Integrating Biodiversity and Natural Capital into Policy Innovation in China

Zhiyun Ouyang

Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences
Chinese Academy of Sciences

July 28, 2022

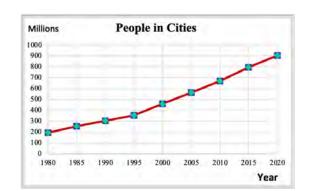
Outline

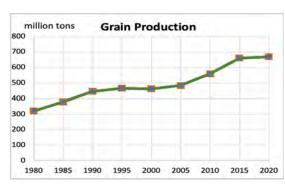
- + Challenges for China's environment
- **→** Mapping ecosystem services
- **→** Integrating natural capital into policy innovation
- **→** GEP accounting to track nature's contribution to people

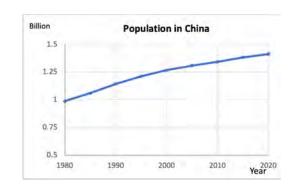
Increasing challenges in China's natural capital

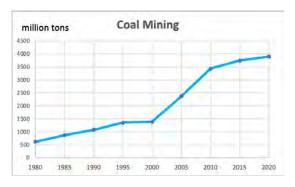
Since 1980, China's environment has faced increasing pressures from

- → Huge population: 1.41 billion
- ♦ Rapid urbanization: 63%
- Massive natural resource exploitation
 - Coal mining: 3.9 billion tons
 - Fresh water withdrawn: 326.3 billion M³

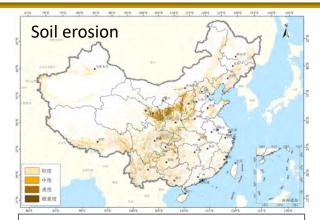




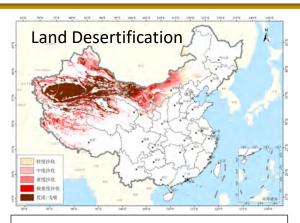




Increasing challenges for China's natural capital



Soil erosion affected 1.73 million km², 18.0% of China



Desertification affected 1.82 million km², 19.0% of China



Natural forest lost: 10.3%

Coastal wetland lost: 14.%









Increasing challenges for China's natural capital

China has declared

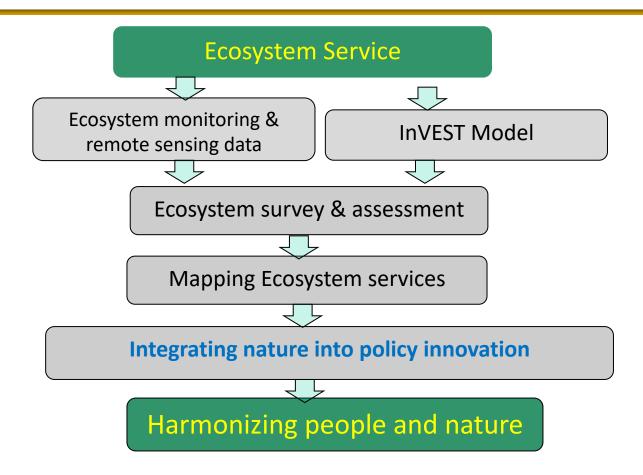
♦ The construction of an ecological civilization to harmonize people and nature



Key issue: how to coordinate protection and development?

- ✓ Where must we protect to ensure sustainable supply of natural capital?
- ✓ How to achieve biodiversity/natural capital conservation & poverty alleviation?
- ✓ How to evaluate development achievements beyond GDP?

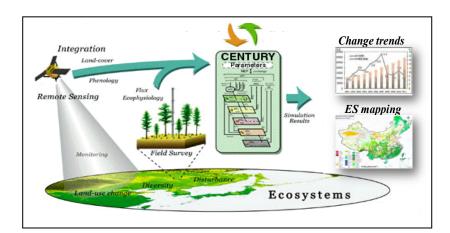
Increasing challenges for China's natural capital

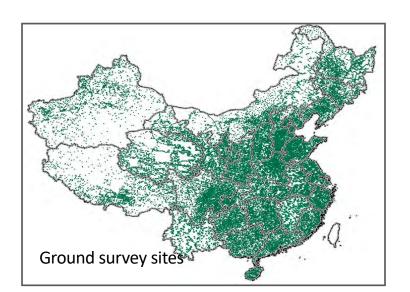


Mapping ecosystem services in China

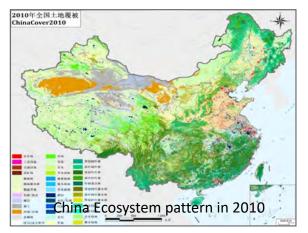
China ecosystem survey and assessment

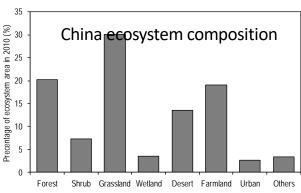
- ◆ Goals: Build an overall image of ecosystem status and mapping ecosystem services in China
- ♦ Scales: Provincial (31)—Regional—National
- ♦ Remote sensing data: 42,000+ images for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020
- ◆ Ground survey sites: 200,000+
- Models: InVEST and others





China ecosystem composition and patterns

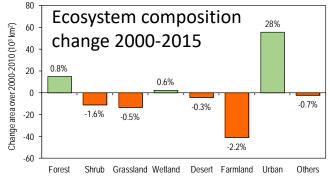


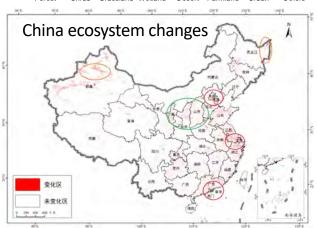


Ecosystem types	Areas (km²)	Percentages (%)	
Forests	190.83	20.17	
Shrubs	69.23	7.32	
Grassland	283.68	29.98	
Wetland	35.61	3.76	
Desert	127.73	13.50	
Cropland	181.59	19.19	
Urban	25.41	2.69	
Others	32.02	3.38	

Grassland, forest, cropland and desert made up 82.8% of China's total area

Changes of ecosystem composition and pattern





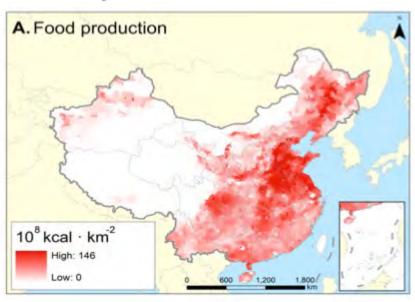
Urbanization regions: Yangtze River delta, Jing-Jin-Ji, Zhujiang (Pearl) River delta, Liaodong peninsula, Shandong peninsula

Cropland expansion regions: Northeastern plain,
Daxinganling in northeastern China, oasis
surroundings in Xingjiang, coastal regions in northern
Jiangsu.

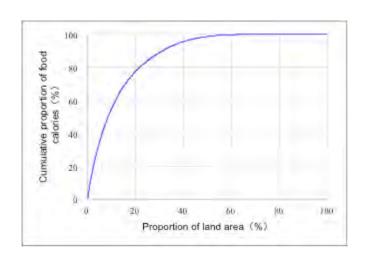
Forest restoration regions: Loess Plateau, the surroundings of Sichuan Plain, Zhejiang, Guizhou, Chongqing

Mapping ecosystem services in China

Food production



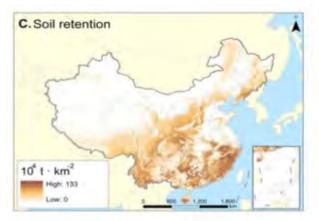
The curve shows that 18.5% of land provided 75% of food production in China

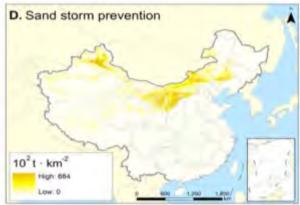


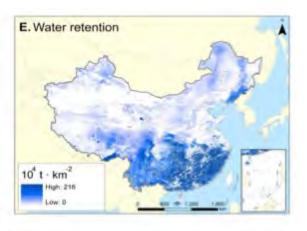
Importance of food production	Area (10 ⁴ km²)	Area proportion (%)
Very high	80.86	8.54
High	94.71	10.01
Medium	121.74	12.86
Normal	649.25	68.59

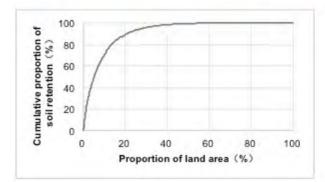
Mapping ecosystem services of China

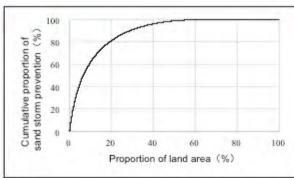
Ecosystem service pattern in China

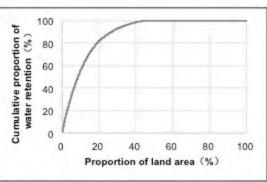






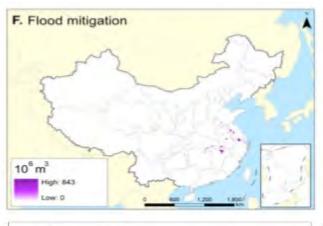


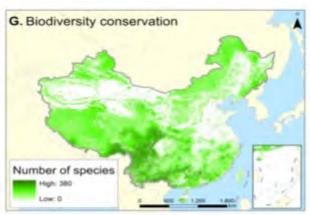




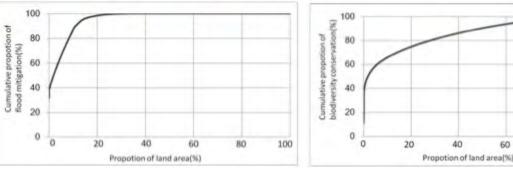
Mapping ecosystem services of China

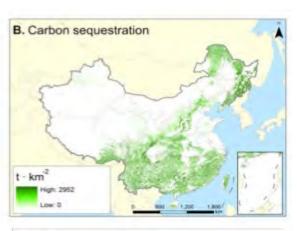
Ecosystem service pattern in China

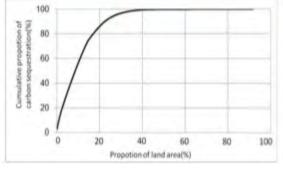




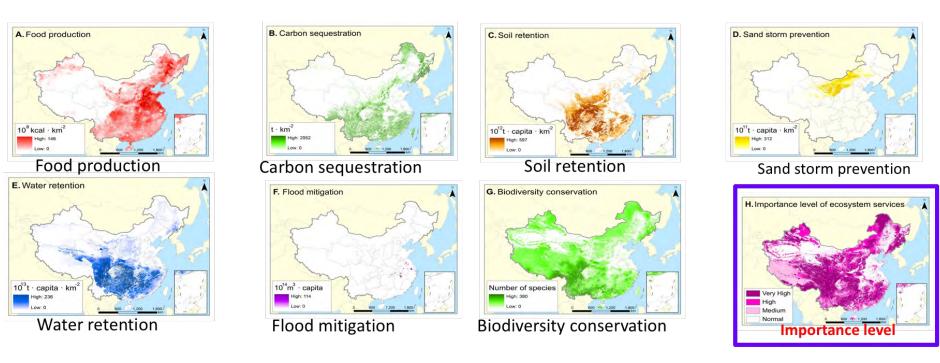
100





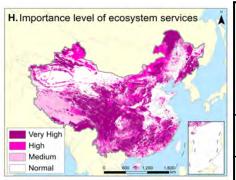


Spatial pattern of ecosystem services



We translated biophysical supply of ecosystem services into importance of service provision by weighting supply by the number of people affected.

Identify crucial areas of ecosystem services in China

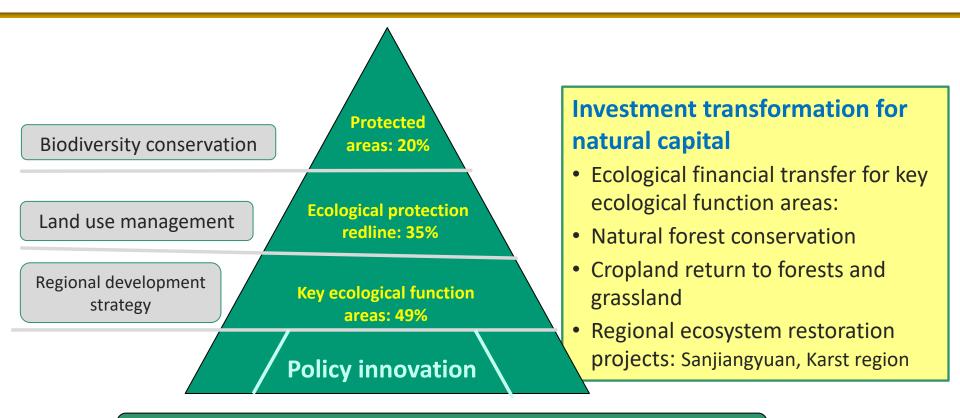


	Importance for Eco-	Land area		Soil retention	Water retention	Sandstorm prevention	Biodiversity conservation
7	Service	10 ⁴ km ²	%	%	%	%	%
	Very high	343.6	35.8	66.3	60.8	37.3	51.8
	High	204.6	21.3	22.0	21.8	27.0	24.1
	Medium	161.2	16.8	9.1	11.9	19.2	19.2
	Normal	246.8	25.7	2.5	5.4	16.5	4.9

♦ The table showed that about 35% of land with high level of ecological importance provide about 60% of regulating ecosystem services.

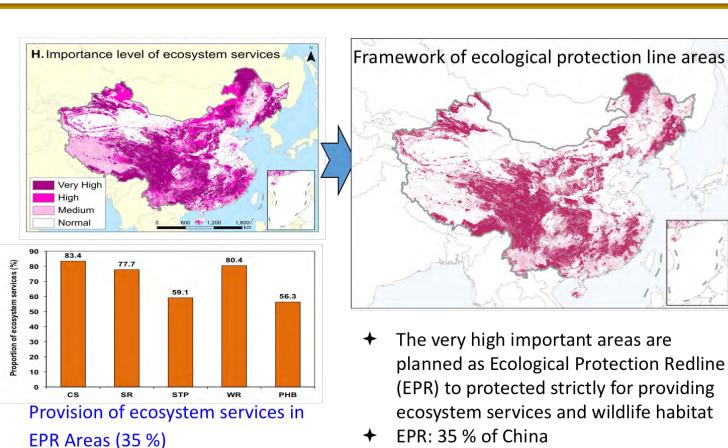
Integrating biodiversity and natural capital into policy innovation

Integrating natural capital into policy innovation



Crucial areas of ecosystem services in China

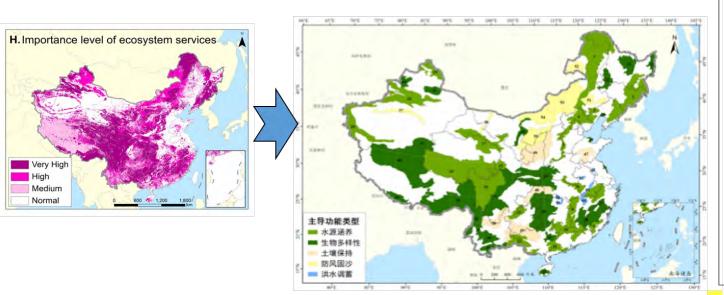
Planning Ecological Protection Redline



环境保护部办公厅文件国家发展和改革委员会办公厅文件 环办4 杰[2017]48 号 关于印发(生态保护红线划定指南)的通知 话:(010)68501597 真,(010)68501657

Guideline for ecological redlining by MEP and NDRC

Identify ecosystem function conservation areas



附件。 全国生态功能区划(修编版)

- → 63 areas with critical ecosystem services were identified as Ecosystem function conservation areas (EFCAs) released in 2015 by MEP and CAS.
- + Total 63 EFCAs, 49% of China.

- Water retention
- Biodiversity conservation
- Soil retention
- Sand fixation
- Flood mitigation

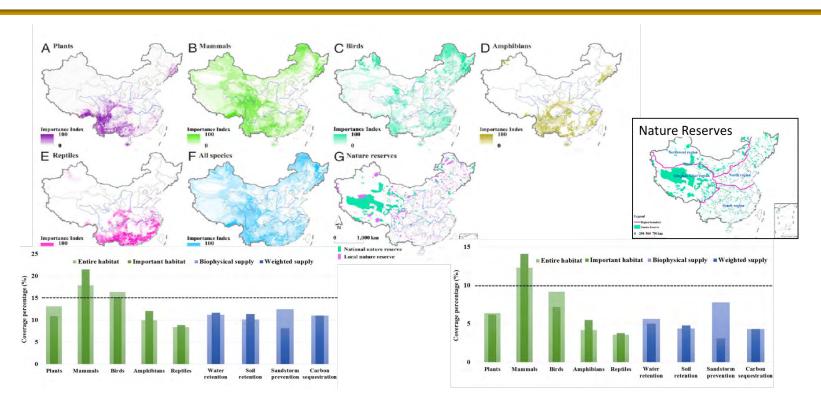
Ecological financial transfer program



Year	Budgets (billions RMB)	Benefited Counties
2008	6.0	221
2010	24.9	437
2014	48.3	512
2022	79.4	715+

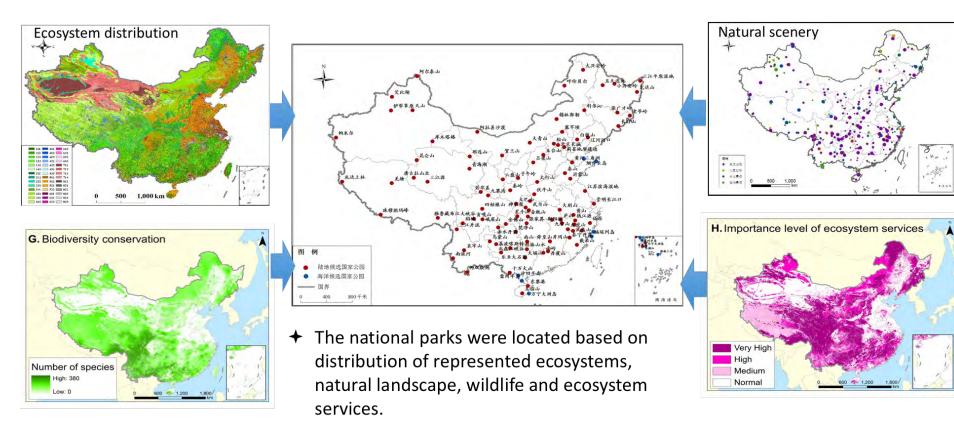
- → To push conservation in key ecological function areas, the central government launched ecological financial transfer programs based on ecosystem service pattern.
- → The budget was increased to 79.4 billion yuan in 2022 from 6.0 billion yuan in 2008.

Figure out conservation gabs



Protected areas are not well matched with wildlife habitat and ecosystem service pattern

Layout of the national park system



Xu & Ouyang*, et al., 2019, Trends in Ecology and Evolution

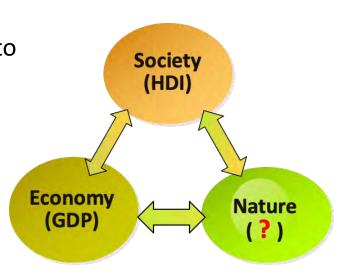
Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP)

—to evaluate and track the progress of nature's contribution to people



We need a metric to measure nature's contribution to people

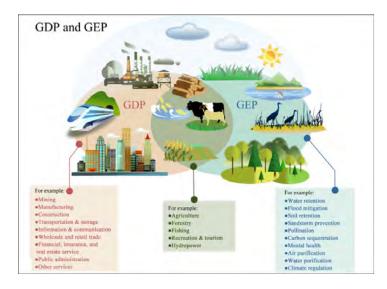
- ❖ Society: HDI (Human Development Index) is used to assess social development status based on health, education, and income.
- Nature: currently we do not have a widely used indicator to measure its contribution to human wellbeing.





Gross Ecosystem Product, GEP

→ GEP is the aggregated value of final ecosystem goods and services supplied annually to people in given region, such as a country, a province, or a county.











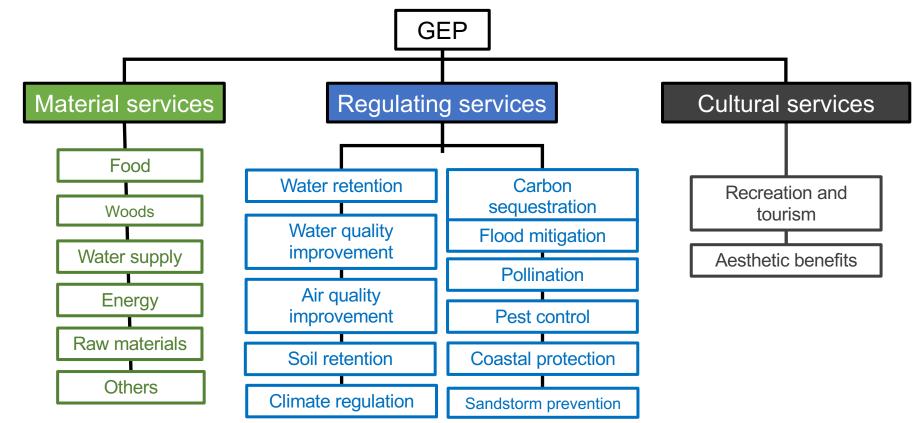


Criteria for GEP accounting

- **♦ Measure the use value of ecosystem services**
 - ✓ Direct use value: e.g., food, bio-energy, water resources
 - ✓ Indirect use value: e.g., water retention, soil retention, pollutant purification, climate regulation
- **♦ Measure value of final ecosystem services**
 - ✓ Material services (ecosystem goods), regulating services, and non-material services.
- **♦ Measure biophysical value first**
 - ✓ E.g., amount of food production, amount of water purification, amount of flood protection
- ♦ Then, measure monetary value (value added per unit x quantity)
 - ✓ The economic value of ecosystem services

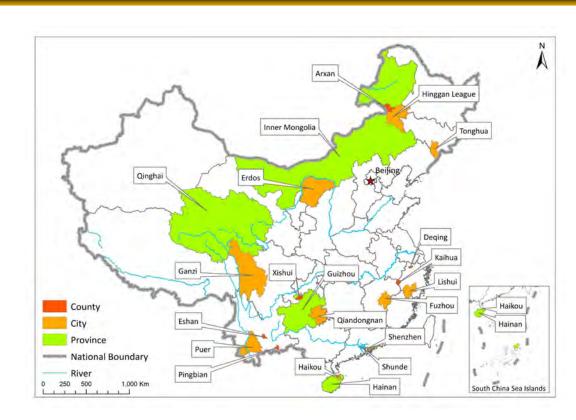


Ecosystem services in GEP accounting



Pilot GEP accounting in China

- √ 5 provinces
- √ 20+ cities/prefectures
- \checkmark 100+ counties

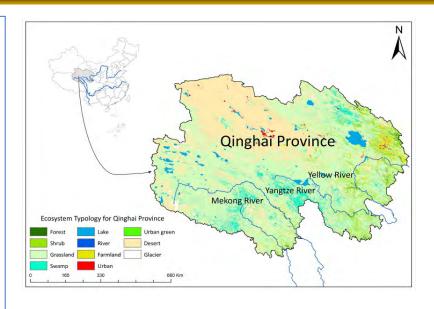




GEP pilot accounting-Qinghai

Qinghai Province

- ✓ Located in western China, east of Tibetan Plateau
- ✓ Known as the "water tower" of East and Southeast Asia, source of the Yellow, Yangtze and Mekong Rivers
- ✓ Dominant ecosystem type is grassland, including alpine meadows and alpine steppe
- ✓ Global hotspot for biodiversity, home of many endangered species such as the Tibetan antelope, snow leopard, wild yak, blacknecked crane and snowcock



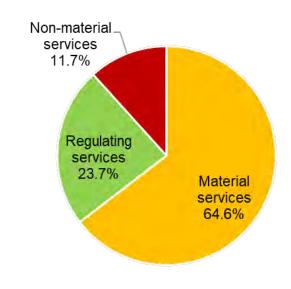




Types of ES	Category of ES	Accounting items	2015			
			Bio-physical quantity	Monetary value(Billion Yuan)	% of total value	
		Agricultural crop production (x10 ³ t)	3091.2	5.6	3.0	
	ecosystem goods	Animal husbandry production (x10 ³ t)	724	5.8	3.1	
		Fishery production (x10 ³ t)	10.6	0.3	0.1	
Material		Forestry production (x10 ³ t)	10.4	0.7	0.4	
		Plant nursery production (x10 ⁹)	11	0.7	0.4	
services		Water use in downstream agricultural irrigation (x10 ⁹ m ³)		15	8.1	
	Water supply	Water use in households (x10 ⁹ m ³)		13.8	7.4	
	water suppry	Water use in industry (x10 ⁹ m ³)		29.2	15.8	
		Hydropower production (x10 ⁹ kwh)	92	48.8	26.3	
	Flood mitigation	Flood mitigation (x10 ⁹ m ³)	0.07	0.03	0.02	
	Soil retention and	Retained soil (x10 ⁹ t)	0.4	7	3.8	
	Non-point pollution prevention	Retained N (x10 ³ t)	10	0.02	0.01	
		Retained P (x10 ³ t)	0.7	0.002	0.001	
Regulating	s Water purification	COD purification (x10 ³ t)	104.3	0.1	0.1	
services		NH-N purification (x10 ³ t)	10	0.02	0.01	
		TP purification (x10 ³ t)	0.9	0.003	0.001	
	Air purification	SO ₂ purification (x10 ³ t)	150.8	0.2	0.1	
		NO _x purification (x10 ³ t)	117.9	0.1	0.1	
		Dust purification (x10 ³ t)	246	0.04	0.02	
	Sandstorm prevention	Sand retention (x10 ⁹ t)	0.5	31.7	17.1	
		Carbon sequestration (x10 ⁹ t)	0.02	4.7	2.5	
Cultural services	Eco-tourism	Tourists (x10 ⁶ persons)	23.2	21.6	11.7	
	Grand Total			185.4	100.0	

GEP of Qinghai in 2015: 185.5 billion yuan

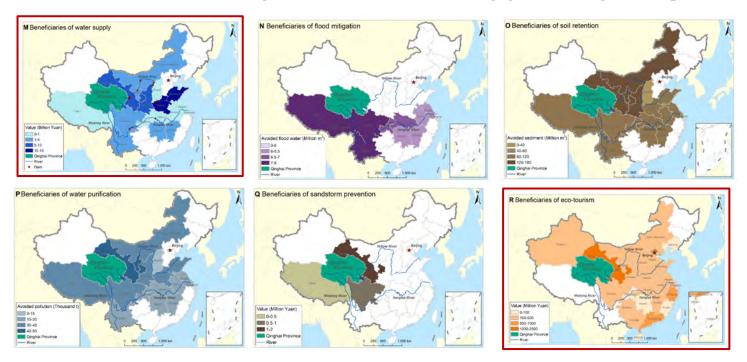
Items	Value (billion yuan)	Ratio (%)
Material services	119.8	64.6
Regulating services	43.9	23.7
Cultural services	21.6	11.7
Total	185.6	100.0



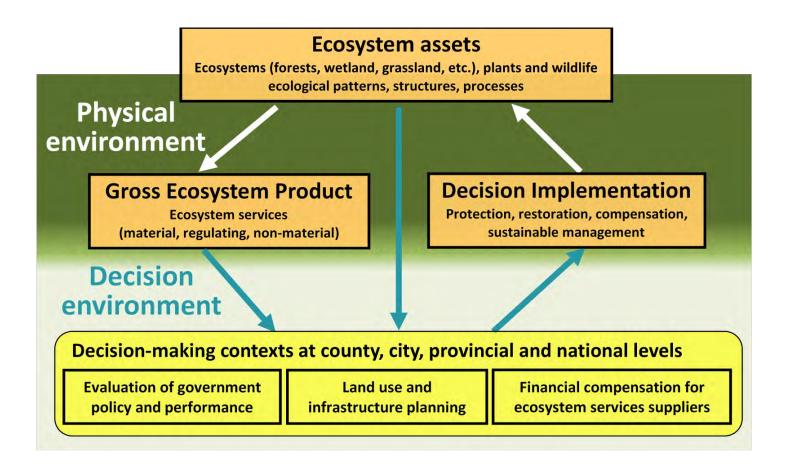


GEP pilot accounting-Qinghai

Beneficials of ecosystem services supplied by Qinghai









Applications of GEP in key realms ~ by central government, provinces, cities, companies

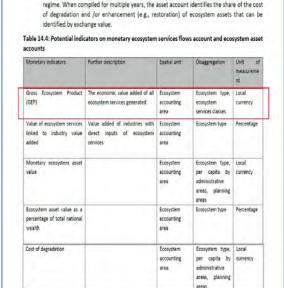
- **→ NDRC, MEE, Inner-Mongolia, Guizhou, Qinghai, Zhejiang, Shenzhen, Shunde, Tonghua:** Evaluating government policy and **performance in conservation.**
- ★ Lishui, Pu'er, Zhejiang: Providing the basis for determining financial compensation for the provision of ecosystem services.
- ★ Shenzhen, Zhuhai: Evaluating sustainable development (harmony of people and nature).
- → Zhejiang, Lishui, Fuzhou, Alibaba: Bringing the value of ecosystem services and trends into public and private sector decision making and investment plan.
- → Qinghai, Ganzi: Measuring nature's contribution to people, and to other parts of China.
- → NDRC and NSB with related governmental agencies are preparing Guideline of GEP Accounting, which hopefully will be released soon.



Applications of GEP accounting

2021, UN Statistical Commission adopted GEP as a monetary indicator for ecosystem services and ecosystem asset accounting



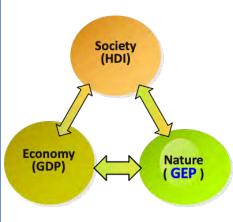


14.29 Indicators from the monetary ecosystem services flow account and ecosystem asset account. The monetary ecosystem services flow accounts describe the ecosystem services generated

by the ecosystem asset in monetary term. The monetary ecosystem asset account describes

the opening and closing monetary value of ecosystem assets over an accounting based on the

net present value of the bundles of ecosystem services, under their current use/institutional



Conclusion

- ♦ Ecosystem service evaluation can be a powerful and useful tool to support conservation policy making and innovation.
- China has made major efforts to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into policy and finance for transformation in China, and resulted in the significant improvement of ecosystem services, and benefits hundreds of million local people.
- ♦ It is just a beginning, natural capital will play a unique role in protected area system building, urban sustainability and investment transformation for nature.

