Desertification & Land Degradation



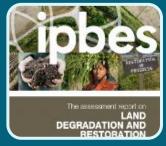
Multifaceted Threats & Increasing Need for Synergies



Forest and landscape restoration has emerged as a key element in strategies to address land management, biodiversity conservation and climate change.



Identify agriculture, forestry and other land use sector as a significant net source of GHG emissions (about 23% of CO2e emissions), and various land-related climate change mitigation options with co-benefits for climate change adaptation.



Combating land degradation is an urgent priority to protect the biodiversity and ecosystem services and to ensure human well-being.

Desertification and Land Degradation







- Control of dust and sandstorms (DSS) since 2003
- NEA Regional Master Plan for the Prevention and Control of DSS developed in 2005

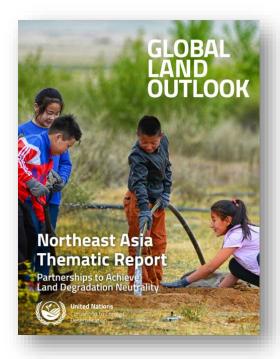
Capacity building and knowledge sharing

Field projects

- Tree planting and awareness raising pilot project in Zamyn-Uud, Mongolia, developed GISbased database, and organized awareness raising workshops
- Training Mongolian experts in China in 2011 and 2013.

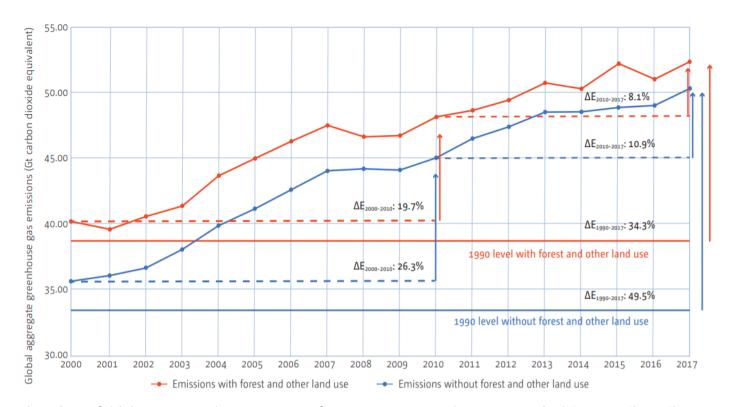
- Launched North-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Plan (NEAMSP) to support multistakeholders coordinate and cooperate further on DLD
- Consultation with relevant mechanisms and synergies

Multistakeholder plan & consultation



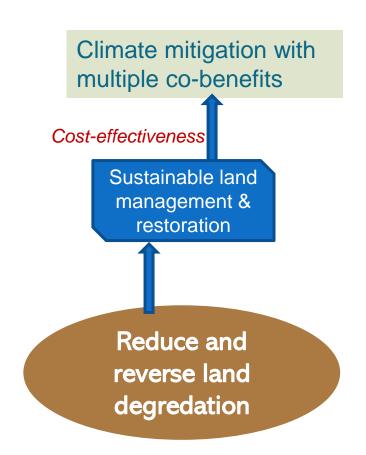
DLD interlinkage with climate change

SOM-22 and 23 considered refocusing NEASPEC's work on DLD to avoid duplication, and SOM-23 decided to focus on interlinkage with other sectors including climate change.



The evolution of global aggregate greenhouse gas emissions from 2000 to 2017 against the 1990 emission level. Source: UN Climate Change

Trends in global aggregated GHG emissions with and without emissions and removals from forests and other land use

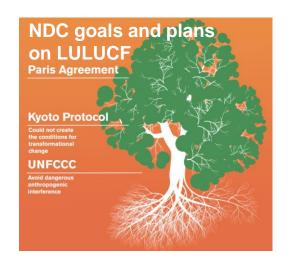


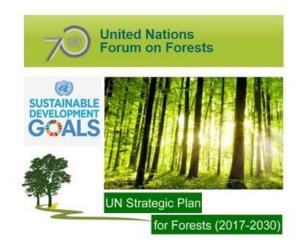
Land use activities in subregional NDCs

	Approach	Measures
China	Increase carbon sinks and sotrage capacity; carbon neutral	Afforestaration, forests protection, forest and grassland restoration, sandification control, incraese forest carbon sink; wetland protection and restoration; peak before 2030 and reach carbon neutraliaty by 2060
DPRK	Agroforestry	National Agroforestry Strategy and Action Plan (NASAP) 2015–2024; reforested 603,000 ha, mountain areas during 2015-2017, 1,000,000 ha. by 2024
Japan	Increase carbon sinks	Removal of 37 million tCO_2 through LULUCF and 9.1 million tCO_2 by management cropland and grazing land and revegetation; reducing 80% GHGs by 2050 with sufficient carbon sinks in place in Long-term low GHG Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)
Mongolia	Adaptation-led; increase carbon sink	Reduce forest degradation, reforestation and sustainable forest management strategies, improve pasture and peatland management to increase sink of 29 million tCO_{2e} per year, increase 9% forest areas, reduce forest fire affected area by 30% by 2030
ROK	Climate-resilience ecosystem	Land sector emissions and sinks is being considered in the enhanced NDC
Russian Federation	Max. forest carbon sinks	Significant role of forest management in climate mitigation (70% of world boreal forests and 25% world forest resources) and biodiversity conservation

Subregional approach to land and climate nexus

- Activities proposed in NEASPEC Strategic Plan 2021-2025
 - Stock-taking and pilot study on interlinkages between climate mitigation and DLD
 - Develop a subregional approach and organize activities on NBS for addressing climate change and DLD
 - Hold stakeholder dialogues on the interlinkages and NBS
- Catalyze holistic and scalable progress of North-East Asia on multiple global frameworks







ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The Meeting may wish to:

Invite member States to provide guidance on the directions and activities on NEASPEC's work addressing the interlinkage between DLD and climate change.

Invite member States to express interest in hosting an expert group meeting to further elaborate the proposed activities.

THANK YOU 谢谢 та бүхэнд баярлалаа ありがとうございます 감사합니다 спасибо

