



Project Data Sheet

Project 46085-001

Project Name	Pilot Implementation of the Drought Management Strategy
Project Number	46085-001
Country / Economy	China, People's Republic of
Project Status	Closed
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Technical Assistance

TA 8185-PRC: Pilot Implementation of the Drought Management Strategy

Source of Funding / Amount	Technical Assistance Special Fund	US\$ 400,000.00
	Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility	US\$ 200,000.00
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Partnerships	
Sector / Subsector	Agriculture, natural resources and rural development / Water-based natural resources management	
Gender		

Description	<p>During the 2011 country programming review mission, the government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) requested technical assistance (TA) from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for pilot implementation of the drought management strategy. In August 2012, a fact-finding mission visited the PRC; and reached an understanding with the government on the TA project's impact, outcome, and output; cost estimates and, financing plan; implementation arrangements; and the consultants' terms of reference. The expected impact of the CDTA will be improved and sustainable drought management in the PRC, and the expected outcome of the CDTA will be the strengthened capacities for drought risk management of the FCDRHs at the national level and in the three pilot provinces. The outputs of the TA will be changes in drought management from reactive emergency response to proactive risk management demonstrated in the three pilot provinces. Specifically, the TA will produce (i) drought risk management tools, (ii) an institutional and capacity development program for drought risk management and water saving, and an educational and public awareness program for water saving, (iii) a detailed and tailored drought risk management plan for each pilot province, and (iv) guidelines for the implementation of the national drought management strategy across the PRC.</p> <p>The PRC's 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) supports the long-term goal of building a harmonious and moderately prosperous (xiaokang) society through livelihood improvement, and regionally balanced and environmentally sustainable growth. ADB's country partnership strategy (CPS), 2011-2015 for the PRC supports the government's overarching strategic goal of building a xiaokang society by focusing on three strategic pillars: inclusive growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional cooperation and integration. The proposed TA will support the government in implementing the national drought management strategy and is in line with the PRC's 12th Five-Year Plan and ADB's CPS in improving livelihood and promoting inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth. The TA is also in line with the priorities of ADB's water policy in promoting a national focus on water sector reform and fostering integrated management of water resources.</p>
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Project Rationale and
Linkage to
Country/Regional
Strategy

The PRC is facing an increasing pressure on water resources from continued economic development, increasing population, urbanization, and climate change impacts. Water scarcity is leading to conflict and competition between water users, and relatively small changes in rainfall are having an increasing large impact on supply availability. The need to maintain food security and social stability is very important in the PRC, and increasing drought or water scarcity is an issue for both. From 2006 to 2011, droughts cost the PRC CNY54.6 billion -CNY150.9 billion per /year in direct economic losses, amounting to 0.17% -0.46% of the gross domestic product. From 1950 to 2011, droughts affected 214,747.8 square kilometers (km²/) per year of farmland; and reduced grain production by 16.2 million tons per /year on average; and, from 1991 to 2011, triggered water shortages to 27.8 million people per/ year on average.

About 60.7 million people experienced drinking water shortages during a severe drought between 2000 and 2001, which affected more than 620 cities and towns in 18 provinces. Moreover, particularly in large cities, water supplies were under dangerously low levels. The 2-year drought also caused a reduction of 114.7 million tons of grains, creating concerns about food security in the PRC. In 2006, the PRC again suffered a severe drought, which resulted in water shortages to 35.8 million people; and a reduction of about 41.7 million tons of grains. From 2009 to 2010, an unusual and severe drought spread across a region in the southwest provinces in the PRC, equivalent to the size of Wwestern Europe; and sent 20 million people looking and waiting for drinking water. In recent years, the national, provincial, and local governments have established national-, provincial-, and city-level drought management plans, guidelines, rules, and regulations, such as drought relief guidelines and emergency plans at the national, provincial, and city levels. The major shortcoming of these was that drought-relief actions are generally passive in responding to crises caused by droughts. Although the PRC has made remarkable achievements in coping with droughts using structural measures such as the construction of water conservation structures and irrigation systems, this approach could produce negative impacts on water cycles, ecosystems, and the environment. Generally, as drought impacts have become more severe, the traditional approach of using structural measures is no longer practical or economically feasible. Structural measures cannot meet all requirements for drought management; and nonstructural measures, such as drought monitoring, forecasting and warning, and water saving technologies, have yet to be developed.

To undertake systematic and comprehensive drought management assessment and establish an integrated drought management strategy, ADB provided the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) with TA 7261-PRC: Strategy for Drought Management. TA 7261-PRC produced a national drought management strategy framework and an action plan to implement an integrated drought management approach. Based on these outputs of TA 7261-PRC, MWR prepared a national drought management plan that included a drought management strategy and an action plan. A drought risk management approach is the principle of this plan. A knowledge product on drought management incorporating lessons learned from TA7261-PRC was also published.

The key recommendation of TA 7261-PRC was a shift from reactive emergency response to proactive risk management. To achieve this, TA 7261-PRC recommended that the flood control and drought relief headquarters (FCDRHs) take a leading role in proactive drought risk management; and capacity development and institutional and organizational reforms of the FCDRHs be undertaken. During flood and drought emergencies, the FCDRHs at the national and other levels of government administration take command of operations, emergency responses, and post-disaster recovery. The office of the state FCDRH at the national level is located at the MWR. In a similar manner, the offices of river basin, provincial, city, and county FCDRHs are located at river basin commissions, provincial departments of water resources (DWRs), city bureaus of water resources, and county bureaus of water resources, respectively.

Following the key recommendations of TA 7261-PRC, the government requested that a second phase of TA 7261-PRC be provided to pilot and develop drought risk management tools, strengthen the capacity of officials involved in drought management, prepare a detailed and tailored drought risk management plan for each pilot province, and prepare guidelines for the implementation of the national drought management strategy across the PRC. Gansu, Liaoning, and Sichuan provinces will be pilot provinces. These provinces have been seriously affected by droughts and represent a range of locations that allow for scaling up of the models and methodologies piloted and developed.

Impact

Improved and sustained drought management in the PRC

Project Outcome

Description of Outcome	Strengthened capacities for drought risk management of the FCDRHs at the national level and in the three pilot provinces
Progress Toward Outcome	All expected TA outputs were produced and FVDRHs' capacities for drought risk management were strengthened.

Implementation Progress

Description of Project Outputs	Changes in drought management from reactive emergency response to proactive risk management demonstrated in the three pilot provinces
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)	All expected TA outputs were produced and the TA was completed on 31 August 2014 as scheduled.

Geographical Location

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

Involuntary Resettlement

Indigenous Peoples

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design	Adequate consultation with the governments of the three pilot provinces (Gansu, Liaoning, and Sichuan) took place during the design phase, so that they could include provision for staff input to the pilot activities in their annual budgets and planned programs.
During Project Implementation	Pilot activities were implemented in close consultation with and participation of the governments of the three pilot provinces (Gansu, Liaoning, and Sichuan).

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services	<p>The mission and MWR agreed to engage a team of international and national consultants for the CDTA following ADB's procedures. Considering high cost of international consultants and existence of excellent national consultants in the PRC, international consultants will be limited to two persons; and all the other consultants will be national. One consultant team will cover all pilot provinces so that they can provide consistent assistance to the provinces. Expertise of consultants (such as drought management, drought risk management, institutional and capacity development, training coordination, etc.), number of consultants, and input (person-month) of each consultant will be determined based on the detailed activities under the TA, budget, remuneration rate, etc. The TA will be carried out by a team of consultants engaged through a consulting firm. A total of 10 person-months (pm) of international and 23 pm of national consulting services will be required. The consultants will be selected and engaged by ADB in accordance with the Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). The consulting firm will be selected by (i) inviting simplified technical proposals; and (ii) using the quality- and cost-based selection method, with a quality cost ratio of 80:20.</p>
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Procurement The office equipment provided under the TA for the consultants will be procured in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time) and will be handed over to the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) upon TA completion. Disbursements under the TA will be undertaken in line with ADB's Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook (2010, as amended from time to time).

Responsible ADB Officer Kobayashi, Yoshiaki

Responsible ADB Department East Asia Department

Responsible ADB Division Environment, Natural Resources & Agriculture Division, EARD

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Timetable

Concept Clearance	23 Jul 2012
Fact Finding	06 Aug 2012 to 09 Aug 2012
MRM	-
Approval	08 Oct 2012
Last Review Mission	-
Last PDS Update	20 Mar 2015

TA 8185-PRC

Milestones

Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
			Original	Revised	Actual
08 Oct 2012	31 Oct 2012	31 Oct 2012	11 Jul 2014	31 Aug 2014	29 Dec 2014

Financing Plan/TA Utilization							Cumulative Disbursements	
ADB	Cofinancing	Counterpart		Project Sponsor	Others	Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries					
400,000.00	200,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600,000.00	17 Jun 2022	595,010.62

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