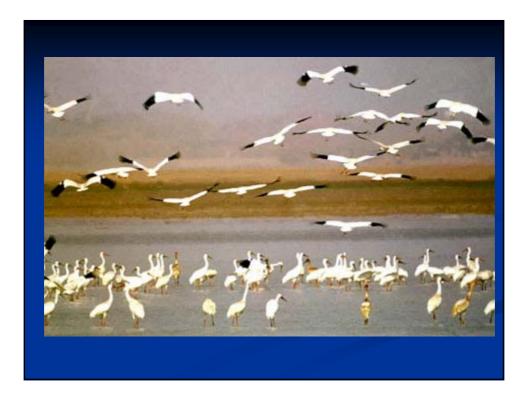
中国湿地保护与补偿介绍

Introduction of Wetland Conservation and Compensation in China

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1, Situation

•Area and structure of present wetland

The area of total natural wetland is 3848×10^4 hm², which is ranked the first in Asia and the fourth globally.

•Area of wetland nature reserve

The area of wetland N.R. is $1731.6\times10^4hm^2$, and cover 45 percent of the total natural wetland. The number of wetland N.R. is 473.

•Wetland of international importance There has been 30 wetland of international importance in China.





2, Problems and Causes

•Occupancy by the Urbanization

It is incompletely counted that China has lost 219×10^4 hm² coastal wetlands, of which 100×10^4 hm² are occupied by industrial use.

•Overuse on wetland resources

This problem can be found in more than 26.1 per of existent wetland .



3, Problems existed in Management and Conservation Policy

•Unsuitable Legal System

•Conflicts within and low effectiveness of Management

•Absence of effective measures to harmony Conservation and Development

•Imperfect policy measures

The situation and problems of wetland conservation in China

4. Chinese governmental actions

•Legislation

The work of making China Wetland Conservation Act is on the way.

Conservation projects

Since the implementation of National wildlife And Habitat Protection Program, the central authorities have successively invested about 100 million RMB yuan of treasury bonds to launch 27 projects.

Construction of wetland nature reserve

According to the "National Wetlands Protecting Project Planning", it plans to build 340 new wetland nature reserves in the following 20 years, so there will be 713 wetland nature reserves in the whole country, and 80 international importance wetlands to year 2030.

4. Chinese governmental actions

Policy adjustment

wise using wetland resources is encouraged, such as establishing wetland park.

Scientific efforts

The researches of wetland water ecosystems, wildlife and habitat management have been actively developed, and the academic publication "Wetland Science and Management" was founded in December, 2005.

International cooperation and Carrying out Convention

China government actively conducts international cooperation with the neighboring countries and regions and NOGs.

The new problems faced by China in wetland conservation and Wetland compensation

1. Emergences of new problems

•The scarcity of natural resource becomes serious.

- •Commercial and developmental activities and Occupancy
- •Rapid economical development and Occupancy
- Requirements on wetland are increased from the government and the public.

•Further conflicts caused by making sure of ownership of wetland resource.

The new problems faced by China in wetland conservation and Wetland compensation

2, Role of Wetland Compensation

•Reduce the illegal wetland occupancy.

•Encourage the public to participate in wetland conservation.

•Solve the Problem of conservation Fund shortage

The relevant ecological compensation practices in China

1. Forest Ecological Benefit Compensation Institution

•This institution was guaranteed by revised Forest Act in 1998, and the Central Compensation Fund for Forest of Key Ecological Areas was formally established in 2004.

•Compensation standard: 5 RMB yuan per mu is distributed to those who manage and nurse National Forest in Key Ecological Areas.

•Since 2004, the Central government has invested more than 7 billion RMB yuan into this compensation activity.

The relevant ecological compensation practices in China

2. Ecological Compensation Practice within 'Converting cultivated land to forest' Programme

•This programme is one of China's Six Major Forestry Ecological Projects, and was started in 2000.

•Compensation standard: 300 Kg and 200 kg foodstuff are allocated to those who Transform their farmland and grassland into forest.

•Since 2004, the Central government has invested more than 7 billion RMB yuan into this compensation activity.

The relevant ecological compensation practices in China

3. Ecological Compensation Practice within 'Converting cultivated land into Lake' Programme

•After nearly five years of " converting cultivated land into lakes ", the largest freshwater lake Poyang Lake area has increased from 3950 to 5100 square kilometers, and the second largest freshwater lake Dongting Lake area has grown by 35%, which equals to its previous area, 4350 square kilometers.

• The funds used for the Poyang Lake area is 3.67 billion yuan, 2.5 billion yuan of funds for the Dongting Lake. The relocation of migrants of these two lakes is as 1.4 times as the migrants of Sanxia.

The relevant ecological compensation practices in China

4. Ecological Compensation Practice within the Activity of Fence net Removal in Honghu National Nature Reserve

•According to Honghu Wetland Nature Reserve fence removal programme, 31.55 million mu fence in the protected area will be removed between 2005 and 2007.

• Fence facilities compensation is calculated base on inner perimeter fence, and compensated on standard of 18 yuan per meter..

Consideration on wetland ecological compensation in China

- **Establishment of Wetland Compensation Institution**
- Scope and Object of Wetland Compensation
- Wetland Ecological Compensation Fund Institution
- Priority actions of Wetland Compensation

