



Desertification combating in China

- Governmental efforts and technical transfer

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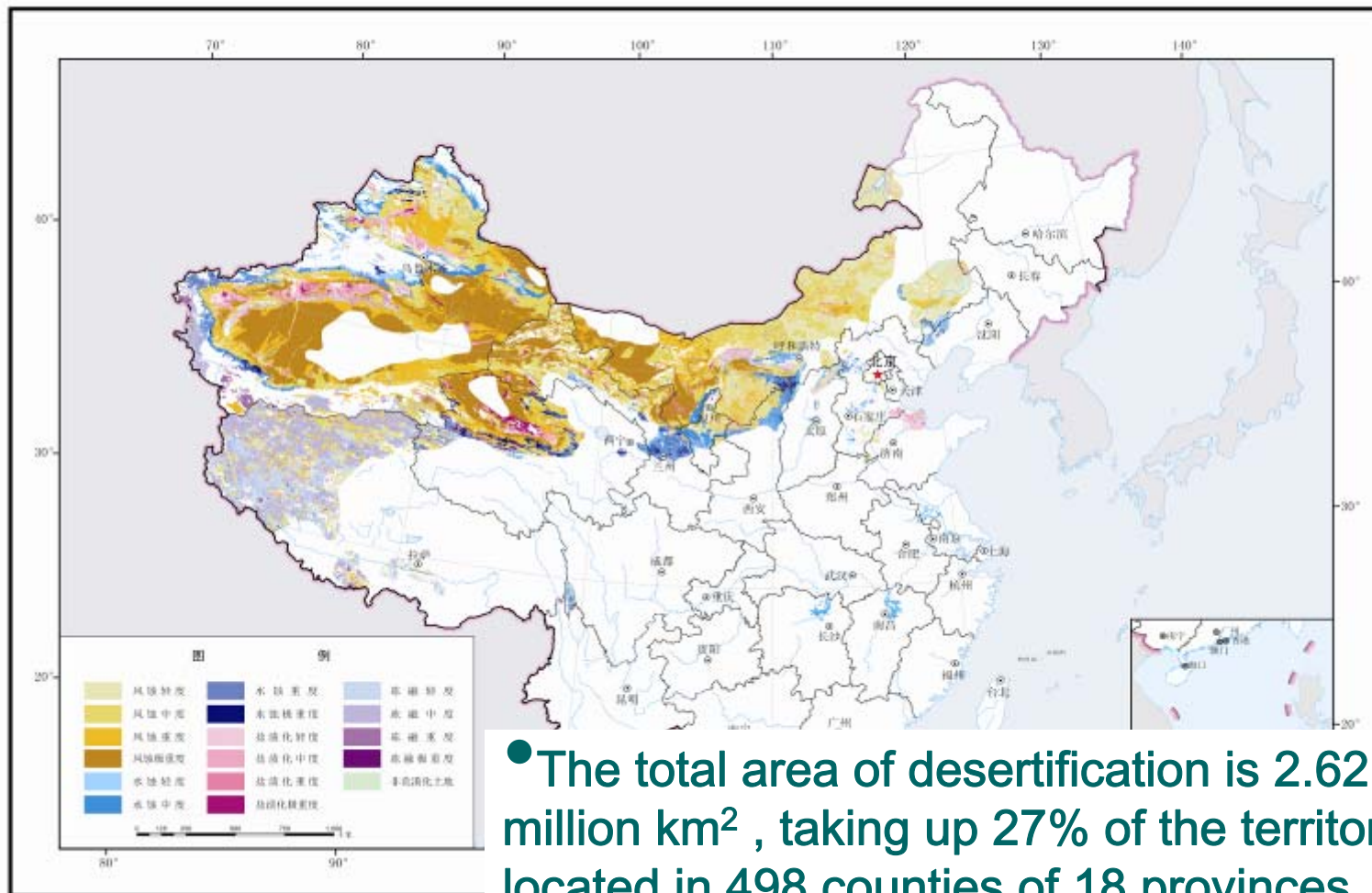
I. Desertification in China

II. Governmental efforts

III. Technical transfer

Desertification Distribution in China

中国荒漠化土地类型及程度分布图

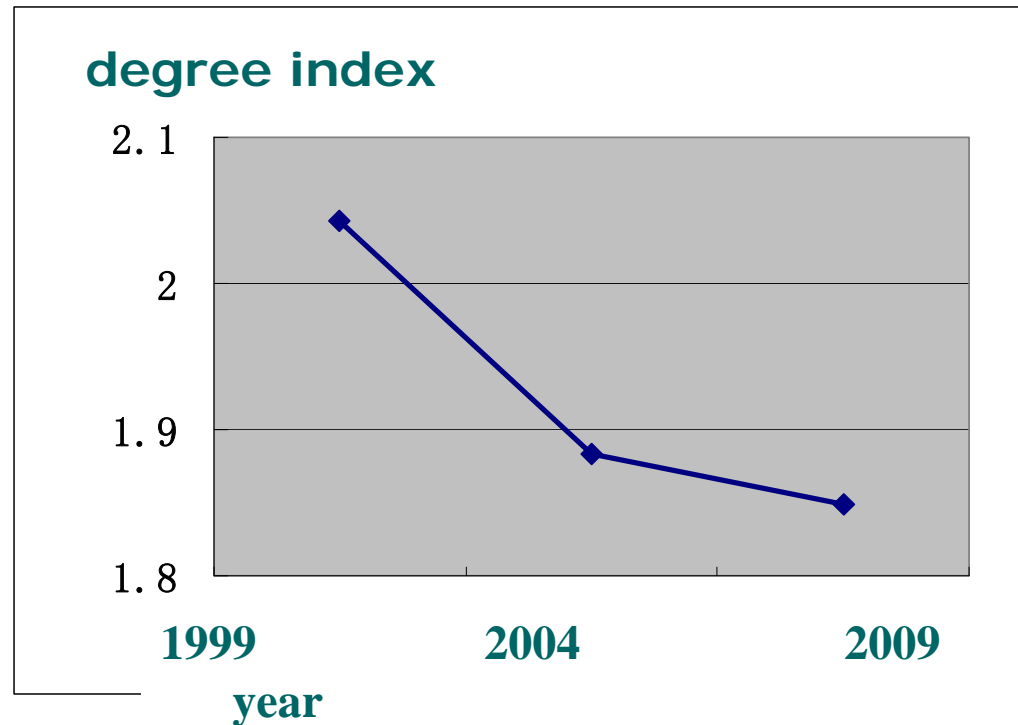


• The total area of desertification is 2.62.37 million km², taking up 27% of the territory, located in 498 counties of 18 provinces. (SFA 2010)

The change of the average degree index of land desertification

| year | 1999 | 2004 | 2009 |
|--|---------|-----------|----------|
| average degree index of land desertification | 2.04227 | 1.8834579 | 1.849336 |

The average degree of desertification in China is decreasing since 1999.



1994-1999, annual
increase of sandy
desertification 3436km²

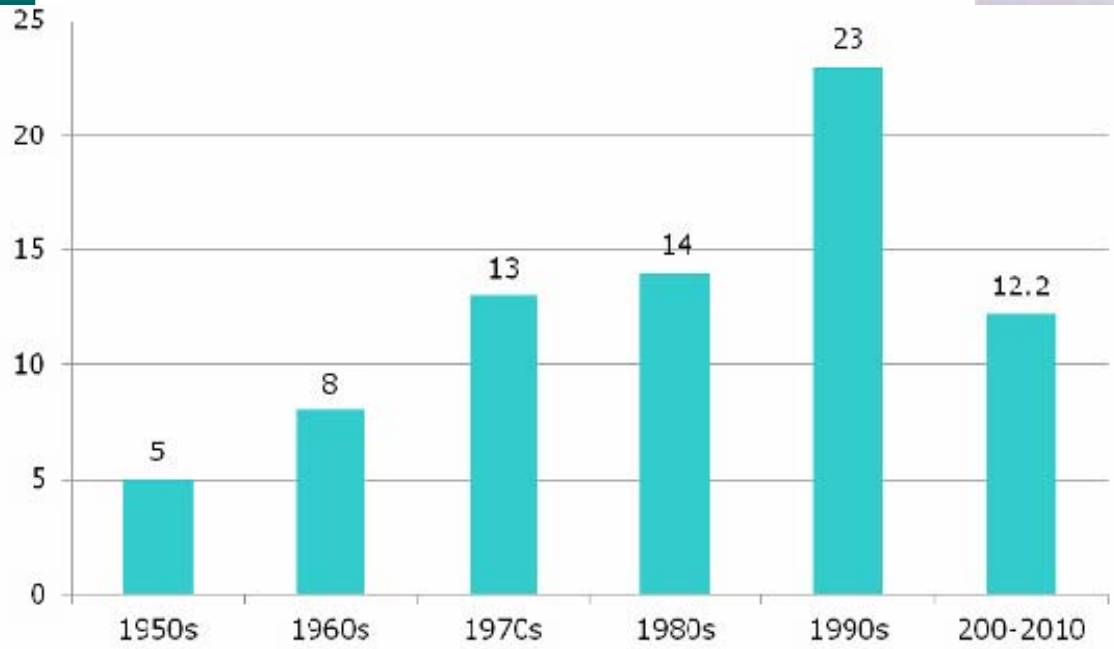


Annual reverse of
1283km² sandy
desertification

Third round national
desertification monitoring



Annual Average Dust and Sand Storms (DSS) in China in 20th Century and recent 10years

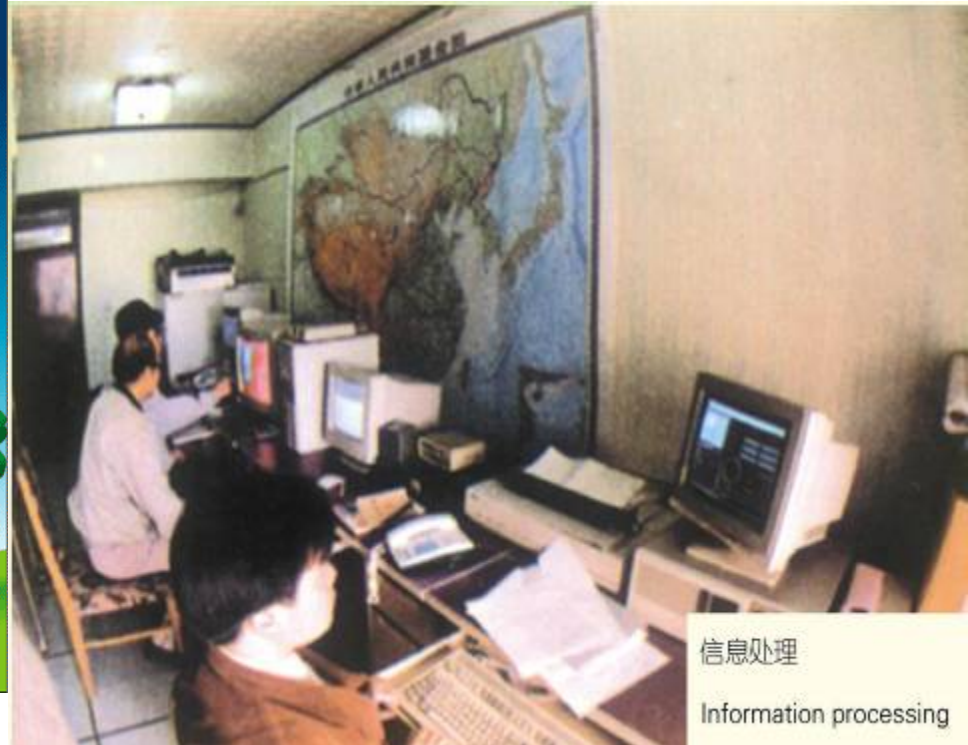
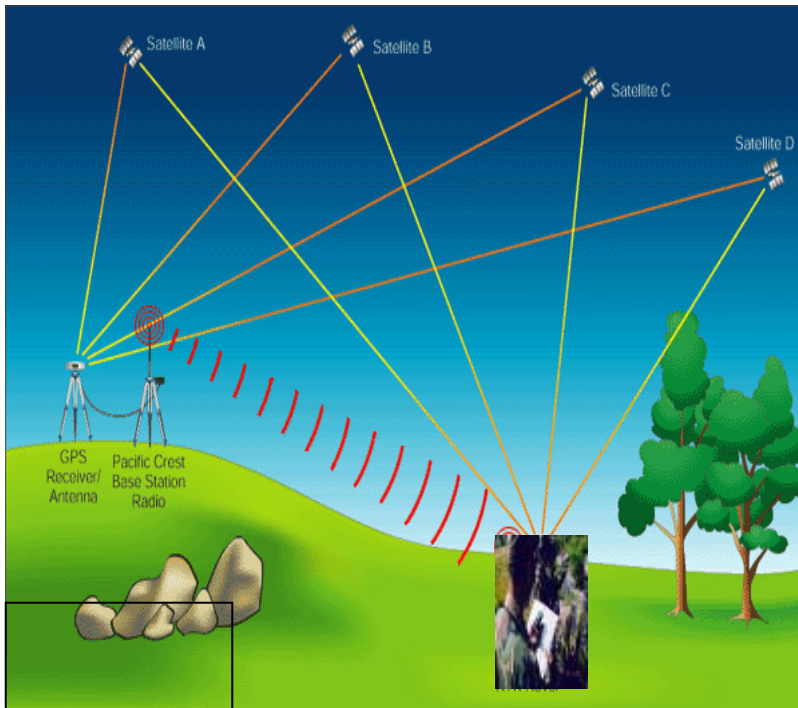


Governmental efforts –Basic principles

- Integrated desertification combating into State social and economic development plan
 - **Taking action based on laws,**
 - **Applying scientific based approaches**
 - **Integrated management and cross-department cooperation ,**
 - **Governmental efforts supported by social mobilization and all stakeholders participation**

Strengthen Scientific support to provide basis of national Programming

- Monitoring and assessment system
- Dissemination of best practices



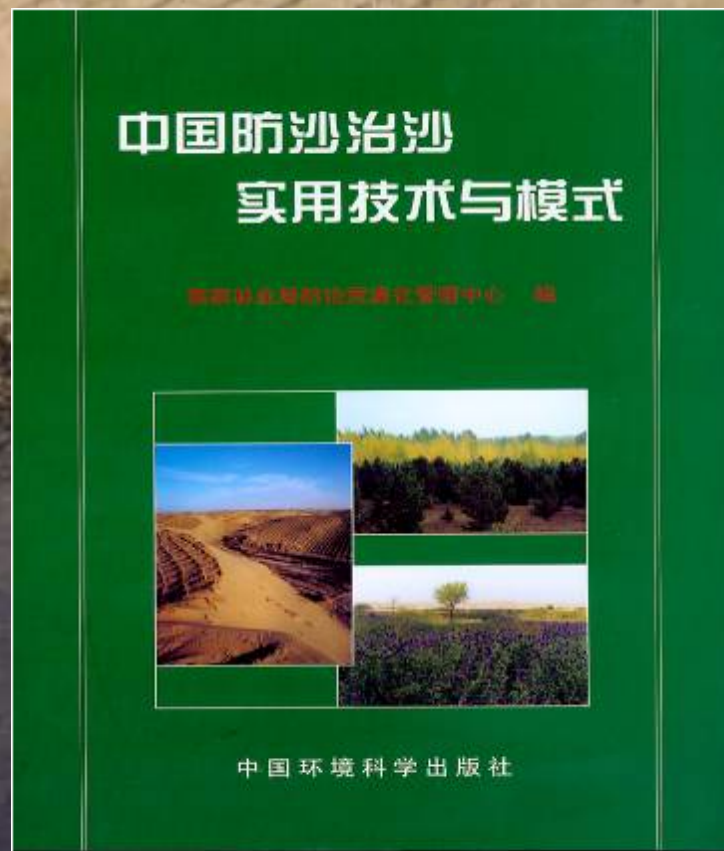
信息处理

Information processing

● Compilation of best practices



Expert consultation for scientific decision-making



Sand barriers and windbreaks

固身削顶固沙造林示意图



截流分段分期固沙造林示意图



条带结合，在沙丘迎风坡和迎风坡同时造林



在风线上第一排固沙造林



第一排造林后沙丘上部移沙



造林后沙丘上部大砂下移，沙丘固定



农田林网



第二期造林后沙丘顶部固定

Selection of indigenous species



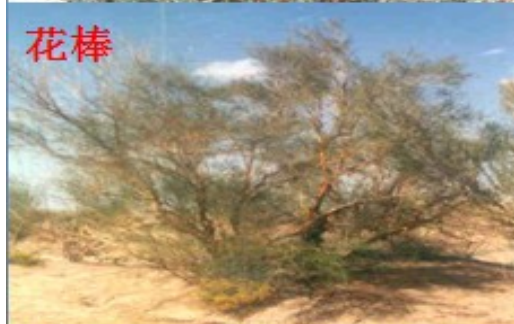
白刺



沙枣



檉柳



花棒



新疆杨



梭梭



沙柳



樟子松



柠条



Full Cover



Separate cover

Fiber bag mulching tree planting



Belt cover



Full cover



Aerial seeding



Run-off Interception

Desert vegetation processing and utilization



● 白刺果(沙樱桃)



● 沙葱



● 红枣



● 沙米

● Implement effective protective measures and leave abundant room for self-restoration of the ecosystem

● Implemented well designed projects to increase forest and grass coverage

● Put in place a benefit driven system to mobilize the active participation of the whole society



● 组培枣苗

● 覆膜洋葱




● 葡萄



● 沙枣饮料

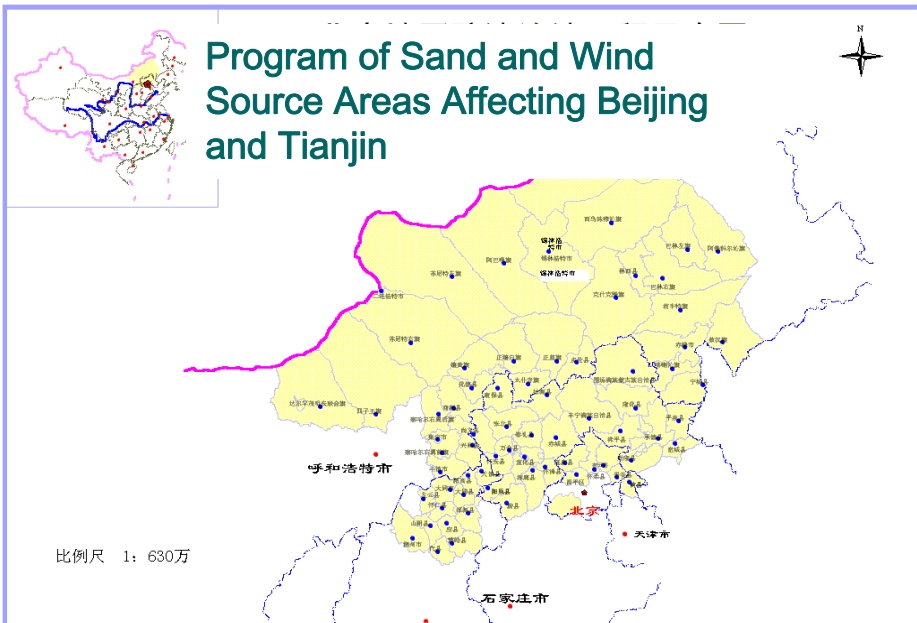
● 沙枣糕点

● 沙枣

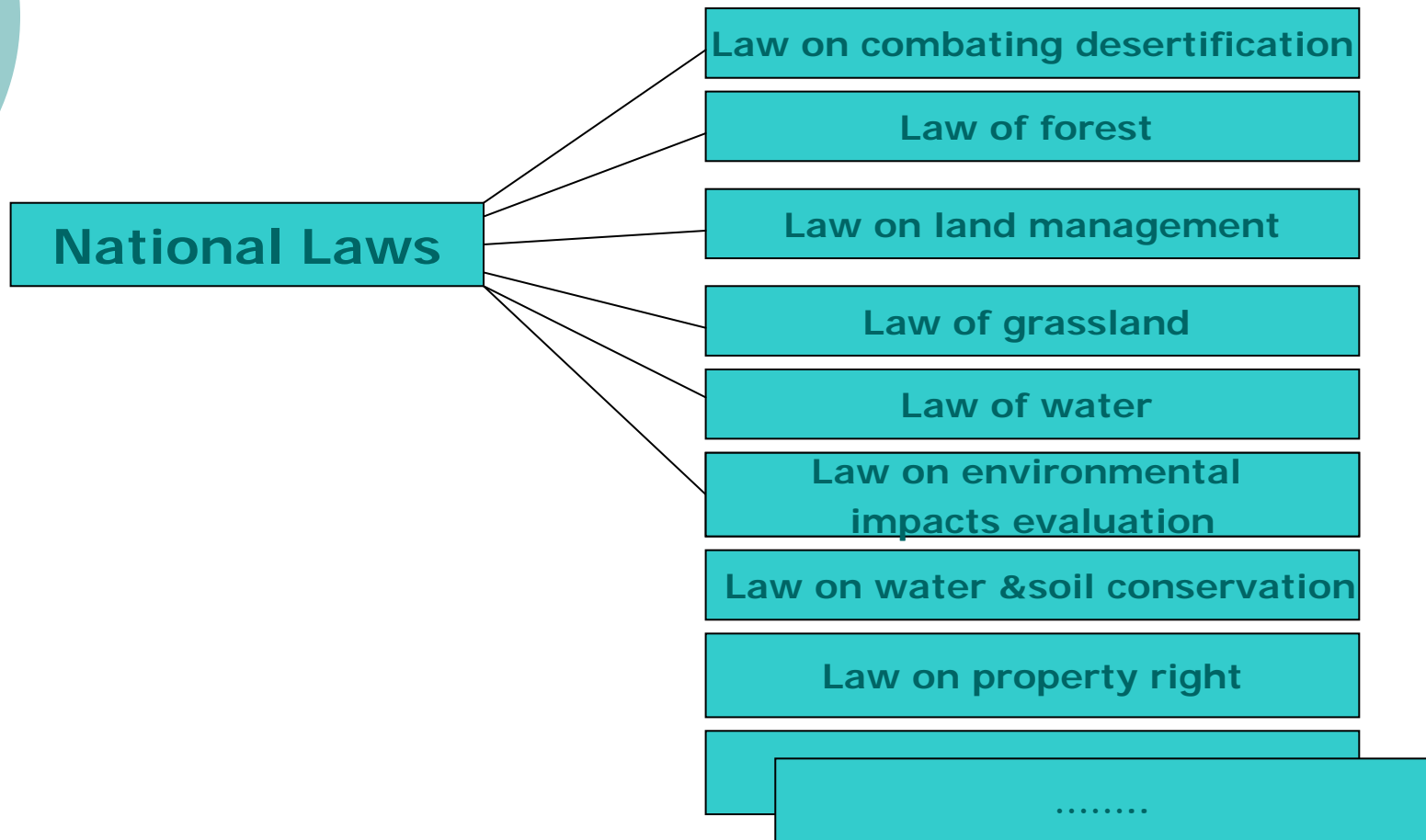
- 
-
- Implemented well designed projects to increase forest and grass coverage

Governmental invested key projects for ecological improvement

- Central Government budget invest
- Local governments implementation
- Farmers participation
- Low input



o Law framework based regulatory measures to control unsustainable land use





Regulatory policy to regulate un sustainable economic practices:

Restriction on over cutting, over grazing

Grassland ecological protection and construction.

Water utilization and water saving policy

Environmental impact evaluation system

Put in place a benefit driven system to mobilize the active participation of the whole society

- Governmental payment and provision of ecological good (PES, Forest ES, GrassES)
 - Ecological improvement project, Land use Transition, Forest management,
- Market system for Forest ecological payment
- Market based sustainable commercial forest management
 - Collective forest property right reform 70years land use right,
 - Logging permission for sustainable use

By incentive policy driving

Private investment



● Farmers participation



- 2007年温家宝总理接见全国治沙劳模
- Premier Wen Jiabao met with working models in

Government payment

Compensation and subsidies to farmers

- Grain for Green

Duration 8years+
afforestation, 25provinces

Soil erosion & flood

- ✓ Cropping easement slope land and sandy land at the Yellow river basin and Yangtz River basin
- ✓ Reforestation: Plantation structure: 7:3 (ecological: economical)

Compensate loss of farmers

- ✓ Grain compensation:
2150kg/ha/year Yangtz River
1500kg/ha/year Yellow River
- ✓ Cash subsidies :750yuan/ha/year
- ✓ Cash for seedlings:
750yuan/ha/year

Second phase: the second 8-year, all cash payment

- Forest Ecological Benefit Compensation Fund

Duration 10years+ management

Improving forest ecosystem services

Water heads, natural reserves and post afforestation management

- ✓ Forest protection and management
Refforestation, tending, fire, pest disease

Compensation to input of organization, collectives, individual farmers

- ✓ Cash payment: 75yuan/ha/year

Sustainable management of commercial forest

Targeting: Commercial forest (70% commercial : 30% ecological in southern China)
sustainable forest management SFM (local) Vs SFM (Int.)

Objectives: sustainable development of timber and wood production not compromising ecological security, improving income of local forest farmers

- Collective forest property right reform
- Empowerment and return forest property right to farmers
 - Land use right 70 years
 - Forest property right
 - ownership, management, gaining profit
- Logging permission system reform
 - Logging quota application – Sustainable forest management program based on year of tree + market demand
- Timber procurement by forestry department--- market based
- Services provided to individual farmers in land transfer, pest and disease control
- Loan and credit support for forest farmers

Establish mechanism that combine incentives with accountability and heighten the sense of responsibility of all Levels of Local governments

- Agreement between provincial and central government on annual target of the land degradation control.
- Reporting and evaluation and assessment of the performance and effectiveness of provincial governments.
- Linking desertification control with leading governor's official term evaluation.
- Punishment and reward.



- **Ensure Coordination among various departments and full participation of the Whole society in the fight against desertification.**
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CCICCD 19 ministries

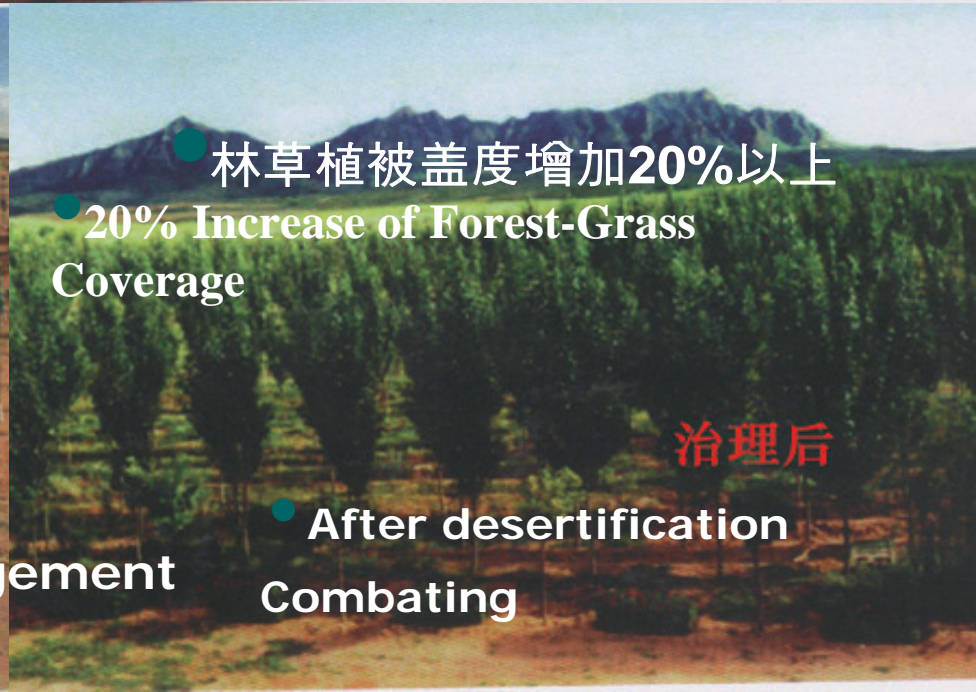
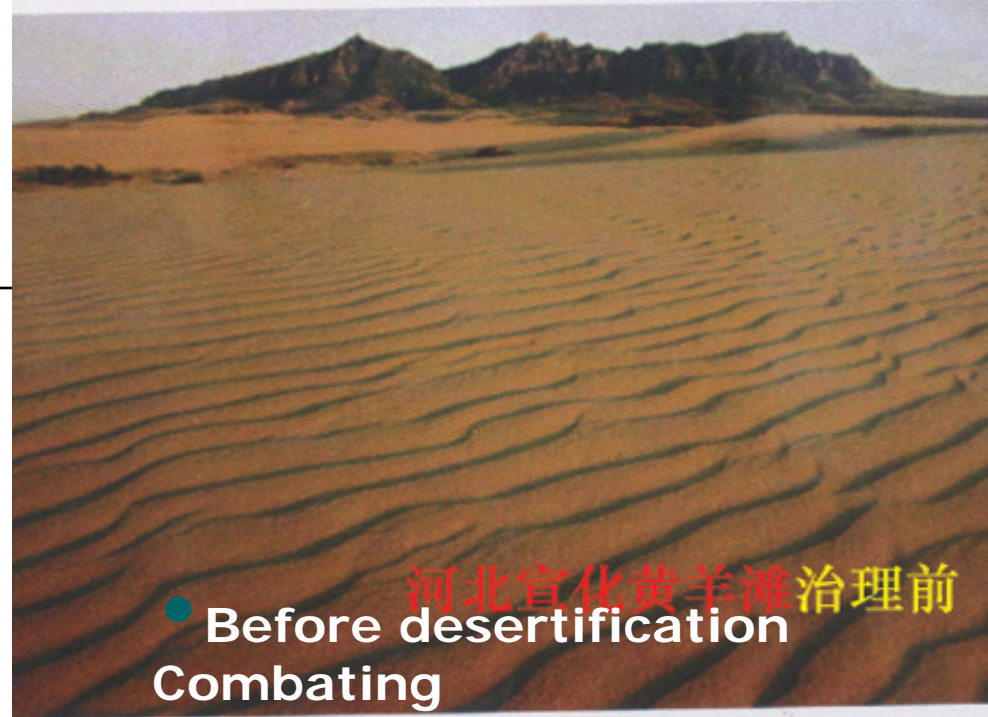
- **State Forestry Administration**
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs**
- **Ministry of Finance**
- **National development and reform commission**
- **Ministry of agriculture**
- **Ministry of water resources**
- **Ministry of environmental protection**
- **State council leading office for poverty alleviation**
- **Ministry of science and technology**




IV. Improvements made

- Ecological improvement
- Diverse income generation
- Capacity building
- Awareness raising

Ecological condition improved



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- Take Beijing and Tianjin Sand Wind source control project for instance, it makes a completion of total 5.76 million hectares of forestry management, forest coverage rate increased from 12.4% in the beginning to the current 17.1%;
 - "Three North" Shelterbelt achieve the accomplishment of 24.67 million hectare forest conservation areas, forest coverage rate has seen an amount up from 5.05 percent in 1977 to the present 10.51%.

Livelihood improvement and income generation



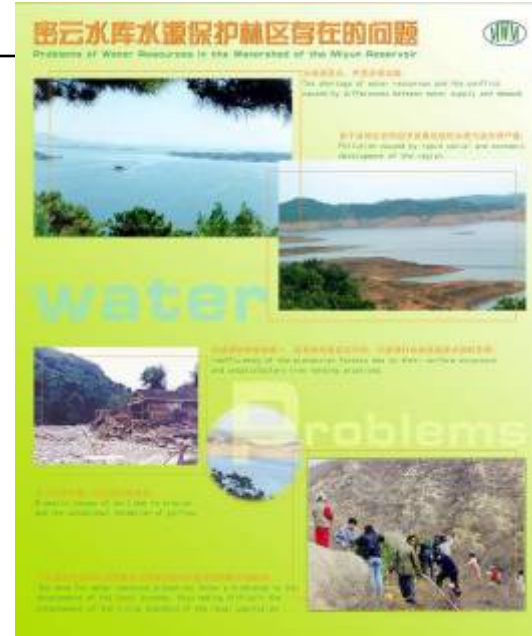
● Rural poverty population decreased at an annual rate of 6.8%.



Capacity building



Awareness raising



V. Technical transfer

LADA project Supported
Asian workshop on land
assessment



Stakeholders
meeting and field
investigation in
Wengniute County

Seminar under China Africa Forum



- June 17, 2011 opening seminar for African countries on combating desertification
- Field trip in Hebei

- 13 countries, 33 Governmental officers
- 3 weeks lectures and field trip
- Policy and technical seminar



- Training workshop hosted by China Forestry Academy under UNEASPEC project on NEA DDS mitigation for Mongolian



- 1week training
- Lectures + field trip
- Policy and technical courses

- Opening ceremony
Attended by CCICCD and Mongolian committee to combat desertification



Visit waste water Treatment Plant



Experiencing Mongolian culture ecotourism





- Losing session
- Award of certificate

- Bilateral training similar natural condition
- Focus on common issues ,
- Base for piloting project



Thank
you.

