

# **National Targets in Line with Aichi Targets**

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# Vision远景目标

- A world of “*Living in harmony with nature*” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”
- 一个“人与自然和谐共存”的世界，“到**2050**年，生物多样性受到重视、得到保护、恢复及明智利用，维持生态系统服务，支撑一个健康的地球，为所有人提供重要的惠益。

- **Mission:** Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication;
- **任务：** 采取有效而紧急的行动，以阻止生物多样性的丧失，并确保到2020年生态系统富有弹性，继续提供必要的服务，从而保障地球生命的多样化，继续为人类福祉和扶贫做出贡献。

- **National targets are established through national strategies or planning which is approved by the Peoples' Congress or the State Council**
- **Short-term planning:**
  - ✓ **State Social and Economic Development Planning during 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)**  
国民经济与社会十二五发展规划
  - ✓ **State Environmental Protection Planning (2011-2015)**  
全国环境保护规划(2011-2015)
  - ✓ **State Environmental Education and Dissemination Action Planning (2011—2015)**  
全国环境宣传教育行动纲要（2011-2015）

- **Long-term Planning:**

- ✓ **NBSAP (2011-2030)**

- ✓ **Planning for Conservation and Utilization of Biological Species Resources of China**

全国生物物种保护与利用规划

- ✓ **State Planning for Conservation and Utilization of Forest Lands (2010-2020)**

《全国林地保护利用规划纲要（2010-2020年）》

- ✓ **Action Plan for Cultivation and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Species Resources of China**

中国水生生物资源养护行动纲要

- ✓ **State Middle and Long-term Planning for Science and Technology Development (2006-2020)**

国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要（2006—2020年）

## 2020 Headline Targets

- **Target 1: 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.**
- 目标1：最迟到2020年，人们认识到生物多样性的价值并知道采取什么措施保护和可持续利用生物多样性。

- **Actively conduct environmental awareness raising, popularize environmental protection knowledge, and enhance public environmental awareness (State Environmental Education and Dissemination Action Planning (2011—2015))**
- 扎实开展环境宣传活动，普及环境保护知识，增强全民环境意识（《全国环境宣传教育行动纲要（2011—2015年）》）。

- **Target 2: 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.**
- 目标2：最迟到2020年，将生物多样性的价值纳入国家和地方的发展与扶贫战略及规划过程，并在合适的情况下正在纳入国家收入和生产核算体系与报告体系。

- **No national target.**
- 没有国家目标。

- **Target 3: 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 for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.**
- **目标3: 最迟到2020年, 消除、淘汰或改革危害生物多样性的激励措施 (包括补贴), 以尽量减少或避免消极影响, 制订并使用积极激励措施以保护和可持续利用生物多样性, 这些措施应与《公约》和有关国际义务相一致并考虑到国家社会经济情况。**

- **Pilot ecological compensation.**
- **Subsidary for ecological forests of public interests**
- **Conversion of farmlands over 25° slope to forests: subsidiary 125 to 90 RMB per Mu (666.67 m<sup>2</sup>) for Yangtze River basin and Yellow River basin, respectively**
- **Subsidary for whole-year or seasonal prohibition of grazing**
- 已开展生态补尝试点
- 正在实施生态公益林补助基金。
- 退耕还林: 长江流域及南方地区每亩退耕地每年补助现金105元; 黄河流域及北方地区每亩退耕地每年补助现金70元。原每亩退耕地每年20元生活补助费。
- 全年禁牧和季节性休牧给予一定补助。



- **Target 4: 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.**
- 目标4：最迟到2020年，所有级别的政府、商业和利益相关方都已采取措施实现了或执行了可持续生产和消费的计划，并已将自然资源利用所产生的影响控制在安全的生态限度范围内。

- **By 2020, build ecological civilization, basically shape industrial structure, growth model and consumption model that save resources and energy and protect environment (Decision of 17th Congress of Communist Party of China)**
- 到2020年，建设生态文明，基本形成节约能源资源和保护生态环境的产业结构、增长方式、消费模式（十七大报告）。

- **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.**

- 目标5：到2020年，使包括森林在内的所有自然生境的丧失速率至少减少一半或在可行的情况下接近于零，并显著减少退化和破碎化程度。

- **By 2015, forest coverage rate increased from 20.36% in 2010 to 21.66% in 2015, forest growing stock increased by 600 million m<sup>3</sup> (State Social and Economic Development Planning during 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015))**
- **2015, 森林覆盖率从20.36%提高到21.66%，森林蓄积量增加6亿立方米（十二五计划）。**

- **Target 6: 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.**
- **目标6：到2020年，所有鱼类、无脊椎动物和水生植物得到管理，并采用基于生态系统的方式实现可持续、合法地捕获，从而避免过度捕捞，所有衰竭的物种的恢复计划和措施已经就位，渔业对受威胁物种和脆弱生态系统没有显著的不利影响，渔业对渔获物、物种和生态系统的影响在安全的生态限度范围内。**

- **By 2020, aquatic eco-environment will be restored, trend in degradation of fishery resources and increase of endangered species are basically halted (**Action Plan for Cultivation and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Species Resources of China**).**
- **目标6：到2020年，水域生态环境逐步得到修复，渔业资源衰退和濒危物种数目增加的趋势得到基本遏制（中国水生生物资源养护行动纲要）。**

- **Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.**

- 目标7：到2020年，农业、水产养殖业及林业用地得到可持续管理，确保生物多样性得到保护。

- **Ensure moderate growth of forests, and enhance the quality and comprehensive benefits of forests (State Planning for Conservation and Utilization of Forest Lands (2010-2020))**
- **By 2020, fishing capacity and fishing yield are equivalent to the fishery resource carrying capacity (Action Plan for Cultivation and Conservation of Aquatic Biological Species Resources of China).**
- 确保林地规模适度增长，大力提高森林质量和综合效益（《全国林地保护利用规划纲要（2010-2020年）》）
- 到2020年，捕捞能力和捕捞产量与渔业资源可承受能力大体相适应（中国水生生物资源养护行动纲要。

- **Target 8: By 2020, **pollution**, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.**
- **目标8：到2020年，污染，包括过量营养物造成的污染被控制在不对生态系统功能和生物多样性构成危害的范围内。**

- **By 2015, total discharge of main pollutants are reduced significantly, discharge of chemical oxygen demand and SO<sub>2</sub> reduced by 8%, discharge of ammonia nitrogen and nitrogen dioxide reduced by 10% (State Social and Economic Development Planning during Twelveth Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)).**
- **到2015年，主要污染物排放总量显著减少，化学需氧量、二氧化硫排放分别减少8%，氨氮、氮氧化物排放分别减少10%（十二五计划）。**

- **Target 9: 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.**
- 目标9：到2020年，外来入侵外来物种得到查明、排定优先次序，优先的外来入侵物种得到控制或根除，管理外来入侵物种入侵路径的措施已经就位以防止外来入侵物种的引进和种群建立。

- **No national target**
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- **Target 10:** 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.
- **目标10:** 到**2015**年, 已经尽量减少了由气候变化或海洋酸化对珊瑚礁和其他脆弱生态系统的多种人为压力, 以便维护它们的完整性和功能。

- **By 2015, the discharge of CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of GDP reduced by 17% (State Social and Economic Development Planning during Twelveth Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)).**
- **到2015年, 单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放降低17% (十二五计划)。**

- **Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, 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 landscape and seascapes.**
- 目标11：到2020年，至少有**17%**的陆地和内陆水域以及**10%**沿海和海洋区域，尤其是那些对于生物多样性和生态系统服务具有特殊重要性的区域，通过生态上有代表性和妥善连接的保护区系统以及其它有效的基于区域的保护措施得到有效、公平地管理，并纳入更广泛的陆地景观和海洋景观。

- **By 2015, percent of terrestrial nature reserves in total terrestrial territory is around 15%, by 2020, basically shape a nature reserve system, ecological function of national nature reserves remains stable, main protection targets are protected effectively (NBSAP).**
- **Forest parks and Scenic sites**
- **Fishing ban policy from June to September in all China marine waters**
- 到2015年，陆地自然保护区总面积占陆地国土面积的比例维持在**15%**左右，到**2020**年，基本建成布局合理、功能完善的自然保护区体系，国家级自然保护区功能稳定，主要保护对象得到有效保护（战略与行动计划）。



- **Target 12: 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.**

- **目标12：到2020年，防止了已知受威胁物种的灭绝，特别是下降最严重的物种的保护状况得到改善而且保持这种改善状况。**

- **By 2015, 80% of wild, endangered species with small populations inadequately conserved in-situ will be protected through adequate ex-situ conservation; by 2020, biodiversity loss is basically curbed (NBSAP).**
- **By 2020, populations of most rare and endangered species are restored and increased, the status of threatened species are improved (Planning for Conservation and Utilization of Biological Species Resources of China )**
- **到2020年，努力使生物多样性的丧失与流失得到基本控制（战略与行动计划）。**
- **到2020年，使绝大多数的珍稀濒危物种种群得到恢复和增殖，生物物种受威胁的状况进一步缓解。（生物物种保护与利用规划纲要）**

- **Target 13:** 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.
- **目标13:** 到**2020**年, 栽培植物、家养动物及其野生近缘物种, 包括其他社会经济和文化上重要的物种的遗传多样性得到维持, 制定并执行了相关战略, 以尽量减少遗传侵蚀、保护遗传多样性。

- **By 2020, biodiversity loss is basically curbed, a nature reserve system is basically shaped, and main protection targets are protected effectively (NBSAP).**
- 到**2020**年, 努力使生物多样性的丧失与流失得到基本控制。基本建成布局合理、功能完善的自然保护区体系, 主要保护对象得到有效保护 (战略与行动计划)。

- **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.**
- **目标14：到2020年，恢复并确保了提供重要服务（特别是与水有关的服务）、对健康、生计和福祉做出贡献的生态系统，与此同时，妇女、土著和地方社区以及贫穷和弱势群体的需要得到了考虑。**

- **By 2020, the ecological function of national nature reserves remains stable (NBSAP)**
- **Continue to implement forest conservation programmes**
- **到2020年，国家级自然保护区功能稳定（战略与行动计划）。**

- **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.**
- **目标15：到2020年，通过养护和恢复行动，包括恢复至少15%的退化生态系统，提高了生态系统的弹性以及生物多样性对碳储存的贡献，从而有助于减缓和适应气候变化及防止荒漠化。**

- **By 2015, 14 programmes on ecological conservation and restoration are implemented (State Social and Economic Development Planning during Twelveth Five-Year Plan (2011-2015)).**
- **到2015年，实施14项生态保护和修复重点工程（十二五计划）。**

- **Target 16: 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.**
- **目标16：到2015年，《遗传资源获取和公平、公正地分享因其利用而产生的惠益的明古屋议定书》得到实施并在运行中，这应与国家法律相一致。**

- **By 2015, a system on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources is preliminarily established (NBSAP)**
- **到2015年，初步建立生物遗传资源获取与惠益共享制度（战略与行动计划）。**

- **Target 17: 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.**
- 目标17：到2015年，各缔约方已经制定、作为政策工具通过并开始执行了有效、参与式、更新的国家生物多样性战略与行动计划。

- **The updated NBSAP was promulgated in 2010, and is being implemented with mobilized resources.**
- 2010更新并发布了战略与行动计划，目前正在为战略与行动计划内的执行筹措资金。

- **Target 18:** 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
- **目标18:** 到2020年, 与生物多样性保护和可持续利用有关的土著和地方社区的传统知识、创新和做法以及他们对生物资源的习惯利用得到尊重, 并纳入和反映到公约的执行中, 这些应与国家立法和国际义务相一致并由土著和地方社区在各级层次的充分和有效参与。

- **By 2020, further improve the system of traditional knowledge inventory and property protection (Planning for Conservation and Utilization of Biological Species Resources of China ),**
- **到2020年, 进一步健全国内相关传统知识的文献化编目和产权保护制度 (生物物种资源保护与利用规划) 。**

- **Target 19: 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.
- **目标19: 到2020年**, 已经提高、广泛分享和转让并应用了与生物多样性及其价值和功能, 其状况和变化趋势以及其丧失可能带来的后果有关的知识、科学基础和技术。

- **By 2020, the percent of R&D in total GDP is more than 2.5%, and the contribution of science and technology is larger than 60% (State Middle and Long-term Planning for Science and Technology Development (2006-2020))**
- 到**2020年**, 全社会研究开发投入占国内生产总值的比重提高到**2.5%**以上, 力争科技进步贡献率达到**60%**以上(科技中长期发展规划) 国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要 (**2006-2020年**)



- **Target 20:** By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of **financial resources** for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 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 resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.
- 目标20：最迟到2020年，用于有效执行战略计划（2011-2020年）、符合资源动员战略通过的程序而从各种渠道调集的财务资源将从目前水平大幅度增加。这一目标将随缔约方今后开展和报告的资源需求评估而变化。

- **Ensuring measures of NBSAP: enlarge financial input from all levels of fiscal budget into capacity building, basic research and ecological compensation for biodiversity conservation.**
- 目标20：战略与行动计划的保障措施：加大各级财政对生物多样性保护能力建设、基础科学研究和生态补偿的支持力度(战略与行动计划)。

*Thank you !*