

# China's progress towards the Aichi Targets

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# **Content**

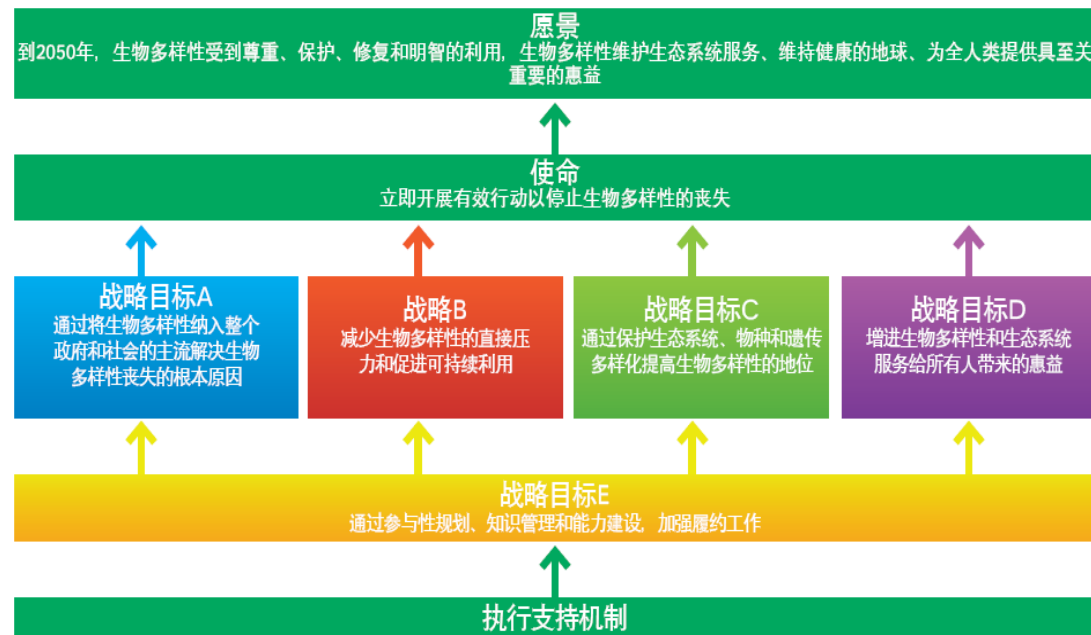
**I. Indicators for assessing progress towards the Aichi Targets**

**II. China's Biodiversity Conservation Actions and Achievements**

**III. China's Progress in Implementing the Aichi Targets**

# I. Indicators for assessing progress towards the Aichi Targets

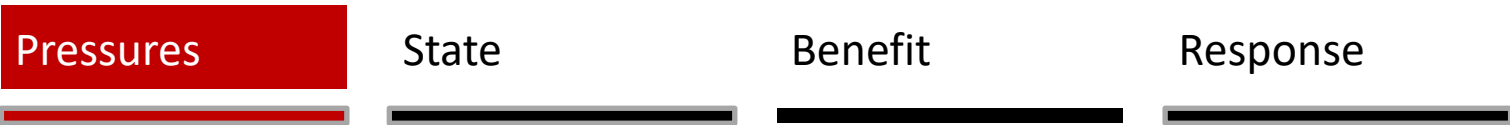
- ✓ In October 2010, the **tenth meeting of the Conference** of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- ✓ This Strategic Plan has identified **2020 global biodiversity targets** ('Aichi Targets'), which includes **5 strategic goals** and **20 specific targets**.
- ✓ The Strategic Plan provides a **road map** and **time table** for biodiversity conservation at global level.



✓ The development of Chinese national indicators follows the **principles** below:

- *Covering all components of biodiversity;*
- *Objectively & Timely reflecting changes;*
- *Easy Understanding & Wide Acceptance;*
- *Accuracy vs Low-cost;*
- *Sensitive to changes;*
- *Internationally Usable vs National circumstances.*





First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
I. Environmental pollution (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discharging amount of main pollutants</li><li>• Pollutant discharging amount per GDP unit</li><li>• Energy consumption per GDP unit</li><li>• Carbon emission per GDP unit</li><li>• Nitrogen surplus</li></ul>
II. Invasive alien species (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of invasive alien species known every decade</li><li>• Species and batches of alien pests intercepted at ports.</li></ul>
III. Resources consumption (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ecological footprints</li></ul>

Pressures

State

Benefit

Response

First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
I. Macro-structure of ecosystems (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Area and percentage of forests, wetlands, grasslands and other ecosystems</li></ul>
II. Ecosystem Health Conditions (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Net primary productivity of forest ecosystems</li><li>• Area of natural forests</li><li>• Total timber standing stock</li><li>• Total fresh grass output from natural grasslands</li><li>• Amount of carbon sequestration of terrestrial ecosystems</li><li>• Marine trophic index</li><li>• Percentage of surface water bodies with good quality</li></ul>
III. Species diversity (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Red List Index</li><li>• Living Planet Index</li><li>• Marine Biodiversity Index</li></ul>
IV. Genetic Resources (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quantity of local varieties and breeds</li></ul>

Pressures

State

Benefit

Response

First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
I. Provision of ecosystem services (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Food provisioning services</li><li>• Regulating services</li><li>• Ocean Health Index</li></ul>
II. Changes in well-being of local residents directly dependent on ecosystem services (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of poor population in key ecological conservation project areas</li><li>• Per capita net income in rural households</li></ul>

Pressures

State

Benefit

Response

First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
I. Establishment of system of protected areas (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number and areas of nature reserves</li><li>• Area and percentage of nature reserves within priority areas for terrestrial biodiversity conservation</li><li>• Number and area of scenic spots</li><li>• Number and area of forest parks</li><li>• Number and area of national-level protected areas for aquatic germplasm resources</li><li>• Percentage of special marine protected areas in marine areas under China's jurisdiction</li><li>• Ecological Representativeness Index in Protected Areas</li></ul>
II. Ownership of germplasm resources (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quantity of agricultural crops genetic resources</li><li>• Quantity of forest genetic resources</li><li>• Quantity of livestock genetic resources</li><li>• Number of protected areas of original habitats of wild agricultural plants</li></ul>
III. Sustainable use and management (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Percentage of area of organic farming out of total agricultural land area</li><li>• Area of national-level forests for public benefits</li><li>• Percentage of areas covered by fishing bans out of total inland water and marine areas</li><li>• Livestock overload rate of natural grasslands</li></ul>

Pressures

State

Benefit

Response

First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
IV. Implementation of policies and programmes (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of provinces that have developed provincial biodiversity strategies and action plans</li><li>• Number of sectoral policies related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</li><li>• Number of ecological compensation and other relevant policies adopted at national and provincial levels</li><li>• Number of liability rules for environmental/ecological damages adopted at national and provincial levels</li></ul>
V. Habitat conservation and restoration (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Forest coverage rate in key ecological project areas</li><li>• Forest stock in key ecological project areas</li><li>• Net reduction in area of desertified and degraded land</li><li>• Grassland vegetation coverage rate in key ecological project areas</li></ul>
VI. Pollution control (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Percentage of clean energy</li><li>• Rate of compliance with water quality standard for integrated drinking water sources for cities</li><li>• National assembly capacity of flue gas desulfurizer and its proportion of the capacity of all thermal power units</li></ul>
VII. Comprehensive use of resources (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rate of reuse of agricultural crop straw</li><li>• Annual output of agricultural waste disposal</li><li>• Total pool capacity of agricultural waste disposal</li><li>• Total pool capacity of village-level domestic sewage treatment using biogas tanks</li></ul>

Pressures

State

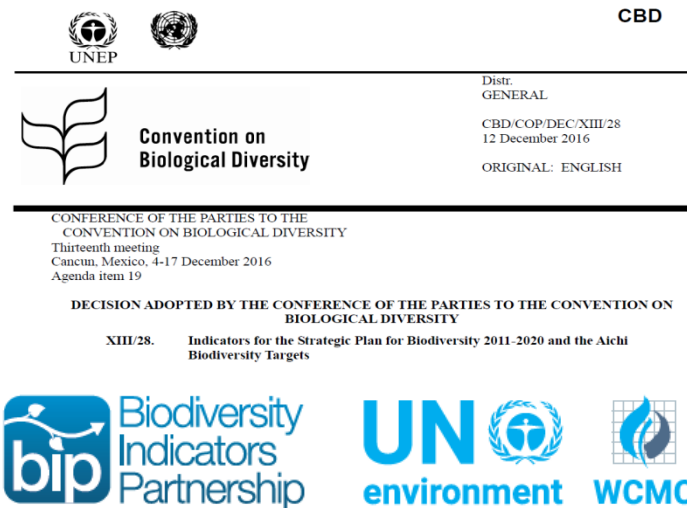
Benefit

Response

First-level (generic) indicators	Second-level (specific) indicators
VIII. Biosafety management of invasive alien species (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of risk assessment standards of invasive alien species</li></ul>
IX. Public awareness (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Items about China's biodiversity searched through Baidu in different years</li></ul>
X. Knowledge related to biodiversity conservation (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of applications for related non-tangible cultural heritages</li><li>• Number of related laws and regulations for Chinese medicine</li><li>• Number of products with recognized geographical indications</li><li>• Number of patent applications related to biodiversity research</li><li>• Number of academic articles/papers published on biodiversity conservation</li><li>• Percentage of national investment in R &amp; D in GDP</li><li>• Records of species occurrence</li></ul>
XI. Financial support for biodiversity conservation (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• National and provincial investments in ecological conservation</li><li>• Number of counties receiving fiscal transfers in key ecological function zones and related investments.</li></ul>

- ✓ The indicator system has **20 first-level indicators**, **66 second-level indicators**.
- ✓ Some indicators were used in the ***Global Biodiversity Outlook 4*** and some are the indicators contained in ***CBD decision XIII/28***, such as,

- ***Red List Index***,
- ***Living Planet Index***,
- ***Marine trophic index***,
- ...



✓ Some indicators are those **with the Chinese characteristics**, such as,

- *Timber standing stock;*
- *Percentage of surface water bodies with good quality;*
- *Number of sites for original habitats of wild agricultural plants;*
- ...

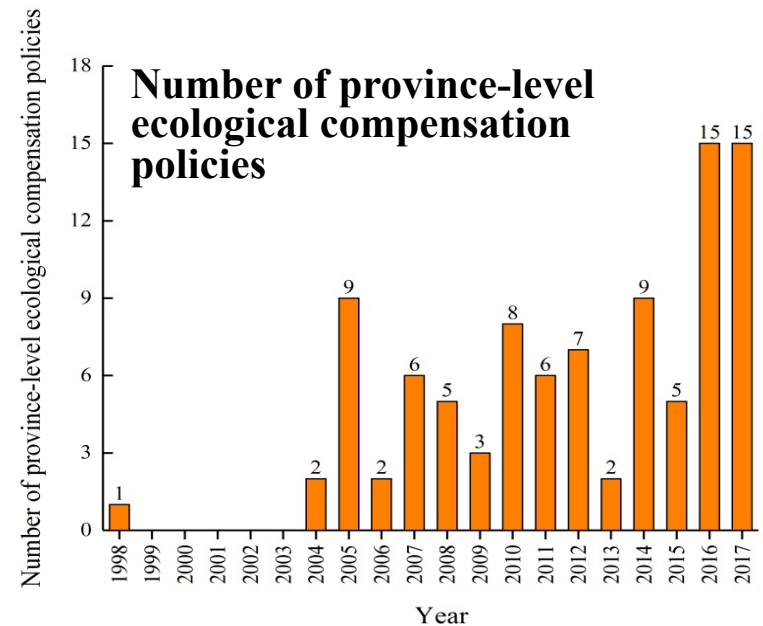
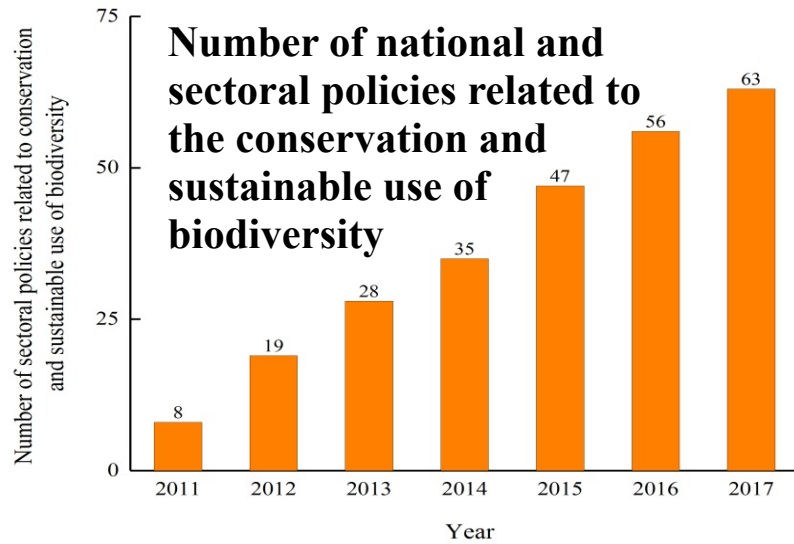


## II. China's Biodiversity Conser. Actions and Achievements

1

**Policy and legal system for biodiversity conservation is being improved**

- ❖ **Since 2015, China has adopted a series of policies related to biodiversity conservation, which provide top-level design and overall arrangements for ecological civilization development and biodiversity conservation. These policies include: Recommendations for Accelerating Ecological Civilization Development; Recommendations on Improving Ecological Compensation Mechanisms; Proposals for Mechanisms for Wetland Conservation and Restoration.**



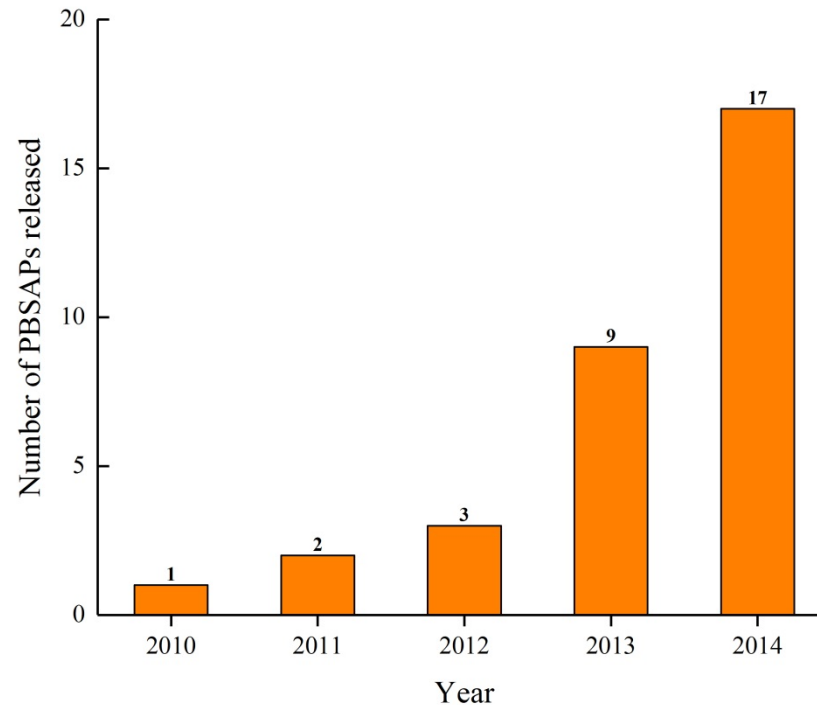
- ❖ **Supervision and examination of biodiversity conservation have been constantly reinforced.**
- ❖ **Organized a special action called the Green Shield 2017 for supervising and examining national-level protected areas and penalized those illegal activities related to these areas.**
- ❖ **Undertook an intercontinental and multi-country law enforcement action called the Rattle Snake No.3**
- ❖ **Organized a number of activities named the Border Gate Shield to crack down on smuggling of endangered species and investigated and penalized a group of major smuggling cases.**



## **A series of programmes and plans related to biodiversity conservation have been launched and implemented**

- ❖ **The State Council has approved the implementation of NBSAP and other programmes related to biodiversity conservation.**
- ❖ **A total of 18 provinces across the country have developed their provincial biodiversity strategies and action plans.**
- ❖ **All these have enhanced biodiversity conservation at national, sectoral and regional levels.**

**Number of provincial  
biodiversity strategy and  
action plans released**

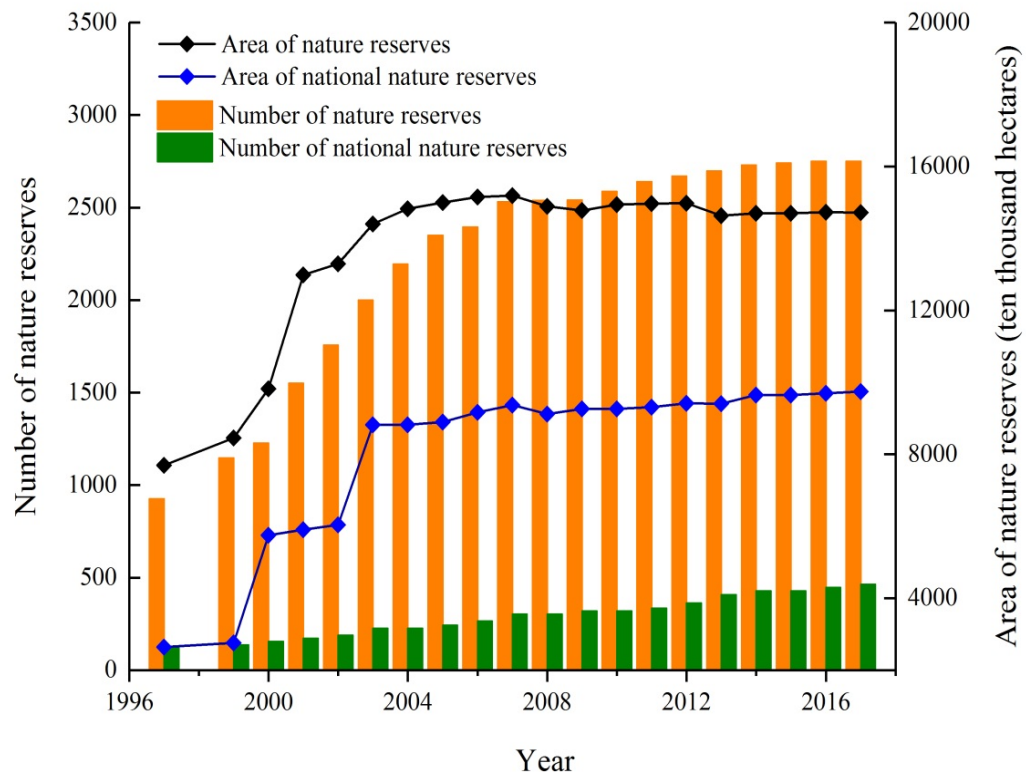


## **Mechanisms and systems for biodiversity conservation are being gradually improved**

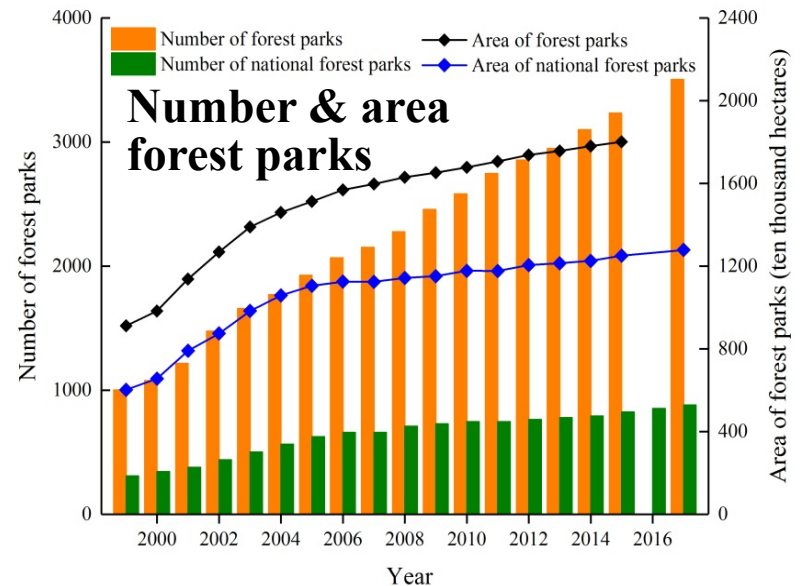
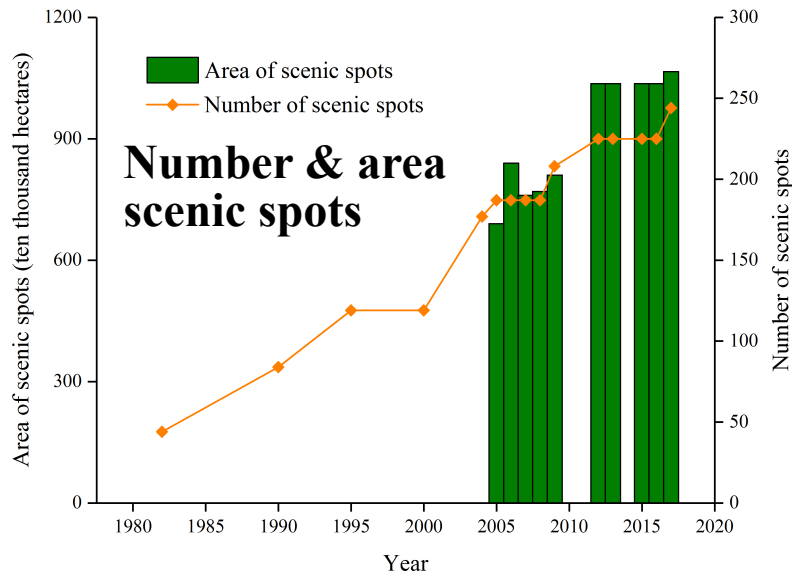
- ❖ In 2011 a **National Committee on Biodiversity Conservation** was established, which is headed by a **Vice Premier** responsible for environmental affairs and composed of 25 ministries or departments. This Committee coordinates biodiversity conservation across the country.
- ❖ The ministries or departments responsible for the environment, forestry, agriculture, construction, seas and Chinese medicine have also established their own bodies for biodiversity management.
- ❖ Some provincial governments have also strengthened their coordination mechanisms for biodiversity conservation.

- ❖ China has established a system of *in-situ* conservation composed of nature reserves (as main components), scenic spots, forest parks, wetland parks, protected areas for aquatic germplasm resources and special marine protected areas.
- ❖ By the end of 2017, China has established **2,750** nature reserves covering a total land area of 147.17 million hectares, accounting for **14.86%** of the country's total land area.

## Number and area of nature reserves

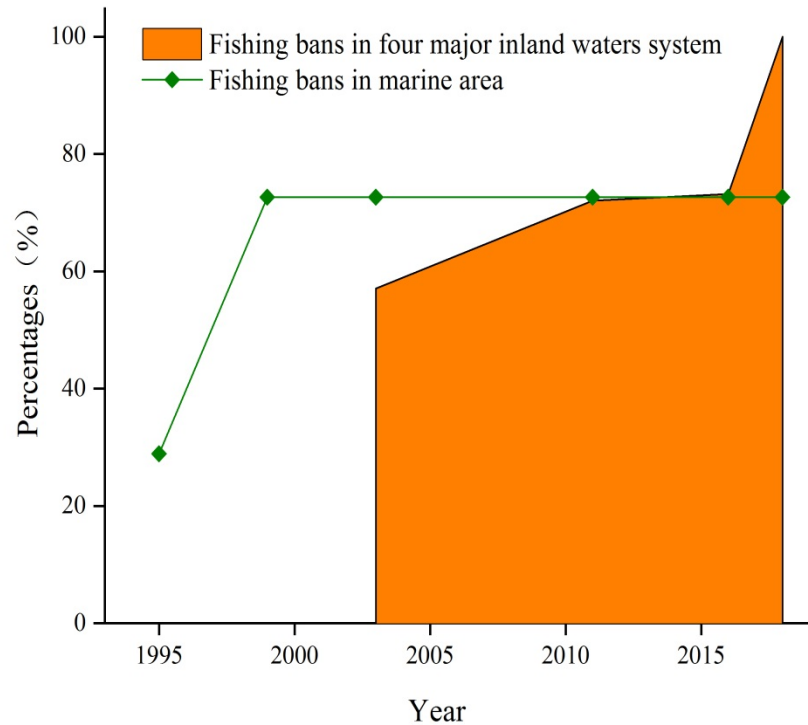


- ❖ China has also identified 244 national-level scenic spots and 807 provincial scenic spots, covering about **2.23%** of the country's total land area. Among them, 42 national-level scenic spots and 10 provincial scenic spots have been included in the World Heritage List by UNESCO.
- ❖ China has established 3,505 forest parks. Among them, there are 881 national-level forest parks, aiming to cover **12.8** million hectares.
- ❖ By 2016, China has announced a total of 523 national-level protected areas for aquatic germplasm resources, covering a total area of **15.6** million hectares.
- ❖ **The area covered by terrestrial protected areas in China has exceeded 18% of the country's land area. Within these protected areas, over 90% of terrestrial natural ecosystem types and 89% of national key protected wild animals and plants have been protected.**



- ❖ Since 1995, China has implemented fishing bans during June-September in the East China Sea, Yellow Sea, South China Sea areas under China's jurisdiction.
- ❖ China has also implemented fishing bans in the Yangtse River, Yellow River, Pearl River and Huai River.
- ❖ From January 2018, a comprehensive fishing ban was implemented in 332 aquatic species protected areas in the Yangtse River Basin.
- ❖ The implementation of fishing bans has relieved huge pressures on fishery resources and played an important role in protecting aquatic biodiversity.

**Percentages of marine areas and four major inland waters covered by fishing bans**





## **5** *Ex-situ* conservation has been further enhanced

- ❖ China has established more than 200 botanical gardens, preserving over 23,000 plant species. The number of native plant species in these botanical gardens accounts for 60% of China's total plant species.
- ❖ A system of crop germplasm resources conservation composed of national long-term storage banks, mid-term banks, germplasm gardens, original habitat protection sites and national gene banks has been established, basically covering various types of agricultural ecological areas. Within this system, a total of 480,000 possessions of specimens have been collected, inventoried and preserved.
- ❖ Southwest China Wild Germplasm Resources Bank was established, which collected and preserved 79,123 possessions of wild plant seeds of 10,013 species.



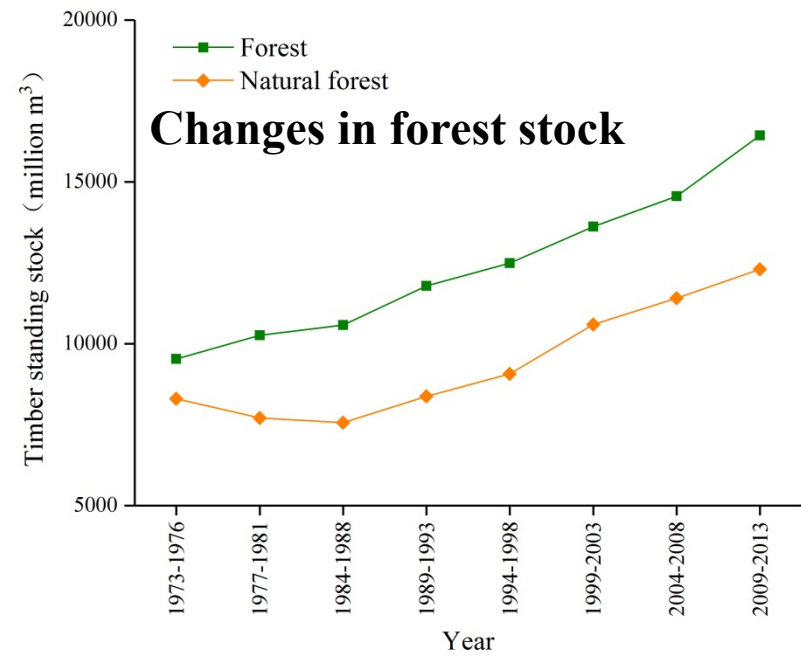
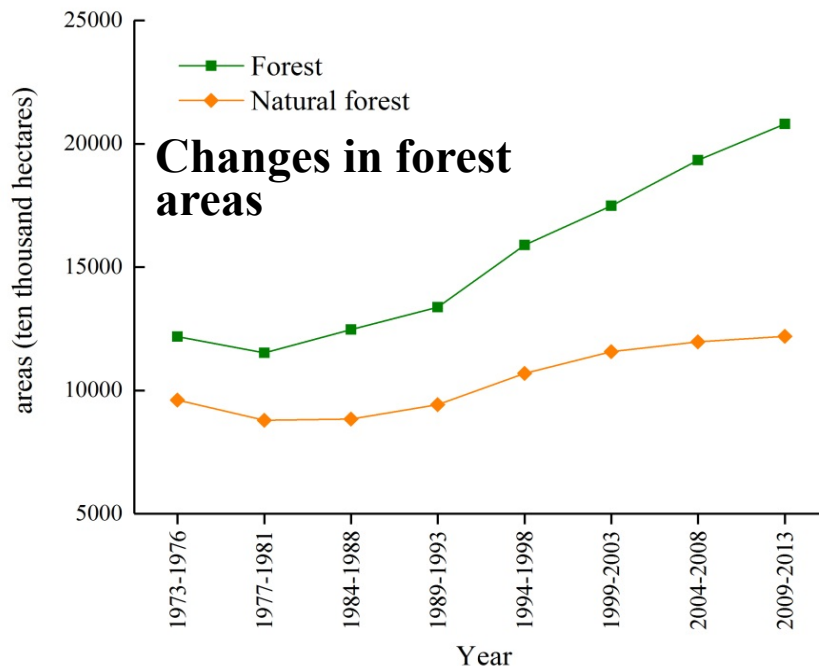
**Building of Southwest China Wild Germplasm Bank**



**Long-term preserved seeds in cold storage**

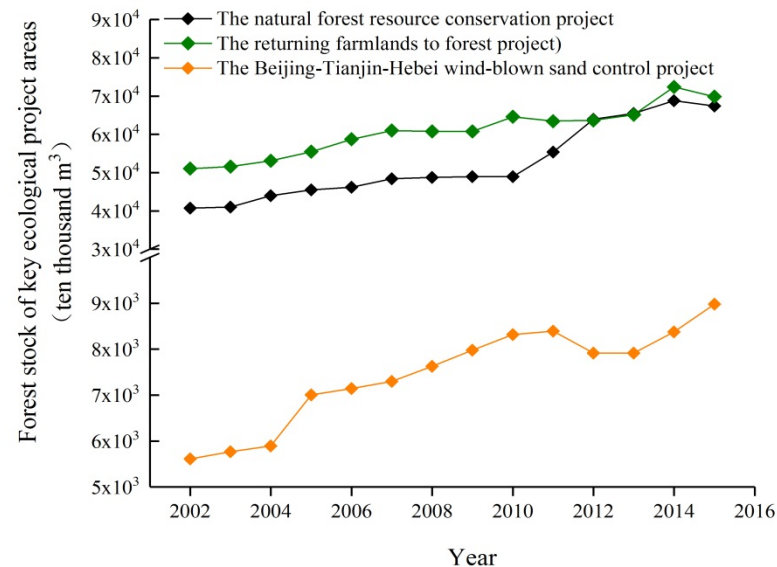


- ❖ A group of major ecological conservation and restoration projects have been implemented, such as natural forests protection, reclaiming farmlands for forests and grasslands, reclaiming grazing lands for grasslands, forest belt construction, wild animal and plant protection and establishment of protected areas
- ❖ During 2013-2017, China has completed afforestation of 34 million hectares. Commercial logging of natural forests has been completely banned. The forest area has reached 208 million hectares and the forest coverage rate come up to 21.66%, making China the country with the fastest growth in forest resources in the world.

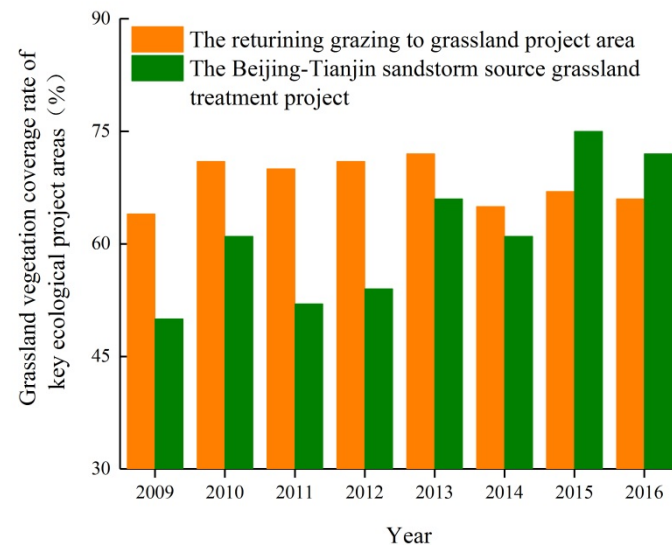


❖ The forest stocks in the Natural Forest Resources Protection Project increased from 427.4 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 1997 to 674.3 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 2015, an increase of 57.75%. The forest stocks in the returning farmlands to forest project area increased from 473.4 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 1998 to 698.6 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 2015, increased by 47.56%. The forest stock volume of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Sand Control Project area increased from 53.0 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 2000 to 89.8 million  $\text{m}^3$  in 2015, an increase of 69.48%.

❖ In 2016, the average vegetation coverage in the Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Grassland Treatment Project area was 72%, a rise of 32 per cent than that of the non-project area; the average vegetation coverage in the project area of returning grazing to grasslands was 66%, a rise of 10 per cent than that of non-project areas.



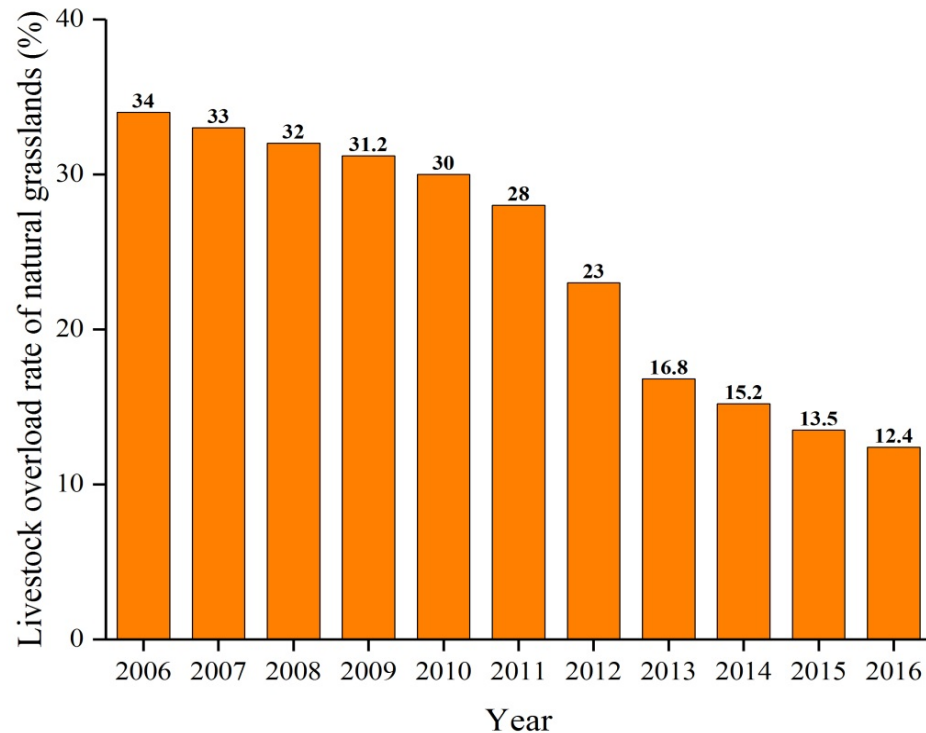
**Forest stock of key ecological project areas**



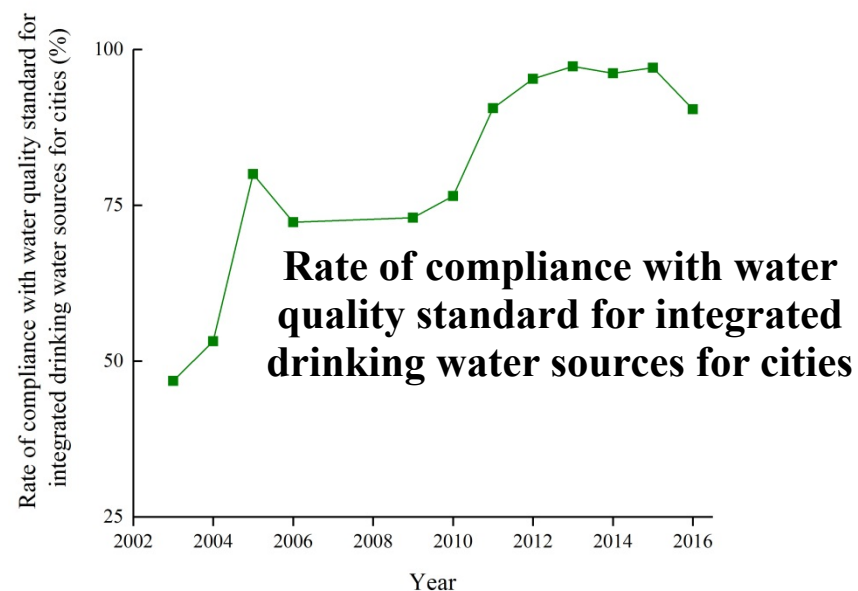
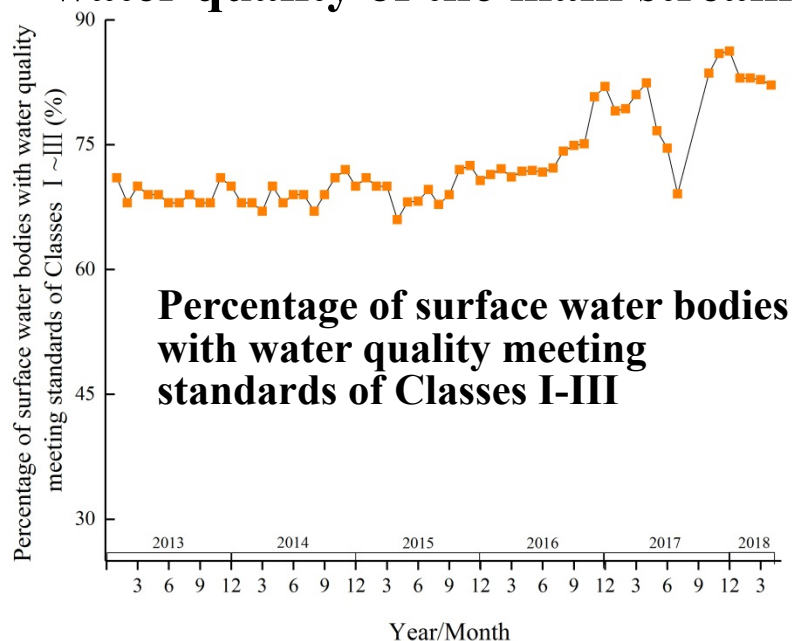
**Grassland vegetation coverage rate of key ecological project areas**

- ❖ During 2011-2015, China has implemented over 1,500 projects for wetland restoration and compensation, having restored more than 233,300 hectares of wetlands and reclaimed 51,000 hectares of farmlands for wetlands. As a result, the total area of wetlands in China has reached 53.6 million hectares and the rate of wetland protection has come up to 49.03%.
- ❖ China has completed control of 10 million hectares of desertified land, with the overall trend of land desertification basically controlled.
- ❖ In 2017, the total fresh grass output from natural grasslands has risen to 1.07 billion tons, the seventh consecutive year with outputs exceeding 1 billion tons.

**Livestock overload rate of  
natural grasslands**

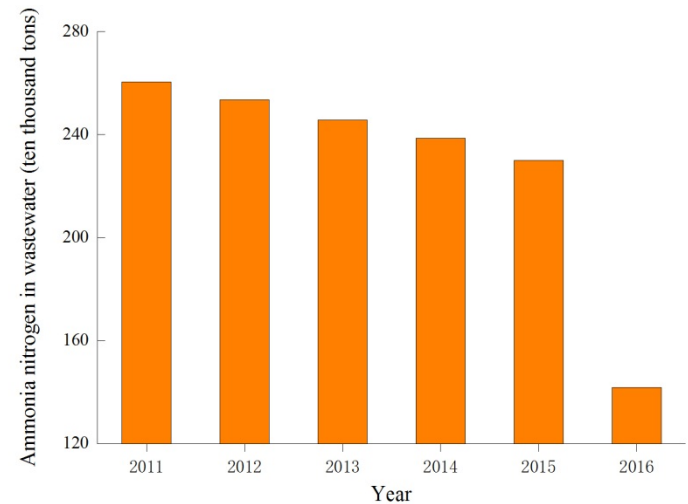
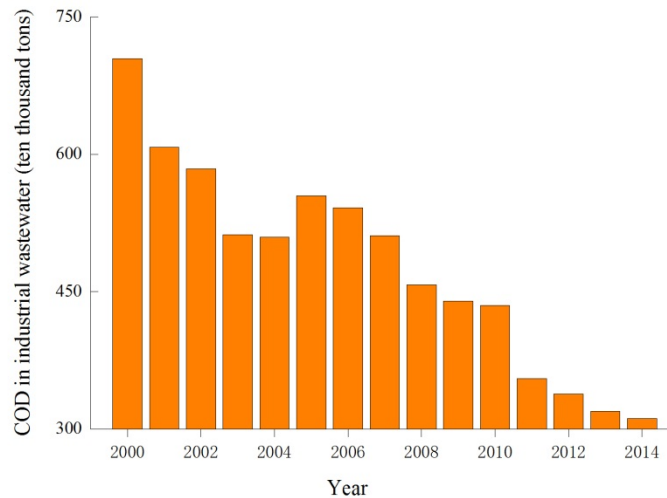
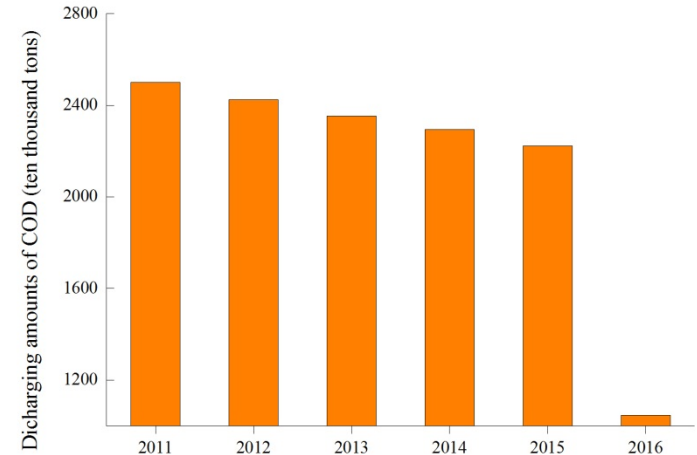
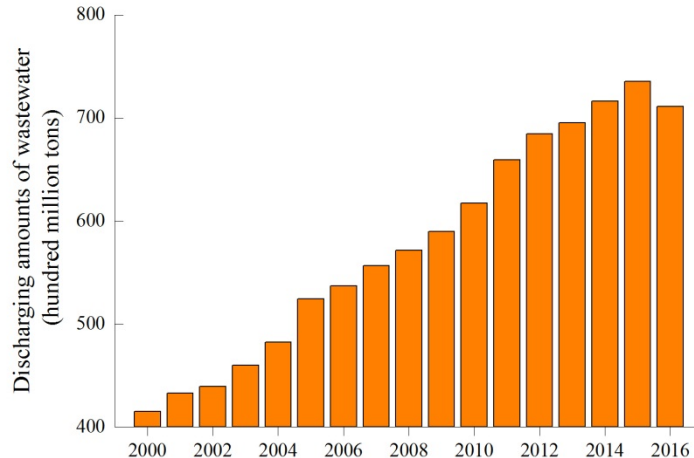


- ❖ China has developed and implemented action plans for preventing and controlling water, air and soil pollution.
- ❖ As a result, by 2017, the average concentration of  $PM_{10}$  in 338 cities has decreased by 22.7% compared with that in 2013. The average concentration of  $PM_{2.5}$  in Beijing-Hebei-Tianjin area, the Yangtse River Delta and the Pearl River Delta has dropped by 39.6%, 34.3% and 27.7% respectively, compared with that in 2013.
- ❖ The percentage of water bodies that meet Classes I-III quality standards has reached 67.9%, and that lower than Class V has dropped to 8.3%. The water quality of the main stream of major rivers is being steadily improved.



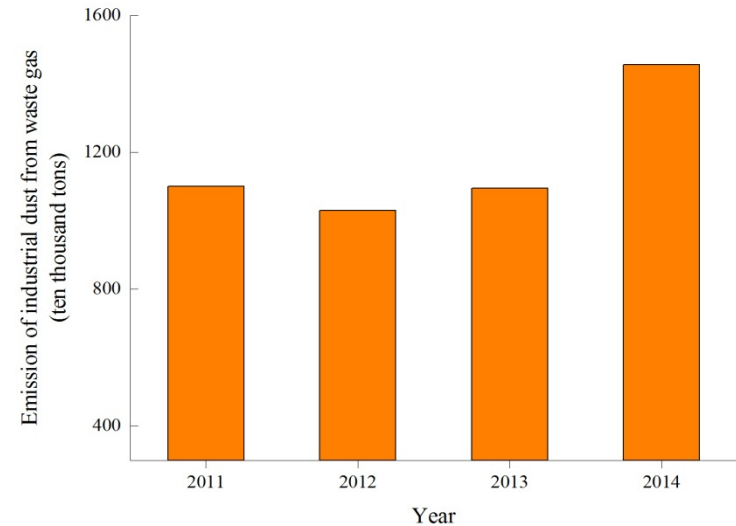
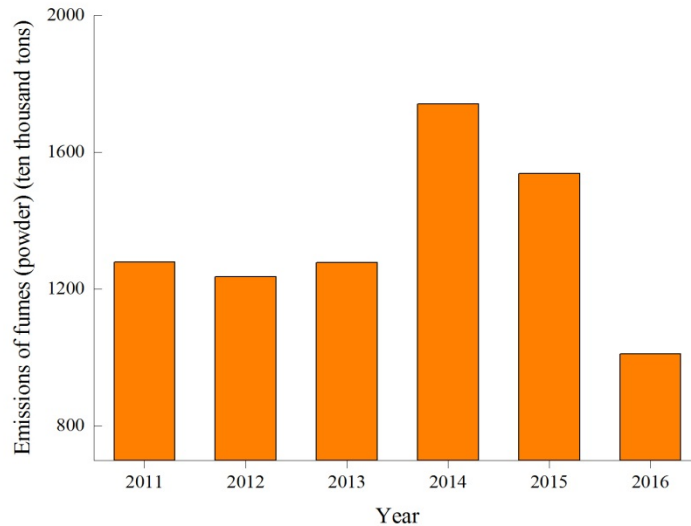
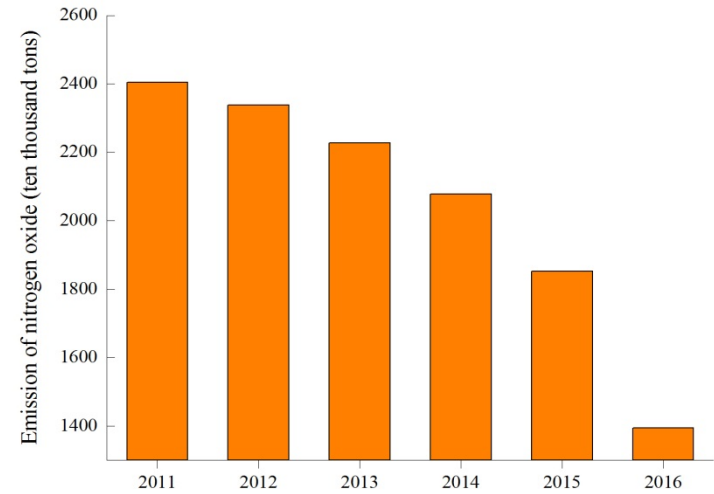
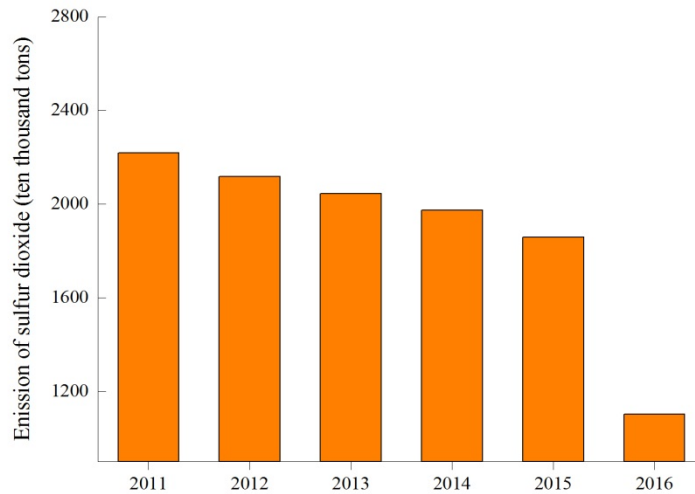
❖ Since 2000, the discharge of wastewater has shown an upward trend. Since 2010, the chemical oxygen demand and ammonia nitrogen emissions have been declining year by year.

**Wastewater  
discharging  
amount**

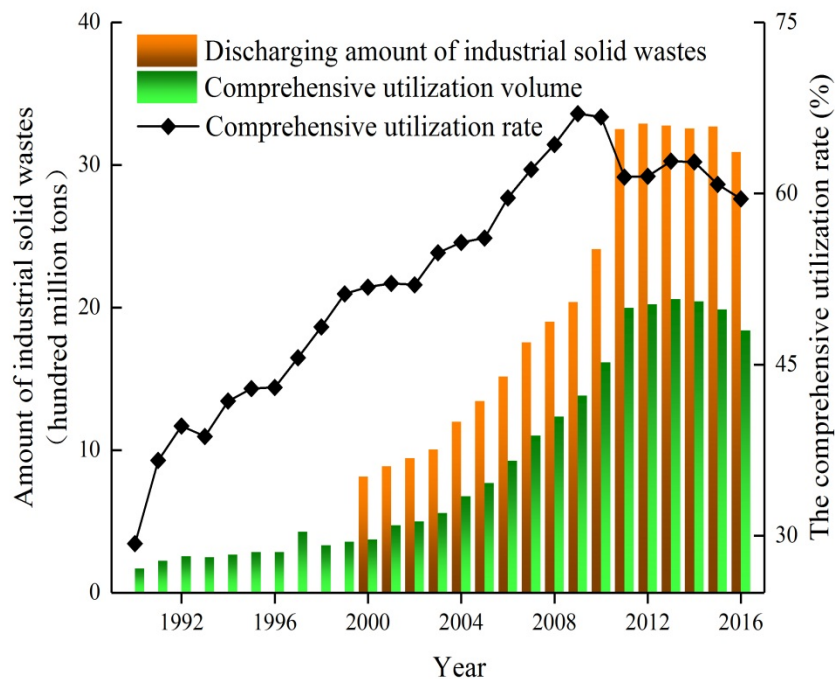


❖ From 2011 to 2016, exhaust smoke (powder) dust emissions, sulfur dioxide emissions and nitrogen oxide emissions showed a significant downward trend

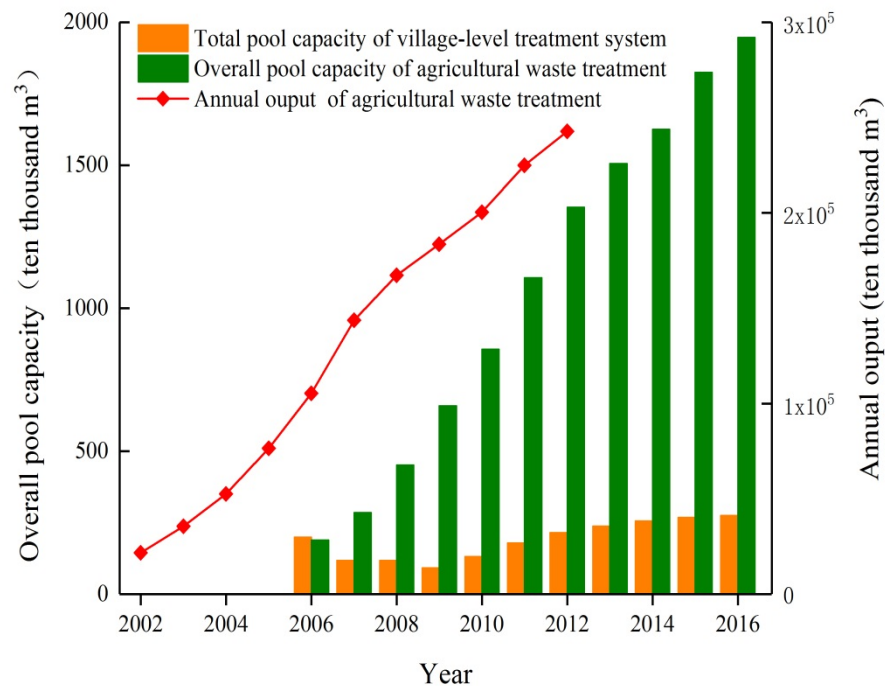
**Waste gas  
discharging  
amount**



- ❖ From 2011 to 2016, industrial solid waste emissions showed a downward trend.
- ❖ From 2000 to 2016, the annual output of agricultural waste treatment projects increased rapidly.



**Discharging of industrial solid waste**



**Annual output and overall pool capacity of agricultural waste disposal, total pool capacity of village-level domestic sewage treatment using biogas tanks**



**(1) System of biodiversity conservation and management with the Chinese characteristics has been basically established.**

**(a) The laws and regulations for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity have been increasingly improved.**

**(b) Mechanisms for biodiversity conservation have been basically established and government management capacities have been further enhanced.**

**(c) Terrestrial protected areas of various types account for about 18% of the country's land area, and over 90% of terrestrial ecosystem types and 89% of national key protected wild animals and plants have been protected in these areas, thus forming a network of protected areas of almost all types, reasonable distribution and relatively effective functions.**

**(d) The platforms for public participation in biodiversity conservation have been gradually expanded.**

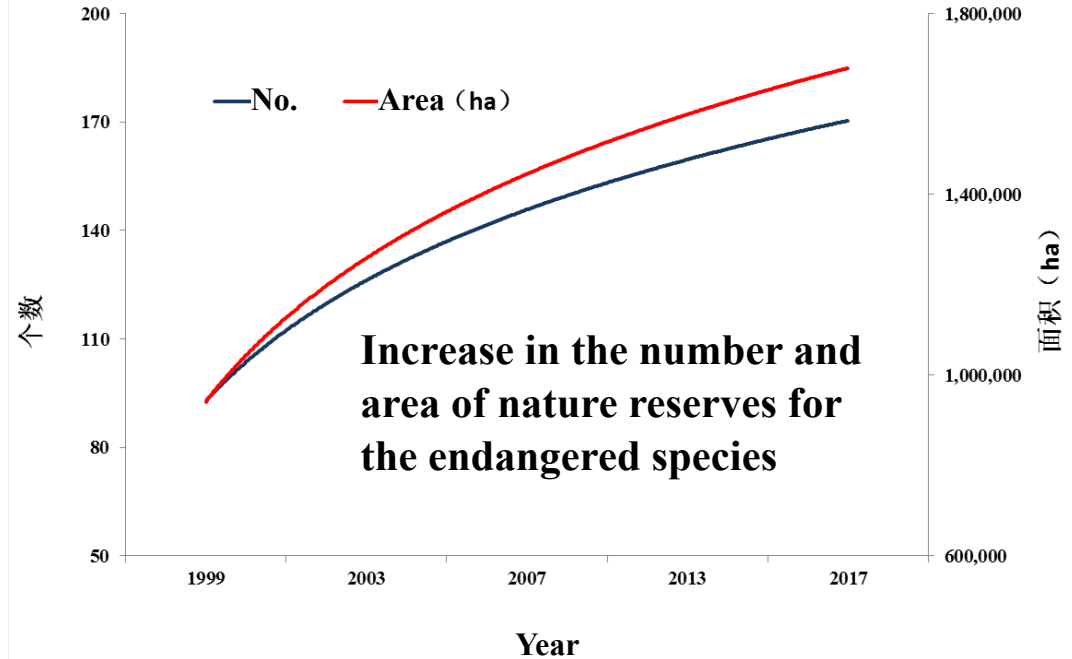


**(2) The population of some national key protected wild animals and plants are rising, their range of distribution gradually expanding and their habitat quality constantly improving.**

❖ **The number of giant pandas has increased from over 1,000 in the 1980's to 1,864 currently. The habitat area for wild giant panda is 2.58 million hectares and 910,000 hectares identified as potential habitats. The total number of crested ibis increased from 7 when it was found in 1981 to 2,600 now. The area for wild crested ibis expanded from less than 500 hectares in 1981 to over 1.4 million hectares now.**



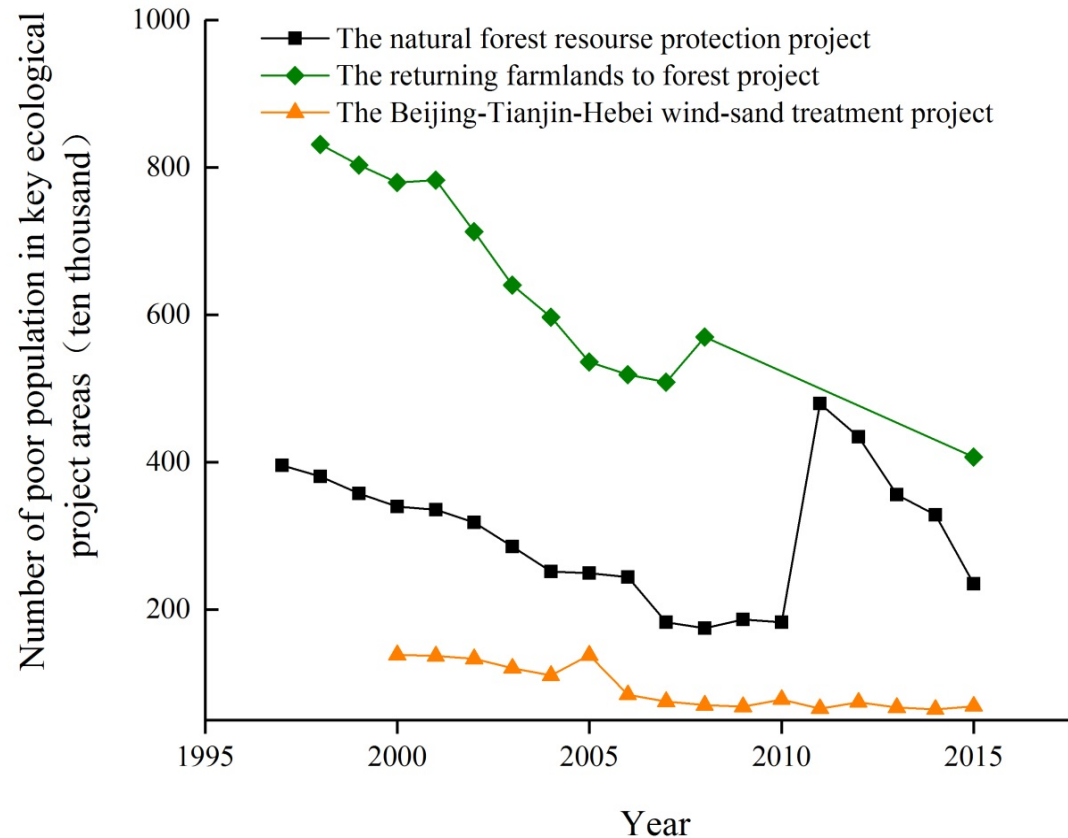
*Trachypithecus francoisi*



### (3) Local social and economic development achieved while biodiversity is being conserved.

- ❖ More than 6.54 million people in key ecological project areas have been lifted out of poverty. Compared with 2013, the poverty-stricken population in sample counties in natural forest protection areas has decreased by 33.95%.

Number of poor population in key ecological project areas



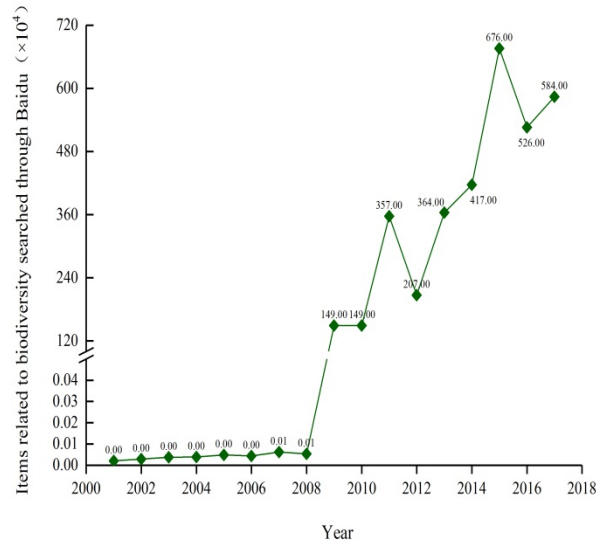
### III. China's Progress in Implementing the Aichi Targets

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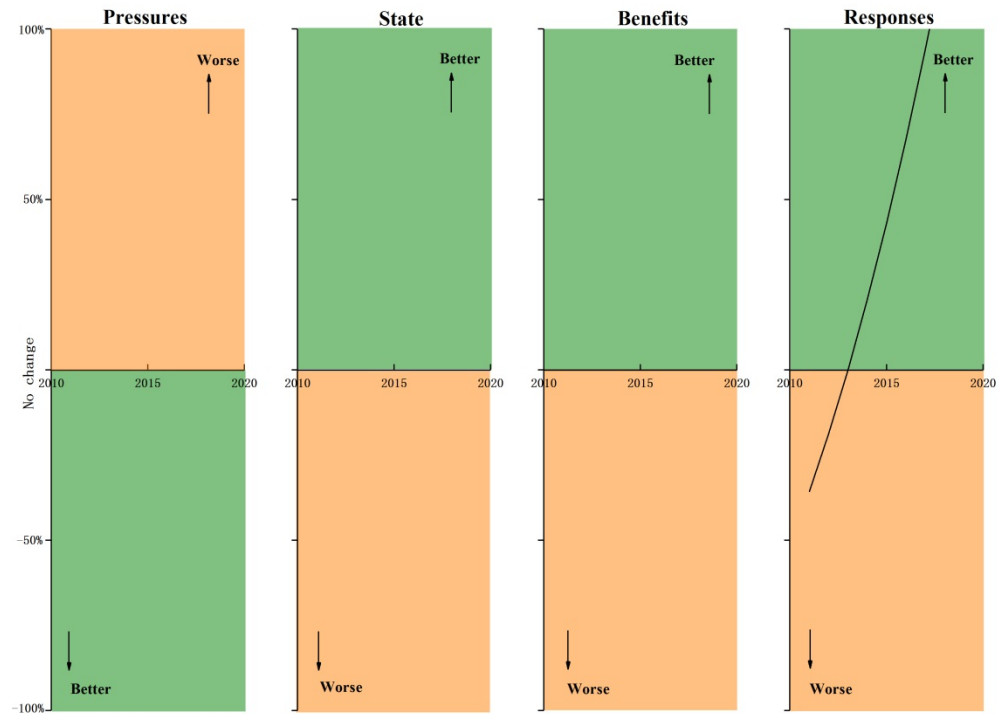
- ❖ A math model is used to predict trends, values and confidence level of indicators by 2020 (Tittensor et al. [A mid-term analysis of progress toward international biodiversity targets](#). Science, 2014, 346: 241-244).
- ❖ However, most Aichi Targets do not have quantitative values which can be used to assess whether targets in question have been achieved or not.
- ❖ Therefore, China's progress in achieving Aichi Targets since 2013 is assessed by using different categories of indicators (pressure, state, response or benefit indicators) and comparing the predicted value of indicators in 2020 with the indicator value in 2013 (when the fifth national report was prepared).
- ❖ Levels of progress are categorized as: exceeding target, on track to achieve target, progress towards target but at an insufficient rate, and no significant changes, according to the trends of indicators.



By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.



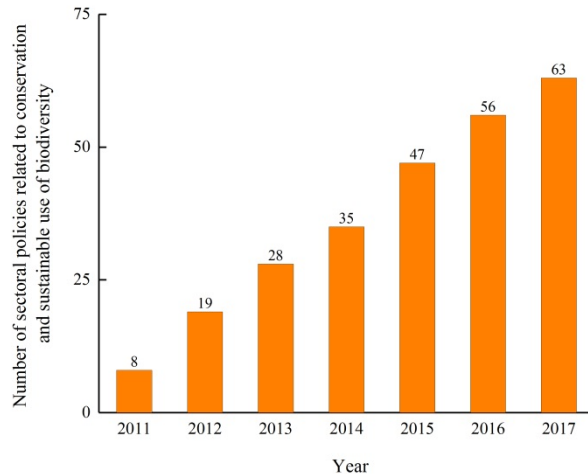
Items related to biodiversity searched through Baidu in different years



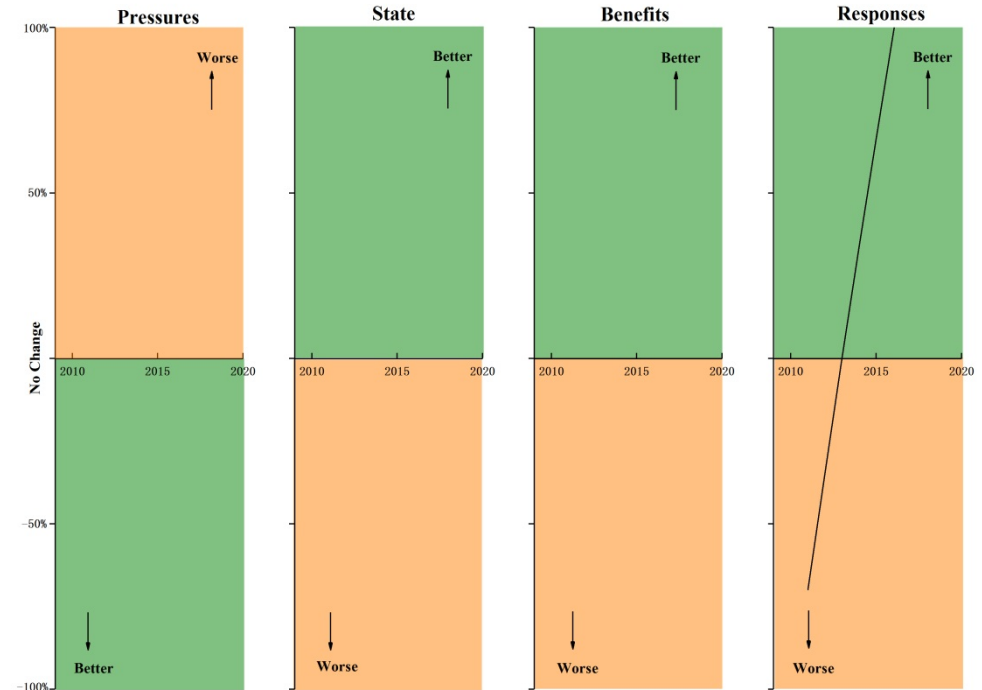
The items related to China's biodiversity searched through Baidu have substantially increased, so it is predicted that this indicator will take upward trend, indicating that China is **“on track to achieve this target”**.



By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.



**Number of national and sectoral policies related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**



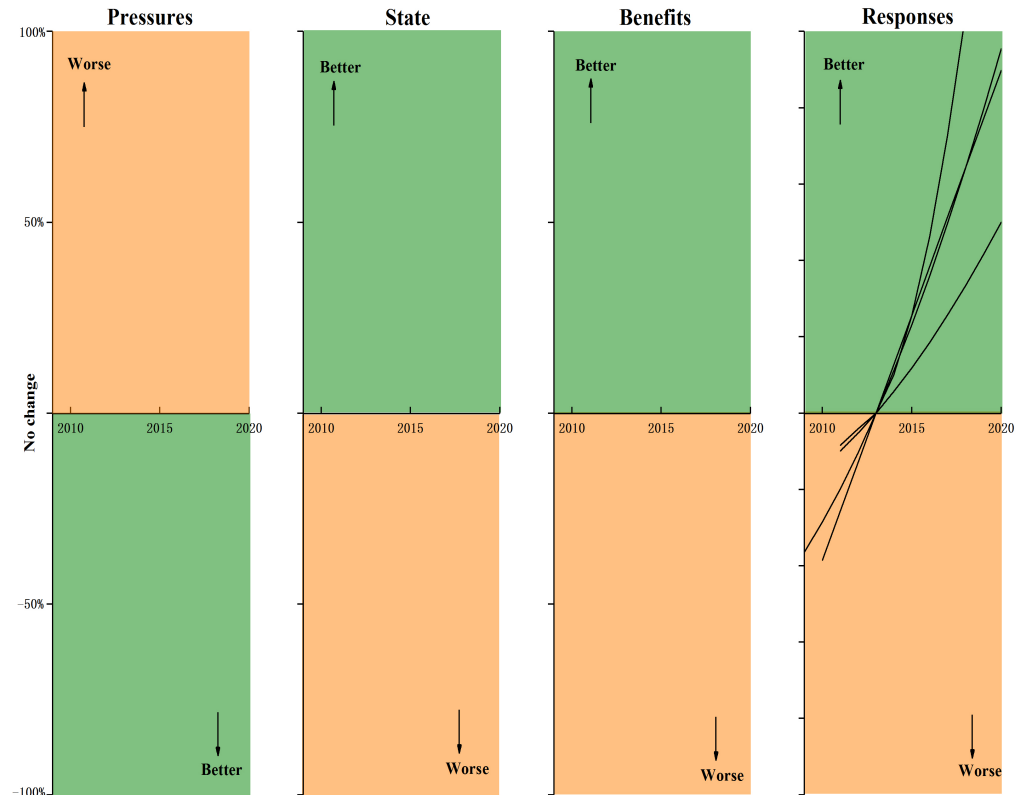
The number of national and sectoral policies related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has been constantly increasing, indicating that this target is **“on track to be achieved”**



By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives are applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

### Indicators:

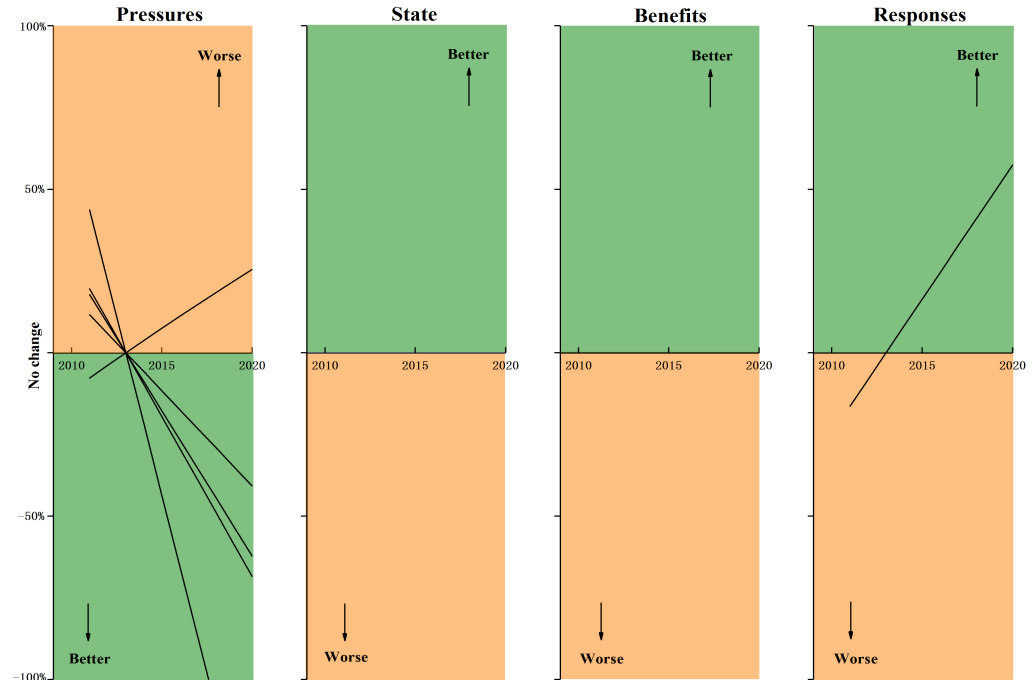
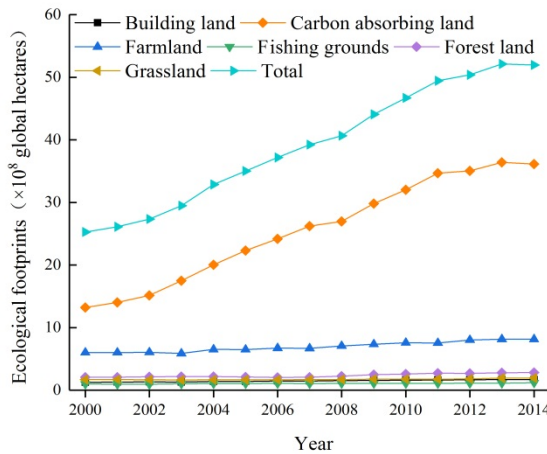
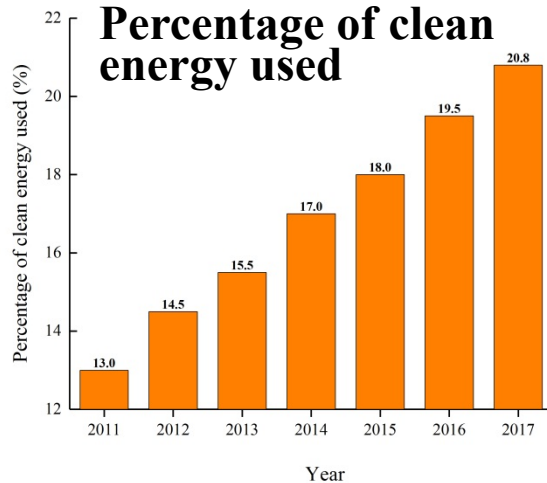
- number of ecological compensation systems and other relevant policies adopted at national and provincial levels;
- number of liability rules for environmental/ecological damages adopted at national and provincial levels;
- national investment into ecological conservation; and
- national fiscal transfers to important ecological function zones



All the response indicators for this target are taking upward trends, indicating that this target is **“on track to be achieved”**.



By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.



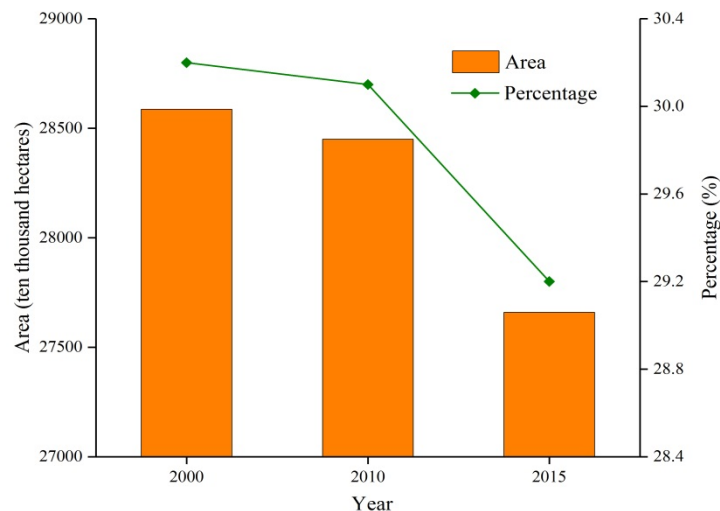
Pollutant discharging amount and energy consumption rate per GDP unit are both going down while the percentage of clean energy used is going up, indicating this target being **“on track to be achieved”**. However, China’s ecological footprints have been growing, indicating that the achievement of this target is facing serious challenges.



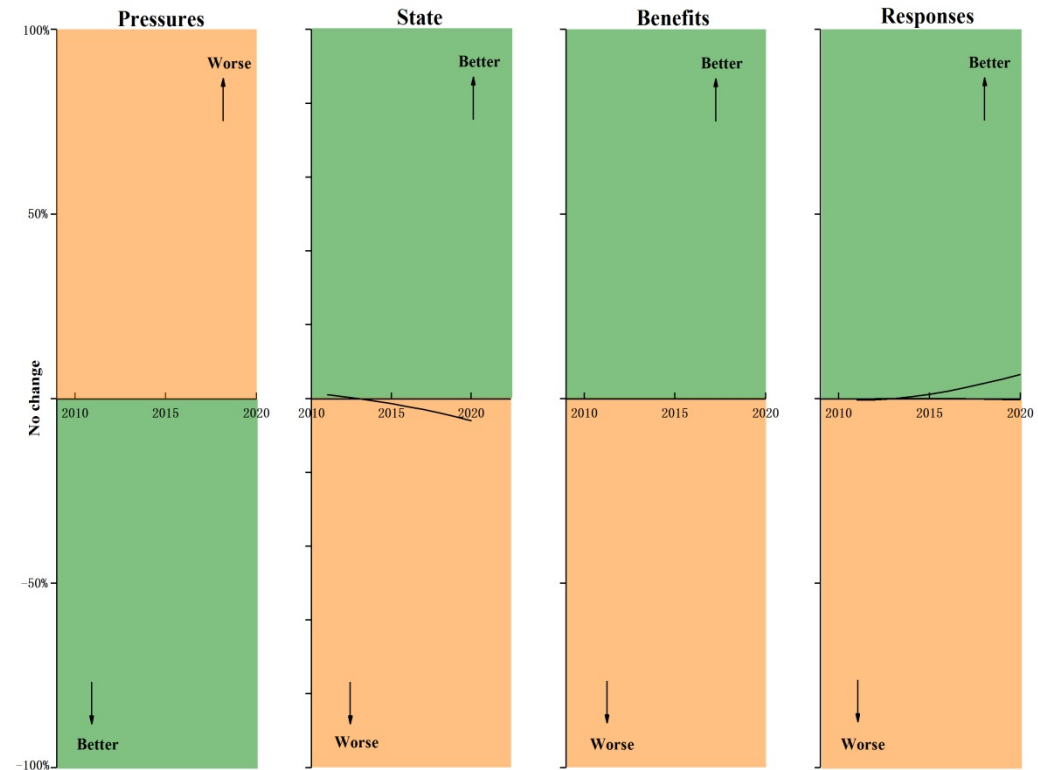


By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

**Indicators:** distribution of habitats such as forests, wetlands, grasslands and deserts



Area and percentage changes of grassland ecosystems in China during 2000-2015

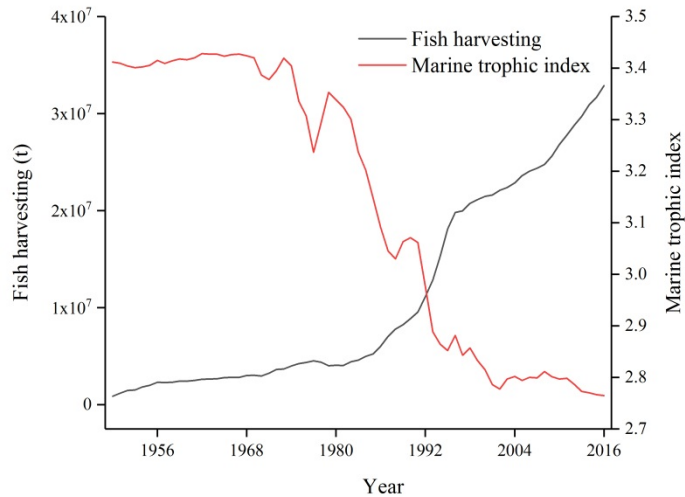


China has basically controlled the loss of natural habitats (except for grasslands). China has become the country with fastest growth in forest resources in the world, indicating this target being “on track to be achieved”. However, habitat degradation problems remain.

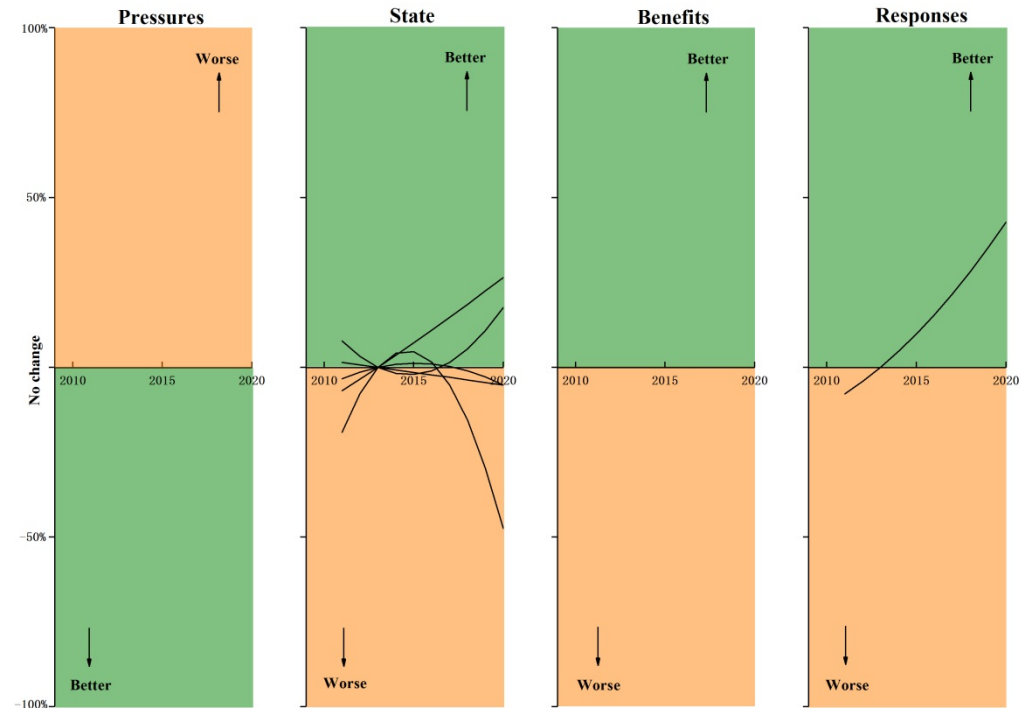




By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.



**Fish harvesting amount and marine trophic index in different years in China's marine areas**

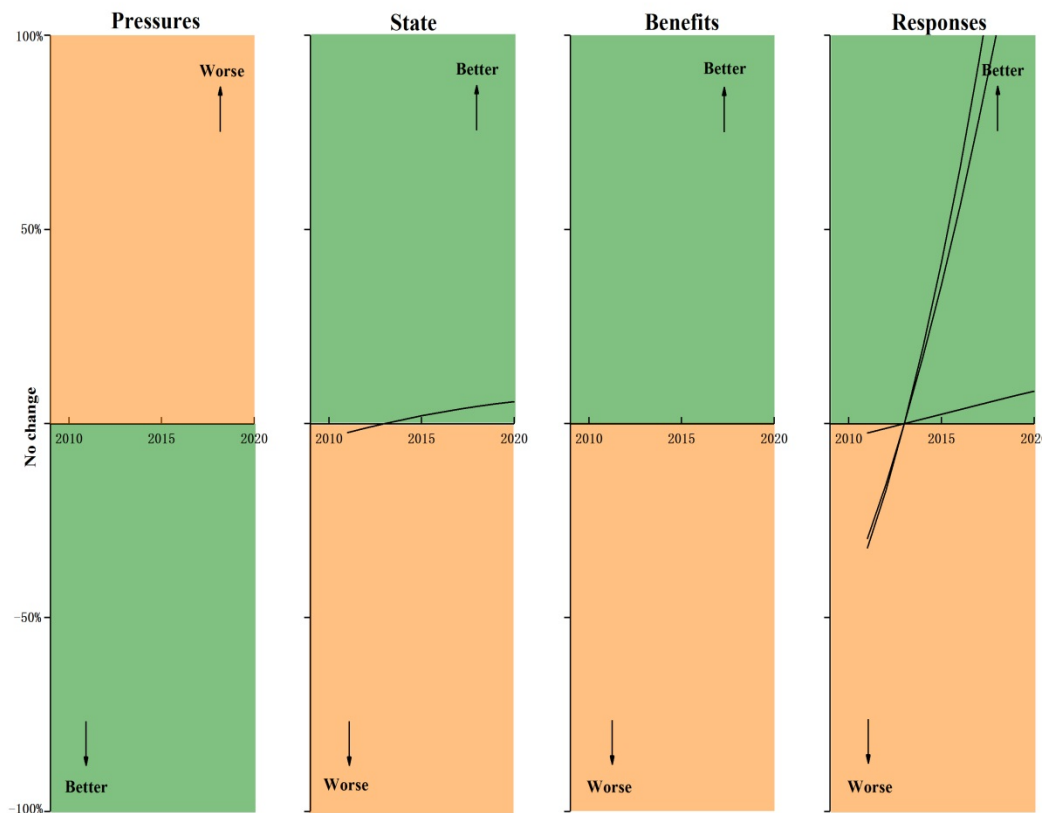
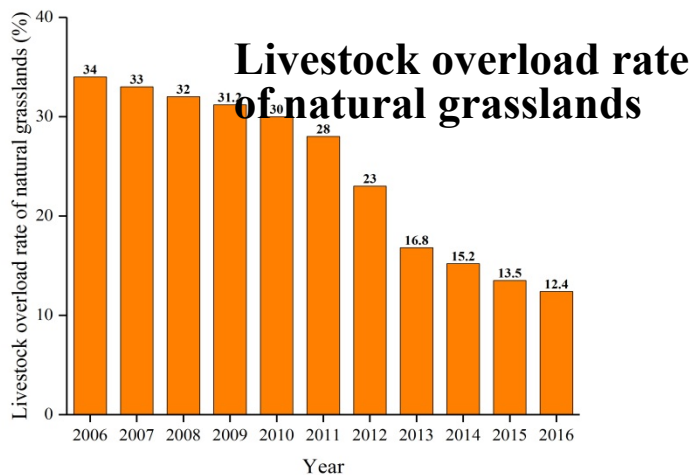
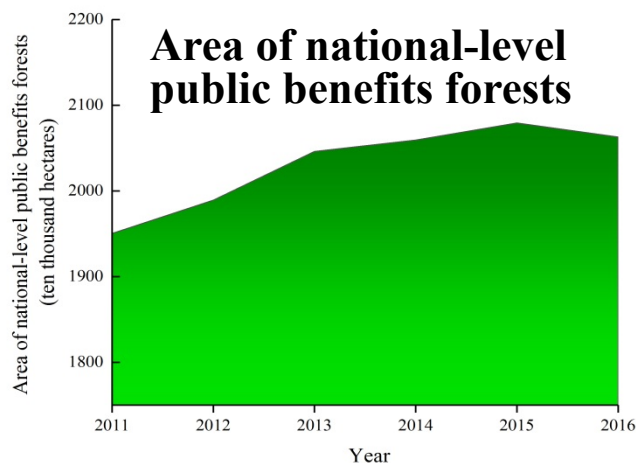


Despite some positive response measures implemented such as fishing bans, the majority of marine biodiversity indicators are taking worsening trends, indicating that this target is **“progressing slowly but at an insufficient rate”**.



By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

**Indicators:** organic farming areas;  
area of national public benefits  
forests; total fresh grass output from  
natural grasslands and husbandry



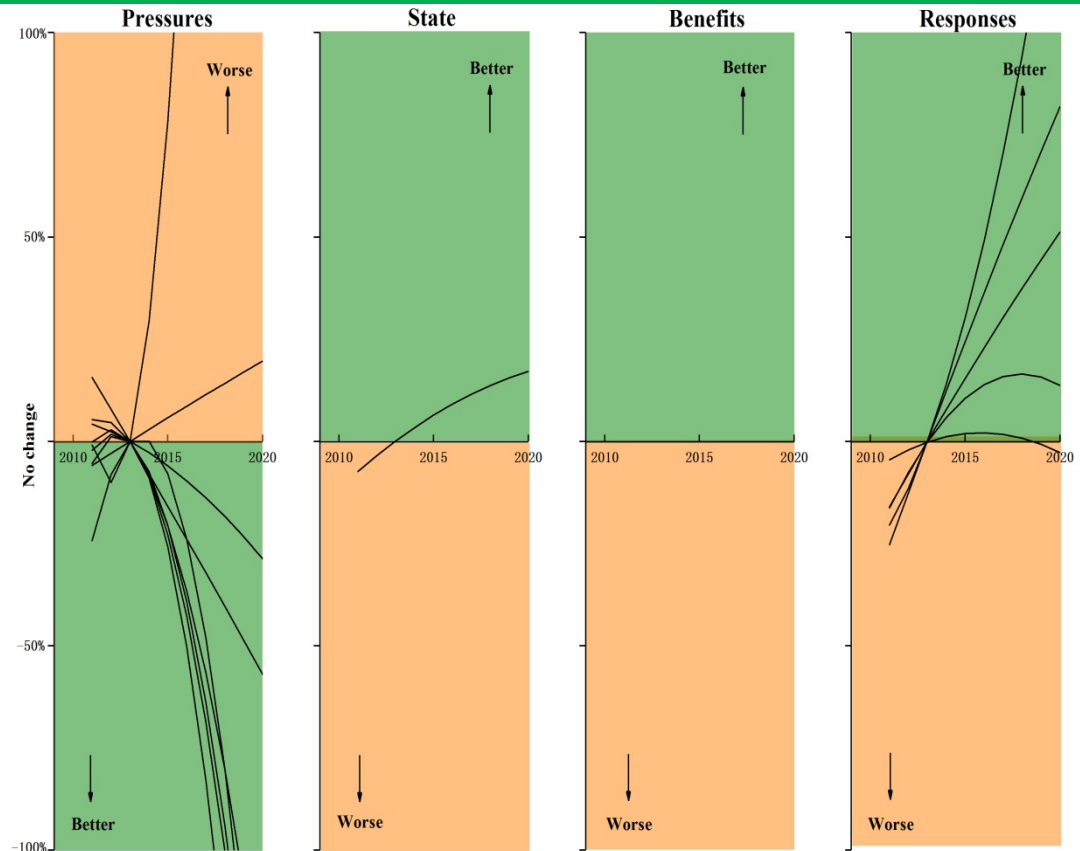
All the status and response indicators for this target are all improving, indicating that this target is **“being achieved”**.



By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

### Indicators:

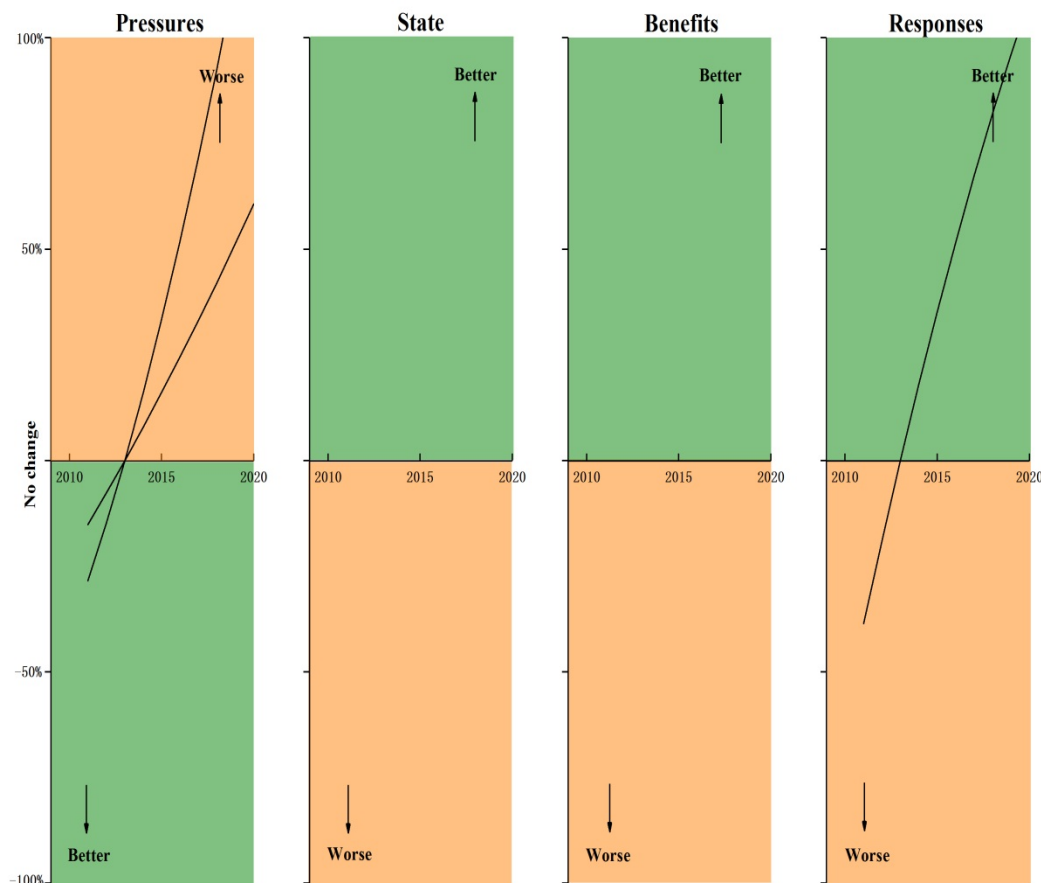
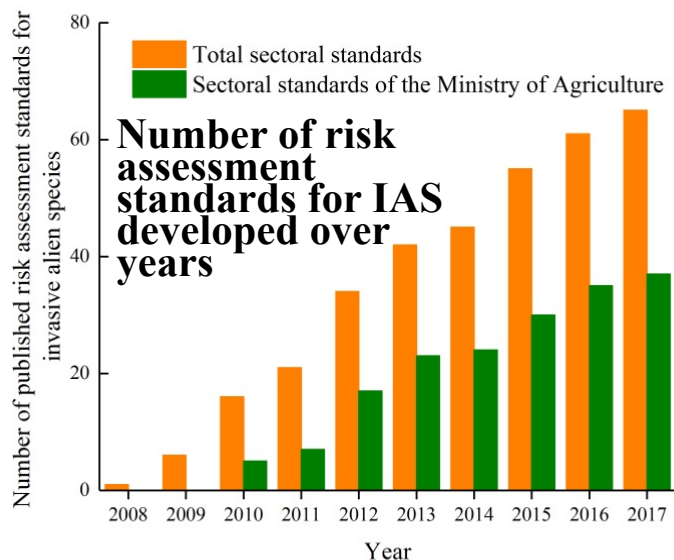
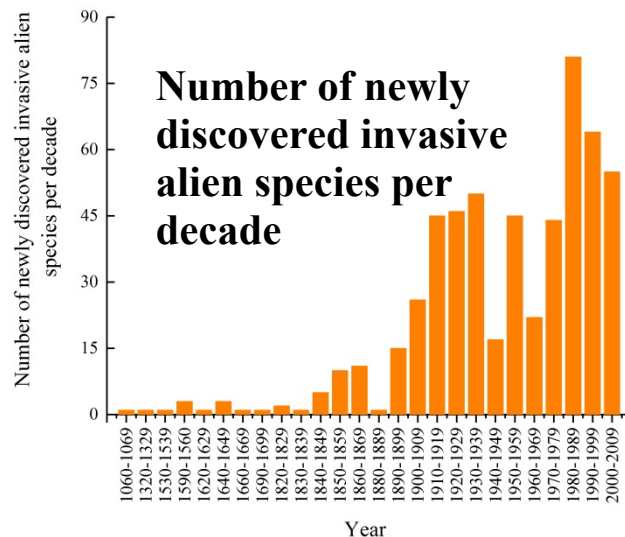
- Discharge of major pollutants
- Water quality compliance rate of urban centralized drinking water source
- Assembly capacity of flue gas desulfurizer and its proportion of the capacity of all thermal power units
- Comprehensive utilization rate of crop straw
- Annual output and overall pool capacity of agricultural waste treatment
- Total pool capacity of the village-level treatment system of the domestic sewage purification biogas tank, and
- Nitrogen surplus



Though the discharging amounts of wastewater and the industrial power dust in waste gas are taking an upward trend, the discharge of other pollutants is going down. Meanwhile the status indicator are taking an upward trend, indicating that this target is **“on track to be achieved”**.



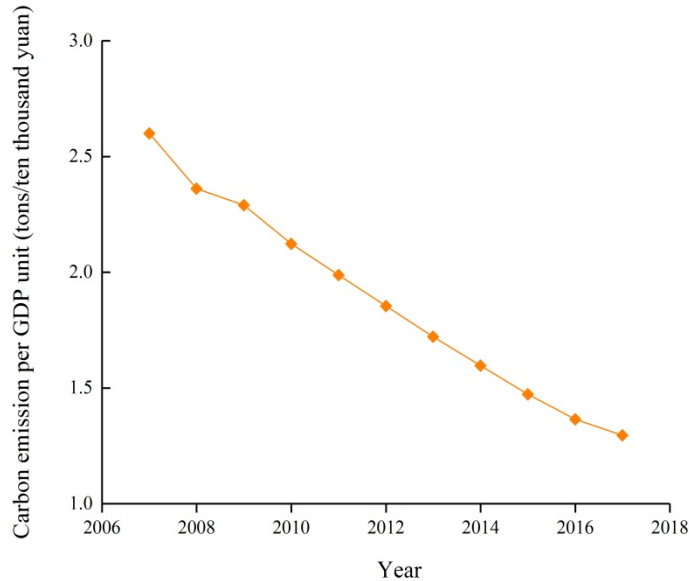
**By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.**



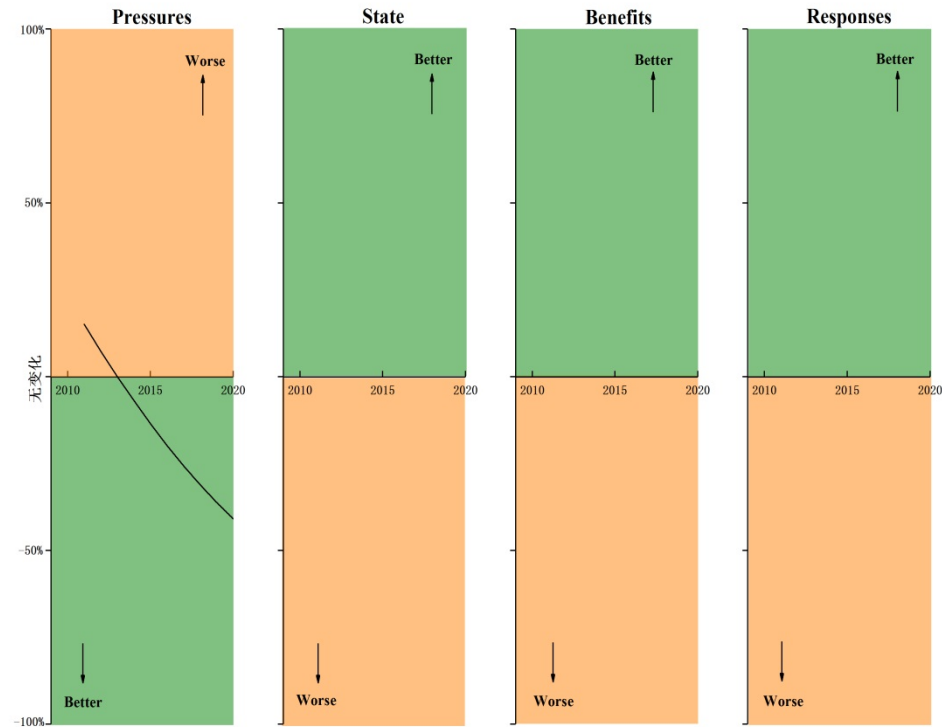
**Despite an increase in the response indicator, two pressure indicators are taking worsening trends, indicating that this target is “progressing at an insufficient rate”.**



By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.



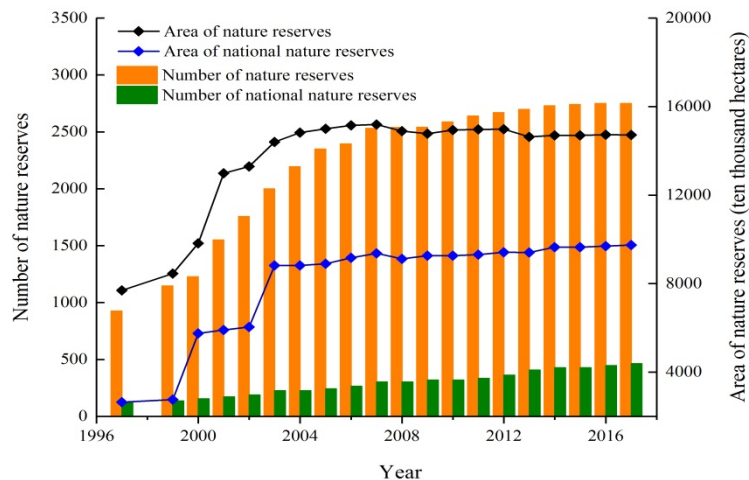
## China's carbon emission per GDP unit



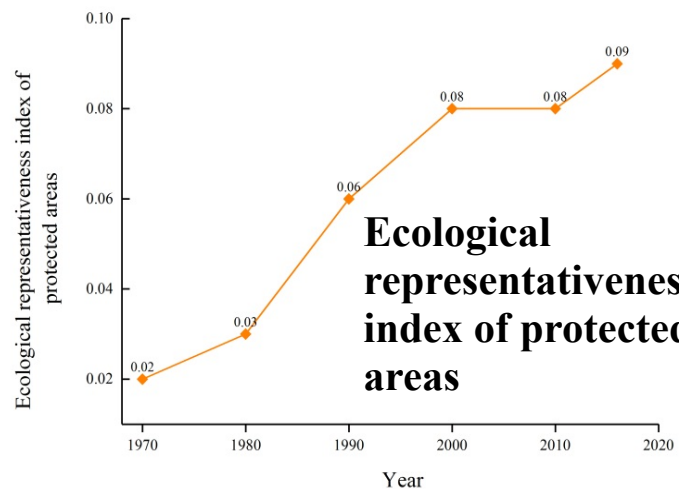
Since 2007, China's carbon emission per GDP unit went down substantially, with the total emission going down for the first time in 2014, indicating that some progress is being made in achieving the target. However, due to lack of data and indicators from monitoring impacts of coral biodiversity, ocean acidification and climate change on biodiversity, it is difficult to make an overall assessment of progress in this target. Overall this target is **“progressing but at an insufficient rate”**.



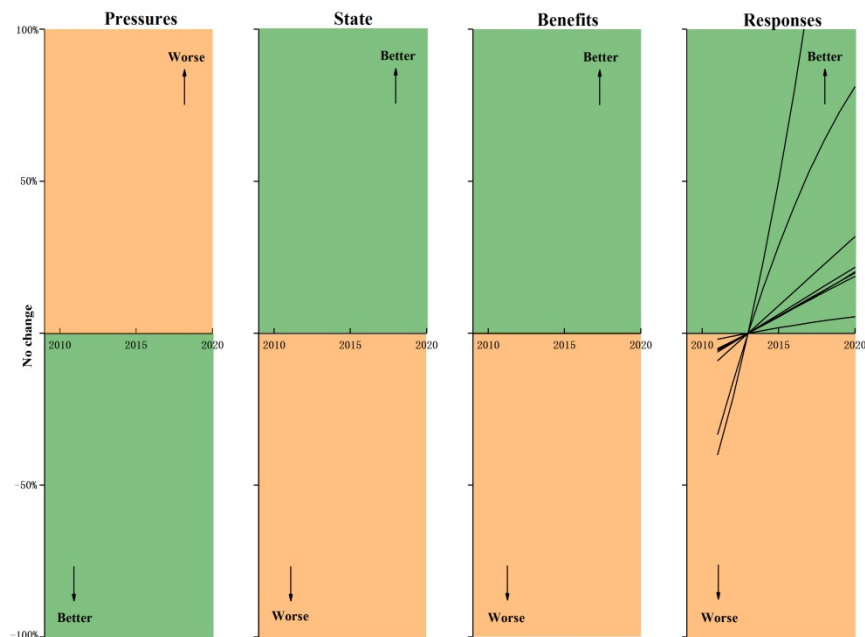
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



Number and area of nature reserves



Ecological representativeness index of protected areas

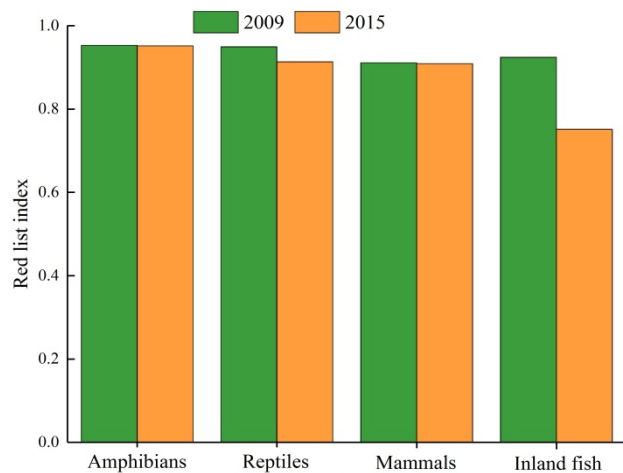


The area and number of various types of protected areas in China and the ecological representativeness index all show an upward trend, of which the percentage of terrestrial protected areas has reached 18%, but the percentage of marine protected areas does not reach 10% of the global target. The ecological representativeness and management effectiveness of protected areas need to be improved. Overall, the goal is “**being achieved**”.

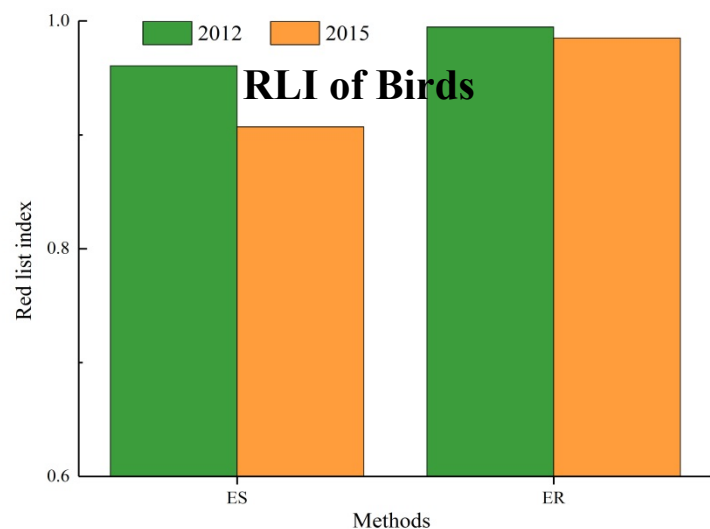




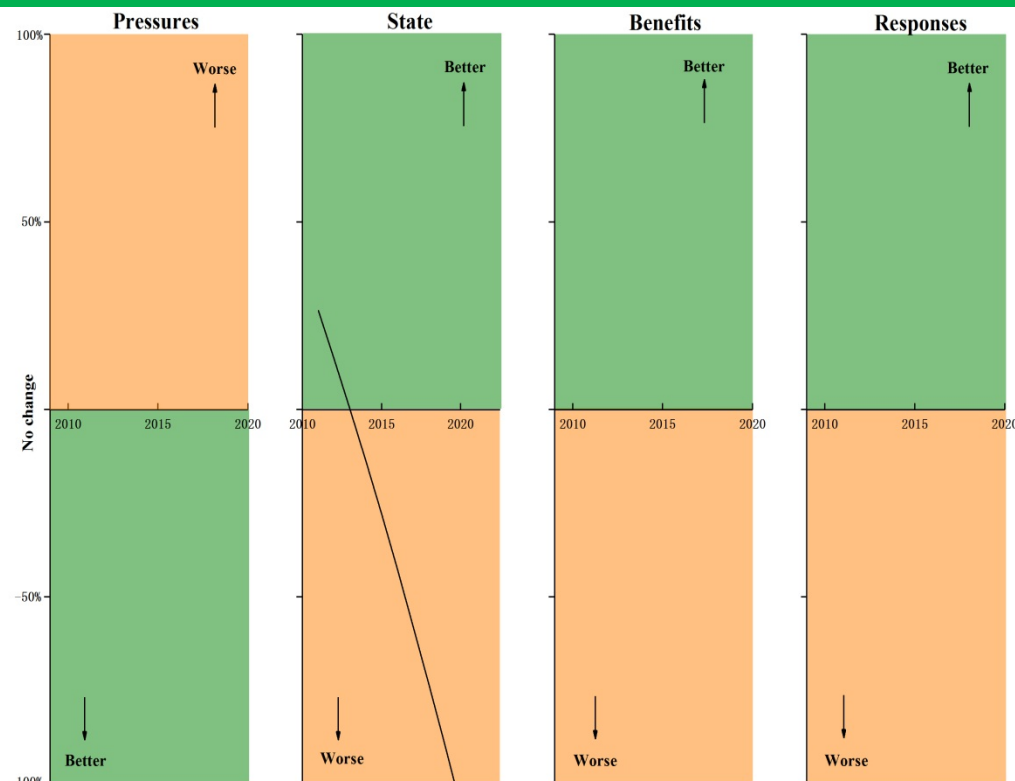
By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



## RLI of mammals, reptiles, amphibians and fishes in China



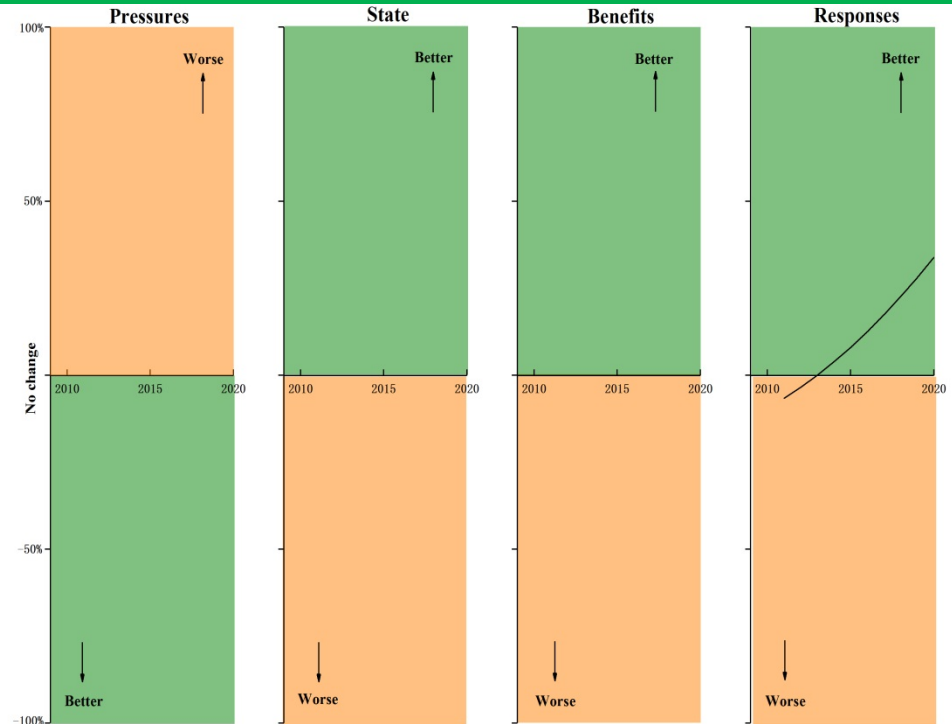
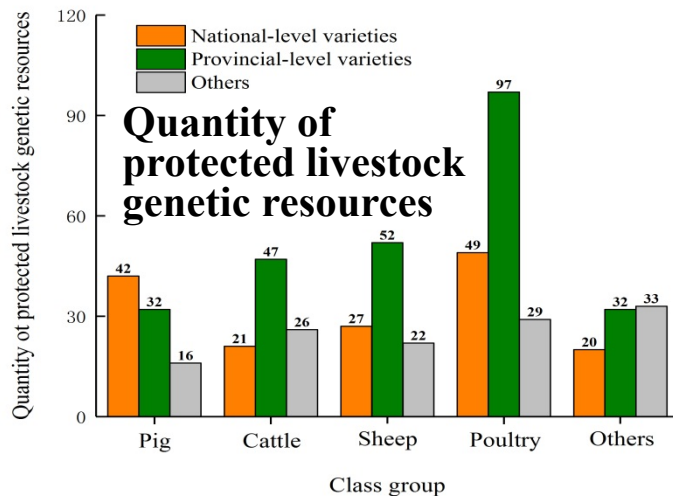
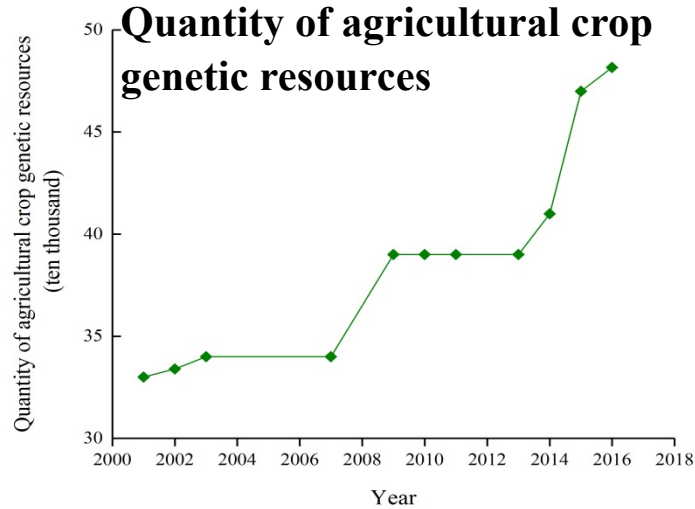
## RLI of Birds



Though the Government of China has taken numerous measures to protect species and restore habitats, the two indicators are taking downward trends and a large number of rare and endangered species are facing risks of extinction, indicating that this target is **“progressing but at an insufficient rate”**.



By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.



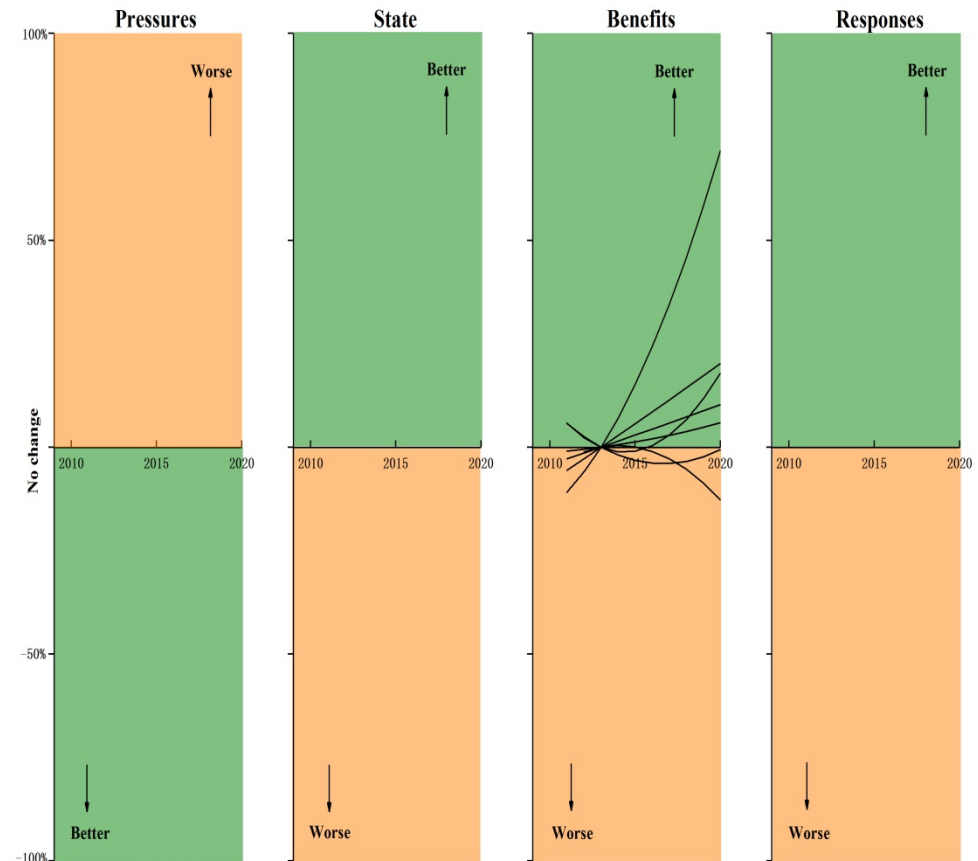
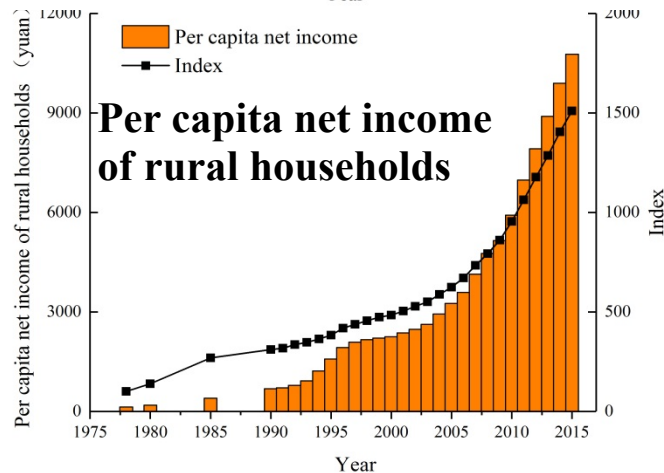
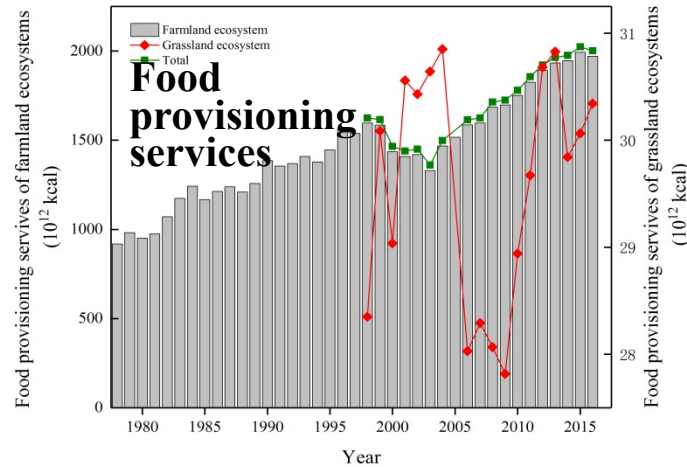
The Government of China has taken numerous policy measures for preserving and maintaining genetic diversity. The status of conservation of genetic resources of cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and other important species has been improved, however the loss and erosion of genetic resources has not been effectively curbed, indicating that this target is “**being achieved**”.





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.

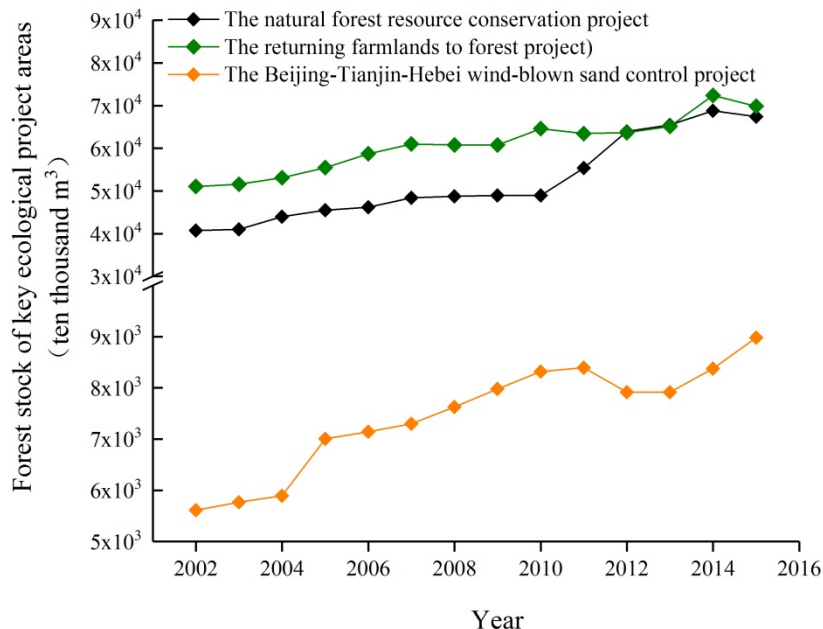
**Indicators:** ecological regulating services and provisioning services; per capita net income of rural households; number of poor people in key ecological project areas



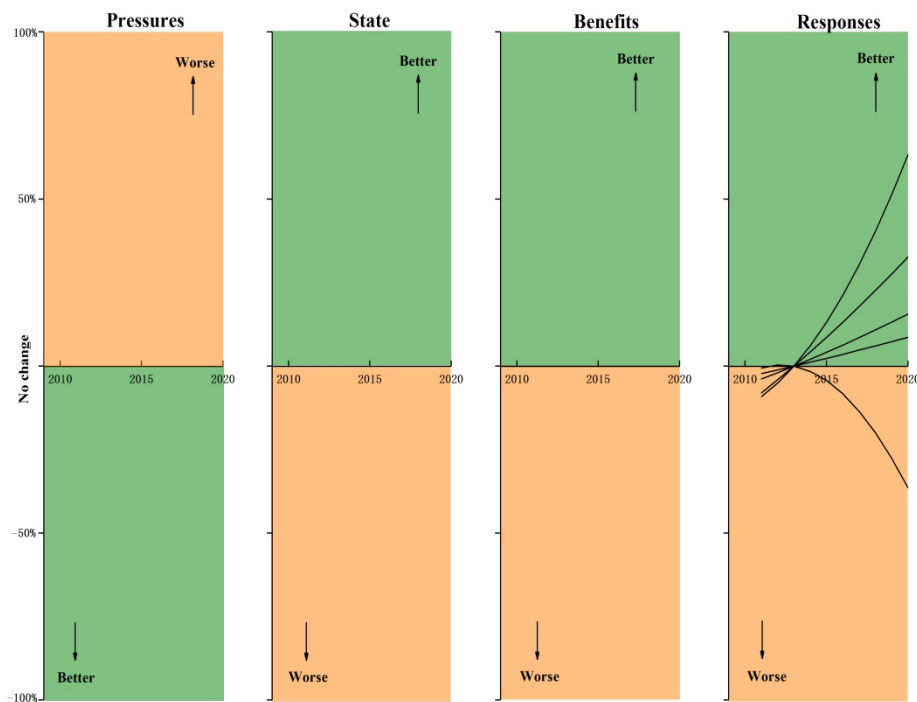
Most of the indicators related to ecosystem services and human well-being are all taking improving trends, indicating that China is “**exceeding this target**”.



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.



## Forest stock of key ecological project areas



Most of response indicators related to ecosystem restoration are taking improving trends. During 2011-2015, China has controlled 47.2 million hectares of desertified grasslands, completed 10 million hectares of desertification control and restored 233,000 hectares of wetlands, and the area of degraded ecosystems restored accounts for 22% of the total area of degraded and desertified land, indicating that China is “**exceeding this target**”.

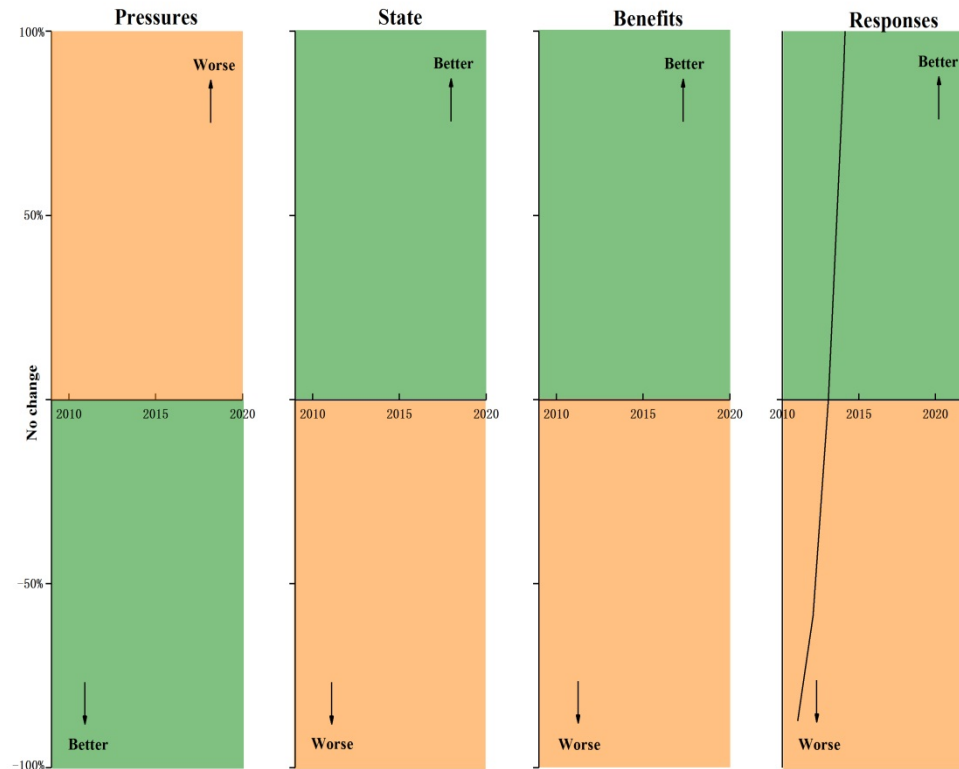


By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

- ❖ The State Council has issued the **National Planning** for the Conservation and Utilization of Biological Species Resources, the National Intellectual Property Strategy, and China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011–2030) which have identified the protection of biological genetic resources and establishment of access and benefit-sharing system and regulations as a strategic task and priority action.
- ❖ In 2014, the National Committee for Biodiversity Conservation of China reviewed and approved the National Work Program for Strengthening the Management of Biological Genetic Resources (2014-2020).
- ❖ Issued the **Notice** on Strengthening the Management of Utilization and Benefit-sharing of Genetic Resources in Foreign Cooperation and Exchange.
- ❖ At present, **the Regulation on the Management of Access to and Benefit-sharing of Biological Genetic Resources** has been included in the national legislative work plan.
- ❖ The above analysis indicates that China “**is achieving this target**”.



By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

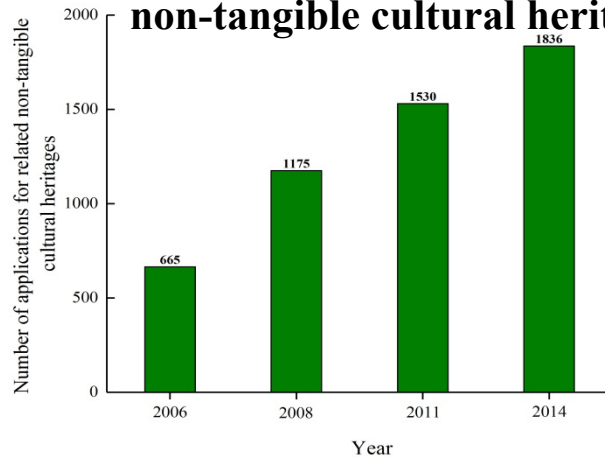


China has released and implemented its NBSAP, and most of its provinces have developed and implemented their provincial BSAPs, indicating that China “**is exceeding this target**”.

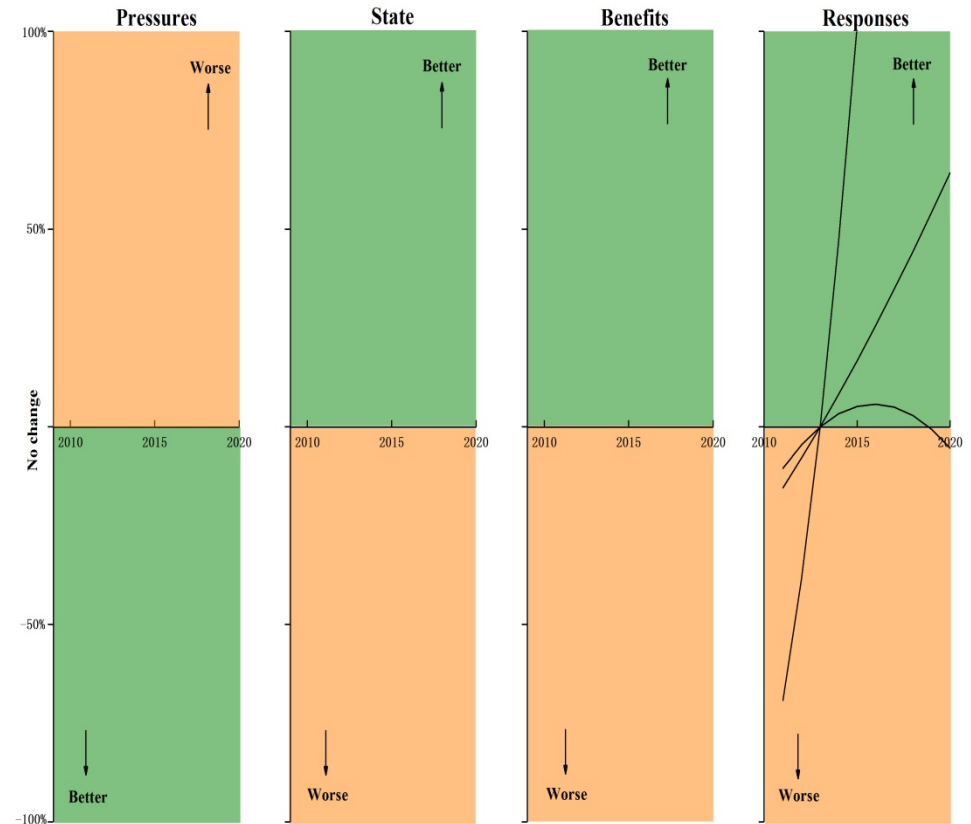
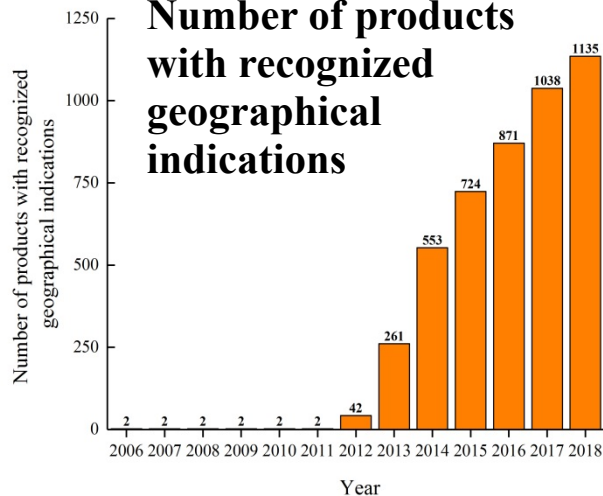


By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

**Number of applications for related non-tangible cultural heritages**



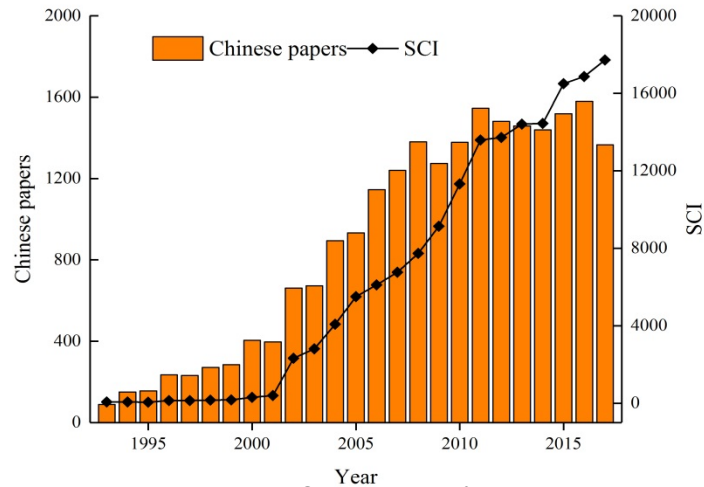
**Number of products with recognized geographical indications**



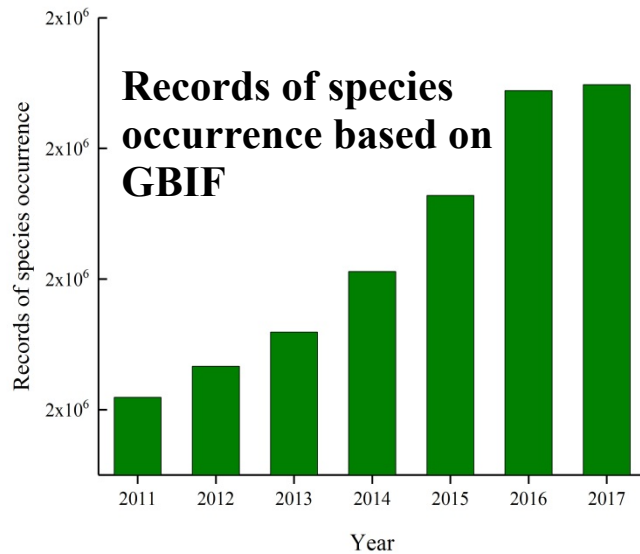
Three response indicators related to this target are mostly taking upward trends, indicating that China **“is achieving this target”**.



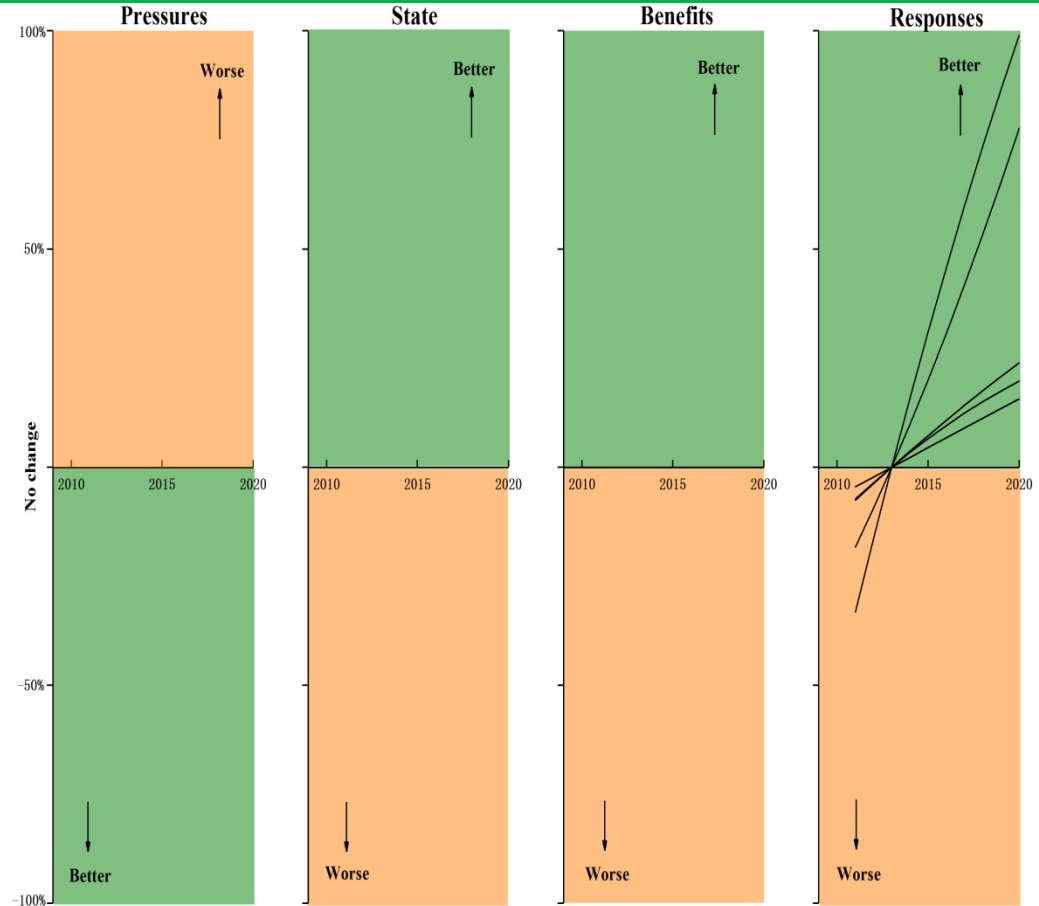
By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied



Number of academic papers on biodiversity



Records of species occurrence based on GBIF

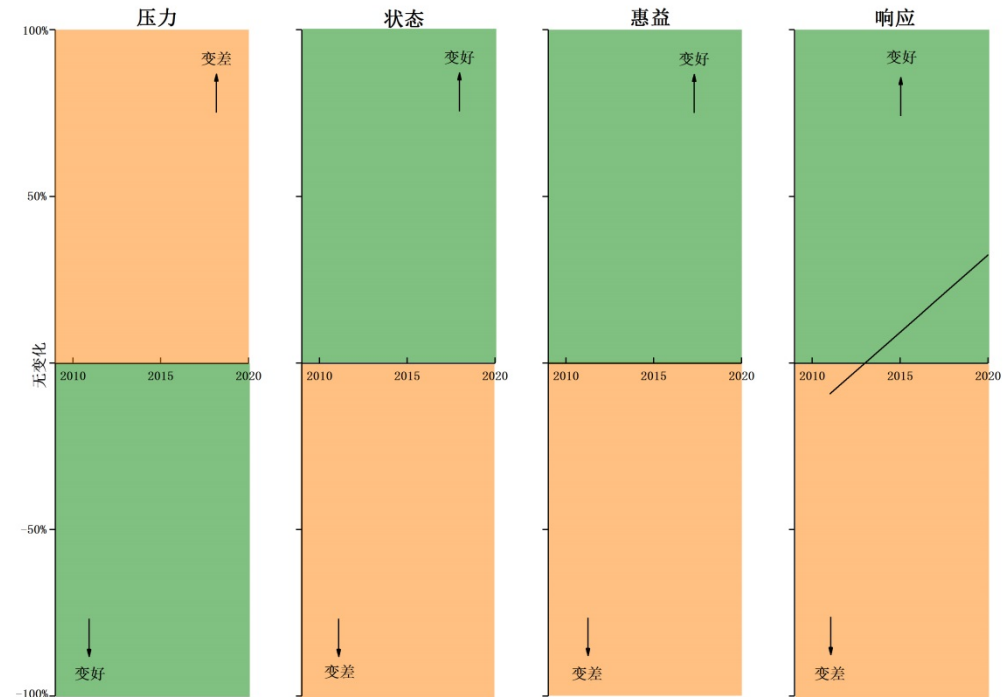
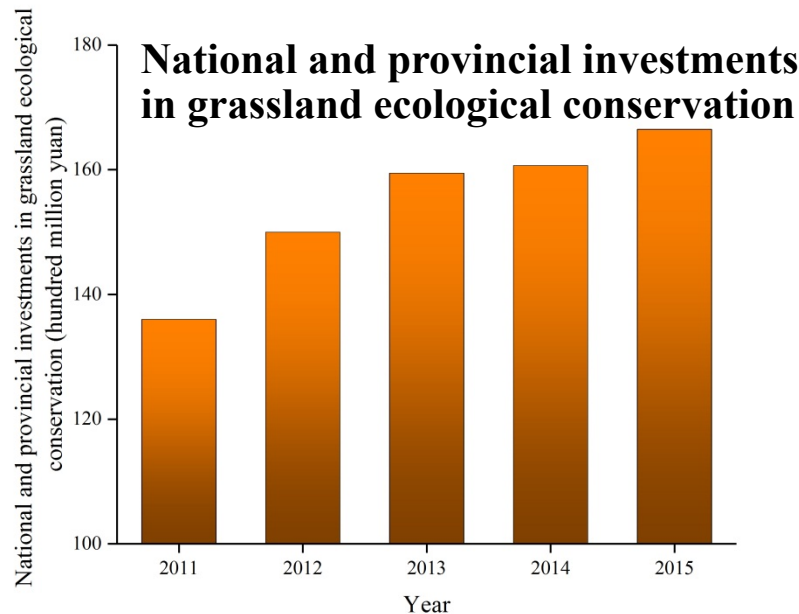


Five response indicators related to this target are taking upward trends, indicating that China is **“on track to achieve this target”**.



By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Since 2000, China's ecological conservation funds have shown an upward trend. The compensation for forest ecological benefits increased from 1 billion yuan in 2001 to 15.6 billion yuan in 2015, an increase of nearly 15 times. The grassland ecological conservation subsidy increased from 13.6 billion yuan in 2011 to 18.76 billion yuan in 2016, an increase of 37.94%.



China has substantially increased funds for the implementation of its NBSAP, indicating that China **“is achieving this target”**.



**China is exceeding Target 14, 15, 17; achieving targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19 and 20. Progress was made towards targets 6, 9, 10 and 12 but at an insufficient rate.**

Target 1: Awareness of biodiversity values	Target 11: Protected areas
Target 2: Integration of biodiversity values	Target 12: Preventing extinctions
Target 3: Incentives	Target 13: Agricultural biodiversity
Target 4: Use of natural resources	Target 14: Essential ecosystem services
Target 5: Loss of habitats	Target 15: Ecosystem resilience
Target 6: Sustainable fisheries	Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on ABS
Target 7: Areas under sustainable management	Target 17: NBSAPs
Target 8: Pollution	Target 18: Traditional knowledge
Target 9: Invasive Alien Species	Target 19: Biodiversity knowledge
Target 10: Vulnerable ecosystems	Target 20: Resource mobilization



Progress towards  
target but at an



On track to achieve target



Exceeding target



- ❖ **With regard to future actions, policy measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity need to be further improved, with priorities given to the conservation of grassland ecosystems, marine ecosystems and other vulnerable ecosystems and endangered species. Priority actions should also include increasing the ecological representativeness and management effectiveness of protected areas, strictly controlling the degradation and fragmentation of habitats and prevent the loss of genetic resources and the invasion of alien species.**
- ❖ **Indicators for sustainable energy production and consumption and their impact, sustainable aquaculture, prevention and control of invasive alien species, coral reef biodiversity, impacts of ocean acidification and climate change on biodiversity should be further developed in the future.**

**Thank you!**