
Plan B for Nature?



Natural Resources Defense Council

September 17, 2019
Beijing China



自然资源保护协会
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

WHO

NRDC and the Areas of Our Work

HOW

Our Approaches

WHY

Threats to the Nature

WHAT

Actions to Take



WHO

NRDC and Areas of Our Work





自然资源保护协会
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

NRDC works to safeguard the earth—its people, its plants and animals, and the natural systems on which all life depends.



自然资源保护协会
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

NRDC 在中国

- ❑ Over 20 years experience working on the ground in China
- ❑ A thought leader and trusted adviser to our partners
- ❑ Science- and Law-based advocacy
- ❑ Collaborative partnerships with various government agencies, research institutes and local NGOs
- ❑ Working to conserve natural resources, curb pollution and accelerate China's transition to a clean, low-carbon economy.



HOW

Our Approaches



NRDC IN CHINA

Natural Resources Protection

Conserving and Restoring Biodiversity and Ecosystem

Climate Change and Energy

Accelerating Climate Protection and Energy Transition

Environmental Governance

Enhancing Ecological and Environmental Governance Capacity

Sustainable Development

Supporting Sustainable and Low Carbon City Development

Wildlife

to reform law and polices to better preserve key species and bio-diversity



Protected Areas

To build National Parks where human living in harmony with Nature



Ocean

To advice on sustainable fishery and marine biodiversity





WHY

Threats to the Nature





Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.



Climate Change and Land

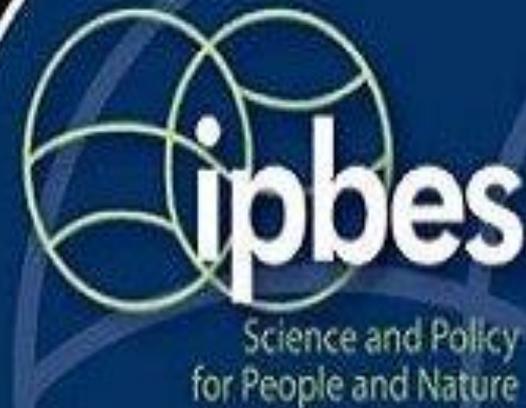
An IPCC Special Report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems.

Summary for Policymakers



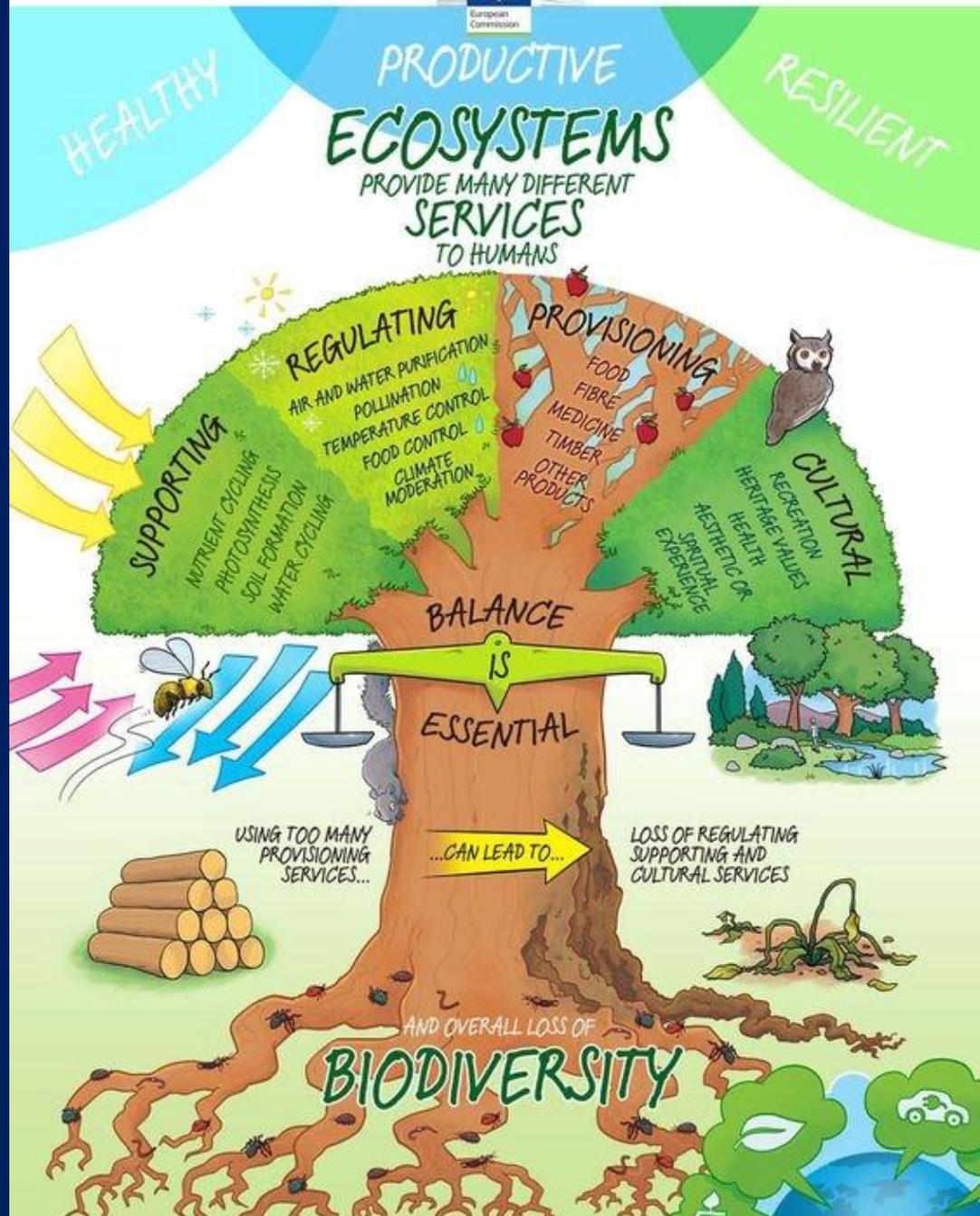


Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services



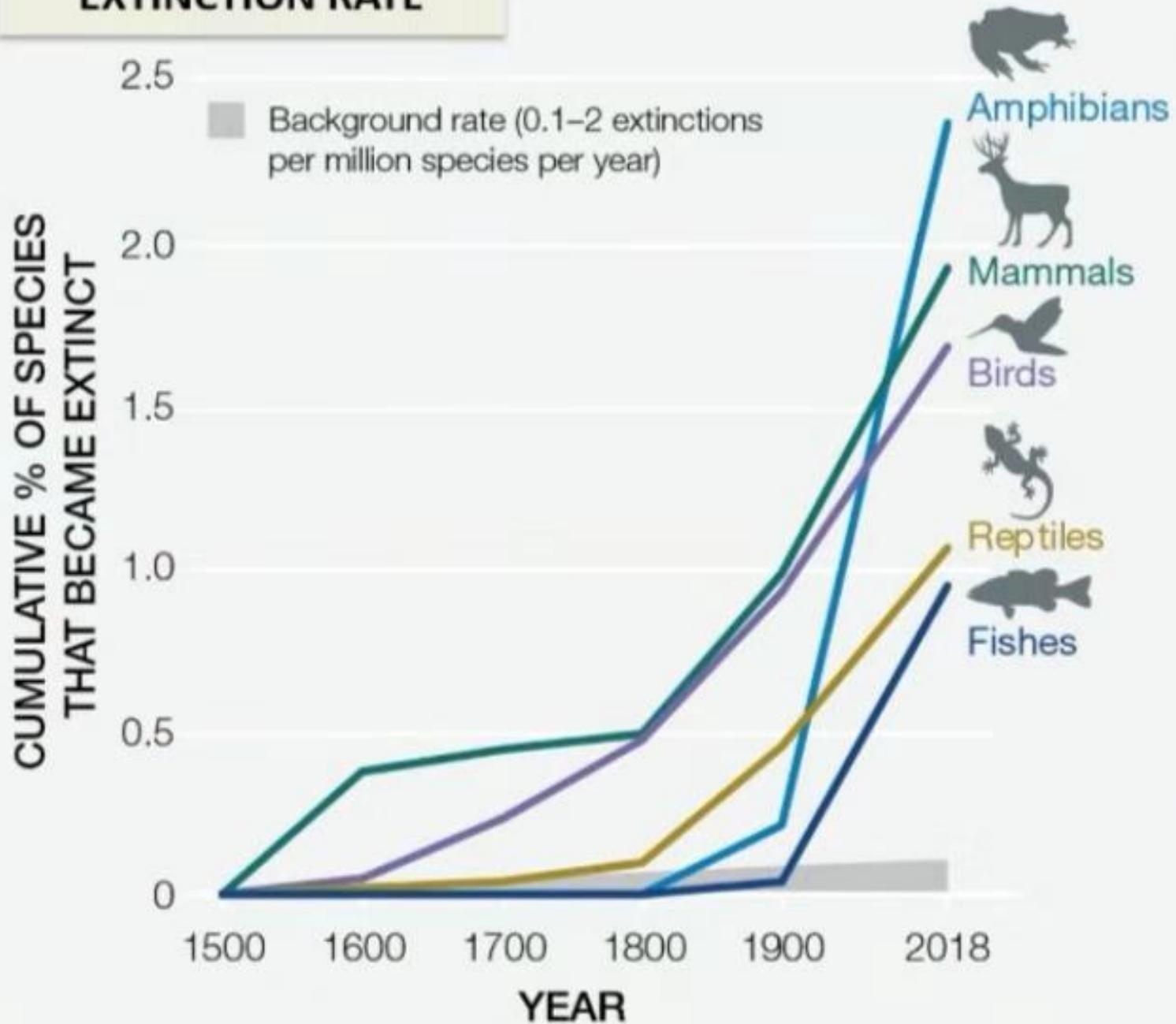
Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services





| Nature's contribution to people | | 50-year global trend |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| REGULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCESSES | 1 Habitat creation and maintenance | ↓ |
| | 2 Pollination and dispersal of seeds and other propagules | ↓ |
| | 3 Regulation of air quality | ↘ |
| | 4 Regulation of climate | ↘ |
| | 5 Regulation of ocean acidification | → |
| | 6 Regulation of freshwater quantity, location and timing | ↘ |
| | 7 Regulation of freshwater and coastal water quality | ↘ |
| | 8 Formation, protection and decontamination of soils and sediments | ↘ |
| | 9 Regulation of hazards and extreme events | ↘ |
| | 10 Regulation of detrimental organisms and biological processes | ↓ |
| NON-MATERIAL MATERIALS AND ASSISTANCE | 11 Energy | ↘ |
| | 12 Food and feed | ↓ |
| | 13 Materials and assistance | ↘ |
| | 14 Medicinal, biochemical and genetic resources | ↘ |
| | 15 Learning and inspiration | ↓ |
| | 16 Physical and psychological experiences | ↘ |
| | 17 Supporting identities | ↘ |
| | 18 Maintenance of options | ↓ |

EXTINCTION RATE



DRIVERS

INDIRECT DRIVERS

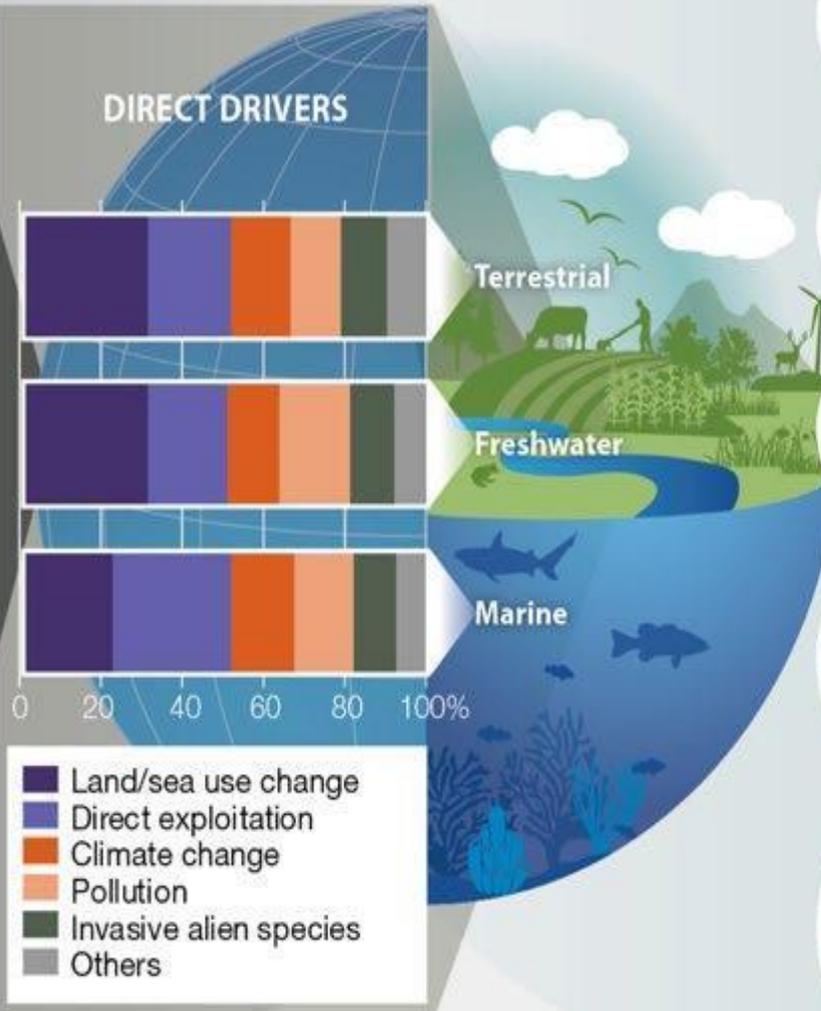
Demographic and sociocultural

Economic and technological

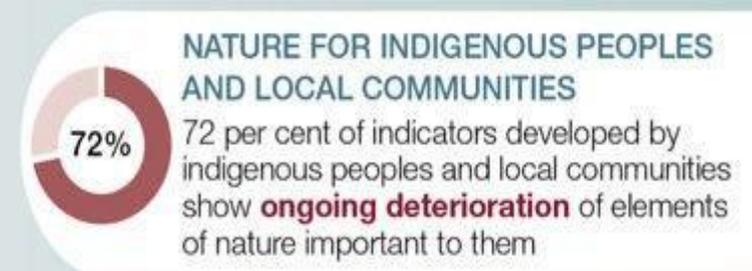
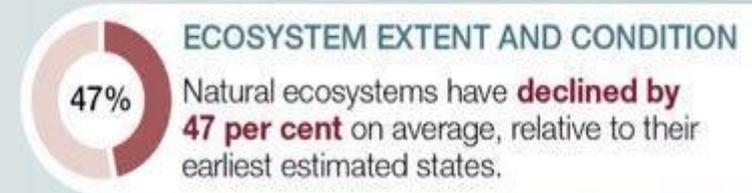
Institutions and governance

Conflicts and epidemics

DIRECT DRIVERS



EXAMPLES OF DECLINES IN NATURE



* Since prehistory

生物多样性目标



可持续发展目标



Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Sustainable Development Goals





Eco-environmental Condition in China

- Deterioration of Soil Erosion
- Expansion of Desertification Area
- Lack of Forest Resources
- Accelerated Extinction of Species
- Drop in Groundwater Level
- Shrinking Lake Area
- Aggravated Water Pollution
- Severe Air Pollution
- Severe Grassland Degradation

“

**THE ONLY WAY WE'RE GOING
TO SAVE OUR PLANET AND OURSELVES
IS IF WE FIRMLY BREAK WITH
THE FAILED SYSTEMS OF THE PAST
AND EMBARK ON A NEW HUMAN JOURNEY.**

ZAK SMITH
SENIOR ATTORNEY
NRDC'S NATURE PROGRAM





WHAT

Actions to Take





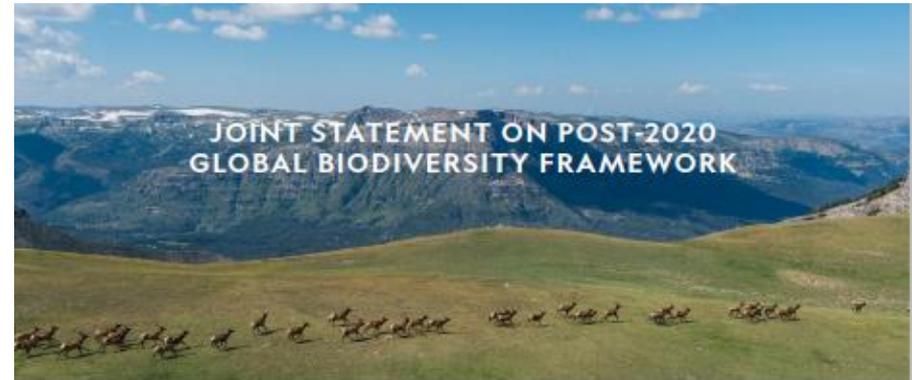
China's Green Transformation

- Green Development
- Eco-civilization
- Green is Gold
- Low Carbon
- Green Finance
- Green BRI



2020 UN Biodiversity Conference in Kunming, China

Theme: Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future For All Life on Earth



2050 CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY VISION

"Living in Harmony with Nature"

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

BACKGROUND

The Convention on Biological Diversity aims to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of the benefits of biological diversity. Securing Earth's biological diversity is a moral obligation. It is also critical in averting catastrophic climate change and ecosystem collapse. Achieving the aims of the Convention on Biological Diversity is integrally linked with tackling climate change and is critical for realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, as a diverse and healthy planet and is the foundation of human health, security, well-being and development.

THE 2050 NEW DEAL FOR NATURE AND PEOPLE

The New Deal for Nature and People, to be signed at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Beijing in 2020 as a UN-wide framework for nature, represents our last hope to ensure the long-term sustainability of Earth's ecosystems on which human life depends.

The Deal must integrate seamlessly with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. Using 2018 as a baseline year, it must prevent extinctions, reverse the decline of species populations; stabilize or increase natural ecosystems and habitats and their services—while restoring degraded lands. Protected and conserved areas must focus on those areas important for biodiversity, including species richness, Key Biodiversity Areas, Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas, intact ecosystems and ecosystem services including climate mitigation through carbon sequestration.

To meet this vision, the entire planet must be managed sustainably, supported by truly sustainable production and consumption, a circular economy, and the sustainable and equitable sharing of benefits from nature.

The Deal must acknowledge the continued leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities—as well as the importance of traditional and local knowledge—and their critical role in achieving a sustainable future.

The Deal must include headline targets that are simple, easy to measure and will resonate with the public.

The Deal must have clear targets based on those in the Aichi framework, but all targets must be measurable and have available indicators. Indicators should be part of the strategic framework.



Endangered Species Protection Policy Research & Recommendations



CORRESPONDENCE • 14 MAY 2019

EU must outlaw ivory
trade before laxity derails
other bans

Li Zhang & Ning Hua

《自然》杂志(Nature)发表北师大教授张立博士和自然资源保护协会(NRDC)中国生态保护项目主任华宁的署名文章，敦促欧洲象牙禁贸。



识别二维码
阅读文章



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Endangered Species Protection Wildlife Crime Enforcement



Endangered Species Protection Public Awareness Education

国家林业局 保护司
宣传中心

野生救援
WILDAID



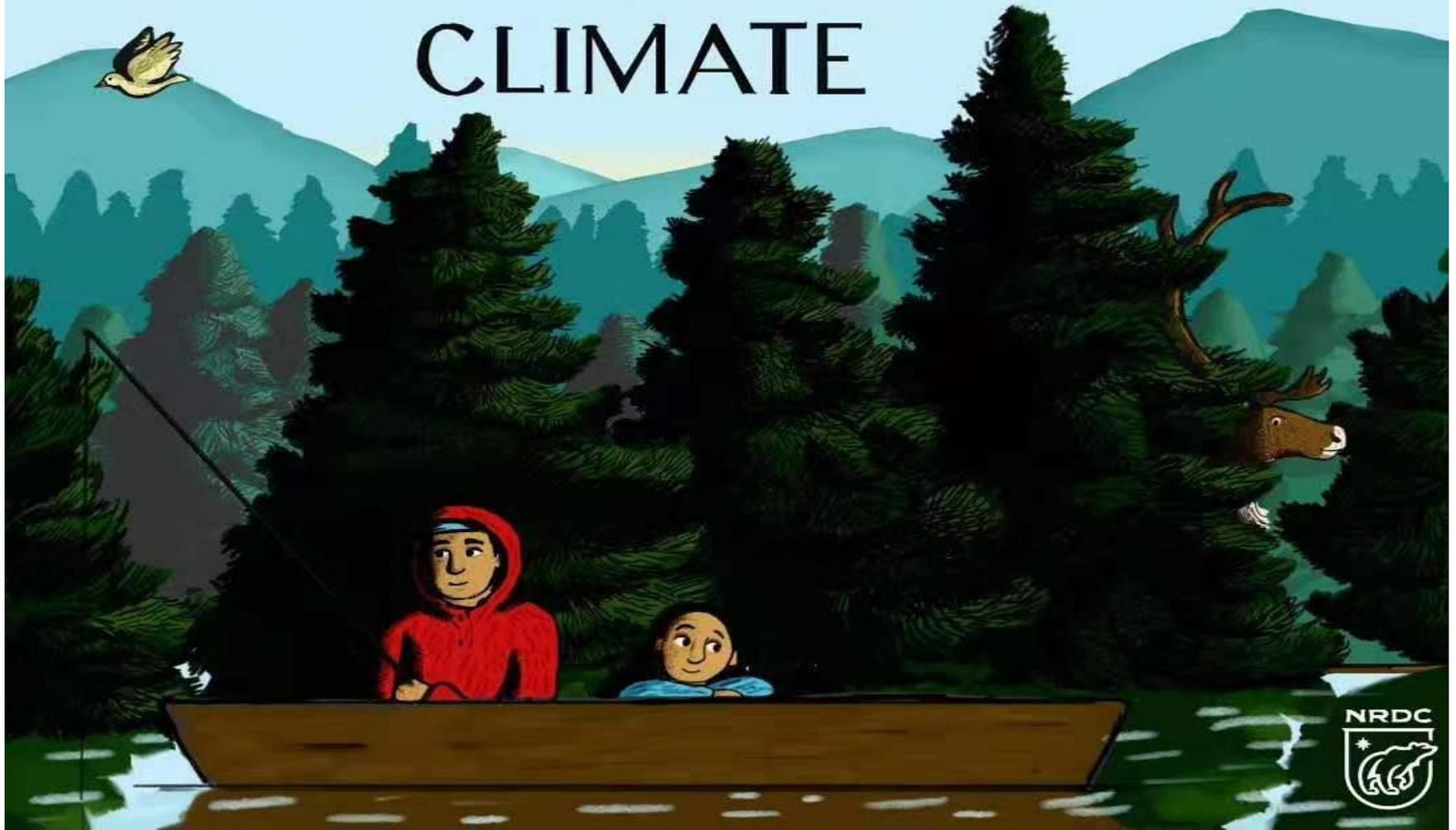
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阿拉善SEE
SOCIETY OF ENTREPRENEURS & ECOLOGY

拒绝购买象牙制品

INTACT FORESTS PROTECT COMMUNITIES, ANIMALS, AND THE CLIMATE



Protected Areas Conservation Developing the National Park System



Ocean Protection MPA Practice Sharing

年度国家级海洋自然保护地管理能力培训班（一）
山东 青岛 2019年5月27-30日



2019年3月

加州海洋保护区： 海洋生命的水下庇护所



1999年，美国加利福尼亚州通过了《海洋生物保护法》。这是美国第一部针对海洋生物的保护法，它创造了一个横跨加州海岸的水下庇护所网络。今天，124个海洋保护区守护着加州超过16%的水域，在保护珍贵物种和栖息地的同时，也增强了海洋的生物多样性和恢复能力¹。

加州海洋保护区纳入了整个海岸最有标志性和生物多样性最丰富的地方，包括南拉霍亚的海藻床、马里布 (Malibu) 附近的海底峡谷，在罗伯士角 (Point Lobos) 多产的礁石区，在非茨杰拉德海洋保护区 (Fitzgerald Marine Reserve) 的潮汐池和蓬塔阿雷纳市 (Point Arena) 的蜂窝岩构造。这些地区也是海象、海豹、石头鱼、水螅珊瑚和鳐鱼等众多海洋生物的家园。

加州的海洋保护区网络被誉为全球典范。然而，我们必须不断努力，确保这些海洋生物庇护所能够持续保护我们的环境，沿海社区和经济，让世代都能受益。

海洋保护区的重要性

海洋保护区 (MPA) 就像水下天堂，在这里捕鱼、开发海洋资源以及开展可能对栖息地或水质不利的活动都受到限制或禁止，使海洋生物得以休养生息。通过保护整个生态系统，MPA 令海洋食物链的各个环节都受益匪浅。在这样的环境里，鱼类和贝类能够长大、成熟，从而产生更多、更健康的后代，进而帮助恢复周围地区的资源量。

保护海洋中这些南撤的区域，其意义远超过 MPA 内的海洋物种和栖息地提供庇护；实际上，这些水下庇护所的益处已不仅限于 MPA 范围之内。例如，海洋健康和恢复能力就因为 MPA 而持续好转。考虑到海洋状况因气候变化而发生改变，海洋自身恢复能力的好转就变得至关重要。

加州的 MPA 网络横跨加州整个海岸，犹如精心设计的

长期保险，不仅提升了海洋生物的恢复能力，保存了遗传多样性，还保护了合适的栖息地，支持着因海洋条件改变而向两极迁移的物种。

丰富的野生动物使 MPA 成为开展潮间带生物观察、潜水、皮划艇和其他娱乐活动的绝佳场所。当然，前提是参与者能够遵守海洋生物的保护准则。MPA 也是非常价值的研究场所，为科学家提供了重要的信息，帮助他们了解无捕撈的海洋生态系统与允许捕撈的海洋生态系统相比有什么区别。目前，各国纷纷建立 MPA，以确保其海洋的长期健康。根据目前的国际协定，上百个国家已向 2020 年养护 10% 的海岸与海域；然而，许多海洋科学家和自然保护者希望将这一目标提高到 2030 年养护 30% 的海岸与海域，并确保这些具有生态代表性、相连的 MPA 得到有效管理²。

加州海洋保护区：海洋生命的水下庇护所

NRDC

Green Finance



Conservation along BRI



The Belt and Road Initiative includes 1/3 of world trade and GDP and over 60% of the world's population. © World Bank

CHINA AFRICA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION FORUM

BEIJING CHINA



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THERE IS NO 'PLAN B' BECAUSE,
WE DO NOT HAVE A 'PLANET B.'

- BAN KI-MOON
UN SECRETARY GENERAL

NO POVERTY
GOOD HEALTH
QUALITY EDUCATION
GENDER EQUALITY
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
RENEWABLE ENERGY
GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
REDUCED INEQUALITIES
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
CLIMATE ACTION
LIFE BELOW WATER
LIFE ON LAND
PEACE AND JUSTICE
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



IAN DUDLEY - ANNA TRUNDLE

UN.ORG / SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT

NRDC



自然资源保护协会

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

BE A FORCE FOR NATURE

Defending our air, water, communities, and
wild places requires more than a single voice.
Join the movement.

+ JOIN US



自然资源保护协会

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

Lisa Hua

China Nature Conservation Director

nhua@nrdc-china.org

www.nrdc.org

www.nrdc.cn