

联合国教科文组织人与生物圈计划及其 世界生物圈保护区网络杭州宣言

（本文为参考译文，官方权威文件请参见文末的英文版）

1. 2025 年 9 月 22—27 日，联合国教科文组织成员国、生物圈保护区、相关的公共和私人机构以及民间团体组织的代表在中国杭州参加了联合国教科文组织第五届世界生物圈保护区大会，并通过了《联合国教科文组织人与生物圈计划及其世界生物圈保护区网络杭州战略与行动计划（2026—2035 年）》（以下简称《杭州行动计划》）。
2. 首先向中国政府、中国科学院和浙江省表达诚挚的感谢，并通过他们向中国人民表达真挚的感谢！感谢各方对联合国教科文组织及其人与生物圈计划的支持，感谢浙江省杭州市对会议的组织和支持。杭州市在第五届世界生物圈保护区大会筹办过程中秉承人与自然和谐共生的理念，充分发挥了杭州市在全球绿色发展舞台上的引领作用。
3. 第五届世界生物圈保护区大会在一系列新的全球性协议制定的背景下召开。2015 年发布的《改变我们的世界——2030 年可持续发展议程》（以下简称《可持续发展议程》）到 2015 年巴黎缔约方大会通过的气候变化《巴黎协定》、2019 年发布的《生态系统恢复国际行动计划（2021—2030 年）》、2022

年联合国《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会通过的《昆明-蒙特利尔全球生物多样性框架》（以下简称《昆蒙框架》）、2023年通过的《国家管辖范围以外区域海洋生物多样性协定》，以及2024年联合国大会通过的《未来契约》。这些全球性协议共同构成了一个现代、全面、促进可持续发展的国际合作框架，为人与生物圈计划 and 世界生物圈保护区网络发展提供了明确的行动目标。生物圈保护区是在地方实施上述全球目标的关键机制。鉴于生物圈保护区和人与生物圈计划在区域可持续发展、生物多样性保护方面长期积累了丰富的专业知识，它们也有能力在推进2030年后可持续发展相关协议的形成方面发挥重要作用。

4. **回顾** 1970年第16届联合国教科文组织大会启动了长期的政府间和跨学科研究、培训、监测、教育和试验项目——人与生物圈计划，提出人与生物圈计划的核心使命是“在人类保护自然和生物多样性的责任与人类利用自然资源提高自身社会经济福祉的需要之间实现平衡”。1983年《生物圈保护区行动计划》进一步强调要将生物多样性保护和可持续发展作为核心理念。1995年《塞维利亚纲要》明确了生物多样性保护需充分考虑与文化多样性相互依存。2008年《马德里行动计划》提出“将生物圈保护区作为全球可持续发展试验场地”的概念。2015年《人与生物圈计划战略（2015—2025年）》

获得通过，次年制定的《利马宣言》和《利马行动计划（2016—2025 年）》指引世界生物圈保护网络在过去 10 年间不断获得扩大与深化。2024 年人与生物圈计划国际协调理事会第 36 次会议将核心使命修改为“通过结合自然科学和社会科学，改善人类生计，保护自然和受管理的生态系统，从而推动社会和文化适宜、环境可持续发展的经济发展创新方式。”

5. **回顾**人与生物圈计划的世界生物圈保护区网络于 1976 年启动，在联合国教科文组织会员国的推动下已走过了 50 个春秋。（截至 2024 年 9 月）已有 136 个国家建立 759 处生物圈保护区，生活有近 3 亿当地居民，涵盖了全球 4.1% 的陆地面积和主要生态系统类型、29.9% 的受威胁植物物种和 36.8% 的受威胁动物物种，是全球生物多样性和文化多样性保护的重要基地。它对全球各个层面的可持续发展发挥了示范和推动作用，并为全球议程作出了贡献，尤其是联合国《生物多样性公约》《联合国气候变化框架公约》《联合国防治荒漠化公约》和联合国教科文组织《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》。
6. **承认**生物圈保护区仍面临资源过度开发利用、全球气候变化、污染和外来物种入侵、低收入国家保护区居民收入水平整体较低等挑战。
7. **承认**可持续利用自然资源和当地社区的积极参与是促进全球

可持续发展的重要途径。

8. **强调**生物圈保护区内原住民和当地社区在利用和管理自然资源方面的传统做法和经验，特别是与农业生态学原则和基于自然的生计相一致的做法和经验对生物多样性保护、生态系统服务和社区发展做出了重大贡献，成为全球可持续发展实践的典范。此外，还认识到妇女和青年在生物圈保护区的管理中发挥着至关重要的作用。
9. **认识到**生物圈保护区作为实现联合国可持续发展目标和《昆蒙框架》试点与监测基地的作用，还在连接科学研究与决策过程之间、国家与地方治理之间、公共部门与私营部门之间、决策机构与公民团体及非政府组织之间发挥着重要作用。
10. **重申**人与生物圈计划的愿景，即：加强多方合作，创造与自然和谐共生的健康、繁荣的社会，并强调代际内与代际间的正义。
11. **回顾**《杭州行动计划》旨在将生物圈保护区置于与《可持续发展议程》和《昆蒙框架》一致的全球可持续发展新愿景的核心位置，以应对当前和未来的挑战。呼吁重新思考发展模式与国际合作方式；还认识到，因过去选择而引发的生存风险的同时，强调通过知识、创新和全球协作，开辟一条乐观的前进之路，共建地球生命共同体。
12. **重申**通过强化人与生物圈计划及其世界生物圈保护区网络，

促进卓越的行动和合作，为实现《可持续发展议程》与《昆蒙框架》等多边环境协议的目标和指标做出贡献，并为实现生态文明的核心价值——人与自然和谐共生发挥引领作用，以促进 2030 年后协议共识的建立。

为实现《杭州行动计划》的愿景，需要推动一场包括重新思考人类与自然关系在内的变革，我们承诺：

13. **重申**联合国教科文组织所有成员国应建立人与生物圈计划国家委员会，优先在关键生物多样性领域建立生物圈保护区，促进跨界和海洋生物圈保护区的建立，并确保生物圈保护区的普遍代表性及其对全球生物多样性保护的贡献。
14. **鼓励**联合国教科文组织成员国采取必要措施，在生物圈保护区实施《昆蒙框架》和《可持续发展议程》。
15. **积极推动**联合国教科文组织成员国采取有效措施，确保生物圈保护区内自然栖息地的零净损失，促进生物圈保护区退化地区生态系统的恢复，阻止人为造成的物种损失，减轻外来入侵物种造成的影响，以保持生态系统的完整性和韧性。
16. **积极推动**联合国教科文组织成员国在生物圈保护区内实现生产经营活动的生态化和可持续管理，承诺减少污染，特别是通过负责任地使用杀虫剂、化肥和塑料制品，加强固体废物管理，使环境影响最小化，预防或消除可能威胁生态系统完

整性、土壤健康和生态系统服务的重大风险，并确保生物多样性利用活动的可持续性，以维持生态平衡和支持长期保护目标。

17. **鼓励**联合国教科文组织会员国加强应对气候变化与保护生物多样性方面的协同行动，在生物圈保护区探索制定气候变化适应和减缓措施，实施基于自然的解决方案或基于生态系统的生态保护修复项目，通过实施再生和整体管理实践，提升蓝碳、棕碳和绿碳的固定能力。
18. **鼓励**联合国教科文组织成员国为改善当地居民的社会经济福祉制定基于社区的最佳方案并付诸实践，以可持续利用和管理生物圈保护区的森林、草原、湿地、农田和海洋生态系统和景观。这也是振兴和保护文化遗产、传统价值观和知识，展示自然和文化的综合保护和可持续管理所必需。
19. **鼓励**联合国教科文组织成员国加强人工智能等先进技术和数字工具的应用，秉承数据保护、公平获取和尊重当地社区主权的原则，开发功能强大的监测、开放数据库，以及开发评估和学习框架，用于量化可持续发展目标和全球生物多样性保护框架目标的实施进程；通过生态系统生产总值核算，衡量生物圈保护区对全球生物多样性保护和人类福祉提升的贡献。
20. **鼓励**世界生物圈保护区网络及其区域和专题网络，以及生物

圈保护区发挥自身作为生物多样性保护、可持续发展方面科学研究、学习和实践的平台和示范试点的作用，以确保相关科学成果助力于当地知名度、实践和治理水平的提升，加强研究成果与社区利益之间的联系。世界生物圈保护区网络还可以作为科技外交的战略舞台，建立互信，促进合作，以更好地应对全球挑战，例如启动国际科学合作研究计划，实施教育、科学和文化一体化项目，提供知识和试点，以支持 2030 年后可持续发展共识。

21. **要求**成员国之间建立交流机制，分享生物圈保护区可持续发展和管理的管理经验和最佳做法，特别是在发展中国家的生物圈保护区推动传统知识和现代技术的融合及知识共享。
22. **呼吁**联合国教科文组织加强联合国系统职能部门、专门机构和计划，以及积极的非政府组织之间的联系与合作，巩固多个利益攸关方的努力，共同参与人与生物圈计划。应发展和加强生物圈保护区管理机构与当地社区、相关产业部门、金融机构和投资组织、私人基金会，以及非政府组织之间的合作与对话，以解决保护与发展之间的冲突等问题。
23. **重申**应在所有生物圈保护区实施包容性和参与式治理。应加强生活在生物圈保护区的居民在管理和决策过程中的作用，特别需要关注代表性不足的群体，包括原住民和当地社区、少数民族、妇女和青年，并应加强不同社区和科学家、记者、

艺术家等关键利益攸关方的有效参与。应促进代际学习，加强生物圈保护区青年和学生主导的网络，以实现创新的、有领导力的、社区长期参与的可持续发展。

24. **重申**成功实施《杭州行动计划》需要强烈的政治意愿、充足的财政资源、能力建设、技术转化和包容的伙伴关系。我们呼吁联合国教科文组织所有成员国、国际捐助者、发展伙伴、气候领域金融机构和非政府组织根据全球环境承诺，优先支持基于生物圈保护区的倡议。

Hangzhou Declaration on the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program and World Network of Biosphere Reserves

(The final Official Version)

1. We, the representatives of UNESCO member states, biosphere reserves, World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) and regional and thematic networks, public institutions and private sectors, and civil society organizations, convened in Hangzhou, China, from 22 to 27 September 2025, to participate in the Fifth UNESCO World Congress of Biosphere Reserves. The Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan (2026-2035) for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program and WNBR was adopted during the Congress.
2. We extend our sincere gratitude to the Chinese government, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Zhejiang province, and through them to the Chinese people for their support of UNESCO and the MAB Program, and especially to Hangzhou, Zhejiang for hosting the Fifth World Congress on Biosphere Reserves. Throughout the conference, Hangzhou consistently upheld the philosophy of harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, fully leveraging its role as a leading city for green development on the

global stage.

3. The convening of the 5th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves (5th WCBR) aligns with the critical context of a series of global agreements. From the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) to the adoption of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change by the Conference of the Parties in Paris (2015), the proclamation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2019), the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (2022), the adoption of the Agreement on Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (2023), and the adoption of the Pact for the Future by the United Nations General Assembly (2024), these global agreements constitute a modern and comprehensive framework for international cooperation to promote sustainable development, with clear targets for action for both the MAB and the WNBR. The Biosphere reserves serve as a pivotal mechanism for the coordinated implementation of the aforementioned global goals at the local level. In light of their longstanding expertise in regional sustainability and biodiversity conservation, biosphere reserves and the MAB Programme are also well positioned to play an important

role in shaping the discussions and advancing the development of the post-2030 agreement for sustainability.

4. Recalling that the core mission of the MAB Program, as set out at the 16th UNESCO General Conference in 1970, is “to strike a balance between humanity’s responsibility for the conservation of nature and biodiversity and its need to use natural resources for the enhancement of socio-economic well-being”, a long-term intergovernmental and interdisciplinary program of research, training, monitoring, education, and experimentation was launched at this conference. The Minsk Conference Action Plan emphasized the integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development as core principles in 1983. The Seville Strategy clarified that biodiversity conservation must fully consider its interdependence with cultural diversity in 1995. The Madrid Action Plan introduced the concept of "utilizing biosphere reserves as experimental sites for global sustainable development" in 2008. The MAB Strategy (2015–2025) was adopted in 2015, and the subsequent Lima Declaration and Lima Action Plan (2016–2025), formulated in the following year, have guided the WNBR in its continuous expansion and deepening over the past decade. The International Coordinating Council of the MAB Program revised its

core mission to “combine the natural and social sciences to improve human livelihoods and safeguard natural and managed ecosystems, thus promoting innovative approaches to economic development that are socially and culturally appropriate and environmentally sustainable” at the 36th session in 2024.

5. We recall that the MAB Program on Biosphere Reserves was initiated in 1976 and has been promoted by UNESCO member states for fifty years. To date, 759 Biosphere reserves have been established in 136 countries and regions, covering 4.1% of the land area and all major ecosystem types, as well as 29.9% of threatened plant species and 36.8% of threatened animal species globally. These reserves have become important bases for global biodiversity and cultural diversity and are where three hundred million people reside. They have served as models and catalysts for sustainable development at all levels across the world and have contributed to major global agendas, particularly the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (CPCE).

6. We acknowledge that the development and management of biosphere reserves face significant challenges, including the overexploitation of resources, global climate change, pollution, invasive alien species, and the large number of residents with relatively low income, particularly in low-income countries.
7. We acknowledge that the sustainable use of natural resources and the proactive engagement of local communities constitute a vital pathway to promoting global sustainable development.
8. We emphasized that the traditional practices and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities within biosphere reserves in the utilization and management of natural resources, especially those aligned with agroecological principles and nature-based livelihoods, have significantly contributed to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services and community empowerment, thereby serving as a model/standard for global practices for sustainable development. Furthermore, it is recognized that women as well as youth play a crucial role in the management of biosphere reserves.
9. We recognize that biosphere reserves, as pilot and monitoring bases for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity

Framework (KMGBF), play an important role in linking scientific research and decision-making processes, between national and local governance, between the public and private sectors, and between decision-making bodies and citizens' groups, as well as non-governmental organizations.

10. We reaffirm the core vision of the MAB Program is to strengthen different parties to create healthy, prosperous societies that live in harmony with nature, with an emphasis on intra- and intergenerational justice.
11. We recall the Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan (2026-2035) for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program and WNBR aims to address current and future challenges by placing biosphere reserves at the core of the new vision for global sustainable development that is consistent with the SDGs and KMGBF. It calls for a rethinking of the current paradigm and forms of international cooperation. It is also recognized existential risks arising from past choices, emphasizing an optimistic way to build community with a shared future for all life through knowledge, innovation, and global collaboration.
12. We reaffirm the commitment to promote excellence in action and collaboration through the enhancement of the MAB Program and

its WNBR, to contribute to the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) with goals and targets such as the SDGs and KMGBF, and to play a leading role to harmonize human and nature, the core value of ecological civilization, for building the consensus of post-2030 agreements.

In order to achieve the vision of the Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan for UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (2026–2035), a reformation of the relationship between humanity and nature is needed. On this basis, we commit to:

13. Reiterating that all UNESCO member states should establish MAB National Committees, prioritize the establishment of biosphere reserves in key biodiversity areas, promote the establishment of transboundary and marine biosphere reserves, and ensure the universal representation of the WNBR and its contribution to global biodiversity conservation.
14. Encouraging UNESCO member states to take necessary measures to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in biosphere reserves.

15. Actively promoting UNESCO member states to take effective measures to ensure zero net loss of natural habitats within biosphere reserves, to promote the restoration of ecosystems in degraded areas of biosphere reserves, and to cease human-induced species loss and mitigate the impact of invasive alien species in order to maintain ecological integrity and resilience.
16. Actively promoting UNESCO member states to achieve ecological and sustainable management of production and operations within biosphere reserves, to commit to reducing pollution, particularly through the responsible uses of pesticides, chemical fertilizers and plastics, to strengthen solid waste management to minimize environmental impact, prevent or eliminate significant emerging risks that may threaten ecological integrity, soil health and ecosystem services, and to ensure the sustainability of biodiversity-use activities to maintain ecological balance and support long-term conservation goals.
17. Encouraging UNESCO member states to strengthen synergies between climate change response and biodiversity conservation actions, exploring and drawing up practical steps of climate change adaptation and mitigation within biosphere reserves, to implement nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based

conservation and rehabilitation projects, and to regenerate holistic management practices for improved sequestration capacity of blue, brown and green carbon.

18. Encouraging UNESCO member states to develop community-based best practices for sustainable use and management for forests, grassland, wetland, cropland and marine ecosystems, and landscapes in biosphere reserves to improve the socio-economic well-being of local residents. This is also required to revitalize and preserve cultural heritage, traditional values and knowledge to demonstrate the integrative conservation and sustainable management of nature and culture.
19. Encouraging UNESCO member states to strengthen the application of advanced technologies and digital tools, such as artificial intelligence, to develop robust monitoring, open access data base, evaluation, and learning framework for measuring progress toward SDG and GBF goals and the contribution of biosphere reserves to global biodiversity conservation and human well-being through gross ecosystem product accounting, under the ethical principles of data protection, equitable accessibility and respect for the sovereignty of local communities.
20. Encouraging WNBR, regional and thematic networks and

biosphere reserves to serve as platforms and demonstration pilots for scientific research, learning and practices in biodiversity and sustainability science to ensure that scientific outputs are translated into local visibility, practice, and governance, thereby strengthening the connections between research and community benefits. WNBR can also serve as strategic arenas of science diplomacy for building trust, fostering cooperation, and advancing shared responses to global challenges, such as initiating international scientific cooperation research programmes, and implementing projects integrating education, science and culture, to provide knowledge and pilots to support consensus in post-2030 agreements for sustainable development.

21. Requesting the establishment of an exchange mechanism between member states to share experiences and best practices on the sustainable development and management of biosphere reserves, especially those in developing countries to promote the integration of traditional knowledge and modern technology as well as for knowledge sharing.
22. Calling on UNESCO to strengthen the links and collaborations between internal sectors, specialized agencies and programs in the United Nations system, as well as active NGOs, to consolidate

multi-stakeholder efforts and participate in the MAB Program. Corresponding cooperation and dialogue among world biosphere reserve management bodies, local communities, relevant industrial sectors, financial institutions and investment organizations, private foundations and sectors, and NGOs should be developed and strengthened to solve the conflicts between conservation and development.

23. Reaffirming that inclusive and participatory governance should be implemented in all biosphere reserves. The role of people living in biosphere reserves should be strengthened in management and decision-making processes, with particular attention to underrepresented groups including indigenous peoples and local communities, ethnic minorities, women and youth and that effective participation of diverse communities, and that of key stakeholders such as scientists, journalists, artists should be enhanced. Intergenerational learning should be promoted and youth-led and student-led networks across biosphere reserves should be strengthened to foster innovation, leadership, and long-term community engagement in sustainable development.

24. Reaffirming that successful implementation of the Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan for the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere

Program and World Network of Biosphere Reserves (2026–2035) requires strong political will, adequate financial resources, capacity building, technology transfer, and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels. We call upon all UNESCO member states, international donors, development partners, climate finance institutions and NGOs to prioritize support for biosphere reserve-based initiatives in line with global environmental commitments.