



联合国开发计划署

全球环境基金会小额赠款 (SGP)

甘肃省通渭县马营镇涧滩村沙棘田间学校生态建设项目

The Global Environment Facility/Small Grants Programme

Seabuckthorn Farmer Field School for Ecological Construction in
Jiantian Village, Maying Town, Tongwei County, Gansu Province



【项目背景】

当前，以荒漠化为主要表现形式的土地退化，已成为危及全人类生存与发展的重大生态问题。中国是世界上荒漠化危害最严重的国家之一，尤其是在贫困的西部干旱地区和环境高度脆弱地区，荒漠化面积占90%以上，水土流失面积占80%以上。甘肃省是中国西部地区防治土地退化的重点省份之一，中国绿化基金会经过前期充分调研与论证，开展“甘肃省通渭县马营镇涧滩村沙棘田间学校”生态建设项目，旨在探索在中国西部土地退化与荒漠化地区，通过植树造林（大面积种植生态经济林）帮助当地社区建立因地制宜的保护策略，减缓和适应气候变化，把自然生态保护与农村替代生计发展有机结合起来，从而达到遏制土地退化与荒漠化和实现当地的可持续发展。同时推动政府相关政策的出台和为应对和减缓全球气候变化和遏制全球土地退化与荒漠化贡献案例。

Currently, land degradation, performed mainly as the form of desertification, has become a significant ecological problem which threatening the survival and development of all humanity. China is one of the countries that most affected by desertification in the world, especially in the areas of poor western regions with highly vulnerable environment, where desertification areas account for more than 90%, and that soil erosion takes more than 80%. Gansu Province is one of the key areas in western China for land degradation prevention, through the full investigation of China Green Foundation, “Seabuckthorn Farmer Field School for Ecological Construction in Jiantan Village, Maying Township, Tongwei County, Gansu Province” program was developed, aimed to explore the areas of land degradation and desertification in the western China, assist to build protection strategy based on local conditions through reforestation (large-scale cultivation of ecological forest), mitigate and adapt to climate change, and combine the natural ecological protection and alternative livelihoods development in rural areas, so as to gain local sustainable development to prevent land degradation and desertification. Meanwhile, relevant government policies should be promoted, and new model to address and mitigate the impacts of global climate change and to control the global land degradation will be obtained.

【项目区介绍】

通渭县地处黄土高原生态脆弱带，自然条件严酷，资源禀赋较差，年降水量300—600mm（平均降水量430mm左右），年蒸发量却为1400mm左右，因此植被稀少，森林覆盖率仅为6.5%，草场植被覆盖率为25%，而其中产草量低，退化严重的占草场总面积的68.18%。当地农民基本处于“靠天吃饭”的生存状态。

涧滩村是通渭县半干旱山区典型的贫困村，于2001年被列为国家扶贫工作重点村。该村距离通渭县城区32公里，海拔2210米，土层深厚，蓄水力强，昼夜温差大，干旱少雨，年降雨量在350—400毫米左右。全村现辖6个村民小组，347户1655人，其中劳动力1218人。该村无灌溉条件，人畜饮水主要依靠集雨水窖和沟壑地表径流。

Tongwei county is in Hill and Gully Area of the Loess Plateau and has a very bad nature condition, featuring by crisscross gullies and mountains, few natural vegetation, low forest coverage (only 6.5%) and low grassland vegetation coverage (only 25%). Besides, 68.18% grasslands in area are severely degraded. Moreover, there is an obvious trend of temperature increase and precipitation decrease in summer in the Loess Plateau area, which will aggravate the drought in this area. The annual precipitation is 300—600mm with the average of 430mm. The elevation of the county is 1,410m to 2,521m with the average of 1,970.5m. Most villagers remain dependent on the weather.

Jiantan village is a typical poor villages in the semi-arid area in Tongwei county, and was listed as one of the national poverty reduction priorities villages in 2001. Jiantan village is 32 km away from Tongwei county, and the elevation of the village is 2210m. The village has some natural features, like deep soil layer, strong water power, significant temperature difference between day and night, and the annual precipitation of the village is only among 350—400mm. There are 6 towns affiliated to the village, with 347 households and total population of 1,655 (including 1,218 labors). The natural condition in the village cannot meet the need of irrigation, and all the drinking water for both human and animals are relied mainly on water cellars and surface runoff.



涧滩村村貌

The external appearance of Jiantan Village



项目受益家庭

The benefited families from the project



【项目内容】

项目活动内容

- 种植1000亩大果沙棘种植项目
- 建立1所农民沙棘田间学校
- 为当地社区80户居民修建生产和生活所需的水窖
- 为当地社区修建1条通社之间的简易道路
- 为当地多部门人员和村民管理小组人员进行能力提升培训

- Planting 1,000 Mu (1Mu=666.67m²) seabuckthorn ecological economic forests
- Establishing seabuckthorn field school
- Building water cellars for production and living use of 80 residents in local communities
- Building a road to connect the communities in Jiantan Village, Maying Town, Tongwei County, Gansu Province
- Organizing trainings to enhance the capacity of local governors in different sectors and the managing group staff of the village.



已经挖好的树坑
Already dug tree hole



崎岖的羊肠小路
Rugged narrow path



沙棘田间学校
Field school of sea-buckthorn

项目预期效果

- 种植1000亩大果沙棘生态经济林，探索在中国西部地区建立防治土地荒漠化的试点案例：
1000 Mu (1Mu=666.67m²) seabuckthorn ecological economic forests in Jiantan Village, Maying Town, Tongwei County, Gansu Province will be planted, and a model of land desertification prevention in western region of China will be explored;
- 通过涧滩村田间学校组建和活动，使60%社区村民应对气候变化和保护生态环境的意识得到有效提高：
Through the establishment of seabuckthorn field school, the awareness to address climate change and protect environment will be raised among 60% of the villagers.
- 40%的社区村民接受大果沙棘生态经济林及沙棘田间学校技术培训，科学造林技术和乡土知识传播得到提升：
40% of the villagers accept the expeditious training on seabuckthorn ecological economic forests planting from the seabuckthorn field school, and therefore, maintain the scientific afforestation skills and widely disseminate the indigenous knowledge;
- 建立一套以农民能力建设为核心的综合生态系统管理运行机制和模式。
An operational mechanism and mode on the integrated ecosystem management, focusing on the capacity building of farmers will be established.



刚刚种植下去的沙棘小树
The planted little sea-buckthorn trees



村民修建好的水窖
The water cellar just built by the villagers



村民投工投劳参与修路
The villagers are working on building the road



修好的通社道路
Built road



GEF项目官员与村民交谈
The officials of GEF project talked to the villagers



在苗圃参加劳动的社区妇女
The women in the community worked in the nursery



【项目机构】

全球环境基金小额赠款项目（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。这个计划已经直接资助了全球范围内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物的影响。小额赠款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150万美元。

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能效；在国际水域保护方面进行能力建设基础性工作和创新示范；开展创新型、本地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，帮助人民创造更美好生活。我们在166个国家开展发展援助，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。

在中国，联合国开发计划署致力于促进人类发展，赋予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。

中国绿化基金会

中国绿化基金会是经国务院批准成立、民政部注册的全国性公募基金会，业务主管单位是国家林业局。享有联合国经社理事会特别咨商地位，被民政部评为4A级优秀社会组织。中共中央政治局常委、全国政协主席贾庆林担任基金会名誉主席，全国政协委员、国家林业局原局长王志宝担任主席。

中国绿化基金会的宗旨是推进国土绿化、维护生态平衡、建设生态文明，促进人与自然和谐发展。基金会的任务：依法募集绿化公益资金，接收自然人、法人、其他组织的捐赠和政府资助；宣传发动社会各界积极参与生态建设；组织实施绿化公益项目，开展绿化公益活动；参与国际绿化合作与交流，提升中国绿化国际影响力。

Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP)

Established in 1992 as a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 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). It has already directly supported more than 10,000 NGOs and CBOs for activities that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. It is rooted in the belief that global environmental problems can best be addressed by involving local people and by generating community benefits and ownership. GEF Small Grants Programme projects are being developed in 125 countries.

SGP supports activities in support of the GEF priorities - biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and elimination 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 November 2006, China was officially joined the GEF SGP. In 2008, Ministry of Finance (MOF) - the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) - sent the endorsement letter of the utilization of \$1 million (\$50,000 from biodiversity focal area and \$50,000 from climate change focal area) under the GEF Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). \$150,000 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 mean time; strengthen the basic work of capacity building and innovative demonstration 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.

United Nations Development Programme (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. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners.

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.

China Green Foundation

China Green Foundation (CGF) is a nation-wide public offering foundation, which is approved by State Council and registered by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. CGF is supervised by State Forestry Administration. Now CGF has a consultation status of UN Economic and Social Council. Besides, CGF is assessed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs as 4A grade excellent social organization. Now Jia Qinglin, the member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and the Chairman of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, is the Honorary Chairman of China Green Foundation. Wang Zhibao, the member of National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former minister of State Forestry Administration, is the Chairman of CGF. The mission of CGF is to promote greening motherland, keep ecological balance, develop ecological civilization, and push forward harmonious development of human and nature. The task of CGF is: to legally raise public funds for greening through accepting donation of natural persons, legal persons and various organizations, as well as government support; to make publicity and mobilize all sectors of society to take part in ecological development; to organize and implement public greening projects, including greening-related activities; to participate in international cooperation and exchange on greening affairs with aim to strengthen international impact of Chinese greening progress.