

YSLME MPA NETWORKING WORKSHOP

14-16 January 2019 • Dalian, Liaoning, PR China

生态文明指导下黄渤海生态系迁徙 物种保护存在的问题与解决方案

**Problems and solutions on the protection of migratory species in the Yellow Sea
and the Bohai Sea ecosystem under the guidance of ecological civilization**

周晋峰 Zhou Jinfeng

中国绿发会秘书长 Secretary General of CBCGDF

世界自然保护联盟世界保护地委员会 (IUCN WCPA)

海洋连通性工作组执委 Executive Committee

Member, Marine Connectivity Working Group



中国绿发会简介 About CBCGDF

China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation (CBCGDF) is a leading nationwide non-profit public foundation and a social legal entity dedicated to biodiversity conservation and green development. It is an independent NGO on environment, biodiversity conservation, sustainability and CCAfa (“Community Conservation Area”). It is a member of IUCN and UN’s Global Compact, and an accredited observer of UN’s IPBES. It is also a member of Global Genome Biodiversity Network (GGBN), a partner of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and an observer of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) of UN’s FAO. As the leader of environmental justice, CBCGDF has filed more than 50% of China’s environmental public interest litigation (EPIL) cases to date. Dr. Jinfeng Zhou, Secretary-General of CBCGDF is a member of IUCN’s World Commission on Environmental Law (WCEL), member of Club of Rome. By far, CBCGDF has funded hundreds of grassroots NGOs and supported thousands of individuals, and hosted many environmental & conservational events around the country to aware the people, encourage the people, and empower the people.



CONNECTIVITY IS THE SAFETY NET OF NATURE

What is connectivity?

Connectivity is the degree to which landscapes and seascapes allow species movement and natural ecological processes.



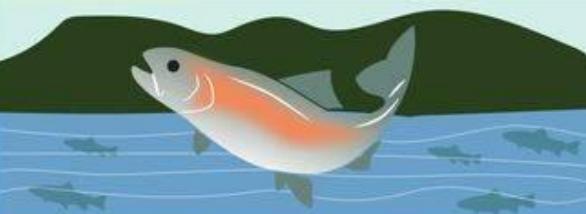
What does connectivity do?

Allows species to migrate or disperse to feed, breed, and respond to climate change. Allows natural communities to thrive by maintaining ecosystem functions like pollination and stream flows.



What do we want?

Connected lands and waters: wildlife corridors, landscape linkage areas, free flowing and connected rivers, interconnected coastal and marine zones, and climate-resilient ecosystems.



Why do we care?

Connected lands and waters benefit nature and people. As the climate changes and development increases, we must act now to save and restore natural connections across all lands and waters.

LEARN MORE:
conservationcorridor.org/ccsg



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China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation



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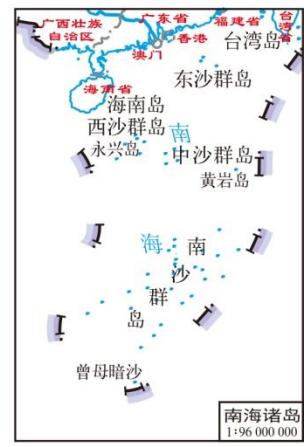
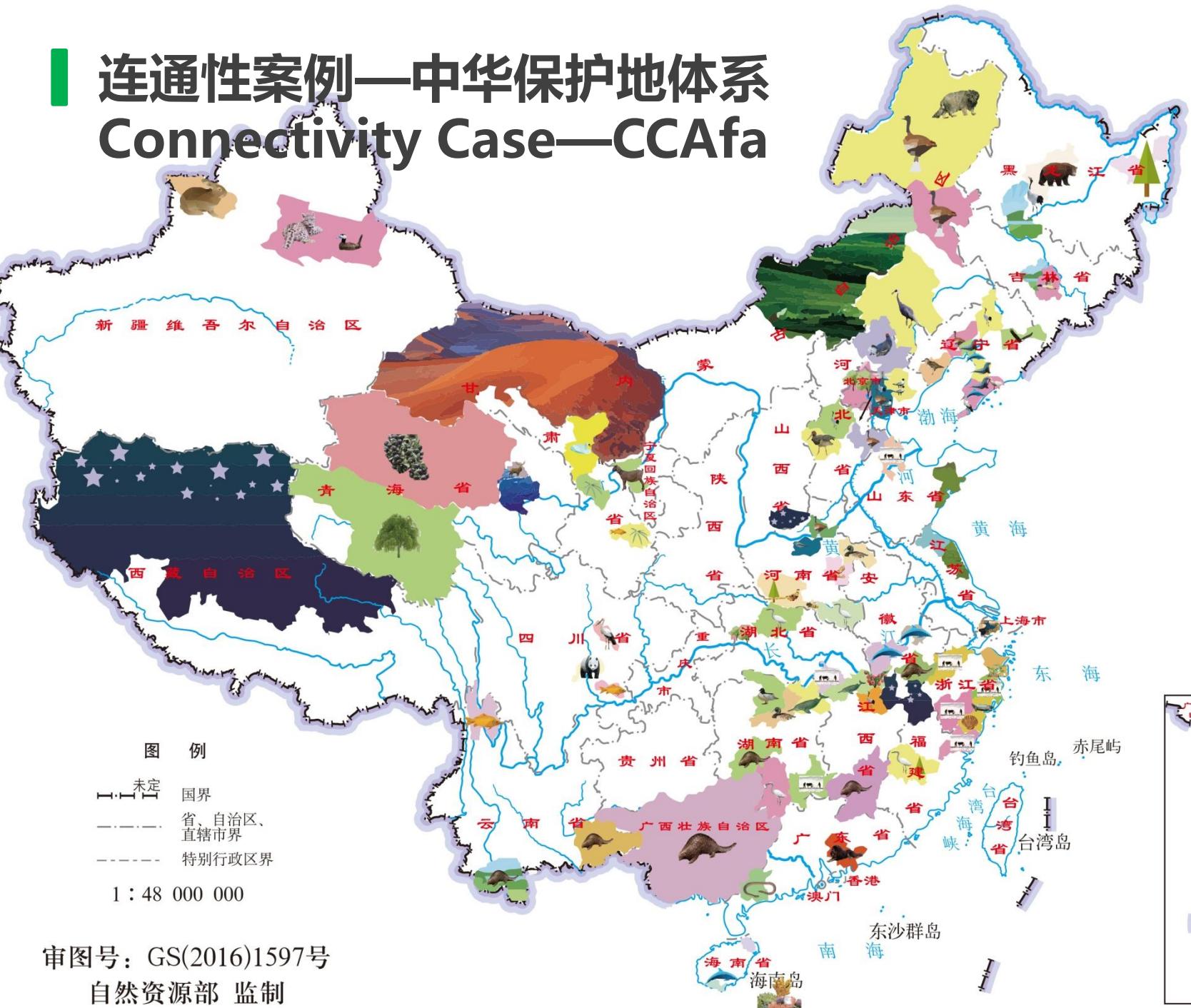
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连通性案例—中华保护地体系 Connectivity Case—CCAfa





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2个案例 Two Cases

斑海豹救助、野放、科普体系 Rescue, Wild Release and Popular Science of Spotted Seal



东方白鹳缺食、中毒、巡护体系 Lack of Food, Poisoning and Patrol System of the Oriental White Stork





“构建黄渤海斑海豹海洋保护地 网络”项目“Construction of Yellow- Bohai Sea Spotted Seals Protected Area Network” Project.

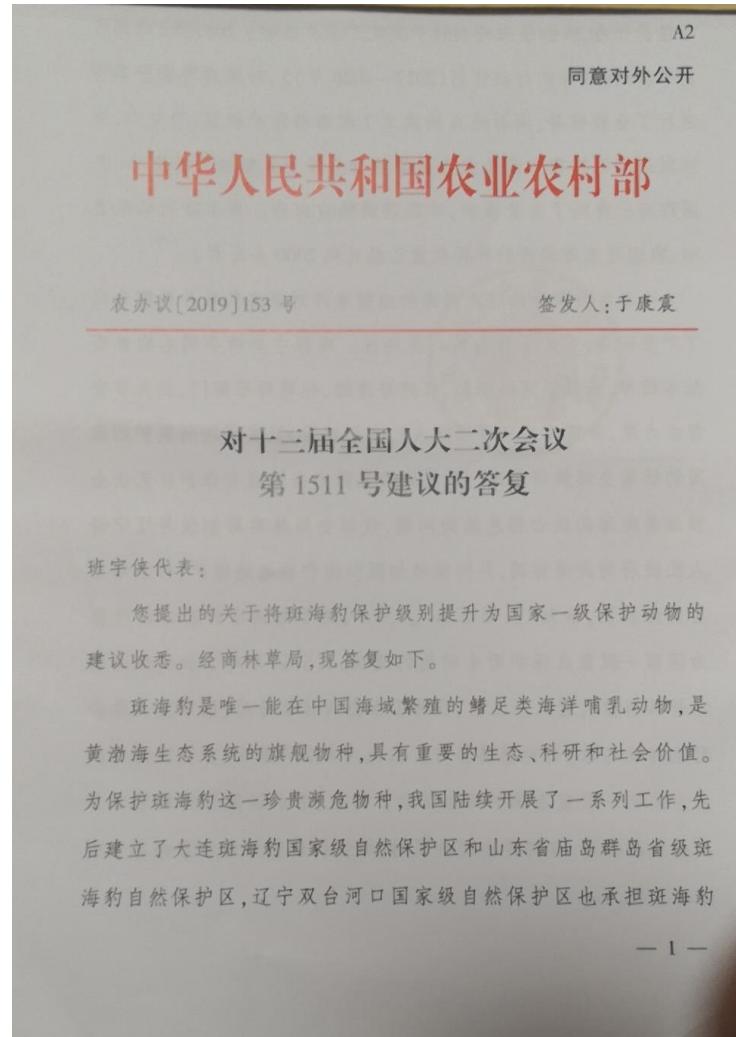
- CCAfa008 中华遗鸥保护地·天津
- CCAfa012 中华东方白鹳保护地·旅顺
- CCAfa014 中华黑脸琵鹭保护地·庄河
- CCAfa019 中华水鸟保护地·唐山
- CCAfa044 中华滨海湿地保护地·南汇
- CCAfa048 中华白鹤保护地·白洋淀
- CCAfa052 中华湿地保护地·东台条子泥
- CCAfa068 中华伪虎鲸保护地·连云港
- CCAfa070 中华大鸨保护地·锦州
- CCAfa073 中华斑海豹保护地·盘锦
- CCAfa078 中华暗夜星空保护地·野鹿荡
- CCAfa082 中华大鸨保护地·天津
- CCAfa086 中华海水江豚保护地·大连
- CCAfa109 中华斑海豹保护地·大连
- CCAfa113 中华斑海豹保护地·营口
- CCAfa114 中华水鸟保护地·葫芦岛
- CCAfa115 中华江豚保护地·营口
- CCAfa120 中华斑海豹保护地·旅顺
- CCAfa122 中华低斑蜻保护地·天津





建言献策：两会建议获农业部回复

The proposal to the two sessions was replied by the Ministry of Agriculture



《关于尽快将斑海豹保护级别提升为国家一级保护动物的建议》

案由：2019年春节期间，大连长兴岛公安破获一起斑海豹盗捕大案，100头斑海豹幼崽在辽东湾北部自然繁殖冰排上被陆续偷走。2月11日-12日，大连警方巡查时共发现29只死亡幼崽，解救出71只活体幼崽。截止2月22日，经救助后又有10只因体弱不幸死亡，现存61只。此次案件盗捕100只幼崽，相当于整个辽东湾斑海豹年产崽量一半以上。

内容：斑海豹（*Phoca largha*）属食肉目（Carnivora）犬形亚目（Caniformia）海豹科（Phocidae）斑海豹属（*Phoca*），国家二级重点保护动物，主要分布于北太平洋北部和西部海域及其沿岸和岛屿，包括黄海、楚科奇海、白令海、鄂霍茨克海、日本海和朝鲜等海区。

的保护任务，为加强斑海豹保护奠定了重要基础。2017年，我部印发了《斑海豹保护行动计划（2017—2026年）》，对斑海豹保护工作进行了全面部署，同时还支持成立了斑海豹保护联盟，为关心、支持斑海豹保护事业的各方力量搭建合作平台。经过多年努力，我国斑海豹得到了有效保护，种群数量稳中有升。多年监测结果显示，我国辽东湾斑海豹种群数量已经达到2000头左右。

今年年初发生的特大斑海豹偷捕案件对斑海豹野外种群造成了严重破坏，引起了社会的广泛关注。根据中央领导同志的重要批示精神，我部会同公安部、自然资源部、林草局等部门，加大督查督办力度，目前主要犯罪嫌疑人已全部到案，案发现场所救护的斑海豹幼崽全部放归大海。针对案件暴露出当地现有保护区无法全面涵盖斑海豹核心栖息地的问题，我部会同林草局加强与辽宁省人民政府的沟通协调，共同推动加强斑海豹栖息地保护，科学划定自然保护区，做到“应保尽保”。另外，关于您提出将斑海豹升级为国家一级重点保护野生动物的建议，我们认为对于加强斑海豹保护具有重大意义。目前，我部正在会同林草局对《国家重点保护野生动物名录》进行整体修订。在此次名录调整中，拟将斑海豹提升为国家一级重点保护野生动物。目前，名录调整所需前期工作正在积极推进，我部将会同林草局，尽快将调整后的名录报国务院批准发布。

感谢您对水生野生动物保护工作的关心，希望继续对我部工作给予支持。

联系单位及电话：农业农村部渔业渔政管理局
010-59193273



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科普

Science Popularization

渔民和学生是斑海豹宣教最重要的2个对象

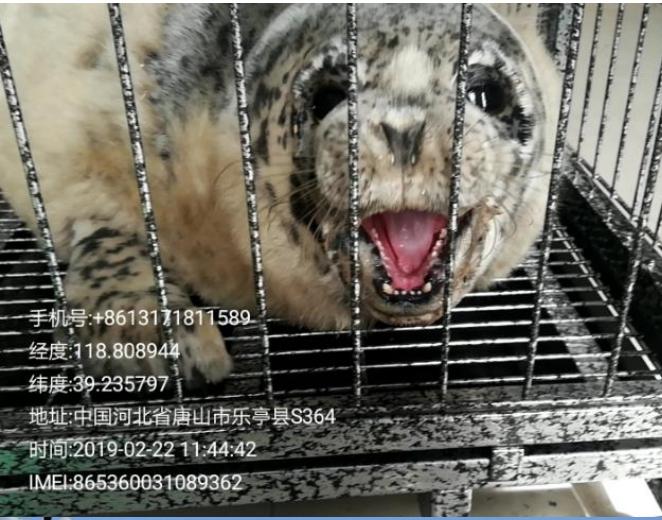
Fishermen and students are the two most important objects for the education of spotted seals



宣教

propaganda and education

一线救助 Rescue at the frontline



(1)2019年2月21日，狗剩被中华水鸟保护地·唐山救助养护1月并野放

(2)大连斑海豹盗猎事件后，中国绿发会与国际动物福利专家sara博士前往现场救助

(3)举报后，发现4头非法来源斑海豹，负责人自首





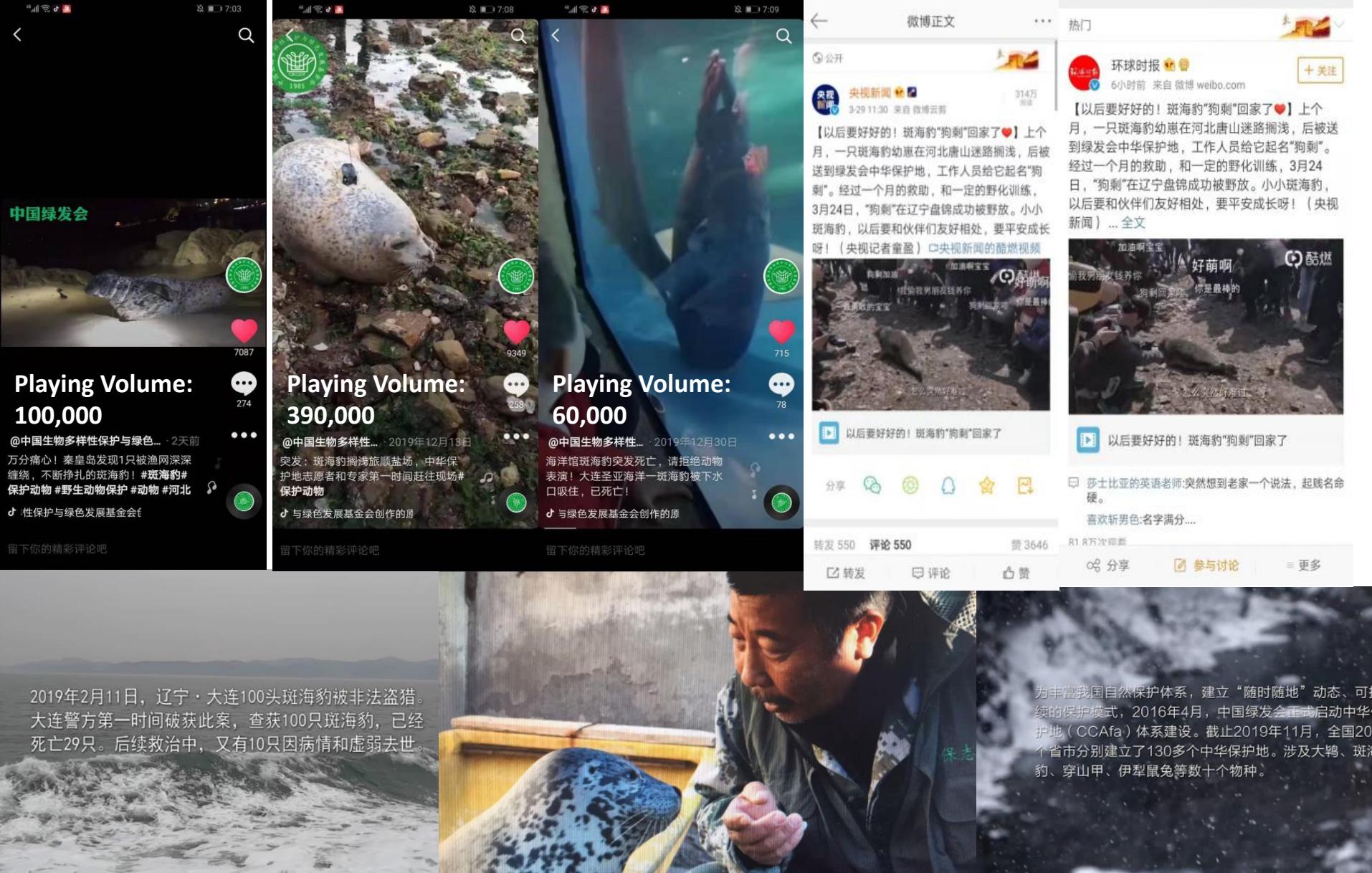
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科普中心和动保基地

Science Popularization Center and
Animal Protection Base





新媒体网络宣传体系 New Media Network Propaganda system



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斑海豹巡逻调查 Patrol investigation of spotted seal

2020年1月9日，中华斑海豹保护地·大连的斑海豹保护巡逻：共计观察到8、9只斑海豹。按照经验估算，这一片海域大约应该生存着三十多只的群体。

2019年3月31日，中国绿发会发起大连、盘锦、山东斑海豹种群数量同步调查活动，共计观测500多只；



A photograph showing a large flock of birds, possibly Oriental White Storks, gathered in a wetland area. The birds are silhouetted against a bright, overexposed sky. In the foreground, the dark shapes of the birds are reflected in the water. The background is a dense, dark mass of foliage.

MAP连通性的问题与解决方案

Problems and Solutions of MAP

Connectivity

—以东方白鹳为例

- the Oriental White Stork

东方白鹳遭遇的连通性问题1

Connectivity of the Oriental White Stork1



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2019.11.03 16:48

唐山市·曹妃甸区双龙河两岸

鱼塘放炮轰赶觅食的东方白鹳

东洞庭湖国家级自然保护区湿地违规出租调查：“候鸟天堂”何以沦为“蟹池藕塘”

发布时间：2014-10-15 19:19:44 | 来源：新华网 | 作者：史卫燕 | 责任编辑：

“候鸟天堂”何以沦为“蟹池藕塘”——东洞庭湖国家级自然保护区湿地违规出租调查

新华网长沙10月15日电（记者史卫燕）东洞庭湖的万亩内湖——采桑湖与大湖一堤之隔。这里是候鸟的栖息地，被誉为“候鸟天堂”。当大湖水位过高淹没滩涂和草甸时，这里更是东洞庭湖保护区内的“诺亚方舟”。

然而，被誉为“候鸟天堂”“诺亚方舟”的采桑湖却以每年370万元的价格被出租，沦落为种藕、养蟹的“池塘”。

万亩湿地“命运”为何遭遇突变？这一切背后有着怎样的利益链条？记者就此展开了调查。

承租金上涨近4.9倍 万亩湿地一分为二：一半种藕，一半养蟹

昔日的采桑湖碧波万顷，而记者近日来到采桑湖，却只见湖面上立着密密麻麻的荷叶，湖水难觅，鸟儿也不见了踪影。

据了解，2013年12月3日，受采桑湖镇党委委托，岳阳市君山区发改局挂牌出让采桑湖经营权。岳阳籍商人黄振雄最终以每年370万元的价格拿下，承包期为5年。

保护区被租借

采访中，君山区委委员杨曙东向记者坦承，湿地划分为核心区、缓冲区、实验区，采桑湖作为湿地保护区，适度开发”，历史上一直就有养殖生产活动。上一个5年，采桑湖的承包价仅



第一时间

序号	发现时间	发现地点	死亡原因	死亡数量(只)
1	11月14日	曹妃甸五农场一鱼塘北岸	警方鉴定为呋喃丹中毒	1
2	11月19日上午	北塘镇宁车沽村铁路东养虾池	疑似中毒暂无后续	1
3	11月20日	北塘宁车沽北村鱼塘	1只腐烂太严重，未鉴定 1只被警方鉴定为呋喃丹中毒	2
4	12月4日	天津津汉公路永和大桥南鱼塘	警方鉴定为甲拌磷中毒	8
5	12月6日	曹妃甸七农场一鱼塘南岸	警方鉴定为呋喃丹中毒	1
6	12月19日	曹妃甸迁曹高速路出口一带（五农场）	鉴定中	4
合计				17

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■东方白鹳遭遇的连通性问题2

Connectivity of the Oriental White Stork2



保护区核心区芦苇被割

Reed was cut in the core area of the conservation area

保护区利用大型机械设备大肆收割湿地芦苇，至使国家一级野生保护鸟类栖息地遭到破坏。割芦苇时，保护区内200多只东方白鹳就在芦苇后面。

保护区核心区遍布地笼网

The core area of the conservation area was covered with ground cages

天津某保护区核心区内水面遍布地笼网，据志愿者表述，约10米/个。尽管天津市从2019年起已经发布海河流域禁渔期制度，但显然还未落实到位。



地笼网

东方白鹳遭遇的连通性问题3

Connectivity of the Oriental White Stork3



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一位老环保志愿者说，目前大黄堡湿地鱼塘收回后，也没鱼，东方白鹳是不会来的。



时间: 2019.11.24 15:37

地 点: 天津市·大黄堡湿地自然保护区

经 纬 度: 39.445930°N,117.222114°E

中国绿发会
印水印
-相机-



保护区水位上升，无鱼，导致东方白鹳无食物



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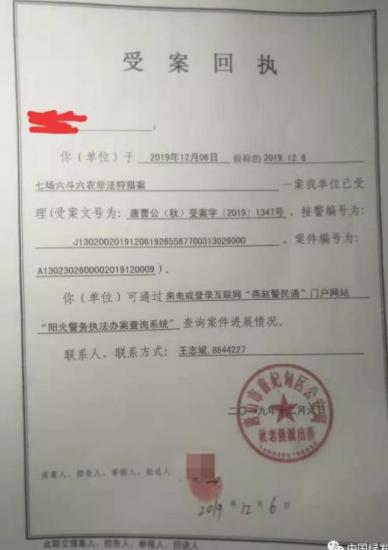
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解决措施：加强巡护、与有关部门沟通、研讨会

Solutions: strengthen patrol, communicate with relevant departments and hold seminars



结果：事件得到有效解决。保护区立刻停止了割芦苇，待东方白鹳离开后再进行；针对觅食问题，天津市有关部门与绿会拟将于春节前召开专项研讨会，解决保护和生态补偿问题。





央视、朝闻天下、天津日报多次对此事进行报道，引起社会高度关注。

CCTV, Morning News and Tianjin Daily have reported on this matter for many times, which has attracted great attention.

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MAP的连通性 与在地群众的 作用

The connectivity of
MAP and the role of
local people

充分利用中国绿发会已有的中华保护地体系，发挥志愿者优势，建立起覆盖全国的物种保护网络体系。We should make full use of the existing CCAfa system of CBCGDF, give full play to the advantages of volunteers, and establish a nationwide species protection network system.



Global Biodiversity Information Facility

Get data Share Tools Inside GBIF



METADATA DATASET | REGISTERED JANUARY 13, 2020

Poisoning statistics of *Ciconia boyciana* in Hebei and TianJin

Published by [China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation](#)

xiaohong Yang • Jianming Wang • [✉ xiaohong Yang](#)

DATASET

DOWNLOAD

Volunteers have found 17 *Ciconia boyciana* that died of poisoning between November and December 2019. Their discovery sites are in Tianjin and Caofeidian wetland reserve respectively. 13 of them were confirmed as Furadan poisoning.

Metadata last modified: January 14, 2020

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How to cite DOI



Description

Geographic scope

Methodology

Contacts

Data description

Description

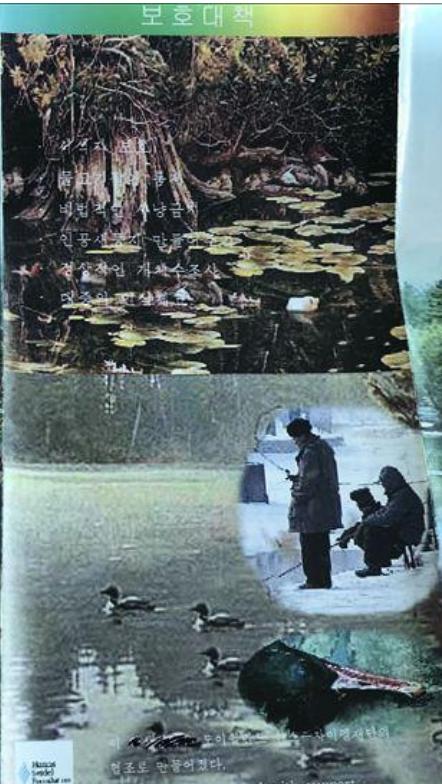
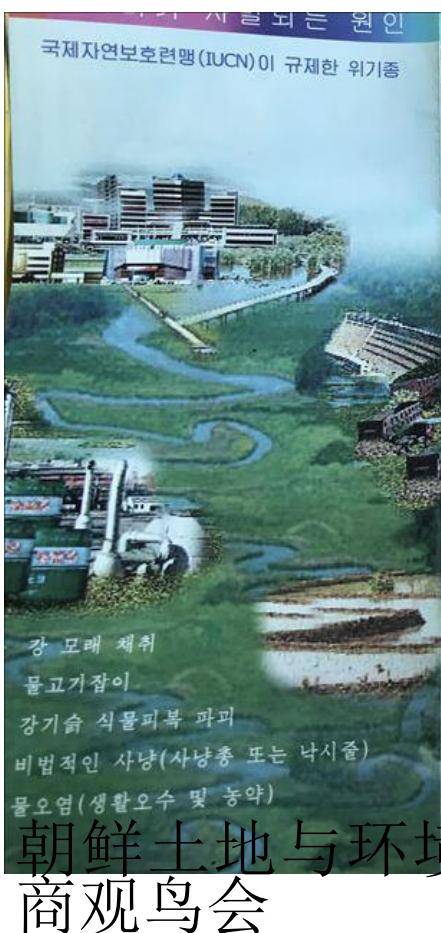
Volunteers have found 17 *Ciconia boyciana* that died of poisoning between November and December 2019. Their discovery sites are in Tianjin and Caofeidian wetland reserve respectively. 13 of them were confirmed as Furadan poisoning.

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朝鲜土地与环境部有关官员到访绿会共商观鸟会

Officials from the Ministry of land and environment of North Korea visited the CBCGDF to discuss birdwatching

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感谢

聆听

Thank you



周晋峰

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北京大学习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想研究院

生态文明研究中心联合主任

IUCN世界环境法委员会WCEL委员

罗马俱乐部执委

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九、十届中华职教社副理事长

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