

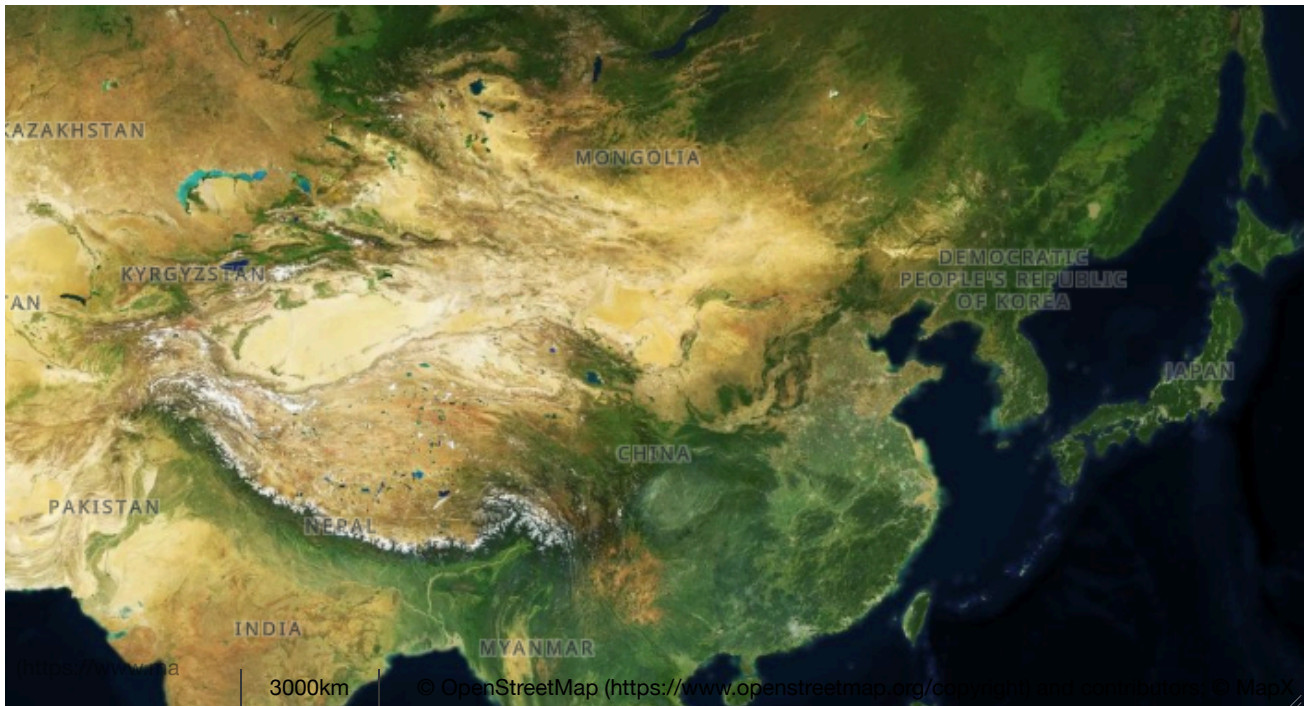


United Nations  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL  
LAND INITIATIVE

# China



# Overview

## Background

The People's Republic of China, an upper-middle income country, is the world's second largest economy and the largest country by population, with over 1.4 billion people. The country is highly diverse, both in geography and ethnography. The country's geography can be generally divided into four regions. The Southern region, consisting of hilly terrain and the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau. The Northern region, consisting of low productivity plains and deserts, including Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The Western Region, consisting of high-altitude plains and mountains in Tibet Autonomous Region, and the Eastern region, which can be sub-divided into the Central Plain, North Plain, and the Northeast Plain, consisting of alluvial plains of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, and a densely populated coastline. As of 2018 China contained six cities with populations over 10 million. As of 2019, the economy of China was led by the service sector (53.9%) and industry (39.0%). However, the relative contribution of sectors to GDP is somewhat mismatched against the labor force, with agriculture employing approximately 27.7% of the working population (over 200 million smallholder farmers), industry 28.8% and services 43.5%. China has made great progress in its efforts of

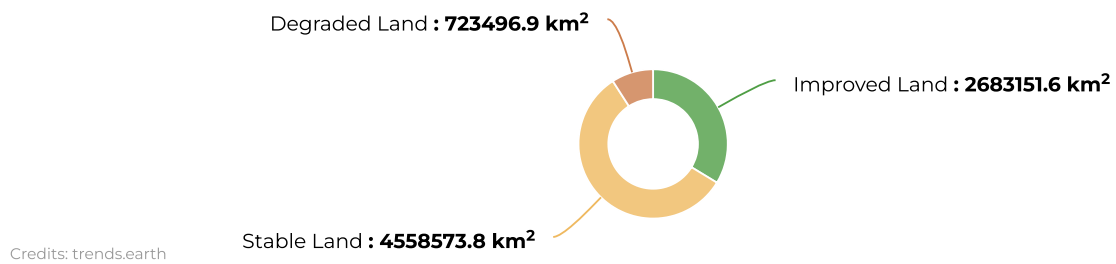
comprehensive poverty alleviation by 2020. As of 2019, 0.6% of the population were reported to be below the national poverty line, representing a dramatic reduction in poverty rates over the past three decades. Rapid economic growth is believed to have coincided with growth in income and wealth inequality; in 2016 the World Bank Group estimated China's GINI Index (a representation of wealth distribution and inequality) at 38.5. Even in proportion to its large size and economy, China's vulnerability to climatic hazards is high. Annual losses due to natural hazards average \$76 billion and around one third of China's agricultural land is affected by natural hazards such as storms, droughts, floods, land subsidence, and landslides. In 2020, China acknowledged its aim to peak CO2 emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. While vulnerability, as indicated by poverty rates, has reduced in China, levels of risk have remained high due to equally sharp rises in exposure as rapid development has taken place in urban areas without sufficient protection to natural hazards. The urban population in China was 60.3% (2019) as people migrate from rural areas due to economic reasons and impacts from climate change.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

# Summary Chart

## Current State

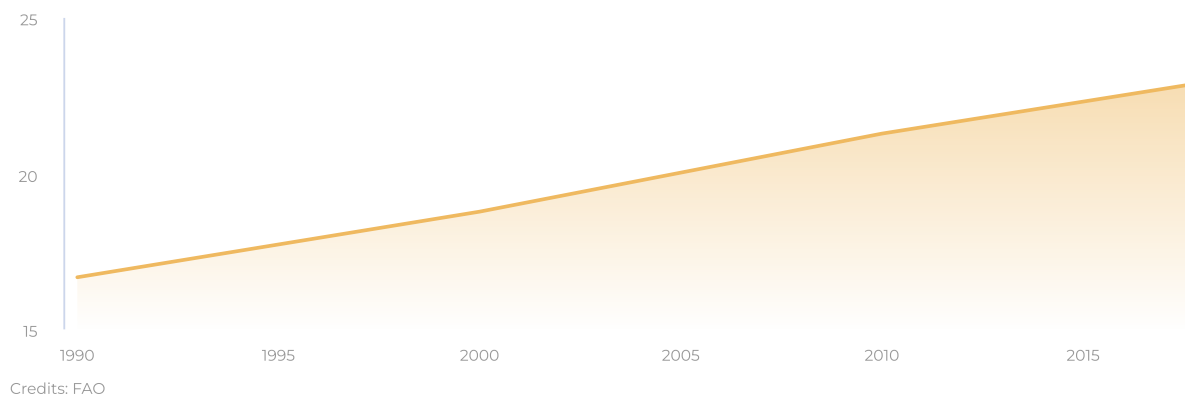
Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km<sup>2</sup>)



Forest area

**23.3 % land**

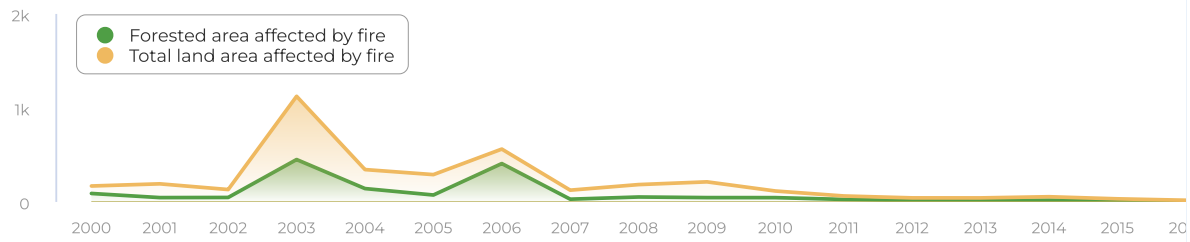
9.7 % change over last 10 years





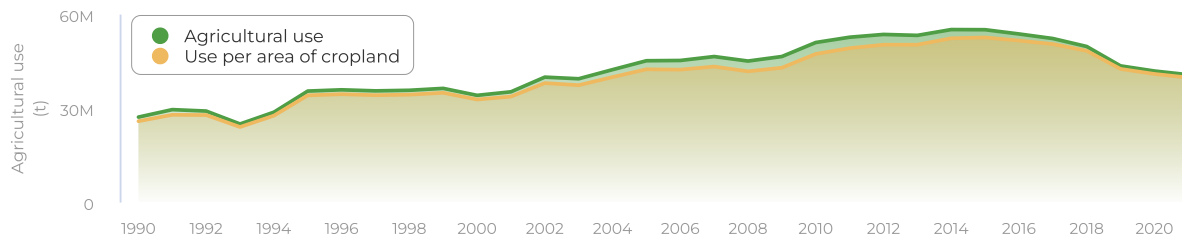
# Stressors

## Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

## Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

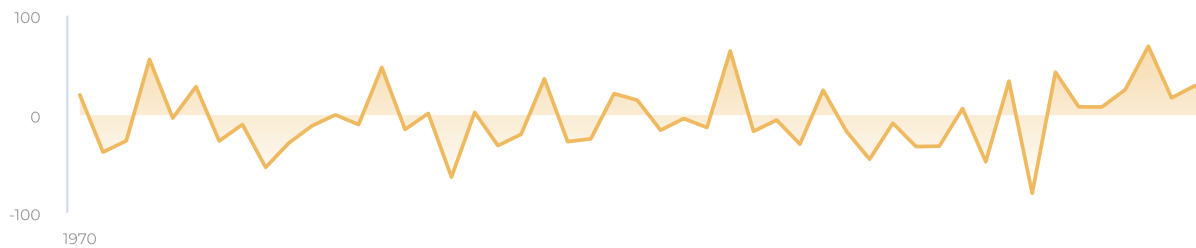
# Trends

### Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



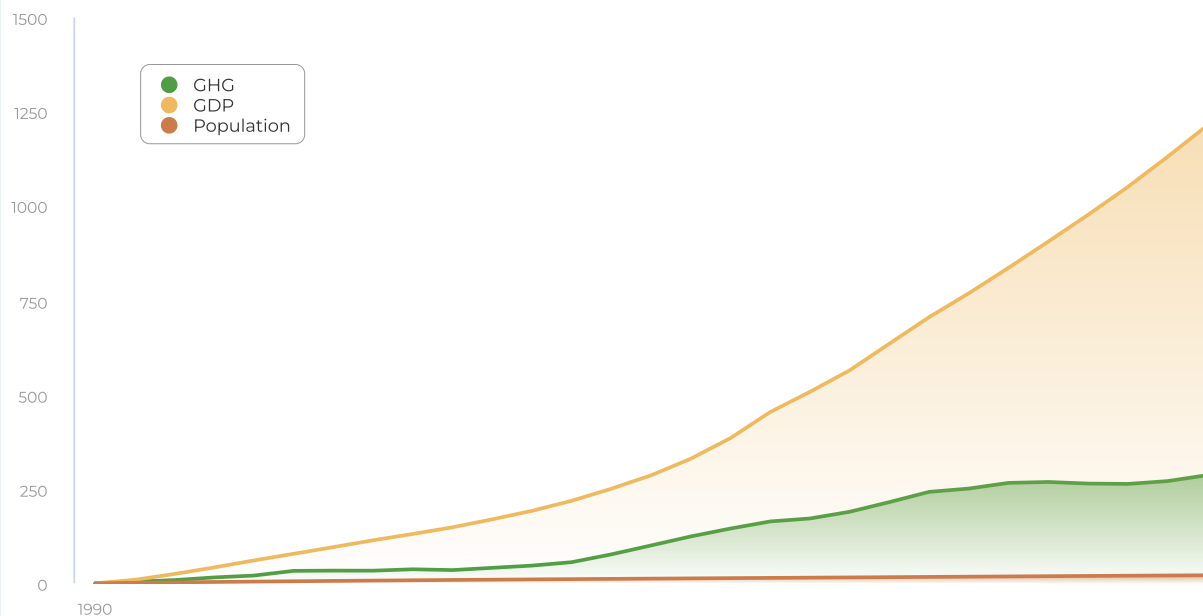
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

### Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

### Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990

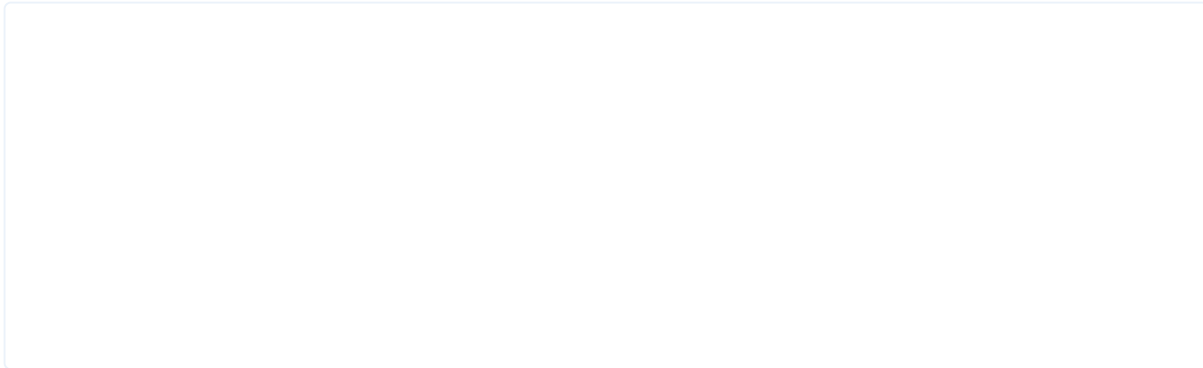


# ↗ Impacts

## Human displacements caused by climatic hazards



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office



# 💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

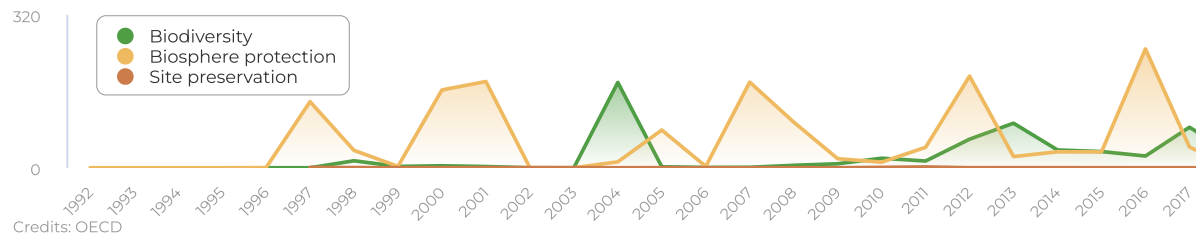
**15.6 % of total land area**

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



# Commitments

**106,100,000**  
hectares

**LDN**  
Land Degradation Neutrality

**0**  
hectares

**NBSAP**  
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity

**0**  
hectares

**NDC**  
Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

**0**  
hectares

**Bonn Challenge**  
Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030



# Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-09-03	Ratification
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013-10-10	2016-08-31	Ratification
Nagoya Protocol		2016-06-08	Accession
Cartagena Protocol	2000-08-08	2005-06-08	Approval
Rotterdam Convention	1999-08-24	2005-03-22	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2001-05-23	2004-08-13	Ratification
Kyoto Protocol	1998-05-29	2002-08-30	Approval
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1994-10-14	1997-02-18	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-11	1993-01-05	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-11	1993-01-05	Ratification
Ramsar Convention	1992-07-31	1992-03-31	Ratification
Basel Convention	1990-03-22	1991-12-17	Ratification
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1981-04-08	1981-01-08	Ratification

