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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Environmental management - Guidelines for establishing good
practices for combatting land degradation and desertification -
Part 1: Good practices framework**

环境管理 建立防治土地退化和荒漠化良好实践指南 第1部分：良好实践框架
(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents" Drafting.

This document is Part 1 of GB/T 24055 "Environmental Management - Guidelines for Good Practice in Preventing and Controlling Land Degradation and Desertification".

GB/T 24055 has published the following parts.

--- Part 1: Framework for good practice.

This document is equivalent to ISO 14055-1:2017 "Environmental management - Guidelines for establishing good practices for preventing land degradation and desertification Part 1 Part. Good practice framework.

Introduction

Land degradation and desertification are long-standing, fundamental and persistent problems. They are caused by climate change (e.g. droughts and floods), other Caused by natural factors and unsustainable human activities, such as over-cultivation, over-grazing, deforestation, over-pumping, and the impact of construction activities and unsustainable irrigation practices. These activities can lead to loss of vegetation and biodiversity, decline in water supply and quality, soil erosion, soil the medium- and long-term consequences are loss of agricultural and economic productivity, loss of soil quality and function, and loss of ecosystem services.

loss of system services, including biodiversity loss, and adverse social impacts.

According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005), land degradation affects up to 20% of the world's drylands and is According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2011), land degradation affects up to 25% of the world's croplands, pastures, forests and Furthermore, one third of the world's population, or 2 billion people, are potential victims of the growing impacts of desertification (United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, 2007). Land degradation is an important driver of climate change, partly because of the lack of suitable vegetation to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Climate change is expected to exacerbate land change, first because of changes in land surface characteristics that affect solar reflectivity (albedo).

Degradation and desertification significantly reduce the resilience of ecosystems to climate change.

Land degradation affects land productivity, directly affecting human livelihoods and health, and in extreme cases, even life safety.

They face reduced access to clean water, deteriorating air quality, threatened food security and declining economic status.

These impacts are felt by everyone around the world, especially the poor and vulnerable.

Recognizing the importance of land degradation leading to desertification in dryland areas, in order to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in dry areas, in particular it was in sub-Saharan Africa that the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was established.

Its main focus is therefore on poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development in areas at risk of desertification.

Parties to the UNCCD agree to implement national, regional and subregional action programmes and seek to address the causes of land degradation.

Sustainable land management. This document aims to complement and support UNCCD activities by providing land managers with advice on establishing good management practices.

These practices, when implemented, will reduce the risk of land degradation and desertification and assist in the restoration of land affected by degradation.

The document will benefit land managers, including land users, technical experts, private and public organizations, and those working to achieve ecological, productivity, Decision makers in land resource management with economic or social objectives.

The purpose of this document is to provide guidelines for developing good practices in combating land degradation and desertification in both arid and non-arid areas.

NOTE: ISO/T R14055-2 provides regional case studies demonstrating the application of the framework of this document to a range of land degradation cases.

This document is intended to prevent or minimize land degradation, or, where land has already been degraded, to help restore degraded land in order to improve actions or interventions to improve productivity and ecosystem health.

This document aims to provide a flexible approach to implementing good practices in combating land degradation and desertification.

activities of all sizes so that the guidance in this document can be applied to all activities, to public organizations and to private use.

Figure 1 illustrates the principles for developing good practices proposed under this document and their applicability to land management contexts.

The relationship between management systems and good practice programmes.

Combating land degradation is essential to achieving sustainable development, so good

practice programmes need to seek to balance environmental, social and economic objectives.

These goals are interdependent and need to reinforce each other. For example, individual land managers and communities should implement the ability to implement good practices to combat land degradation may be limited by the immediate challenges of poverty and hunger. Conversely, combating land degradation will help to enhance social and environmental resilience.

Provide guidance on establishing good practices for managing land degradation and desertification, with benefits for both land users and the wider community it can also complement government policies to combat land degradation and desertification and help to achieve the goals of the UNCCD.

Figure 1 Framework for establishing good practices in combating land degradation and desertification

GB/T 24055 is intended to be divided into the following parts.

- Part 1: Framework for good practice;
- Part 2: Regional case studies.

Environmental management establishes good system to combat land degradation and desertification Practice Guide Part 1: Good Practice Framework

1 Scope

This document provides guidance for establishing good practices in land management to prevent or minimize land degradation and desertification.

Including the management of coastal wetlands.

This paper identifies the key drivers of land degradation and the risks associated with current and past practices.

It also provides guidance on monitoring and reporting on the implementation of good practices.

This document is intended for use by private and public sector organisations responsible for land management and allows an organisation to communicate on the implementation of good practice.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.