

昆蒙框架下OECM的国际实践与中国路径 International practice of OECMs and China's Roadmap in the Context of KMGBF

彭奎

社会公益保护地联盟
公民生物多样性保护联盟

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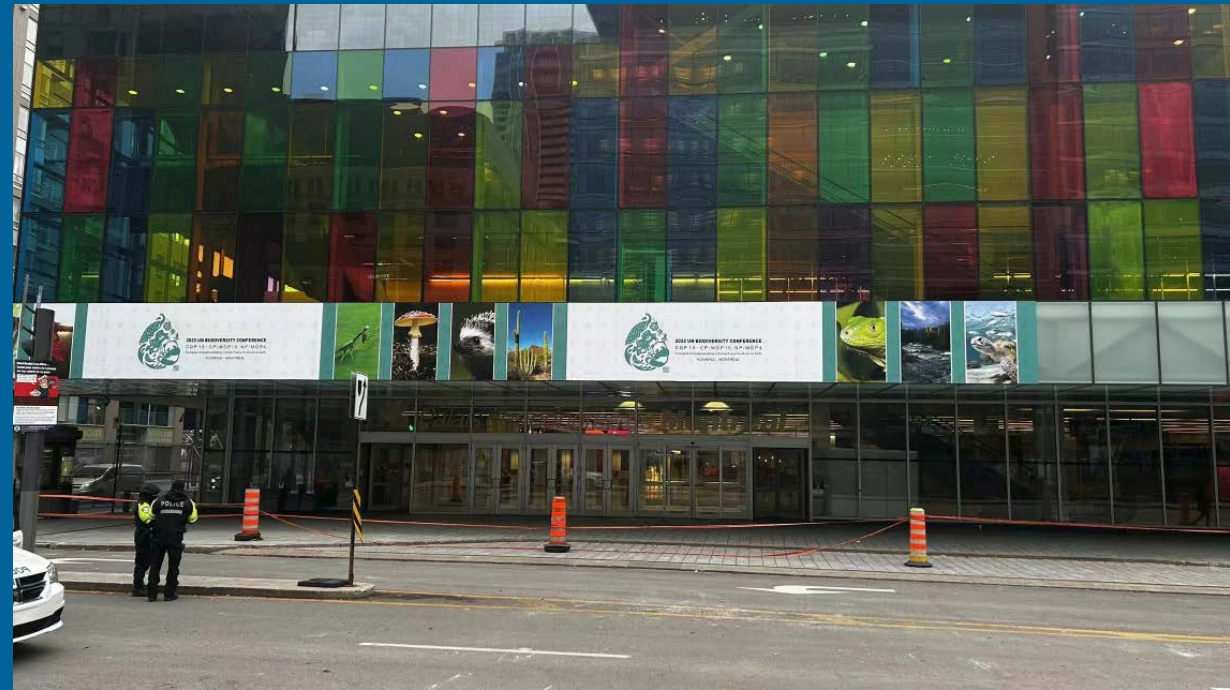


I. 昆蒙框架与OECMs

2022 UN Biodiversity Conference



1. 《生物多样性公约》, COP15
2. 《卡塔赫纳生物安全议定书》, CP-MOP10
3. 《名古屋议定书》, NP-MOP4



《昆明-蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架》

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

Kunming- Montreal 2030 Global Targets

1. 减少对生物多样性的威胁 *Reducing threats to biodiversity*

行动目标3

- 确保和促使到2030年至少30%的陆地、内陆水域、沿海和海洋区域，特别是对生物多样性和生态系统功能和服务特别重要的区域，通过具有生态代表性、保护区系统和其他有效的基于区域的保护措施至少恢复30%，在适当情况下，承认当地和传统领土融入更广泛的景观、海景和海洋，同时确保在这些地区适当的任何可持续利用完全符合保护成果，承认和尊重土著人民和地方社区的权利，包括对其传统领土的权利。

30X30目标/ and of

行动目标3

- 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, 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.

PA vs. OECM

OECD定义

Other
Effective
Conservation
Measures

IUCN 《OECD识别与报告指南》 《生物多样性公约》14/8号决议 对OECD的定义

其他
有效的
区域保护
措施

自然保护区以外的地理定义区域，

A geographically defined area other than a Protected Area

对其的治理和管理可实现生物多样性就地保护的

which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes

积极、持续的长期成果并取得相关的生态系统功能和服务以及在适用的情况下实现

for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, , with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable,

文化、精神社会经济价值和其他本地相关价值。

cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

Area-based Conservation 基于地域的保护方法

自然保护地 (PAs)

一个明确界定的地理空间，通过法律或其它有效方式获得认可、承诺和管理，以实现对自然及其所拥有的生态系统服务和文化价值的长期保护。

- 严格的自然保护地
- 荒野保护地
- 国家公园
- 自然历史遗迹或地貌
- 栖息地 / 物种管理区
- 陆地景观/海洋景观
- 自然资源可持续利用地

其它基于区域的有效保护方法(OECMs)

自然保护地以外的地理定义区域，对其的治理和管理可实现生物多样性就地保护的积极、持续的长期成果，并取得相关的生态系统功能和服务，以及在适用的情况下实现文化、精神、社会经济价值和其他本地相关价值。

- 保护为首要目标
- 保护为次要目标
- 保护为附带目标或结果

OECD类型 (IUCN)

类型1： 主要保护 Primary conservation

- 原住民、社区或私人保护地
- 森林永久保留区域
- 由大学或研究机构管理的用于生物学的自然区域等

类型2： 次级保护 Secondary conservation

- 大型城市或市政公园
- 军事用地和水域
- 永久或长期禁渔区等

类型3： 辅助保护 Ancillary conservation

- 自然圣地
- 历史沉船、战争墓地
- 因保护以外的原因而受到保护的沿海和海洋区域
- 军事用地和水域等。

——指有可能符合IUCN对自然保护地定义的所有要素，但出于治理机构的意愿等原因而未被划定或认可为自然保护地的区域。

——开展积极管理，并将实现保护成效作为次要目标的区域

——保护不是其目标，但其管理可附带提供就地保护成效的区域。



非潜在OECMs

一类是生物多样性保护价值有限的小型自然区域或半自然区域，如小市政公园、家庭花园、农田边缘等

二类是商品林

三类是只实现短期保护的区域，如临时农业预留用地，夏季休耕和伏季禁渔区

四类是只提供针对单一物种、种群或生境的保护区，如种植单一作物或非本地物种的草原、设立单一禁猎条例或观鲸条例的区域

OECD识别流程 (IUCN)

判定标准

准则1

该区域还没有被划定和/或记录为自然保护地

不在现有的自然保护地体系中



准则2

该区域得到治理和管理

- 1) 地理上确定的空间;
- 2) 治理: IUCN四个治理类型;
- 3) 管理: 具有管理措施能够实现有效的就地保护;
- 4) 治理和管理在可预见的未来可以持续



准则3

实现对生物多样性就地保护的持续和有效贡献

- 1) 具有重要的生物多样性保护价值
- 2) 通过法律、制度、规则、协议、习惯法等方式将保护管理机制确定下来, 并得到认可和维护



准则4

确保相关的生态系统功能和服务以及文化、精神、社会经济和其他与当地相关的价值

聚焦基于地域的保护
而非可持续利用



II. Global practice of OECMs

Concept Origin and Track of biodiversity conservation

■ Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

- conserve through **Protected Areas (PAs)**



Aichi 11 Target (2010):

- proposed **the concept of “OECMs”**
- conserve 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas by 2020
- conserve 10% of coastal and marine areas by 2020

The Convention on Biological Diversity’s Decision 14/8 (2018):

- **officially defined OECMs** as a critical pathway for achieving biodiversity conservation goals within the global biodiversity framework

■ “Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework” (2022)

“30 by 30” Target :

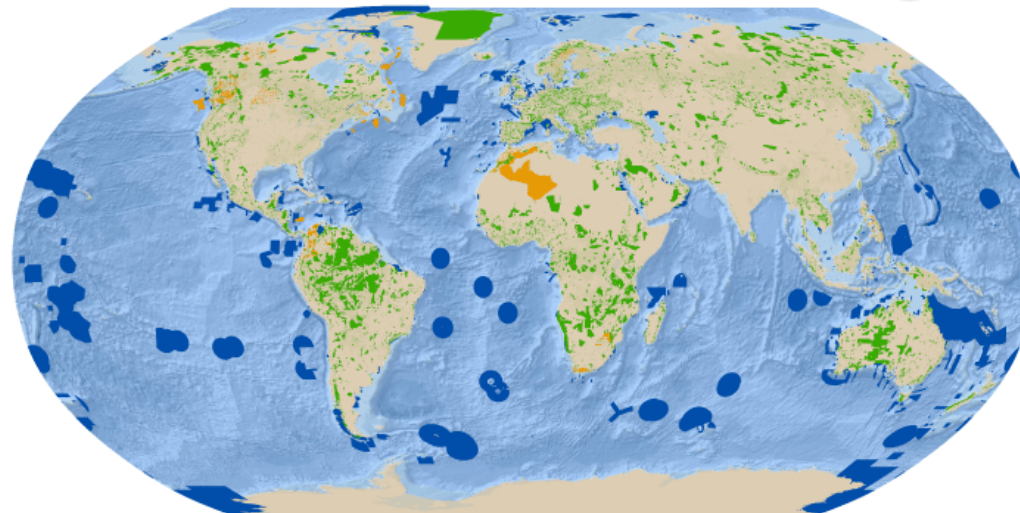
- Achieving 30% global protection coverage by 2030
- through **both OECMs and PAs**



WD-OECM

6466 (Oct.) vs. 881 (Jul.)

Protected areas and OECMs of the world



Source: UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2024). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM) [On-line]. September 2024, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net



Terrestrial and inland waters protected areas

Marine and coastal protected areas

OECMs



(by Oct. 1st)



16.34%

284,421: Protected Areas
Terrestrial and inland
waters protected area
coverage



8.35%

18,888: Protected Areas
Marine protected area
coverage



17.52%

284,421: Protected Areas
6253: OECMs
Terrestrial and inland
waters protected area &
OECM coverage



8.46%

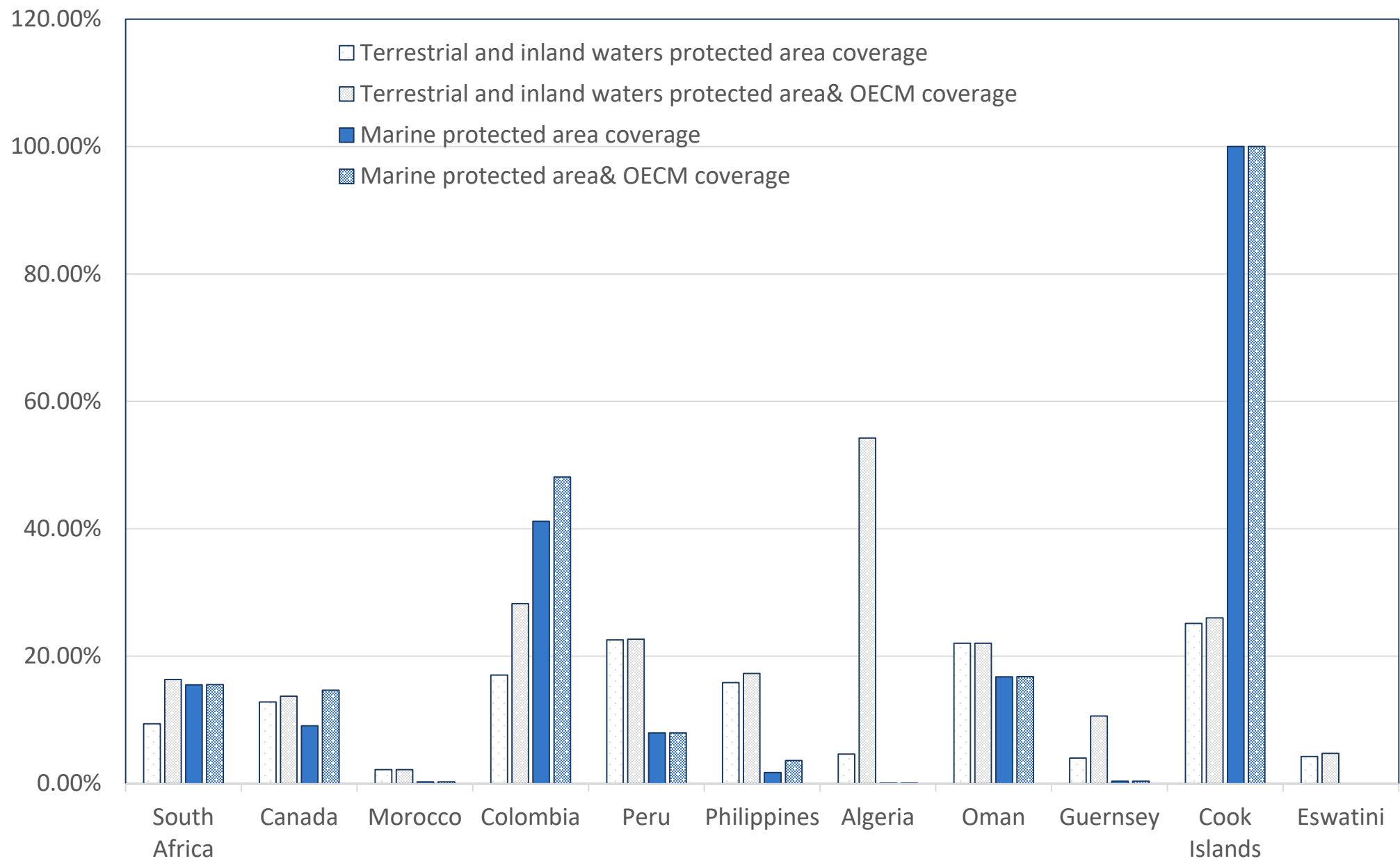
18,888: Protected Areas
211: OECMs
Marine protected area &
OECM coverage

1.18%

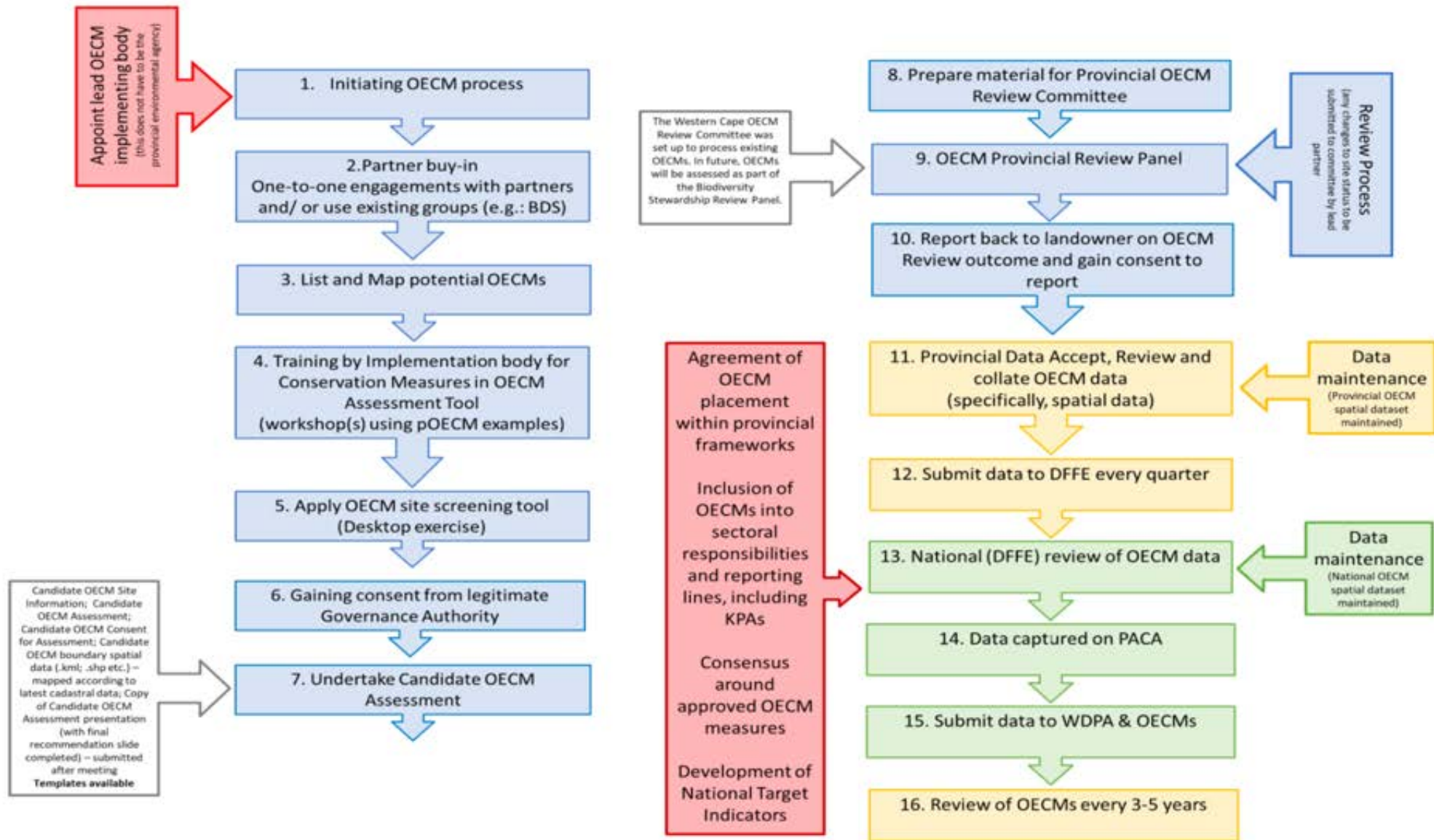
0.11%

Types of OECMs identified by some countries

Country	OECM Types
Canada	Indigenous Protected Areas, Community Conservation Areas, Private Conservation Areas (Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS), 2019; Indigenous Circle of Experts (ICE), 2018)
Australia	Indigenous Protected Areas, Conservation Agriculture Areas, Public Land Management Areas (Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2019; Smyth & Jaireth, 2012)
South Africa	Biodiversity Stewardship Areas, Wildlife Corridors, Agricultural Landscape Conservation Areas (South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), 2020; SANBI & WWF South Africa, 2019)
Mexico	Community-Managed Conservation Areas, Forest Reserves, Agro-ecological Conservation Areas (Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO), 2021; Figueroa & Sánchez-Cordero, 2008)
Japan	Traditional Agricultural Landscapes, Satoyama, Community Forests (Japan Biodiversity Outlook Science Committee, 2016; Takeuchi, 2010)
South Korea	Protected Assets, Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zones, Religious Sites, University Research Forests (Ministry of Environment of South Korea, 2020)
Philippines	Caves, Wetlands, Areas Managed by Indigenous Communities (Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), 2016; Haribon Foundation, 2019)



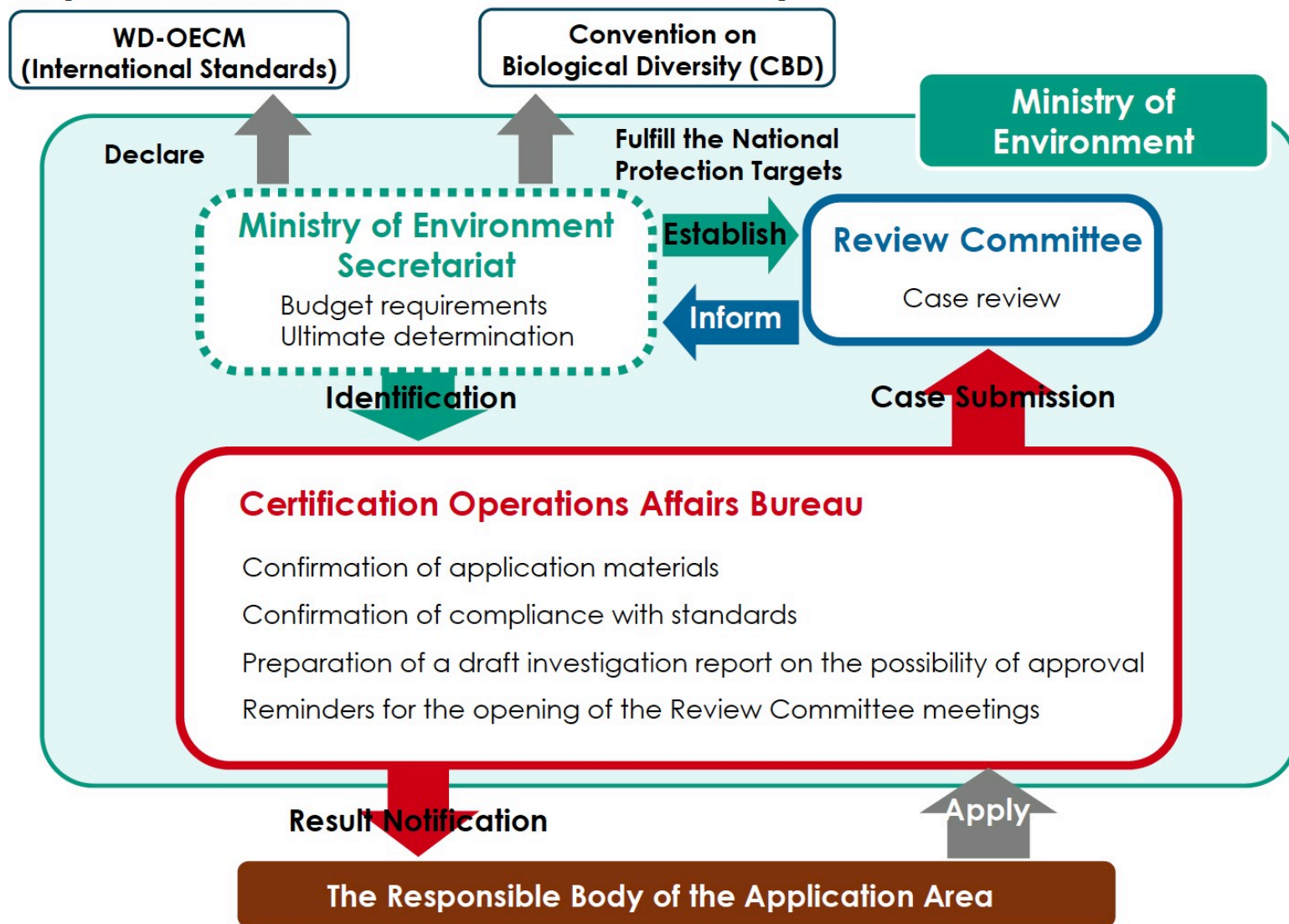
Changes in land and marine protection coverage in OECMs reporting countries and regions



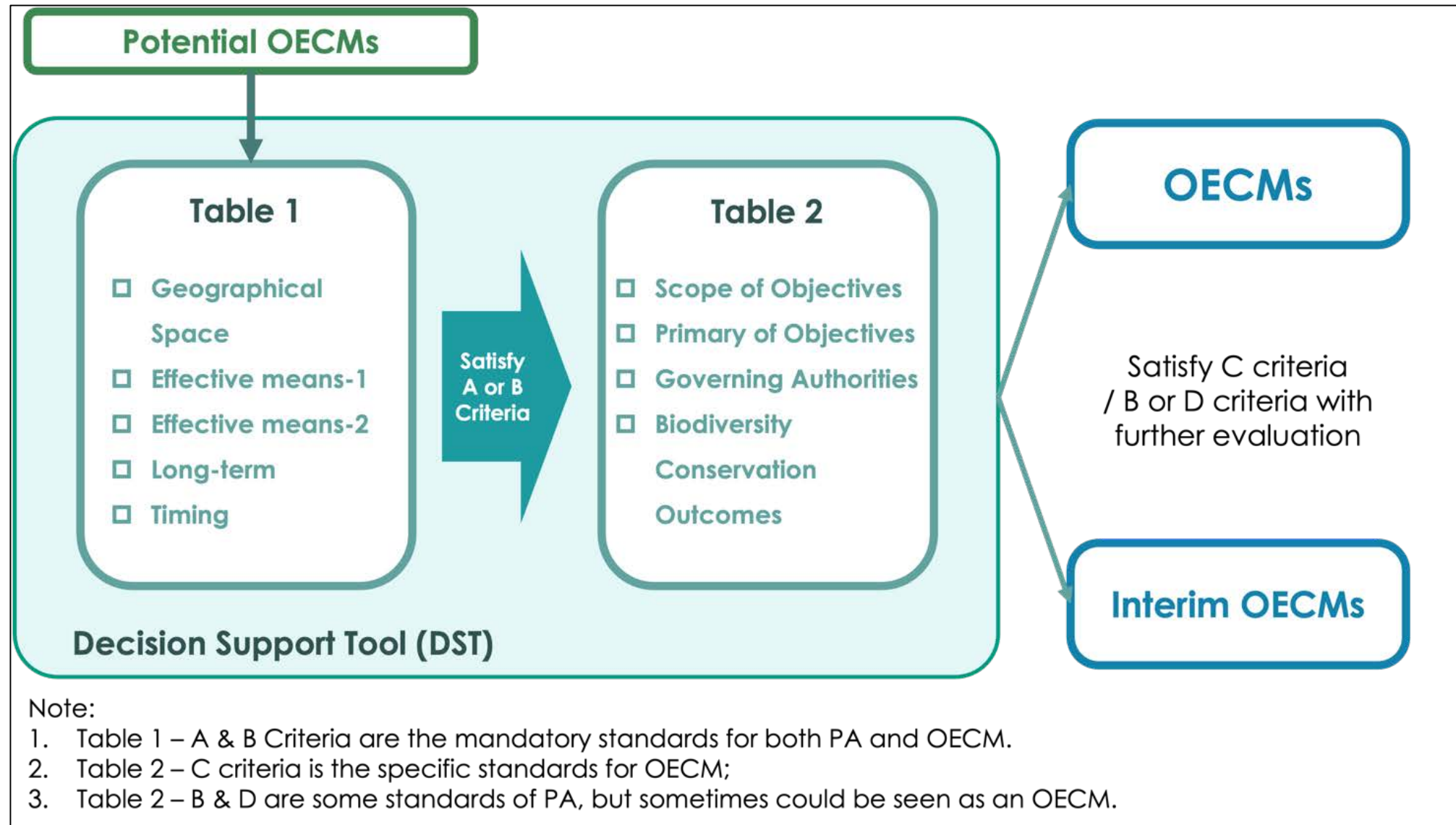
South Africa : OECM Identification, Assessment and Reporting Process (Birdlife South Africa, 2023)

Japan: Nature Symbiosis Sites (自然共生サイト)

Japan: Certification Flow, Natural Symbiosis Sites



Canada: OECM Recognition criteria Framework



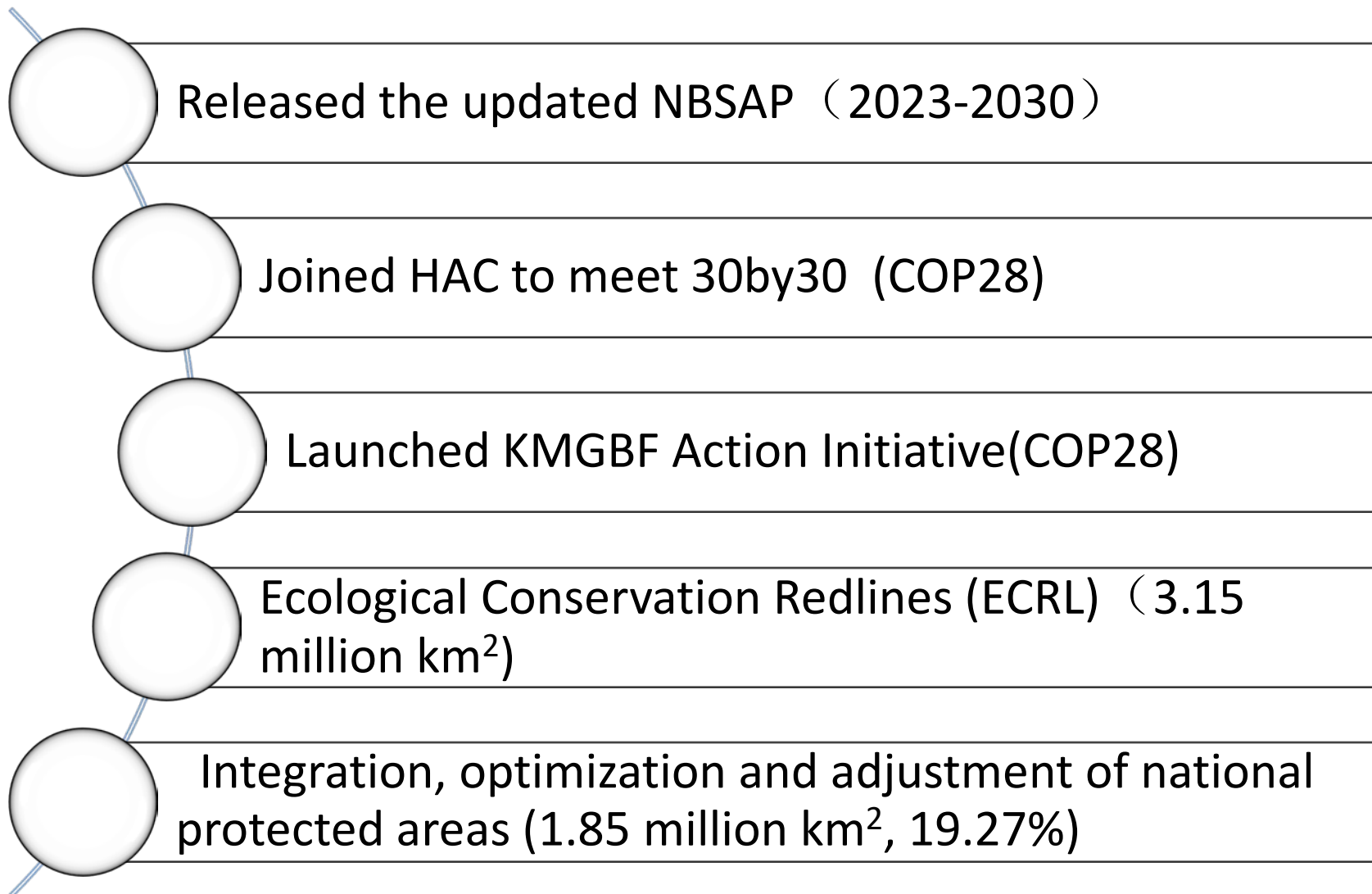
Comparative table of international cases

Country	30x30 Target Achieved	OECM Recognition Method	Policy Support	Specific Law for OECM	Recognition Standards	Governance Framework	National OECM Database	Reported OECM Number	Local Terminology
South Africa	✗	Application-based	✓	✗	A 20-question assessment tool	Coordinated by DFFE and SANBI, involving both provincial and national biodiversity resources for evaluation and oversight	✓	17	OECM
Japan	✗	Application-based	✓	✗	IUCN standards with modifications	Led by the Ministry of Environment, collaborating with the Forestry Agency and involving local governments, private enterprises, and community groups	✗	0	自然共生サイト
Canada	✗	Application-based	✓	✗	Screening criteria and CBD standards	Led by the National Steering Committee, involving federal, provincial, and Indigenous representatives for coordination	✓	266	OECM
Colombia	✓	Application-based	✓	✗	Guidelines for identification, IUCN criteria	Led by the Ministry of Environment, heavily reliant on central government decision-making with some local coordination	✗	55	OMECE
Australia	✗	Application-based	✓	✗	OECM framework with 12 principles	Managed by the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, with shared management between federal and state authorities	✗	0	OECM

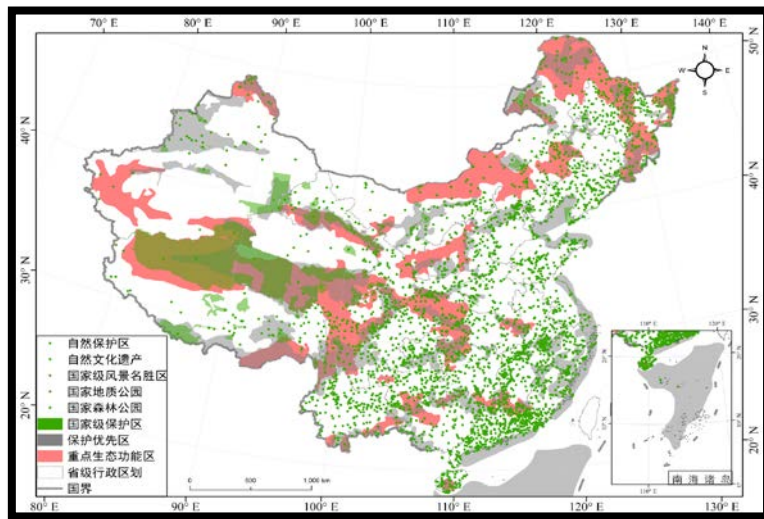
by Jeffery Mu, Yuhan Peng, Xiaoci Yan

III. 中国对目标3 的响应

China's Responses to Target3

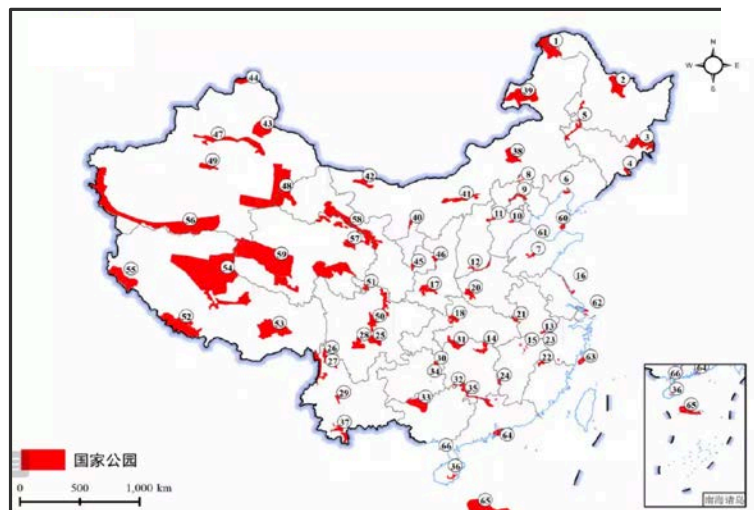


IV. Challenges of building Chinese OECM system

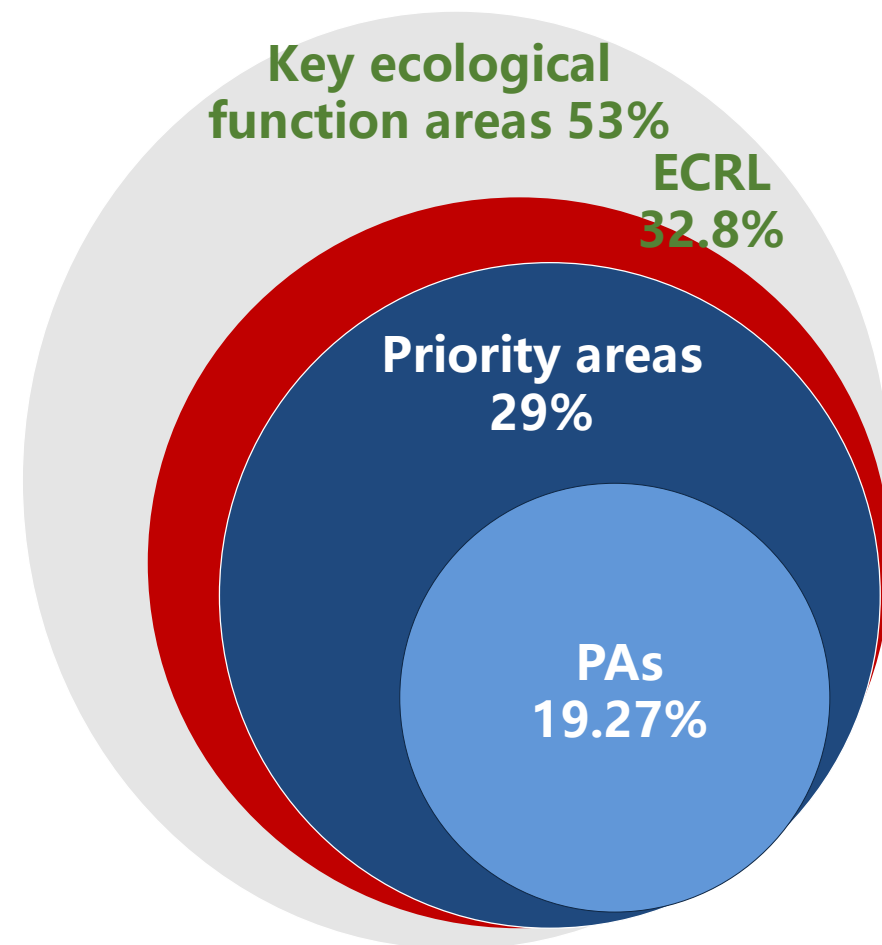


Global largest national park system

- 49 NPs by 2035
- 1.10 million km², 10% of national territory



Chinese protected area systems

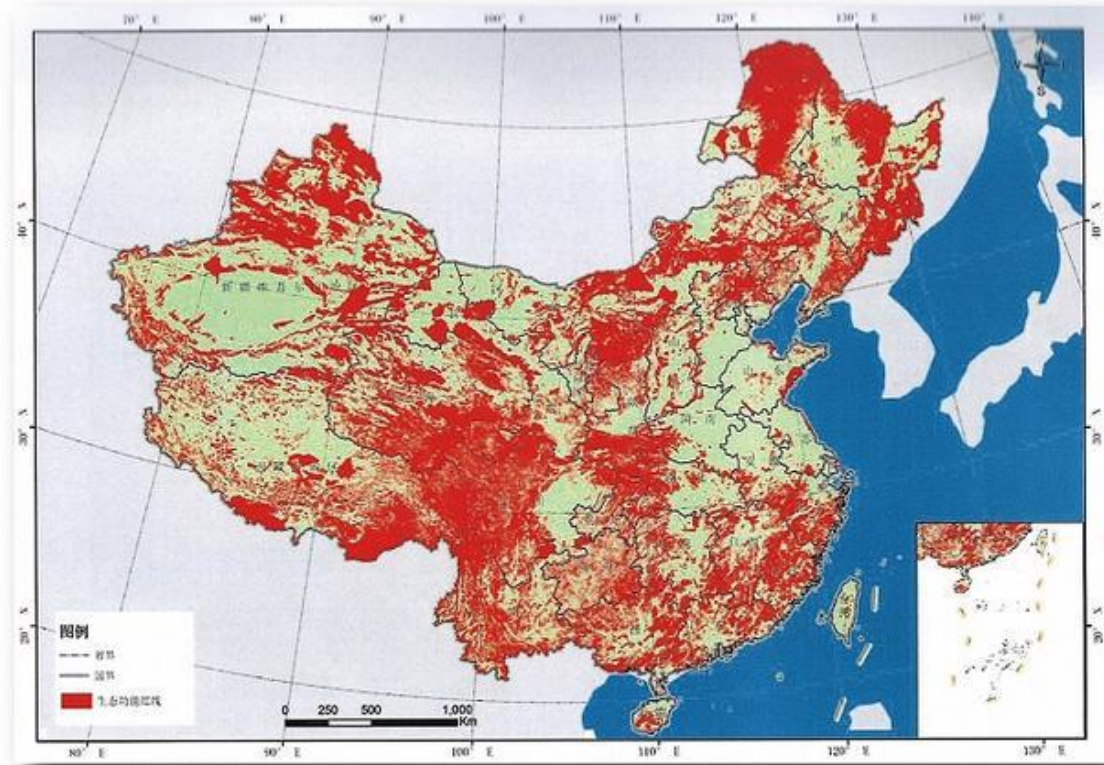


生态红线

Ecological Conservation Redlines (ECRL)

1. Key Ecological Function Areas
2. Ecologically Sensitive and Fragile Areas
3. Prohibited Development Zones:

ECRL (3.15 million km²)
=32.8% >30%!



Sources: SACEE

为何中国还需要OECMs? Why OECMs in China?

科学性

- 43% of ECRLs NOT PAs
- 15% of wild groups out of ECRLs
- 42% of lands are wilderness, 77% wilderness patches not PAs
- few awareness on biodiversity in key corridors, agricultural and urban areas
- Millions of local people's well-beings depend on biodiversity and culture

有效性:

- 构建和保护连通性: 空缺, 廊道, 安全屏障
- 提升管理有效性: 提升保护地内外保护有效性
- 兼顾保护与发展的包容性: 社区可持续利用生物多样性
- 全社会参与抓手: 社区、企业、社会组织、地方——包容性治理

NBSAP (2023-2030) :

Priority Action Areas: Innovate OECMs based on regions, strengthen the protection of important wildlife habitats and wild plant native habitats outside nature reserves. Explore public welfare governance, community governance, joint governance and other methods, and support various forms of in situ protection of biodiversity among the people.

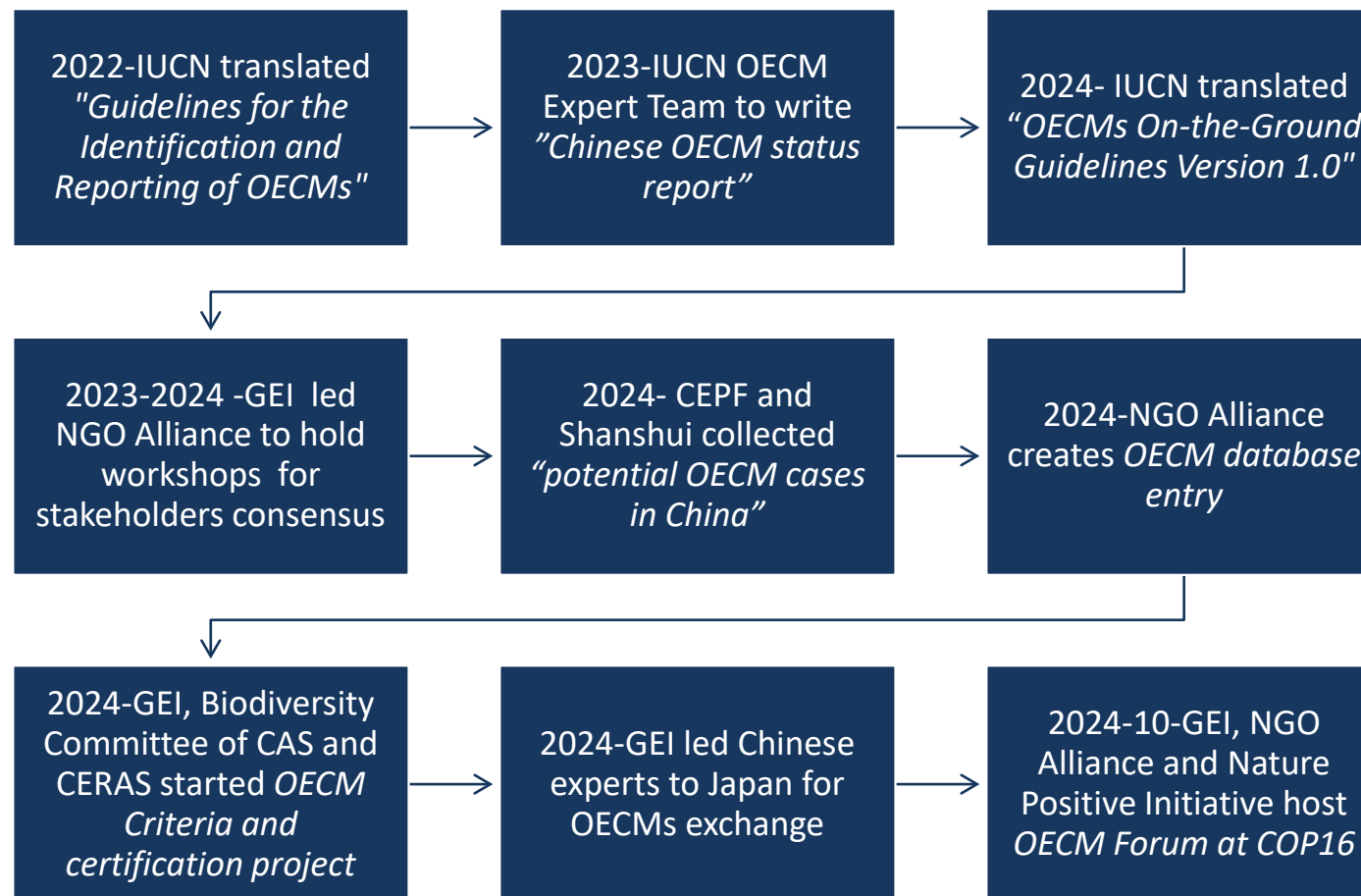
目前还没有国家的OECM的政策和治理体系
No national OECM policy and governance system yet!

国家生物多样性战略和行动计划
priority on-situ programs: OECM criteria and demonstrations

专栏 9 生物多样性就地保护优先项目
<p>1.其他基于区域的有效保护措施（OECMs）标准建设与示范</p> <p>研究提出适合中国实际的 OECMs 科学内涵及外延，制定 OECMs 认定标准，推动 OECMs 标准化进程，开展陆地、内陆水域、沿海和海洋 OECMs 试点示范建设，为“3030 目标”的实现做出贡献。</p>
<p>2.野生动植物就地保护</p> <p>开展珍稀濒危野生动植物就地保护状况与成效调查评估，识别保护空缺。加强野生动物重要栖息地、珍稀濒危野生植物原生境、重要鸟类迁飞通道、重要水产种质资源及生存环境等就地保护。“十四五”期间，划建 650 处左右野生动物重要栖息地，建立未纳入自然保护地范围内的珍稀濒危野生植物原生境保护点（小区）300 处左右，加强管护监测。</p>

V. 策略和行动 Strategy and roadmap

中国民间的OECM行动 OECM work by China's civil society





OECMs Forum at COP16

**Whole of Society Approach Accelerates the Implementation of the Plan:
OECMs and Local Community Cooperation Actions to Achieve 30x30 Goals and Beyond**

全社会的方法加速框架执行：OECMs与社区合作行动助力3030目标实现

October 22nd, 2024, Nature Positive Initiative Pavilion

协办机构Co-organizers

Ministry of the Environment
African Wildlife Foundation
LUSH-NGFA
The Nature Conservancy
Greenworld Hub
All-China Environmental Federation
Chongqing Lush International Conservation Foundation
Shan Shui Conservation Center
Nature Partner Initiative, China Jilang University

主办机构Hosted by

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WWF
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支持机构Supported by

UNEP GEF SGP
Deffen (Hong Kong)
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Conservation International
The Pew Charitable Trusts
Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning, HIE China
Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, HSE China
Salvina Application Center for Ecology and Environment, HET China
LUNGA Green Energy
M&P Foundation
China Thure Gergen Corporation
International Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Alliance

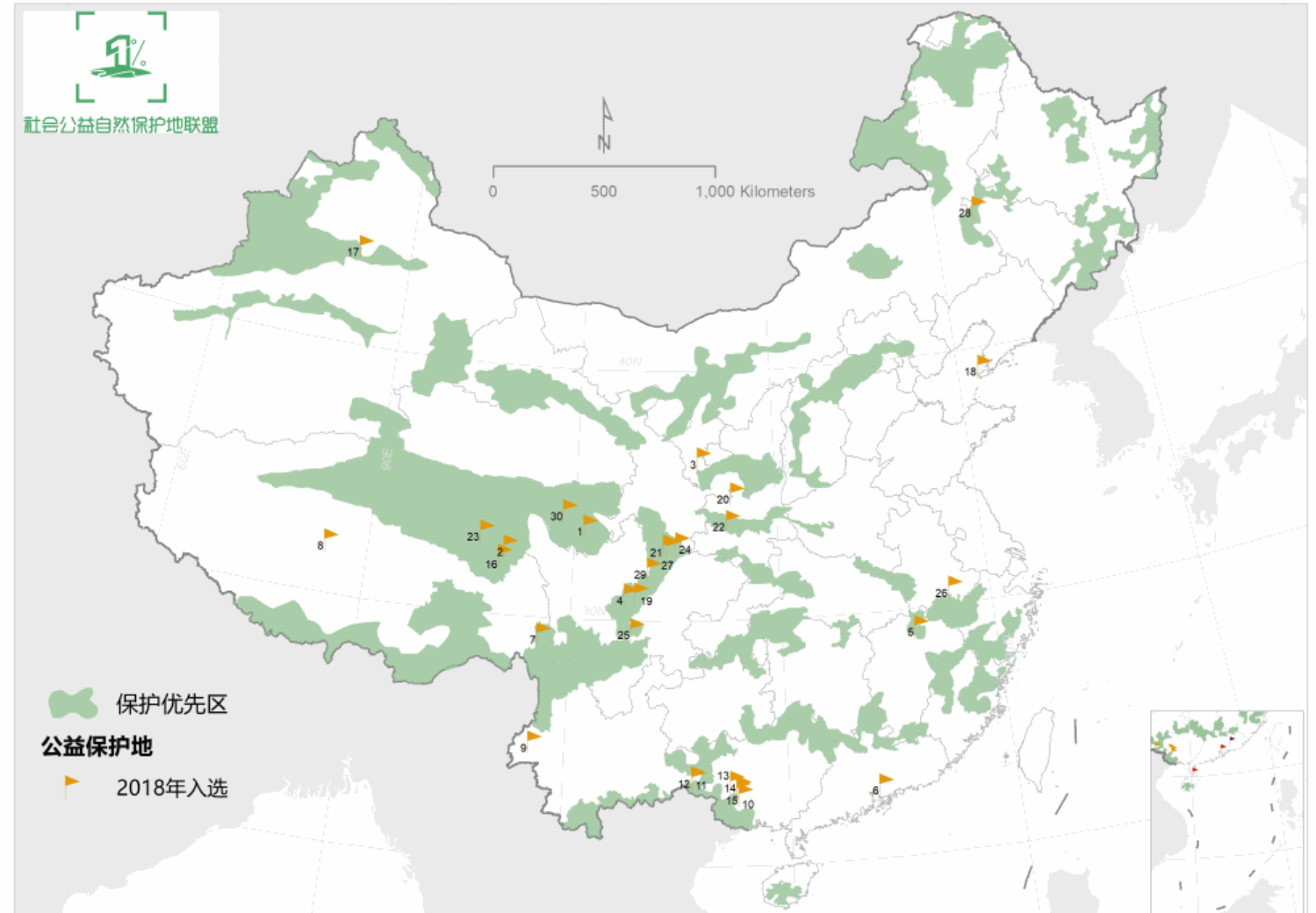


Current Status of Civil Protected Areas 社会公益保护地



社会公益保护地联盟

- ◆ 51 recognized civil protected areas, covering 1,031,100ha, 0.1% of the country (by Sep. 2020)
- ◆ Common Characters:
 - ✓ Community-based organizations and NGOs are two major management entities
 - ✓ Regular patrols and assisted law enforcement are the major work
 - ✓ Private donations are the major funding source



Promoting the Establishment and Development of Other Effective Conservation Areas (OECMs) in China

Yuhan Peng, Jeffery Mu, Xiaoci Yan

Introduction

Decision 14/8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) established the definition and criteria for “Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures” (OECMs). OECM refers to “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.”

After years of environmental protection development and policy updates, China has established a large network of protected areas and uniquely established ecological red lines to further expand China's nature protection scope. However, the adoption of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at COP15 has made many countries realize that protected areas alone cannot meet existing conservation targets and that there is a growing necessity to engage social and market forces to resolve conservation challenges. Currently, China has not officially established OECMs, but it has endorsed the concept in its National Biodiversity Strategy and has large potential to register OECMs. In China's unique ecological and socio-political environment, this paper will discuss the possibility of setting a new OECM registration system in China, which would encourage biodiversity conservation while adapting to the local socio-economic structure.

The research project is carried out by Duke Kunshan University in collaboration with the Global Environmental Institute (GEI), one of China's top ENGOs, which aims to find a sustainable pathway to integrate ecological protection and local community development. The paper will include an overview of global OECM standards, and governance structures. It further includes a detailed comparison of several international experiences with OECM development, and a discussion of how these may be transposed and adapted to the current situation in China. The research aims to contribute to academic and policy discussions on biodiversity conservation.

This paper is divided into three sections. The first section provides a general overview of OECMs and of the



Jeffery Mu, Yuhan Peng, Xiaoci Yan, Coraline Goron *

共同行动



中国其他有效的区域保护措施（OECMs）认证指南

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北京生物多样性科学研究会
中科院生物多样性委员会



Potential OECMs in China: A glance of outstanding cases



联合发起方
Initiators

中华环境保护基金会
华康公益基金会
山水公益基金会

合作单位
Partners

SEE
山水公益基金会
华康公益基金会

案例征集支持
Supporters

华康公益基金会

选择1: 生态红线内非保护地作为OECM主体

Option 1: Non-PA ECRLs are recognized as OECMs

- **Governance:** NRM (planning and management and reporting) +NFGA (special ecosystems) + MEE (M&E)
- **Recognition:** committee, exclude PAs, mark potential OECM, certification
- **Incentive System:** ECRL compensation, tax

选择2: 生态红线外建立OECM体系

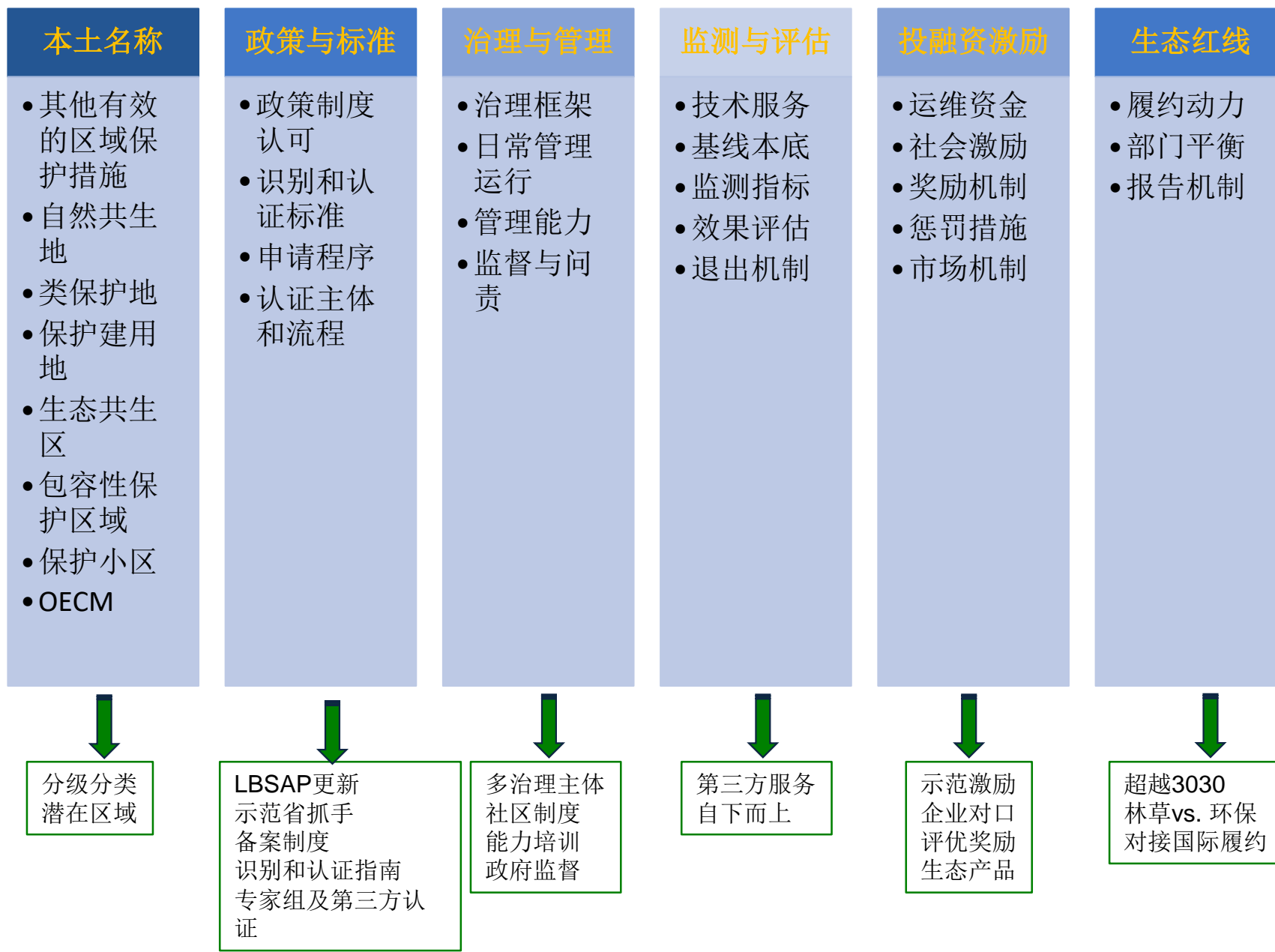
Option 2: OECMs are established outside and separately from ECRLs

- **Governance:** MEE (planning, evaluation, supervision)
- **Recognition:** committee, certification, Reporting
- **Incentive System:** donation, investment, tax

中国建立OECM的路径建议

Pathway to establish OECMs in China

当前的主要挑战 Challenges



行动路径 roadmap



1. 引领的政府部门
Identify a lead
governmental
department
(national/local level)



2. 中国名称
Define a Chinese term
for OECMs



3. OECM 潜力分析
Analysis OECMs
potential to 30by30
and other goals;



4. 建立专家组和政策
Establishment of an
expert committee and
policy



5. 认证标准和程序
Create recognition
criteria and
certification process



6. 评估和认证
Evaluation and
Certification



7. 监测和激励
Monitoring and
incentives



8. 报告程序
Reporting



9. 从地方试点开始
Operation
demonstrations from
local level firstly



Thank you !

E-mail: kevinpeng@yeah.net



昆山杜克大学
DUKE KUNSHAN
UNIVERSITY

