

# 海洋保护地研究团队

Research Team on Marine Protected Area

## China Policies on MPA with Climate Change

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# OUTLINES

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- 2. NEAMPAN Sites**
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- 4. Status & Suggestion**



# 1. MPAs in China



## New MPA Authority

- ❑ Reform MPA authority and management system in 2018;
- ❑ National Forest and Grassland Administration (NFGA)
  - To develop the national strategy/plans of PA;
  - To supervise and manage various types of PA, such as national parks, nature reserve, and natural parks;
  - To provide suggestions for the designation & adjustment of national level PAs;
  - To organize and implement ecological restoration work in various PAs;

National Park

Marine Nature Reserve

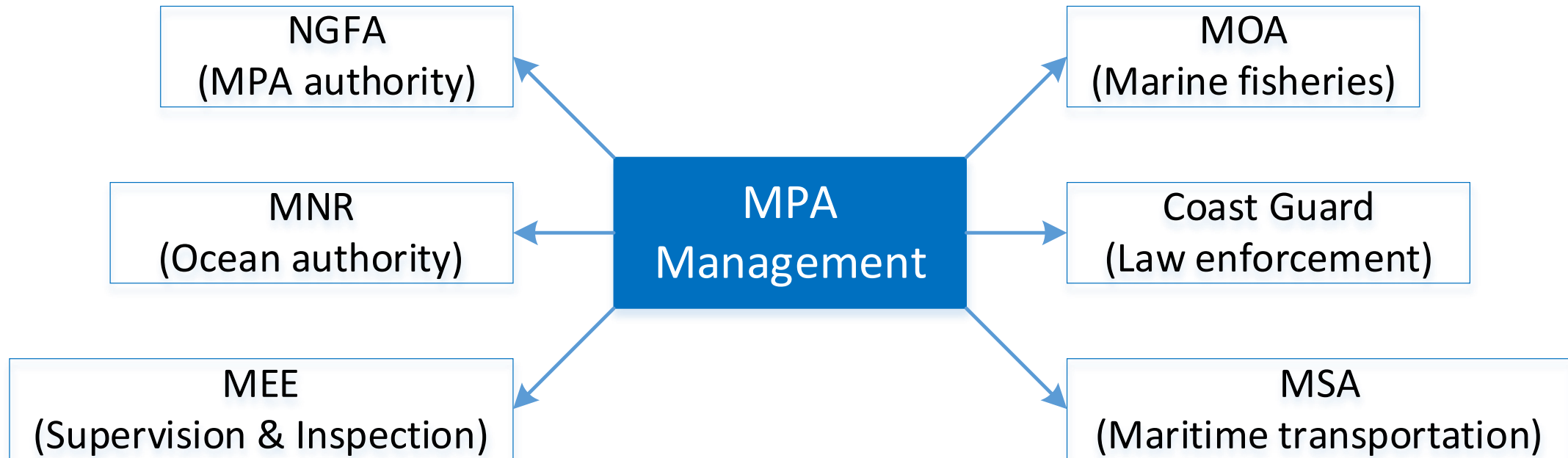
Marine Park

## New MPA Classification

- ❑ National Park: large ecosystem, large ecological process, and other national representatives;
- ❑ Marine Nature Reserve: marine endanger species, typical ecosystem, natural relics;
- ❑ Marine Park: coastal landscape, geographical location, important habitats, and marine resource;

# 1. MPAs in China

## MPA Management related Agencies



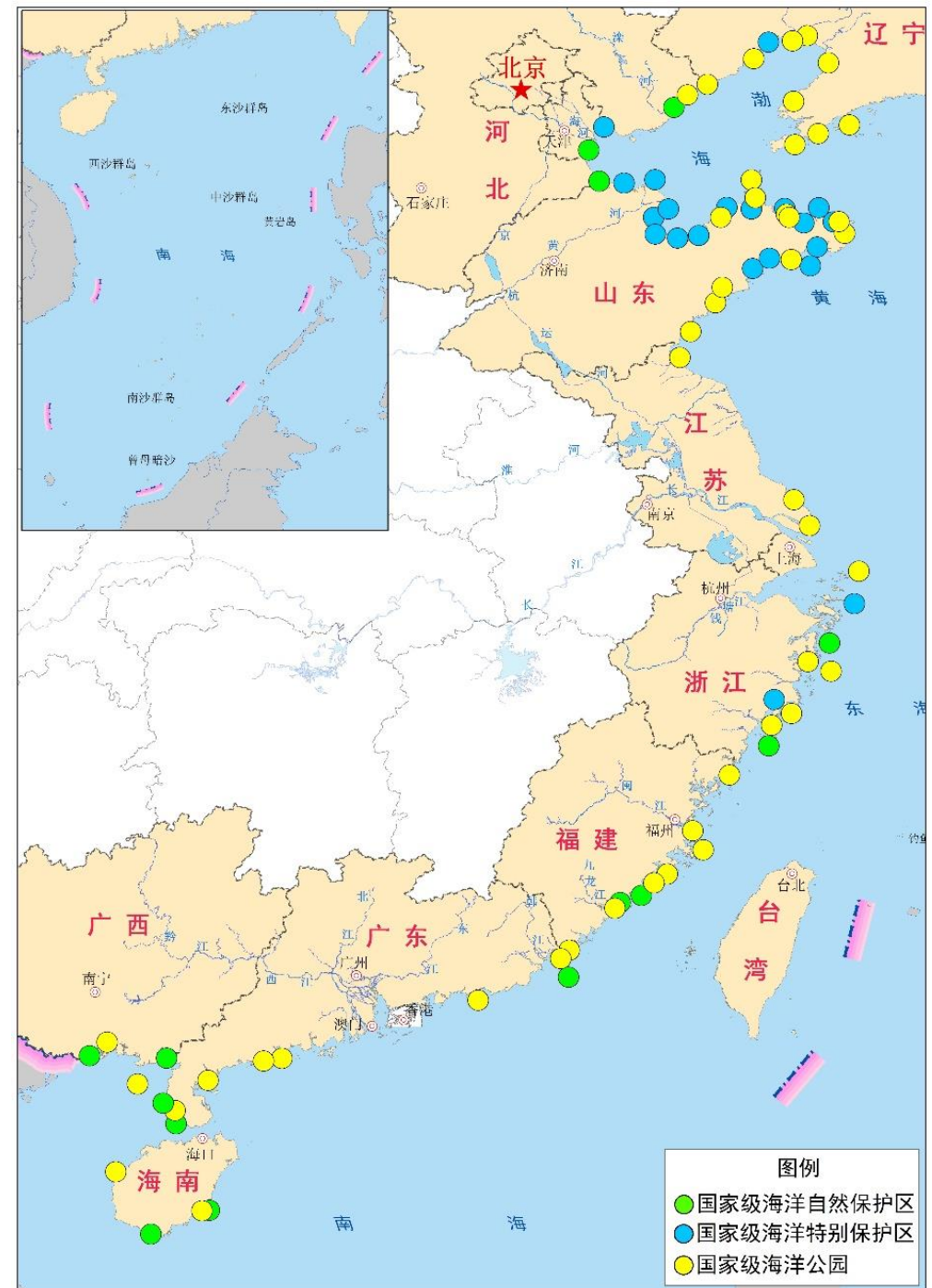
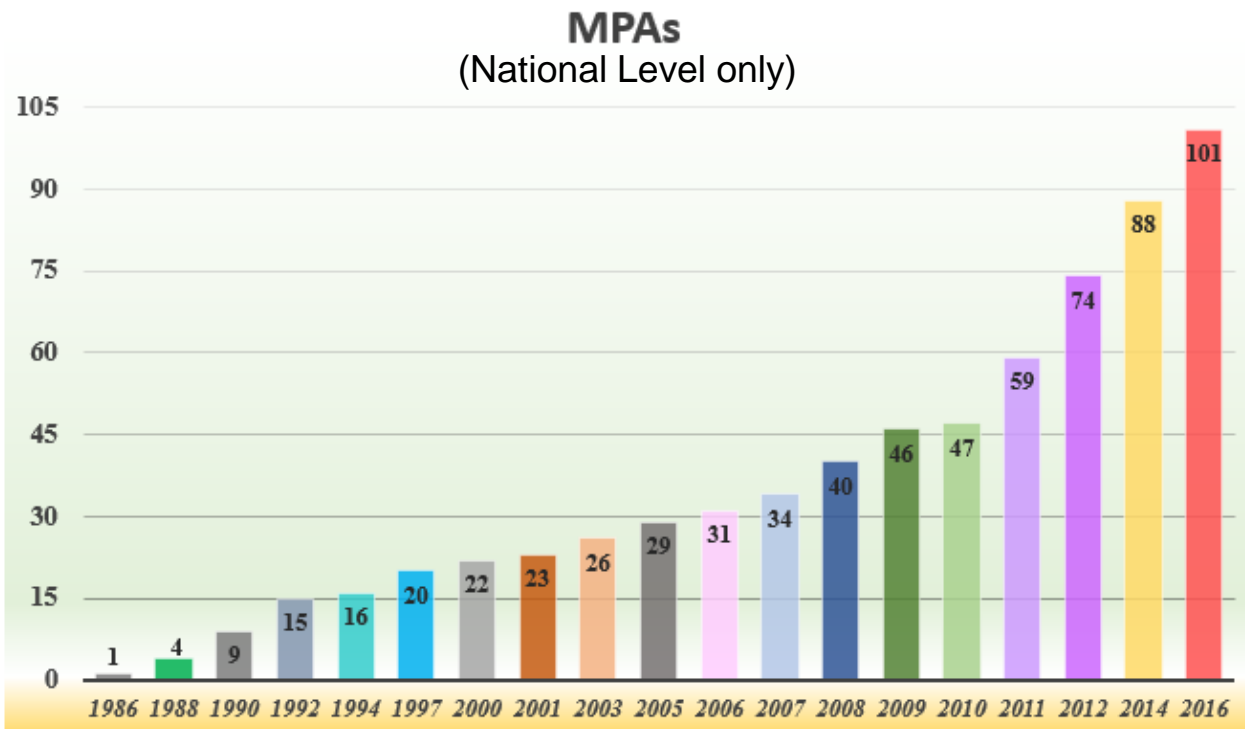
# 1. MPAs in China

**Total MPAs:** 271 (MNR 160, MSPA 111);

**Area:** 124,000 Km<sup>2</sup>; **National level:** 101

**Top 3:** Guangdong, Fujian, and Shandong Province

**Reorganizing:** MPA number from 271 to 352, sea area from 124K km<sup>2</sup> to 93.3K km<sup>2</sup>;







## 2. NEAMPAN Sites

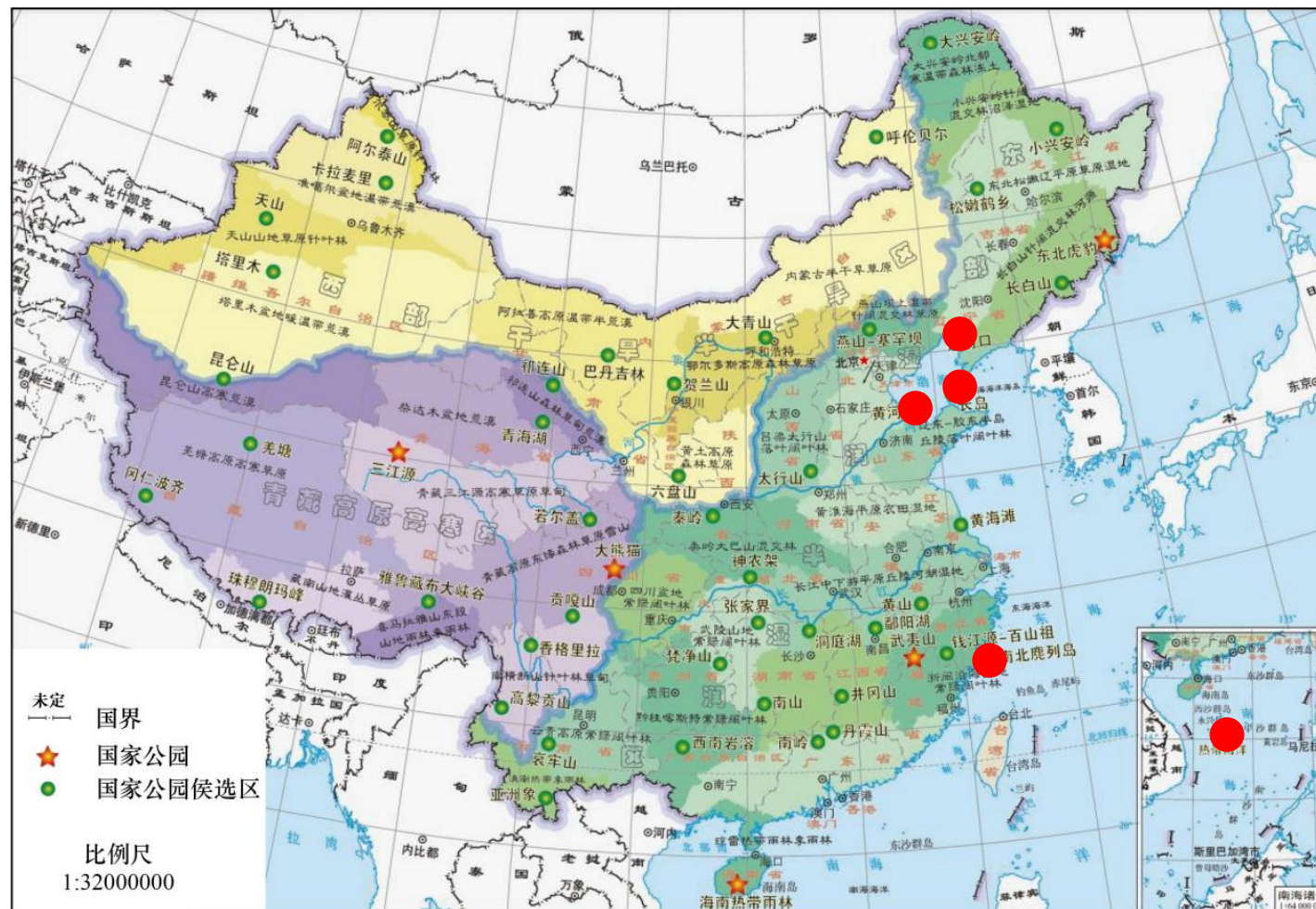


No.	MPA's Name	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Protected Targets
1	Nanji Islands National Marine Nature Reserve	Pingyang, Zhejiang	201.06	Marine shellfish and algae as well as their habitats
2	Shankou Mangrove National Marine Nature Reserve	Hepu, Guangxi	80	Mangrove ecosystem
3	Beilun Estuary National Marine Nature Reserve	Fangchenggang, Guangxi	300	Mangrove ecosystem
4	National Nature Reserve of Dazhou Island Marine Ecosystems	Wanning, Hainan	70	Swiftlet, its habitat and the marine ecological system
5	Sanya Coral Reef National Nature Reserve	Sanya, Hainan	85	Coral reef and the marine ecological system
6	Changyi National Marine Ecology Special Protected Area	Changyi, Shandong	29.29	<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> , marine organisms and coastal wetland ecosystems

## 2. NEAMPAN Sites

□ *National Park Spatial Layout Plan*, including 5 National Parks with Sea Areas:

- Yellow River Estuary National Park (sea area 61%)
- Liao River Estuary National Park (sea area 72%)
- Changshan Islands National Park (sea area 99%),
- Tropical Marine National Park (sea area 100%)
- Nanbeiji Islands National Park (sea area 95%)—NEAMPAN site





### 3. Policies on MPA

- ❑ ***Wetland Protection Law***, effective from June 1st, 2022.

Article 24: Provincial and above governments and their relevant departments shall, in accordance with wetland protection plans and wetland protection needs, protect [the important wetlands as national parks, nature reserves, or natural parks by law](#).

- ❑ ***Wildlife Protection Law***, effective from May 1st, 2023.

Article 12: Provincial and above governments shall, in accordance with the law, designate important [habitats of wild animals as national parks, and nature reserves](#) to protect, restore, and improve the living environment of wild animals.

- ❑ ***Marine Environmental Protection Law***, effective from January 1st, 2024.

Article 34: The State Council and the people's governments of coastal provinces, and relevant departments shall, in accordance with the needs of protecting the ocean, protect the [important marine ecosystems, natural concentrated distribution areas of rare and endangered marine organisms, marine natural relics and natural seascapes, and other areas as the national parks, nature reserves, or natural parks by law](#).

- ❑ ***Law on National Park (Draft)***, in review stage of the National People's Congress in 2024.
- ❑ ***Act Ecological Protection Compensation***, effective from June 1st, 2024.
- ❑ ***Act on Nature Reserves***, revised draft in the solicit opinions from social publicity in 2022.

# 3. Policies on MPA with Climate Change

- ❑ 2020, President Xi announced that China would scale up its NDCs by adopting more vigorous policies and measures, [strive to peak CO<sub>2</sub> emissions before 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.](#)
- ❑ *《National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2035》, 2022*
- ❑ Chapter IV Improving the Climate Change Adaptation Ability of Natural Ecosystems: Section Three Marine and Coastal Zones
  - Refine the marine disaster observation, warning, and assessment system.
  - Improve the ability of coastal belts and zones to prevent and defend against disasters.
  - Strengthen protection and restoration of coastal ecosystems.
    - to improve the construction of marine nature reserves, and promote the integrated protection and restoration of typical coastal zone ecosystems;
  - Continuously improve the quality of marine ecological environments.
  - ◆ Comprehensive gulf ecology management projects
  - ◆ Coastal zone ecosystem protection and restoration projects
    - maintain important [coastal ecological corridors to protect biodiversity](#);
    - [protect marine animals and plants and their habitats](#), strengthen aquatic ecological protection and restoration, and improve coastal ecosystem service functions and disaster prevention and mitigation abilities;

# 3. Policies on MPA with Climate Change

## *China Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2030), 2024*

- 27 priorities actions were arranged;
- Priority action 14: Synergistic management of **biodiversity and climate change**
  - Coordinate the formulation of [a policy framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change](#), and strengthen the construction [of a support system](#) for biodiversity adaptation to climate change.
  - Strengthen the [monitoring and assessment of the impact](#) of major meteorological disasters and climate change on China's *important ecological functional areas, important species and fragile ecosystems*, as well as the forecasting and early warning, and enhance the capacity for climate risk management and comprehensive disaster prevention and mitigation.
  - Explore nature-based solutions (NbS) and ecosystem-based approaches (EbA); [enhance the climate resilience of ecosystems and the function of carbon sinks](#). Establish a monitoring and accounting system for carbon sources and sinks in ecosystems. Formulate technical specifications for [evaluating the impact](#) of climate change and measures to address climate change on biodiversity, and build a technical methodology and policy support system for synergizing climate action and biodiversity conservation.
  - By 2030, a support system for biodiversity adaptation to climate change, ecosystem carbon stabilization and sink enhancement; national key ecological functional zones will be fully integrated into the regular monitoring of the impact of climate change and the risk early warning system; the climate resilience of the ecosystems and the capacity of carbon sinks will continue to be upgraded. Synergies [between climate change response and biodiversity conservation have been steadily promoted](#).

## 4. Status & Suggestion

### STATUS

- ❑ Weak policies on connecting MPA with climate change;
- ❑ Indescribable MPA roles and contributions to mitigate climate change;
- ❑ Climate change impacts on MPA and protected target is still in research stage;

### SUGGESTION

- ❑ Assessment the impacts of climate change on the MPAs and protected targets, providing more information and public attention on the issue;
- ❑ More regional cooperation for climate change impacts on MPA and migration species, such as spotted seal, and provide adaptation strategy on MPA;
- ❑ Expend NEAMPAN site members, such as wetland MPAs, and collective actions on carbon sink to mitigate climate change;
- ❑ Increase the coverage of marine conservation areas in North-East Asia by MPA & OECMs to provide more shelters for marine species and ecosystems;





# Thanks!

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**MPA** *Is the last shelter for all marine organisms;  
Is the last backyard for all humanity;*

