



北京生态涵养区农民防范化学品风险示范项目

Demonstration Project of Farmers Preventing Chemical Risk
in Ecological Conservation Area of Beijing



永定河畔风景 the Scenery along the Yongding River

全球环境基金小额赠款计划 (Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme)

联合国开发计划署 (United Nations Development Programme)

中国生态文明研究与促进会 (China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association)

项目背景

化学品是现代社会的生产资料和消费品，并作为医药、农药、化肥、塑料薄膜、电子产品、家装材料、肥皂和洗衣粉、化妆品、食品添加剂等广泛应用。但是，许多化学品对人类健康和生态环境有不同程度的危害，而且有的危害还是不可逆转的。比如农民在农业生产和生活中使用的化肥、农药、含汞电子产品及其包装物等，均存在人体健康和生态环境的风险隐患。

为此，中国生态文明研究与促进会(CECRPA)联合北京市门头沟区环境保护局、门头沟区龙泉镇、军庄镇人民政府组织实施“北京生态涵养区农民防范化学品风险示范项目”。项目得到了联合国开发计划署(UNDP)、全球环境基金小额赠款计划(GEF/SGP)的资助，并得到门头沟区农业综合服务中心的大力支持。

通过本项目的实施，将进一步提高农民的化学品风险防范意识，树立绿色生产和消费观念，减少化学品风险，改善当地生态质量，有助于保障北京地区的生态安全，对中国其他农村地区加强化学品风险防范也将具有重要借鉴意义。



项目关注的重要方面

- 持久性有机污染物；
- 含汞废弃物和其他重金属；
- 有害化学品（农用化学品、家用化学品）；
- 生物多样性保护。



项目区介绍

项目区位于北京城区正西偏南方向的门头沟区，该区总面积1448.9平方公里，分布有百花山国家级自然保护区，2个国家级森林公园，4个市级森林公园，动植物物种非常丰富，是北京的重要生态涵养区。



项目示范村位于门头沟区龙泉镇龙泉雾村和军庄镇东山村。两个示范村总面积12.5平方公里，农（居）民2700多户，约8000人。

项目示范村之一的龙泉雾村座落于京西永定河畔，龙泉镇政府北3公里处，距北京市区25公里。龙泉雾村辖区面积约4.4平方公里，村落面积500亩左右，耕地大约2000亩，林地面积3495亩，果园面积1000亩。该村有农民人口1212户，2340人；居民户籍人口971户，1531人；流动人口127户，1350人。合计2310户，6000多人。



永定河畔的龙泉雾村

项目示范村之二的东山村，位于门头沟区军庄镇最东端，背倚香山，与海淀区、石景山区交界，距区政府所在地10公里。东山村总面积8.12平方公里，耕地面积1000亩，果园面积1000余亩，林地面积10000余亩。全村有农户420余户，720余人。



东山村委会



东山村

项目目标

1. 门头沟区5万多个农民充分认识到所使用/排放化学品的危害以及保护生物多样性的的重要性；
2. 项目示范村500户农民家庭化学品的历史遗留问题得到无害化管理，减少对当地人民群众的健康威胁；
3. 北京市农民基本树立绿色化学品消费观念，自觉降低化学品污染风险，保障北京生态涵养区的生态安全。



项目活动内容

1. 摸底调查。选择2个示范村，500个农户，开展项目示范村有害化学品使用和废弃现状调查；
2. 科普宣传。根据调查结果，编写宣教材料、制作展板、横幅，有针对性的开展化学品风险防范和生物多样性保护知识宣传教育活动；
3. 无害化管理。购买符合环境无害化管理要求的存储容器，集中收集有害化学品及包装物，交由有资质的单位进行环境无害化管理，并举行交接仪式；
4. 辐射推广。召开项目启动会、项目总结会暨市级新闻媒体发布会。



项目调查启动会

项目预期成果

1. 农民意识得到明显提高。示范村90%以上的农民、生态涵养区70% 以上的环保工作者充分认识到持久性有机污染物、含汞废弃物、有害化学品风险防范以及生物多样性保护的重要性；
2. 收集有害化学品及其包装物，使示范村95%以上有害化学品及包装物得到环境无害化管理；
3. 示范村95%以上的含汞废弃物得到规范收集和处理，减少因含汞产品任意丢弃造成的汞排放；
4. 推行垃圾分类处理，避免垃圾焚烧可能产生的二恶英；
5. 印发《农民化学品风险防范和生物多样性保护宣传教育手册》2000册；
6. 印发《农村家庭化学品废物环境无害化管理指南》2000册。



项目机构



全球环境基金小额赠款计划 (GEF-SGP)

作为全球环境基金资助项目的组成部分之一，小额赠款计划成立于1992年，由联合国开发计划署负责实施，联合国项目管理办公室负责执行。小额赠款计划直接向非政府组织和社区组织提供资金和技术，支持他们保护和恢复自然，同时提高人们福祉和生计的活动。小额赠款计划支持的优先领域为：保护生物多样性、减缓气候变化、保护国际水域、防止土地退化和消除持久性有机污染物。目前，这个计划已经在全球125个国家支持了14500多个项目。

联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)

联合国开发计划署是联合国从事发展的全球网络，倡导变革并为各国提供知识、经验和资源，帮助人民创造更美好的生活。联合国开发计划署在177个国家开展援助，通过与这些国家的合作，帮助各国应对全球和各国国内面临的发展挑战。联合国开发计划署与其广泛的合作伙伴一起帮助各国进行自身的能力建设。

在中国，联合国开发计划署致力于促进人类发展，赋予性别平等的权利，共同创造更美好的生活。作为联合国的发展机构，联合国开发计划署利用其丰富的国际经验，帮助中国寻求应对发展挑战的解决之道。联合国开发计划署在中国的主要重点工作是：减少贫困、包容性发展、法治、管理、能源、环境和气候变化。

中国生态文明研究与促进会(CECRPA)

中国生态文明研究与促进会（以下简称研促会）是经中华人民共和国国务院批准、民政部注册、环境保护部业务主管的全国性大型的专业性、公益性和非营利性的社会团体组织。

研促会聚集了众多有志于生态文明建设的高层领导和资深专家，遵照党和国家生态文明建设的方针、政策和战略部署，组织开展生态文明理论和重大问题的研究，为推进生态文明建设提供智力支持；组织开展民间生态文明交流与合作，传播生态文明知识；积极促进生态文明建设，推动全人类生态文明事业的进步和发展。

研促会内设机构有：办公室、研究与交流部、创建与促进部、宣传与联络部、合作与发展部。



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Project Background

Chemicals are indispensable production and consumable materials in our current society. Chemicals can be found in many of the common products used by us, including drugs, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, plastics, electronic products, decorative items, laundry detergents, cosmetics, food-additives and so on. Despite of their positive contributions, chemicals inevitably impose diverse and potential adverse impacts on human health and the environment. Worst of all, some adverse impacts could be irreversible. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides, electronic products and packaging containing mercury that widely used by farmers can put human health and the environment at risk.

Therefore, Chinese Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (CECRPA), Mentougou District Environmental Protection Bureau of Beijing, Longquan Township People's Government and Junzhuang Township People's Government of Mentougou District have jointly developed and implemented the Demonstration Project of Farmers Preventing Chemical Risk in Ecological Conservation Area of Beijing. The project is funded by GEF SGP and implemented by UNDP and is greatly supported by Comprehensive Agricultural Service Center of Mentougou District.

The implementation of the project will further increase awareness of farmers on preventing chemicals risks, help them to create environmentally friendly production and consumption concepts, reduce potential risks of chemicals, and ameliorate local ecological quality, which will not only contribute to safeguarding the ecological safety of Beijing but also create a showcase for other rural areas in China in preventing chemicals' risks.



Key Issues Concerned in the Project

- * Persistent organic pollutants
- * Mercury waste and other heavy metals
- * Hazardous chemicals (agrochemicals, household chemicals)
- * Biodiversity conservation



Project Site

The project site is situated at Mentougou District of the west of Beijing. Spanning 1,448.9 square kilometers, Mentougou District has established several conserved areas, including Baihuashan National Nature Reserve, two national forest parks and four municipal forest parks, which makes the district an optimal refuge for many animal and plant species. Mentougou District is renowned as one of the significant ecological conservation areas in Beijing for its ecological significance.

The two demonstration villages are Longquanwu Village in Longquan Township and Dongshan Village in Junzhuang Township respectively. The total land area of the two demonstration villages is 12.5 square kilometers. There are 2,700 households living at the two villages with approximate 8,000 inhabitants.

Covering a land area of 440 ha, Longquanwu Village lies next to the Yongding River. The village reaches Beijing downtown area on the east with a distance of 25 kilometers. The village is 3-kilometer away from Longquan Township. 33-ha lands in the village have been developed as residential areas, 133-ha lands cultivated for agricultural lands, 233-ha lands conserved as forestlands and the remaining 67-ha lands managed for orchards. More than 6,000 people and 2,310 households



inhabit in the village, including 2,340 farmers in 1,212 households, 1,531 non-agricultural residents in 971 households and 1,350 migrants in 127 families.

The other demonstration village is Dongshan Village neighboring to both Haidian and Shijingshan Districts. The village lies at the foot of Xiangshan Mountain and is 10-kilometer away from the site of government of Mentougou District. The total land area of Dongshan Village is circa 812 hectares, with 67-ha lands for agriculture, 67-ha lands for orchard and 667-ha lands for forest. The census enumerated 720 persons and 420 households residing in the village.



Dongshan Village



Dongshan Village Committee

Project Objectives

To ensure at least 50,000 farmers to fully understand the risks of utilizing and discharging chemicals inappropriately and the significance of conserving biodiversity;

To ensure the chemicals left over by history in 500 households of the demonstration villages environmentally sound managed;

To build up environmentally friendly chemical consumption concept, reduce risks of chemical contamination, and safeguard ecological safety of ecological conservation areas in Beijing.

Main Activities

Baseline survey: To select two demonstration villages and further nail down 500 households in the two villages to conduct survey on the current status of hazardous chemicals' utilization and discharge;

Outreach and education: To design and conduct specific promotion activities focusing on chemical risk prevention and biodiversity conservation based on survey results, compile promotion materials and make exhibition boards and banners;

Environmentally sound management: To purchase containers which fit with environmentally sound management requirements, reclaim hazardous chemicals and wrappage, and send to qualified treatment company for disposal in an environmentally friendly way;

Leverage Impacts: To hold project inception meeting, project wrap-up meeting and municipal press conference.



Project Inception Meeting

Expected Outputs

Increased awareness of farmers on preventing chemicals risks--the significance of preventing persistent organic pollutants, mercury rejectamenta, hazardous chemicals and biodiversity conservation are fully recognized by at least 90 percent of farmers in the two demonstration villages and 70 percent of environmental protection workers in the ecological conservation areas.

Hazardous chemicals and their containers or packets collected – more than 95 percent of hazardous chemicals and their containers or packets are managed soundly.

More than 95 percent of mercury rejectamenta produced by the two demonstration villages are collected and managed soundly, which contributes to reducing mercury emission resulting from inappropriate management of mercury-containing products.

Promoting waste sorting collection and reducing the release of dioxin through decreasing waste incineration.

2000 copies of User Manual on Chemical Risk Prevention and Biodiversity Conservation for Farmers published and distributed.

2000 copies of Guidance on Environmentally Sound Management of Obsolete Chemicals for Rural Households published and distributed.

Project Partners

Global Environment Facility(GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP)

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Small Grants Programme (SGP) was established in 1992. SGP is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). SGP supports projects of non-governmental and community-based organizations in developing countries demonstrating that community action can maintain the fine balance between human needs and environmental imperatives. The main focal areas of the programme are climate change abatement and adaptation, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation. Up to now, SGP has awarded more than 14,500 grants in 125 countries worldwide.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

In China, UNDP aims to promote sustainable human development and empower women and men to help people build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on worldwide experience to assist China in developing its own solutions to development challenges. UNDP's main focus areas in China are: poverty reduction, inclusive growth, rule of law, governance, energy, environment and climate change.

China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (CECRPA)

China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (CECRPA) is a national non-profit social organization approved by the State Council, registered by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and technically superintended by the Ministry of Environment.

Complying with applicable guidance, policies and strategies on ecological sustainability, CECRPA demonstrates strong interests in ecological sustainability by, inter alia, exploring theories and other hot ecological issues that contribute to advancing ecological sustainability, strengthening communication and cooperation among non-governmental organizations, disseminating well-proven knowledge relating ecological sustainability, and promoting the achievement of ecological sustainability.

CECRPA comprises five major departments: Office of the Secretariat, Research and Exchange Department, Communication and Liaison Department and Cooperation and Development Department.



Website of China Ecological Civilization Research and Promotion Association (CECRPA): <http://www.cecrpa.org.cn>

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