

**CHINA NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAM  
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION  
( ABSTRACT)**

**CHINA NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN CONVENTION  
TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (CCICCD)**

**August, 1996**

# CHINA NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION ( ABSTRACT )

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China is one of the developing countries with vast desertified areas and 60% of her population is living in the affected areas. As a large country with dense population and complex environmental conditions, China is aware that the desertification combatting is of importance to the global sustainable development of environment and economy. Through our continued efforts, the ecosystem and people's livelihoods in some areas in China have been improved. China is still at the initial stage of development and feels shortage of funds to combat desertification. Therefore, the desertification phenomena in many regions has been accelerated. This draft of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification is prepared in connection with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and it will be used as the national guidance to implement effectively the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

## 1. DESERTIFICATION AND THE PRESENT STATUS IN CHINA

1.1. Desertified land is mainly distributed in arid, semi- arid and dry sub-humid areas in China, covering 13 provinces and autonomous regions in west part of the Northeast China, the part of Northern China and the most regions of the Northwest China and the north part of Tibet. The area of desertified land in China is approximately 3.327 million sq.km which are located in the relatively undeveloped areas.

1.2. The status of desertification in China is very serious. The desertification caused by wind erosion has exceeded the total area of arable lands in China. It is estimated that 13 million ha. of arable lands have been threatened by disasters of wind and sand storms; about 100 million ha. of steppe, desert steppe and pasture lands have been seriously degraded due to the desertification caused by wind erosion and sand drifts; thousands of water conservation

facilities and systems have been threatened by wind and sand hazards and the benefits of the drainage system have been reduced; around 800 km. of railway has been threatened and thousands km. of highway have been destroyed by the accumulation of sands. The affected areas caused by water erosion on the Loess Plateau is roughly 430,000 sq.km., in which 145,000 sq.km. is critically eroded with loss of 5,000 tones/sq.km./yr. of topsoil and the annual raise of the riverbed is 5-10 cm.. The riverbed of the lower reach of the Yellow River has been heightened by over 10 meters forming a "suspension river". The consequences of desertification are as follows:

- Rapid reduction of usable crop land;
- Quick decrease of the biological productivity of the lands; the degradation of ecosystems and the worsening of biodiversity;
- Slowing down the sustainable economic and social developments of the affected areas;
- Poverty in the affected areas;
- Imbalance of water resources in many regions;
- Impacts of sand storm caused by desertification on the east and the southeast parts of China.

1. 3. The causes of desertification in China are mainly climatic variation and human activities, among which human factors are the major ones. Desertification has been accelerated by the population growth, the pressure from economic development, poor awareness of the importance of the protection of ecosystem, over-grazing, over-cutting of fuelwood, deforestation and destruction of vegetation caused by reclamation on steppe, desert steppe and pasture land, inappropriate farming system on slope and the degradation of vegetative coverage.

1.4. The Chinese Government has been paying great attentions for combatting desertification. Four national conference on combatting desertification and five national conferences on soil and water conservation have been respectively convened; the "Three North" Greening Shelterbelts Programmes have been implemented; the national desertification control projects have been carried out; about 10 million ha. of plantation aimed at combatting desertification have been established; around 11 million ha. farm lands have been protected by windbreak forests; roughly 9 million ha. of degraded steppe, desert steppe and pasture lands and salinized lands have been improved;

the ecosystem on the Loess Plateau and other seriously affected areas have been primarily afforested; more than 90 natural reserves in deserts and desertified areas have been established. Since the last four decades, ten faculties, departments for combatting desertification have been established in universities and nine research institutes and more than 100 permanent experimental stations have been facilitated. The Bureau of the "Three North" Greening Shelterbelts Construction of Ministry of Forestry, the Institute of Desert Research of Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Zhongwei Sand Fixation Farm of Lanzhou Railway Bureau have been awarded by UNEP. Through long period of hard efforts to combat desertification, some technology and successful experiences have been summarized; a large amount of technicians and scientists have been trained; all these achievements will provide good guarantee to combat desertification in future.

1. 5. Due to the insufficiency funds and the pressures on environment from population growth and poverty in the affected areas, the desertification is still expanding. Further steps are urgently needed to combat desertification in China.

## **2. THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

The strategic objectives to combat desertification in China are divided into three phases namely first phase from 1996 to 2000, second phase from 2001 to 2010 and third phase from 2011 to 2050, which coincides with the time schedule of China National Economic and Social Developmental Plan:

### 2.1. Objectives of first phase (1996-2000):

2.1.1. To slow down the speed of desertification; ecosystem in some regions will be improved; people's living standard will be significantly increased.

---3.177 million ha. of lands affected by wind erosion will be rehabilitated;

---4.3 million ha. of lands affected by water erosion will be controlled;

---12.15 million ha. of degraded steppe, desert steppe and rangelands will be revegetated;

---2 million ha. of salinized land will be treated appropriately;

---6.905 million ha. of artificial plantation will be established;

---165 natural reserves and the preservations in arid, semi- arid and dry sub- humid areas will be established, covering a total area of 59.5 million ha..

## 2.2. Objectives of second phase(2001-2010):

2.2.1. Ecological conditions in some regions will be improved and people's life will be greatly improved;

The targets are:

---7.45 million ha. of lands affected by wind erosion will be rehabilitated;

---5.7 million ha. of lands affected by water erosion will be controlled;

---34 million ha. of degraded rangelands will be revegetated;

---6.69 million ha. of forest plantation will be created;

---4 million ha. of salinized lands will be treated properly;

---The total area of natural reserves will be increased to 68. 68 million ha.;

## 2.3. Objectives of the third phase(2011-2050):

2.3.1. Nearly all desertified land will be brought into control.

The total area of natural reserves will be 91. 35 million ha. and the ecosystem and economic development in desertified areas will be fully rehabilitated.

## **3. MAIN PROJECTS IN THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

According to the ecological requirements of the sustainable development strategy, China has emphasized her efforts on a significant number of projects to combat desertification.

The following principles will be applied to these projects:

---Priority be given to protective measures;

---Techniques adopted be suitable to local conditions;

---Management of key projects be rationalized;

---Implementation of projects be divided into phases with an appropriate time frame;

---Supervising and monitoring be strengthened;

---Great attention be paid to cost/benefit;

---Immediate objectives be combined with long-term objectives.

In Tibet, the desertification takes place in the plateau area of the north part where human activities are not main reasons of desertification, therefore, the natural reserves will be set up as the major steps to preserve original natural features.

### 3.1. Projects to Combat Desertification Caused by Wind Erosion:

From 1996 to 2000, some 3.177 million ha. of the affected areas will be rehabilitated and 3.25 million ha. of forest plantation will be established; from 2001 to 2010, about 7.45 million ha. of the affected areas will be rehabilitated and 2.24 million ha. of forest plantation will be established; from 2011 to 2050, nearly 30 million ha. of the affected areas will be rehabilitated. In addition to the main projects specified in the programmes, the emphasis will be made on the establishment of ecological and economic forests on the Loess Plateau, sandy lands, steppe and desert steppe, and revegetation on desert and Gobi areas where natural condition is better.

According to the real situation in the affected areas caused by wind erosion, 18 key projects and 18 pilot experiments will be launched in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas:

The list of 18 key projects:

(1).The reafforestation and rational utilization of resources in the Inner Mongolia Plateau and the deserts in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

(2).The overall rehabilitation and development of sandy lands in the north part of the Ulan Buh Sandy Land;

(3).The reclamation of desert and development of sandy land along the east part of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and in the southeast part of the Tengger Sand Desert;

(4).The desert reclamation and forest plantation along the Hexi Corridor in Gansu Province;

(5).The revegetation and development of sand land at the southern part of the Jungar Basin in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

(6).The protection of the green corridor in the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

(7).Reclamation and development of sand land at the southern part of the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region;

(8).The control of sand drifts around oil fields in the Central Taklimakan Sand Desert;

(9).The overall planning and integrated development of sandy lands in the Hulun Bir Sandy Land in the Eastern Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

(10).Sandy land reclamation and protection along the banks of Songhuajiang River and Nenjiang River in the Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces;

(11).The integrated development of waste sand lands along the Xiliao River in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Jilin Province;

(12).The integrated development and rational management of sandy lands in the north part of the Horqin Sandy Land in Jilin Province and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

(13).The rehabilitation of degraded steppe and rangelands in the Otindag Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

(14).The revegetation of sand sheets around the Shengfu-Junggar Coal Mines, Shaanxi Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region;

(15).The rehabilitation of degraded rangelands in the central Mu Us Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia;

(16).The control of sand encroachments and dune fixation along the Ancient Great Wall ruins in the southern part of Mu Us Sandy Land , Shaanxi;

(17).The rehabilitation of desertified land at the north margin of the Daqing Mountains;

(18).The integrated utilization and development of waste sand land in the northern Shanxi Province;

The list of 18 national experimental and pilot projects:

(1).Pilot experiment on the reclamation of salinized soil and sand control in Jinhe County, Xinjiang;

(2).Pilot experiment on integrated development and utilization of the affected areas in Wuwei County, Gansu;

(3).Pilot experiment on reclamation of sandy land and establishment of new oasis in Linze County, Gansu;

(4).Pilot experiment on sandy land reclamation in Ulan Buh Sandy Land in Dengkou County, Inner Mongolia;

(5).Pilot project on desert vegetation protection of Alxa Desert and rational management of natural resources in Ejina Banner, Inner Mongolia;

(6).Pilot experiment on sandy land reclamation at high elevation in Xiang Rige, Qaidam Basin, Qinghai Province;

(7).Pilot experiment on rehabilitation of degraded rangelands in Horqin Sandy Land in Oniute Banner, Inner Mongolia;

(8).Zhanggutai pilot experiment on reafforestation and dune fixation in Horqin Sandy Land, Liaoning Province;

(9).Naiman pilot experiment of rehabilitation of desertified lands of Horqin Sandy Land, Inner Mongolia;

(10).Taonan pilot experiment on integrated economic development of waste land of Nengjiang Sandy Land, Jilin;

(11).Pilot experiment on preservation of desertified rangeland in Duerbert Mongolian Autonomous County, Heilongjiang Province;

(12).Qiqihar pilot experiment on integrated economic development of waste sandy land, Heilongjiang Province;

(13).Pilot experiment on rehabilitation of desertified lands of Mu Us Sandy Land in Shengmu County, Shaanxi Province;

(14).Uxinju pilot experiment on the reclamation of sandy lands of Mu Us Sandy Land in Uxin Banner, Inner Mongolia;

( 15).Ordos pilot experiment on ecological rehabilitation of desertified lands in Ejenhoro Banner, Inner Mongolia;

(16).Huanglongchi pilot experiment on the rehabilitation of the affected areas in Pianguan County, Shanxi Province;

(17).Yanchi pilot experiment on the rehabilitation of desertified lands at the periphery of Mu Us Sandy Land, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region;

(18).Daxin and Fangshan demonstration project on high efficiency utilization and economic development of waste sand lands at the lower reaches of the Yongding River, Beijing.

3.2. Projects to Combat Desertification Caused by Water Erosion.



3.2.1. Soil and water conservation at the middle reaches of the Yellow River:

The following projects are aimed at comprehensive watershed management.

(1).Soil and water conservation project along the Wuding River Valley;

(2).Soil and water conservation project along the Sanchuan River Valley;

(3).Soil and water conservation project along the Huangpuchuan River Valley;

(4).Soil and water conservation project in Dinxi County, Gansu Province;

(5).Soil and water conservation project along the Kuyie River and its Branches;

(6).Soil and water conservation project along the Yanhe River and its Branches;

(7).Soil and water conservation project along the Xianchuan River and its Branches;

(8).Soil and water conservation project along the Qiushui River and its Branches;

(9).Soil and water conservation project along the Xishui River and its Branches;

Up to 2000, about 3.5 million ha. of the areas affected by water erosion will be revegetated; from 2001 to 2010, around 5.7 million ha. of the areas affected by water erosion will be revegetated; and from 2011 to 2050, some 14 million ha. of the affected areas under water erosion will be revegetated.

3.2.2. Comprehensive watershed management of the upper reaches of Guanting, Miyun and Panjiakou Water Reservoirs.

The purpose of this project is to control the flood hazards and sand encroachment and to provide drinking water supplies to Beijing, Tianjing and Tangshan. It is designed that 800,000 ha. of desertified land be included for controlling;

3.2.3. Protective forest systems along the middle reaches of the Yellow River:

This project is aimed at rehabilitation of the affected areas caused by water erosion by appreciating biological measures.

From 1996 to 2000, about 3.655 million ha. of forest plantation will be set up; and from 2001 to 2010, near 4.45 million ha. of reforestation will be made; from 2011 to 2050, roughly 9.27 million ha. of forest plantation will be established.

From 1996 to 2000, the following five key projects are planned:

- (1). Protection forests along the Yellow River and its Branches;
- (2). Soil and water conservation forests along the gorge of the Yellow River in Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces;
- (3). Sandbreaks, windbreaks and protective shelterbelts along the Beijing-Baotou-Lanzhou Railway Line;
- (4). Soil and water conservation forests on the Loess Plateau in northern part of Weinan, Shaanxi Province and in the southern part of Luliang Mountains in Shanxi Province;
- (5). Soil and water conservation forests and farmland protective networks on the Loess Plateau in the eastern Gansu Province;

3.3. Comprehensive projects for controlling vegetative degradation and soil salinization.

3.3.1. Rehabilitation of degraded rangelands:

From 1996 to 2000:

10 million ha. of degraded steppe, desert steppe and rangelands are designed to be rehabilitated; one million ha. of fodder and forage farmlands with high productivity will be created;

From 2001 to 2010:

22 million ha. of degraded steppe, desert steppe and rangelands are designed to be rehabilitated; and 2 million ha. of fodder and forage farmlands will be established as high yield production base;

From 2011 to 2050:

35 million ha. of degraded steppe, desert steppe and rangelands will be rehabilitated; and 5 million ha. of fodder and forage farmlands will be established as high quality production base.

3.3. 2. The ecological reconstruction projects of rangelands at the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River water systems:

From 1996 to 2000:

1 million of natural rangelands will be created and improved, including additional 150,000 ha. of fodder farmlands with high quality and productivity;

From 2001 to 2010:

About 8.5 million ha. of natural rangelands will be improved, including 1.5 million ha. of forage plantation;

From 2011 to 2050:

Approximately 15 million ha. of existing rangelands will be improved, and 3 million ha. of forage plantation with potential productivity will be set up.

3.3.3. Improvement of salinized lands:

The improvement of the salinized lands is focused on the control of soil salinization in arid area.

From 1996 to 2000: 2 million ha. of salinized lands will be improved for cropping;

From 2001 to 2010: 4 million ha. of the salinized lands will be transformed into arable lands;

From 2011 to 2050: 10 million ha. of the salinized lands will be transformed as new farmlands.

3.4. Establishment of natural reserves aimed at the protection of biodiversity.

3.4.1. Sustainable development and protection of the biodiversity:

Up to 2000, near 165 natural reserves in desertified areas covering 59.50 million ha. will be created;

Before the end of 2010, the total area of the natural reserves in the affected areas will be reached to 68.68 million ha.;

By 2050, the total area of the natural reserves in the affected areas will be expanded to 91.35 million ha..

The following projects have to be commenced by the end of 2000:

---Natural reserves of forest ecosystem in desert and Loess Plateau of cold temperate zone;

---Natural reserves of steppe and meadow land ecosystem;

---Natural reserves of desert ecosystem;

---Natural reserves of inland wet lands;

---Natural reserves of wildlife in deserts and the affected areas;

---Natural reserves of endangered plant species in desert areas.

3.5. China National Desertification Monitoring Centre and Early Warning System.

To collect and analysis all information covering land desertification and its dynamic changes. The result will be used as background information to combat desertification;

To establish desertification prediction and forecasting systems;

To provide central and local governments and other users the information, research results, analyses and assessments with aim to meet the needs from different level decision-makers;

3.6. China National Training Centre on Desertification.

---To conduct training courses, workshops and study tours for decision-makers at different levels, technicians and administrative staff, farmers, pastoralists and women;

---To conduct international training activities in collaboration with UN organizations and international institutions;

This centre is particularly opened for Asia and the Pacific Region.

3.7. China National Research and Development Centre on Desertification.

---To carry out integrated studies and analysis of the status of desertification in China;

---To make proposals on combatting desertification strategy;

---To launch research projects promoting the implementation of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification.

This centre is also opened for Asia and the Pacific Region. It is hoped that this centre be served as a regional centre.

#### **4. GUARANTEE MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES**

4.1. Supports by the Central Government:

4.1. 1. Combatting desertification projects are included in the National Economic and Social Developmental Plan which are consistent with the National Industry Policy Outlines. The Government to prepare the annual financial budget for the desertification combatting projects and encourage to provide lower interest loans. The research projects to combat desertification are included in the National Science and Technology Development Plan.

4.1.2. Support by policies, laws and regulations.  
The following laws have been promulgated:

- China Forestry Law;
- China Soil and Water Conservation Law;
- China Water Law;
- China Mineral Resources Management Law;
- China Grassland Law;
- China Land Management Law;
- China Environment Protection Law;
- China Wild Life Protection Law.

In addition, a new law on combatting desertification is under preparation.

4.1.3. Preparation of National Master Plan to Combat Desertification.

The Chinese Government has worked out the National Master Plan to Combat Desertification, covering forestry, soil and water conservation and agriculture. The general survey of desertification has been started and the results of this survey will help identify the processes of desertification, causes and hazards extent. To this end, the necessary measures to combat desertification and to immigrate growth maybe developed.

4.1.4. Food Security Measures.

Food security is guaranteed by the government to meet the needs in the case of disasters in the affected areas through improved food production bases and the facilities.

4.1.5. Social Guarantee measures.

Poverty Elevation Plan which highlighted technical development is made. The following measures are specially stressed:

- Dissemination of know-how to combat desertification at root level;
- Alternative livelihoods for farmers affected by desertification;
- Resettlement of farmers living in the areas with fragile ecosystem;

4.2. Supports by Local Governments.

Under the guidance of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification, local governments at different levels have to support the combatting desertification and the implementation of the Local Action Programmes to Combat Desertification.

4.3. Research, Education, Extension and Dissemination:

4.3.1. Scientific researches:

---Establishment of new institutions and/or enhancement of existing research units;

---Special items of financial budget and loans will be added to the projects combatting desertification;

---Enhancement of modern facilities; some national key laboratories and engineering and/or technical centres will be established;

---Improvement of the living conditions of research fellows;

---Incorporation of desertification combatting, and protection of biodiversity as well as projects relating to climate change into China Agenda 21st Century.

4.3.2. Education.

---Continued increase of educational input year by year;

---New departments and divisions will be set up in agriculture and forestry universities and colleges;

---Increasing of educational personnel, e.g. professors and lecturers for the agriculture and forestry universities and colleges and raise their living standard;

---Re-education and long distance education on desertification combatting will be strengthened;

---Education on desertification is also needed for officials, decision-makers, and school students.

4.3.3. Technology Extension.

Chinese Government will arrange a certain amount of funds to the extension; the existing successful technologies on desertification combatting and rational utilization of natural resources in the affected areas will be evaluated and then popularized, based on the principles of the ecological, economic and social sustainable development.

---Wide technical extensions and service systems will be soundly established;

---2000 items of know-how will be applied to root level by the year 2000;

---Projects from lab to field will be selected as pilot extension; pilot experiments on technology

transfer systems will be established to combat desertification.

#### 4.4. Social Participation.

The suggestions and recommendations from root level of farmers or their representatives will be welcomed and accepted while preparing the working plan, policies and action programmes to combat desertification. Farmers and pastoralists will be encouraged and guided to participate in the action to combat desertification. Meanwhile, the overseas Chinese and foreign citizens are also encouraged to participate in combatting desertification. The national compulsory planning and other public activities to combat desertification will be continuously carried out.

People, especially women and children, will be mobilized and encouraged to participate in desertification combatting activities, and necessary conditions for this purpose will be provided.

Non-governmental organizations, such as China Desertification Control Society, etc. are encouraged to play their roles in the aspect of desertification combating.

#### 4.5. Medium and Public Awareness.

Television, film, radio, newspapers and journals will help educate people about the programmes to combat desertification.

Booklets and other materials will be prepared and published. The awareness of the importance to combat desertification and to protect environment is the fundamental step. The officials at all levels will be educated to understand the urgency of desertification. All organizations and governmental authorities at different levels should pay attention to the desertification combating and the whole nation will participate actively in the desertification combating and bear their responsibilities to combat desertification.

### 5. THE ORGANIZATION

To implement the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Chinese Government has recently set up China National Committee for Implementing the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. This is composed of 16 ministries and commissions.

The China National Committee for Implementing UN Convention to Combat Desertification established

its Senior Expert Consultant Group consisting of 16 senior experts in different disciplines and scientific fields. The Secretariat of the China National Committee has been set up with its location in the Ministry of Forestry. The organization structure of China National Committee and their responsibilities are as follows:

5.1. The China National Committee for Implementing the UN Convention to Combat Desertification:

5.1.1. Is responsible for the inter-cooperation and coordination among ministries and governmental administrative agencies for sound implementation of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification;

5.1.2. Is responsible for the revision of the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification, including the short-term, medium-term and long-term strategic objectives as well as making out national projects, recommendations, budget, financial statement and all other national activities to combat desertification;

5.1.3. To implement policies, rules, and guarantee the conditions to implement the National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification; and to evaluate the effects and working direction of the Secretariat.

5.2. Senior Expert Consultant Group will:

5.2.1. Recommend to the China National Committee the relevant opinions, provide international and domestic information and constructive suggestions;

5.2.2. Supply to high level decision-makers all necessary scientific knowledge and reports;

5.2.3. Monitor and evaluate the efficiency of the China National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification.

5. 3. The Secretariat of the China National Committee for Implementing the UN Convention to Combat Desertification will:

5. 3. 1. Prepare China National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification;

5. 3. 2. Review and revise the Local Action Programmes to Combat Desertification, monitor the operation of the China National Action Programmes as well as Local Action Programmes to Combat Desertification;



5.3.3. Manage all matters of science, technology, education and re-education, and international cooperation related to combatting desertification;

5. 3. 4. Coordinate the research and field projects for combatting desertification;

--- Conduct the feasible study and formulate new projects for combatting desertification;

---Sponsor national and regional workshop, symposium, seminars and conferences;

---Disseminate the achievements.

The National Bureau to Combat Desertification is the executive body of the Secretariat of the China National Committee for Implementing the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

5.4. Provincial Governments (Prefectures and County level) will:

5.4.1. Prepare their Action Programmes to Combat Desertification at local level on the basis of the China National Action Programmes to Combat Desertification;

5.4. 2. Be responsible to implement Local Action programmes to Combat Desertification;

5. 4. 3. Mobilize local people and social inputs to combat desertification in a bit to achieve the objectives of the Local Action Programmes to Combat Desertification.

## 6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Desertification combatting is a long and difficult task dealing with multi-disciplinary studies and engineering fields. Along with the domestic efforts to combat desertification, The Chinese Government is anxious to cooperate with international organizations. Chinese Government is ready to work together with all countries. China also would like to share her scientific results and practical experiences to combat desertification with the world. China is willing to cooperate with international societies through bilateral and multilateral channel, to get financial assistance if it is available.

6.1. Fields for Cooperation.

6.1.1. Wise use and development of natural resources in desertified land and their sound management;

6.1.2. Integrated survey and control of desertification caused by wind erosion;

6.1.3. Comprehensive control of desertification caused by water erosion;  
6.1.4. Control of salinization of soil;  
6.1.5. Preservation of biodiversity;  
6.1.6. Relationship between global climatic variation and desertification.

6.2. Cooperation and exchange:

6.2. 1. Cooperation between China and UN Organizations and the foreign countries;

6.2.2. Bilateral and multilateral exchange of senior visitors;

6.2.3. Participation in international conferences, workshops;

6.2.4. Sharing experiences and achievements to combat desertification with other affected countries;

6.3. Visitors Exchange and Training:

6.3.1. Domestic and international training programmes;

6.3.2. Exchange of visiting scholars;

6. 3. 3. International training courses and seminars for the affected developing countries in collaboration with developed countries and UN organizations.

6.4. Project consultant, and technology transfer.

6. 5. Dispatching Chinese experienced experts and skilled technicians abroad for carrying out the projects to combat desertification in the affected countries. The China National Bureau to Combat Desertification will deal with the technology transfer affairs.

## 7. FINANCIAL SOURCES

In China, the financial sources for combatting desertification are obtained from:

---Governmental budget;

---Banks' investment;

---Social financial sources;

---People's labor input;

---External and international input.

The projects to combat desertification in China need huge amount of funds. Considering that China is a developing country and the governmental budgets are insufficient and farmers are still poor, therefore, the all required funds can not be met. International donors and financial assistance are welcomed to assist us to combat desertification.

