



North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC)

Sangmin Nam, Deputy Director
UNESCAP - East and North-East Asia Office

NEASPEC

NORTH-EAST ASIAN SUBREGIONAL PROGRAMME
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION

- A comprehensive, **intergovernmental** cooperation framework to address environmental challenges
- Established in 1993 by six member states, ESCAP-ENEA as permanent Secretariat
- **Multi-stakeholder platform**



Supporting joint efforts for advancing sustainable development
in North-East Asia

Transboundary Environmental Challenges

Economy -
Environment

Air Pollution

Desertification
and Land
Degradation

Nature
Conservation

Marine
Protected
Areas

Low Carbon
City

Joint Technical Cooperation/ Framework Development

- **Regional Master Plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms (DSS) in NEA**
- *Migratory Birds*: Conservation and Rehabilitation of Habitats
- *Transboundary Air Pollution*: Development of Technical and Policy Frameworks for Assessment and Abatement

Partnerships, Networks and Coordination

- **Desertification and Land Degradation North-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Plan (NEAMSP)**
- North-East Asia Marine Protected Area Network (NEAMPAN)
- North-East Asia Low Carbon City Platform

Capacity Building

- **Desertification, Dust and Sandstorms: Training workshop for Mongolian Experts and Stakeholders 2011 & 2013**
- *Migratory Birds*: Young Conservation Leadership Programme
- *Amur Tigers and Leopards*: Student Exchange

Regional Master Plan for the Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms (DSS) in North-East Asia

- Developed in 2005 by ADB, UNEP, UNCCD, UNESCAP, adopted by China, Japan, Mongolia and ROK
- **Component I:** Establishment of a regional monitoring and early warning network for DSS in Northeast Asia implemented by UNEP and ADB
- **Component II:** An investment strategy for the prevention and control of DSS through demonstration projects implemented by ESCAP and UNCCD



Regional Master Plan - ESCAP Projects

Goal

- Prevention and control DSS at its source through transboundary measures to eliminate or to reduce a number of anthropogenic factors causing DSS

Geographic Scope

- A cross-border settlement area of Zamyun-Uud, Mongolia and Erlianhot, China

Main Partners

- Mongolian NCCD, Chinese NBCD

Approved Budget

- US\$220,350 for two years

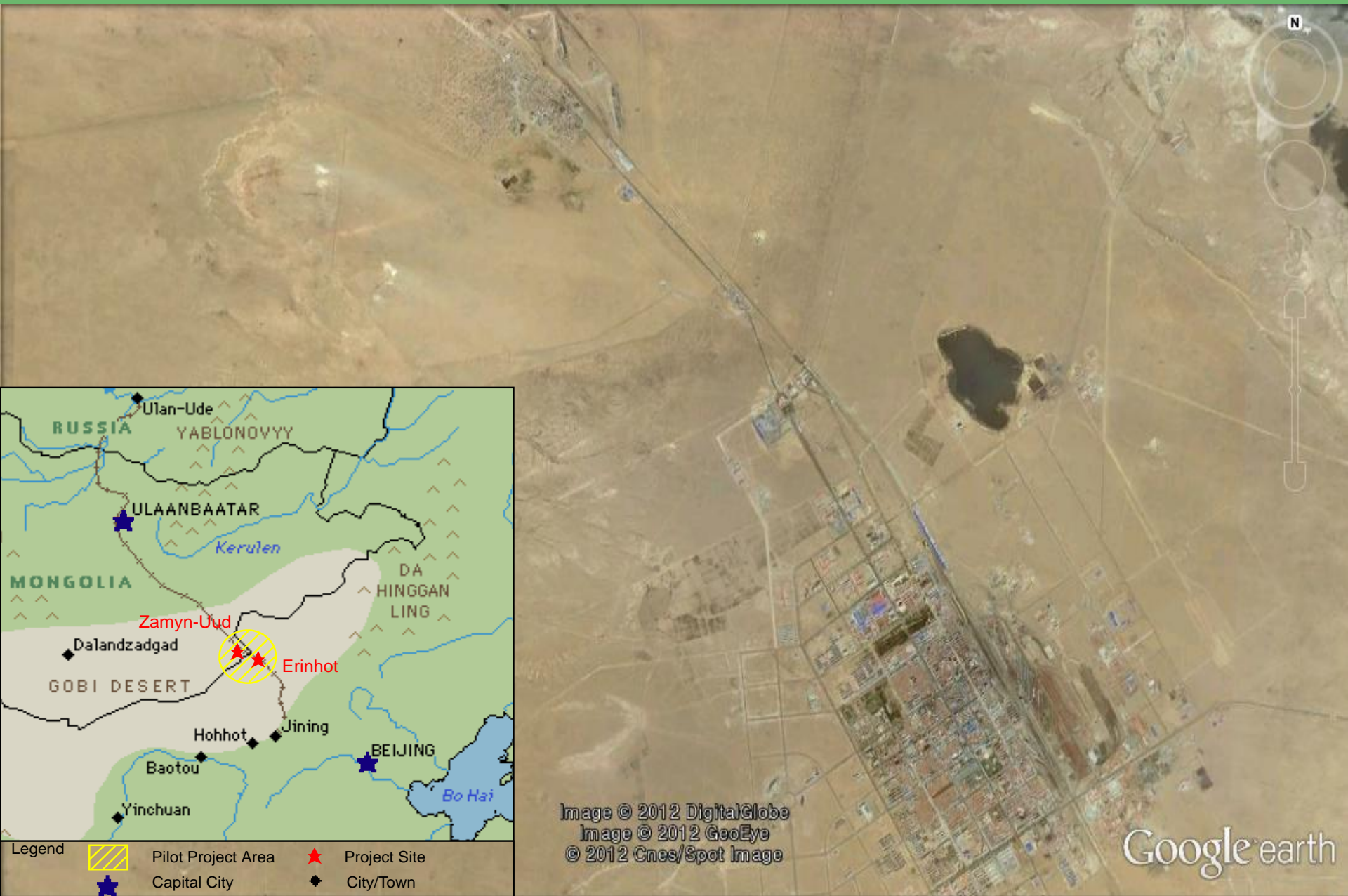






Image © 2012 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2012 GeoEye
© 2012 Cnes/Spot Image

Google earth

Legend	
	Pilot Project Area
	Project Site
	Capital City
	City/Town

Imagery Date: 9/16/2012

43°40'37.95" N 111°55'31.29" E elev 962 m

Eye alt 17.72 km

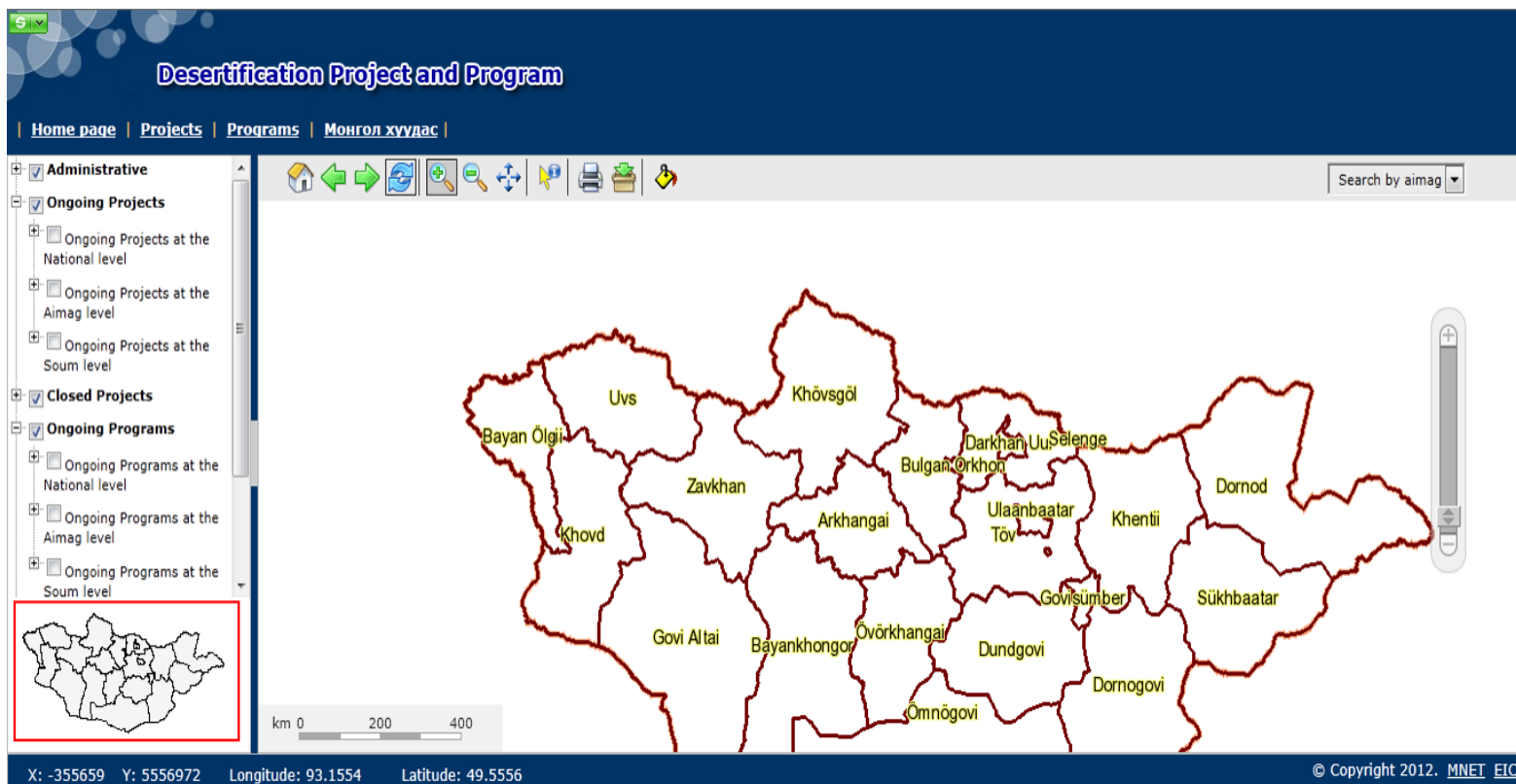
Regional Master Plan - ESCAP Projects

- **Capacity-building training** of Mongolian experts led by Chinese Institute for Desertification Studies
- **Awareness raising** for local population, in particular, children in ZD
- **Tree planting** in Zamyn-Uud
- **GIS database** of DLD projects in Mongolia,
- **Subregional side-event** at UNCCD COP-10 (11 October 2011) with participation of relevant subregional experts and agencies



Regional Master Plan - ESCAP Projects

- **GIS Database** was set up with substantive (project name, description, donor, budget, scope) and spatial (GPS coordinates) information on main projects on DLDD in Mongolia



Regional Master Plan - ESCAP Project Outcomes



Lessons learnt from the project

- Awareness raising and training for local people
- Thorough study of the soil and water condition, and adaptability of tree species in the local environment.
- Understanding of local socioeconomic situation including the limited experience of local government and people in tree planting
- Require sufficient funding and regular monitoring

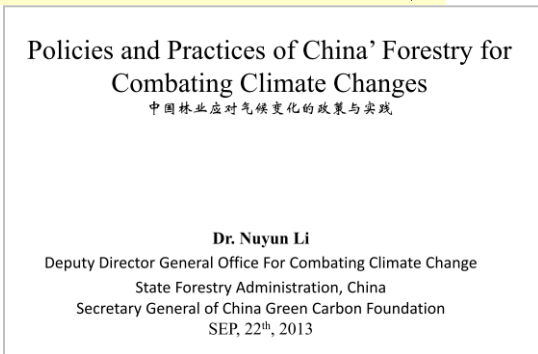
Capacity Building Training Workshop in 2013



Jointly held by the NEASPEC and the IDS, for Mongolian participants from a range of professions and background, including government officials, researchers and media representative etc.

Consisted of lectures on policies and technical measures at the IDS in Beijing and field study in Inner Mongolia, topics covered included:

- China's desertification control and prevention approach, results and case studies
- Technical knowledge and methodology of reforestation
- Implications of desertification on climate change
- Application of control measures in different landscapes



Organic agricultural practices in Heiyupaizi Village



Aerial seeding afforestation and seedling nursery in Bairin Right Banner



Integrated sand control project of Tuha Line and Sudu Line



North-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Plan (NEAMSP)

What is the MSP?

- A **voluntary initiative** participated by key stakeholders (public sector, private sector and civil society) addressing DLD in the subregion
- Encompasses **current and planned activities** of participating agencies in six activity areas
- Serves as a **map** to present the collective works of agencies for enable the DLD community to act together
- An active focal point to collect and share information in a common language by producing a regularly updated **living document**

Each stakeholder group can utilize for various purposes such as:

- As a group** - for reviewing overall DLD actions in the subregion and to identify challenges and opportunities for the subregion
- For individual stakeholder** - to inform organizational planning and identify partners and opportunities for cooperation or resource mobilization
- For potential stakeholders** (e.g. donors) – to provide essential and up-to-date information to motivate their participation and identify entry point options and potential partners

North-East Asia Multi-Stakeholder Plan (NEAMSP)



THANK YOU.
