

China's Progress in Implementing Aichi Target 5、 14 and 15

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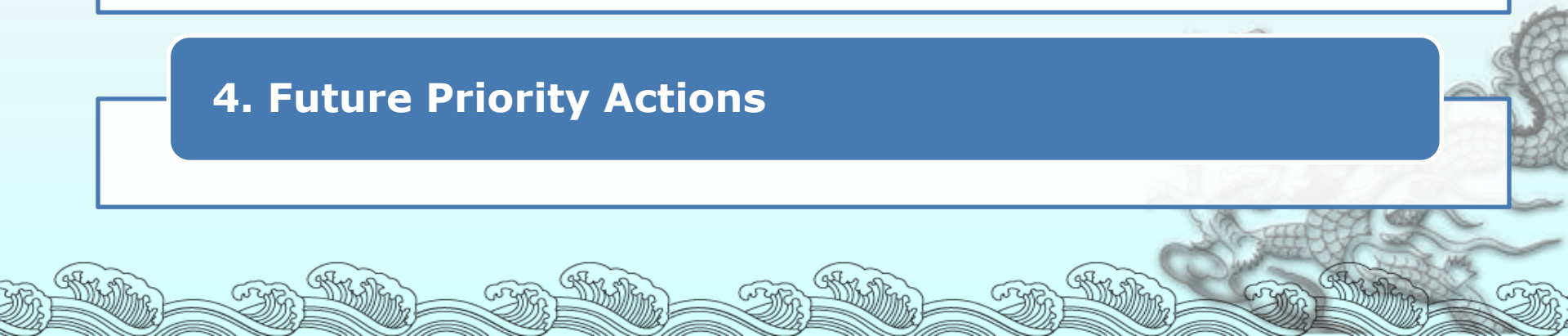
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1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ Aichi Target 5

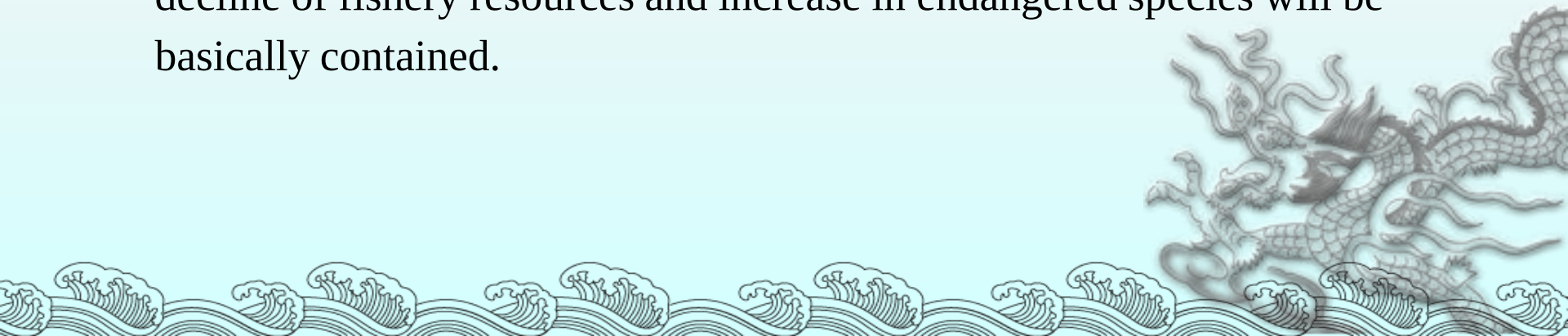
- By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.



1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ China's National Targets

- By 2015, forest coverage rate will be increased to 21.66% and forest reserves will be increased by 600 million m³ over that in 2010.
- By 2020, grassland degradation trend will be basically contained and grassland ecological environment will be obviously improved.
- By 2020, the environmental and ecological worsening trends in coastal and near-shore areas will be fundamentally reversed and marine biodiversity decline trend will be basically contained.
- By 2020, aquatic environment and ecology will be gradually restored and decline of fishery resources and increase in endangered species will be basically contained.



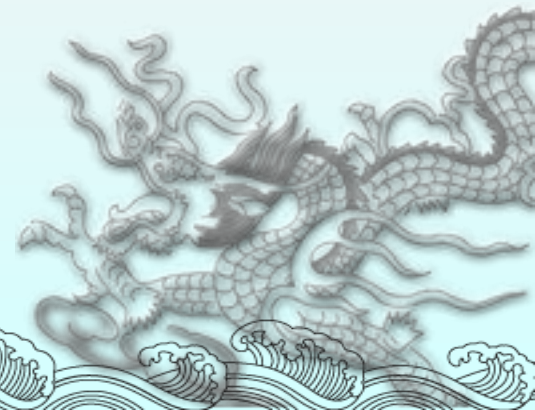
1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ Aichi Target 14

- ◆ By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



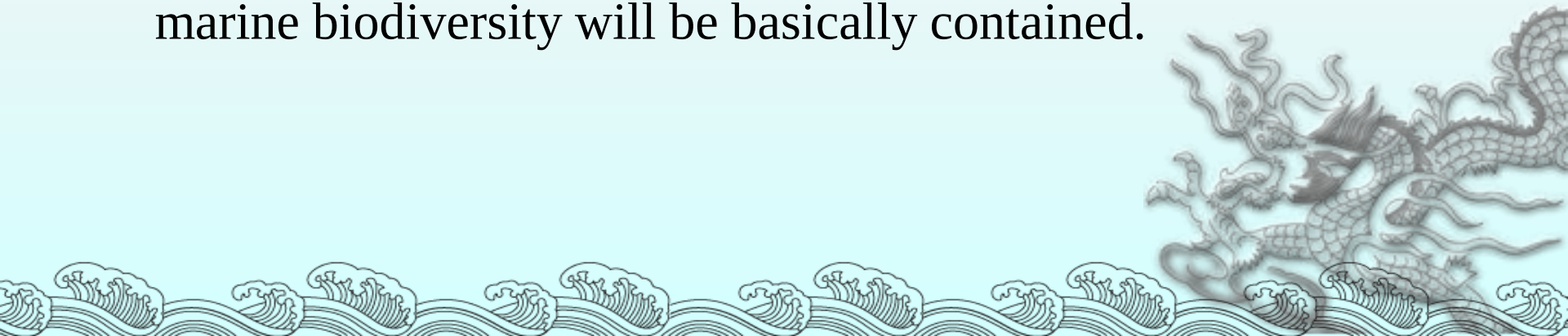
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1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ China's National Targets

- By 2020, the stability of ecosystems will be strengthened, and the human environment will be considerably improved.
- By 2020, grass-herd balance will be achieved in natural grasslands, grassland habitats will be obviously restored and grassland productivity will be significantly enhanced.
- By 2020, the environmental degradation of the coastal and near-shore marine areas will be reversed, and decline of marine biodiversity will be basically contained.



1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ Aichi Target 15

- ◆ By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



1. Aichi Target and China's National Targets

■ China's National Targets

- By 2020, forest areas will be increased by 52,000 km² over that in 2010, and forest reserves net increased by 1.1 billion m³ over that in 2010, and forest carbon sinks by 416 million tons.
- By 2020, the total areas of control of degraded grasslands will exceed 1.65 million km², with grassland habitats obviously restored and grassland productivity significantly enhanced.
- By 2020, the aquatic environment and ecology will be gradually restored.



2. Main Conservation Actions

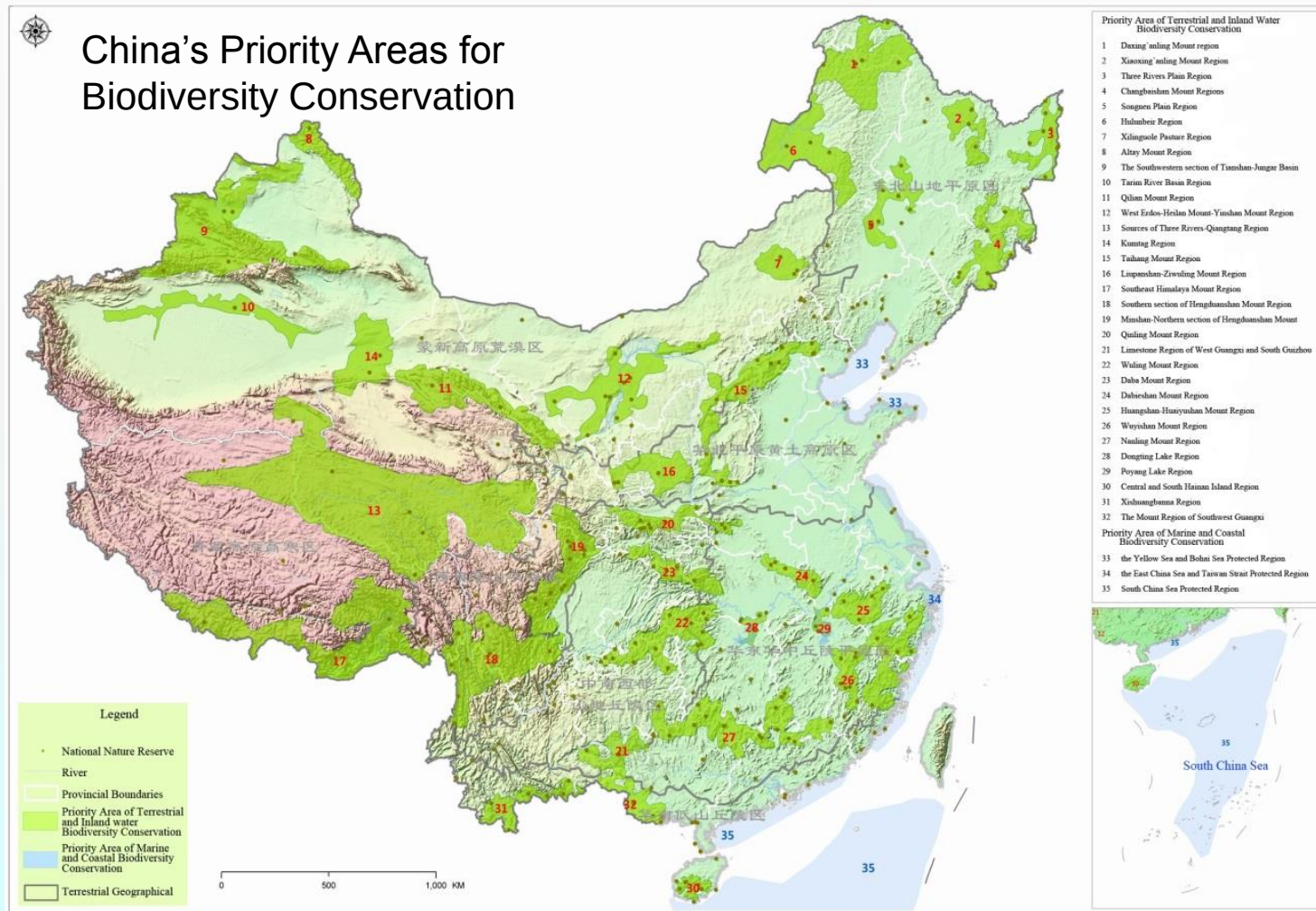
1. Development and implementation of a series of strategies, policies and programmes

■ China's Updated NBSAP 2011-2030

- Adopted by the State Council in September 2010;
- Provides guiding principles, strategic objectives and tasks for the two decades, and identifies 35 priority areas for biodiversity conservation;
- Among 35 priority areas, 32 for terrestrial and inland water biodiversity conservation, and 3 for marine and coastal biodiversity conservation.

2. Main Conservation Actions

China's Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation



2. Main Conservation Actions

1. Development and implementation of a series of strategies, policies and programmes

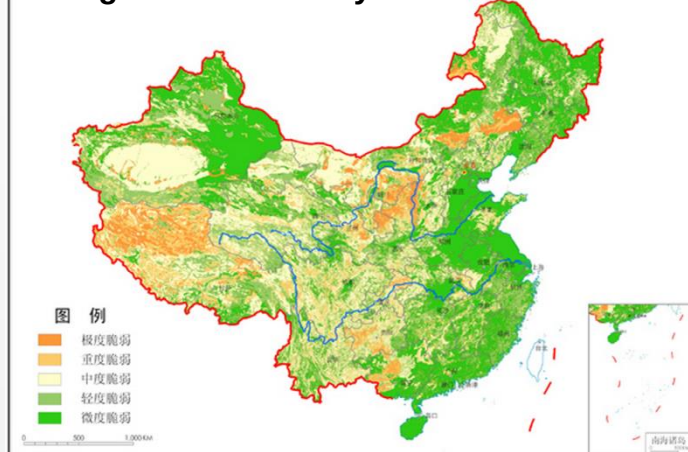
■ National Zoning Plan

- ◆ Issued by the State Council at the end of 2010, that divides national land zones into four main function zones: zones for prioritized development, key development, limited development and forbidden development.
- ◆ 25 key ecological function zones listed as zones for limited development, whose primary functions identified as conserving and restoring ecosystems and providing ecosystem services and goods.
- ◆ National-level nature reserves, world cultural and natural heritages, national scenic spots, forest parks and geological parks listed as zones for forbidden development, with their primary functions being conservation of natural and cultural resources and genetic resources of rare plants and animals.

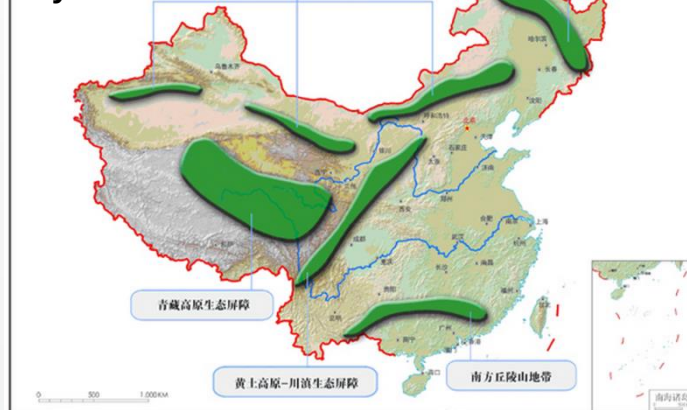
2. Main Conservation Actions

National Zoning Plan

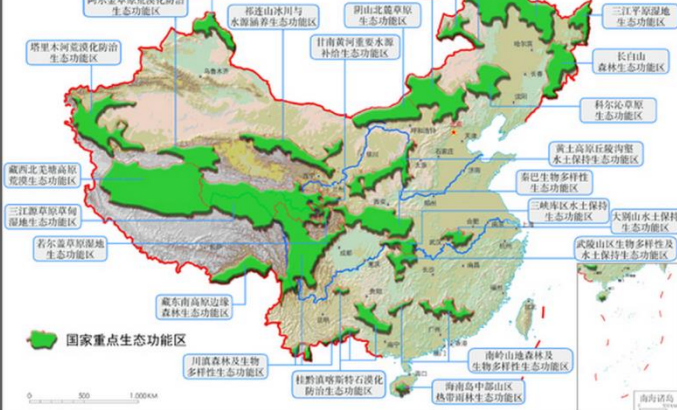
Ecological Vulnerability Assessment



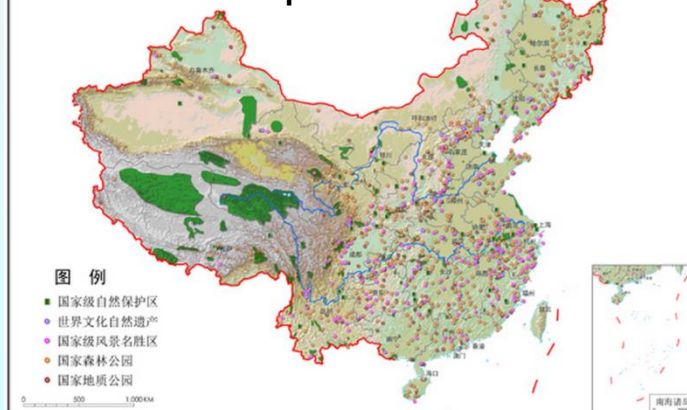
Strategic Eco-security Layout



National Ecological Function Zones



National Zones for Forbidden Development

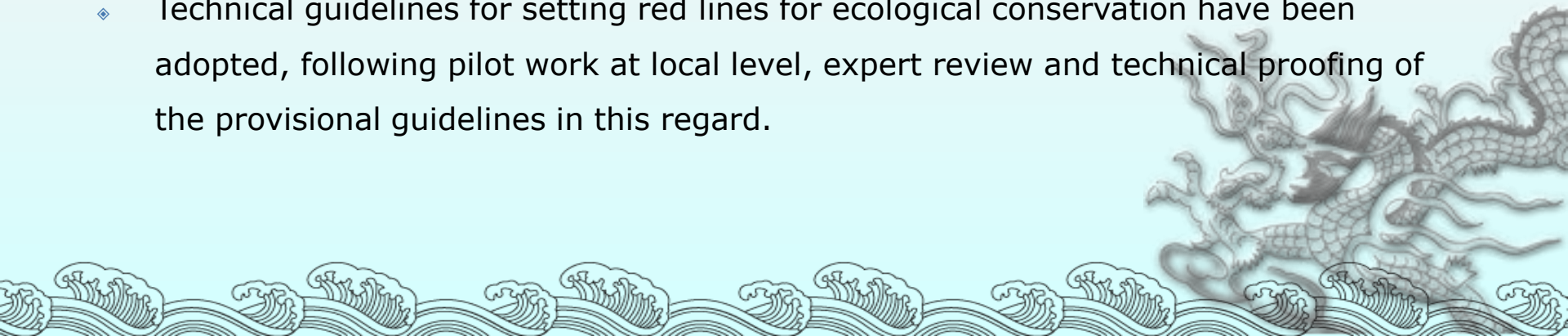


2. Main Conservation Actions

1. Development and implementation of a series of strategies, policies and programmes

■ Red Lines for Ecological Conservation

- ◆ Establishment of red lines for ecological conservation proposed in CPC Decision on Several Major Issues Related to Comprehensively Deepening Reforms.
- ◆ New Environmental Protection Law (2014) provides that the State will establish red lines in national key ecological function zones, ecologically sensitive and vulnerable areas, and provide strict protection in these areas and zones.
- ◆ Red lines for ecological conservation is another life line proposed at national level, following the establishment of red lines for arable land (minimum 1.8 billion *mu* arable land must be kept).
- ◆ Technical guidelines for setting red lines for ecological conservation have been adopted, following pilot work at local level, expert review and technical proofing of the provisional guidelines in this regard.



2. Main Conservation Actions

2. Strengthening supervision and management

- **National Remote-sensing Survey and Assessment of Environmental Changes during 2000-2010**



- **PA-related Law Enforcement**



2. Main Conservation Actions

2. Strengthening supervision and management

- **Assessment of management effectiveness of 303 national-level nature reserves**
- **Remote-sensing monitoring and on-site verification of human activities in 384 national-level nature reserves**
- **Surveys and assessments of over 2000 PAs in over 31 provinces**



2. Main Conservation Actions

2. Strengthening supervision and management

- **Specialized funds established for capacity building for national-level nature reserves**

Specialized funds for national-level nature reserves established since 1998, and investments now increased to about 1 billion yuan annually. The specialized funds are used for building infrastructure, management and conservation capacities, research capacities as well as undertaking communication and education activities for PAs. The specialized funds play a very positive role in upgrading the management level of PAs.

- **Organizing training workshops on PA management**

Departments of the environment, forestry and agriculture responsible for PA management have organized many training workshops on various topics related to PA management, such as PA-related policies and regulations, planning, capacity building, supervision over development activities in PAs, management information system development and baseline data surveys.

2. Main Conservation Actions

3. Strengthening ecosystem conservation and restoration

■ Key Ecological Conservation Projects

Natural Forests
Protection

Land Reclamation
for Forests

Grazing Land
Reclamation for
Grassland

Afforestation in
N/NS/WS China,
coastal areas and
along Yangtse River

Control of sand-
storm areas in
Beijing and Tianjin

Desertification
control in Karst
region

Soil erosion control

Wetland
conservation and
restoration

2. Main Conservation Actions

3. Strengthening ecosystem conservation and restoration

■ Key Ecological Conservation Projects

Huge investments into these projects. Among them, a total investment of 362.6 billion yuan invested into natural forests protection, with about 1.05 million km² of natural forests effectively protected.



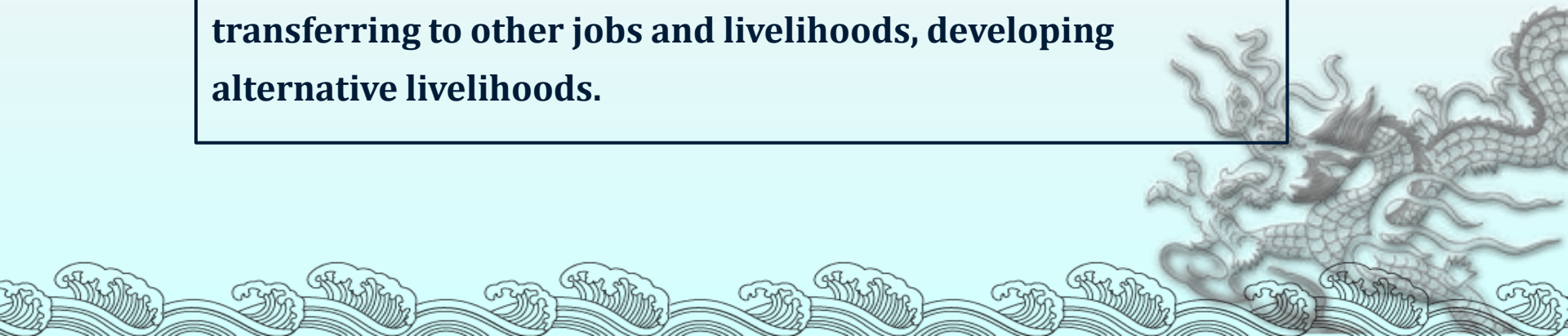
2. Main Conservation Actions

4. Conservation and Poverty Reduction

Biodiversity-rich areas in China are often poor areas



While implementing key ecological conservation projects in poor areas, also providing compensations, training on alternative employment, subsidies for those receiving new vocational training, training on practical skills and transferring to other jobs and livelihoods, developing alternative livelihoods.



2. Main Conservation Actions

5. Strengthening public education

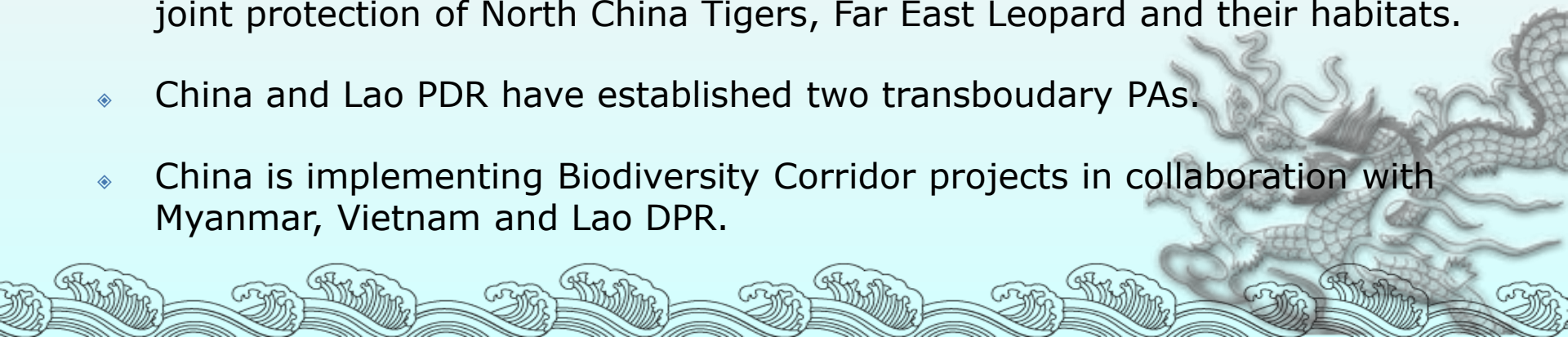
- ◆ Museums (specimens, natural history or science popularization) established in over 200 PAs
- ◆ Websites, bulletins, brochures
- ◆ Celebration and educational activities organized on IBD and the World Environment Day



2. Main Conservation Actions

6. International Cooperation

- ◆ China, Russia and Mongolia signed an agreement on international PA in Darul
- ◆ China and Russia established WG on Transboundary PAs and Biodiversity under China-Russia Environment Subcommittee as part of China-Russia Prime Ministers' Meeting Committee.
- ◆ China and Russia signed a joint strategy for establishing PA network in Heilongjiang River Basin, and an intergovernmental agreement on protecting migratory species and their habitats.
- ◆ Five transboundary PAs in China and Russia have signed agreements for joint protection of North China Tigers, Far East Leopard and their habitats.
- ◆ China and Lao PDR have established two transboundary PAs.
- ◆ China is implementing Biodiversity Corridor projects in collaboration with Myanmar, Vietnam and Lao DPR.



3. Main Outcomes Achieved

1. Biodiversity effectively conserved



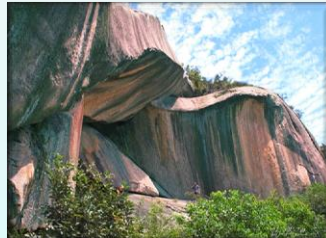
National key protected animals

85%

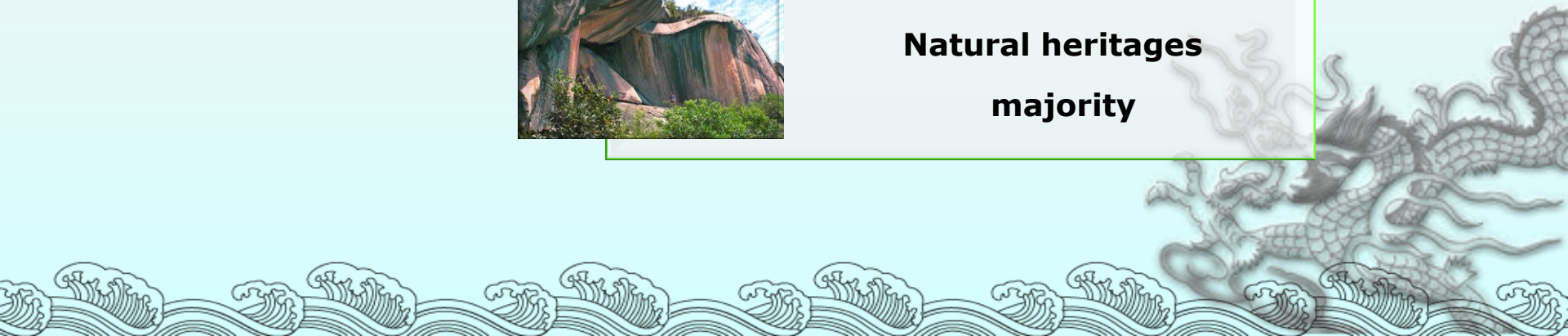


National key protected plants

86%



Natural heritages
majority



3. Main Outcomes Achieved

2. Obvious results in ecosystem conservation and restoration

In the past decade

Net increase of 100,000 km² in forest areas

Grassland coverage increased by 11% in key ecological function zones

Over 2800 km² of degraded wetlands such as mangroves restored

Mountains closed for soil conservation and afforestation in areas of 720,000 km²

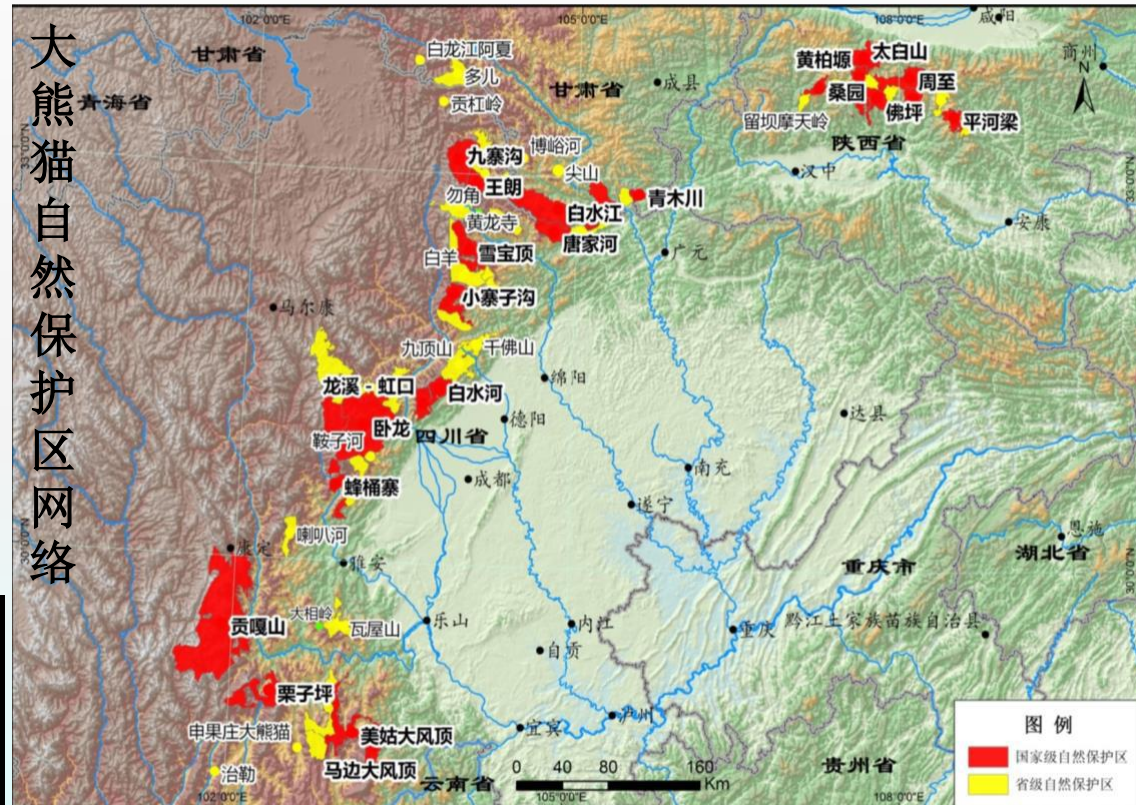
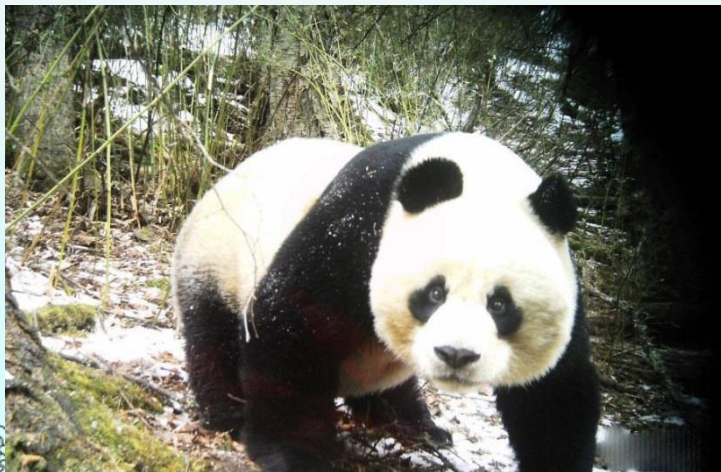
Harvesting of shrimps and crabs resumed in parts of Bohai and Yellow Seas

3. Main Outcomes Achieved

3. Populations recovered for some endangered species

Giant Panda:

Over 60 PAs established for Giant Panda, leading to an increase in its population from 1000 in 2000 to 1600 currently.

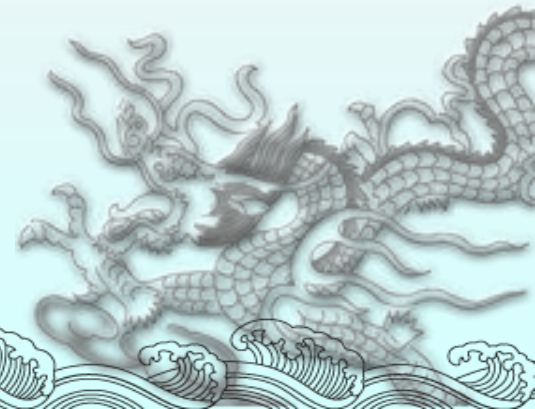


3. Main Outcomes Achieved

3. Populations recovered for some endangered species

Crested Ibis :

Over a dozen PAs established for Crest Ibis and their habitats, leading to an increase in the number of wild Crested Ibis to around 1000.



3. Main Outcomes Achieved

3. Populations recovered for some endangered species

Tibetan antelope

- A number of PAs established and mechanisms for coordination between PAs established in joint efforts to crack down illegal poaching and trade.
- Population constantly increasing, from 20,000 to over 300,000 now.



3. Main Outcomes Achieved

4. Endangered plants considerably protected



Abies is one of the 12 most endangered plants in the world. A national-level PA for Abies established, and artificial reproduction and *ex-situ* conservation also generated some results.



16 PAs established for *Cyathea* that is identified as only known wood fern.



PAs established in Longshu Mountain and Fangcheng for *Camellia*, known as “plant panda”.

3. Main Outcomes Achieved

5. Community Economy Development



Eco-tourism

Wang Lang PA in Sichuan develops small-scale eco-tourism, targeting at students and researchers. The number of tourists has exceeded 10 thousand and income from tourism reached 400, 000 yuan. Local residents also involved in eco-tourism activities and their income also significantly increased.



Developing industries using local resources

Cyathea PA in Chishui, Guizhou involves local communities in producing chopsticks using bamboos in PAs, which leads to an increase in community income to 1.2 million yuan annually, through licensing bamboo harvesting.



Increasing employment for local residents

Meihua Mountain PA in Fujian hires 24 local residents as patrollers. It also helps improve local community infrastructure and explores new approaches to help local residents move out of PAs.

4. Future Priority Actions

**Overall trend
of biodiversity
loss is yet to
be halted**

**Legislations
and
systems
need to be
further
improved**

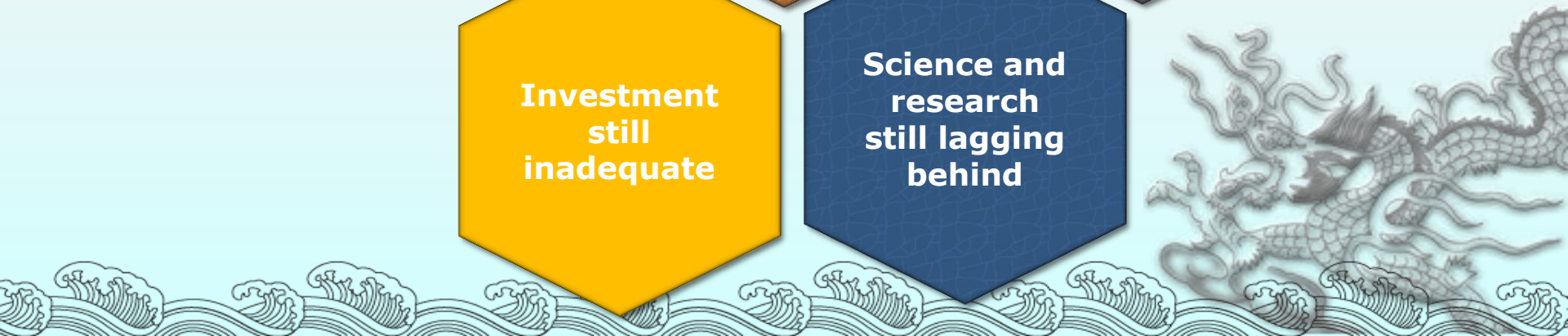
**Conflict
between
conservation
and
development
still acute**

**Huge loss
and
fragmentatio
n of habitats
for animals
and plants**

**Conservation
awareness
yet to be
increased**

**Investment
still
inadequate**

**Science and
research
still lagging
behind**



4. Future Priority Actions

1

• **To implement National Plan for Nature Reserve Development**

- Key tasks: improving layouts, regulating establishment of PAs, border demarcation and ownership establishment, monitoring system and undertaking research.

2

• **Strengthening MPAs**

- Increasing number, area and percentage of marine and coastal PAs
- Strengthening conservation of mangroves, coral reefs and seagrass and other ecosystems.

3

• **Establishing National Parks**

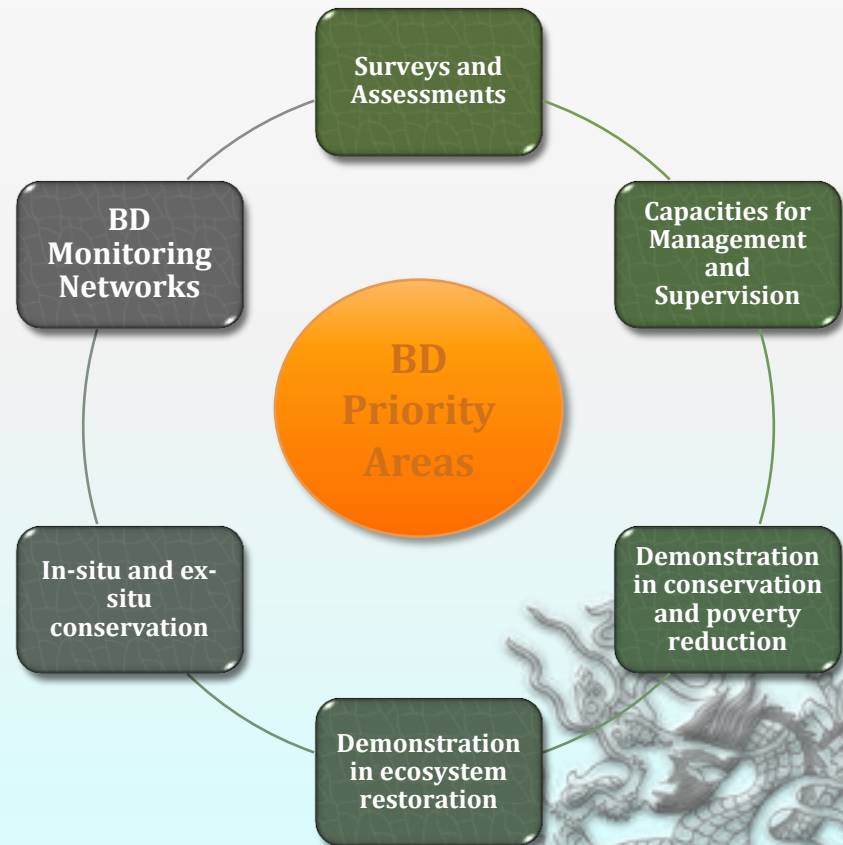
- Establishing a system of national parks, with coordinated management at national and local levels, to protect the naturalness and integrity of natural and cultural heritages.

4. Future Priority Actions

4

• Implementing Major Projects on Biodiversity Conservation

The State Council initiated major projects on biodiversity conservation in January 2015. The projects will focus on biodiversity priority areas and involve biodiversity assessments, building biodiversity monitoring networks, strengthening *in-situ* and *ex-situ* conservation, undertaking demonstration in restoration, conservation and poverty reduction, strengthening capacities for management and supervision, with a view to enhancing systematic and science-based conservation.



4. Future Priority Actions

5

• **Establishing red lines for ecological conservation**

- Red lines for eco conservation will be established asap in key ecological function zones and ecologically sensitive and vulnerable areas to accord strict protection to those areas and zones.

6

• **Strengthening supervision and management of BD conservation**

- Strengthen implementation of accountability rules and punishment so as to crack down illegal behaviors of damaging biodiversity.

7

• **Enhancing public education and participation**

- Implementing annual plan for China Actions for UN Decade of Biodiversity and organizing more activities to celebrate IBD; and making full use of media and press and creating an environment where governments play leading roles, the private sector fulfil their responsibilities and the public participate in BD-related activities.



2010国际生物多样性年

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生物多样性就是我们的生命

BIODIVERSITY IS LIFE BIODIVERSITY IS OUR LIFE



Thanks for your attention!

2010国际生物多样性年中国国家委员会
<http://2010.biodiv.gov.cn>

