社会资本参与生态保护修复

Social Capital in Ecological Protection and Restoration

政策与实践

Policies and Practices

自然资源部国土整治中心

Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Center, Ministry of Natural Resources (LCRC, MNR)

2026.3

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1 基本概况

Basic Overview

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1.中国生态保护修复日益系统和科学

Ecological conservation and restoration are becoming increasingly systematic and scientific in China.

2012年以来，中国生态文明建设从理论到实践都发生了历史性、转折性、全局性变化，关于生态保护修复的认知、路径、措施更加系统和科学。

Since 2012, China's ecological civilization construction has undergone historic, transformative, and comprehensive changes from theory to practice. The understanding, approaches, and measures regarding ecological conservation and restoration have become more systematic and scientific.

生态文明建设
Ecological Civilization
纳入中国特色社会主义“五位一体”总体布局

筑牢生态安全屏障，坚持保护优先、自然恢复为主，实施山水林田湖生态保护修复工程Implementation of the Shan-Shui Initiative，开展大规模国土绿化行动。

推进美丽中国建设，坚持山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理We have persisted with a holistic and systematic approach to conserving and improving mountain, water, forest, farmland, grassland, and desert ecosystems. 提升生态系统多样性、稳定性、持续性。以国家重点生态功能区、生态保护红线、自然保护地等为重点，加快实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程。

坚持山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理，统筹推进重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程。

十八届三中全会

十九大

二十届三中全会

二十届四中全会

2012 | 2013 | 2015 | 2017 | 2022 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026

十八大

十八届五中全会

二十大

十五五

山水林田湖是一个生命共同体Mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands and lakes are a community of life，人的命脉在田，田的命脉在水，水的命脉在山，山的命脉在土，土的命脉在树。用途管制和生态修复必须遵循自然规律，如果种树的只管种树、治水的只管治水、护田的单纯护田，很容易顾此失彼，最终造成生态的系统性破坏。

要统筹山水林田湖草系统治理A holistic approach is critical to conservation programs aimed at protecting our mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands，实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程，优化生态安全屏障体系，构建生态廊道和生物多样性保护网络，提升生态系统质量和稳定性。

落实生态保护红线管理制度，健全山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理机制improve the mechanisms for taking a holistic and systematic approach to the protection and conservation of mountain, water, forest, farmland, grassland, and desert ecosystems.，建设多元化生态保护修复投入机制。

坚持山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理，统筹自然恢复和人工修复，更加注重提质兴业利民，构建从山顶到海洋的保护治理大格局 establish a large pattern of protection and governance from the top of mountains to the sea.

Only

2.中国生态保护修复需要进一步引导和鼓励社会资本参与

China need to further guide and encourage social capital in ecological protection and restoration.

新中国生态保护修复的历程

- 20世纪50年代以来，我国陆续实施了一系列生态保护修复工程并取得了积极成效，但一些地方生态环境本底脆弱、生态问题历史欠账较多，一些生态系统的整体质量和稳定性状况仍然不容乐观。However, some regions still face fragile ecological foundations and a significant historical backlog of ecological issues, and the overall quality and stability of certain ecosystems remain far from optimistic.
- 我国经济社会发展已进入加快绿色化、低碳化的高质量发展阶段 China's economic and social development has entered a stage of high-quality development characterized by accelerated greening and low-carbon transition，对加强生态保护修复提出更高要求。
- 现阶段生态保护修复主要以财政资金投入为主 At the current stage, ecological conservation and restoration efforts are primarily financed by fiscal funds，2024年投入约占80%，社会资本投入不足，亟需政策驱动。

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2 政策支持

Policy Support

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1. 社会资本参与生态保护修复相关政策文件

Policy Documents Related to Social Capital in Ecological Conservation and Restoration

《中共中央办公厅 国务院办公厅关于建立健全生态产品价值实现机制的意见》（2021年）
The General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council：Opinions on Establishing and Improving the Mechanism for Realizing the Value of Ecological Products

《中共中央办公厅 国务院办公厅 关于深化生态保护补偿制度改革的意见》（2021年）
The General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council: Opinions on Deepening the Reform of the Ecological Protection Compensation System

《自然资源部关于探索利用市场化方式推进矿山生态修复的意见》（自然资规〔2019〕6号）
The Ministry of Natural Resources: Opinions on Exploring Market-Oriented Approaches to Promote Ecological Restoration of Mines

《国务院办公厅关于鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复的意见》（国办发〔2021〕40号）
The General Office of the State Council: Opinions on Ecouraging and Supporting Social Capital to Participate in Ecological Protection and Restoration

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1. 社会资本参与生态保护修复相关政策文件

Policy Documents Related to Social Capital in Ecological Conservation and Restoration

《自然资源部办公厅关于严守土石料利用政策底线进一步完善矿山生态修复激励措施的通知》（自然资办发〔2024〕39号）
The General Office of MNR: Notice on Strictly Adhering to the Policy Bottom Line for the Utilization of Earth and Rock Materials and Further Improving Incentive Measures for Ecological Restoration of Mines

《自然资源部 国家发展改革委 财政部 国家林业和草原局 关于学习运用习近平生态文明思想“厦门实践”经验 深入推进新时期生态保护修复工作的意见》（自然资发〔2024〕151号）
MNR, the National Development and Reform Commission, MOF and NFGA: Opinions on Learning from and Applying Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization "Xiamen Practice", and Deepening Ecological Conservation and Restoration Work in the New Era

《自然资源部办公厅关于支持利用政策性金融资金加快推进土地综合整治和生态保护修复的通知》（自然资办函〔2024〕522号）
The General Office of MNR: Notice on Supporting the Use of Policy-Based Financial Funds to Accelerate Comprehensive Land Consolidation and Ecological Conservation and Restoration

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2. 国务院办公厅关于鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复意见——目的意义

The General Office of the State Council: Opinions on Ecouraging and Supporting Social Capital to Participate in Ecological Protection and Restoration——Purpose and Significance

吸引社会资本，培育生态修复市场，建立长效激励机制

Attract social capital, cultivate the ecological restoration market, and establish a long-term incentive mechanism.

2021年10月，经中央深改委审定，国务院办公厅印发《关于鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复的意见》（国办发〔2021〕40号）

鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复项目投资、设计、修复、管护等全过程，涵盖了自然、农田、矿山、海洋等生态系统修复类型，重点鼓励和支持社会资本参与以政府支出责任为主primarily through government expenditure responsibility（包括责任人灭失、自然灾害造成等）的生态保护修复，给予政策激励Policy Incentives。

3. 国务院办公厅关于鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复意见——基本考虑

The General Office of the State Council: Opinions on Ecouraging and Supporting Social Capital to Participate in Ecological Protection and Restoration——Basic Considerations

◆构建“谁修复、谁受益”的生态保护修复市场机制。

Establish a market mechanism for ecological conservation and restoration based on the principle of “those who restore benefit.”

实现政府与市场互促、激励与约束并举。坚持“谁破坏、谁修复”刚性约束，重点支持责任人灭失和自然灾害造成的、以各级政府支出责任为主的任务。

◆协同推进相关改革共同释放政策红利。

Coordinate relevant reforms to jointly unleash policy dividends.

创新自然资源资产产权激励政策，支持社会资本增加生态产品供给并获得合理收益。

◆借鉴已有政策与改革实践。Draw on existing policies and reform practices.

吸纳国家创新重点领域投融资机制等模式，以及相关领域支持政策和实践经验。

◆重点解决政策实现路径。Focus on addressing the pathways for policy implementation.

明确社会资本的投资重点领域、合理回报和退出路径等机制。

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4. 国务院办公厅关于鼓励和支持社会资本参与生态保护修复意见——激励政策

The General Office of the State Council: Opinions on Ecouraging and Supporting Social Capital to Participate in Ecological Protection and Restoration——Incentive Policies

- **规划管控**
  Planning Control
- **产权激励**
  Property Rights Incentives
- **资源利用**
  Resources Utilization
- **财税支持**
  Fiscal and Tac Support
- **金融扶持**
  Financial Support

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3 实践案例
Practical Cases

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1.山水林田湖生态保护修复工程(山水工程Shan-Shui Initiative)概况

Overview of the Mountains-Rivers-Forests-Farmlands-Lakes Ecological Conservation and Restoration Project

- 2016年财政部、原国土资源部、原环境保护部共同印发《关于推进山水林田湖生态保护修复工作的通知》（财建〔2016〕725号），在全国部署开展山水林田湖生态保护修复工程试点，切实践行“山水林田湖草是生命共同体”理念，示范引领“山水林田湖草沙一体化保护和系统治理”模式。

- **2016年以来，共实施了6批、52个山水工程，涉及29个省（自治区、直辖市），完成修复治理面积超800万公顷，中央财政资金投入超1000亿元，带动地方财政和社会资本投入近1500亿元。**
  Since 2016, a total of 52 Shan-Shui Initiatives across six batches have been implemented, covering 29 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government). These projects have completed restoration and management over an area of more than 8 million hectares. The central government has invested about 100 billion yuan, driving nearly 150 billion yuan in investment from local governments and social capital.

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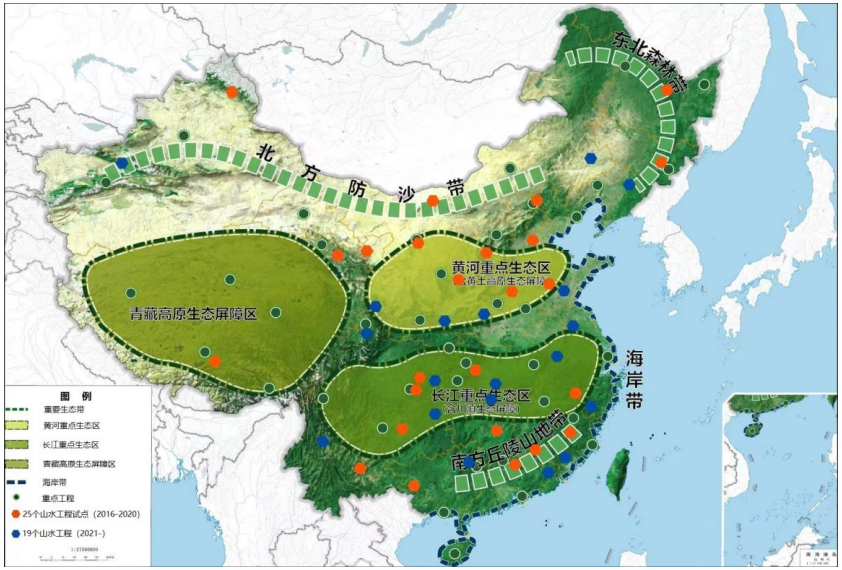
1.山水林田湖生态保护修复工程(山水工程Shan-Shui Initiative)概况

Overview of the Mountains-Rivers-Forests-Farmlands-Lakes Ecological Conservation and Restoration Project



2022年，**“中国山水工程”获得联合国首批世界十大生态恢复旗舰项目**，被评为全世界最有希望、最具雄心、最鼓舞人心的大尺度生态修复案例之一。

In 2022, **China's Shan-Shui Initiative was selected as one of the United Nations' first ten World Restoration Flagships** and was recognized as one of the most promising, ambitious, and inspiring large-scale ecological restoration cases in the world.

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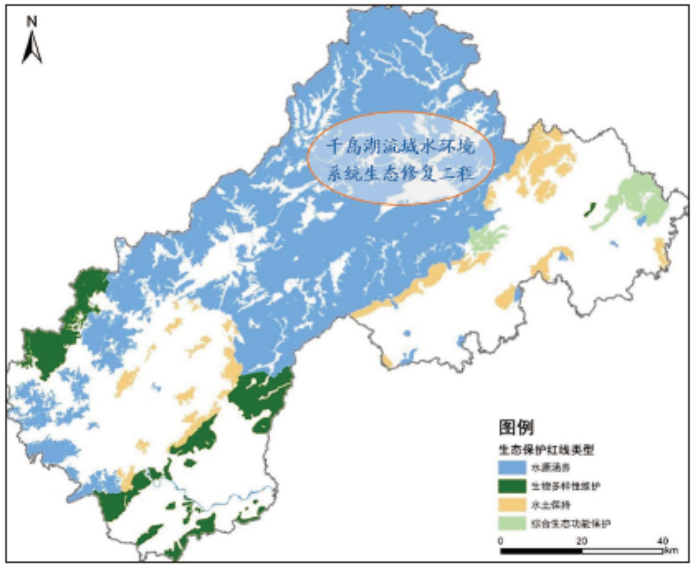
1.1 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——背景情况

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Background

- 千岛湖地处浙西山区的淳安县，是钱塘江的源头区域、我国的特大型水库，饮用水源地的战略地位明显。作为人工湖泊，千岛湖周边人类活动强度大、生态自净能力相对不足，面临水环境污染高度敏感、水环境保护压力大等问题。

  Qiandao Lake is located in Chun'an County in the mountainous area of western Zhejiang Province. It serves as the source area of the Qiantang River and is an extra-large reservoir in China, holding significant strategic importance as a drinking water source. As an artificial lake, Qiandao Lake is characterized by intensive human activities in its surrounding areas and relatively insufficient ecological self-purification capacity. It faces challenges such as high sensitivity to water environment pollution and significant pressure on water environment protection.

▲ 清心岛千岛湖植物园建设前后对比



▲ 千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复工程与钱江源区域生态系统功能类型分布格局

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1.1 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——背景情况

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Background

- 浙江钱塘江源头区域山水林田湖草生态保护修复工程以淳安特别生态功能区建设为统揽，启动千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目。

  The Zhejiang Qiantang River Source Region Shan-Shui Initiative, guided by the construction of Chun'an Special Ecological Function Zone, launched the Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project.

- 该项目紧扣水源涵养—水土保持单元功能，以现存问题为导向，立足于山水林田湖草系统性治理，以千岛湖全流域为对象进行生态保护修复，构建了可复制、可推广的内陆湖泊“一核五翼”流域生态保护模式。

  This project closely adheres to the functions of water conservation and soil and water conservation units. Guided by existing problems and grounded in the systematic governance of mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands, it carries out ecological protection and restoration targeting the entire Qiandao Lake Basin, establishing a replicable and scalable inland lake basin ecological protection model characterized by "One Core and Five Wings."

- 项目的实施，使千岛湖流域水质得以进一步改善，生物多样性逐步提高，生态环境稳步向好，流域水质水华预测预警能力显著提升，智慧治水水平处于全国领先地位。

  The implementation of the project has further improved the water quality of the Qiandao Lake Basin, gradually enhanced biodiversity, and steadily improved the ecological environment. The basin's capacity for water quality and algal bloom prediction and early warning has been significantly strengthened, positioning its level of smart water governance at the forefront nationally.

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1.2 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——参与路径与政策支持

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

- 建立“千岛湖水基金” Establishment of the Qiandao Lake Water Fund
  - 针对面源污染治理，引入国际上有效的管理模式与资金机制——水基金模式，由阿里巴巴公益基金会和民生通惠公益基金会联合出资1000 万元，建立“千岛湖水基金”，采用全国首个针对水源保护的慈善信托+ 商业信托架构，以水源保护为目标， 结合商业手法，投资相关生态农产品、自然教育、生态体验、文创项目等生态产业，打造“千岛清泉”品牌。

    To address non-point source pollution, the internationally recognized management model and funding mechanism—the Water Fund model—was introduced. The Qiandao Lake Water Fund was jointly established with an initial investment of 10 million yuan by the Alibaba Public Welfare Foundation and the Minsheng Tonghui Public Welfare Foundation. It adopts the nation's first "charitable trust + commercial trust" structure specifically designed for water source protection. With the goal of water source conservation and integrating business approaches, the fund invests in ecological industries such as eco-agricultural products, nature education, eco-tourism, and cultural and creative projects, while building the "Qiandao Qingquan" brand.

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1.2 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——参与路径与政策支持

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

生态资源资产运营管理平台，借鉴银行“分散输入、集中输出”模式，将碎片化生态资源收储整合为优质资产包，实现生态产品价值转化 。
Ecological Resource and Asset Operation and Management Platform. Drawing on the banking model of "decentralized input, centralized output" it consolidates fragmented ecological resources into high-quality asset packages to facilitate the value realization of ecological products.

- 率先启动“两山银行”改革试点 Pioneering the Reform Pilot of the "Two Mountains Bank"
  - 面对价值总量巨大但开发不足的优质生态，启动“两山银行”改革试点，建立健全生态系统生产总值（GEP）常态化核算和考核体系，聚焦绿色金融、水权交易、碳汇交易、生态公益林占补平衡、品牌农业、林下经济、空心村有机更新、“飞地”经济、生态信用等“两山银行”配套改革，将“三园”（茶、桑、果园）及农业设施等资源资产纳入可抵押范围。

    In response to the abundant yet underutilized high-quality ecological resources, the reform pilot of the "Two Mountains Bank" was launched. A normalized accounting and assessment system for Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) was established and refined. Supporting reforms related to the "Two Mountains Bank" were promoted, focusing on areas such as green finance, water rights trading, carbon trading, the compensation balance for ecological public welfare forests, branded agriculture, the understory economy, the organic renewal of hollow villages, the "enclave economy" and ecological credit. Resources and assets such as the "three gardens" (tea gardens, mulberry gardens, and orchards) and agricultural facilities were included in the scope of collateral.

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1.3 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——取得成效

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Achievements

➢ 大力推进品牌赋能，打造共同富裕新引擎

Vigorously Promoting Brand Empowerment to Create a New Engine for Common Prosperity

- 千岛湖水基金与蚂蚁金服合作，利用区块链技术对采用生态护水措施的农产品进行可溯源认证，“千岛清泉”品牌统一销售认证的大米、茶叶等农产品，使示范项目农户增收30%~40%，通过品牌赋能，带动“千岛农品”销售10万+ 。

  The Qiandao Lake Water Fund collaborated with Ant Financial to apply blockchain technology for traceable certification of agricultural products cultivated using ecological water conservation practices. Agricultural products such as rice and tea certified under the "Qiandao Qingquan" brand were uniformly marketed, resulting in a 30% to 40% increase in income for farmers participating in the demonstration projects. Through brand empowerment, sales of "Qiandao Agricultural Products" exceeded 100,000 units.

- 搭建了护水治水参与平台，招募民间河长并提供保护能力培训超过300 人次，研学旅行课程及活动被联合国可持续发展教育（杭州）专业区域中心评为“可持续发展教育精品课程”， 为近千人提供了自然教育课程、公益丰收节等护水主题生态体验活动。

  A platform for water protection and governance participation was established, recruiting over 300 village-based river chiefs and providing them with training in protection capacities. Its study tour courses and activities were recognized by the UNESCO Regional Center for Education for Sustainable Development (Hangzhou) as "Model Courses for Education for Sustainable Development," providing nearly 1,000 people with nature education programs and water-themed ecological experience activities such as the Public Harvest Festival.

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1.3 山水工程千岛湖流域水环境系统生态修复项目——取得成效

Shan-Shui Initiative: Qiandao Lake Basin Water Environment System Ecological Restoration Project — Achievements

➢ 大力推进品牌赋能，打造共同富裕新引擎

Vigorously Promoting Brand Empowerment to Create a New Engine for Common Prosperity

- 2021 年“千岛湖水基金——千岛湖流域生态可持续发展探索”成功入选“生物多样性100+ 全球典型案例”。

  In 2021, the "Qiandao Lake Water Fund—Exploration of Ecological Sustainable Development in the Qiandao Lake Basin" was successfully selected as a "Global Typical Case of Biodiversity 100+."

▲千岛湖水基金—千岛湖流域生态可持续发展探索成功入选“生物多样性100+全球典型案例”

- “两山银行”试点以来，已完成农林业综合经营权证明书办理75 本，落实“三园贷”项目融资5670 万元。2021 年8 月，淳安“两山银行”生态金融模式被作为典型案例发布推广。

  Since the launch of the "Two Mountains Bank" pilot, 75 certificates for comprehensive management rights in agriculture and forestry have been issued, and 56.7 million yuan in financing has been secured for the "Three Gardens Loan" project. In August 2021, the ecological finance model of Chun'an's "Two Mountains Bank" was released and promoted as a typical case.

▲“千岛清泉”品牌农产品

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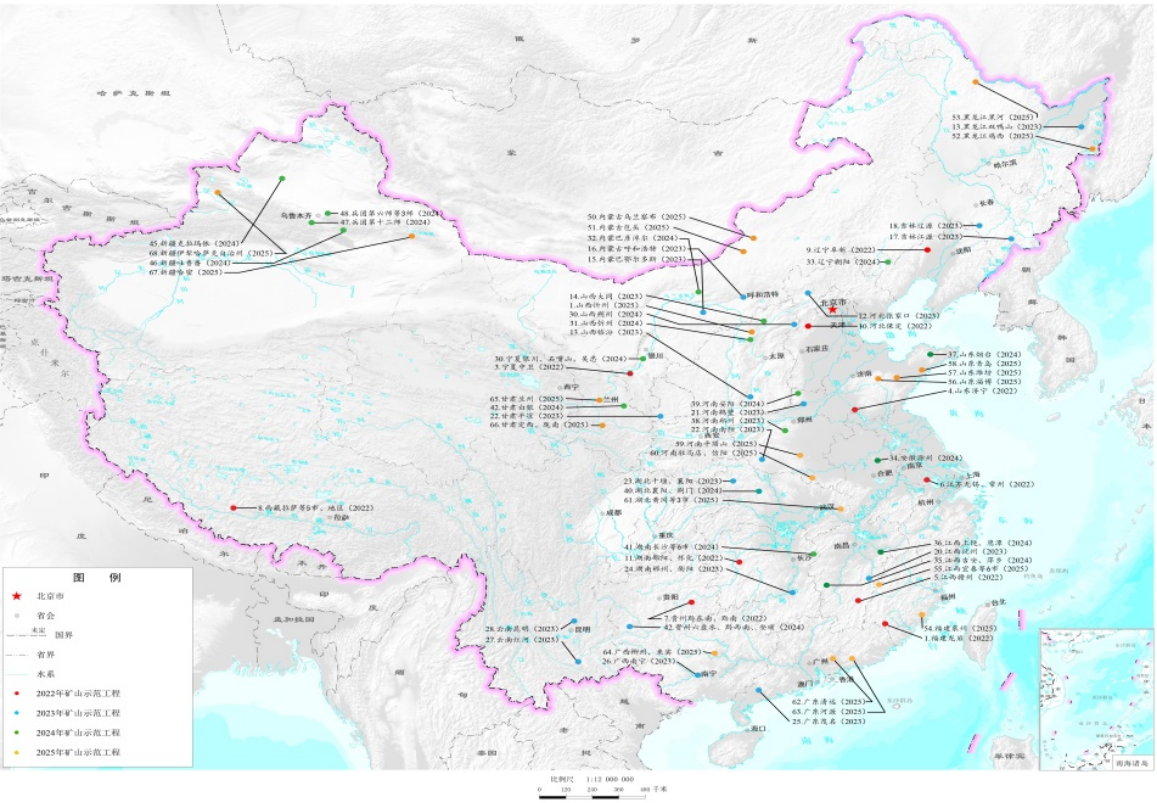
2. 历史遗留矿山生态修复示范工程概况

Overview of the Demonstration Project for Ecological Restoration of Abandoned Mines

历史遗留废弃矿山生态修复示范工程分布图



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	5	江西赣州市示范工程
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	7	贵州梵净山脉示范工程
	8	西藏自治区青藏高原西南缘示范工程
	9	辽宁阜新四家子区示范工程
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	16	内蒙古太行阴沙带-黄河重点生态区（呼和浩特市）示范工程
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	32	内蒙古北方防沙带（巴彦淖尔市）示范工程
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	35	江西长江流域（赣江中游—湘江源片）示范工程
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	47	新疆生产建设兵团第十二师北方防沙带示范工程
	48	新疆生产建设兵团天山北坡示范工程项目
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	50	北方防沙带（乌兰察布市）示范工程
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	52	东北森林带—乌苏里江流域(海西市)示范工程项目
	53	黑龙江东北森林带小兴安岭北麓（黑河片区）示范工程
	54	福建海峡西岸泉州滨海区示范工程
	55	江西长江重点生态区（鄱阳湖流域）示范工程
	56	山东黄河重点生态区（莱芜）示范工程
	57	山东黄渤海海岸带莱州湾(潍坊段)示范工程
	58	山东黄渤海海岸带(青岛上合示范区)示范工程项目
	59	河南泰岳东段沂河流域中上游示范工程
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《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和2035年远景目标纲要》《全国重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程总体规划（2021-2035年）》及相关专项建设规划对重点区域矿山生态修复作出部署。

<The 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035>, <the Master Plan for Major Projects of National Important Ecosystem Protection and Restoration (2021–2035)>, and relevant special construction plans have made arrangements for the ecological restoration of mines in key areas.

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自然资源部为科学布局和统筹推进全国“十四五”历史遗留矿山生态修复，有效解决重点区域、重点流域内历史遗留废弃矿山生态破坏问题，制定了《“十四五”历史遗留矿山生态修复行动计划》。

To scientifically plan and coordinate the ecological restoration of historical abandoned mines nationwide during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, and to effectively address the ecological damage caused by historical abandoned mines in key regions and river basins, MNR formulated the Action Plan for the Ecological Restoration of Historical Abandoned Mines During the 14th Five-Year Plan Period.

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	67	新疆东天山南麓资源富集区（哈密市）示范工程项目
	68	新疆西天山伊犁河谷生态区示范工程项目

- “十四五”期间，累计实施68个历史遗留废弃矿山生态修复示范工程，投入中央财政补助资金142亿元，带动全国修复治理面积超16万公顷。

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, a total of 68 demonstration projects for the ecological restoration of historical abandoned mines were implemented, with 14.2 billion yuan in central government subsidy funds invested. These efforts drove the restoration and management of over 160,000 hectares nationwide.

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2.1 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——背景情况

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Background

- 项目区原为广德润达花石矿业有限公司废弃采石场，区内现状矿山在开采过程中造成的环境地质问题以地貌景观破坏、土地资源破坏、局部水土流失、潜在地灾隐患为主。项目区矿权灭失近20年，遗留工矿废弃地达42亩，累计形成裸露崖壁1.2万平方米，矿渣堆积约12万立方米，年均水土流失量0.8万吨/公顷，土壤重金属（铅、镉）超标率15%，成为区域生态治理的难点。

  The project site was originally an abandoned quarry of the Guangde Runda Huashi Mining Co., Ltd. The environmental and geological issues caused by mining activities in the area mainly included landscape destruction, land resource degradation, localized soil erosion, and potential geological hazards. The mining rights in the project area have been extinguished for nearly 20 years, leaving behind 42 mu of abandoned industrial and mining land, 12,000 square meters of exposed cliffs, and approximately 120,000 cubic meters of accumulated mine tailings. The average annual soil erosion rate reached 8,000 tons per hectare, and the exceedance rate of soil heavy metals (lead and cadmium) was 15%, making the area a focal point of regional ecological governance challenges.

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2.1 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——背景情况

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Background

- 2020年12月，广德市招引上海野奢投资公司，以“修复+开发”一体化模式，将废弃矿区转型为高端文旅项目，破解生态治理资金匮乏与土地闲置的双重困境。项目瞄准“微度假”“轻奢露营”消费趋势，定位为长三角城市客群的周末目的地，填补区域高端野奢住宿产品空白。

  In December 2020, Guangde City attracted Shanghai Yeshe Investment Company to adopt an integrated model of "restoration + development," transforming the abandoned mining area into a high-end cultural tourism project. This approach addressed the dual challenges of insufficient funding for ecological governance and idle land. The project targets the consumption trends of "micro-vacations" and "light luxury camping," positioning itself as a weekend destination for urban tourists in the Yangtze River Delta region, filling the gap in high-end luxury camping accommodations in the area.

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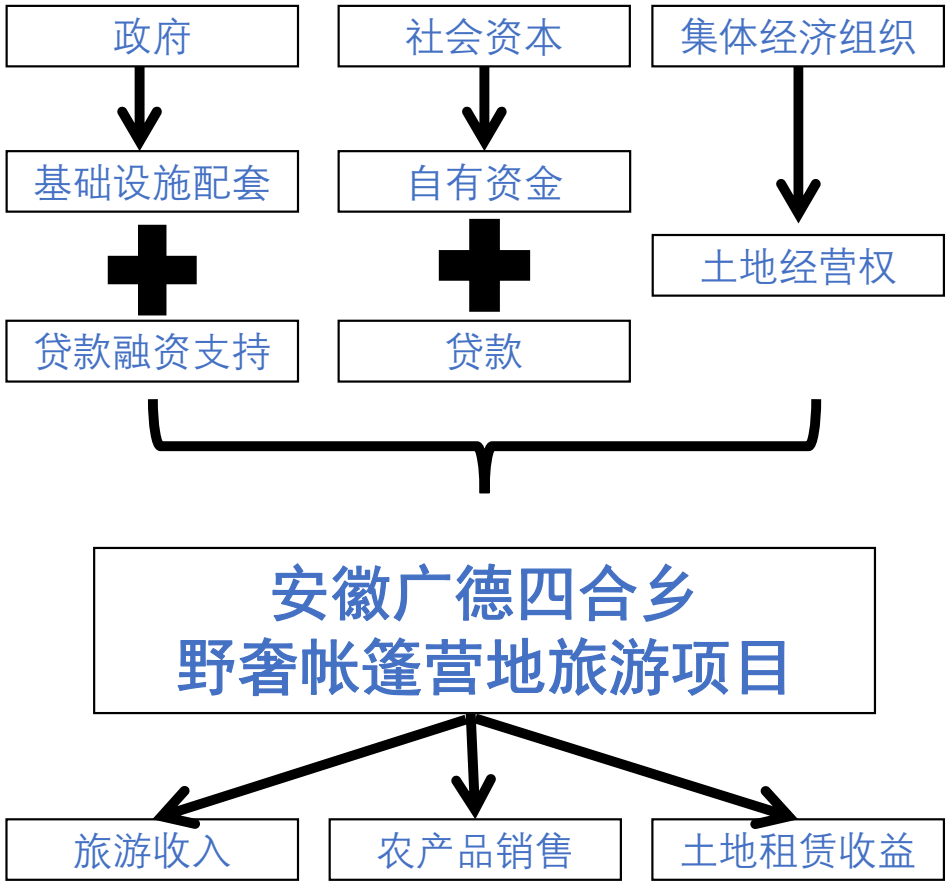
2.1 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——参与路径与政策支持

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

- 项目主体实际建设投资、后期运营成本以母公司上海野奢投资公司资金投入为主（约占50%），地方政府提供项目区周边基础设施配套投入（约占40%）以及贷款融资支持（约占10%）。

  The main entity's actual construction investment and subsequent operational costs are primarily financed by the parent company, Shanghai Yeshe Investment Company, which accounts for approximately 50% of the total investment. The local government contributes to the supporting infrastructure around the project area (about 40%) and provides loan financing support (about 10%).



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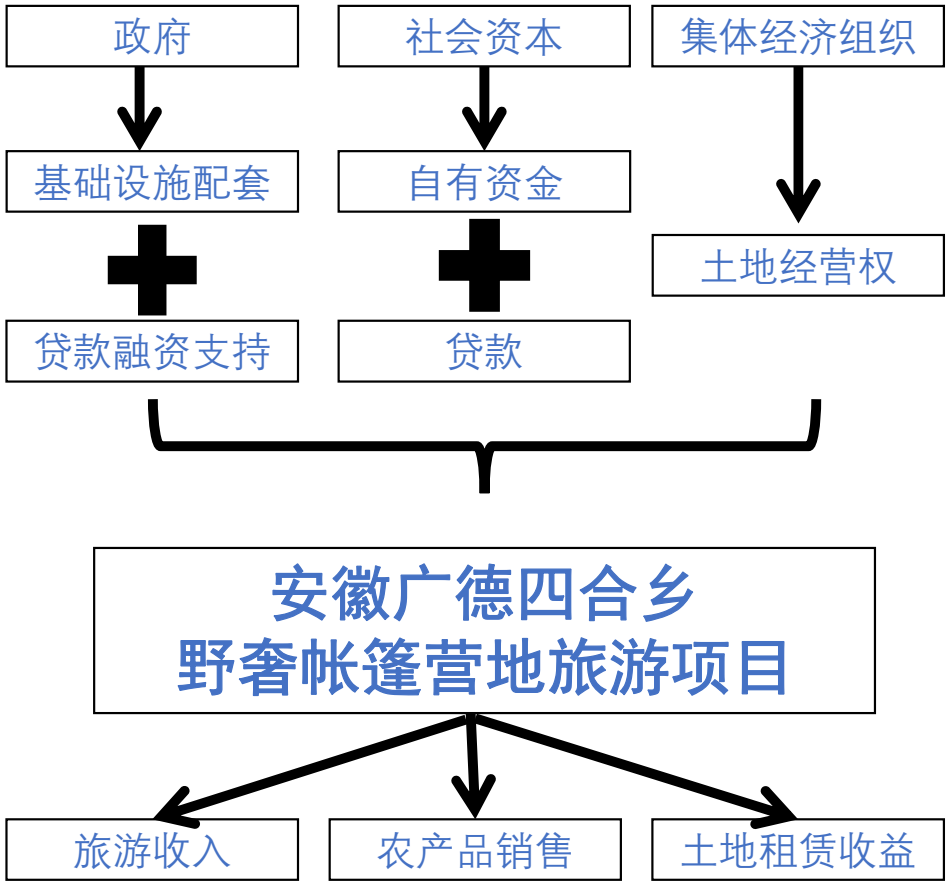
Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

- 项目投资以社会资本为主，用地采取租赁方式，所涉2个集体经济组织每年按营业收入的3%分成（后续按年限增加）取得收益。

  The project investment is primarily led by social capital. Land is obtained through leasing arrangements, and the two collective economic organizations involved receive annual dividends equivalent to 3% of the operating revenue (with this percentage increasing over time based on the term of the agreement).



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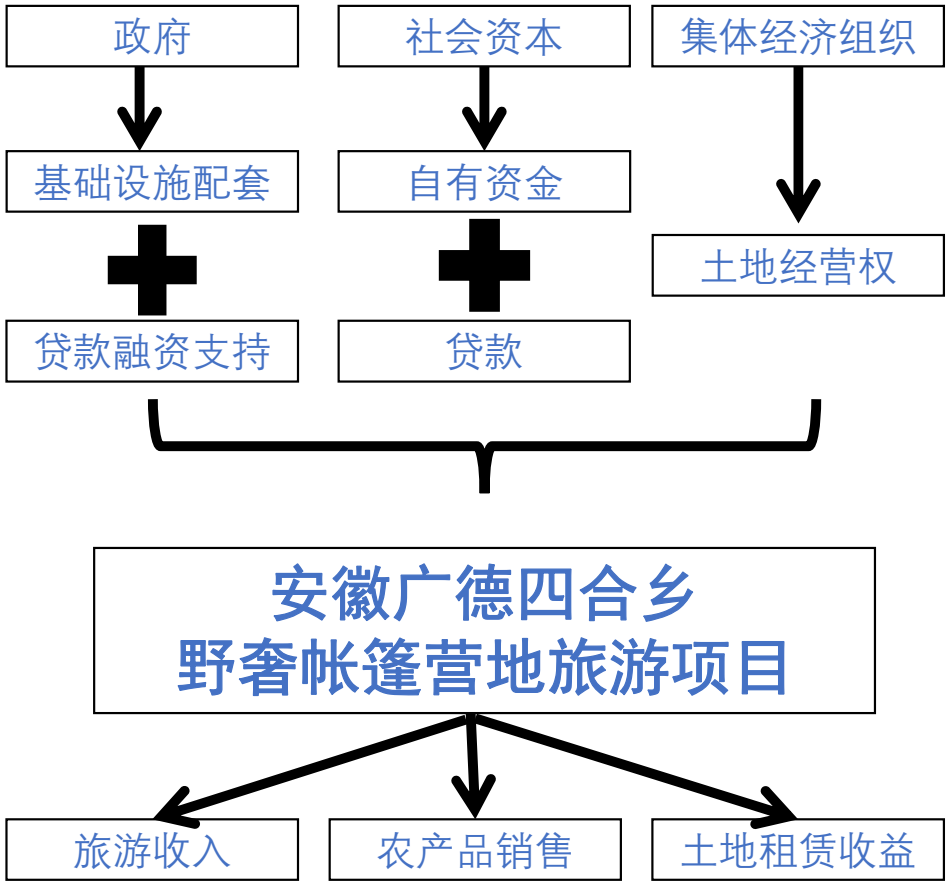
Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

- 项目运营后，社会资本主要通过旅游收入、特色农产品销售等方式实现盈利达成收益闭环。其在提高乡村经济收入的同时，也降低社会主体投入成本，保障了市场化矿山生态修复的基本收益。

  Since the project began operations, social capital has achieved a return on investment primarily through tourism revenue and the sale of specialty agricultural products, thereby closing the profit loop. While increasing rural economic income, this model also reduces the investment costs for social entities and ensures the basic profitability of market-driven mine ecological restoration.



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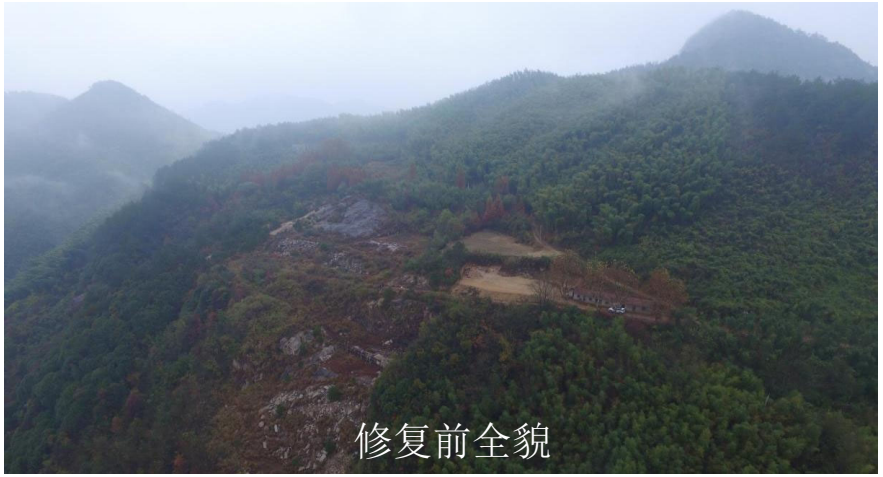
2.2 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——参与路径与政策支持

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Participation Pathways and Policy Support

- 一是**打造精品旅游廊道**，重点推进泊崖路400米新建工程，增设多处会车点提升交通通达性；
  First, a high-quality tourism corridor will be developed, with a focus on constructing a 400-meter new section of Boya Road and adding multiple passing points to improve transportation accessibility.

- 二是**实施环境综合治理**，对沿线乡村景观进行系统性改造，同步建设环山溪生态游步道及观景休憩亭，着力营造“人在画中游”的沉浸式体验空间；
  Second, comprehensive environmental management will be carried out, involving systematic upgrades to the rural landscapes along the route. A circular mountain stream eco-walking trail and scenic rest pavilions will be built, striving to create an immersive experience space where visitors feel as if they are "traveling in a painting."

- 三是**创新金融支持机制**，设立专项旅游贷基金，为企业提供担保，解决旅游企业和旅游设施缺少资金担保、融资难的问题。
  Third, an innovative financial support mechanism will be introduced through the establishment of a special tourism loan fund to provide guarantees for enterprises, addressing the challenges of insufficient collateral and difficult financing faced by tourism businesses and tourism facilities.



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2.3 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——取得成效

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Achievements

生态效益。项目通过矿山生态修复，治理恢复面积28000平方米，地质灾害隐患基本消除，植被覆盖率提升至65%以上，有效改善矿区环境，水土保持及生物多样性重建等取得显著成效。

Ecological Benefits. Through the mine ecological restoration project, an area of 28,000 square meters has been rehabilitated. Geological hazards have been essentially eliminated, and vegetation coverage has increased to over 65%. The project has significantly improved the mining area environment, achieving notable results in soil and water conservation and biodiversity reconstruction.

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2.3 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——取得成效

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Achievements

经济效益。项目常态运营后，接待游客约5万人，直接收入约1500万元，同时拉动当地特色农产品销售、民宿、餐饮等产业，间接经济收益3000万元左右，成为当地乡村产业的新增长点，是广德市打造康养名城的响亮招牌之一。

Economic Benefits. Since the project began regular operations, it has received approximately 50,000 visitors, generating direct revenue of about 15 million yuan. It has also stimulated local industries such as specialty agricultural product sales, homestays, and catering, bringing indirect economic benefits of approximately 30 million yuan. The project has become a new growth driver for the local rural economy and serves as a prominent hallmark of Guangde City's efforts to build itself as a renowned wellness destination.

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2.3 安徽广德四合乡野奢帐篷营地旅游项目——取得成效

Anhui Guangde Sihe Township Luxury Tent Camp Tourism Project — Achievements

社会效益。项目助力乡村振兴，为广德当地农副产品提供推广展销平台，带动本地基础设施建设，为村民提供了大量直接、间接就业和创业机会，带动附近乡村200余人就业，年收入增长超过15%。

Social Benefits. The project supports rural revitalization by providing a platform for promoting and marketing local agricultural and sideline products in Guangde. It has driven the development of local infrastructure and created numerous direct and indirect employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for villagers, employing over 200 people from surrounding villages and increasing their annual income by more than 15%.

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下一阶段，我们将坚持山水林田湖草是生命共同体理念和“谁修复、谁受益’的原则，深入落实40号文，加大政策支持力度，建设生态保护修复多元化投入机制，积极探索资源导向型可持续发展模式（ROD），形成政府引导、市场运作、社会资本参与的多元化投入格局，持续推进社会资本参与生态保护修复，不断讲好生态修复中国故事。

In the next stage, we will adhere to the vision that mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, and grasslands form a community of life and the principle that "those who restore benefit." We will thoroughly implement the spirit of Document No. 40, strengthen policy support, and establish a diversified investment mechanism for ecological conservation and restoration. We will actively explore a resource-oriented sustainable development model (ROD) to create a diversified investment framework characterized by government guidance, market operation, and social capital participation. We will continue to promote social capital involvement in ecological conservation and restoration, and keep telling the story of China’s ecological restoration in an engaging way.

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