



# Dialogue on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought

## Why in News

Recently, the **Prime Minister delivered a keynote address** at the [United Nations \(UN\)](#) “**High-Level Dialogue on Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought**” via video conference.

- He spoke as the President of the **14<sup>th</sup> Session** of the [Conference of Parties \(CoP\)](#) of [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification \(UNCCD\)](#).
- The Dialogue will encourage all member states to **adopt and implement Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets and National Drought Plans**.

## Key Points

### ▪ Highlighted Steps Taken by India:

- India is on track to achieve its national commitment on **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)** ([Sustainable Development Goal target 15.3](#)).
  - **LDN** is a **state** whereby the **amount and quality of land resources**, necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security, **remains stable or increases** within specified temporal and spatial scales and [ecosystems](#).
- Working to **restore 26 million hectares** of degraded land by **2030**.
  - This would contribute to India’s commitment to achieving **an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes** of carbon dioxide equivalent (a part of the **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** target under the 2015 [Paris Agreement](#)).
- **Over the last 10 years**, around **3 million hectares of forest cover** has been **added**.
- **For Example:** The [Banni region](#) in [Rann of Kutch](#) in [Gujarat](#) suffers from highly degraded land and receives very little rainfall.
  - In that region, **land restoration is done by developing grasslands**, which helps in achieving land degradation neutrality.

### ▪ On Challenges Faced by Developing World:

- Today, **land degradation** affects over **two-thirds of the world**.
- India is assisting fellow **developing countries** to develop land restoration strategies.
- A **Centre of Excellence** is being set up in India to promote a scientific approach towards land degradation issues. It is at **Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education**.
  - ICFRE, based in **Dehradun**, is an **autonomous body** of the [Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change](#).

## Land Degradation

### ▪ About:

- Land degradation is caused by **multiple forces**, including **extreme weather conditions**, particularly drought.
- It is also caused by **human activities** that pollute or degrade the quality of soils and land utility.

▪ **Impact:**

- **Desertification** is a consequence of **severe land degradation** and is defined as a process that creates arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.
- It **accelerates climate change** and **biodiversity loss**, and **contributes to droughts, wildfires, involuntary migration** and the **emergence of zoonotic infectious diseases**.

▪ **Global Efforts to Check Land Degradation:**

- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** It was established in 1994, the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management.
  - The **Delhi Declaration of 2019**, signed by 14<sup>th</sup> CoP of the UNCCD, called for **better access and stewardship over land**, and emphasised gender-sensitive transformative projects.
- **The Bonn Challenge:** To bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030.
- **Great Green Wall:** Initiative by Global Environment Facility (GEF), where eleven countries in Sahel-Saharan Africa have focused efforts to fight against land degradation and revive native plant life to the landscape.

▪ **India's Efforts to Check Land Degradation:**

- India is focusing on **sustainable land and resource management** for livelihood generation at community level for making the local lands healthier and productive for providing a better homeland and a better future for its inhabitants.
- The **National Action Programme for combating desertification was prepared in 2001** to take appropriate action in addressing the problems of desertification.
- Some of the **major programmes** which address issues related to land degradation and desertification, being implemented currently are as follows:
  - **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana)**
  - National Afforestation Programme (NAP),
  - National Mission for Green India (GIM),
  - The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)**,
  - Soil Conservation in the Catchment of River Valley Project,
  - National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR),
  - **Fodder and Feed Development Scheme**-component of Grassland Development including Grass Reserves.
  - Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) programme,
  - **Soil Health Card Scheme**, etc.

**Source: IE**