

# SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

**Country: China**

Project/Initiative Title: Watersheds – Xiji. Experimental study on Huang Jia Er Cha Watershed comprehensive management of Xiji County, Ningxia Province  
1982

Scale: Community

Nos. farmers: 87

Hectares: 200

Agro-Ecological Zone: IV

Improvement types

1x	2	3x	4x	5	6x	7	8	9
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## A. Key Impacts

### ***A1 – Productivity***

	Before/Without	After/With	% change
Wheat	370 kg/ha	2330 kg/ha	530
Potato	6750-10,000 kg/ha	30,000 kg/ha	
Ox	1	3	
Sheep	1	5	

### ***A2 – Impacts on natural capital***

Soil erosion reduced

Tree cover from 1.76% now up to 42.3%

Soil fertility up - organic matter 1.32%; N 0.07 %; P 0.07%

### ***A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)***

Net income of local farmers up from 152 – 800 KMB/person

Better nutritional status of whole family

Better leadership capacity

### ***A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system***

Little or no pesticide use

Inorganic fertilizer use increased

Self-sufficient in food now

## B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital

Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system

Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components

Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies

Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital

- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	
Type 2		
Type 3	x	
Type 4	x	
Type 5		
Type 6	x	
Type 7		
Type 8		
Type 9		

### C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

#### ***C1 – Key Lessons Learned***

Improvement of the ecological environment with the development of sustainable agricultural production can lead to increased incomes for farmers

#### ***C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success***

Available Land

#### ***C3 – Limitations preventing spread***

Population increases

Poor education levels of farmers

#### ***C5 – Scaling-up***

Improvement of farmers capacity to absorb new techniques

### D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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