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CENTURY MONUMENT

黄土高原水土保持世界银行贷款项目办公室 编Prepared by Central Project Management Office of Loess Plateau Watershed Rehabilitation Project

●中国计划出版社



世纪学深

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这就是黄土高原的例子,我去过那里,我想是在9年前,那时我看到的是一片荒凉的沟谷,没有绿树,黄土被雨水冲刷到黄河里造成淤积。干旱贫瘠,人民生活在山上最恶劣的环境中。但是有一个计划(黄土高原水土保持世界银行贷款项目),这个计划就是对这些山谷进行治理,在这个面积相当于瑞士的地区,成千上万的人民动员起来在山坡上修梯田,他们搬开石头,他们修建梯田。也有机械,有推土机供整个地区使用。他们组成十万人的大军。在每个山头上他们竖起一块小石碑,上面刻着"世界银行1号项目"或者"20号项目",刻着队长的名字、会计的名字和他们所有人的名字。

当我们再回去看时,这些干旱的地区已经变得像瑞士,他们有了草,有了树,有了牲畜。他们有了自己的房屋。现在有300万人从山上下来住到这些山谷,住到这些在座的各位都愿意去度假的地方。不仅如此,而且黄河也变得清澈了。

这不是魔术。这是一种通过人民的勤劳实施的简明的理念,一种经岁月证明是有效的理念。我们从扶贫和希望的角度亲眼目睹了成果。

我们的任务就是使这个世界的黄土高原,变成一个充满绿色、充满希望的地方,变成一个让人民能够用自己的铁锨或笔,或者用他们自己的任何工具,寻找他们摆脱贫困走向希望和机遇的方式。

我们的大会是关于和平的大会,是关于我们星球的未来的大会,是推进扩大规模的大会,是关于社会公平的大会,是关于道德正义的大会,是希望的大会。我很高兴能够与各位在未来两天和今后在一起。

Opening Address at the Scaling Up Poverty Reduction Conference

It is the example from Loess Plateau, which I went to, I think now nine years ago, And I saw in front of me valleys that were stark, that had no trees, and that were filling the Yellow River with sediment from the water coming down the hills. And it looked arid, it looked terrible. And the people were living in the worst of conditions on the tops of these hills—except that there was a plan, and the plan was to takes in each of these valleys, in an area the size of Switzerland, a hundred thousand people who—and you, They'd pick up the rocks. They would terrace the hills. There would be one machine, one bulldozer for the entire area. And they were in teams of a hundred thousand. And on the top of each hill they had a little monument which said, "World Bank Project Number One," or "Number 20," and the signature of the team leader and the finance guy and

And when I went back, these arid areas looked like Switzerland. They've got grass. They've got trees. They've got animals. They have houses. And we now have three million people that have come from the tops of the mountains into the valleys, in areas that for all us you'd like to have a holiday. Not only that, but the Yellow River is cleaner.

all their names on it.

This is not magic. This is simple idea carried forward by the diligence of people, an idea that works year after year. And we see the results in terms of poverty alleviation and in terms of hope.

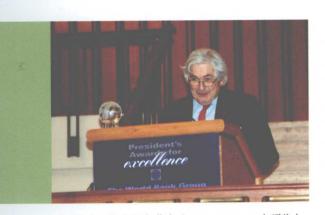
Our task is to make this world a Loess Plateau, an area that is green, that is full of hope, that allows people in poverty to use their spade or their pen, or whatever it is they have, to find their way form conditions of poverty to conditions of hope and opportunity.

Our conference is not just another conference. Our conference is about peace. It is about the future of your planet, It is moving to scale. It is about social justice. It's about what is morally right. It's about hope. And I am very happy that I can be with you for these next two days and beyond. thanks!

Select from the speech by James D. Wolfenson, former president	f
the WB, at Global Conference on Scaling up Poverty Reduction	



2003年度"世行行长杰出成就奖"



世界银行原行长沃尔芬森(J. D. Wolfenson) 在颁奖大会开幕式上讲话

表彰会,授予黄土高原世行贷款项目2003年度 "世行行长杰出成就奖",这是我国水土保持行 业及水利行业获得的第一个国际大奖。水利部 水土保持司司长刘震、国际合作与科技司副司 长刘建明、中央项目办主任(黄河水利委员会副 主任)黄自强,以及甘肃、陕西、山西、内蒙古四 省(区)项目办主任等14人获得个人奖励并被邀 出席表彰会。

In May 2004, the World Bank held a ceremony in Washington D.C to grant the President Award of 2003 to the project for its outstanding achievements. Some 14 individuals, including Mr. Liu Zhen, directorgeneral of Soil and Water Conservation Department of the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), Mr. Liu Jianming, deputy director-general of International Cooperation and Science & Technology Department of MWR, Mr. Huang Ziqiang, director of the Central Project Management Office (CPMO) also vice commissioner of Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC), and directors of 4 Provincial (Regional) Project Management Offices (PPMO) of Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia have been invited to the ceremony to receive their individual awards.



中央项目办赠送画册 CPMO presented the project pictorial.



水利部水土保持司司长刘震在会议上讲话 Liu Zhen, director-general of Soil and Water Conservation Department of MWR delivered a speech at the meeting.



代表成员的合影 Group Photo of the Delegation

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黄土高原水土保持世行贷款项目(以下简称项目)是 我国政府首次利用世界银行贷款在水土流失严重的黄 土高原地区实施的大型水土保持项目,已成功实施两 期项目,取得了显著的成绩,得到了有关国际组织和 社会各界的高度赞誉,荣获2003年度世行行长杰出成 就奖。世界银行将该项目作为旗帜工程,在世行农业

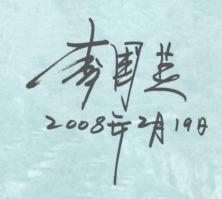
项目中积极宣传和推广其经验。

项目的实施,极大地改变了项目区的农业生产条件和生态环境,增强了当地群众生存发展和建设美好家园的信心,用自己的双手去改变贫困落后的面貌,多数群众稳定解决温饱问题,开始逐步走上富裕发展的道路;项目实施极大地促进了人们传统观念和生产方式的转变,通过大规模的培训,普遍提高了农民的素质,推广农村实用技术,调整产业结构,实行集约经营,引导当地群众封山禁牧、舍饲养畜,使传统农牧业生产方式得到了根本性的转变。同时,项目实施为我国水土保持工作的规范管理进行了有益的尝试,积累了丰富的经验。

项目取得成功的关键在于,充分发挥了政府和市场机制的作用,各级政府在项目组织协调方面做了大量卓有成效的工作,有效运用了市场机制的手段,调动了当地群众的积极性;引入了国外项目建设的先进理念,协调好人

口、资源、环境的关系,以人为本,努力改善贫困状况,发展优势产业,促进了人与自然的和谐;引进先进的项目管理方法,通过扎实细致的前期准备、科学严谨的工程措施配置和严格规范的监督检查,确保了资金使用效益的充分发挥;各级项目管理人员的辛勤工作和不懈努力,认真负责的敬业精神,真诚的服务态度,高质量的业务水平和严谨的工作作风,对确保项目从始至终顺利实施起到非常关键的作用。

项目实施成效和经验值得其他水土保持生态建设项目借鉴和学习。为此,在项目实施的基础上,项目办编辑了这本图文并茂的画册,旨在将这一好经验、好做法得到推广和应用。





The Loess Plateau Watershed Rehabilitation Project (hereinafter referred to as the project) is the first large-scale soil and water conservation scheme that China has applied the World Bank loan for implementation in the seriously eroded loess plateau area, so far two phases have completed with success and notable achievements, which is highly commended by relevant

international organizations and all sides, granted with the World Bank President Award of 2003.

The World Bank has cited the project as a "Flag Project" to promote and disseminate its good experiences in other agriculture projects financed by the Bank.

The project implementation has dramatically improved agricultural production conditions and ecological environment in project areas, enhanced the confidence for local people in their survival, development and better homestead, shaking off poverty and backwardness with hardworking. Most of them have met their basic needs and are now striving for better-off; the project interventions are greatly instrumental in the change of people's conventional mindset and production pattern. Numerous trainings have upgraded farmers' capacity. The dissemination of practical technique, agriculture restructuring, exercise of integrated operations, introduction of closed area with grazing ban and pan-feeding have induced the fundamental shift from traditional agricultural and livestock production practice. Meanwhile, valuable attempts have been made with rich experiences gained during implementation to standardize management of soil and water conservation work in China. The essence of project success lies in sufficient function of the government and the market mechanism. Governments at various levels have made effective efforts in project organization/coordination and efficiently applied market mechanism to mobilize local people's incentives; the introduction of good concept from overseas of project interventions, i.e., balance in population,

resources and environment, people-oriented for poverty alleviation, promotion of predominant industry,

etc., has facilitated the harmony of people and nature; the adoption of advanced project management

method embodied in solid and detailed preparation, rational and careful activity arrangement, strict

and standardized supervision and check has ensured effective fund use; the hardworking and persistent

diligence of project managerial staff at various levels, their dedication to the job, sincere service, quality

professionalism and serious working style are crucial to the smooth implementation throughout the

project.

The implementation effectiveness and experiences of the project can serve as good reference for other

soil and water conservation and ecological construction projects. Hopefully these valuable experiences

and practice can be well scaled up and replicated nationwide, contributing more to soil and water

conservation program in China.

Li Guoying

Director of YRCC

顶 自 排光 况 introduction

按照改善生态环境与扶贫的建设宗旨要求,黄土高原水土保持二期世行贷款项目建设目标是基本控制水土流失,改善生态环境和农业生产条件,提高群众生活水平,促进区域经济

的可持续发展。

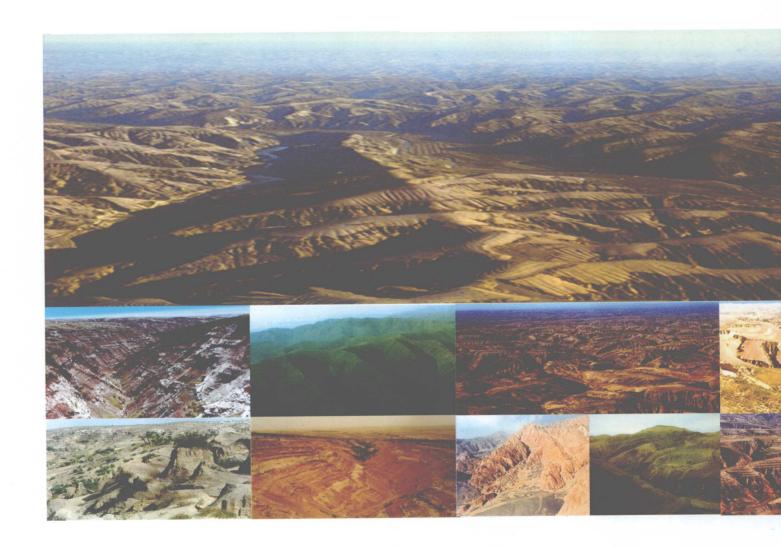
项目区总面积19488.7km²,其中水土流失面积18094.0km²。涉及陕、甘、晋、蒙四省(区)的12个地(盟、市),37个县(旗、市、区),290个乡(镇),3464个行政村;总人口221.1万人,其中农业人口198.8万人。项目执行期间计划完成水土保持治理措施面积43.60万hm²,项目区治理程度达到51.1%;新修基本农田9.84万hm²,人均基本农田达到0.15hm²,并辅以土壤培肥和增产措施,加强经营管理与科学技术的推广应用,提高粮食产量,人均产粮稳定在450kg以上,实现粮食自给有余;完成林草措施建设面积33.76万hm²,林草覆盖率达到31.6%;加强项目措施的经济开发,提高项目实施的经济效益,使项目区的人均纯收入达到1200元以上;治理水土流失,每年减少入黄泥沙2647万t,提高土地利用率,调整土地利用结构和产业结构,使其趋于合理;改善项目区道路交通等基础设施,为人民群众的生产、生活创造良好的环境条件,为农村经济的持续发展奠定基础。

As per the principle for environment improvement and poverty reduction, the objective of the Bank-fi nanced Second Loess Plateau Watershed Rehabilitation Project (LP II) is to virtually control soil and water losses, improve ecological environment and agricultural production conditions, enhance farmers' livelihood in project areas and promote sustainable development of regional economy.

The total project area of LP II is 19488.7 km² with eroded area of 18094.0 km², involving 290 townships (towns) of 37 counties (banners, cities or districts) in 12 municipalities of 4 provinces (region) of Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Inner Mongolia, covering total population of 2.211 million with rural population of 1.988 million. The planned treatment area is 436,000 hm²; the newly built capital farmland reaches 98,400 hm², with per capita holding of 0.15 hm², the per capita grain yield maintains higher than 450kg with surplus over self-sufficiency; the established forest and grassland has reached 337,600 hm² with cover rate of 31.6%.; annual sediment infl ow to Yellow River has reduced by 26.47 million ton after erosion treatment; economic development interventions under the project have ensured per capita net income higher than RMB 1200 Yuan; the upgraded infrastructures like access road in project areas have laid down foundation for sustainable rural economic development.

项目区土壤侵蚀地貌

Eroded topography in the project area







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