

Beijing–Hebei Miyun Reservoir Paddy-to-Dryland Watershed Compensation Programme

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · China

Quality score: 40/100

Evidence strength: Moderate

Summary

Since 2006 Beijing has paid farmers upstream in Hebei's Chengde and Zhangjiakou 450-550 yuan/mu/year to convert 103,000 mu of rice paddies to dryland crops, cutting nitrogen runoff by 10.36 t/yr — though over 88% of participants say they'd revert to rice without the payments.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	0/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	1/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	3/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	2/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

[C-NAPSE web research](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Beijing Municipal Government & Chengde/Zhangjiakou Municipal Governments \(Hebei Province\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Benefits, costs, and livelihood implications of a regional PES program \(PMC/peer-reviewed\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Development Asia \(ADB\) — Improving Watershed Management through Eco-Compensation](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

[Forest ecological compensation standard, Miyun Reservoir upper reaches \(Ecosystem Services journal\)](#) — accessed 2026-07-04

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