

2004 North China Water Resources Survey (NCWRS)

Timing of Survey:

December 2004

Geographical Coverage:

Six provinces/ 50 counties / 80 townships / 400 villages

Provinces: Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Henan, Liaoning, Shaanxi and Shanxi



Using a stratified random sampling strategy for the purpose of generating a sample representative of northern China, we first sorted counties in each of our regionally representative sample provinces into one of four water scarcity categories: very scarce, somewhat scarce, normal and absolutely scarce (mountain/desert).³ We randomly selected two townships within each county and four villages within each township.

Years of Coverage: 2004 and (by recall) 1995

Enumerators: Ph.D. and Master students from several Chinese Universities

Survey Questionnaires: An extended version of the community-level village leader questionnaire of the CWIM survey.

Village information: demographic characteristics, agricultural production,

Rural water resources: Share of groundwater and surface water resource; changes in depth-to-water; water reliability; perception of water scarcity; water quality

Irrigation: types and characteristics of wells and pumping technology; cost of sinking wells and purchasing pump sets; Characteristics of canals.

Water use: by crops; number of irrigations; length of each irrigation; water use each irrigation.

Water resource management: The organization of different water management institutions

(activities; division of responsibilities and revenue from irrigation services)

Groundwater: Collective; contracting; private wells

Surface water: Collective; Water user association; contracting

Local government water policies and regulations.

Water saving technology: Types of technologies; adoption rate; amount of water savings.

More information available at <http://chinawater.ucdavis.edu/> (Send email to qhuang@umn.edu to request user id and password)