

Local Action For Productive Landscape, Achieving Shared Prosperity within the Limits of Earth's Living Systems

Restore the nature by the nature - A NBS case from AFD financed Changyuan River project

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A challenging context for wetland restoration

Shanxi province

- Coal capital of China
- Serious pollution issues
- Poor ecological conditions

• Qixian:

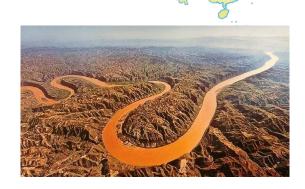
- Central Shanxi, agricultural city
- Loess Plateau and water scarcity









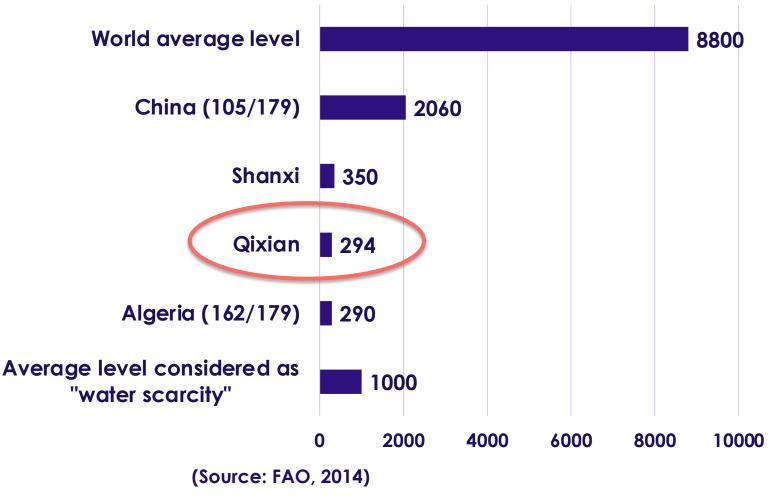






A challenging context for wetland restoration

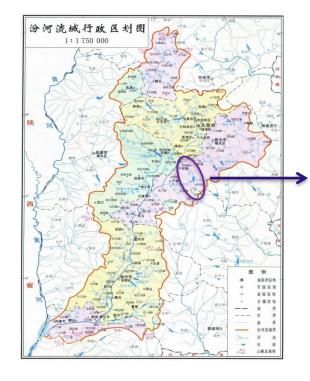
Freshwater resources per capita (m3)



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Project background

- Changyuan River
 - Tributary of Fen River (second largest tributary of Yellow River)
 - National wetland park (948ha) accredited in 2017









Project background

- Situation before the project
 - Anthropic pressure and degraded ecological state
 - Disturbed hydrological regime
 - Severe pollution
 - Sandy soil and important leakage
 - Low rainfall in the region and water scarcity
 - Biodiversity to be preserved







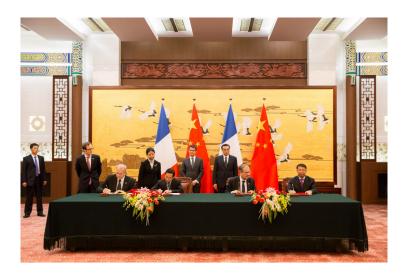






Project content

- Financing
 - o 30M€ loan from AFD
- Target
 - Restore the ecological function of Changyuan River in order to preserve its biodiversity resources and strengthen its contribution to local development.









Project content

Components

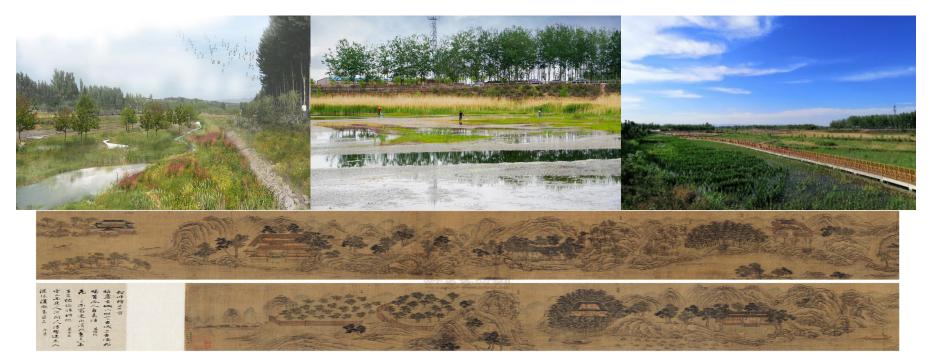
- Restore the ecological and hydrological functions of Changyuan River
- Recreate a strong biodiversity and conserve endangered species
- Develop new eco-tourism services
- Improve the management of wastewater and waste
- Strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Changyuan River Management Commission



Component 1 – ecological restoration

Solutions provided by the project

- Recreate a permanent flow riverbed
- Regain a natural waterproof layer by vegetation of moderate flow riverbed and riverbanks
- Provide water replenishment for wetlands(10 000m3/d) by recycling municipal wastewater with a filtering garden (2ha)



Component 2 – biodiversity protection

- Solutions provided by the project
 - Naturalize riverbed and riverbank
 - Reintroduce local plants
 - Create an ornithological park and divers natural habitats
 - Establish management plan for the two protected areas to better ensure the ecological continuity
 - Carry out continuous biodiversity inventory and monitoring











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Component 3 – ecotourism development

- Create an eco-museum and an ornithological park
- Support to eco-touristic activities developed by local communities
- Organize environmental education and communication activities













Component 4 – wastewater and waste management

- Create a local biomass plant
- Create filtering gardens to treat wastewater
- Develop a system to collect and treat waste and wastewater of riparian villages







Component 5 – capacity building

- Biodiversity inventory and monitoring
- Hydrology and hydraulic studies



- Environmental and social impact assessment and follow-up
- Trainings to local authorities and communities







Lessons and experiences

- Surprise from a small project of ordinary nature that we almost neglected at the beginning, with multiple functional values provided once it's well restored (ecological, socio-economic, recreational, sentimental...)
- Integrated management of wetland by institutional reform and organizational reinforcement
- Cross-sector cooperation (forestry, hydraulic, environment, tourism, natural resources, etc.) to ensure the project success
- Priority given to natural based solutions
- Adaptation of international solutions to local background
- Challenge for the operation phase



Thank you!

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