

SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

Stage 1:

Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

China

July 27th 2020



Prepared by:

SDG 6.5.1 focal point: Shi Qiuchi, International Economic & Technical Cooperation and Exchange Center, Ministry of Water Resources

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GWP China

Stakeholder Consultation Report for SDG 6.5.1

Executive Summary

The GWP is using its unique partnerships and platform to help the Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) implement the 2030 Development Agenda especially via the SDG 6.5.1 target on the integrated water resources management (IWRM) and in particular provide support to the institutions in the countries that are responsible for the SDG 6.5.1 implementation.

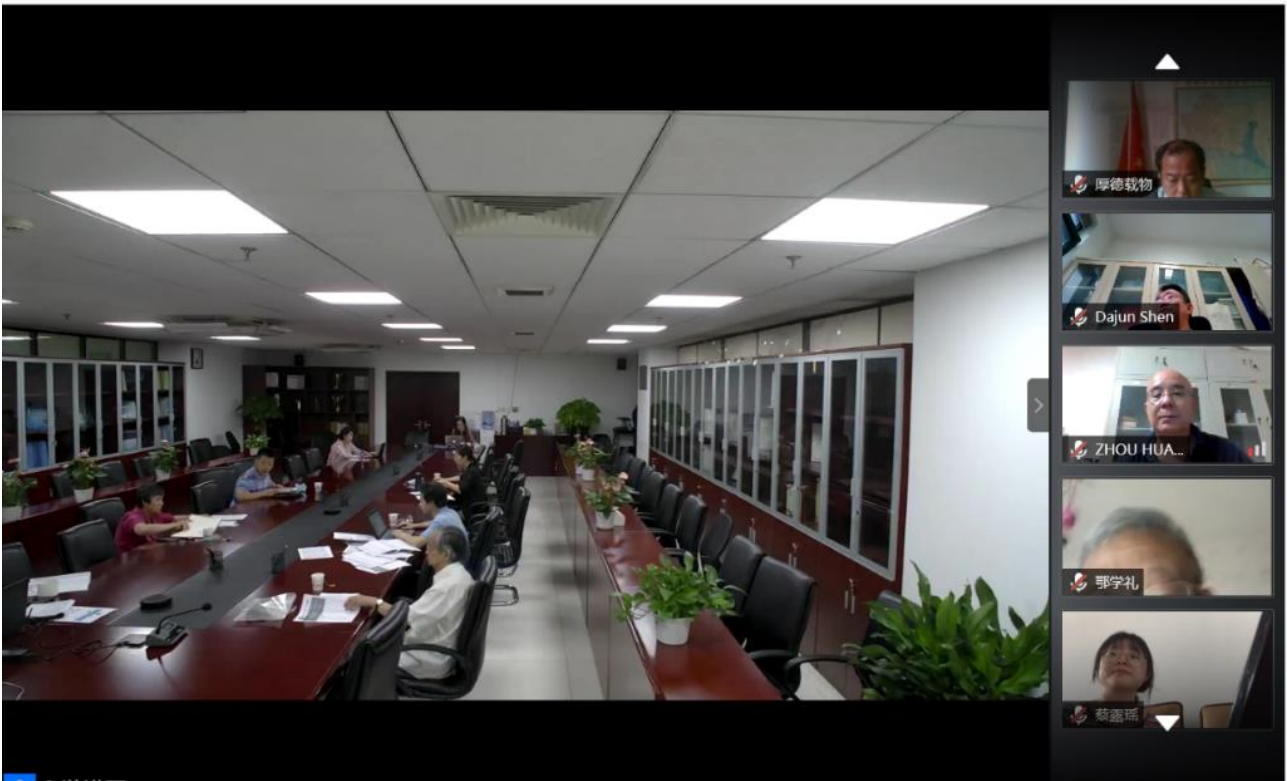
Under the framework of the GWP-UNEP DHI Center-Cap-Net UNDP collaborative project, a number of meetings are planned in the selected countries including China on the assessment of the Implementation of the IWRM.

After communication with and getting support and guidance from the GWP, the GWP China had discussed with the relevant departments of China's Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) which is responsible for the implementation of SDG 6 in China. The support is given by the MWR to the GWP China to organize the Country Stakeholder Workshop for the SDG 6.5.1. Ms Shi Qiuchi, the Director of the International Economic & Technical Cooperation and Exchange Centre, MWR, has been appointed as the national IWRM Focal Point. Dr. You Jinjun, the Programme officer of the GWP China, has been chosen as the Facilitator for the Workshop.

According to the Guidance Note for the SDG 6.5.1 Workshop, to ensure a wide representation of stakeholders, as agreed by the national IWRM Focal Point, the invitations together with the questionnaire were sent to the various groups, sectors and levels for the Workshop participants.

Although there was very short time before the Workshop opened, the organizers still got warm response from the invitees. At last, there were 18 participants participating in the Workshop from the government (Ministry of Water Resource, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Health Commission), the basin (Yellow River and Haihe River commissions) and the local levels (municipality, city and county) and other stakeholders including the research institutions, university, corporation and media and among them 6 are female (see Appendix 1). Before the Workshop, the questionnaires completed by the participants were collected.

The Workshop was held on July 27, 2020 in Beijing. Dr. Jiang Yunzhong, the General Secretary of GWP China, opened the Workshop. While expressing welcome and thanks to the participants, he introduced the background and purpose of the Workshop. Ms Shi Qiuchi, the national IWRM Focal Point, also made opening remarks. The discussions were led by Dr. Youjinjun, the Facilitator. The participants conducted an in-depth discussion on each section (Appendix 2: Agenda).



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
17	2.2b	90	80	60	60	70	80	30	70	80	80	70	50	80	70	80	80	70	71	206
18	2.2c	90	60	50	60	70	90	xx	70	90	80	70	60	60	80	80	60	71	170	
19	2.2d	100	100	60	80	80	100	100	60	100	80	80	90	80	90	80	80	86	173	
20	2.2e	90	100	80	60	80	90	xx	60	90	80	xx	80	xx	80	80	80	80	78	147
21	2.2f	80	100	80	80	90	80	30	80	90	80	80	80	80	60	90	80	80	79	231
22	2.2平均分	91	87	69	65	78	82	51	73	86	84	78	74	71	79	85	68	77	76	95
23	3.1a	90	100	90	80	90	90	40	70	90	100	100	80	60	80	90	60	80	82	265
24	3.1b	90	100	90	80	80	90	60	80	90	100	80	90	80	90	80	80	80	85	89
25	3.1c	90	80	70	80	80	90	40	80	80	100	80	80	100	80	80	80	80	81	168
26	3.1d	90	80	80	80	80	70	20	70	80	100	80	70	100	90	80	80	80	78	303
27	3.1e	90	100	80	80	90	90	80	80	90	100	80	90	80	90	90	80	80	86	49
28	3.2a	90	100	80	80	80	90	60	80	90	100	80	80	80	80	90	60	80	82	119
29	3.2b	90	80	80	80	70	90	50	80	90	100	80	70	80	80	60	80	80	78	146
30	3.2c	90	100	60	60	70	80	60	80	90	100	70	70	60	40	80	60	70	73	260
31	3.2d	90	80	60	60	80	40	70	xx	100	70	xx	60	20	80	80	60	68	418	
32	3.2平均分	90	91	77	76	80	86	50	77	88	100	80	79	78	72	85	71	77	80	115
33	4.1a	90	80	90	60	90	90	60	70	xx	100	70	90	80	80	90	60	85	80	162
34	4.1b	90	100	90	60	90	90	60	70	xx	100	70	80	60	80	90	60	85	79	201
35	4.2a	90	100	60	60	80	90	60	80	80	100	80	80	80	80	80	80	75	79	162
36	4.2b	90	80	60	60	80	90	70	80	80	100	80	80	80	60	70	77	77	135	
37	4.2c	80	60	100	80	70	80	70	xx	40	80	xx	60	80	70	100	70	74	281	
38	4.2d	80	50	80	80	90	60	70	xx	60	70	60	20	80	80	80	70	69	321	
39	4.2平均分	90	87	67	70	83	90	63	73	80	80	78	78	60	80	82	73	76	77	74
40	5.1平均分	90	86	78	70	80	80	60	70	80	80	70	70	60	80	80	67	70	77	77

The overall opinion of the participants is that in general the IWRM implementation is good in China and China has adequate capacity and strength to implement the IWRM and achieve the water related SDGs. In addition, China has also attached great importance to the restoration and protection of the ecosystem.

1. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 1: 'Enabling Environment'

After discussions over this section, the participants had reached common agreement that in general the enabling environment for the IWRM implementation in China is good. China has developed a better framework to implement the IWRM, including the comprehensive policy, legislation, planning, management and monitoring systems, the established organizations at all levels, the good coordination between the central and the local governments, between the different sectors and between the river basin organizations and the provinces/autonomous regions in the river basins.

The challenges and issues that need to be addressed include: (1) Some regulatory and regulatory standards have been promulgated and implemented for many years, it is difficult to adapt to the current situation and work requirements; (2) water-saving standards, water quotas, ecological flow, groundwater management and other aspects of the basic work lag, lack of measurable specific indicators; (3) water metering and monitoring facilities, hydrological infrastructure, water information construction and other relatively weak, dynamic, real-time information lack.

To address the challenges and issues:(1) it is to establish and improve the system of laws and regulations, departmental regulations, standard norms and implementation measures for water management, and clarify the contents of supervision, supervision personnel, mode of supervision, supervision responsibilities, disposal measures, etc., so that water management can be followed by law and rules. (2) It is to use information technology to improve the information exchange platform covering all areas of water resources, implement problem list management, and realize the effective convergence and closed-loop operation of finding problems, certification problems, rectification and supervision, accountability.

2. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 2: 'Institutions and Participation'

In China, the institutions for the IWRM implementation are very well set up at different levels, from the central, provincial, cities, counties, townships and down to villages, with quite strong strength and capacities which play the key roles for the water resources management and the implementation of the national IWRM plans. China has established cross-sector and cross-agency coordination mechanisms for the water issues. The river basin organizations in China have the capacity to effectively lead the IWRM implementation in the basins and the organizational framework for the cross-provinces water management. The public participation in water resources management, policy and planning at national and local levels is generally good. The business participation in water resources development, management and use at national level is relatively limited.

China will further play a synergy between government and the market in solving water problems, especially the decisive role of the market in the allocation of resources. It is not only to use government regulations, policies, systems, taxation and other means, but also to use market prices, competition and other mechanisms, in order to jointly promote water resources management.

Governments at all levels will increase communication and collaboration between the department of water resources and the departments of development and reform, finance, taxation, natural resources, ecology and environment and market supervision, coordinate water resources, water ecology,

water environment, improve policies on prices, taxes and funds, form joint efforts, and strengthen work security for water management.

The departments of water resources would give full play to the advantages of science, technology and funds of relevant enterprises and institutions, scientific research institutions and universities, and encourage them to actively participate in water resources monitoring, water ecological protection and restoration, groundwater over-extraction and management, etc., so as to provide extensive support for improving water resources management.

For gender-specific objectives for water resources management at national and local levels, it is quite a bit controversial among the participants. Most participants think that gender is not an issue in China for it is stated in the Constitution that men and women are equal and equal pay for the equal work while a few suggest that it is still an issue that no women-specific policies are formulated. After the discussions, the consensus has been reached that this is not applicable in China.

3. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 3: 'Management Instruments'

In China, the management instruments for the IWRM are developed and used and further improved in the recent years. These instruments include the water resources monitoring and metering systems, permit for water-taking, water-pricing system and groundwater monitoring network, etc.

In China, water conservation priority has been further promoted, water resources supervision has been strengthened, water resources protection has been continuously strengthened, the long-term system of river-long lakes has been further deepened, and rural drinking water security has been significantly improved, with positive progress. However, there are some problems such as the most stringent water resources management system need to be continuously promoted, water conservation priority needs to be fully implemented, the strong supervision capacity of water resources needs to be further improved, and the ecological protection of rivers and lakes needs to be strengthened.

To address the challenges and issues: (1) It is to further implement the River Chief System, not only manage the river lake space and its water shore line, but also manage the water body in the river lake, and comprehensively solve the problems of water more, less water, dirty water, water murky, and maintain the healthy life of the river and lake. (2) It is to implement the priority policy of water conservation, reflect the "most stringent" requirements of water resources management in accordance with the principle of water demand, and comprehensively supervise the conservation, development, utilization, protection, allocation, dispatch and other aspects of water resources. (3) It is to promote the distribution of water in the important river basins across provinces and cities, clarify the regional water volume control indicators, the river basin water distribution indicators, ecological flow control indicators, water resources development and utilization and groundwater supervision indicators, and establish a water-saving standard quota management system. (4) It is to strengthen the monitoring of hydrological and water resources, strengthen the monitoring of the development and utilization of water resources, enhance the ability of water conservancy information perception, analysis, processing and intelligent application, and drive the modernization of water conservancy by water conservancy information.

4. Conclusions from facilitated discussions on Section 4: 'Financing'

The financing for the IWRM in China is good. The central government budget can cover the major tasks and infrastructures. Many financial mechanisms and sources in China can be used by the water sector. The national, sub-national and the basin budgets for investment are sufficient for water resources infrastructures and the IWRM implementation.

Regarding the revenues raised from the dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels, there are water resources fees, water resources fund and regular revenues for the water sector in China. In general, the central government's investment for water sector is gradually increased.

China's departments of water resources at all levels would further strengthen close cooperation with the departments of finance or other, and strive for financial input at all levels. However, at present, the local government special bonds, financial credit and social capital is still less used in the construction of water conservancy projects.

To address the challenges and issues, (1) It is to continue to do a good job in the implementation of investment plans, scheduling, meeting, and make good efforts in the implementation of the central water conservancy investment plan, and improve the efficiency and efficiency of investment use. (2) All localities should make good use of water conservancy financing policies, strive to increase the scale of credit capital investment, make good use of financial funds, local government special bonds, attract social capital input, and ensure the need for large-scale water conservancy construction funds. (3) It is to increase investment in water resources monitoring, control, scientific research, information construction and operation and maintenance, increase investment in groundwater over-mining management, water ecological protection and restoration management, and ensure the financial needs of water resources protection and management.

In addition, China actively promote cross-border river cooperation with the neighboring countries, give full play to the role of funds such as the Lan-Mekong Fund, and jointly safeguard the management and development of the all cross-border rivers.

5. Next steps

For the better implementation of the IWRM, what shall be done next in China include the following: Reasonable water distribution. It is to clear river and lake ecological flow protection objectives, clear basin area water distribution index and sectional water discharge control indicators, clear groundwater water level control indicators, and determine the amount of water available in various places.

Control water use. It is to carry out special corrective actions for water collection management, effectively find out the current situation of the bottom of the water intake of rivers and groundwater, water collection compliance and water collection measurement, and implement rectification according to law. And the government would speed up the improvement of the water resources monitoring system, strictly control the approval and approval of water collection permits, implement restrictions on water collection permits in areas where water resources are overloaded, and make solid progress in the reform of water statistics surveys, electronic permits for water collection permits, and water resource fees and taxes.

Systematic water management: it is to promote overexploitation of water resources and groundwater over-extraction management, strengthen the rigid constraints of water resources, implement comprehensive management measures, and focus on improving the water ecological situation in areas with water resources overload.

GWP China will follow up the arrangement in coming years under the framework of the GWP-UNEP DHI collaborative project in particular on SDG 6.5.1.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Agenda

Annex 3: Facilitator's Comments

Annex 4: Photos

Annex 1: List of participants

Workshop participants

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Telephone	Email
1	Shi Qiuchi	Director	International Economic & Technical Cooperation and Exchange Center, Ministry of Water Resources	+86 13911564114	autumn@mwr.gov.cn
2	Zhang Jie	Director	Heihe River Bureau of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission	+86 13993177135	zhangjie795@126.com
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7	E Xueli	Researcher	China Disease Prevention & Control Center, Ministry of Health	+86 13801263480	exueli@sina.com
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10	Dong Fang	Senior Director	Power China	+86 13810453277	41393608@qq.com
11	Yao Huaixian	Director	Water Resources Office, Guantao County, Hebei Province	+86 13703308599	yaohuaixian@163.com
12	Xu Zhenci	SG	GWP China Hebei	+86 18903118518	Xuzhenci001@163.com
13	Zheng Rugang	Senior Consultant	GWP China	+86 13910009622	Rugang_zheng@163.com
14	Jiang Yunzhong	SG Director	GWP China Water Resources Department, IWHR	+86 13911900329	lark@iwhr.com
15	Wu Juan	Administration Officer	GWP China	+86 13901320575	wuj@iwhr.com
16	You Jinjun	Program Officer	GWP China	+86 13693380855	Youjj@iwhr.com

17	Tian Yu	Program Officer	GWP China	+86 18210276130	sweetrain511@163.com
18	Ma Yilin	Communications officer	GWP China		m2myl@163.com

Other stakeholders engaged (not in workshops)

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Telephone	Email
1	Yan Zhanyou	Deputy Division Director	Haihe River Commission, MWR	+86 13820171188	yanzhy@hwcc.gov.cn
2	Liao Pingan	Director	Beijing Water Authority		liaopan@bjwater.gov.cn
3	Wang Xifeng	Executive Deputy DG	Policy Research Dept., Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress	+86 13319200555	861153286@qq.com
4	Wang Chunze	SG	Hebei Provincial Senior Scientists Association	+86 13503335531	sizwcz@163.com

Annex 2: Agenda

July 27, 2020

Online Consultation

Host : Jiang Yunzhong (Secretary General of GWP China)

14:30-15:00 Registration, Group photo

15:00-15:15 Conference introduction and welcome address by Jiang Yunzhong

- Declare the conference open
- Brief introduction of the conference,
- Introduction of participants and facilitators

15:15-15:45 Brief introduction of SDG assessment tasks and discussion points by You Jinjun

- Brief introduction of work background and objectives
- Mission requirements and early implementation
- Preliminary evaluation results of experts and results analysis
- Introduction to discussion points

15:45-17:30 Expert discussion (Host : You Jinjun)

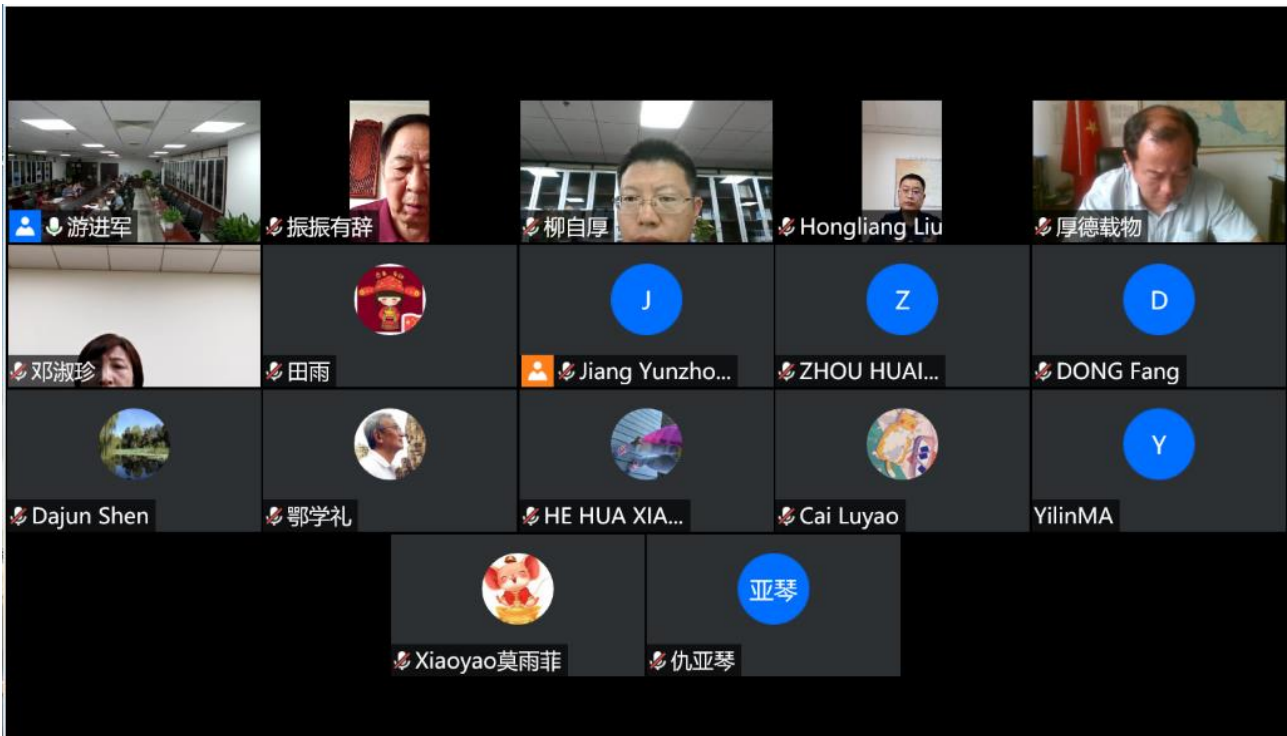
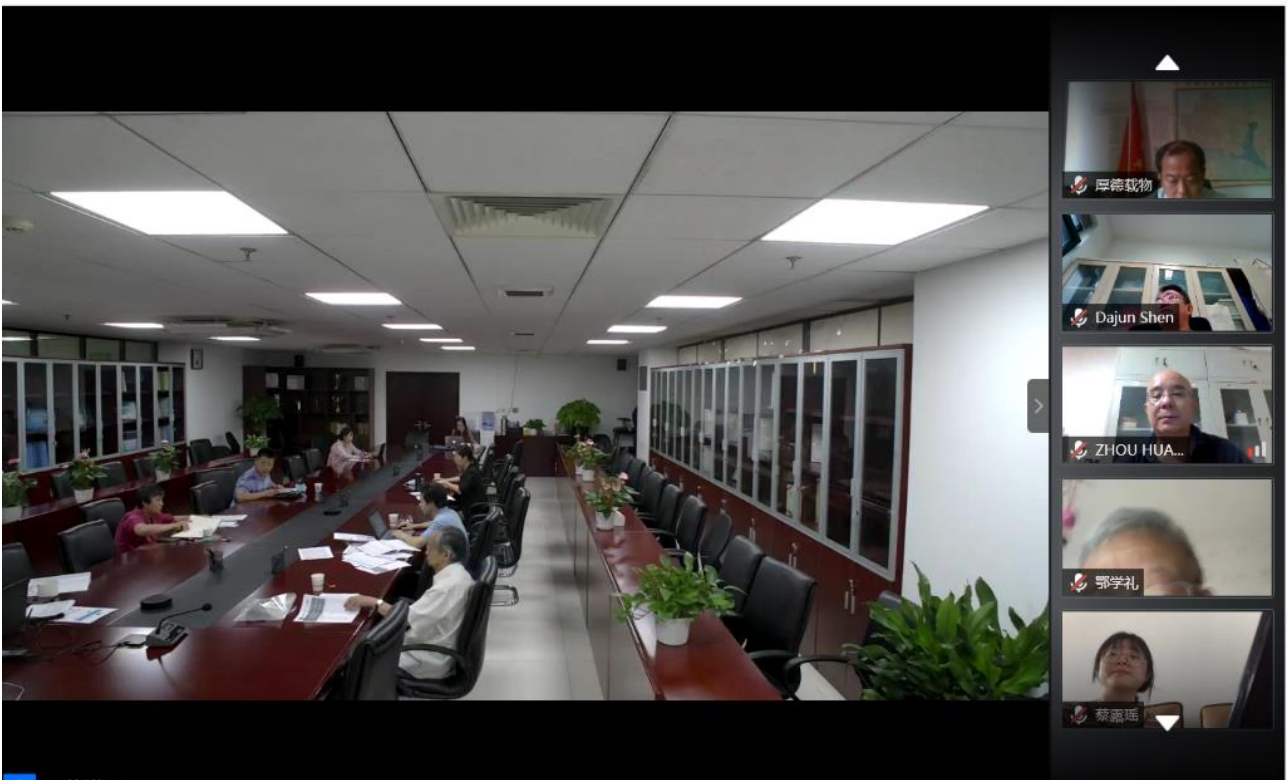
- Assessment score and basis
- Discussion on main points of disagreement
- Propose common assessment score

17:30-18:30 Concluding Remarks (Host : Jiang Yunzhong)

- Summary of the assessment status of the conference
- The follow-up work
- Conference close

1. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda. For the better implementation, the inter-agency coordination mechanism has been set up consisting of 43 government departments at the central level with each being responsible for particular goal(s) as set by the Agenda. The Ministry of Water Resources is the leading agency for the implementation of SDG 6. So far the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 has gone well and much progress has already been made.
2. The collaborative project by the GWP with the UN Environment-DHI started not long ago this year provides a good opportunity for the GWP's RWPs and CWPs in the process of the implementation of the SDG 6 in the selected countries including China. The GWP China will make efforts to contribute in achieving the objectives of the project.
3. The IWRM implementation in China is good with much progress achieved in regard to the 4 aspects as discussed in the Workshop thanks to the joint efforts made by all that are concerned.
4. The Workshop is a successful one and much thanks to all participants. The GWP China will continue to work with the related governmental agencies and the partners to address the challenges and the issues that are mentioned in the Workshop so as to better achieve the water-related SDGs particularly the SDG 6.5.1.

Annex 4: Photos



SDG指标6.5.1国家问卷调查汇总表																			
项目序号	样本1	样本2	样本3	样本4	样本5	样本6	样本7	样本8	样本9	样本10	样本11	样本12	样本13	样本14	样本15	样本16	样本17	平均分	方差
1.1.a	90	100	85	80	80	90	70	75	100	100	80	90	80	90	90	60	85	85	116
1.1.b	90	100	90	80	80	90	80	85	90	100	80	90	80	90	90	60	85	86	85
1.1.c	90	100	90	80	80	90	40	75	80	100	60	90	80	90	90	40	85	80	316
1.2.a	90	80	70	80	70	90	70	75	90	100	80	80	80	90	90	60	80	81	101
1.2.b	90	100	80	60	80	90	70	85	90	100	80	90	80	90	80	60	80	83	132
1.2.c	90	80	90	80	80	80	60	75	80	80	80	70	80	xx	80	60	70	77	78
1.2.d	90	100	70	80	80	90	70	85	90	80	80	90	80	xx	90	60	60	81	127
1平均分	90	94	82	77	79	90	66	79	89	94	77	86	80	90	87	57	78	82	97
2.1.a	90	80	90	60	90	80	20	90	90	100	80	90	80	90	90	80	90	82	328
2.1.b	90	100	80	60	80	80	50	80	80	100	80	90	60	90	90	60	80	79	206
2.1.c	90	80	60	60	70	80	30	60	80	100	80	90	40	80	80	60	75	71	324
2.1.d	90	60	50	60	70	80	40	60	80	80	80	50	40	60	40	60	63	260	
2.1.e	90	100	80	80	80	70	80	80	80	80	80	70	80	80	90	60	80	80	75
2.2.a	90	100	70	60	80	80	80	90	90	80	80	70	100	90	80	60	80	81	136
2.2.b	90	80	60	60	70	80	30	70	80	80	70	50	80	70	80	80	70	71	206
2.2.c	90	60	50	60	70	90	xx	70	90	80	70	60	60	80	80	40	70	229	
2.2.d	100	100	60	80	80	100	100	60	100	80	80	90	80	90	90	80	80	86	173
2.2.e	90	100	80	60	80	80	xx	60	?	60	80	xx	80	xx	80	40	80	74	263
2.2.f	90	100	80	80	90	80	30	80	90	80	80	80	80	80	90	80	80	79	231
2平均分	91	87	69	65	78	82	51	73	86	84	78	74	71	79	85	62	77	76	104
3.1.a	90	100	90	80	90	90	40	70	90	100	100	80	60	80	90	60	80	82	265
3.1.b	90	100	90	80	80	90	60	80	90	100	80	90	80	90	90	80	80	85	89
3.1.c	90	80	70	80	80	90	40	80	80	100	80	80	100	80	80	80	80	81	168
3.1.d	90	80	80	80	80	70	20	70	80	100	80	70	100	90	80	80	80	78	303
3.1.e	90	100	80	80	90	90	80	80	90	100	80	90	80	90	90	80	80	86	49



2020年SDG指标6.5.1国家问卷调查汇总表					2017年SDG指标6.5.1国家问卷调查汇总表		
项目序号	项目名称	调查平均分	方差	会议讨论分	项目序号	项目名称	平均分
1.2.d	地方水资源法规（法律、法令、条例或类似法规）	80.9	127	81.0	1.2.d	仅联邦国家：省/州水资源法	71.11
1平均分		81.8	97	81.8	1平均分		70.77
2.1.a	领导IWRM执行的政府相关部门。	81.8	328		2.1.a	国家政府主管部门 牵头实施国家IWRM规划或类似规划的能力	87.75
2.1.b	代表不同部门的国家政府相关部门之间在水资源、政策、计划和管理方面的协调。	77.1	397	79.0	2.1.b	代表不同部门的国家政府主管部门在水资源、政策、规划和管理方面的协调	80.75
2.1.c	公众参与 国家层级的水资源、政策、规划和管理	71.5	324		2.1.c	在国家层面上公众参与水资源、政策、规划和管理程度	62.50
2.1.d	私营部门参与水资源开发、管理和利用。	62.5	260		2.1.d	在国家层面上企业参与 水资源的开发、管理和利用	55.25
2.1.e	发展IWRM能力。	80.0	75		2.1.e	在国家层面，针对性别问题的水资源管理目标	48.64
2.2.a	领导IWRM实施的流域/含水层 组织。	81.2	136		2.1.f	在国家层面上开发IWRM 能力	76.50
2.2.b	公众参与 地方一级的水资源、政策、规划和管理	70.6	206		2.2.a	流域/含水层层面上 牵头实施IWRM规划或类似规划的组织	77.86

