

# China's Experiences and Lessons in Implementing Aichi Biodiversity Targets

The Ministry of Ecology & Environment(MEE)  
28<sup>th</sup>, Jan, 2019

# Outlines



**01**

**Backgrounds**

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**Progress in implementing Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

**03**

**Experiences**

**04**

**Lessons learned**

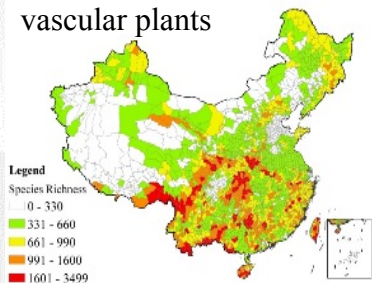
**05**

**Conclusions**

# >>> Backgrounds

3

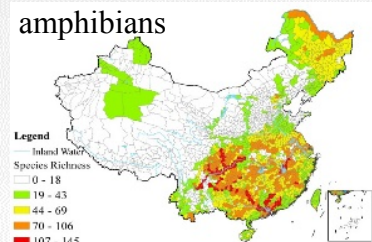
vascular plants



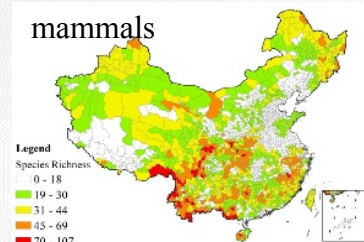
inland water fishes



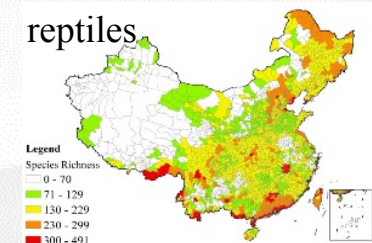
amphibians



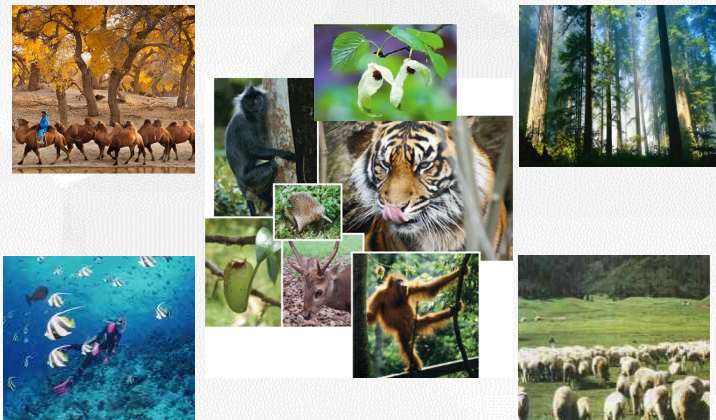
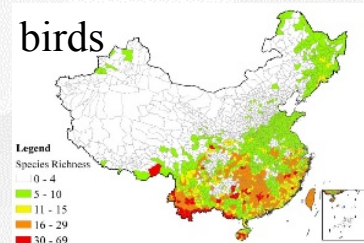
mammals



reptiles



birds

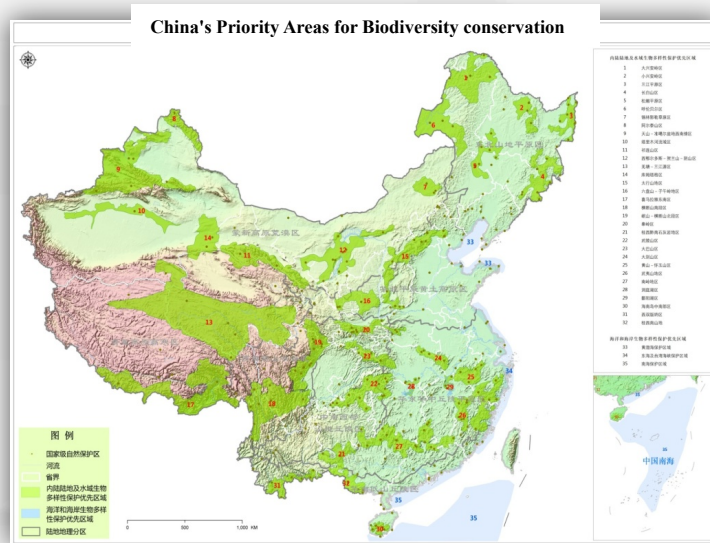
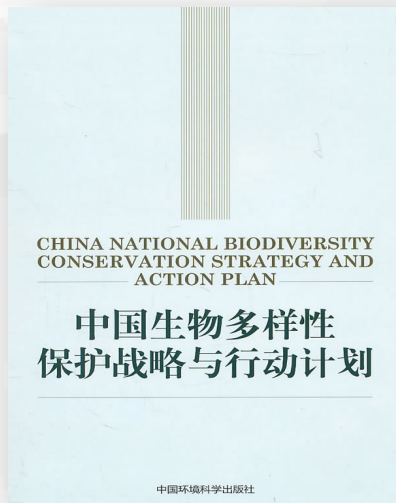


- More than 90,000 of known species and sub-species
- The number of higher plant species ranks the third in the world
- The number of mammals ranks first in the world

Figure Spatial distribution of wild vascular plants and vertebrates in China

# >>> China NBSAP (2011-2020)

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## Objects

- guiding principles, strategic goals and tasks for biodiversity conservation in next two decade

## Actions

- 10 priority areas, 30 priority actions and 39 priority projects for biodiversity conservation

## Priority areas

- 35 priority regions for biodiversity conservation



# >>> 6th National Report

5

> Information > National Reports and NBSAPs

## National Reports and NBSAPs

Search Criteria

Country:

Report Type:

Order by:   [More options »](#)

Results 1 to 14 of 14 results found

2014-03-31	China
 <a href="#">en</a> <a href="#">zh</a>	Fifth National Report
2010-09-21	China
 <a href="#">en</a> <a href="#">zh</a>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (v.2)
2009-03-24	China
 <a href="#">zh</a>	Fourth National Report
2007-07-26	China
 <a href="#">en</a>	Review of the Implementation of the Protected Areas Work Programme
2005-09-26	China
 <a href="#">en</a> <a href="#">zh</a>	Third National Report
2003-10-16	China
 <a href="#">en</a>	Voluntary Report on Implementation of Expanded Programme of Work on Forests

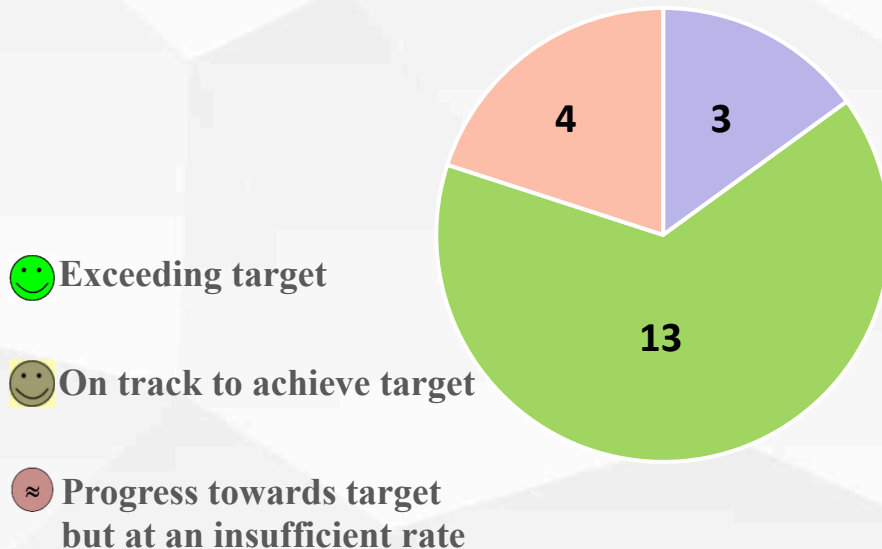


Launched China's Sixth National Report at the side events  
of 2018 UN Biodiversity Conference

# >>> Overall progress

6

Targets		Targets	
Target 1		Target 11	
Target 2		Target 12	
Target 3		Target 13	
Target 4		Target 14	
Target 5		Target 15	
Target 6		Target 16	
Target 7		Target 17	
Target 8		Target 18	
Target 9		Target 19	
Target 10		Target 20	



**Figure. The proportion of Aichi Targets that are exceeding the target, on track or with an insufficient rate**



President Xi of China attended the meeting made an important speech



Adhere to the harmonious coexistence  
between humans and nature

A good ecological environment is the most  
popular welfare for the people.

Protecting the ecological environment with  
the strictest rules of the strictest system

Six principles of  
ecological  
civilization  
construction

Lucid waters and lush mountains are  
invaluable assets

Mountains, water, forests, fields, lakes,  
grasses are communities of life

Collaboration on the construction of  
global ecological civilization

# >>> Experiences

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Natural  
resources assets  
management

Ministry of Natural  
Resources

**Mountains, water, forests, fields,  
lakes,  
grasses are communities of life**

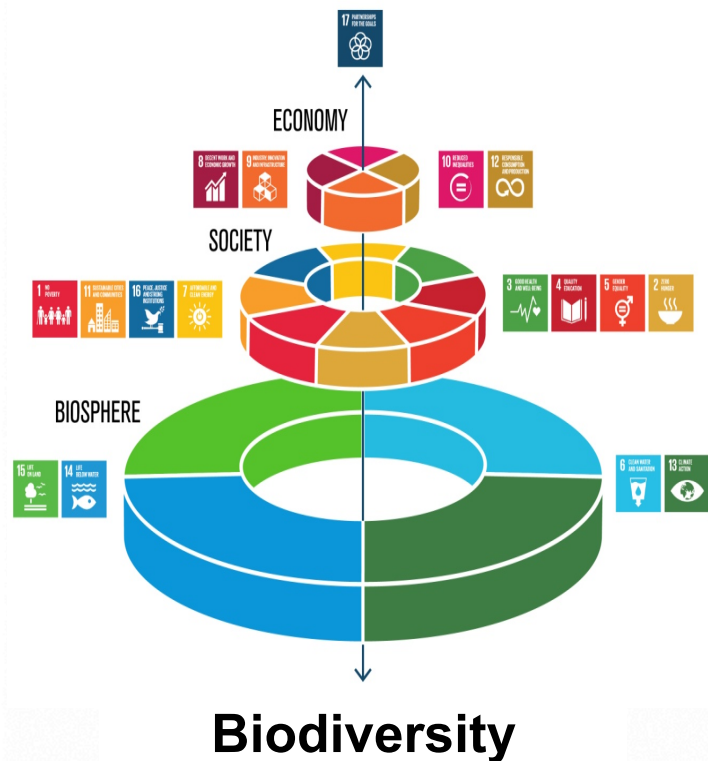


Ministry of Ecology  
and Environment

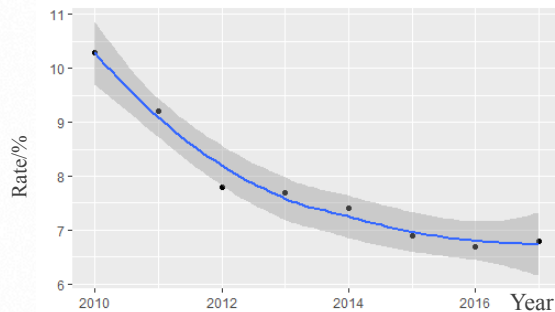
Ecology &  
Environment  
quality  
supervision

Ecosystem based  
approach

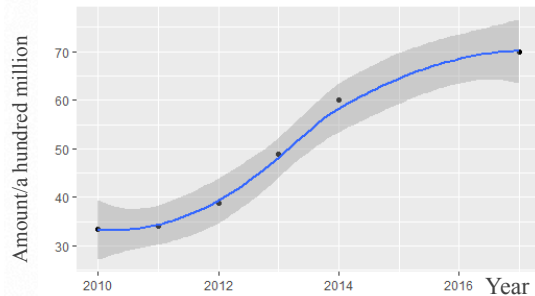




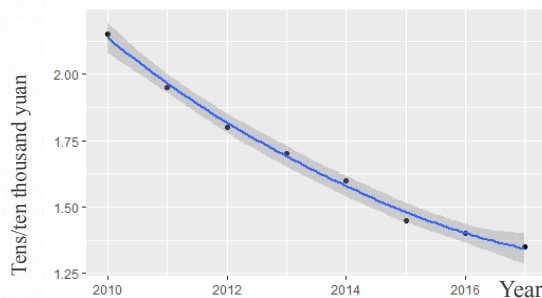
**China's annual GDP growth rate**



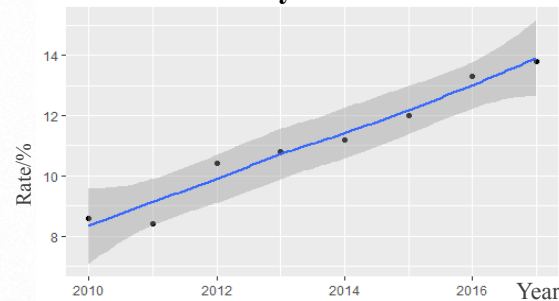
**The level of financial input in nature reserves of China**



**China's carbon emission per GDP unit**



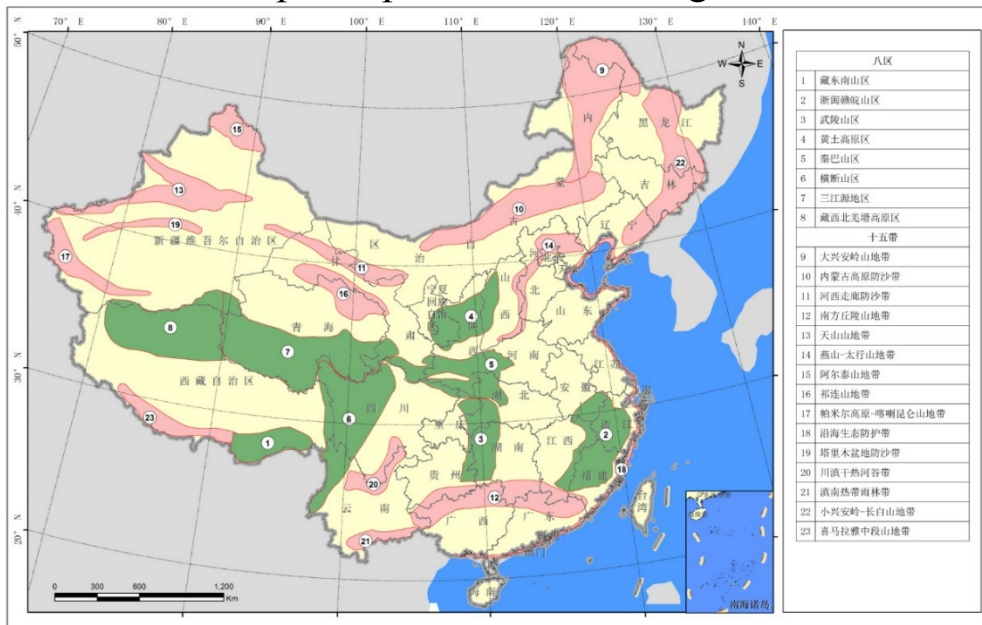
**China's non-fossil energy ratio over the years**



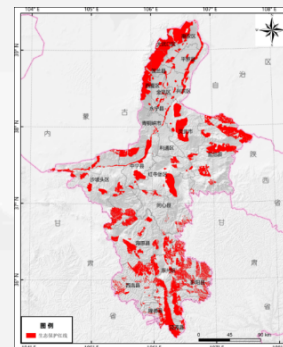
Transformational change for development



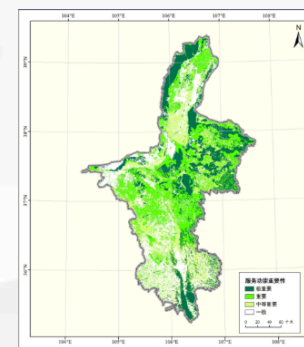
## National spatial patterns for Ecological red lines



- 31 provincial administrative units have initialized ecosystems protecting redlines identification of process



The results of ecological conservation redlining

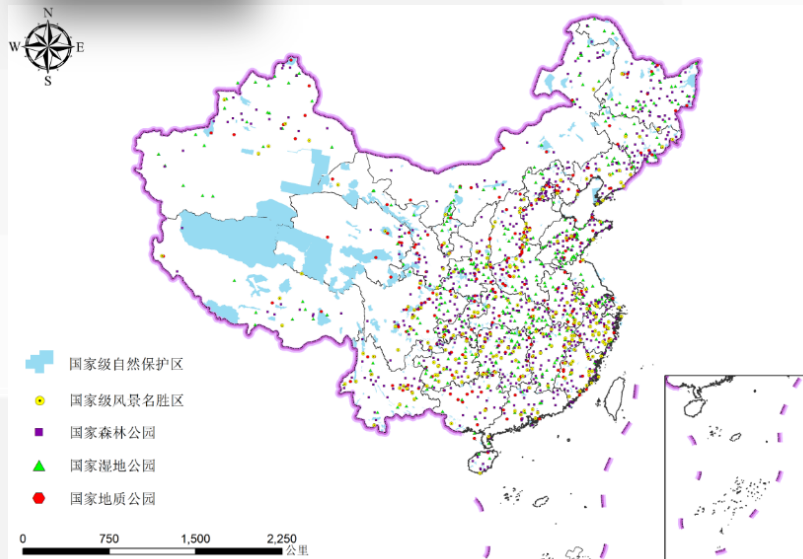


Spatial pattern of ecosystem service functions

The redline zones cover an area of 1.29 million square kilometers, with a ratio of 24.76%.

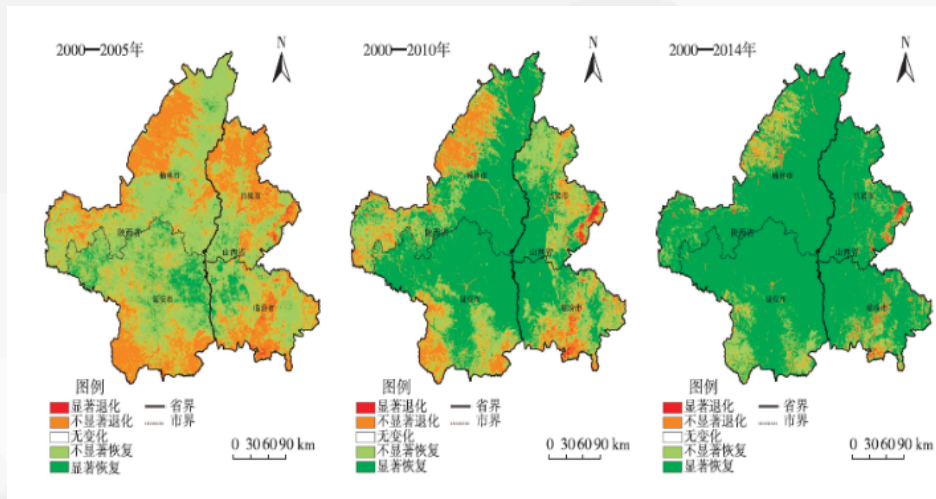


- Adhere to ecological protection first
- Insist on nationally representative
- Adhere to the public welfare of the whole people



TYPE	NUMBER	NATIONAL LEVEL
Nature reserve	2750	463
Scenic spot	962	244
Forest park	3505	881
Geological park	241	241
Wetland Park	979	705
Special marine reserve(including ocean park)	56	56
Water park	2500	719
Aquatic germplasm resources conservation zone	487	487
National Park	25	10
Desert park	55	55

## Desertification Control in Western Inner Mongolia



## Changing Trends in Typical Vegetation of Loess Plateau

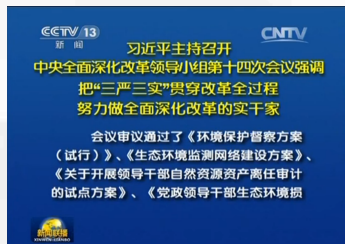
Returning  
farmlands  
to forests and  
grasslands

Returning  
grazing to  
grasslands

Forest belt  
construction

Wildlife  
protection and  
nature reserve  
construction

Control of  
rockization and  
desertification



项目		指标	权重	得分	备注
绿色发展的指标体系					
A	绿色发展	1. 单位GDP能耗下降率	10	95	单位GDP能耗下降率
		2. 单位GDP用水量下降率	10	90	单位GDP用水量下降率
		3. 单位GDP二氧化碳排放下降率	10	85	单位GDP二氧化碳排放下降率
		4. 单位GDP二氧化硫排放下降率	10	80	单位GDP二氧化硫排放下降率
B	生态文明建设	5. 森林覆盖率	10	95	森林覆盖率
		6. 草原综合植被盖度	10	90	草原综合植被盖度
		7. 湿地保护率	10	85	湿地保护率
		8. 自然保护区覆盖率	10	80	自然保护区覆盖率
C	资源节约	9. 万元GDP用水量	10	95	万元GDP用水量
		10. 万元GDP电耗	10	90	万元GDP电耗
		11. 万元GDP煤耗	10	85	万元GDP煤耗
		12. 万元GDP油耗	10	80	万元GDP油耗
D	环境保护	13. 空气质量指数	10	95	空气质量指数
		14. 地表水水质达标率	10	90	地表水水质达标率
		15. 城市生活垃圾无害化处理率	10	85	城市生活垃圾无害化处理率
		16. 城市污水处理率	10	80	城市污水处理率

Green development indicator system



Ecological performance appraisal

项目		指标	权重	得分	备注
生态文明建设的目标体系					
A	生态文明建设	1. 森林覆盖率	10	95	森林覆盖率
		2. 草原综合植被盖度	10	90	草原综合植被盖度
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B	资源节约	5. 万元GDP用水量	10	95	万元GDP用水量
		6. 万元GDP电耗	10	90	万元GDP电耗
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		12. 城市污水处理率	10	80	城市污水处理率

Ecological Civilization Construction Assessment Target System



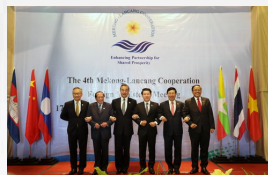
Improvement of the ecological environment of Qilian Mountain



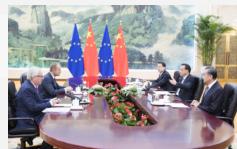
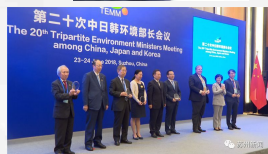
Demolition of illegal buildings



## Lancang-Mekong Cooperation



## TEM



## China-EU Summit

## SSC



## COOPERATION EXCHANGES

## BRICS Environment Ministrial Meeting







**Conflicts between socio-economic development and conservation remains**

**Fund management is yet to be further improved**

**Scientific and technical support capacities are yet to be further enhanced**

**The public awareness and participatory capacities are yet to be upgraded**

- Mainstreaming biodiversity into major agenda of socio-economic development helps to make synergies among policies to enhance the effectiveness of biodiversity conservation, and high-level political support helps this;
- Best practices at national level are valuable references and need to be taken into consideration when developing Post-2020 frameworks;
- Financial resources, technology and capacity building are critical to make the priorities and actions in NBSAP be implemented.

# THANKS

