

Webinar, 24th May 2022 Xiaoying Liu, Natureherit DC, The Netherlands 网络研讨会,2022年5月24日 刘小颖,自然颖源设计咨询,荷兰











Summary Presentation





Xiaoying Liu | 刘小颖

Chief Spatial Planner, Territorial Strategist / Netherlands Reg. Architect Expert member of Sino-EU Panel on Land & Soil (SEPLS), Reg. Expert of EU-China Urbanisation Leadership Program Platform | EU Horizon2020 Evaluation Expert / UN-FAO (Soil Pollution Manual Book) / EU Business@Biodiversity Platform Observer 总空间规划师,地域策划专家 / 荷兰注册建筑师 | 中欧土地与土壤专家组成员,中欧城镇化合作平台注册专家,欧盟地平线研究创新项目评审专家,联合国粮农组织专家(土壤污染指导手册),企业与生物多样性平台观察员

NATURE

HERITAGE

自然生态系统,资源和解决方案

Nature ecosystems, resources and solutions

地域文化遗产地点营造和保护方式

Territorial cultural heritage site creation and protection

Territorial Planning, Investment Strategies for Spatial Environments 空间环境地域规划和投资策略
Nature-Heritage Development Communication Design 自然 - 遗产发展交流设计
Knowledge Itineraries, Sustainable Curricula Design 知识旅程和可持续教育课程规划









Key water resource indicators in spatial planning and green transition 在空间规划和绿色转型中的关键水资源指标



Water resource reporting mechanism for land data users 针对土地信息使用者的水资源信息报告机制

Notes and Suggestion for next steps 下步工作笔记和建议





About China Europe Water Platform 关于中欧水平台(CEWP)





The objective of China Europe Water Platform (CEWP) is to promote water policy dialogues, collaborative research and business development based on mutual interests and joint funding.

It is of strategic importance for China and the European Union to improve cooperation on management of water as a crucial natural resource in order to avert a future global water crisis and its potential impacts on social and economic development and stability. CEWP is a regional component of the EU Water Initiative (EUWI).

CEWP officially kicked off during the 6th World Water Forum in Marseille on 14 March 2012. Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China and the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, represented by the Danish Minister of the Environment launched CEWP by signing of a Joint Statement.

CEWP is led by two concurrent secretariats hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and the Portuguese Ministry of Environment and Climate Action (representing the EU and its member countries) respectively. CEWP is supported by the EU and the People's Republic of China. The EU is funding the cooperation through Partnership Intrument and through co-funding of the EU member states participating the platform.

The 8th High Level Dialogue Conference of the China Europe Water Platform will take place on the 21st and 22nd of january 2021. For the first time this High Level Conference will occur in a virtual format.

With the confirmed presences of His Excellency Minister of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Mr. E. Jinping and His Excellency Minister of Environment and Climate Action of Portugal, Mr. João Pedro Matos Fernandes, the ministerial session will take place on the 22nd of january.

On the 21st of january a Seminar on Science and Technology Cooperation and a Business Workshop will be organized, also on a virtual basis.

https://cewp.eu/8th-high-level-dialogue-conference-china-europe-water-platform





□ About China Europe Water Platform 关于中欧水平台(CEWP)





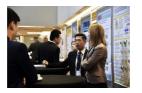
中欧水资源交流平台于2012年成立。平台作为一项重要的合作倡议和伙伴机制,旨在全面推动中欧在水领域的政策对话、联合科研和商务合作。迄今已举办八次年度高层对话会,开展了"伙伴工具"项目,在流域管理与生态安全、农村供水与粮食安全、水与能源、水与城镇化四个领域广泛开展交流活动。已有近20个欧洲国家和1000多名中欧水资源官员、科研人员和企业代表广泛参与,取得了多项成果。

在2021年中欧水资源交流平台第八次年度高层对话会部长级会议上,中欧双方以"强化水生态保护,推进水系统治理"为主题,围绕水资源和水生态保护、提升生态系统质量和稳定性、推进山水林田湖草系统治理等方面的政策措施,交流治水经验,共商互惠合作。

会议期间,中国、欧盟和多个欧盟成员国共同通过了加强中欧水利创新合作的联合宣言,承诺继续加强应对气候变化、强化高层互访和人员交流、推动科研和商务合作等合作,创新合作模式,推动中欧水行业高质量发展。

在水利合作方面,中国水利部部长鄂竟平建议,中欧进一步深化水政策交流对话,进一步推进水利科研和商务合作,进一步推动全球水安全合作。积极参与全球水治理进程,贡献中欧治水智慧,共同推动实





现2030年可持续发展议程涉水目标,与世界各国一道努力维护好全人类共同的地球家园。

葡萄牙环境部长费尔南德斯表示,在平台机制下,双方合作伙伴共享先进经验和技术,促进了双方在水资源保护和高效利用等多领域的共同发展。丹麦环境部部长威尔姆林认为中欧水资源平台已成为全球国际合作的样板,中欧双方应进一步加强水资源领域合作,提升当前水利科技水平,提高供水和污水管理等水利基础设施服务的效率。芬兰驻华大使肃海岚表示,将推动中国和芬兰在平台框架下进一步加大合作,相互学习借鉴,不断提升水治理能力。荷兰驻华大使贺伟民表示,将努力于下半年续签中荷水资源合作谅解备忘录,进一步深化中荷水利合作。罗马尼亚、爱尔兰、瑞典、匈牙利、西班牙、法国等欧洲国家政府高级别官员在对话会上作发言交流。

欧盟委员会分管环境、海洋和渔业事务的委员维尔吉尼尤斯·辛克维丘斯表示,全球水资源正面临严峻挑战,中国和欧盟需要实现更加可持续的水资源管理,开展更加紧密的国际合作,并在推动全球实现2030年可持续发展议程涉水目标方面发挥更积极的作用。

http://www.xinhuanet.com/2021-01/22/c 1127015137.htm https://m.thepaper.cn/newsDetail forward 10925112





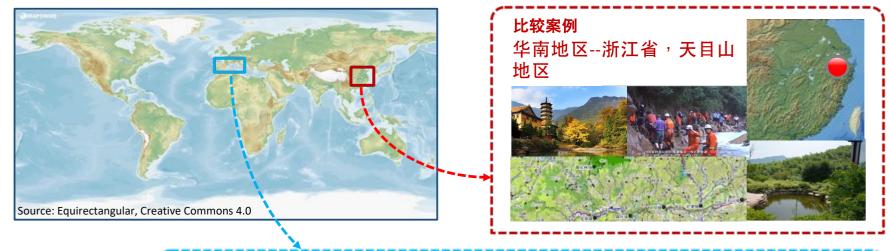
以 Key water indicators and systems in spatial planning and green transition 在空间规划和绿色转型中的关键水资源指标和系统

Understand water related indicators with unified acknowledgement for a region 理解认知统一的地区水资源相关指标

- 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壤水蚀指标 Agriculture and Forestry Ecosystems 农业和林业生态系统
- 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标 Smart Water Recovery / Smart Agriculture & industrial management 智慧水利修复 / 智慧农林和产业经营
- 3. Water Indicator System for Spatial Development 空间发展的水指标系统 Existing situation, utilization and green transition benefit indicators of water 水资源现状、利用和绿色转型效益指标



型 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标



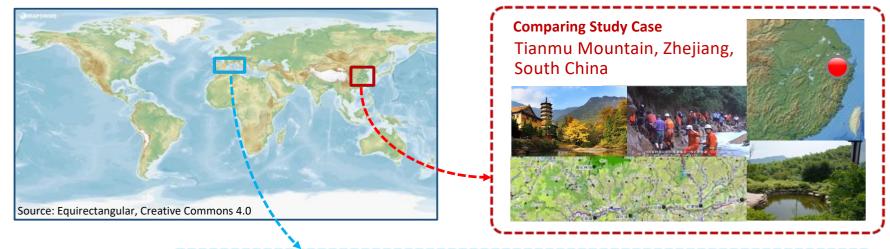
GLOBAL SYMPOSIUM ON SOIL EROSION | FAO HQ | ROME, ITALY, 15-17 MAY 2019

Supporting Regionally Integrated Agro-Forestry practices in Mountain Regions to Prevent Soil Erosion, comparing China-EU Cases





型 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标



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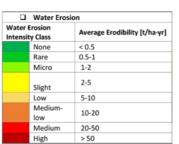
型 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标

土壤侵蚀模数是指单位时段内单位水平投影面积上的土壤侵蚀总量,是主要的土壤水蚀强度分级指标,通过径流观测小区、卡口站、河流水文观测站的观测资料计算得到。中欧的土壤侵蚀模数单位略有不同:

欧盟:土壤水蚀指标分级/平均强度

[吨/公顷·年]







Source: Water and Wind Erosion Maps in the EU [Left: Panagos et al., 2015, Joint Research Centre (JRC), European Commission

中国:土壤水蚀指标分级/平均强度[吨/平方公里·年]





Water En	osion Intensity Class	Average Erodibility [t/(km2-year)]	(Various situations)			
	Micro	500-1000		Intact forests & Alpine tundra		
	Slight	1000-2500		Non-Relevant (Modern Urban Compilation)		
	Medium	2500-5000		Agricultural (Paddy) Field		
	Medium-Strong	5000-8000		Water-chemical erosion affected		
	Strong	8000-15000	3.7~5	^		
	Very Strong	15000-20000				
	Extreme	>20000				

Source: IKCEST (International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology) under the Auspices of UNESCO,

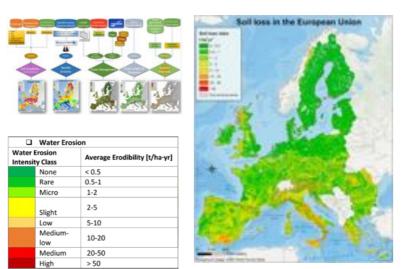




型 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标

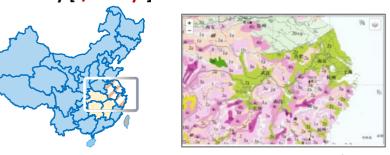
Soil erosion modulus refers to the total amount of soil erosion per unit horizontal projected area in a unit period. It is the main index for Soil Erosion by Water Intensity Class. It is calculated from observation data of runoff observation plot, station and river hydrological observation station.

EU: Water Erosion Intensity Class / Average Erodibility [t/ha·yr]



Source: Water and Wind Erosion Maps in the EU [Left: Panagos et al., 2015, Joint Research Centre (JRC), European Commission

China: Water Erosion Intensity Chass / Average Erodibility [t/km2·yr]



Water E	rosion Intensity Class	Average Erodibility [t/(km2·year)]	(Various situations)			
	Micro	500-1000		Intact forests & Alpine tundra		
	Slight	1000-2500		Non-Relevant (Modern Urban Compilation)		
	Medium	2500-5000		Agricultural (Paddy) Field		
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	Very Strong	15000-20000				
	Extreme	>20000				

Source: IKCEST (International Knowledge Centre for Engineering Sciences and Technology) under the Auspices of UNESCO,





□ 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标

中国南方和欧洲地中海地区显示了相似的土壤水蚀特征和强度范围。

土壤侵蚀是指土壤、沙石和植被等地面物质被破坏、 推移、沉积的过程,其最主要的灾害通过水和风的 作用,由于自然和人为因素造成,包括水灾、滑坡、 塌方、泥石流等。河流湖泊源于高山或山地丘陵, 土壤侵蚀的防治对于保护河湖和水源地意义重大。 通过降雨和径流的作用造成的土壤侵蚀称为水蚀 也称为水土流失,出现在中强度降雨及植被遭到严 重破坏、高强度降雨或森林被砍伐(毁林)的条件 下。土壤水蚀防治也称为水土保持,是重要而经常 被忽略的水资源相关指标。土壤侵蚀强度(t/ha·yr 或 t/km2·yr)是重要的土壤水蚀指标,指某区域年 度或一次侵蚀灾害发生的强度,用来评估引发土壤 侵蚀灾害频率和防治韧性。

欧洲地中海和华南地区同处**亚热带的土壤水蚀地区**,具有相似的山地地理特性和土壤侵蚀强度(10-150吨/公顷·年)。见右图例举地区的标记和气候分区。

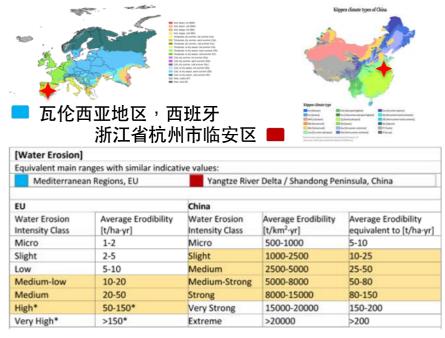


TABLE. 2. The comparing table shows the main soil erosion indicator – Soil Erodibility - in the EU (ton/ha·year] and China (ton/km²-year]. As China has more severe soil erosion in average than in the EU, a shift in soil erosion classification in China a the EU can be observed.





型 1. Indicators for Soil erosion by water 土壌水蚀指标

季节性降雨变化正在对中欧的农林复合经营韧性带来新的影响。

土壤侵蚀科学研究始于十九世纪,而水土保持技术始于人类最早的活动:农业水利。欧洲地中海和华南的农林生态系统经营各具特色。两地的降雨和气候特征有所不同,华南初夏至初秋多雨(6-8月);地中海地区夏季干燥,秋季多雨(10-11月)。

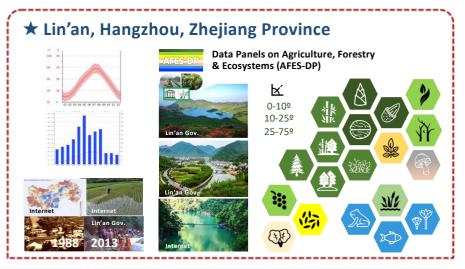
★ Valencia Region, Spain

AFES DP & Ecosystems (AFES-DP)

**Pressor*

**

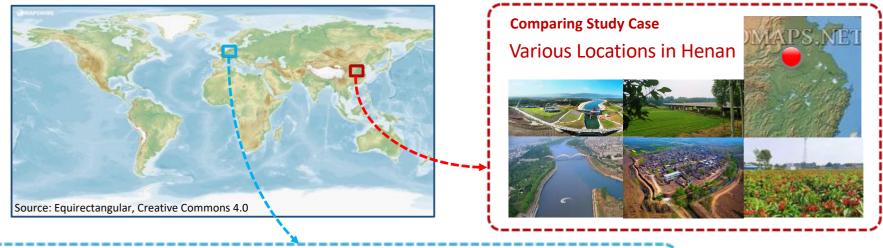
降雨量、地形和植被属性对于水土保持和调蓄的农林管理实践模式影响最大,尤其在水源地。随着气候和季节性降雨变化加剧,中欧空间规划和绿色发展实践必须全面考虑增加的旱涝和其他灾害风险。 土壤水蚀指标需要起到更精准的水资源指标作用。







型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标



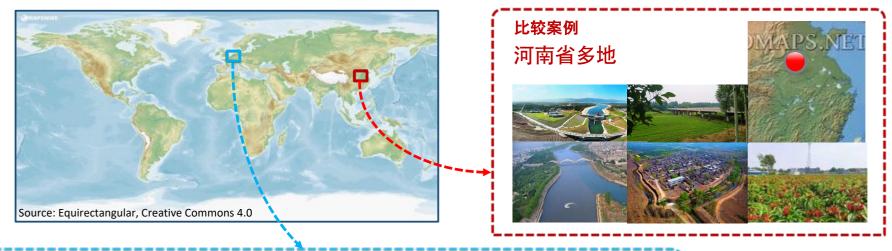


Preliminary study of two regions with dynamic water stresses and opportunities, their Eco Restoration, Land Transition and Sustainable Agricultural Transition Plans.





型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标





初步研究两个具有动态水压力和机会的区域,以及它们的生态修复、土地流转和可持续农业转型计划。





型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

EU / China: Freshwater quality indicators have different but comparable categories.

West Flanders, Flemish Region, Belgium Water quality indicators refer more to actual physiochemical features than quality classification.

Various locations, Henan, China

In China, water quality refers more to classification (viable classification: I – V Class). Actual physiochemical indicators are used on project level.

	Inlet Qu	ulity (Average)	Inlet Quality (Extreme)	Outlet Quality Requiremen	
Milicators	Annual Average		Arrusi Ditreme	Water Quality Class	
Transparency			Ca. 0.4 m		3.0 m
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)			Ca. 3 mg/L		6 mg/L
Suspended Solids (SS)	20 mg/L		50 mg/L		3.5 mg/L
Ammonia-Nitrigen (NH3-N)	1.0 mg/L	Class III	2.5 mg/L	Class V+	1.0 mg/L
Total Phosphorus (TP)	0.13 mg/L	Class III	0.3 mg/L	Class TV	0.1 mg/L
Total Nitrogen (TN)	3.3 mg/L	4	4.9 mg/t.		
Permangarrate Index (COD _{No:})	4.9 mg/L	Class III	5.9 mg/L	Class III	
Dichromate Oxidizability (COD _e)	15-20 mg/L				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOO _s)	4.2 mg/L	Class IV	7.5 mg/L	Class V	
Turbidity (NTU)	23.6		40.3		
Chlorophyll a Concentration (Chl-a)	30 µg/L		340 µg/L		
Algal Density (AD)	2.5×10 ³ cells/L		4.4×10° cells/L		

Chinese standard - Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Water (GB3838-2002, Chinese)
 Drafter: NATUREHERIT DC, 2020. 08. 12, on behalf of the Client of the project. All rights reserved.





型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

欧盟/中国:淡水质量指标类别不同但可比较。

nagro									
nagro									
parameter	waarde	nome	eenheld	negeran	extra controleren	Bicarbonaten		mg/l	
One'	instan *	0				Totale Hardheid	67,5	P*	
retorned	twiter #	0				ljzer .	0,2	mgri	
Geur	georges -	0				Mangaan	0,05	mg/l	
Temperatuur			10			Natrium	200	mg/l	
Zwanence stoffen	Delignes V	0	mpt			Kalium		mg/l	
teambare coffee		0	mpt			Zink	5	ngri	
	not parent.	9.7				Koper	2	mg/l	
pH						Boor		mgfl	
Geleobasheit		2100	mS/cm			Fosfor	1,63	mg/l	
Vose		50	mgi			Fluoride	1,5	mg/l	
Write:		0.7	mat			Chloriden	250	mg/l	
Ammonum		0.5	met			Sulfaten	250	mgri	
Calcum		270	met			Tot coliformen/1 mi	0	aantal cfu/ml	
Magnesium		50	mgt			Tot coliformen/100	0	aantal cfu/100	
Carbonaten			met			mi E ColV1 mi		ml aantal chulmi	

比如叶佛头体上云亚佛头体形丛

河南省多地

在中国,水质更多地指分类(I-V类)。 实际理化指标用于项目层面。

Quality	Inlet Situation Outlet Situation						
2240-2247	Inlet Qu	ulity (Average)	Inlet Quality (Extreme)	Outlet Quality Requirement			
Transparency			Ca. 0.4 m		3.0 m		
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)			Ca. 3 mg/L		6 mg/L		
Suspended Solids (SS)	20 mg/L		50 mg/L		3.5 mg/L		
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Chinese standard - Environmental Quality Standard for Surface Water (G83838-2002, Chinese Drafter: NATUREHERIT DC, 2020. 08. 12, on behalf of the Client of the project. All rights reserved.





型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

EU / China: Varied, combinable approaches to improve freshwater quality and applicable quantity.

West Flanders, Belgium

West Flanders is in Middle Europe with temperate climate. Due to climate change, seasonal water shortage has increased to reach water demand with sufficient quality, that is higher than what ground- and surface water can support. After the start of the Blue Deal project, small- and large-scale works started in 110 places for climate-proof water systems, to retain water to achieve more resilience to extreme weather.



In West Flanders, groundwater can be used for civil, agricultural and industrial purposes with an application. The extraction must be at specific locations, within allowed amount and time.

https://www.brusselstimes.com/216768/water-scarcity-dry-march-highlighted-fragility-of-flemish-groundwater-levels



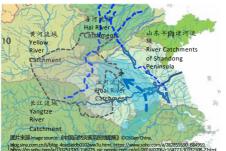


Various locations, Henan, China

Henan Province is a key agricultural and cultural heritage region in China and the world, that suffered from water shortage. A substantial area uses groundwater as major agricultural water. Since the implementation of South-North Water Diversion Project in 2014, Class-II water was carried from Yangtze River to North China. With more applicable surface water along the way, water circulation, management and supply are improved, underground water exploitation is reduced. Freshwater quality & applicable quantity are key indicators to monitor water resource transitions.











型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

欧盟/中国:改善水资源水质和可利用量的多种可组合方法。

比利时佛兰德大区西佛兰德斯省

西佛兰德斯处于西欧中温带,水资源压力因气候变化不断增加。符合水质要求和水资源需求量高于地下水和地表水资源能支持的水平。为了建立防止气候变化的供水系统,以吸收和保留更多的水资源,佛兰德斯启动了《蓝色协议》,在110个地点开始了小型和大型工程。



另外,民用、农用和工业如用地下水,需要根据地下水的具体方位和规模申请,并按照允许的采水量在一定时间内完成采水。

https://www.brusselstimes.com/216768/water-scarcity-dry-march-highlighted-fragility-of-flemish-groundwater-levels

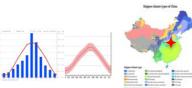




河南省多地

河南省是中国和世界重要的农业和文化遗产地区,面临水资源短缺的问题,部分农业用水来自地下水。在2014年南水北调跨流域调水工程实施后,二类水被从长江输送至华北各地。在此基础上,各地的水资源循环、供给和流域综合管理得到改善。水质和水资源可利用量属于监测地区水资源转化的关键指标。







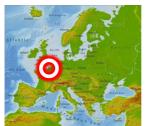




型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

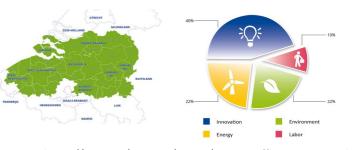
West Flanders, Flemish The regional government used public media to discuss seasonal water shortage with agricultural and industrial sectors, on how to set up related policies and actions.





EU INTERREG FLANDERS-NETHERLANDS, F2AGRI-PROJECT

Use integrated sectoral water recycling to prevent seasonal water dryout for regional agriculture.



Source: https://keep.eu/projects/18104/F2AGRI-effluent-to-agricult-EN/









More recycled water from the industries for agricultural use, to reduce water risks and create buffers.







型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

比利时佛兰德大区西佛兰德斯省





欧盟跨地区项目:比利时 佛拉明大区-荷兰, F2AGRI 项目

运用产业综合水循环,防 止地区农业的季节性缺水。





Source: https://keep.eu/projects/18104/F2AGRI-effluent-to-agricult-EN/

统一协调的水务委员会和相关政策; 政府-产业之间的多角色对话和公共媒体的使用。









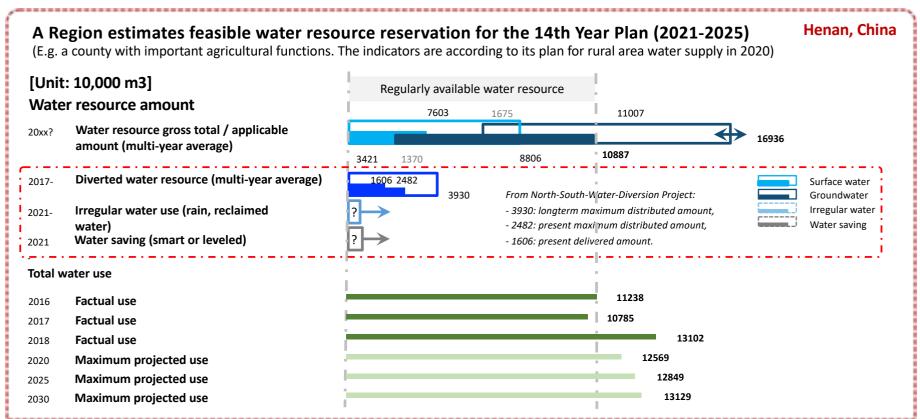
工业增加的再生水 用于农业







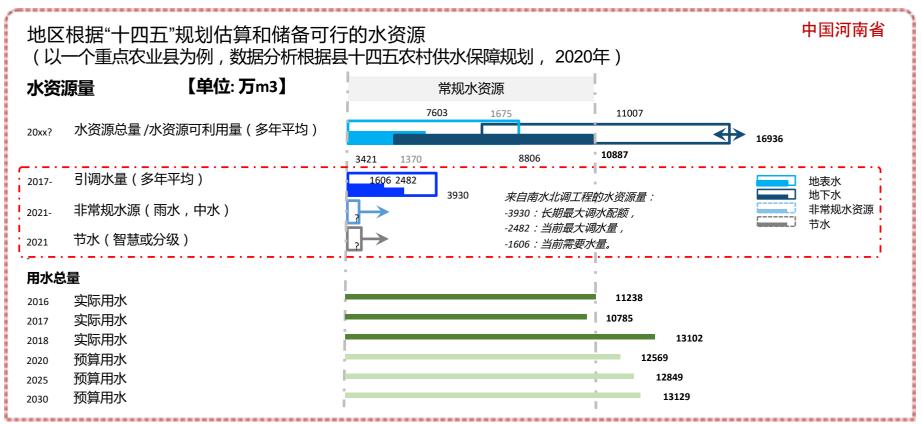
型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标







型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标





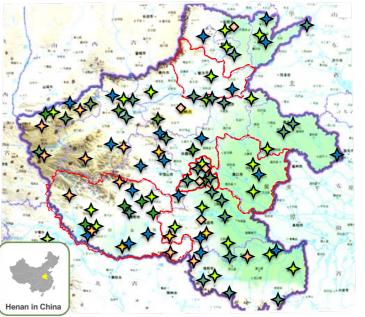


型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

Smart Water Recovery / Smark Agro-forestry & industrial management (in planning) 智慧水利修复 / 智慧农林和产业经营(规划中)

Henan, China

Plan and manage water use according to heritage, eco-organic cultivation and food production in various territorial features



Focus on hotspots for the revival of agricultural and water heritage, ecoorganic farming sectors and green transition



Agricultural and water heritage areas (some oldest in the world);



Wetland-water and eco fishery scenery areas;



Eco farming demo areas;



Eco forestry and related agriculture demo areas;



National meat production cluster areas;



Agro-forestry and mushroom production demo areas;



Food safety clusters and demo areas;

Comprehensive agricultural park zones or demo areas on national level: Nanyang City (Neixiang County etc.), Xinxiang City (Mid-China Agricultural Valley); Zhoukou City (Agricultural Hightech Demo Zone); Luohe City (Rural digital transformation demo area in Linying County)



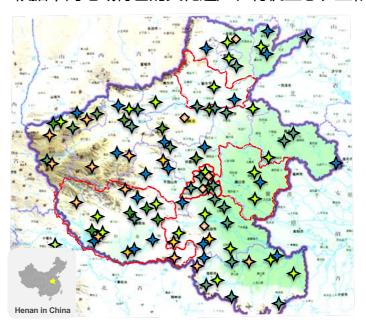


型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

Smart Water Recovery / Smark Agro-forestry & industrial management (in planning) 智慧水利修复 / 智慧农林和产业经营(规划中)

中国河南省

根据不同地域特色的文化遗产、有机生态农业和食品生产的需求,来规划和经营水资源利用机制:



聚焦引领农业和水文化遗产复兴、有机生态农林产业和绿色转型的热点地区

- ◆ 农业和水文化遗产地区(包括一些全球最古老的地区);
- ◆ 湿地水体和生态渔业风景地区,如水利风景区、现代生态渔业养殖区等;
- ◆ 生态农业示范地区,如南阳市方城县、漯河市临颍县等;
- ◆ 生态林和综合农林示范地区,如南阳市多县(南水北调水源涵养)等;
- ◆ 国家肉类产业集群地区,如豫西南等;
- ◆ 国家林下经济示范基地和菌菇产业集群地区,如伏牛山等;
- ◆ 食品安全产业发展集群,如漯河市临颍县、郑州市巩义市、安阳市汤阴县等。
- 国家级现代农业产业园或示范区:南阳市:(内乡县等);新乡市("中原农谷");周口市(国家农业高新技术产业示范区);漯河市(全国数字乡村示范县临颍县)







型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

Smart Water Recovery / Smark Agro-forestry & industrial management (in planning) 智慧水利修复/智慧农林和产业经营(规划中)

Henan, China

Water-Wetland Purification System (WWPS)

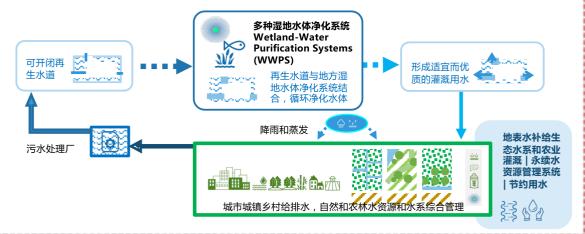
水体湿地净化系统



- Enable more sustainable and recycled freshwater application models
- **Quality & Safety Risk Assessment on Water Environment for Agro-Products**
- Strengthen local wetlands to regulate, store and purify water, sustain local ecosystem and biodiversity;
- Capacity-building activities for professionals and citizens combining above.











型 2. Water quality & applicable quantity indicators 水资源质量和可利用量指标

Smart Water Recovery / Smark Agro-forestry & industrial management (in planning) 智慧水利修复 / 智慧农林和产业经营(规划中)

中国河南省

Water-Wetland Purification System (WWPS) 水体湿地净化系统



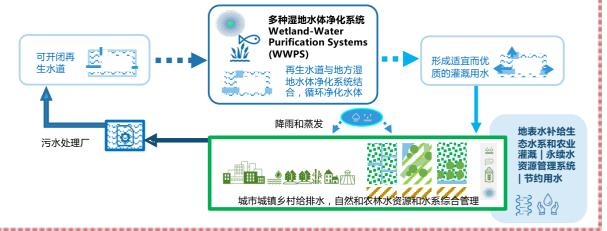
- 实现更可持续和循环利用的淡水应用模型;
- · 农产品水环境质量安全风险评价;
- 加强调节、储存和净化河流湖泊的地域湿地,保护地方生态系统和生物多样性;
- · 专业人员和公民的能力建设活动结合上述内容。















3. Water Indicator System for Spatial Development 空间发展的水指标系统

The link to Green Development Legal and Policy Systems 与法律法规和绿色发展政策的紧密结合

China 中国

十四五和中长期的政府重点政策

国家地区国民经济和社会发展的十四五和中长期规划

国家地区碳达峰(2030)碳中和(2060)行动政策计划(能源、工业、建筑、交通、农业、消费、服务等)

2020-建立国土空间规划体系并监督实施(陆海统筹)

十四五水利发展规划体系、节水型社会发展规划、流域和跨流域水资源调度管理、河湖长制和河湖健康评价

十四五农业绿色发展、农产品产地市场体系发展规划

十四五林草产业发展规划,加快推进竹产业创新发展

十四五综合防灾减灾规划、文化产业发展规划

十四五大数据产业发展规划 智慧社区-数字乡村建设

多部委对于绿色发展的工作范围

发改委、生态环境部和相关部委:碳中和管理 (能源、工业、建筑、交通、农业、消费、服务)

水利部:河湖流域信息系统,技术和项目管理

生态环境部:生态环境质量监管和污染防治

自然资源部:国土空间现状规划信息管理系统

农业农村部等:农林产品安全质量品级价格监督

国际和跨地区绿色技术、生产、贸易和政策交流

科技部等:科技行业绿色转型投资金融促进机制





型 3. Water Indicator System for Spatial Development 空间发展的水指标系统

Water 水 ‱ (Oblig. / Opt.)必要 / 可选) [Containing confidential info. 部分为保密信息]

Existing Situation and Planning 现状和规划利用指标

常规水资源(2021-2025,2035,2050)

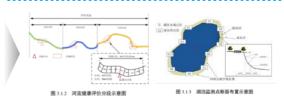
- 地表水位和水量 | 地表水质和水生态环境指标 | 可开采和实际开采量
- 地下水位和水量 | 地下水质 | 可开采和实际开采量 , 环境地质问题等

其他可利用水(2021-2025, 2035, 2050)

- 跨流域引调水量(如南水北调、引江济淮工程)
- 非常规水量和可利用量(雨水,中水)

实际用水 / 综合节水 (2021-2025, 2035, 2050)

- 水资源现状和初步预测指标:人口、农业、工业和服务业用水
- 实际用水和节水量(分用途和行业,智慧或分级节水)





Green development-transition benefit indicators 绿色发展转型效益指标

地表地下水资源和水系的空间管理政策、规划数据、项目技术效益

流域水系、跨流域调水综合管理 | 地表水调蓄净化系统、农田水利管理 | 地下水监测开采管理 | 用水、节水和水质提升目标 | 水价改革机制

地区和地块投资金融价值链提升

- 地表水系和水资源管理对于地区房地产和农林地块价格的影响
- 绿色产品和产业链 可创造(绿色)产量和GDP 增加就业 生态和农业(一产)| 工业(二产)| 服务业(三产)

投融资模式和金融产品的有效性和多元化

• 投融资模式和绿色普惠金融工具创新,同地域和跨地域

Guidelines for river and lake health assessment 河湖健康评价指南





型 3. Water Indicator System for Spatial Development 空间发展的水指标系统

Water 水 **ண**

(Oblig. / Opt.)必要 / 可选) [Containing confidential info. 部分为保密信息]

China 中国



Guidelines for river and lake health assessment

Directed by: Department of river-lake management, Ministry of Water Resources

河湖健康评价指南

主持单位:水利部河湖管理司

River / Lake health assessment indicator system

Watershed and Water System ("Basin")

· River / Lake connectivity, Lake area shrinkage, Natural condition of shoreline, Width indicator of riparian zone, Illegal development and utilization extent of water shoreline

Water Resource ("Water")

- Water quantity, Satisfaction degree of river ecological flow & water level (ecological base flow), River flow variation degree, Satisfaction degree of lake minimum ecological water level, variation degree of lake inflow
- Water quality, Water quality classification, Trophic level, Sediment pollution, Water body self purification capacity

Ecosystems and Biodiversity (Biology)

· Invertebrate biotic integrity indicator, Fish integrity indicator, Water bird status, River aquatic plant community status, Lake phytoplankton density, Lake macro-aquatic plant coverage

Social Functions

Effective rate of flood control, Assurance degree of water supply amount, Water quality compliance rate of centralized drinking water source from rivers / lakes, Shoreline utilization & management indicator, Navigation assurance rate, Public satisfaction

Relevant questionnaires:

· Public questionnaire for health assessment of rivers and lakes, Identification and severity classification of "four disorder" in rivers and lakes

河流/湖泊健康评价指标体系表

流域和水系("盆")

河流 纵向连通 / 湖泊连通指数 , 湖泊面积萎缩比例 , 岸线自然状况 , 河岸 带宽度指数,违规开发利用水域岸线程度

- ,河流生态流量/水位满足程度(生态基流),河流流量过程变异程 ,湖泊最低生态水位满足程度,入湖流量变异程度
- 水质,水质优劣程度,营养状态,底泥污染状况,水体自净能力

生态系统和生物多样性(生物

大型底栖无脊椎动物生物完整性指数,鱼类保有指数,水鸟状况,河流水 生植物群落状况,湖泊浮游植物密度,湖泊大型水生植物覆盖度

社会服务功能

防洪达标率,供水水量保证程度,河流/湖泊集中式饮用水水源地水质达 标率,岸线利用管理指数,通航保证率,公众满意度

相关调查表:

河湖监测范围与点位,河湖健康评价公众调查表,河湖"四乱"问题认定及





Water resource reporting mechanism for land data users 针对土地信息使用者的水资源信息报告机制

Integrated Water Resource Data Panel (in process) | 研究中的综合水资源信息纵览(IWR-DP) 建立在以上水资源指标的基础上,应成为土地信息使用者的全面认知地域空间的基本路径,是 本地区和跨地区各部门合作的基础。





Henan in the World & China 河南省在世界和中国的区位

世界:位于暖温带,东亚地区;

中国: 大部分位于黄河中下游以南, 华夏文明发祥地之一,历史文化大省、 农业和粮食加工第一大省;2020年全 省生产总值位居中国大陆地区第五位, 中西部省份首位。





and Mid-China City Cluster 南阳市在流域和城市群层面

流域:位于长江流域和南水北调中线 工程水源地。

城市群:以郑州为中心的中原城市群 之一(国民经济和社会发展十四五规 划和2035年远景目标纲要)





Linying County, Luo City on the **Province-City Level** 漯河市临颍县在省市地区层面

省市:位于河南中部平原区,南北 城市轴线上(焦作-郑州-许昌-漯河-驻马店-信阳市)

地区:新石器时期贾湖文化(漯河-驻马店-许昌-平顶山-南阳市)





Nater resource reporting mechanism for land data users 针对土地信息使用者的水资源信息报告机制

Integrated water resources information report (IWR-DP) 综合水资源信息纵览(IWR-DP)

以中国为例,将为城市乡村的"山水林田湖草"生态修复和绿色产业实践提供高效、简洁和互动的多角色评价,结合国土空间规划,逐渐实现自然资源在地区和流域的高质量管理。

国家和地区间,绿色循环政策和实践交流

国土空间现状和规划管理信息平台

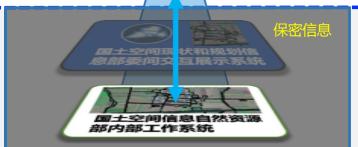
"山水林田湖草"--自然地域和农林生态系统



绿色可持续发展即形成环境、社会和经济的共同发展;然而,地区生态环境和气候行动和可持续发展的压力持续或增大。全球和地区的绿色循环经济政策实践技术体系和行动框架存在疑难点,在技术指标和信息方面需要国家和地区间的实践交流来引导。

(国务院关于碳达峰碳中和工作的意见)





(含公开、多部委、内部三级信息交互和展示系统)



以河南省漯河市临颍县为例

中共中央 国务院

《关于完整准确全面贯彻新发展理念做好碳达峰碳中和工作的意见》



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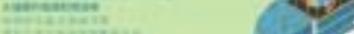
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Water resource reporting mechanism for land data users 针对土地信息使用者的水资源信息报告机制

The Integrated water resources information report (IWR-DP) shall be part of the innovative evaluation system - Development Capacity Evaluation (DCE) 综合水资源信息纵览(IWR-DP)将是创新评价体系--发展容量评估(DCE)的一部分

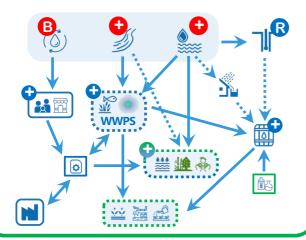


○ 投资金融贸易的数据和形势报告○ 地区政策面向公众的报告解读○ 叙述展示绿色转型项目提案等



DCE 综合水资源信息纵览

优化流域水**资顺峰不应用**系统,运用水资源状况的即时监测技术,评价现状、利用和绿色转型效益指标,报告技术解决方案的实践效果。







Notes and Suggestion for next steps 下步工作笔记和建议

This report combines the latest water research on green transition and regional spatial landuse planning by Natureherit DC, prepared for the China-Europe Water Platform (CEWP). We sincerely thank following institutions and individuals for their input and exchanges. The report doesn't represent their opinions:

- Eco Civilization Promotion Association of Nanyang City, Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute (NHRI), Farmland Irrigation Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences(FIRI-CAAS), Zhengzhou Maipu spatial planning, survey and Design Co., Ltd.;
- Mrs. Cristina Iull from the Spanish Soil Science Society and the Polytechnic University of Valencia, Mr. Luc Boeraeve of the Belgian Bamboo Society.

The report includes innovative scientific communication methods and tools for land data users, that are under testing in the framework of Development Capacity Evaluation (DCE), such as "Data Panels of Integrated Water Resource Information (IWR-DP) and "Data Panels of Agriculture and Forestry Ecosystems (AFES-DP)".

Within open internet information used in this report, It is possible that the info source is not with specification. In this case, please contact Natureherit DC. thank you!





Notes and Suggestion for next steps 下步工作笔记和建议

本次报告为中欧水平台所做,结合自然颖源对绿色转型和地方国土空间规划的最新水资源调研进程。同时,衷心感谢以下机构和个人的交流和输入。本报告不代表他们的观点:

- 南阳市生态文明促进会、南京水利科学研究院、中国农业科学院农田灌溉研究所、郑州麦普空间规划 勘测设计有限公司;
- 西班牙土壤学会和瓦伦西亚理工大学的Cristina Lull女士,比利时竹协会Luc Boeraeve先生。

报告包括为土地信息使用者所设计、在"发展容量评估(DCE)的框架中测试的创新科学交流方法和工具,如"综合水资源信息纵览(IWR-DP)"和"农林生态系统信息纵览(AFES-DP)"。

在报告用到的网络开放信息中,信息来源可能未详注。如有问题请尽快与自然颖源联系。谢谢!



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The win-win cooperation between China and the EU in water resources management and regional development have wide prospects, in order to link some key gaps in green transitions. 中欧在水资源管理和地区发展上的共赢合作有广泛前景,以链接绿色转型方面的关键断层。





Thank you for the attention!

Look forward to questions and discussion.

感谢关注!期待问题和讨论

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Territorial cultural heritage site creation and protection

Territorial Planning, Investment Strategies for Spatial Environments 空间环境地域规划和投资策略 Nature-Heritage Development Communication Design 自然 - 遗产发展交流设计 Knowledge Itineraries, Sustainable Curricula Design 知识旅程和可持续教育课程规划