAINS ARE INVALUABLE ASSETS

2002

In 2002, Xi Jinping, then Secretary of the Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee, proposed to "build an Ecological Province, create a Green Zhejiang, and strive to achieve coordinated development of population, resources, and environment," setting off a systematic green transformation.

2002 年 12 月 18 日，时任浙江省委书记习近平在浙江省委十一届二次全会上提出“以建设生态省为重要载体和突破口，加快建设‘绿色浙江’，努力实现人口、资源、环境协调发展”，掀起了一场全方位、系统性的绿色变革。

2003

In 2003, Xi Jinping instructed to "give full play to the competitiveness of 8 aspects and promote 8 measures," of which the 5th is "leverage ecological advantages, build an Ecological Province, and create a Green Zhejiang," pointing out the direction for ecological conservation.

2003 年 7 月 10 日，习近平同志在浙江省委十一届四次全会上，作出了“进一步‘发挥八个方面的优势’，推进‘八个方面的举措’”的决策部署，其中第五条为“进一步发挥浙江的生态优势，创建生态省，打造‘绿色浙江’”，为浙江生态文明建设指明方向。

2005

In 2005, Xi Jinping proposed "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" during his visit to Yucun Village, specifying the synergy between environmental protection and economic development.

2005 年 8 月 15 日，习近平同志到湖州安吉余村调研，首次提出“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念，深刻阐释了生态环境保护和经济发展辩证统一的关系。

2018

In 2018, the National Conference on Eco-Environmental Protection established Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological civilization, of which "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" is a key part.

2018 年 5 月，党中央召开全国生态环境保护大会，正式确立习近平生态文明思想，“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念是习近平生态文明思想的重要组成部分。

人与自然和谐共生的浙江探索
Harmony between human and nature in Zhejiang

“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念引领高质量发展
High-quality development inspired by "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets"

2005年8月15日，时任浙江省委书记的习近平同志在安吉余村考察时，首次创造性提出“绿水青山就是金山银山”的重要理念，率先开启了中国式现代化进程中人与自然和谐共生的省域实践。

二十年来，浙江历届省委、省政府始终坚持一张蓝图绘到底，一任接着一任干，全面贯彻“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念，坚定不移走生态优先、绿色发展之路，浙江建成全国首个生态省，成为美丽中国建设的先行区和样板地。

In 2005, Xi Jinping, the then-serving Secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, proposed "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" during his visit to Yucun Village, Anji County, pioneering provincial practices for harmony between man and nature in Chinese modernization.

Over the past 20 years, Zhejiang has put the environment first and sought green development, becoming the country's first Ecological Province and a pacesetter of developing a Beautiful China.

绿水青山就是金山银山理念诞生地——湖州市安吉县余村
The birthplace of "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets"—Yucun Village, Anji County, Huzhou

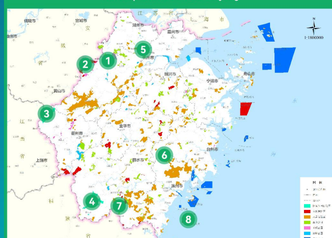
自然保护地体系建设
NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

Zhejiang has established natural protected areas with a total area of 14,700 km² to preserve important areas for biodiversity. Among them, 3 are in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) and 5 are in the Chinese Biosphere Reserves Network (CBRN).

为有效保护各类生物多样性重要区域，浙江建立了总面积为 1.47 万平方公里的自然保护地体系。其中有 3 处加入了世界人与生物圈保护区网络，5 处加入了中国人与生物圈保护区网络。

1. 天目山国家级自然保护区（世界人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Tianmushan National Nature Reserve(WNBR)
2. 清凉峰国家级自然保护区（世界人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Qingliangfeng National Nature Reserve(WNBR)
3. 钱江源－百山祖国家公园候选区钱江源园区（中国人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Qianjiangyuan Park of the candidate Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park(CBRN)
4. 钱江源－百山祖国家公园候选区百山祖园区（中国人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Baishanzu Park of the candidate Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park(CBRN)
5. 杭州山沟沟国家森林公园（中国人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Shangougou National Forest Park(CBRN)
6. 仙居国家级风景名胜区（中国人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Xianju National Scenic Zone(CBRN)
7. 乌岩岭国家级自然保护区（中国人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Wuyanling National Nature Reserve(CBRN)
8. 南麂列岛国家级自然保护区（世界人与生物圈保护区网络成员）
 Nanji Islands National Nature Reserve(WNBR)

浙江省自然保护地分布示意图
Natural protected areas in Zhejiang



ACHIEVEMENT 重大成果

蓝色循环 BLUE CYCLE

为解决海漂塑料垃圾治理难的问题，浙江创新提出"蓝色循环"模式，即"市场化垃圾收集——高值化资源利用——国际化认证增值"的海洋塑料废弃物治理模式。

Blue Circle is a marine plastic waste management campaign that includes 3 phases: market-oriented waste collection, high-value resource utilization, and international value-added certification.

台州市居民参与海洋垃圾收集
Taizhou citizens collected marine waste

居民将捡到的海洋塑料垃圾放入蓝色循环小蓝之家
Citizens put the marine plastic waste into the Blue Circle Cabins

蚂蚁森林 ANT FOREST

2016年8月，支付宝推出"蚂蚁森林"，用户通过绿色节能行为积累"绿色能量"，用以申请种树、守护保护地。目前已在荒漠种树6亿棵，累计带动7亿人参与。

In 2016, Alipay launched Ant Forest, where users accumulate "green energy" online for their everyday behaviors to plant trees and safeguard protected areas. So far, 700 million users have planted 600 million trees in deserts.

蚂蚁森林组织植树活动
A tree planting organized by Ant Forest

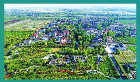
本次大会联合"蚂蚁森林"开展全民参与零碳办会活动
The 5th WCBR partners with Ant Forest to engage the public to realize a zero-carbon congress

"千村示范、万村整治"工程 GREEN RURAL REVIVAL PROGRAM

浙江从全省选择1万个左右的行政村进行全面整治，把其中1000个左右的中心村建成全面小康示范村，该行动的成功实践为全球环境治理提供了中国方案和有益借鉴。

Zhejiang renovated about 10,000 villages, of which about 1,000 became models of moderate prosperity in all respects. This program offers solid experience for global environment governance.

杭州市富阳区东梓关村
Dongziguan Village, Fuyang District, Hangzhou



嘉兴市秀洲区建林村
Jianlin Village, Xiuzhou District, Jiaxing

2023年，"蓝色循环"海洋塑料废弃物治理模式荣获"地球卫士奖"
In 2023, "Blue Cycle" marine plastic waste management model won the "Champions of the Earth Award"

2019年，蚂蚁森林项目荣获"地球卫士奖"
In 2019, Ant Forest project won the "Champions of the Earth Award"

2018年，浙江"千村示范、万村整治"工程荣获"地球卫士奖"
In 2018, Zhejiang's Green Rural Revival Programme won the "champions of the Farth Award"

像保护眼睛一样保护生态环境

PROTECTING NATURE AND PRESERVING THE ENVIRONMENT LIKE WE PROTECT OUR EYES

跨区域保护协作
CROSS-REGIONAL CONSERVATION COOPERATION

开展跨省域生态保护协作，创新规划编制、生态补偿、联合监管执法等工作机制。

Zhejiang has joined hands with neighboring provinces in conservation endeavors and innovated mechanisms on planning preparation, ecological compensation, joint supervision, joint law enforcement, etc.

与安徽、福建、江西三省共建浙皖闽赣国家生态旅游协作区。图为杭州建德市新安江区段
Zhejiang partners with Anhui, Fujian, and Jiangxi province to build a National Ecotourism Collaboration Zone. (Photo: Xin'an River, Jiande City, Hangzhou)

与上海、江苏、安徽三省共建长江三角洲生态绿色一体化发展示范区。图为嘉兴市嘉善县祥符荡清水工程
Zhejiang partners with Shanghai, Jiangsu, and Anhui province to build a Yangtze River Delta Green Development Demonstration Zone. (Photo: Clear Water Project, Xiangfudang, Jiashan County, Jiaxing)

生物安全管理
BIO-SECURITY MANAGEMENT

综合性农作物种质资源库
Comprehensive crop germplasm resource bank

无人机喷洒药剂防治松材线虫病
Drones sprayed chemicals to prevent and control pine wilt disease

全省建有省级以上林草种质资源库（圃）41 处、农作物种质资源库（圃）32 家，有效保护种质资源。建设 18 个国家级和 44 个省级监测区域站，完善重大植物疫情和农作物病虫害监测预警网络。

Zhejiang has built 41 forest and grass germplasm resource banks (gardens) and 32 crop germplasm resource banks (gardens) at or above the provincial level. There are 18 national and 44 provincial monitoring stations, as well as a monitoring and early warning system for major plant epidemics, crop diseases, and pests.

野生动植物保护
WILDLIFE PROTECTION

华南梅花鹿在浙江省野生种群数量已达 370 多头
The population of *Cervus nippon kopschi* has exceeded 370 in Zhejiang

开展县域野生动植物资源本底调查和重点物种专项监测，近 10 年共调查发现野生动植物新种 105 个。建立 3 个旗舰动物国家保护研究分中心和 9 个省级濒危物种抢救保护基地，珍稀濒危物种种群数量持续增长。

Background investigations of wildlife resources at the county level and special monitoring of key species have helped identify 105 new species in the past decade. 3 flagship animal national conservation research sub-centers and 9 provincial rescue and protection bases for endangered species have been set up, and the populations of rare and endangered species have continued to grow.

① 普陀鹅耳枥从全球仅存的 1 株经繁育野外回归达 4000 多株
The quantity of *Carpinus putoensis* has increased from only 1 in the world to over 4,000

② 2024 年，发现姬林蛙：蛙科蛙属
In 2024, *Rana minuscula* was discovered

③ 天目铁木从全球仅存的 5 株经繁育达 3000 余株
The quantity of *Ostrya rehderiana* has increased from only 5 in the world to over 3,000

④ "神话之鸟"中华凤头燕鸥成鸟数量占全球 85% 以上
The adult population of *Thalasseus bernsteini* accounts for over 85% of the world's total

生态系统修复
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

修复后的丽水市云和梯田
Yunhe Terraces, Lishui (after restoration)

修复后的舟山市嵊泗串珠沙滩带
Sand beaches, Shengsi County, Zhoushan (after restoration)

衢州市开化县齐溪镇美丽生态廊道
Ecological corridor, Qixi Town, Kaihua County, Quzhou

全面推进山水林田湖草一体化治理，实施新增百万亩国土绿化、"蓝色海湾"整治等行动，推进国家山水工程、全域土地综合整治工程、矿山生态修复工程。

Zhejiang has adopted a holistic approach in conserving mountain, water, forest, farmland, and grassland ecosystems, improved the coastline, and restore ecosystems in the mining areas.

亚热带森林之窗 长三角生态屏障——钱江源 - 百山祖国家公园候选区
THE CANDIDATE QIANJIANGYUAN-BAISHANZU NATIONAL PARK

钱江源园区
Qianjiangyuan Park

国家一级重点保护野生动物黑麂
Muntiacus crinifrons (National First-class Protected Animal)

百山祖园区
Baishanzu Park

"植物界大熊猫"百山祖冷杉
Abies beshanzuensis

钱江源 - 百山祖国家公园候选区保存着全球稀有的大面积呈原始状态的中亚热带低海拔典型的常绿阔叶林地带性植被，是长三角地区生态安全的重要屏障，积极探索了经济发达、人口密集、集体林占比高地区的国家公园建设模式。

The candidate Qianjiangyuan-Baishanzu National Park preserves the world's rare large-scale pristine evergreen broad-leaved forest zonal vegetation typical of the central subtropical at low altitude. As a significant barrier to the ecological security of the Yangtze River Delta, it is a vivid example of building national parks in economically developed and densely populated areas with a high proportion of collective forests.

良好生态环境是最普惠的民生福祉

A SOUND ENVIRONMENT IS THE MOST BASIC PUBLIC GOOD THAT BENEFITS ALL

推进生态产业发展 UPGRADING OF ECOLOGICAL GOODS

支持各地发挥自然资源优势，因地制宜发展特色产业，为公众提供优质生态产品。
Zhejiang has encouraged various places to bring ecological goods to the market.

① 湖州德清县依托莫干山国家级风景名胜区的优美环境，推动民宿产业发展
Deqing County, Huzhou, has a thriving hotel industry, as tourists love the picturesque Moganshan National Scenic Zone

② 温州乐清市发挥雁荡山地质资源特色，打造最度假咖啡
Yueqing City, Wenzhou, boasting unique geological resources of the Yandang Mountain, has a photogenic Cliff Café

③ 浙江大力推进"以竹代塑"，用竹制品替代塑料产品
Zhejiang advocates replacing plastic products with bamboo ones

④ 金华磐安县依托大盘山国家级自然保护区的中药材资源，研发高品质道地药材
Pan'an County, Jinhua, develops high-quality medicinal materials in the Dapanshan National Nature Reserve

推进绿色低碳产业发展 GREEN INDUSTRIES

全面推进科技创新和产业创新深度融合，大力发展环境保护、节能降碳、资源循环利用等绿色低碳产业。

Zhejiang has harnessed the power of intelligent technologies to develop low-carbon industries.

国家林业和草原局与浙江省人民政府合作共建国家林草装备科技创新园，位于金华永康市，总投资超50亿元
The National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government have invested over 5 billion yuan to build a State Forestry and Grassland Equipment Technology Innovation Park in Yongkang City, Jinhua

在绿色工业园区内的"观鸟圣地"——宁波市镇海炼化白鹭园，2022年，该项目在联合国COP15大会中被列入全球"企业生物多样性保护案例集"
A bird-watching resort in a green industrial park: the Egret Garden inside the Sinopec Zhenhai Refining and Chemical Company, Ningbo. In 2022, this project was selected as a Business Biodiversity Conservation Case at the United Nations' COP15

完善绿色发展财政奖补机制 FINANCIAL INCENTIVES FOR GREEN DEVELOPMENT

嘉兴市南北湖公益林
Forests of public ecological value, Nanbei Lake, Jiaxing

宁波市杭州湾国家湿地公园
Ningbo Hangzhou Bay National Wetland Park

构建绿色发展财政奖补机制，已累计兑现奖补资金 1075 亿元，公益林补偿标准逐步提高到最低 36 元 / 亩，最高 55 元 / 亩，位居全国前列；对生态保护绩效考核达标的省级重要湿地补偿标准提高到 40 元 / 亩。

Zhejiang has offered 107.5 billion yuan of prizes and subsidies for green development. The compensation for forests of public ecological value has risen to 540~825 yuan/hectare, ranking among the top in the country. The compensation for wetlands of provincial importance that meet the ecological assessment requirements has risen to 600 yuan/hectare.

健全生态产品价值实现机制 THE MARKET VALUE OF ECOLOGICAL GOODS

推出全国首部省级 GEP 核算标准，不断完善生态产品价值评价机制、经营开发机制、权益交易机制，激活生态资源价值。

As China's first province to publish a GEP accounting standard, Zhejiang has improved the evaluation, operation, and trading mechanism of ecological goods, highlighting the value of ecological resources.

创新林业碳汇贷款、保险、期权等绿色金融新模式，图为龙泉市林农获得碳汇权证
New green finance models for the loans, insurance, and options of forest carbon sinks are created. (Photo: a forest farmer in Longquan City obtained a carbon sink certificate.)

2023年，杭州亚运会和亚残运会共排放温室气体88.29万吨，实现碳中和。图为亚运会"零碳吉祥物"
In 2023, the Hangzhou Asian Games and Asian Para Games emitted 882,900 tons of greenhouse gases and achieved carbon neutrality. (Photo: Zero-carbon mascots of the Asian Games)

搁板：宽120CM/深度18CM

50寸TV

1110x623mm

推进全民共建共享 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

浙江积极推动生物多样性保护和可持续利用的大众化传播和主流化进程，创设生物多样性友好指数，建设 45 个省级生物多样性体验地、107 个自然教育基地、22 个观鸟圣地、300 多个古树名木文化公园，积极开展国际交流合作，每年吸引上万名“绿色志愿者”参与各类公共服务活动。

Zhejiang has mainstreamed biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization in the public. It has designed a biodiversity-friendly index, built 45 provincial biodiversity experience sites, 107 nature education bases, 22 bird-watching sanctuaries, and some 300 ancient and famous tree parks, and maintained frequent international exchanges and cooperation. Every year, at least 10,000 “green volunteers” participate in public services.

全省每年参加义务植树尽责活动人次超800万
More than 8 million people are engaged in voluntary tree planting every year

南麂列岛世界生物圈保护区——人海和谐、惠民共富
NANJI ISLANDS BIOSPHERE RESERVE

群众向风异地搬迁，
提升核心区生态环境质量
Islanders have been encouraged to move out of the islands to reduce human activities' impact on the environment

每年游客超 10万人次
年均旅游总收入超 2亿元
Over 100,000 tourists per year contribute to an income of at least 200 million yuan

建成海洋牧场，
年产值达 3.5亿元
An ecological marine ranch has been fostered, generating an annual output value of 350 million yuan and providing at least 100 jobs every year

南麂列岛世界生物圈保护区位于温州市平阳县，以海洋贝藻类、海洋性鸟类、野生水仙花及其生境为主要保护对象。通过搬迁移民、发展生态渔业和旅游业，20 年间，海岛渔村翻开高质量发展的新篇章，环境变了，产业结构变了，人的命运也在改变，碧海银滩成了金山银山。

Nanji Islands, Pingyang County, Wenzhou, is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve where marine shellfish and algae, marine birds, wild daffodils, and their habitats are well preserved. By relocating residents and developing fisheries and tourism in the past 2 decades, the environment and industries have been improved.

建立生态循环生产模式 CIRCULAR PRODUCTION MODEL

推广生态种养模式，促进农业绿色转型；发展林业循环经济，推动林下经济高质量发展。

Zhejiang has promoted ecological planting and breeding models and a forestry circular economy (e.g., under-forest economy).

青田“稻鱼共生”系统修复项目入选“联合国生态系统恢复十年”行动计划优秀案例
Qingtian County's rice-fish symbiosis is an excellent case of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

庆元“林—菌共育系统”为全球重要农业文化遗产_第一种山地农林复合生产系统
Qingyuan County's forest-mushroom co-culture is a Globally Important Agricultural Heritage System

搁板：宽60CM/深度18CM

展望
SUMMARY

“干在实处、走在前列、勇立潮头”——这十二字，是浙江精神的生动写照，更是引领浙江不断开拓奋进的旗帜。

作为“绿水青山就是金山银山”理念发源地和率先实践地，浙江走出了一条生态与经济协调并进、保护与发展互促共赢的高质量发展之路，提供了绿色转型的浙江方案。

踏上新征程，浙江将牢牢把握高质量发展建设共同富裕示范区的使命担当，全面推进更高水平生态省建设，以更加开放的姿态、更加亮眼的成效，透过“浙江之窗”，向世界精彩讲述“中国之美”，生动诠释“中国之治”！

The Zhejiang ethos is "making concrete efforts, trailing blazes, and standing at the forefront."

As the birthplace of "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets," the province has struck a balance between environment and economy, succeeded in both preservation and development, and secured green transformation.

Forging ahead, Zhejiang will strive to become a Common Prosperity Demonstration Zone and showcase China's natural beauty and governance wisdom to the world.

平面图（市）

全局预览


发展篇
DEVELOPMENT
共生篇
HARMONY
保护篇
CONSERVATION


打造生态文明之都 展现美丽中国杭州样本
A LEADER IN ECOLOGICAL CIVILIZATION A MICROCOSM OF BEAUTIFUL CHINA

打造生态文明之都 展现美丽中国杭州样本

A LEADER IN ECOLOGICAL CIVILIZATION A MICROCOSM OF BEAUTIFUL CHINA

TV 100寸

习近平总书记赋予杭州“历史文化名城、创新活力之城、生态文明之都”的城市定位。杭州拥有西湖、良渚、大运河三大世界文化遗产，设立天目山-清凉峰世界生物圈保护区、西溪湿地等34个自然保护地，承办G20峰会和亚洲运动会。

近年来，杭州秉持生态优先、绿色发展战略，先后荣获“联合国人居奖”“国际湿地城市”“国家生态市”等诸多荣誉，连续18年荣膺“中国最具幸福感城市”。

President Xi Jinping pointed out that Hangzhou is "a renowned historical and cultural city, an innovative and vibrant place, and a leader in Ecological Civilization." The city is home to 3 UNESCO World Cultural Heritages (i.e., West Lake, Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu, and Grand Canal) and 34 natural protected areas (e.g., Tianmushan–Qingliangfeng World Biosphere Reserve and Xixi Wetland) and is the host of the G20 Summit and the Asian Games.

In recent years, Hangzhou has put the environment first and remained committed to green development, winning numerous honors, such as the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honour Award, International Wetland City, and National Ecological City. It is also recognized as the China's Happiest City for 18 consecutive years.

保护篇 CONSERVATION

保护良好的自然生态，就是守护我们的美丽家园。20年来，杭州先后实施西湖、西溪、大运河综合保护工程，开展重要物种栖息地保护和濒危物种抢救，加强生态立法保护和生态警务联动，生态环境持续向好。全市森林覆盖率达65.74%，地表水质量优于III类。普查记录陆生野生动物689种，占全省总数的83.1%。

Protecting nature is to safeguard the home for mankind. Over the past 20 years, Hangzhou has implemented conservation projects for West Lake, Xixi Wetland, and the Grand Canal; protected habitats of important species; rescued endangered species; and strengthened ecological legislation and policing. The forest coverage rate of the city has reached 65.74%, and the surface water quality is above the Grade-III standard. Surveys recorded 689 kinds of terrestrial wild animals, accounting for 83.1% of the Zhejiang province's total.

生态智卫——超大城市生态环境治理新模式
THE ECOLOGICAL SMART GUARD AN INNOVATION OF ENVIRONMENT GOVERNANCE FOR MEGA CITIES

建成"生态智卫"平台，整合500多个水、气、声环境固定监测站，200余辆大气移动监测出租车，19架巡航无人机，40路高空瞭望监控头的多元数据，利用AI大模型辅助分析。实现"空天地"全域感知、多跨数据全量归集、问题预警闭环处置。累计发现问题9万余个，闭环处置率达99.88%。

"杭州·生态智卫"场景
"Hangzhou Ecological Smart Guard" scene

无人机挂载感知设备巡查重点监测断面水质
Drones equipped with sensing devices monitor water quality at key monitoring sections

The Ecological Smart Guard platform consolidates data from more than 500 fixed monitoring stations for water, air, and sound; more than 200 taxis equipped with atmospheric monitoring devices; 19 patrol drones; and 40 high-position cameras. With the help of AI and LLM, the conditions in the space, air, and ground can be well understood. The system has identified over 90,000 problems, of which 99.88% have been handled.

淳安——跨区域生态补偿的样板
CHUN'AN COUNTY AN EXAMPLE OF CROSS-REGIONAL ECOLOGICAL COMPENSATION

杭州市淳安县千岛湖
Qiandao Lake in Chun'an County, Hangzhou

2019年，设立淳安特别生态功能区，从GDP转向GEP，大力发展绿色经济，探索"绿水青山向金山银山"转化路径。

Designated as a Special Ecological Functional Zone since 2019, Chun'an is prioritizing green economy, which is assessed by GEP (gross ecosystem product) instead of GDP (gross domestic product).

新安江，发源于安徽，于淳安县境内汇集成"千岛湖"，是长三角最重要的饮用水源地。按照"谁受益谁补偿、谁保护谁受偿"的原则，2012年开始，浙江和安徽开展跨省流域生态补偿试点，累计投入109亿元，跨省界断面水质连续13年稳定达标，千岛湖出境水质保持I类标准。"新安江模式"已在全国23个省27个流域复制推广。

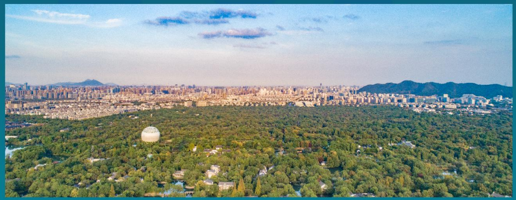
The Xin'an River, originating in Anhui Province and converging into Qiandao Lake in Chun'an County, is the most important source of drinking water in the Yangtze River Delta. Designing a mechanism of "those who benefit will provide compensation, and those who preserve nature will be compensated," Zhejiang and Anhui have initiated an ecological compensation pilot since 2012 and invested 10.9 billion yuan. As a result, the water quality at the provincial border has satisfied the requirements for 13 consecutive years, and the outbound water quality of Qiandao Lake meets the Grade-I standard. Such a practice has been promoted in 27 river basins in 23 provinces.

环千岛湖国际公路自行车赛
Qiandao Lake International Road Cycling Race

千岛湖巨网捕鱼
Giant Net Fishing in Qiandao Lake

千岛湖向杭州城市供水工程
Qiandao Lake Urban Water Supply Project for Hangzhou

杭州西溪湿地——城市湿地保护与利用的典范
XIXI WETLAND A MODEL OF URBAN WETLAND CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION



城市里的西溪湿地
Hangzhou Xixi National Wetland Park

10.38 km^2 of green space have been restored in the core area of the city to launch China's first national wetland park. Thanks to the ecological restoration and biodiversity protection efforts, the water quality has improved from failing to meet Grade-V standard to Grade-III standard, and the kinds of vascular plants, birds, and insects have increased from 221 to 971, from 69 to 224, and from 476 to 918, respectively. The National Wetland Museum of China has been built. Xixi Wetland welcomes 5.5 million tourists every year.

According to Peter Bridgewater, former Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention, "The grand conservation project of Xixi Wetland provides a scientific and effective reference for the preservation and utilization of wetlands in global cities in the 21st century."

在城市核心区修复了10.38平方公里的绿意空间，建成首个国家湿地公园。连续开展湿地生态修复和生物多样性保护，水质从劣V类跃升至III类，维管束植物从221种增至971种，鸟类从69种增至224种，昆虫从476种增至918种。建成中国湿地博物馆。西溪湿地每年接待游客550万人次。

国际湿地公约原秘书长皮特·布里奇华特说："西溪湿地综合保护的宏大工程，为21世纪全球各地进行城市中湿地的保护和利用提供了科学、有效的模式。"

西溪国际龙舟文化节
Hangzhou Xixi International Dragon Boat Festival

绿鹭在西溪湿地莲花滩嬉戏
Butorides striata forages amid the lotus beds at Xixi Wetland

淳安下姜村从“一穷二白”到“生态富美”
XIAJIANG VILLAGE
A TRANSITION FROM AN IMPOVERISHED PLACE TO AN ECO-FRIENDLY STAR

下姜村，地势偏远、交通不便，靠砍山卖木头、烧炭窑为生，经济落后。

Xiajiang Village, was a backward village due to poor accessibility, and people made livings by selling wood and burning charcoal.

杭州市淳安县枫树岭镇下姜村
Xiajiang Village, Fengshuling Town, Chun'an County, Hangzhou

作为“千万工程”的缩影，封山育林、关停炭窑、治理河道、修复生态，带动文旅产业发展壮大，民宿、陶艺等20余种业态应运而生，带动下姜及周边25个村的村民收入倍增，2024年达到人均41206元。

Thanks to the Green Rural Revival Program, indiscriminate logging was stopped, charcoal kilns were closed, watercourses were improved, and tourism was stimulated. More than 20 business formats (e.g., bed & breakfasts and ceramic art) are booming, making villagers in Xiajiang and 25 nearby villages richer—the per capita income reached 41,206 yuan in 2024.

下姜村枫林港河道水系治理
Xiajiang Village's Fenglin River Water System Restoration

下姜村村民在毛竹林下成功种植灵芝
Xiajiang villagers have successfully cultivated Ganoderma lucidum under the Moso bamboo fores

下姜村文旅产业蓬勃发展
The cultural and tourism industry is thriving in Xiajiang Village

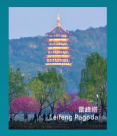
下姜村民采收黄精
Xiajiang villagers harvest Polygonatum (a medicinal herb)

西湖综合治理——迪拜国际改善人居环境最佳范例
COMPREHENSIVE CONSERVATION OF WEST LAKE
A WINNER OF THE DUBAI INTERNATIONAL AWARD FOR BEST PRACTICESTO IMPROVE THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

杭州西湖风景名胜区
Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Area

2002年杭州市启动西湖综合保护工程，新增绿地约160万平方米，恢复水面0.9平方公里，水质稳定提升至III类标准，恢复修缮180余处人文景点，成功列入世界文化遗产。

Hangzhou initiated the Comprehensive Conservation of the West Lake in 2002, adding about 1.6 million m² of green space, restoring 0.9 km² of water surface, improving water quality to Grade-III standard, and repairing more than 180 cultural attractions. The West Lake has been listed as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage.



雷峰塔
Leifeng Pagoda

居民共享绿意空间
Green spaces shared by residents

拆除围墙、取消门票、贯通绿道，还湖于民，年均接待游客约3000万人次。

Demolishing walls, canceling admission tickets, and constructing green walkways, the West Lake welcomes an average of about 30 million tourists per year.

天目山-清凉峰自然保护区与周边社区融合发展
TIANMUSHAN-QINGLIANGFENG WORLD BIOSPHERE RESERVE
A DRIVER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

人工喂养华南梅花鹿
Artificial Feeding of South China Sika Deer

天目山-清凉峰世界生物圈保护区，拥有着世界最大的古柳杉群落、世界最古老的银杏林，保留仅存5株的“地球独生子”——天目铁木，同时也是野生华南梅花鹿的核心种源地。

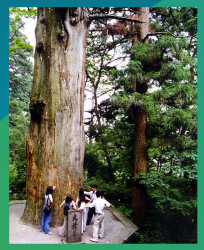
Tianmushan-Qingliangfeng World Biosphere Reserve is home to the world's largest *Cryptomeria japonica var. sinensis* forest, the world's oldest ginkgo forest, and the world's only 5 *Ostrya rehderiana*. It is also the core source of wild South China sika deer.

依托自然保护区的生态优势，以生态旅游、科普研学和山核桃产业发展，带动周边社区融合发展，实现生态效益与经济效益的共赢。

Utilizing the Reserve's resources for ecotourism, public education, and the Chinese hickory industry, the local community has reaped great economic benefits while preserving nature well.

杭州市临安区天目未来谷
Tianmu Future Valley, Lin'an District, Hangzhou

杭州市临安区天目山镇月高桥村举办“稻田艺术季”
Yuelanggiao Village, Tianmushan Town, Lin'an District, Hangzhou, hosted the "Rice Field Art Festival"



天目山大树王
Tianmushan's Giant King Tree

共生篇
HARMONY

杭州积极践行“人与自然和谐共生”理念，城市建成区绿地率达40.15%，人均绿地面积15.16平方米，实施“千万工程”推动乡村环境蜕变，1903个村落旧貌换新颜，生态旅游、有机农产品、农村电商等新业态蓬勃生长，农村居民收入十年间增长156%，一幅现代版“富春山居图”正徐徐铺展。

Seeking harmony between man and nature, Hangzhou's urban built-up areas enjoy a green space rate of 40.15%, while the per capita green space area is 15.16 m². By implementing the Green Rural Revival Program, 1,903 villages have taken on new looks, new business formats such as ecotourism, organic agriculture, and rural e-commerce have grown vigorously, and the income of rural residents has increased by 156% in a decade.

杭州市全民参与生态保护
PUBLIC AWARENESS ON ECO-FRIENDLY PRACTICE

全市有3万余名绿色志愿者，年志愿服务26.9万小时。例如，西湖鸳鸯护卫队连续多年守护，西湖鸳鸯从6窝增加到28窝，候鸟变留鸟。生态保护已成为杭州市民的自觉行动。

More than 30,000 volunteers in the city provide 269,000 hours of services per year. For example, there were 6 litters of mandarin ducks in the West Lake a few years back, and volunteers have taken care of them and increased that number to 28. Each citizen understands that protecting the environment is essential.

小朋友参加"爱鸟周"活动
Children participate in the "Bird—LovingWeek"

杭州鸳鸯护卫队暖心护送"一家11口"过马路跃入西湖
Hangzhou's Mandarin Duck Guards heartwarmed as they escorted a family of 11 across the road into West Lake

杭州志愿者竹书鸿带小朋友们共护西湖
Hangzhou volunteer Zhu Shuhong led children in protecting West Lake

杭州小红车——全球规模最大的公共自行车共享项目
HANGZHOU PUBLIC BICYCLE THE WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLIC BIKE SYSTEM

杭州市民及游客骑公共自行车畅游西湖
Hangzhou residents and tourists enjoy the West Lake by riding public bicycles

小红车与地铁、公交无缝衔接
The public bikes are seamlessly connected with the metro and bus systems

拥有 5900 个服务点、16.83 万辆公共自行车，免费使用率达 98%，与其他公共交通转换便捷，日最高租用量超 47.30 万人次，累计租用量突破 14.54 亿人次，是市民出行首选。

Hangzhou puts 168,300 public bikes in 5,900 service points, and the free usage rate is as high as 98%. The bike system and public transportation are organically connected, making citizens' lives easier. It has been rented 1.454 billion times, and the busiest day recorded 473,000 rentals.

工业园区碳污同减
REDUCTION OF CARBON AND POLLUTION IN INDUSTRIAL PARKS

杭州临平经济技术开发区统一部署泛能网数智平台，实现热力、电力、光伏等能源智能调配，实施中水、废气协同处置和综合利用，拥有国家级绿色工厂 7 家，获评国家级绿色园区。

Linping Economic and Technological Development Zone has an intelligent system for allocation of energy (e.g., heat, electricity, and photovoltaics) and an overall plan for the disposal and utilization of reclaimed water and waste gas. It houses 7 National Green Factories and has been rated as a National Green Park.

杭州临平经济技术开发区泛能站
Hangzhou Linping Economic and Technological Development Zone Pan-Energy Station

杭州临平经济技术开发区明星生物医药企业
Leading Biopharmaceutical Company in Linping Economic and Technological Development Zone

发展篇
DEVELOPMENT

杭州坚定践行绿色低碳发展之路，高新技术产业占比 65%，数字经济核心产业增加值占 GDP 比重达 28.8%，近十年万元 GDP 能耗和水耗分别下降 34% 和 65%。公交 100% 新能源化，新能源小汽车保有量占比 26%，全市绿电比重 36%。

"Low-carbon" is a key word in Hangzhou's development. 65% of the city's industries are high-tech, the added value of core industries of the digital economy contributes to 28.8% of GDP, and the energy and water consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP have been cut by 34% and 65%, respectively, in the past decade. 100% of public buses and 26% of motorized vehicles use new energy. 36% of the electricity is green.