



Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND GULF OF THAILAND (SCS SAP) Project

Second Roundtable of Local Representatives of the SCS SAP Project

17 September, 2025, Jakarta, Indonesia

Chart on Practices and Lessons Learnt at the Site/local Level

**[Guangxi Shangkou Mangrove Ecological National Nature
Reserve & China]**

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Nature Reserve Management Center]**





About my site

- **Total area (ha) and population**

The total area of the reserve is 8003 hectares (ha); the population around the reserve is over 80,000, and the population living within the reserve is 4,200.

- **Specific indigenous feature, if any**

The primary conservation targets are mangroves and their ecosystems.

- **Area (ha) of critical habitats (Mangroves; Coral Reefs, Sea grass Beds, Tidal flat...)**

Mangroves 876 ha;

- **Main economic activities**

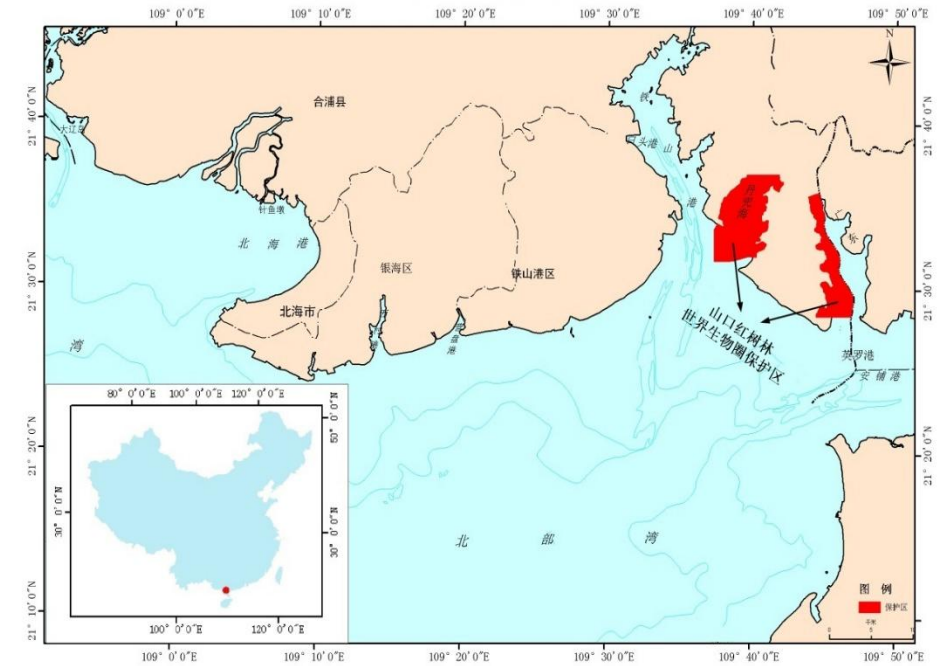
Aquaculture, eco-tourism, nature education, etc.

- **Threats to coastal habitats**

Spartina alterniflora invasion. Derris invasion. Diseases and pests

- **Environment concerns**

Pollution, alien plant invasion, etc.



Map of the reserve Location



mangrove community

Highlights of key activities for conservation & sustainable use of coastal habitat and/or fisheries & land-based pollution management

● Management of Coastal Habitats for Protection and Sustainable Utilization

From 2020 to 2025, a special action plan for mangrove protection and restoration was implemented:

- Replanting 115 ha of mangroves
- Restoring 326 ha of mangroves
- Controlling *Spartina alterniflora* over 322 ha
- Providing ecological compensation for 347 ha of habitats.



Mangrove Replanting





Mangrove Restoration



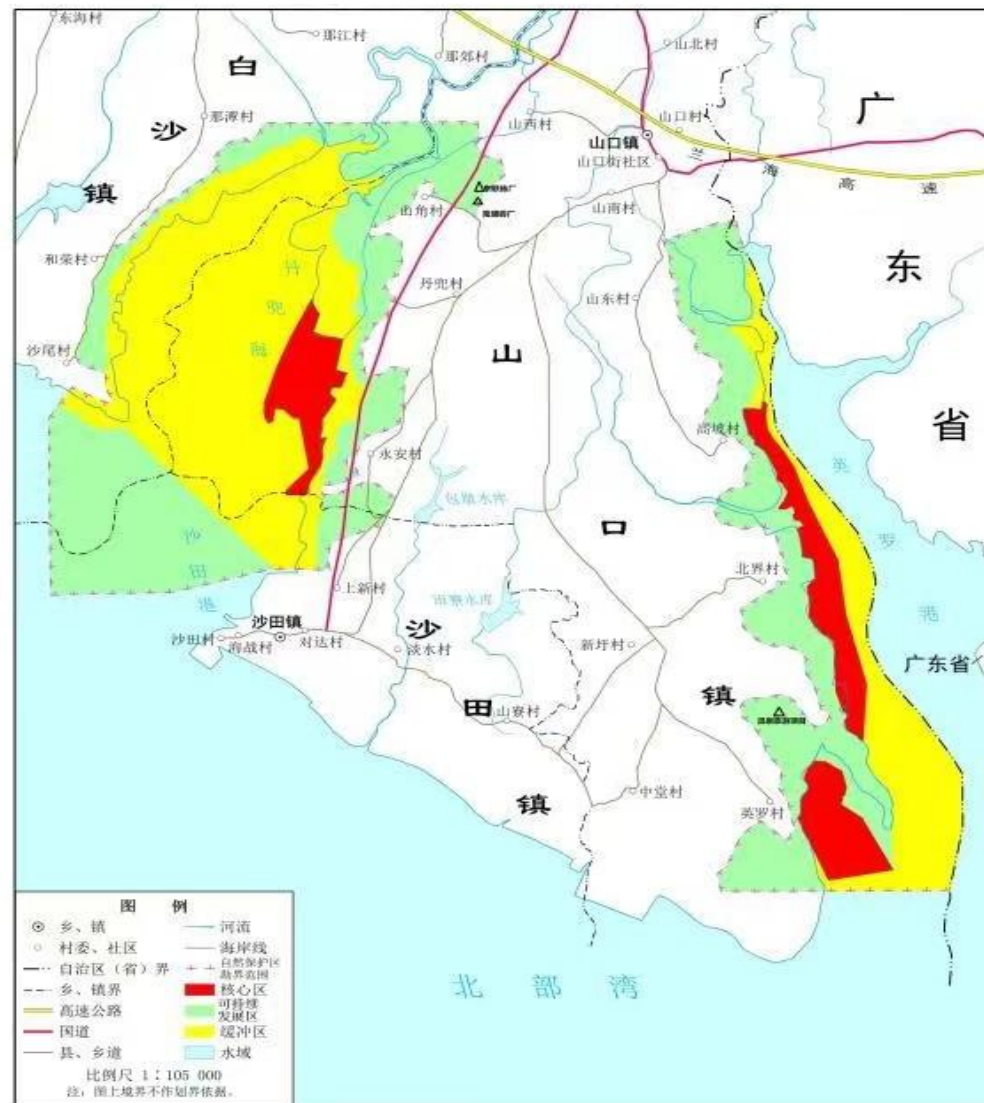
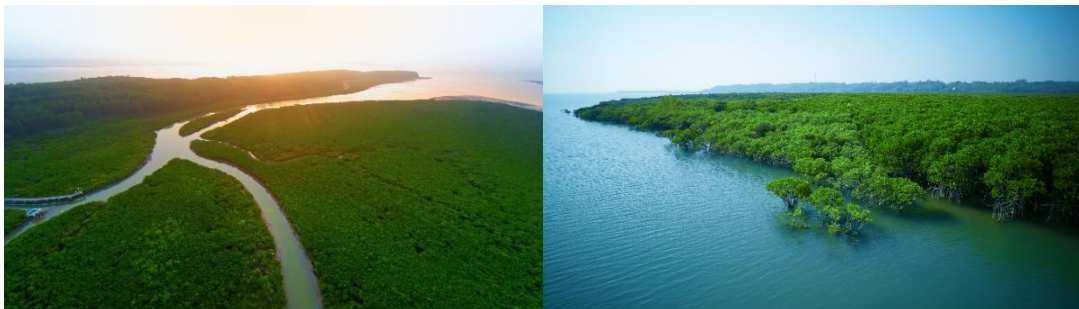
Spartina alterniflora Control



Highlights of key achievements

1/ Establishment and management of Protected Areas (PAs) of all categories (nature reserve, sanctuary, fisheries management, community-based, Ramsar site...)

- The Guangxi Shangkou Mangrove Ecological National Nature Reserve, located in Beihai City, Guangxi, China, was established in 1990 with the approval of the State Council. It joined **the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 2000** and was listed as **an internationally important wetland in 2002**.
- The reserve focuses on protecting the mangrove ecosystem, **covers a total area of 8,003 hectares**, and is divided into three parts—**core area, buffer zone, and sustainable development area (experimental area)**—each subject to distinct management requirements.



Highlights of key achievements

2/ Approval and implementation of plans for sustainable resources management & use, and land-based pollution management

- In May 2022, the Implementation Plan for ***Guangxi's Special Action Plan for Mangrove Protection and Restoration (2020-2025)*** was issued and implemented. The reserve then carried out the establishment of 115 ha of mangrove replant, 326 ha of mangrove restoration, and 347 ha of habitat ecological compensation. Compared with the 2018 scientific survey:
 - Species of birds increased from 242 to 253 species
 - Including 8 national first-class and 38 national second-class key protected bird species
 - Species of benthic organism from 378 to 424 species,
 - Species of nekton from 68 to 137 species.
- In April 2025, the ***Guangxi Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2025-2035)*** was issued, to strengthen the comprehensive protection of typical ecosystems, national key protected wildlife, endangered wildlife and their habitats.

3/ Reform of laws/regulations or management approach for ecosystem sustainable use and land-based pollution prevention

- In 2018, issued the ***Management Measures for Guangxi Shangkou Mangrove Ecological National Nature Reserve***, **establishing a systematic protection framework** for the reserve to ensure the safety and sustainable development of its ecosystem.
- In 2021, issued the ***Guangxi Mangrove Resource Protection Plan (2020-2030)*** to further **strengthen the protection and management** of mangrove;
- In 2022, issued the ***Implementation Plan for the Special Action Plan for Mangrove Protection and Restoration in Guangxi (2020-2025)***, which **clarifies the responsibilities of government departments** at all levels for mangrove resource protection and management, and improves the level of mangrove protection and restoration.



Highlights of key achievements

4/ Engagement of related stakeholders

➤ Local Government departments:

- **Bureau of Natural Resources**, formulating plans and policies about protection and restoration.
- **Bureau of Ecology and Environment**, undertaking supervision of the mangrove ecological environment and coordinate the resolution of eco-environmental issues in mangrove protection and restoration.
- **Bureau of Forestry**, Coordinating and supervising the management of mangrove protection work, organizing mangrove resource surveys and evaluation, and undertaking mangrove protection and restoration.
- **Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Affairs**, undertaking the protection and restoration of aquatic animals and fishery resources.

➤ NGOs: voluntarily organize activities of mangrove protection publicity and education.

➤ Scientific research institution:

- Conducting fundamental research, monitoring and restoration technology research on mangrove ecosystems,
- Participating in formulating plans and standards related to mangrove protection and restoration.



Public Interest Litigation



Scientific Cooperation



Publicity Activities



Highlights of key achievements

5/ Enforcement mechanism and effectiveness

Engaging multiple departments to establish a mangrove ecological protection mechanism and a collaborative mechanism for mangrove public interest.

- Multiple departments establish a mangrove ecological protection mechanism and a collaborative mechanism for mangrove public interest litigation;
- Setting up mangrove ecological police offices;
- Establishing community co-management committees;
- Forming a "forest chief + police chief + procurator-general + local government departments + community + others" co-management network.

6/ Financial mechanism for sustaining conservation and management

- The reserve have a total investment of **over 200 million yuan** for mangrove protection and restoration
- Funded by central marine ecological restoration funds, central forest reform and wetland subsidy funds, central budgetary funds, and other sources.



Lesson learnt (challenges and solution to address challenges)



● Challenges

- Due to global climate change, urban expansion, environmental stress, human activities and more, mangrove conservation faces high pressure.
- Rational utilization approaches for mangrove resources are limited.

● Solution to address challenges

- **Innovate pathways for ecological product value realization to boost community economic income:**
 - Developing "mangrove +" characteristic economy, create high-value-added products;
 - Building mangrove study bases;
 - Establishing mangrove ecological compensation funds;
 - Feeding back carbon sink trading proceeds and tourism income to communities in proportion.
- **Explore the application of new technologies in mangrove conservation:**
 - Deploying automatic drone inspections, regularly monitor mangrove growth, water quality changes and biodiversity data;
 - Establishing a digital management platform.



THANKS!