

Selden Map, *ca* 1620 'Barbarians to the north'

Troy Sternberg
Geography
University of Oxford

Gobi

World's 3rd largest desert



Arid <200 mm –gray area

Semi-arid <500mm dark area

Largest dryland country in Asia >4 million km²

Books on China

• 242 book titles - China and Threat

• 474 book titles – China and Rise

• 632 book titles – China and Power

BBC 2013

Drought





problem

solution

Chinese Drought - 2011

- Drought
 - 60% decrease in rain
 - Yangtze River closed to boats
 - Extreme level (to 1 in 300 year event)
- Hazard mitigation –

government motivation & action \$3 trillion foreign reserves Social stability

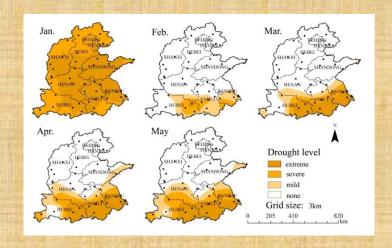




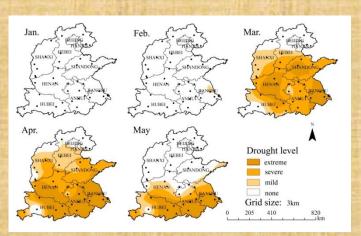


Central Agricultural region – 525 million people

Drought timescale



3 month



6 month

Government - \$1.9 billion aid, irrigation, wells, water delivery \$600 billion on water projects

Northern China

Minqin county - Precipitation –115 mm

Disaster – Wind, drought, snow physical

Agriculture

Groundwater

Beijing needs water, power

Ethnic / religious

Han farmers – 85% Inner Mgl. herders are minorities Mongolian, Tibetan (Buddhist) Uighurs (Muslim)

'ending our culture'

Desertification

identified disaster

- 'farming the desert' 0.16 ha / family
- Mining
- Industry
- Intensive livestock milk
- Lack of water
- Must 'save the grasslands'
 'Ecological resettlement'

'No drought'





Grape harvest, Gansu

Inner Mongolia



Mining & herding



Asia's largest power plant

'No Herding' notice

Notice

- Becoming a desert
- We've suffered
- Move your herds from restricted area
- Do this for yourselves
- 30 Yuan fine per animal
- Restriction temporary til ecosystem recovers
- 'We hope our herder friends will cooperate and move animals out of the prohibited area'

致广大牧民朋友的一封信

尊敬的广大牧民朋友们:

您们好

由于我旗地处高原干旱地带,自然条件很差,草原资源无法满足人民群众日益增长的物质需求,造成了超接或胁到了人的生存和长远发展,和政策会和切肤之痛。为此,上级党委和政府、旗委和政联之有过亲身体会和切肤之痛。为此,上级党委和政府、旗委和政府、不得以从长远、可持续发展和生存的角度考虑实行了禁牧政策,为的是让持续利用人民,靠这一方,在具体实施中,自身长远和地方。从长远生为人民,作为自然的角度考验,从长远生为人。为长行为未变态。教理解禁牧工作,在具体资格的人民,为长行为大力,为长行为党人,为长行的成为有种自是不能的角度考验,有关于,抵制违法方水土,理解和支持考别,并自觉行动起来,主动配合工作,把自己违规在禁牧区放养的牲畜迁出禁牧区。

、为什么禁牧

我旗天然草原植被稀疏,生态逾弱,禁牧前,由于夷载立牧,掠采式经营、导致"三化"面积达到 2128 万亩,占草原总面积的 85%、占土地总面积的 78%,草原生态破坏趋势急运金烈,实行禁牧给草原体卷出息的机会已刻不容缓,否则直接后果就是全面沙化,人类无法生存。

二、为了谁禁牧

草原是牧民的,禁牧是短暂的,生态恢复了,大家可以在科学合理的基础上,可以永续利用,实现草原的最大价值,享受草原母亲对我们最大的回馈,草原保护好了,将会体现在收入的稳定增加和生活的长远稳定上,说到底保护草原是为了广大牧民群众的切身利益,希望大家理解。

三、法律、法规依据

《中华人民共和国草原法》第四十七条规定对严重退化、沙化、盐碱化、石漠化的草原和生态脆弱区的草原,实行禁牧、休牧制度。

《内蒙古自治区草原管理条例》第三十二条规定自治区依法实行退耕、退牧还草和禁牧、休牧制度。禁牧、休牧的地区和期限由旗县级人民政府确定并予以公告。不得在禁牧、休牧的草原上放牧。

《内蒙古自治区基本草原保护条例》第二十二条规定自治区依法实行草畜平衡制度和禁牧休牧轮牧制度,并按照国家和自治区有关规定对落实制度的农牧民给予奖励补助。

第三十八条规定违反本条例第二十二条规定,有下列行为之一的,由旗县级以上草原监督管理机构给予警告,并按照下列规定处罚,在实行禁牧休牧的基本草原上放牧的,处以每个羊单位30元的罚款。

望广大牧民朋友配合禁牧政策,及时将牲畜迁出禁牧区

谢谢!

草原监督管理局 二〇一三年六月八日 Inner Mongolia

141,866 km² degraded

85% grasslands degraded

78% district degraded

Grassland Supervision/ Surveillance Administration

Grandpa Wen's Forest





before

after

Anti-desertification





Plastic trees

Magic squares

China . . .

- 22% of world's people, 7% of water
- 60% agricultural production in northern China, 12% of the water
- 70% water 'unfit for human contact'

Liter water for 1 kilogram:

Vegetable - 322

Pork – 6,000

Beef – 15,400



South-to-North water transfer

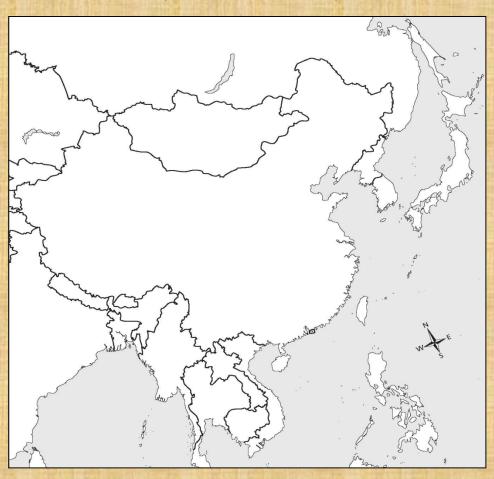
Policies

- 'Grassland Contracting Policy'
- 'Retire livestock and restore grassland'
- Nomad settlement
- Household Responsibility Contract System
- 'Pasture to Grassland' all China's pastoral areas in 2003
- Anti-desertification / 'Control the source of Beijing and Tianjin Sandstorms' 2000 to 2022
- Natural grassland revegetation and construction program
- Three Norths Forest Shelterbelt 1978 to 2050
 Great Green Wall 4,480 km long, 56 billion trees

Implementation: directives, subsidy, loans, education legal, tax, restriction, confiscation, force

Who are the neighbours?

(hint: 14 countries)



What do they think?

