



PRC-GEF Partnership
on Land Degradation
in Dryland Ecosystems

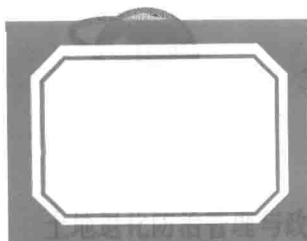


土地退化防治管理与政策支持项目专题研究成果之一

中国西部综合生态系统管理 示范点建设

江泽慧 ■ 主编

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前言

土地是人类生存之本、财富之源。保护土地，珍爱环境，是人类共同的责任。受自然因素和人为因素的多重影响，全球土地退化的趋势仍在加剧，成为危及人类生存与发展的重大问题。基于应对全球气候变化，开展干旱生态系统土地退化防治实践，逐步恢复干旱生态系统综合生产潜力，增强减缓和适应气候变化能力，既是当今人类不可回避并亟待解决的重大问题，也是维护生态安全，改善民生福祉，实现资源环境与经济社会可持续发展的战略选择，受到国际社会的广泛关注和各国政府的高度重视。

中国是世界上土地退化最为严重的国家之一，尤以西部地区更为突出。多少年来，中国西部人一直怀有一个美丽的梦想，那就是让祖国的西部、让自己的家乡尽快地绿起来、富起来、美起来！2002年，“中国—全球环境基金干旱生态系统土地退化防治伙伴关系”正式启动，2005年“土地退化防治能力建设项目”启动了“示范点建设”，在内蒙古、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海、新疆等6省（自治区）所属县（旗、区），选择了不同土地退化类型的18个示范点，开启了运用综合生态系统管理理念（Integrated Ecosystem Management，简称：IEM）在中国西部土地退化防治领域新的探索与实践。

6年间，IEM示范点建设不仅让当地农牧民们深深感到观念更新了、收入更多了、致富门路更宽了，而且使他们祖祖辈辈赖以生存的家园变得更美了、土地变得更肥了、山川变得更绿了！如果将示范点建设的成功经验归结到一点，那就是示范点建设始终坚持从实际出发，通过广大农牧民自主自愿地按照“自下而上”的参与式方法，将IEM理念应用于当地土地退化防治实践，实现了IEM理念在中国的本土化。在示范点建设过程中，以示范户和广大农牧民为主体，通过开展参与式土地规划、农民田间学校、环境监测、技能培训等一系列实践活动，针对风蚀、水蚀、沙化、盐渍化、退化草原等不同土地退化类型，因害设防，标本兼治，创造性地总结出一套切实可行的综合治理与经营模式和行之有效的方法、机制与路径，使广大农牧民在增强环保意识、转变生产方式、改变生活方式、增长专业技能和改善民生福祉等多方面取得了成效，得到了实惠，充分发挥了示范点建设项目种子资金“四两拨千斤”的杠杆效应和对周边地区的辐射带动效应。IEM示范点建设所积累的

宝贵经验与创新实践，无论从政策指导与综合管理层面，还是从技术操作与生产实践层面，都远远超出了项目最初设定的目标和效果，在中国乃至全球同类地区具有广泛的推广与借鉴意义。

为了使示范点的经验惠及更多的地方，我们组织专家在深入调研、全面总结的基础上编撰成此书。由于时间仓促，难免有不足之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者
2013 年 4 月

Abstract

Integrated Ecosystem Management (IEM) Pilot Site Development in Western China

In 2005 ,the IEM Pilot Site Development was initiated as one of the core activities of Component I of the Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation Project (Capacity Building Project) under PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems (the Partnership). With the support and assistance from GEF and ADB , the Central Project Management Office (CPMO) and Provincial Project Management Offices (PPMOs) selected 18 out of 76 000 Administrative Villages/Gachas as the Project Pilot Sites located in different Counties/Banners/Districts in Inner Mongolia, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Xinjiang provinces/autonomous regions, following the standard selection criteria and procedures and considering the different natural and social-economic conditions and land degradation (LD) types. The commencement of the Pilot Site Development provided a good opportunity to adopt the IEM approaches and bottom-up participatory method into LD control practices, Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and innovations in western China.

To sum up the successful experience in applying the IEM approaches as well as in management, policy support, technical services and mechanism innovations achieved at the pilot sites, a thematic study on Up-scaling of IEM Pilot Site Experience was established under the Management and Policy Support to Combat Land Degradation Project (Management and Policy Support Project) as a convergence and extension of the Capacity Building Project under the Partnership framework. It was hoped that through the study to evaluate and summarize the experiences of pilot site development, the success can be facilitated in mobilizing farmers and herdsmen proactively to participate in LD control practices and SLM , and making the IEM approaches fit into China's situation, which could provide a successful model for LD control and SLM in western China as well as the other parts of the world suffering from similar problems across the world.

I. Process

Organized by the CPMO and strongly supported by PPMOs, the Research Team for the thematic study developed a work plan following strictly their Terms of References. Within the six months from March to August 2011, they conducted investigations at the 18 Pilot Sites covering more than 10 000 kilometers with field visits, interviewing of farmers and questionnaire surveys. Over 20 workshops and discussions were organized with the PMOs at the provincial, municipal and county levels, local technicians, demonstration households and village representatives, involving more than 620 people. Information about the pilot sites was obtained from questionnaires, including 15 thousand pieces of data (numbers) and 22.5G images.

The pilot site investigation is actually an ex-post testing of the effects of the demonstration activities in order to summarize the experiences and enhance understanding. The results from this investigation with the participation of thousands of farmers/herdsmen that have adopted the IEM approach in LD control practices and SLM build on the collective wisdom of the community, and therefore, can be regarded as the 'Chinese Experience'. The Pilot Site demonstrations have had large impacts not only on the 18 pilot site villages where the environment and productivity was improved, lifestyle and production model changed, farmers/herdsmen's environmental awareness and income increased, but also on other areas due to up-scaling, at least from 18 villages to 18 counties, about 117 624 Km². The pilot sites experiences have been up scaled from 27 886 to 4.9 million in population. The pilot sites thus play an active and important role in combating LD and promoting sustainable land management and development in the drylands of western China.

The above understanding is the rationale for this Research Report which was prepared by the Research Team after numerous discussions, revisions and improvements. The Report comprises two parts. Part one is the Summary Part with five chapters in which achievements under four areas: global objective, national strategy, regional development and farmers' benefits are summed up in theory and practice. Key points summarized include experience, mechanism innovations, management models, comprehensive assessment and up-scaling. Part two includes six chapters, which provides details of the pilot site development in six project provinces/autonomous regions, including background activities, achievements, experiences, problems and recommendations from the 18 pilot sites.

The Report provides facts, data and case studies to demonstrate the changes and achievements taking place at the pilot sites, and the value of up-scaling the experience of using IEM approaches in LD control and SLM in western China with relevance to other areas of the world.

II. General evaluation

To evaluate the impacts of the pilot site development, we investigate the perception and satisfaction of farmers/herdsmen in the demonstration villages. The analysis of the results is based on 103 questionnaires investigated by the Team, the basic conclusion concluded as follows:

1. 100% of surveyed households indicated that their income increased notably after they were involved in pilot activities.
2. 95% of surveyed households were satisfied with the results of the pilot site development.

3. 86% of surveyed households were involved in four participatory activities, i. e. Community Development Planning, Farmers' Field School (FFS), Environmental Education and Monitoring and Assessment.
4. 100% of surveyed households considered the environment improved as a result of the development of the pilot sites;
5. General evaluation indicated that LD at the pilot sites had been reduced through ecological engineering and technical measures including small watershed management, farmland and riverbank shelterbelts construction, conservation tillage, application of manure to conserve soil, and sand and wind control.

It was also indicated that the environment is improving; productivity of forestland, farmland and grassland is being restored; farm yard feeding is reducing the pressure on grassland; modification of livestock species and silage is changing the traditional feeding manners; FFS is improving farmers' production skills; and increased environmental awareness is improving the environment of the village. Villagers said that in recent years they can see more tall trees in the village; grassland has become greener, fewer sandstorms have happened, soil fertility has improved; more birds can be seen on the trees; more employment opportunities are available; income is increased and farmers are more active in participating in the activities.

III. Successful experiences

The success of the pilot sites is based on the IEM approach in LD control and SLM practices in western China. The IEM approach was enriched and developed and fitted into the western situation. The nature and core of the experiences of the pilot site development as well as the universal principles of applying it in practice are summarized below.

A. Theoretical innovations of the IEM approach in pilot site development

1. The practicability of the IEM approach was verified. The pilot sites provide good opportunities for the IEM approach to be used extensively and verified in LD control and SLM practices in China. The cross-sectoral coordination mechanism established in the process, the cooperation mechanism involving all relevant partners and the agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry integrated development model have opened a new prospect for LD control, SLM and livelihood improvement
2. IEM approach was incorporated into village and county planning. Development planning followed bottom-up and participatory way, practical operation of the pilot site was integrated into national strategies, culture and livelihoods. Appropriately using the IEM approach is a process combining theory with practice which enriches the nature and connotation of the IEM approach.
3. The systematic nature of the IEM approach was developed. The theoretical innovations of the IEM approach in pilot site development are as follows:

Core——Achieve localization of the IEM approaches in western China. Localization means to situate the IEM approach in the biophysical, socio-economic and cultural conditions of western China.

Objective——Provide demonstration and experience to mitigate LD, promote SLM and increase farmers' income.

Method——Using bottom-up/participatory methods, with attention paid to women's participation.

Route——“Four activities” to increase employment by enhanced technical skills.

Results——Increase environmental awareness, transformation of production and life styles, enhance comprehensive LD control, SLM and increase income.

B. Methodological innovation of the IEM approach in pilot site development

Methodological innovation at the pilot sites can be summarized as: practicality, which takes both immediate and long-term benefits into consideration; participation, which means farmers' attitudes were changed from 'I have to do it' to 'I want to do it'; consistent objectives, seeking to achieve integration of several objectives including global objective with local ones.

Implementation of “Five Activities” i. e. farmers were empowered to decide their own activities, recommend demonstration households, choose priority projects, voluntarily participate in the activities and assess the effects themselves.

Innovative methods are concrete as implied in the IEM approach. As well, participatory methods are easy, understandable and concrete.

Through the methodological innovation, the farmers/herdsmen can understand and use the IEM approach, and the participatory method is easy to understand and can be adopted with visible benefits and effects.

C. SLM practice innovation in the context of IEM in pilot site development

The IEM approach was successfully combined with the pilot site development and its success can be summarized as: comprehensive application of SLM, large scale adoption, environmental awareness enhancement, and technical innovation.

1. The IEM approach was applied in pilot site development with western China's situation and the need of the pilot sites taken into consideration to achieve a good combination of IEM and pilot site SLM practices, the expected objectives of the project with the actual pilot site development, and sustainable livelihoods. There are altogether 15 FFS established at the 18 pilot sites, playing an important role in the application of the IEM approach and spread of SLM. 2. The IEM approach and SLM practices adopted in pilot site development- led to increased environmental awareness, training of local professionals, incorporation of resources and increased income by the 'four activities' designed (Participatory Planning, Participatory Monitoring, Farmers' Field School, Environmental Education) as well as utilization of clean energy, promoting conservation tillage, desertification and water conservation. Farmer's income has been increased by 103% in 2010 compared to 2005 (Table 1).

3. Effect of the Pilot Site: Bottom-up and participatory way at the pilot site was aiming at influencing non-project areas by pilot site demonstration activities, using pilot sites to involve all local communities in LD control and SLM proactively by changing their experience in LD control and SLM practices, which has been achieved. 45 SLM best practices have been summarized based on the experiences of the local farmers, or the achievements of government ecological projects. The Partnership has tested 36 of the SLM best practices.

Table 1 Change of farmer's income in 18 demonstration sites

Name of Pilot site		Net income (¥)		
		2005	2010	Increased by (%)
Inner Mongolia	Bayin Gacha, Siziwang Banner, WulanChabu City (hereafter: Siziwang)	3 562	8 153	128.89
	Beicun Village, Wuda District, Wuhai City (hereafter: Wuda)	6 882	9 978	44.99
	Mandu Lahu Gacha, Naiman Banner, Tongliao City (hereafter: Naiman)	1 560	3 800	143.59
Shaanxi	Shayan Village, Yuyang District, Yulin City (hereafter: Yuyang)	3 000	4 850	61.67
	Xiaowangzhuang Village, Wuqi County (hereafter: Wuqi)	2 300	5 000	117.39
	Haizetan, Jingbian County (hereafter: Jingbian)	2 800	13 876	395.57
Gansu	Zhifanggou, Kongdong District, Pingliang City (hereafter: Kongdong)	2 980	5 900	97.99
	Shahe Village, Yongxin Township, Jingyuan County (hereafter: Jingyuan)	1 286	2 280	77.29
	Hongyue Village, Jingtai County (hereafter: Jingtai)	1 632	2 850	74.63
	Zhaojiapu Villiage, Anding District, Dingxi City (hereafter: Anding)	2 060	2 710	31.55
Qinghai	Baiwujia Village, LongZhi Township, Minhe County (hereafter: Minhe)	1 890	4 348	130.05
	Hudan Basin, Huangyuan County (hereafter: Huangyuan)	3 695	4 224	14.32
	Shazhuyu, Gonghe County (hereafter: Gonghe)	1 185	2 659	124.39
Ningxia	Yunyi Village, Minning Township, Yongning County (hereafter: Yongning)	1 186	3 980	235.58
	Ganchengzi Village, Shaogang Township, Qingtongxia City (hereafter: Qingtongxia)	2 340	6 400	173.50
Xinjiang	Xigebi Village, Baojiadian Township, Manas County (hereafter: Manas)	6 930	11 000	58.73
	Xiare Lejin Village, Bole City (hereafter: Bole)	6 004	10 053	67.44
	Shatan Village, Jinghe County, Boertala Prefecture (hereafter: Jinghe)	4 305	11 000	155.52
Average		3 088.72	6 281.17	103.36

IV. Innovative mechanisms

The innovative mechanisms developed from the pilot sites are the coordination mechanism, the adaptive mechanism, the flexible mechanism and the catalytic mechanism. They guarantee proper organization, management and service for LD control and SLM, and promote strong coherence, impacts and vitality of the pilot sites.

1. A multi-purpose, cross-sectoral and multi-level coordination mechanism

Practical experience has demonstrated that ecological, economic, social, cultural, legal and policy factors must be considered comprehensively in addressing western China's LD problems, and the need for close cooperation among governments at all levels, NGOs, land users, scientists and technicians. The coordination mechanism was established in line with the IEM approach and principles. It is a mechanism involving all relevant departments to ensure that all partners work togeth-

er proactively and provide all-round services and monitoring. It is this innovative mechanism that has ensured successful implementation and good results from the pilot sites.

2. A proactive and adjustable mechanism in which farmers learn and make decisions independently Pilot site development took into consideration the variation of natural, economic and social conditions, as well as regional differences, complexity and the vulnerability and resilience of the ecosystem. A proactive-adaptation mechanism was established based on farmers' willingness to participate and in the mechanism the farmers were empowered to learn, make decisions independently and use new ideas freely. Therefore, pilot site development and management plans have great flexibility and applicability. Pilot site development represented the need of the local communities and can be revised anytime to meet the actual needs.

3. A catalytic mechanism in which resources were mobilized and put together to influence the surrounding areas

A catalytic mechanism was established in pilot site development and implementation of LD control and SLM practices, in which the government funds, farmer-friendly policies and special supporting funds were put together and mutual learning among different projects was realized, a variety of techniques applied and different types of activities conducted. The mechanism has had great impacts on the surrounding areas and the funds mobilized by the pilot sites are 23.9 times larger than the GEF funding in 2012 (Table 2). At the same time, this mechanism has enhanced communication and cooperation, playing a catalytic role.

Table 2 Resources mobilized by pilot sites for LD control and SLM.

Pilot Site	GEF fund (¥ 10,000)	Mobilized funds (¥ 10,000)	Times of GEF fund	Mobilized resources (¥ 10,000)			
				Government	Village	Farmers	Others
Inner Mongolia	91	1 895.1	20.8	1 466.1	417	12	
Naiman	32.74	638	19.5	209	417	12	
Siziwang	28.66	1 094.6	38.2	1 094.6			
Wuda	29.6	162.5	5.5	162.5			
Shaanxi	78	871	11.2	855		16	
Wuqi	26	206	7.9	200		6	
Jingbian	26	573	22	567		6	
Yuyang	26	92	3.5	88		4	
Gansu	140	3 309.7	23.6	2 185.2	920	204.5	
Jingtai	32.1	309.9	9.7	202.5		107.4	
Anding	38	212	5.6	120	30	62	
Jingyuan	36.5	160.6	4.4	125.5		35.1	
kongtong	33.4	2 627.2	78.7	1 737.2	890		
Qinghai	65	2 381.7	36.6	1 844.6		187.1	350

(续)

Pilot Site	GEF fund (¥ 10,000)	Mobilized funds (¥ 10,000)	Times of GEF fund	Mobilized resources (¥ 10,000)			
				Government	Village	Farmers	Others
Minhe	21	280	13.3	89.6		5.4	185
Huangyuan	24	1 711.1	71.3	1 452		159.1	100
Gonghe	20	390.6	19.5	303		22.6	65
Ningxia	113.2	4 480.3	39.6	2 901		579.3	1 000
Qingtongxia	64.8	2 346	36.2	1 321		200	825
Yongning	48.4	2 134.3	44.1	1 580		379.3	175
Xinjiang	108.1	1 290.8	11.9	806.8	319.5	164.5	
Bole	36.5	301.2	8.3	193.6	67.2	40.4	
Jinghe	36	182	5.1	114	57	11	
Manas	35.6	807.6	22.7	499.2	195.3	113.1	
Total	595.3	14 228.6	23.9	10 058.7	1 656.5	1 163.4	1 350

V. Comprehensive Evaluation

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches, field visits, questionnaires and mathematical models and expert review were adopted to form a scientific indicator system to evaluate comprehensively the pilot sites under the Capacity Building Project.

1. Principles for establishment of the evaluation indicator system

The pilot site evaluation indicator system framework comprises of four parts i. e. assessment on objectiveness, ecological benefits, environmental contributions and sustainable development. With the reference to the national and international research results, five principles were proposed: scientific, operational, easy to measure and clear, combination of commonness and specific features, and combination of dynamic and stability.

2. Composition of the comprehensive evaluation indicator system

The evaluation indicator system is comprised of four secondary indicators: ecological benefit, economic benefit, social benefit and demonstration effect, and 18 third-grade indicators:

- Ecological benefit (six indicators) : transformation of production models, percentage of land area improved, area of managed degraded land, efficiency of LD control measures, improved living environment, utilization of solar energy and biogas.
- Economic benefit (three indicators) : increased productivity of farmland, increased productivity of grassland, household annual income and increasing rate of household annual income.
- Social benefit (five indicators) : number of training material distributed, number of people trained, participation rate, environmental awareness and satisfaction rate.
- Demonstration effect (four indicators) : amount of funds invested by the project, funds mobilized, impact rate and improvement rate of supporting policies.

3. Calculating method

The Research adopted the Delphi approach to identify the weight at the standard level. The ap-

proach of equal division of weights was adopted at the indicator level which was identified by the experts according to their own experience, the project area and the actual conditions of the pilot sites and by which they decided the value of the weight. This method was adopted to valuate Xigebi Pilot Site in Manas County of Xinjiang as a case study.

VI. Global Up-scaling

It is important to up-scale the LD control experience and successful SLM practices of the IEM pilot sites in western China through exchange of ideas and experiences with other parts of the world with similar problems. This is becoming urgent given the increasing impact of climate change and biodiversity loss, and the general need for livelihood improvement in drylands.

SLM has become a global area of common action, which provides opportunities for global cooperation and communication at economic and technical levels. At the same time, it is a good opportunity to share and up-scale the achievements of LD control and SLM at the pilot sites in western China under the Partnership framework.

1. Significance. Global up-scaling of China's experience is a process of mutual learning also enabling China to improve and enrich its experience. It is also a process of networking and partnership building to enhance implementation of international conventions. It is hoped that China's experiences can be adapted to address climate change, improve livelihoods, reduce hunger, achieve common development objectives, strengthen technical integration, promote scientific and technical innovation, enhance farmers' participation, increase land productivity and SLM capacity, and eventually reduce global land degradation and promote sustainable development in drylands.
2. Methodology. Based on the actual needs of developing countries in the global drylands, the "mutual learning and participatory methods" that "being first student and then teacher" are adopted to enhance participation at all levels to achieve win-win cooperation.
3. Technical route. A plan for up-scaling of China's experience is developed considering LD types and features of desertification in the bio-climatic zones affected by desertification, identifying what are the most important and urgent issues, defining the priority regions, work areas and technical measures at different times, and diversifying the dissemination methods to up-scale China's experience in LD control and SLM at global level.
4. Cooperation mechanism. Use the South-South Cooperation and South-North Dialogue Mechanism, China-Africa Cooperation and implementation of international conventions as opportunities to strengthen cooperation and communication with international organizations, institutes and NGOs. Through academic exchange, technical training, project assistance and contracting projects, assist beneficiary countries to set up LD control and SLM demonstrations, gain new experience and build up international reputation of the Chinese experience to extend it to global LD control and SLM.

摘要

2005 年,“综合生态系统管理示范点建设”作为“中国—全球环境基金干旱生态系统土地退化防治伙伴关系能力建设”的核心内容之一进入实施阶段。中央和 6 省区项目办在亚行、全球环境基金指导下,按照示范点遴选原则、标准和程序,在内蒙古、陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海、新疆等 6 省(自治区)所属县(旗、区)近 7.6 万个行政村(嘎查)中,根据不同自然条件和经济社会状况,以及不同土地退化类型,精心筛选出 18 个行政村(嘎查)作为示范点,开启了运用综合生态系统管理理念和“自下而上”参与式方法,在中国西部土地退化防治领域开展示范点建设的新的探索与实践。

为及时系统地总结示范点在运用综合生态系统管理(IEM)理念,在管理方法、政策支持、技术服务和机制创新等方面的成功经验,伙伴关系“土地退化防治管理和政策支持项目”在组分一设置了“IEM 示范点经验推广与机制创新研究”专题,作为伙伴关系“能力建设”项目和“管理与政策支持”项目之间的衔接与延伸,旨在通过示范点建设经验总结,探索出一条组织和动员广大农牧民自觉参与土地退化防治,实现 IEM 理念中国化的成功之路,为中国西部乃至全球同类地区土地退化防治积累经验,提供成功范例和示范样板。

一、简要过程

在中央项目办的悉心指导和省区项目办的协助配合下,专题组按照《项目任务书》的要求,制定了研究工作方案。自 2011 年 3 月至 8 月,本专题研究人员历时半年、陆地行程万余千米,对 18 个 IEM 示范点逐一开展现场考察、入户访谈、问卷调查和实地调研,先后与项目 6 省区、市(州)、县(旗、区)项目办负责人与乡镇技术协调员和示范村干部、示范户以及村民代表座谈研讨 20 多次,参加人员 620 多人次。专题组共收集示范点项目各类数据信息数万条,其中直接采集数据信息 1.5 万条和图片资料 22.5G,初步建立了 IEM 示范点建设基础信息数据库和共享平台。

对示范点进行逐一现场考察调研的过程,实质上也是一次情景再体验、成效再验证、经验再凝练、认识再升华的过程。这个由数以千计的农牧民广泛参与,将 IEM 理念与土地

退化防治实践紧密结合,用他们勤劳的双手和集体的智慧,共同创造出来的精神与物质成果,完全有理由被称之为:“中国经验”。示范点建设的战略意义和影响力,绝不仅仅表现为18个示范村在生态环境、生产生活方式、村容村貌等已经或正在发生深刻变化,也绝不仅仅表现在广大农牧民生态意识、环保意识和家庭收入得到明显提高,而在于这些年示范村建设所产生的影响早已超出了所在的地域范围,势必对推动中国西部干旱地区乃至全球土地退化防治事业可持续发展产生积极而深远的影响。

基于上述认识,本专题研究人员反复研讨完善大纲,数易其稿,拙笔成文,形成了这份研究报告。本报告分上、下两篇,即“总论篇”共5章,重点从全球目标、国家战略、区域发展和农民利益等不同视角,归纳总结示范点建设理论与实践运用的成果,包括主要经验、机制创新、治理模式、综合评价和全球推广等。“分论篇”共6章,重点介绍6省区示范点建设工作概况、主要体会和18个示范点的建设背景、建设内容、主要成效、基本经验和问题与建议等。

本研究报告,力求用事实与数据说话,用观点与案例支撑。用变化与效果验证,充分显示土地退化防治和IEM示范点建设经验在中国西部乃至全球同类地区的示范推广价值,具有较强的科学性、经济性和可操作性。

二、总体评价

考量IEM示范点建设成效的唯一标准,应当首先看示范村农牧民“高兴不高兴、满意不满意、拥护不拥护”。经专题组对18个示范点的103份入户问卷调查(每份问卷48个数据)所获取的近5000个第一手调查数据信息直观评价分析,其结果表明:

(1)100%的被调查农户参加示范点建设后家庭收入明显增加。

(2)近95%的被调查农户对示范点建设的成效表示满意。

(3)86%的被调查农户参加了示范点建设的参与式“四项活动”。包括社区发展规划、农民田间学校、环境教育和监测与评价。

(4)100%的被调查农户认为示范点建设后生态环境有所改善。

(5)总体评价,通过小流域治理,营造农田、河岸、风沙防护林和保护性耕作、保土施肥、风沙治理等工程技术措施,示范点土地退化趋势得到初步缓解,生态环境正在好转,部分林地、耕地和草场生产力得以恢复,舍饲圈养减轻了草场压力,畜种改良和青储饲料推广改变了传统的饲养方式,田间学校培训增长了农牧民生产技能,环保意识增强改变了村容村貌。村民们都说:这几年村边地头的树林更高更密了,草场更绿了,风沙更少了,土地更肥了,树上鸟窝更多了,就业门路更宽了。农民钱袋更鼓了,干活劲头更足了。

三、成功经验

示范点建设成功经验归结到一点,就是创造性地将IEM理念与中国西部土地退化防治实践结合,并在实践中不断得到丰富和发展,实现了IEM理念在中国西部的本土化。这一结论,既充分体现了IEM示范点建设基本经验的本质和核心,也深刻揭示了IEM理念指导实践运用的普遍规律。

(一) IEM 理念在示范点建设中的理论创新

(1)验证了 IEM 理念的实践性。示范点建设为 IEM 理念在中国广泛传播与实际运用提供了良好契机和验证平台,并在土地退化防治实践中得到了验证和升华,形成了多部门协调配合的运行机制、以农牧民为主体多方参与的合作机制和农林牧复合经营的发展模式,开创了治山改土保水与改善民生福祉互动多赢的新局面。

(2)丰富了 IEM 理念的融合性。在示范点建设的顶层设计与实际运行中,将示范点建设与国家战略、文化传统和民生需求相融合,科学运用 IEM 理念,从理论与实践结合的战略层面上丰富了 IEM 理念的本质内涵。

(3)发展了 IEM 理念的系统性。IEM 理念在示范点建设中的理论创新,在于把握以下几点:

核心——实现综合生态系统管理理念在中国西部的本土化。

目标——减少土地退化,促进农民增收,提供示范经验。

方法——运用“自下而上”参与式方法,关注和提高妇女参与能力。

关键——构建科技支撑、人才培训和政策支持等配套服务体系。

路径——开展参与式“四项活动”,增长生产技能,拓宽就业渠道。

效果——增强环境意识,转变生产方式和生活方式,实现土地退化综合防治,促进农牧民增收致富,达到项目设定的预期目标。

这既是示范点建设的基本经验,也是伙伴关系第一阶段项目的亮点和创新点。

(二) IEM 理念在示范点建设中的方法创新

示范点建设的方法创新可归纳为:遵循“三个坚持”,实现“三个转变”,即坚持从实际出发,实现由单纯近期利益,向既立足当前,又着眼长远转变;坚持“自下而上”参与式工作方法,实现由“要我干”到“我要干”转变;坚持多目标统一,实现由单项目标,向统筹兼顾、多方共赢转变。产生了“小目标”印证“大目标”,“小村落”牵动“大地球”的效应。

开展“五自活动”。即自主确定建设内容、自主推荐民选示范户、自主选择优先项目、自愿参加各项活动、自我评价收获成效。

通过方法创新,让农牧民切身感受到 IEM 理念就在身边,“参与式”方法简单易懂,带来了的好处“看得见、摸得着”。

(三) IEM 理念在示范点建设中的实践创新

IEM 理念与示范点建设有机耦合,浑然天成。其成功之处可以概括为:志在运用,重在实践,亮在提升,贵在创新。

1. IEM 理念在示范点建设中的运用

从中国西部的区情出发、从示范点建设的需求出发、实现 IEM 理念与示范点建设实践的紧密结合、项目设计预期目标与示范点建设实际效果的高度吻合、示范点人的活动与生态系统之间相互作用和适应的动态耦合。18 个示范点共建立了 15 所田间学校(见表 1),为 IEM 理念的运用发挥了重要作用。

2. IEM 理念在示范点建设中的成效

以农牧民为主体,通过开展“四项活动”和使用清洁能源、推广保护性耕作、治沙改土、保水节水等系列实践活动,取得了增强环保意识、培养乡土人才、汇聚各方资源、实现增产增收的显著成效,示范点建设使当地农民收入平均增加 1.03 倍(表 2)。