

## 项目背景

气候变化是当今世界的重大环境问题，引起全球人类的共同关注。在中国的西北贫困地区，气候变化带来的直接影响是极度干旱的气候和草场退化，造成了当地恶劣的环境和人民的贫穷。

宁夏盐池县位于宁夏东部、毛乌素沙漠南缘，是陕、甘、宁、蒙四省（区）交界地带，介于东经106° 03' 33" --107° 47' ，北纬37° 04' --38° 10' 之间，平均海拔1600米。中北部为缓坡丘陵区，南部为黄土高原。年降水量280毫米，年蒸发量2100毫米。盐池沙化面积16万公顷，占全县总面积的20%，是宁夏沙化最严重的县之一。盐池是“中国滩羊之乡”，也是“中国甘草之乡”。

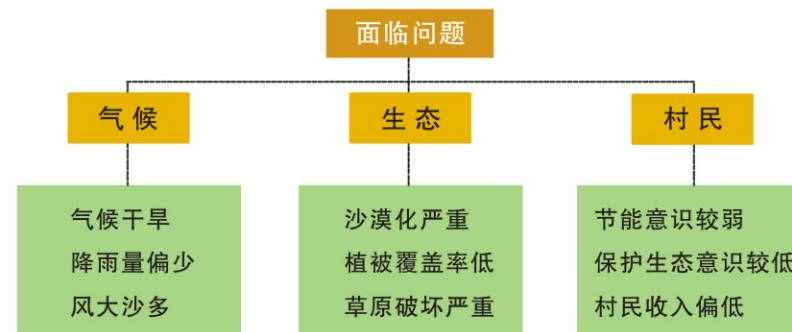
由于生存条件恶劣，盐池县农民的生产生活方式仍然落后，滥砍滥伐行为严重，而且由于滩羊产业发达，农民的家庭收入完全依赖于脆弱的草场资源，造成了资源的浪费、破坏和碳排放的增加。因此在农村构建一种低碳、环保、生态的生活方式和生存环境，是解决西部干旱地区环境问题的重要工作，重点是推行节能设施和设备，推广使用以太阳能和沼气为主的清洁能源，增加绿化面积，加强草原保护，尤其是保护当地的荒漠化草原，从设施、制度和观念上进行改变，还当地一个山清水秀的新农村。



## 项目区介绍

项目区位于宁夏盐池县高沙窝镇营西行政村，全行政村共辖5个自然村，共260户，1121人，有劳力886人。全村总占地面积15万亩，其中草原面积10万亩，有林地3万亩，沙化面积5万亩；有耕地7198亩，其中水浇地150亩（仅在闵庄子自然村），全村有羊只4000余只，大畜10头。

营西村在盐池县、高沙窝镇所处的位置：



## 项目目标

- 探索形成可行的农村节能减排模式。
- 改善项目区的生态环境。
- 提高农民的环保意识。

## 项目内容

### 项目活动内容

- 开展人工种草、建设羊暖棚、建设微贮饲料池，通过生计替代，减少过度放牧；
- 支持农民建节能炕、节能灶、太阳能暖房、太阳能灶、“三位一体”等设施；
- 春季种植农田防护林和经济林；
- 发放小额信贷、建农民活动室、环保知识培训、外出参观等活动；
- 成立新能源工作小组，开展社区发展金项目；
- 召开项目总结及农村减缓气候变化研讨会；

### 项目成果

- 通过支持农民建立各种节能设施和清洁能源利用，形成了以家庭为单元的能量流通体系，建立了一种农村节能减排模式，每年可为一个5口之家节约标准煤3吨，减少二氧化碳排放7.7吨，节约资金2000元；节约出的大量时间还可以使农民外出打工增加收入，是一种典型的低碳生活。
- 通过充分利用以太阳能暖房和太阳能灶为主的太阳能和以“三位一体”为主的沼气的利用，在农村推行了清洁能源，培养了农民使用清洁能源的习惯。
- 通过推行节能炕、节能灶等节能设施，减少以煤炭和薪柴为主的燃料使用，使农民滥砍滥伐的行为大为改善，从而达到节约能源、保护环境、降低排放、降低生活成本的目的。
- 农田防护林保护了150亩水浇地，红柳改良了100亩盐碱地，人工牧草作为生计替代措施保护了近2万亩荒漠化草原，这些活动真正达到了增加绿化面积，降低风沙强度和含沙量的目的。
- 通过举办多期农民培训班，宣传了环保知识，增强了村民的环保意识，对构建节能环保型新农村起到倡导作用。



村民在拆除不节能的旧炕



建节能灶



沼气灶做饭



人工种植优质牧草



村内培训班



召开气候变化研讨会



乔灌结合抗风沙抗盐碱



项目标识

## 项目机构

### 全球环境基金小额赠款计划 ( GEF SGP )

作为全环境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，该计划已经资助了全球范围内1万多个非政府组织和社区组织开展项目，保护和恢复自然环境，同时提高人民的福祉和生活水平。目前，全球环境基金小额赠款项目（GEF SGP）已在全球122个国家实施。

小额赠款项目支持活动-----生物多样性保护、减轻气候变化、保护国际水域、防止土地退化和减少持久性有机污染的影响。小额项目旨在通过使用有限的资金，支持当地社区成员开展对他们的生活和环境产生重要影响的活动，同时兼顾全球利益。

2006年，中国正式加入小额赠款计划。2008年，中国财政部签署背书，将全球环境基金资源分配框架下的100万美元用于支持在中国开展小额赠款项目，该项目同时获得GEF核心资金15万美元。

小额赠款计划中国项目将示范和探索在不同的自然保护区内建立不同类型的社区共管模式和社区保护地；开展生物多样性产品的可持续利用活动；在生产性陆地景观与海洋景观内开展保护工作；推动可再生能源的广泛利用并提高效率；在国际水域保护方面进行能力建设基础性工作和创新型示范；开展创新型、本土化的土地可持续管理实践；以及在持久性有机污染物领域进行目标群体的能力建设和提高公众意识。

### 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。我们倡导变革并为各国提供知识、经验和资源，帮助人民创造美好的生活。我们在166个国家开展发展援助，通过与这些国家合作，帮助各国应对全球和各国国内面临的发展挑战。

在中国，联合国开发计划署致力于促进人类发展，富裕女性和男性平等的权利，共同创造更美好的生活。作为联合国的发展机构，联合国开发计划署通过建立伙伴关系和不断创新，帮助中国寻求应对发展挑战的解决之道。

### 宁夏扶贫与环境改造中心 ( NXCEPA )

宁夏扶贫与环境改造中心（简称CEPA）是在宁夏回族自治区民政厅正式登记注册的民办非企业机构、由宁夏自治区扶贫办主管。机构最初成立于1998年，2004年更名为宁夏扶贫与环境改造中心。

中心第一次将参与式方法引入西北贫困地区。业务范围包括农村社区综合发展、环境善治与保护、以妇女为主的小额信贷、教育和咨询等，通过参与式方法，解决了目标群体的有效参与问题和资源有效管理的问题，在贫困地区建立了以参与式为特征的农村社区发展典型。

## UNDP

UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

In China, UNDP fosters human development to empower women and men to build better lives. As the UN's development network, UNDP draws on a world of experience to assist China in developing its own solutions to the country's development challenges.

## Ningxia Center for Environment and Poverty Alleviation (CEPA)

Ningxia Center for Environment and Poverty Alleviation (CEPA) is charged by Ningxia Autonomous Region poverty alleviation and development office and registered in the department of civil Affairs officially of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The Agency was established in 1998 and then changed its name to Ningxia Center for Environment and Poverty Alleviation (CEPA) in 2004.

CEPA introduce the participatory approaches to the poor areas of the northwest of China firstly, business including integrated development of rural communities, Remediation and protection of environment, providing small-amount credit loans specially for women, education, consulting and so on. CEPA also establish a model of participatory approach to solve the problem of effective participation of target groups and effective resource management problems, and then establish a typical feature of community development of participatory approach in rural areas.

The United Nations development programme  
The global environment facility small grants program  
Ningxia Center for Environment and Poverty Alleviation  
GEF SGP Environmental Sustainable Development Project in Yingxi Village,  
YanChi County, NingXia

UNDP  
GEF SGP  
CEPA



## PROJECT BACKGROUND

Climate change has become a major environmental issue of global concern. In poorer parts of Northwest China, climate change is directly responsible for its arid climate and degradation of grasslands resulting in harsh living environment and poverty for local people.

Yanchi County, located in east Ningxia and to the southern edge of Mu Us Desert, borders four provinces of Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia. At 106° 03' 33" to 107° 47' , and 37° 04' N to 38° 10' , Yanchi features gently descending hills in its central north and Loess Plateau in its south. The annual rainfall is 280mm and annual evaporation is 2,100mm in the region. The county has an area of 160,000 hectare desertified already, a 20% of its total area, which makes it the worst desertified county in Ningxia. Yanchi is reputed as "China's Home of Tan Sheep" as well as "China's Licorice Town"

Due to poor living conditions, farmers in Yanchi are still employing rudimentary production means. Prevailing deforestation happens. And grasslands are becoming extremely vulnerable due to locally developed sheep-related industry and the fact that farmers rely on grasslands for income. Those result in waste of resources, destruction of environment and heavy carbon emission. Therefore, it is essential to build a low-carbon, environment-sustainable and ecological-sound living environment and living style as a key to address the environment issues in arid region of West China. Efforts shall be made to promote energy-saving facilities and clean energies including methane and solar energy, increase green coverage rate, and strengthen the protection of grasslands (especially desertifying grasslands) to thus build a new countryside in terms of facilities, systems and people's thinking.

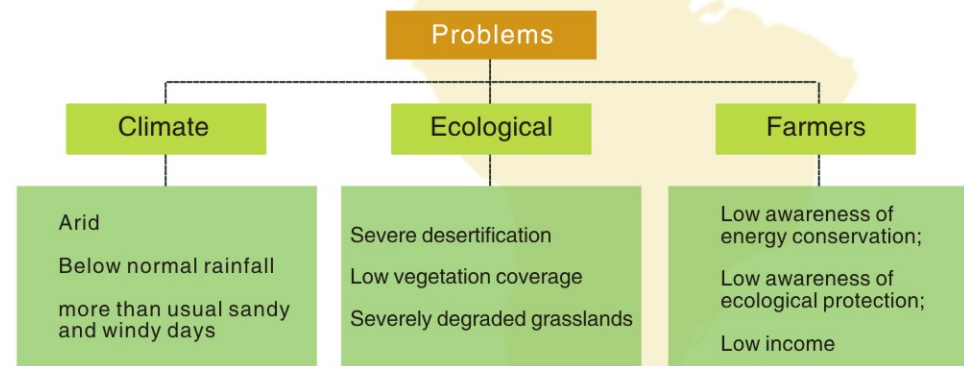


## ALL-MOOD INTRODUCED

Yingxi village of Gao' sha' wo town in Yanchi, as the project area, administers five natural villages with 260 households and a population of 886. It covers an area of 150,000 Mu (i.e. 10,000 hectare), which includes 100,000 Mu of grasslands and 30,000 Mu forest land. And 50,000 Mu of its land is desertified. The total farmland is 7,198 Mu, of which 150 Mu land is irrigated land (all in Min' zhuang' zi natural village). The total number of sheep is 4,000 and that of cattle is 10 in the village.



The position of Yanchi County in Ningxia and Yingxi Village in Gaoshawo Town of Yanchi Country:



## Project Objectives

- To explore feasible energy-saving and emission cut model in rural area;
- To improve the ecological environment in project area;
- To raise farmers' awareness of environment protection;

## ABOUT THE PROJECT

### Project Activities

- To grow grasses; build sheep sheds and microbial storage feed pool; curb overgrazing via alternative livelihood;
- To support farmers to build facilities including energy-saving Kang (a brick-based bed with a heating system popularly found in north rural China), energy-saving stove, solar heating houses and stoves, and trinity biogas system;
- Spring planting farmland shelterbelt and forests;
- To provide micro-credit services, build farmers' activity room, organize trainings about environment awareness, study tours and visits, etc.
- To set up New Energy Workgroup to implement community development grant pilot project;
- To organize a project report cum climate change mitigation workshop;

### Outcome and Impacts of the Project

- By supporting farmers to use various energy-saving facilities and clean energies, a household-based energy circulation system has been set up as a new model of energy-saving and emission cut in rural area. The model helps to save 3 tons of standard coal annually for a family of five reducing carbon emission by 7.7 tons and a total cash of 2,000 Yuan. It also saves farmers' time which they could use to work outside of home for more income. Thus, the project advocates a typical low-carbon life.
- By making full use of solar heating houses and stoves, and the "trinity biogas system", the project has not only promoted clean energy in rural areas, but also helped farmers develop a habit of using clean energies.
- By promoting energy-saving Kang and stoves while reducing the use of coal and firewood, the project has been able to reduce farmers' activities of deforestation and thus reach the objectives of saving energies, projecting environment, cutting the emission and lowering the costs of living.
- Farmland shelter belt has protected 150 Mu irrigated land. Tamarisk improved the quality of 100 Mu saline-alkali land. And artificial grasslands, as an alternative livelihood, have protected nearly 20,000 Mu desertified grassland. Those outcomes show the goals of increasing vegetation rate and reducing the frequency and extent of wind and sandstorm have been reached in true sense.
- Various farmers' training classes have publicized environment-related issues, raised farmers' awareness of environmental protection and advocated the idea of building an energy-saving new countryside.

## OUTCOME AND IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT



## PROJECT ORGANIZATION

### The GEF Small Grants Programme

Established in 1992 as a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility, the GEF Small Grants Programme is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the GEF partnership, and is executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

SGP supports activities of the GEF priorities-biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants. SGP is convinced that with small amounts of funding, members of local communities can undertake activities that will make a significant difference in their lives and environments, with global benefits, in contrast with top-down, expert-reliant development interventions.

In November 2006, China was officially included as one of the 23 new country programmes. In 2008, Ministry of Finance (MOF)-the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP)-sent the endorsement letter of the utilization of the \$1 million under the GEF Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). \$150,000 from GEF core fund is also made available during the first year of SGP in China.

SGP-China will exemplify and explore the ways to build up different types of Community Co-management Models in different nature reserves; promote the sustainable use of biodiversity products; enhance the conservation in the production landscapes/seascapes; promote the use of renewable energy in a large scale and increase the energy efficiency in the conservation of international waters; implement the innovative and localized sustainable land management practice; and increase the capacity and awareness of target group in the area of POPs.



联合国开发计划署 (UNDP)  
全球环境基金小额赠款计划 (GEF SGP)  
宁夏扶贫与环境改造中心(NXCEPA)

宁夏盐池县营西村环境可持续发展项目

GEF SGP Environmental Sustainable Development Project in Yingxi Village, YanChi County, NingXia