

Phase II of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project

I. Title

Phase II of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project

II. Case Background

In order to improve and optimize the ecological environment quality of Beijing and Tianjin area, control desertification land and curb dust hazard, the state initiated the implementation of the Phase I of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project of (2001-2012) in June 2000. In 2012, the State Council passed the *Planning of the Phase II of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project (2013-2022)*. The scope of the Phase II Project covers 138 counties (banners, cities, and districts) of six provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia. The total land area of the project area is 706,000 square kilometers, and the area of desertification land is 202,200 square kilometers.

III. Implementation Time

The construction of the Project lasts for 10 years, from 2013 to 2022.

IV. Implementation Stage

The construction of the Project is divided into two stages. The first stage is 2013-2017 and the second stage is 2018-2022.

By the end of 2017, the second stage of the Project had received RMB 10.1 billion of central government investment in total, of which forestry investment was RMB 4.41 billion. A total of 1.109 million hectares of afforestation, 39,000 hectares of sand fixation, and 81,000 hectares of degraded shelter forest reconstruction in the Zhangjiakou dam area were completed. The project construction has achieved obvious ecological, economic and social benefits.

V. Parties Related to the Implementation of the Case

Sponsor: People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Management unit: National Development and Reform Commission, National Forestry and Grassland Administration, and Ministry of Water Resources.

Implementation unit: The competent business departments of the 138 counties in six provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi and Inner Mongolia in the project area.

VI. Beneficiaries

People of the project area.

VII. Total Investment and Capital Structure

According to the *Planning of the Phase II of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project (2013-2022)*, the total investment of the Phase II Project is RMB 87.792 billion. According to the construction content of the Project, the investment in the forest and grass vegetation protection is RMB 19.405 billion, that in the forest and grass vegetation construction is RMB 28.078 billion, that in the desertification land control in the key areas is RMB 5.572 billion, that in the rational utilization of water and soil resources is RMB 16.62 billion, that in the rational utilization of the grassland resources is RMB 10.708 billion, and that in the relocation is RMB 7.409 billion.

VIII. Supporting Fund and Capital Structure

The supporting fund is RMB 29.562 billion.

IX. Project Level

National

X. Mitigation and Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change

Through the Phase II of Beijing-Tianjin Sandstorm Source Control Project, the achievements of the Phase I Project have been basically consolidated. The total amount of forest and grass vegetation in the project area has been increased, and the desertification land control has achieved remarkable results, effectively controlling the expansion trend of desertification land, improving the ecological environment and further reducing sand and dust weather in Beijing and Tianjin area. The characteristic advantageous industries in the project area have begun to take shape, the

self-development ability has been enhanced, grassland-livestock balance has been basically achieved, and the development level and quality of pasture animal husbandry have been significantly improved. Furthermore, the income of farmers and herdsmen in the project area has been steadily increased, and production and living conditions have been improved significantly. Quantitative assessment on the effects of mitigation and adaptation to climate change is not available so far.

XI. Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts

The construction of the Project plays an important role in reducing the sandstorm damage to the eastern area such as Beijing and Tianjin. The quality of forest and grass vegetation is improved, the coverage of forest and grass vegetation is increased and the ecosystem will be more stable and more natural. Rich and stable ecosystems will facilitate the in situ conservation and introduction of animal and plant species and the survival and reproduction of other exotic beneficial species. The project construction will effectively protect and improve the ecological environment of the project area. The dry and fresh fruits, economic forests and cultivation of medicinal materials in the project area has been moderately developed, which has become an important way for farmers and herdsmen to increase their income. The improvement of the ecological environment will create conditions for the development of tourism and effectively promote the development of forest recreation. The project construction also creates employment opportunities for farmers and herdsmen in the project area as well as surrounding areas and increases employment and income for farmers and herdsmen. The project construction has increased the amount of forest stocks and grass production, meeting the development needs of forestry and animal husbandry, and promoting the supply of agricultural products.

XII. Related Photos and Charts



Figure 1 Huangyangtan, Xuanhua County, Hebei Province in 2000 before Control



Figure 2 Huangyangtan Project Control Area of Xuanhua County, Hebei Province after Afforestation in 2001



Figure 3 Huangyangtan Project Control Area of Xuanhua County, Hebei Province after Forest Establishment in 2004



Figure 4 Desertification Control of Straw Checkerboard Barrier in Wengniuteqi, Chifeng City,

Inner Mongolia



Figure 5 Area of Grain for Green Project in Qujiawan Village, Duolun County, Xilin Gol League, Inner Mongolia