附件 1

《国际生态峰会郑州宣言：推进生态文明建设，共创可持续的美好未来》中文版

科学通报
科技前沿
《中国科学》杂志社
SCIENCE CHINA PRESS

国际生态峰会郑州宣言: 推进生态文明建设, 共创可持续的美好未来

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英文原文发表于*Ecological Indicators*, doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2025.113249

Zhengzhou 2024 EcoSummit declaration: building eco-civilization for a sustainable and desirable future

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doi: 10.1360/TB-2025-0209

引用格式: 刘俊国, Costanza R, Kubiszewski I, 等. 国际生态峰会郑州宣言: 推进生态文明建设, 共创可持续的美好未来. 科学通报
Liu J, Costanza R, Kubiszewski I, et al. Zhengzhou 2024 EcoSummit declaration: building eco-civilization for a sustainable and desirable future (in Chinese). Chin Sci Bull, doi: 10.1360/TB-2025-0209

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我们，作为2024年12月在中国郑州召开的“第七届国际生态峰会”的与会者，齐聚一堂，携手应对当前全球面临的紧迫生态危机与挑战，致力于推动人类与自然和谐相处，构建人与自然命运共同体，并于2024年12月“第七届国际生态峰会”通过本宣言．在生态文明理念的指引下，本宣言重申我们的坚定承诺：加快推进生态修复进程，建立健全可持续管理机制(包括公共资产信托)，切实守护地球健康，保障当代及子孙后代的福祉．

1 黄河：生态挑战中的机遇

黄河被誉为中国的“母亲河”，孕育了世界上最古老的文明之一．然而，黄河流域正面临着水资源短缺、生态脆弱和洪水威胁等多重挑战，同时还存在高质量发展不充分等问题．2019年，黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展被确立为中国重大国家战略，这一战略擘画了让黄河成为造福人民的幸福河的宏伟蓝图，开启了黄河流域绿色发展与可持续繁荣的新篇章．

黄河流域养育着约1.6亿人口，不仅是沿岸社区的生命线，更是探索可持续生态系统与人类发展的重要实践基地．要将黄河打造成为造福人民的“幸福河”，必须依靠大胆创新、科学引领的解决方案，维护生态安全、增强环境韧性，实现人与自然和谐共生．这一愿景与习近平总书记擘画的“开创黄河流域生态保护和高质量发展新局面”宏伟目标高度契合．

然而，黄河的意义不限于中国——其生态健康状况与全球水资源的可持续性息息相关．应对这些挑战，需要坚定践行生态优先、绿色发展理念，依靠科技创新、加强国际合作、优化行动路径，为全球河流治理提供中国方案．

2 全球水资源挑战与渐进式生态修复的必要性

水是人类生存和生态系统健康的基础．然而，全球正面临水资源短缺与自然生态系统退化的双重挑战．生态系统的退化加剧了全球气候的不确定性，若不采取一致行动保护和修复生态系统，全球生存危机将进一步恶化．在此背景下，适应性的渐进式生态修复已成为复苏生态系统的关键策略．通过采取渐进、灵活且因地制宜的方法，我们能够恢复生物多样性、改善水质、维护河流健康生命，同时增强应对和减缓区域乃至全球范围内气候异常的能力．

3 全球愿景：昆明-蒙特利尔目标与超越

全球社会已为生物多样性设定了雄心勃勃的目标，包括保护30%的陆地和海洋生物圈．然而，这些目标仍不足以全面保护全球生物多样性．实现全球生物多样性的目标需要采取更广泛的方法、更有力的措施，包括重视地方层面的解决方案、加强栖息地之间的生态连接等．在卡利举行的COP16会议上，特别是在推进昆明-蒙特利尔目标过程中遇到的困难表明，若缺乏基于可操作的地方化解决方案，实现大规模环境目标将面临巨大挑战．

4 水资源“软路径”解决方案的必要性

水不仅是经济资源，更是基本人权．为实现水资源的可持续利用与公平分配，我们必须推行水资源“软路径”解决方案，包括保护水源水质、根据需求优化供水质量，以及建立灵活且适应性强的水资源管理体系等．此外，解决水资源安全问题对于实现更广泛的可持续发展目标至关重要，尤其是在黄河流域等水资源匮乏地区．

5 “地球水未来”国际大科学计划倡议

在2024年世界科学论坛上，中国科学家发起了“地球水未来”国际大科学计划的倡议，强调全球合作应对水危机的紧迫性．该倡议致力于通过开展前沿研究、构建共享数据系统和推动创新技术应用，提升全球水资源安全水平、缓解全球水危机．这一倡议与国际生态峰会的目标高度契合，彰显了全球合作在应对水资源管理、气候变化和生态恢复等相互关联挑战中的重要意义．

6 生态峰会与推动进步的必要性

国际生态峰会作为推动全球合作与行动的重要平台，为寻求解决全球水资源挑战创新方案、探索自然生态系统保护方案以及构建国际合作框架提供了宝贵机遇．这一全球平台在分享交流创新理念、解决方案、研究成果和技术应用等方面发挥着关键作用，将有力推动地区乃至全球生态系统保护和可持续发展目标的实现．

7 生态系统价值的重要性

为应对这些挑战，我们还需进一步深化对自然资本和生态系统服务的理解与评估．联合国环境经济核算体系(SEEA)、生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学政策平台(IPBES)以及中国提出的生态系统生产总值(GEP)等倡议，均强调了将生态系统价值纳入政策与决策过程的重要性．对这些价值的认可，将为更有效的管理和更可持续的经济体系构建奠定坚实基础．

8 投资自然的必要性

评估生态系统价值的重要性更加凸显，而投资自然——即“回馈自然”——同样至关重要．基于跨学科研究和国际合作，制定与自然建立互惠关系的战略，我们将通过改变社会规范和人类行为，共同塑造可持续的未来．采用与SEEA、IPBES和GEP等国际体系相一致的方法评估对自然的投资，能够确保这些投资有效促进人与自然和谐共生，切实提升整体福祉．

9 行动呼吁

国际生态峰会的与会者共同呼吁：各国政府、组织、社区及个人将生态文明理念、原则、举措融入其政策与行动中，通过推动创新、深化合作和加强教育，我们能够共同构建一个更加可持续、公平且理想的未来。本宣言是对全球社会的行动号召，呼吁社会各界加入行动，携手应对气候变化、生物多样性丧失以及自然与社会资本退化等相互关联的挑战。

10 结论

在郑州召开的国际生态峰会重申其承诺：为人类和我们星球上的所有生物创造一个可持续的未来。我们通过践行生态文明理念，聚焦渐进式生态修复等切实可行的解决方案和行动，推动和深化国际合作，致力于引领和构建一个兼具韧性、繁荣与可持续发展的世界，守护地球健康，保障当代及子孙后代的福祉。

附件 2

《国际生态峰会郑州宣言：推进生态文明建设，共创可持续的美好未来》英文版

Ecological Indicators 171 (2025) 113249

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ecological Indicators

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolind

Zhengzhou 2024 Ecosummit declaration: Building eco-civilization for a sustainable and desirable future*

We, the participants of the 7th International EcoSummit Congress convened in Zhengzhou, China, in December 2024, have come together to address the urgent ecological challenges of our era and to promote a vision of harmony between human wellbeing - both individual and societal and the health of nature. Inspired by the principles of eco-civilization, this declaration affirms our commitment to accelerating ecological restoration, developing sustainable stewardship institutions (including common asset trusts), and advancing planetary health and well-being for present and future generations.

1. The Yellow River: A Symbol of ecological challenges and Opportunities

The Yellow River, often revered as the "Mother River" of China, has nurtured one of the world's oldest civilizations. Yet, this river basin faces profound challenges: severe water scarcity, ecological fragility, and the constant threat of floods. At the same time, the region grapples with insufficient high-quality development and persistent gaps in improving people's livelihoods. Recognizing its vital role, China elevated the ecological protection and high-quality development of the Yellow River Basin to a major national strategy in 2019.

Home to about 160 million people, the Yellow River Basin is not only a lifeline for communities but also a critical testbed for advancing the practice of sustainable ecosystems and communities. When the goal is to transform the Yellow River into a "river of happiness" that benefits its people, the path forward demands bold, science-driven solutions. Ensuring ecological security, restoring environmental resilience, and fostering a balance between human development and nature are all at the forefront of this mission.

This vision aligns with the broader goals set forth by President Xi Jinping, emphasizing the transformation of the Yellow River Basin into a model of ecological conservation, high-quality development, and harmonious coexistence between humans and nature, but the significance of the Yellow River extends beyond China—its health is intertwined with global water sustainability. Tackling these challenges requires cutting-edge science, international collaboration, and a commitment to solutions that can serve as a model for river management worldwide.

2. Global water challenges and the need for stepwise ecological restoration

Water is fundamental to both human survival and the health of ecosystems. As a global community, we are confronted with the dual pressures of water scarcity and ecosystem degradation. The degradation of natural ecosystems contributes significantly to climate destabilization, and without a concerted effort to protect and restore these ecosystems, we risk further exacerbating these global crises. Adaptive stepwise ecological restoration has emerged as a crucial strategy to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems. By adopting gradual, adaptive, and regionally specific approaches, we can restore biodiversity, improve water quality, and enhance our capacity to resist and mitigate climate disruptions regionally and globally.

3. Global aspirations: Kunming-Montreal targets and beyond

The global community has set ambitious targets for biodiversity, including the protection of 30 % of the terrestrial and marine biospheres. While these targets represent important goals, they are not sufficient to preserve global biodiversity. Achieving biodiversity goals requires a broader approach, one that values local-scale solutions and strengthens the connections between habitats. The difficulties experienced at COP16 in Cali, particularly in progressing the Kunming-Montreal targets, demonstrate the challenges of achieving large-scale environmental objectives without grounding them in actionable, localized solutions.

4. The need for "Soft Path" water solutions

Water is both an economic good and a fundamental human right. To ensure sustainable water use and equitable distribution, we must adopt "soft path" water solutions. This includes protecting source water quality, matching the quality of water supply to the quality of need, and developing flexible, adaptive water institutions. Moreover, addressing water security is essential to achieving broader sustainability goals, particularly in water-scarce regions such as the Yellow River Basin.

5. Big Science for Earth Water Futures

The International Big Science Initiative: Earth Water Futures, featured at the 2024 World Science Forum, emphasizes the need for global cooperation to tackle water crises. Through cutting-edge research, shared data systems, and innovative technologies, Earth Water Futures aims to enhance global water security. This initiative closely aligns with the objectives of the Zhengzhou EcoSummit and highlights the importance of global collaboration in addressing the interconnected challenges of water management, climate change, and ecological restoration.

* Adopted at the 7th International EcoSummit Congress, December 2024.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2025.113249
Received 13 February 2025; Received in revised form 13 February 2025; Accepted 14 February 2025

6. Ecosummits and the need for progress

Ecosummits serve as an important platform for advancing global cooperation and action on ecological restoration and sustainability. They provide an opportunity to address global water challenges, develop solutions for ecosystem preservation, and establish frameworks for international collaboration. This global platform is vital for sharing innovative solutions, research, and technologies that will help drive the progress necessary for meeting both global and local ecological goals.

7. The importance of valuing ecosystems

To address these challenges, we must also develop a deeper understanding and valuation of natural capital and ecosystem services. Initiatives like the UN System of Environmental and Economic Accounts (SEEA), IPBES, and China's Gross Ecosystem Product (GEP) emphasize the importance of incorporating ecosystem values into policy and decision-making processes. The recognition of these values helps build a foundation for better stewardship and more sustainable economic systems.

8. The need to value investments in nature

Valuing ecosystems has made their importance more visible, but it is equally important to invest in nature—to "give back." Embracing reciprocity in our relationship with nature, through implementing strategies based on transdisciplinary research and international cooperation, will help shape a sustainable future by changing social norms, behaviors, and practices. Valuing investments in nature, using approaches that align with international systems like the SEEA, IPBES and GEP, could help ensure that the investments lead to improvements in the wellbeing of both humans and the natural world.

9. Call to action

The participants of the Zhengzhou EcoSummit call upon governments, organizations, networks, and individuals to integrate eco-civilization principles into their policies and actions. By fostering innovation, enhancing collaboration, and promoting environmental education, we can build a more sustainable, equitable, and desirable future. This declaration serves as a call to action for global communities to join the many efforts already underway in addressing the interconnected challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and the degradation of natural and social capital.

10. Conclusion

The Zhengzhou EcoSummit reaffirms its commitment to creating a sustainable future for humanity and all the inhabitants of our finite planet. By embracing the principles of eco-civilization, focusing on practical solutions like stepwise ecological restoration, and fostering international collaboration, we aim to lead the way in building a resilient and thriving world for generations to come.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Junguo Liu: Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Validation, Project administration, Investigation, Conceptualization. **Robert Costanza:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Ida Kubiszewski:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Bai-lian Larry Li:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Fahu Chen:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **John W. Day:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Peter H. Gleick:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Anastassia Makarieva:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Jacqueline M. McGlade:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Stuart L. Pimm:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft, Conceptualization. **Natalie Stoeckl:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft. **Yongguan Zhu:** Writing – review & editing, Writing – original draft.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Data availability

No data was used for the research described in the article.

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