



Work Programme - RWPs

GWP CHINA Work Programme 2017-2019

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**GWP China Region
Work Programme
2017-2019**

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GWP China

Regional Work Programme

2017-2019

I. Background and Introduction

The regional context

Water is the source of life, the key for production and the base of ecosystem as well as the most active controlling factor in the ecological system. In terms of river basins, the ecosystem can be divided into four types: wetland, forest, grassland and desert. If the water of the wetland decreases continuously, the wetland would degrade to forest, then grassland and desert finally. And if the desert has enough water, it will gradually develop into grassland, forest and wetland. Therefore, ecological progress can be advanced by controlling water of river basins to ensure that the ecosystems will not degrade and the green mountains and clean waters are well protected.

The issues on water resources, water environment and water ecology we are now faced with are results of water circulation and its associated processes of river basins under the influence of climate change and the rapid development of human society. Influenced by climate change and highly frequent human activities, river basins are not featured by natural water circulation any more, but natural-social water circulation. Natural water circulation is a process of “generation-confluence- self-purification”. Rainfalls in the river basins form branches and main streams, lakes and wetlands under the influence of the topography. The whole process is energy highly concentrated, with the capability of self-purification. However, social water circulation goes in the opposite way, which is “distribution-consumption-pollution”. People get water from the water source and distribute it to different living regions and bring pollutions into water when they use and drain.

GWP China in the region

With the support of the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and China’s Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), GWP China Technical Advisory Committee (GWP China TAC) was established in November 2000 with the approval of the relevant governmental institutions. The GWP has defined GWP China as a Regional Water Partnership. The Secretariat of GWP China is hosted by the China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR) in Beijing.

In September 2006, GWP China organized the Partners Meeting at which the Statutes of GWP China was adopted thus a Regional TAC transformed into a Regional Water Partnership. By the democratic election, the first Council of GWP China was founded. The second Council was founded at the Second Partners Meeting of GWP China in May, 2009 in Changsha, Hunan Province.

GWP China has established the formal partnership cooperation relationship with over 100 institutions and organizations, including the governmental agencies, research institutions, civil societies, universities and utilities. The provincial/river basin level partnerships were also set up: GWP China Fujian was set up in October 2002, GWP China Hebei in October 2003, GWP China Shaanxi in June 2004, GWP China Yellow River in October 2005 and GWP China Hunan in April 2008.

Recently on March 22, 2016, a new page was opened for GWP China that recorded the [independent legal status](#) with another name “China Water Resources Strategic Studies” in Chinese and “GWP China” in English by the Ministry of Civil Affairs. And GWP China has its new term of regional council with 148 members and regional management team after election at the 3rd Regional Partners’ Meeting on the same day.

GWP China's role and value added

For 16 years, the GWP China, while strictly being abided by the relevant laws and regulations of China, guided by the relevant governmental agencies and on the basis of the country's conditions and the situation over the integrated water resources management, has organized various water-related activities aiming at facilitating the practicing of the IWRM in a planned way and step by step manner. Closely cooperating with the provincial/river basin water partnerships, GWP China has set up the neutral platform for exchanges and dialogues on the key issues of water resources participated by the representatives from water-related departments such water resources, environment protection, health, energy, urban-rural construction, agriculture and transport and all the stakeholders.

As a part of the GWP, the GWP China gets the support and guidance from the Headquarters and work in accordance with the rules and guidelines set forth by the Headquarters. The GWP China sets up the bridge for the exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries taking the unique advantage of the neutral platform. On the one hand, it learns the advanced and applicable approaches for water resources management including the experiences on legislation, policies, mechanisms, institutions and science and technology from other countries; and on the other hand, China's successful experiences and practices on water resources management are shared by the other countries in the world so as to jointly promote the sustainable development of global water resources.

The activities organized by GWP China has contributed to the better management of water resources and add values including the raise of awareness of importance of water and the IWRM, production of influence on the decision-making and policy development on water resources management, promotion of the public and stakeholders' participation in water resources management and strengthening the cross-sector and the international cooperation.

After being registered at the Ministry of Civil Affairs as an independent legal organization, GWP China is capable of expanding professional areas. Faced with the new pattern of natural-social water circulation, GWP China can promptly put forward the concept of "*ecological sponge river basins*"¹, which means that we take the mountains, waters, forests, lands and lakes as a whole life community, take all the natural ecological elements into consideration and clarify the relation between the top and foot of mountains, between the surface and underground, and between the upstream and downstream, to have overall protection, systematic restoration, comprehensive control and rational development of river basins. In this way, we can strengthen the cycling capability of ecosystems and promote sponge river basins to spontaneously store, permeate and purify precipitation. Besides, we can minimize the damage to the ecological environment in water and land resources development and minimize the influence of water disasters on economic and social development to preserve sound river basins and the harmony between humans and water.

By pursuing the vision of water security, the whole GWP Work Programme contributes to achieving the SDGs. In order to deepen and streamline these efforts at country level, GWP is developing a specific "SDG & Water Preparedness Facility". This SDG Water-PF will support specific efforts on understanding, monitoring and financing the implications of the new SDG framework in a selected set of countries during the period 2016-2019. It will complement other efforts undertaken by GWP in these countries. China is one of member countries that will implement "Sustainable Development Goals" (SDG). GWP China is in charge of SDG #6 implementation in China.

Based upon the regular communication with international circles, extensive liaisons with water-related organizations and professionals in China, and effective domestic and international network of partners, GWP China will play as a platform and facilitator that provides practical support for a rapid start to

¹ The concept of Ecological Sponge River Basins is firstly raised by Mdm. Cai Qihua, Chair of GWP China, in her keynote speech on March 22, 2016, which combines sponge and ecology into the integrated development of river basin, elaborating from the aspect of theory, technical structure and development strategies.

implementing SDG 6 on water and other water-related SDGs in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces. Through the activities under the programme, GWP China, together with GWP China Shaanxi and Hunan, manages to provide supports and guidance to the stakeholders and decision-makers to formulate and implement policies, strategies and plans for the SDG6 and related goals framework in China. Furthermore, the programme will raise the awareness and importance of water and sanitation issues in China.

Taking stock of the 2014-2016 period

Significant outcomes noted during the period are summarised in the following table:

Region	Year	Level	Location	Governance Outcome	Toolbox Category
CHI	2014	N	China	Implementation of the stringent water resources management system	A1.01
CHI	2014	N	China	Agreements on annual water allocation plans of nine provinces in the Yellow River Basin (WACDEP)	A1.02
CHI	2014	N	China	IWRM in national policies and strategies, e.g. National Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)	A1.01
CHI	2014	N	China	IWRM Toolbox Dissemination in Universities	C1.01
CHI	2015	N	China	Water Investment	
CHI	2015	N	China	Transboundary Water Coordinative Management	C2.01
CHI	2015	N	China	Promulgation of Groundwater Management Regulation	B1.04
CHI	2015	N	China	Performances at International Stage	C6.02
CHI	2015	N	China	South-South Cooperation	C2.02
CHI	2015	N	China	Knowledge Product	B1.04
CHI	2016	N	China	Change of Regional Institutional System and Partners' Network	B1.04

Based upon the GWP and GWP China Strategy 2014-2016 and focused on the three goals of the strategy and taking consideration into the hot issues of the water resources management in China, GWP China has since 2014 organized the relevant activities.

First, regarding the implementation of the [Stringent Water Resources Management System](#), GWP China supported the Department of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Water Resources to monitor the implementation progress of the Stringent Water Resources Management System in all provinces in 2014; and Shaanxi & Fujian WPs supported the Water Resources Departments of the two provinces to complete the evaluation of the local implementation of the Stringent Water Resources Management System at the provincial and local levels.

The provincial and river basin water partnerships have also organized different types of activities according to the local situation focused on the implementation of the System to discuss the issues such as the institutional water resources management, mechanisms and policies with participants from all levels, including government officials, water managers, rural water users and other stakeholders, and concluded with the recommendations submitted to the decision-makers.

Second, under the framework of the WACDEP in China region, GWP China and GWP China Yellow River Basin as well as the experts of the Host Institute—the Water Resources and Hydropower Research Institute (IWHR) worked with the Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC) and developed an evaluation report of implementing [the Yellow River Basin water allocation plan](#) results and its impact on the related provinces. The report and proposed management solution were adopted and helped to improve the annual water allocation plan between nine involved provinces based upon the investigation results.

Third, regarding the [promotion of the IWRM](#), GWP China organized the "Training Workshop on Water Resources Protection under Climate Change" at the Tibet University in Linzhi City on 8 July 2014. The hard copy questionnaire on the satisfaction reg. the conference topics etc. was submitted to 100 professors and students. According to the persons interviewed were satisfied with the training tools, topics and materials.

Fourth, GWP IWRM [Toolbox Workshop](#) was organized in Hohai University in 2014. It convened more than 40 participants from 10 universities in China to discuss about how to make IWRM Toolbox to contribute to the university water education. It marked that the IWRM promotion in the universities' water education developed to a deeper level. The invited professors, lecturers and the postgraduates evaluated it as a positive platform to exchange water education tools and experiences. The IWRM and its Toolbox are not a concept but a way of developing water education in the universities in China.

Fifth, according to the WACDEP 2015 Plan of GWP China Region, GWP China worked with GWP China Shaanxi Provincial WP, the Research Office of Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress and Shaanxi Provincial Water Resources Department to implement the water investment program in Shaanxi Province from 2014. In 2015, the review of the contemporary [water investment](#) status of Shaanxi Province was conducted and the assessment developed. The research results with the proposed solutions for better water investment management were included into a research report by the end of 2014. Early in 2015, it was submitted to the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress as a reference for optimizing Provincial Development Plan of 2015. And as a progressive outcome, the Shaanxi Provincial Water Resources Department introduced the proposals from the report into its annual work plan. According to the 2015 Work Plan of Shaanxi Provincial Water Resources Department, the total water investment would be 24 billion RMB, planning to develop water infrastructures, drinking water security in rural areas, implementation of water management systems, etc.

Sixth, under the WACDEP Package 1: Regional and [Transboundary Cooperation](#), GWP China Secretariat, in cooperation with GWP China Hebei and Chinese Academy of Press and Publication, with the support of Zhang River Administration, visited She County and Linzhou County in Heibe and Henan provinces. The investigation team, after survey and interviews, summarized the outcomes based upon the management experience of Zhang River. The effort of over two decades reduced conflict in water use competition between the two counties, also between water use and supply. The optimized water operation achieved sufficient irrigation area of 330,000 km², provided 100,000 residents with drinking water and increased agricultural incomes by 50 million RMB. It also abandoned the conventional management by importing economic tools and marketing mechanism into the transboundary water management system. The residents of the two counties have strengthened interaction and communications after evolution of water allocation. The case was reported to the related governmental decision-makers and other provinces as references in their further planning of transboundary water resources management.

Seventh, considering the lacks of factor of climate change scenario, GWP China Shaanxi has conducted a series of studies to analyze the important role of groundwater in water resources allocation, proposed the establishment of the legislation system and provided policy recommendations to the decision makers to strengthen the management of groundwater in Shaanxi Province. GWP China Shaanxi convinced Provincial Legislative Department to visit neighboring provinces to learn experiences and lessons of legislation development on groundwater management in October, 2013. The first draft of regulations on groundwater management in Shaanxi Province was completed in October 2013. The process of legislative management of groundwater in Shaanxi Province was actually promoted after a year of work by GWP China Shaanxi in

cooperation with the provincial water resources departments at different levels and it planned to make further efforts to facilitate the related departments to revise the draft in 2014. The draft was submitted to the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress and finally promulgated on November 19, 2015, transforming into the [Regulation on Groundwater](#) of Shaanxi Province with legal validity. The Regulation has been circulated among the related authorities at all levels of Shaanxi Province for its further implementation from 2016.

Eighth, GWP China co-hosted three thematic sessions under the Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF) on IWRM, Water and Food Security as well as Water and Cities at the [7th World Water Forum](#) (WWF 7) in 2015 in Korea and cooperated with the World Resources Institute (WRI) China and WWF China to organize the side-event of the [2015 Stockholm World Water Week](#) (2015 SWWW). At the WWF7, GWP China acted as a bridge between the Chinese professionals and the WWF to bring more domestic cases and talents to the international stage. Meanwhile, the invited experts are all from GWP China's network. In the whole process, from preparation to participation, GWP China had involved regional and local partners as many as possible to collect their experiences, cases and talents and recommended to the forum. The process helped GWP China to strengthen network and also made our region more reliable and accessible to partners.

Ninth, the "Regional Workshop on [South-South Cooperation](#) in Flood Management" for the four RWPs in Asia was jointly organized by GWP China and GWPO, with 47 participants from 18 countries. A range of regional and international organizations supported this event. As a result of the meeting, the RWPs agreed a framework for cooperation on topics of mutual interest and to develop a shared work program. The framework agreement is finalized as MOU and to be signed in May, 2016 in Stockholm and the second regional workshop will be held during the Singapore International Water Week in July 2016.

Tenth, as one of new [Technical Focus Papers](#) (TFP) launched in 2015, GWP China Region contributed the "China's Water Resources Management Challenge: The three red lines", which was completed through the cooperation between GWP China Regional Technical Committee, GWP Technical Committee, Center for Asia-Pacific Water Security in Tsinghua University and Renmin University in 2014. In the publication, it is mentioned that throughout China's history water has always been an essential part of political and economic life and important to the country's prosperity and stability. Today, China is facing a great challenge as water resources begin to constrain the nation's economic and social development. This paper describes the key water challenges facing China and the steps being taken to introduce the so-called "three red lines" which set limits on water use, efficiency and pollution. This paper is now available to read online.

Eleventh, as far as the governance is concerned, a new page was opened for GWP China under the witness of the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Civil Affairs which recorded the independent legal status with the other name "China Water Resources Strategic Studies" in Chinese and "GWP China" in English on March 22, 2016 in Beijing. [The 3rd Regional Partners' Meeting](#) gathered 270 participants who represented regional partners and elected Mdm. Cai Qihua as the new Chair of GWP China, who is the first lady chair in the region. There are totally [148 council members](#) and among them 41 are standing members; 8 Vice chairs and one Executive Vice Chair, namely, Prof. Wang Hao, of the GWP China Region. GWP China expanded its partners' network by 278 regional partners in total.

II. Strategic Result Framework of 3 Year Plan at Regional Level

The strategy towards 2020 will be implemented along with the implementation of the 12th and 13th "Five – Year" national plans as well as 5-year water development plan and achieving the MDGs of the UN which will play a key role in IWRM in China. The 13th Five-Year National Development Plan will be implemented from 2016 to 2020. And the Strategy of 2017-2019 will focus on this Plan and international water- related development trends as well.

Vision & Mission

TABLE A: Strategic Results Framework (1)			
Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Regional level Impact Statement: The GWP China’s vision is to promote the IWRM; facilitate the protection and sustainable development of water resources and implement water ecosystem and ecological sponge river basin development.
Mission	“To advance integrated water resources management for sustainable growth and prosperity at all levels”	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources and water ecosystem at all levels	Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: The GWP China will revolutionize to the “think tanks” that perform research and advocacy concerning water- related development topics; practising the five principles (innovation, coordination, green, opening-up and sharing) proposed in the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020); breaking the bottlenecks of water resources management and promoting a harmonious relationship between water and people. We will develop our partnership network and form a best communication platform; establish bridge connecting government and the public; promote international cooperation; stay with the global water development trend and cooperate with international organizations and promote the achieving of the SDG Water Goal. The last is to enhance the capacity building and governance of the organization.

Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

In the "Report to the Eighteenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China", it was firstly highlighted the concept of building up a healthy & pretty country. The concept refers to the promotion of [ecological progress](#). The Government states that achieving this progress is a long-term task of vital importance to the people's wellbeing and China's future. Faced with increasing resources constraints, severe environmental pollution and a deteriorating ecosystem, we must raise our ecological awareness of the need to respect, accommodate to and protect the nature. We must give high priority to making ecological progress and incorporate it into all aspects and the whole process of advancing economic, political, cultural, and social progress, work hard to build a beautiful country, and achieve lasting and sustainable development of the Chinese nation. A river basin is an extent of land where water from rain and melting snow or ice drains downhill into a body of water. It acts like a funnel, collecting all the water within the area covered by the basin and channelling it into a waterway. Therefore, it is one of fundamental natural vectors in promoting ecological progress.

From 2017 to 2019, GWP China will grasp the central authorities’ major decisions, arrangements and water policies in the new era, accurately position its functions and set up exchange platform, give full play to its

role as brain trust and think tank, and provide theoretical foundation, decision-making advices and intellectual support for water sector reform and development.

First, to focus on national strategies and create new-type [think tanks on water issues](#). We shall focus on the strategic goal of ensuring national water security, fully make advantages of talents, intellectuality and connections, organize experts and technical force to conduct in-depth proactive, targeted and reserve policy studies on water resources, achieve more characteristic and high-quality products of thoughts, and strive to build a featured think tank with great impacts both at home and abroad.

Second, to set up [exchange platform](#) and accelerate the pace of applying research achievements into practices. We will give full play to its feature of being cross-department, cross-industry, cross-region and multi-disciplinary, establish extensive connections with relevant sectors, enterprises and public institutions, scientific research institutions, colleges and universities and associations, set up academic exchange platform at different levels by means of workshops, on-site dialogues and publications, open up bridging channels between research institutes, think tanks and decision-making departments, and promote resources sharing, collaborative innovation and the application of research achievements into practices.

Third, to spread advanced ideas and build social consensus. We shall give wide [publicity](#) to our country's general water resources situation, new ideas of water control and significant achievements made in the area of water resources as well as water conservation with the purpose of establishing firmly the water-saving awareness and the water eco-civilization, equipping the public with scientific attitude toward using water and standardized behaviour of water use and creating a favourable atmosphere of caring for, cherishing, protecting and saving water in the whole society.

Fourth, to promote [international cooperation](#) and increase international influence. We shall involve in more international water resources programmes, support major strategies such as One Belt and One Road, take an active part in the major international water events and explore more international cooperation opportunities in various forms to publicize and promote China's concepts/policies, practices and experiences in water resources area. also establish friendly relations with relevant international organizations to boot international exchanges and cooperation concerning water and further increase the voices of the Chinese water bodies to play a better role at the international water events.

Fifth, to strengthen [internal capacity building](#) and achieve scientific development. We will precisely follow the central government's policies and requirement of administration system reform of social organizations, keep to the law of think tank development, make innovation in organizational forms and management modes and build effective working systems of internal management, information-sharing, achievement transformation into application and international exchange and cooperation. The full play should also be given to important roles of the Partners Meeting and the Council and the Standing Council members, improve the governance and services, constantly strengthen its academic authority, social credibility and internal capacity, and build itself as an honest, transparent and disciplined social organization.

2.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. *This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and other challenges as they emerge.²*

² Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
1.1	Influence on national development strategy, namely, the 13 th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)	Ministry of water resources(MWR); the organization and personnel department s; department of water resources at provincial levels; river basin commissions; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and advocacy concerning water-related development topics; • Practise the five principles (innovation, coordination, green, opening-up and sharing) proposed in the 13th Five-Year Plan; • Break the bottlenecks of water resources management and promoting a harmonious relationship between water and people.
1.2	Implementing the SDG 6 on water and other water-related SDGs in China, particularly in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	MWR; Shaanxi Provincial Department of Water Resources and local agencies; Hunan Provincial Department of Water Resources and local agencies; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shaanxi Provincial Water Partnerships, through their designed activities under the programme, will be able to influence and support the local governments and their related water departments in the province; • It promotes integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Shaanxi Provincial policies, strategies and plans; • The Hunan Provincial Water Partnerships, through their designed activities under the programme, will be able to support the local governments and their related departments in the province to develop the system and integrate IWRM concept into development process; • It promotes integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Hunan Provincial policies, strategies and plans.
1.3	Provide professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for the further national strategy/policy decisions.	MWR; department of water resources at provincial levels, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission; universities, institutes, research centres, NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant organizations and planners will improve the water resources management /operation policies; • Analyse the strategies of Yangtze River Basin Development and Protection and provide related decision-makers with pros and cons analysis/evaluation; • Evaluation on the After- support of the Three Gorges Project; • Analysis/evaluation on the Management and Operation of Middle and East Route of the South-North Water Diversion Project.
1.4	Revolutionize towards a think tank	MWR; the organization and personnel depart- ments; department of water resources at provincial levels; river basin commissions; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target and reserve policy studies in water resources and ensure national water security; • Make advantages of talents, intellegens and connections and organize experts and technical forces to conduct in-depth proactive; • Achieve more characteristic and high-quality products of thought, and strive to

			build the GWP China into a featured think tank with great impacts both at home and abroad.
1.5	Implement SDG water related goals in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	MWR, Shaanxi Provincial Water Resources Department, Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress, Shaanxi Water Conservancy Administration, Renmin University, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research, Hunan Provincial Water Resources Department, Hunan Provincial Water Resources Research Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link SDG #6 targets to national policies and plans and prioritizing actions for implementation; • Support Shaanxi and Hunan provinces on establishing a monitoring framework for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs), in particular target 6.5; • Share knowledge for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs) implementation & develop capacities for SDG 6; • Strengthen partnerships for SDG 6.
1.6	Implement SDG water related goals in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	MWR, environmental protection, agriculture, health, science and technology ministries; departments of water resources at provincial levels; river basin commissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raise at high-level to promote coordination across sectors, regions and agencies regarding the issues of IWRM.
1.7	Water and the ecosystem management in river basins	MWR and environmental protection agencies at provincial levels; water resources research institutions, river basin commissions; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop; • Ecosystem management and principles will be introduced into the integrated management of river basins, especially in the Yangtze River Basin.
1.8	The Chinese Government introduces the integrated water security and climate resilience into the 13 th Five-Year Plan (National Development Strategy)	Chinese Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the WACDEP, we shall continually promote and expand the influence of the integrated water security and climate resilience on the related policies, including the national development plan; sector plan at national level; four Provincial development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans.
1.9	IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation	MWR; the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission; department of water resources at provincial levels; NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people's livelihoods improvement and ecological progress for the consideration by decision- makers.

First, Working along with the National 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020), GWP China will manage to perform research and advocacy concerning water-related development topics; practice the five principles (innovation, coordination, green, opening-up and sharing) proposed in the 13th Five-Year Plan; break the

bottlenecks of water resources management and promote a harmonious relationship between water and people together with related authorities, research institutes and NGOs.

Second, working towards the SDG 6 on water and other water-related SDGs in China, GWP China is playing as a platform and a facilitator to provide practical support for a sufficient implementation. Through the activities implemented in Shaanxi and Hunan provinces, GWP China will provide supports and guidance to the provincial stakeholders and decision-makers to formulate and implement policies, strategies and plans for the SDG6 and related goals framework in the provinces. The programme is also expected to raise the public awareness of importance of water and sanitation issue in China.

Third, GWP China will make further contribution to water resources development strategies at national, river basin, provincial and local levels. As the State has carried out large water projects for several decades, discussions have always been conducted internationally and nationally about the impacts of those large projects on social, economic and ecological development in China. GWP China plans to focus on the issue of the Yangtze River Basin development and protection nexus; after-support of the Three Gorges Project; management and operation of Middle and East Routes of the South-North Water Diversion Project, etc. The work on the evaluation and analysis on the impact of those projects will be supportive to national development plans and policy decisions.

Fourth, GWP China will work on forming the organization into “think tanks” at national level. The implementation tools to form a think tank should ensure national water security; fully make advantages of talents, intelligence and connections; organize experts and technical force to conduct in-depth proactive; target and reserve policy studies in water resources; achieve more characteristic and high-quality products of thought, and strive to build the GWP China into a featured think tank with great impacts both at home and abroad.

Fifth, the IWRM will be promoted further and more attention paid to the ecological and environmental issues. We will work with emphasis on development of sponge river basin management and introduce it to the river basin management organizations. Jointly with the SDG programme, the implementation of such governmental plans will be promoted by 2020, the integrity for water system of rivers and lakes and the better connection between rivers and lakes will be achieved; the hydrological process continuity will be maintained; over 95% of water function zones will meet the standards; the flow for ecology and environment in the river courses will be basically kept; water level of more than half of the areas where groundwater are over-exploited will be restored; over 50% of water- and soil-eroded areas will be treated; the ecologically fragile areas will be effectively restored; water resources protection and river and lake health system will be basically built and a water ecosystem that is better adaptive to the sustainable development of economy and society will be established.

Sixth, the encouragement will be made to set up the cooperative management mechanism across sectors, regions and agencies for the emergencies and crisis to adapt to the climate change, and get prepared for coping with the risks and disasters so as to avoid the worsening of poverty as a result of the climate change.

Seventh, the 13th Five-Year (2016-2020) Plan is completed. In the implementation process of the Plan, the concept of IWRM and the integrated water security and climate resilience will be incorporated into the development plan. The GWP China, and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian provincial WPS will work with the Provincial Governments to adapt the content of integrated water security and climate resilience into the provincial economic development plan and water sector plan of each province.

Eighth, the efforts will be made to combine the IWRM concept into the draft of the Yangtze River Law/Yellow River Law and influence the further legislation based on the cooperation between the sectors involved in water and with the non-water sectors as well.

Nineth, based upon the outcomes from the implementation of the WACDEP from 2014 to 2016, the investment in water sector will be promoted in China through cooperation with related stakeholders. It is expected to influence the Chinese Government to ensure the total investment of more than USD 636 billion in water sector from 2011 to 2020.

2.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.³

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary partners	Progress markers
2.1	Promoting the South-South Cooperation	All related organizations	Based upon the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), GWP China will work with other RWPS in Asia to implement the framework for cooperation between the RWPs to promote south-south cooperation within and beyond GWP network on further topics of shared interest (e.g. flood risk management, climate resilience, disasters reduction, Sustainable Development Goals, urban water management) for the years to come with common work programmes.
2.2	Strengthen capacity in implementing IWRM through dissemination and training	Existing and new partners	The awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors will be raised, e.g. the donor community.
2.3	IWRM capacity building through the GWP ToolBox	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	All related to IWRM practices and knowledge will be shared among the partners
2.4	Increasing contacts with all forms of media to disseminate IWRM knowledge and applications	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic sector will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management. Otherwise, it will make more channel for the media accessible to IWRM and any other activities of GWP China
2.5	Develop more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies; play a positive role in making rules of the international water management system	All related organizations	Through international cooperation in various forms, it can publicize and promote China’s concepts/policies, practices and experiences in water resources field. It can also establish friendly relations with relevant international organizations to boot international exchanges and cooperation on water and further increase the voices of Chinese water resources bodies to play a better role in the international water events.

2.6	Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox	Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs	All related to IWRM practices and knowledge and will be shared among the partners
2.7	Institutions and stake-holders capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP)	Institutions and stake-holders	Improve the influence on the water security and climate resilience through implementing the WACDEP activities.
2.8	Promote Youth Strategy, Gender Strategy and public involvement	All related organizations	Various campaigns/activities involve youth and women would help GWP China to promote the two strategies and the practice in China. More young professionals and women will be more active in the water management and decision-making process.
2.9	Knowledge products to disseminate China's research and application experiences in water-related fields	All regional partners and international cooperation organizations	Provide annual water resources research reports to the MWR as the policy making reference; Develop more media platform to publicize work achievements.

First, the south-south cooperation mechanism was initiated with the success of GWP China/GWPO organizing the thematic workshop in China before the end of 2015. With support of GWPO, four Asian Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) of Caucasus-Central Asia, China, South Asia and South-East Asia plan to sign a MOU that is expected to promote the exchange of experiences, knowledge sharing, capacity building, project development and other forms of cooperation on the common issue such as floods and ways to better manage them. With the MOU, GWP China and other RWPs in Asia will assemble in relevant sub-groups to work on further development of joint projects, initially refining existing concept notes or other documents on the key topics selected: flash flood forecasting, water-sensitive cities and community-based approaches to flood management.

Second, the dissemination and training on the IWRM and sharing of knowledge will be strengthened to let more people in China to know this concept and keep its contents updated and advanced. The contacts will be made with the educational institutions to discuss about the possibilities of using the IWRM materials for curricula at universities to teach the future water managers. And in the primary and secondary schools, the experiment will also be made to popularize the knowledge on water resources and water conservation. More IWRM knowledge and the GWP Toolbox cases will be translated into Chinese to introduce more knowledge in a systematic way.

Third, the training on the IWRM will be strengthened to facilitate the dissemination and practicing of its concept in China and the use of the GWP's Toolbox to learn from the accumulated successful experiences on the IWRM implementation in other parts of the world so as to further improve the integrated management of water resources in China.

Fourth, more contacts and communications will be made with the media for publicizing the water management knowledge and extending the influences. The fostering and disseminating of the IWRM knowledge will be strengthened through means of website and the GWP China's Newsletter, etc.

Fifth, it plans to promote and involve in more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies. It also should play a more active role in making rules of the international water management system.

The activities such as the high-level roundtables, fora, workshops and on-site dialogues, etc. will be organized as a type of neutral platforms for inviting the stakeholders from the sectors of water resources, environmental protection, public health, urban/rural construction, agriculture and transport to exchange

ideas on such key issues in the area of water resources management as water legislation, river basin management, environment, ecosystem protection and restoration, water right and market, water pricing reform, poverty alleviation, water and soil conservation, drinking water safety and the water-saving society building.

Sixth, the work on summarizing the experiences and knowledge on China's water resources management will be furthered and more cases will be written for the Toolbox for sharing among water managers both in China and abroad.

Seventh, the further implementation of the WACDEP based upon the achievements of the first phase from 2014 to 2016 will target at integrating water security and climate resilience in development planning processes; building climate resilience and supporting provinces to adapt to a new climate region through increased investment on water security.

The activities will be conducted by GWP China and its GWP China Provincial/River Basin WPs through cooperation with the related provincial water resources departments, river basin organizations, water-related governmental agencies (National Development & Reform Committee, MWR, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and etc.), NGOs, universities, research Institutions, media and etc.

It's expected to incorporate the water security and climate resilience in the implementation agenda of the national and water sector development plans (2016-2020) to improve the national capacity for adapting climate change; to promote cross-province cooperation; to increase investments on water security and climate resilience and raise public awareness on the issue of water security and climate resilience.

Eighth, public participation, interactions in universities and schools and other communication campaigns will enable GWP China to practice principles of the Youth Strategy and Gender Strategy in China. It may help more young professionals and women to involve in the water management and decision making process. It can also establish friendly relations with relevant organizations to boot exchanges and cooperation.

2.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. *This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*⁴

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

OC	Outcome Challenges	Boundary Partner	Progress markers
3.1	Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships	All organizations at provincial and river basin levels.	Involve 1-2 new provincial/river basin partnerships in GWP China Region.
3.2	Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships	All relevant stakeholders who care about water and water security issues.	Take advantages of all opportunities to disseminate our activities and research outputs.
3.3	Strengthening partnerships with international NGOs	All related organizations	Sign new MOU with the WWF China Office to promote strategic cooperation/collaboration programme in a long term; Initiate strategic cooperation with the ADB under different themes; Maintain the annual/semi-annual water

⁴ id

			salon activities with the WRI,IUCN and WWF to launch the outcome of the salon—Water Insight; Develop cooperation with other international organizations, e.g. the OECD.
3.4	Working with civil society to jointly promote water resources management in China	Any organization, regardless of NGO, governments or civil societies that will be devoted to contributing to water development/management in China.	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.
3.5	Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising	Potential donors	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.
3.6	Strengthen capacity building of GWP China's internal work system	GWP China and its provincial/river basin WPs	Organize capacity building courses for the Secretariat staff; Develop an elite team with professional knowledge and language skills. Improve the network building with partners.

First, the institutional and the internal capacity building at the different levels will be further reinforced to particularly facilitate the sustainable development of the provincial/river basin water partnerships enabling them to play greater role in the local water resources management. At the same time, by maintaining the existing provincial/river basin water partnerships, new water partnerships will be gradually established at provincial/river basin levels when appropriate. The more opportunities will be provided for the members of the Council and the Technical Committee members to participate and play their role in the activities organized by the GWP China. Every approach will be used to organize the team work. The right candidates will also be selected for election accordingly as the new members of the Council and the Technical Committee.

Second, the efforts will be made to make the other civil societies from various sectors as the new registered partners of the GWP China. The GWP China will provide the partners with more opportunities for information/knowledge exchanges and sharing.

Third, closer cooperation and relationships with different international organizations will be promoted to facilitate the further development of GWP China at national and international stage. We will keep those resources by updating the MOU with the WWF China Office to promote strategic cooperation/collaboration programme in a long term; initiating strategic cooperation programme with the ADB under different themes; organizing the annual/semi-annual water salon activities with the WRI,IUCN, and WWF and launching the outcome of the salon—Water Insight; as well as developing cooperation with other international organizations, e.g. the OECD.

Fourth, the cooperation with the civil societies in China and the water-related international organizations will be further enhanced for improving jointly the China's water resources management.

Fifth, such measures as the exchanges between staff members from the secretariats of the GWP China and the provincial/river basin water partnerships, training, coordination and capacity building will be taken for further strengthening of the institutional building, effective performance and fund-raising capability.

Sixth, we will enhance the internal performance of the organization by improving resources mobilization and Institutional system. After the 3rd Regional Partners' Meeting, GWP China has 270 partners in regional network. We will work closely with partners to mobilize human and funding resources for better organizational performance. On the other hand, it is also expected to build capacity through organizing courses and trainings of technical knowledge and language acquisition for Secretariat staff at regional and provincial levels. As a result, we will manage to form an elite team with professional knowledge and language skills.

III. The Regional & Countries Work Program (3 years: 2017-2019)

The Chinese government had issued "The Regulation of Implementing the Stringent Water Resources Management System" in January 2012 emphasizing that by taking the water allocation, conservation and protection as focuses, strengthening water demand and water use process management, strictly controlling the total water consumption, wholly raising water use efficiency and controlling the total pollutants discharged into rivers and lakes through a sound system, ascertained responsibilities, building capacity and better management, the sustainable utilization of water resources will be promoted and the building of water-conservation society speeded up and that the three main objectives on the control of water resources development and utilization, water use efficiency and pollutants discharge in the water function zones as well as the measures of implementing the strictest water management system are identified.

From 2017 to 2019, the GWP China, based upon the past experiences, will work on the areas of the response to the challenge of climate change, the implementation of the stringent water resources management system and further promotion of the IWRM and organize the activities accordingly.

Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			Promote implementation of national development strategy, namely, the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)	Implemented with support by MWR
			The SDG 6 on water and other water-related SDGs in Shaanxi and Hunan Provinces	Implemented in collaboration with MWR; Shaanxi Provincial Department of Water Resources and local agencies; Hunan Provincial Department of Water Resources and local agencies; NGOs
			Revolutionize GWP China organization towards a think tank	Implemented in collaboration with MWR; the organization and personnel departments; department of water resources at provincial levels; river basin commissions; NGOs
			Water and the ecosystem management in river basins	Implemented in collaboration with MWR, environmental protection departments at provincial levels; water resources research institutions, river basin commissions; NGOs
	1.1	WP 1.1	The principles and applications of water security and climate resilience are combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and the legislation development	Implemented in collaboration with MWR; the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission; department of

				water resources at provincial levels; NGOs through WACDEP
	1.3	WP 1.2	Provide professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for their further national strategy development or policy making related to water security and climate resilience	Implemented in collaboration with Ministry of water resources; the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission; department of water resources at provincial levels; NGOs through WACDEP
	1.3	WP 2.1	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into national water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China	Implemented with support by MWR through WACDEP
	1.3	WP 2.2	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into the national economic development plan at the central government level, by GWP China (2016-2020)	Implemented with support by MWR through WACDEP
	1.4	WP 2.3	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Hebei provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hebei	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.4	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Hebei provincial water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hebei	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.5	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Shaanxi provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Shaanxi	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.6	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Shaanxi provincial water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Shaanxi	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.7	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Hunan provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hunan	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.8	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Hunan provincial water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hunan	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.9	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Fujian provincial social and economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Fujian	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.4	WP 2.10	Support the implementation of climate resilience principles into Fujian provincial water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Fujian	Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department
	1.5	WP 3.1	Support the Chinese Government in implementing the investment on the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development and Reform in Water Sector	Implemented with support by MWR through WACDEP

First, the efforts will be made to combine the IWRM concept into the draft of the Yangtze River Law/Yellow River Law and influence the further legislation development based on the cooperation between the sectors involved in water and with the non-water sectors as well.

Along with the rapid economic and social development, more demands on water resources management in the river basin are raised. The issues due to the climate change would intensify the negative impacts on the river basins and the ecological environment. The sponge river basin development concept is expected to be introduced into the draft of the Yangtze River Law/Yellow River Law through collaboration of the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission/Yellow River Conservancy Commission through the implementation of the WACDEP in China in the next three years. It is expected to strengthen the integrated management of water resources in the river basins and to improve the sustainable water resources utilization for the sustainable economic and social development based upon the characteristics of the river basins.

Second, as the Yangtze River is one of largest transboundary river flowing 9 provinces. Its ecosystem, environment, water flow and others are closely related to the climate change and human activities. For several decades, the government has developed several large water projects on the Yangtze River that are always discussed about the impacts of those large projects on social, economic and ecological development in China both internationally and nationally. GWP China plans to focus on the issues of the Yangtze River Basin development and protection nexus; after- support of the Three Gorges Project; management and operation of the Middle and East Routes of the South-North Water Diversion Project, etc. The evaluation and analysis on impact of those projects will be supportive to the national development plans and policy making.

Third, GWP China Fujian will focus on the implementation of the regulation on Stringent Water Resources Management System and water ecosystem development in Fujian Province. It plans to cooperate with the relevant provincial government organizations to sum up the good experiences on rivers who have implemented river ecosystem development plan. The experiences will be shared in other areas of the province. Meanwhile, efforts will be made on facilitating the setup of cross-sector water resources management committee in the province to promote the implementation of the IWRM, promoting the implementation of the river ecosystem regulation and its assessment and improving water resources management liability system. GWP China Fujian will also organize activities related to flood control and disaster-reduction and the climate change adaptation.

Fourth, GWP China Hebei, based on the situation of water shortage and integrated management of different water sources in the province, will organize activities such as survey, on-site dialogues and workshops focused on conservation, protection, optimized allocation and efficient utilization of water resources for securing water supply and sustainable water use and restoration of groundwater level as well as the betterment of the environment in urban and rural areas. The activities will be resulted with the recommendations submitted to the provincial governmental decision-makers.

Fifth, GWP China Shaanxi , based on the status of water use and outlines of the development plan for water sector and the expected water quota, will carry out on-site investigation on the water diversion project from Han River to Wei River in Shaanxi Province. According to relevant plans, GWP China Shaanxi will assist the local governmental organizations to invite experts to draft water allocation plans of Wei River, Jing River and Han River for better implementation of the water resources management system in Shaanxi Province.

GWP China Shaanxi will also focus on the implementation of “The Integrated Management of Groundwater in Shaanxi Province” that was issued by the end of 2015 jointly with other water organizations such as Groundwater Monitoring and Management Bureau of Shaanxi Province to further improve the integrated management of groundwater in the province.

Based on the outcomes in the water investment in Shaanxi Province under the WACDEP WP3, it manages to continue the water investment activities in the province to promote and increase investment on water projects in the province.

Sixth, GWP China Hunan will assist the relevant provincial governmental organizations to conduct studies on river basin ecological compensation mechanisms and urban drinking water safety in accordance with the reform of water resources management system. It is planned to organize investigation and promotion campaigns as well as some special activities in the universities of the province.

Seventh, this is one of elements of the WACDEP of GWP China Region. The GWP China will support the Changjiang (Yangtze River) Water Resources Commission and related governmental agencies to coordinate transboundary cooperation between provinces in the river basin. From 2017 to 2019, through the activities of understanding problems, identifying issues, developing solutions and monitoring and moving forward cooperation mechanism, the programme will influence the draft of *the Yangtze River Law* in a scientific and rational manner.

Eighth, GWP China will support and organize activities to enable the related provincial government agencies to manage the integrated water security and climate resilience in their provinces. The GWP China and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian WPs will work with the Provincial Governments to practice integrated water security and climate resilience as they implement the provincial development plan and water sector plan of each province.

Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			South-South Cooperation	The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed between GWP China and other RWPS in Asia and GWPO Secretariat will implement the framework for cooperation between the Asian RWPs to promote south-south cooperation within and beyond GWP network on further topics of shared interests
			Training workshops, fora, dialogues and on-site meetings	Implement with support by MWR, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			IWRM capacity building for senior water experts in China	Implement with support by MWR, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			Maximise the role of the GWP ToolBox	Implement with support by MWR, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			Improve inter-regional exchange and learning	Implement with support by MWR, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
			Involve in more international water resources programmes and a positive role in making rules of the international water management system	Implement through major international development strategies such as One Belt and One Road, international exchanges and cooperation on water and increasing voices of Chinese water resources bodies to play a better role in making rules of the international water management system
			Promote Youth Strategy, Gender Strategy and the public involvement	More activities involving youth and women would help GWP China to publicize two strategies and their practices in China. More young

				professionals and women will be more active in the water management and decision making process.
	2.1	WP 6.1	Establish consulting experts group of water security and climate resilience;	Implement through WACDEP with support by MWR, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities
		WP 6.2	Organize capacity building and training of capacities of partners, institutions and stake-holders to integrate water security and climate resilience;	Implement through WACDEP in cooperation with research institutions and universities
		WP 6.3	Organize technical training and establish knowledge and technical consulting group for drought and flood management;	Implement through WACDEP in cooperation with research institutions and provincial flood control and drought relief offices
	2.2	WP 7.1	Develop case studies in pilot projects;	Implement through WACDEP in cooperation with provincial water resources departments
		WP 7.2	Set up a toolbox case study to share knowledge on drought and flood management	Implement through WACDEP in cooperation with provincial flood control and drought relief offices

From 2017 to 2019, GWP China will play its role as a neutral platform for equal communication and dialogues at all levels, promoting IWRM knowledge sharing, promoting the legislation of the Yangtze River Law/Yellow River Law, raising funds and implementing river ecosystem restoration in China.

GWP China will promote and involve in more international water resources programmes, support major strategies such as One Belt and One Road , South-South Cooperation and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, take an active part in international water events and explore opportunities for international cooperation in various forms to publicize and promote China’s concepts/policies, practices and experiences in water resources field. It should also establish friendly relations with relevant international organizations to boot international exchanges and cooperation concerning water and further increase the voices of Chinese water resources bodies to play a better role in making rules of the international water management system.

For strengthening dissemination of IWRM knowledge and the leading role in IWRM, GWP China and its provincial/river basin water partnerships, in addition to continuing to organize different types of activities including workshops, fora, dialogues and on-site meetings, will introduce more ways to publicize, guide and share IWRM principles in order to involve more people accessible to these knowledge and also insistently upgrade the knowledge.

GWP China will reinforce the training on IWRM in which the senior water experts from the GWPO and other international organizations will be invited to share their experiences. The training courses will be organized and supported by the GWP China Secretariat.

The role and values of GWP Toolbox, publications and media will be maximized. The related publications and Toolbox manuals on water resources management will be translated into Chinese to introduce IWRM more systematically. The communication with media will be strengthened for wider dissemination and more influence.

GWP China will improve knowledge-sharing and dissemination as well as exchanges of experiences between China and other countries by means of its website and newsletters.

Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

TABLE C: Implementation Map				
OC	OC	OC	INDICATIVE PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
			Develop the regional network with new provincial and river basin partnerships	Work on developing 1-2 new provincial/river basin partnerships in GWP China Region
			Increase interaction between GWP China regional partners	Implement in collaboration with partners
			Participate in international water events	Implement with support by MWR and in collaboration with partners
	3.1	WP 8.1	Governance and management of GWP China	Implement through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources
		WP 8.2	Participate in global, regional and national meetings to review and guide programme implementation	Implement through WACDEP with support by MWR and in collaboration with partners
		WP 8.3	Enhance the capacity of the programme management team	Organize capacity building trainings, experience exchanges and etc

From 2017-2019, GWP China will promote the communication with the provincial/river basin water partnerships secretariats, the training, the coordination and the internal capacity building for further strengthening institutional building and improving working efficiency. Meanwhile, it will facilitate the provincial/river basin water partnerships to enhance their abilities of raising funds and having more co-sponsoring organizations.

GWP China will organize annual water-related forum at national level to further develop a neutral platform gathering stakeholders to work on common-interest topics. As by now we have 270 regional partners after the 3rd Regional Partners' Meeting, we will create more opportunities to invite our partners, regional Council and TEC members to join the activities to make them more interactive.

The programme team is expected to strengthen capacity building through organizing courses and trainings of technical knowledge and language skills at regional and provincial levels to form an elite team with professional knowledge and language skills.

The publicizing work and the communication, exchanges and cooperation with the other international organizations will be further strengthened especially with the new partners who will propose more working channels and supports. The efforts to be made also include participating in the major events such as World Water Forum, Regional Days of the GWPO, World Water Week, International Yellow River Forum and Yangtze River Forum.

IV. Resources needed & Financing(3 years: 2017-2019)

For the implementation of the Regional Work Program (2017-2019), GWP China, based on the past experiences, will double its efforts to better implement the work plan and achieve the goals through maintaining the Council meeting system, strengthening the internal capacity building and improving the fund-raising.

1. Council meeting system

Under the Statutes of GWP China, the GWP China will maintain the Council meeting system. The Council members will review and approve the work report and annual work plan submitted by the Secretariat and provide the guidance to the work of the Secretariat and the future development strategies.

2. Internal capacity building of the Secretariats

The internal capacities of the Secretariats at regional and local levels will be enhanced through education and training. The training for the employees will cover the capacity of institutional operation, program execution, work coordination, fund-raising, public relations and communication with governmental organizations, NGOs, civil societies and international organizations to remain the loyalty of the employees to the assigned work. The contribution made by the employees will be beneficial to achieve the vision and mission of the GWP and GWP China.

3. Financial input

Upon the core fund provided by the GWPO, GWP China will diversify the channels of raising funds from the governmental to international organizations. It will set up a long-term financing mechanism to guarantee the organization of activities and operation of the Secretariats of GWP China and all provincial/river basin water partnerships. The activities related to water security will be better funded.

According to estimation, for the activities of GWP China (2017-2019) Strategy, 4.02 million EURO is needed. The fund sources include: core fund of 0.66 million EURO (0.22 million annually), the WACDEP fund of 1.7 million EURO, the SDG WF Project of 0.40 million EURO (2017-2019), additional fund of 0.6 million EURO (0.2 million annually) from GWPO and self-raised funds of 0.66 million EURO (0.22 million annually) from GWP China at regional and local levels.

V. Summary Results Framework

GWP is in the process of strengthening/simplifying its corporate results framework and related set of indicators. This will allow a clearer “results based” programme management and more compact reporting for external audiences.

The list of indicators listed below has been derived from the GWP Water and Climate Programme LFA. Further work is needed for sharpening the definition of these indicators.

The Monthly Communication and Monitoring report is designed in a way that allows data collection for documenting these indicators.

1. GWP Impact

GWP impact lies in the **socio-economic and environmental benefits** derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active.

TABLE D: Summary Results Framework						
LFA level	Description	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	
Impact	A Water Secure World: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	<i>About 0.1 billion</i>	<i>About 0.1 billion</i>	<i>About 0.1 billion</i>
		I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			

2. GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP main Outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements are called hereafter GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes and occur in “change areas” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum. A comprehensive classification of these “change areas” and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

- A. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- B. The **institutional arrangements**; and

- C. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

Those are the areas where changes are happening on the ground via the actors of the water sector benefiting from GWP interventions. Each GWP entity applies the Outcome Mapping approach to identify the key boundary actors to influence in order to have a chance to foster these changes. The way GWP would like to see these boundary influenced is articulated via “Outcome challenges”.

TABLE D: Summary Results Framework						
LFA level	Description	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	
Outcome	Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	<i>Series of indicators recording changes in Water Governance influenced by GWP, following ToolBox structure</i>				
		# Number of Enabling Environment elements influenced	1	1	1	
		# Number of Institutional Arrangements influenced	2	2	3	
		# Number of Management Instruments influenced	3	3	3	
		<i>More specifically: 6 Indicators followed closely, including Targets</i>				
		O1	3a) Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	2	3
		O2	3b) Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	1	2
		O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1	1	1
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	0	0		
O5	Enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP/WPP.	0	1	0		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). Nb requires robust M&E methodology to ensure disaggregated data collected.	<i>GWP Gender strategy in place</i>	50%	50%		
Influenced	Boundary actors ensure	OC1.n	<i>See Outcome Challenges Goal 1 defined above</i>	<i>See Progress</i>	<i>See Progress</i>	

Boundary Actors	that water is a key part of sustainable development			Markers above	Markers above	Markers above
Influenced Boundary Actors	Boundary Actors use increased knowledge & communication capacity	OC2.n	See Outcome Challenges Goal 2 defined above	See Progress Markers above	See Progress Markers above	See Progress Markers above
Influenced Boundary Actors	Boundary Actors use increased networking capacity	OC3.n	See Outcome Challenges Goal 3 defined above	See Progress Markers above	See Progress Markers above	See Progress Markers above

3. GWP Outputs

GWP outputs lie in **the services and products** delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems. GWP has not traditionally monitored its outputs systematically but it can be done without losing the integrity of the present monitoring framework.

TABLE D: Summary Results Framework						
LFA level	Description	Indicators	2017	2018	2019	
Output 1	Facilitation packages for countries, regions and global level implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated	OT1.0	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1	1	1
		OT1.1	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	2	2
		OT1.2	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	2	2
		OT1.3	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	3	3
		OT1.4	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3	4	5

		OT1.5	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	1
		OT1.6	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	2	2
		OT1.7	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	50	60	60
Output 2	Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used	OT3.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	3	3
		OT3.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up.	1	1	1
		OT3.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	2	2
		OT3.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3	2	2
		OT3.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. Methodology to be agreed.	1	1	1
		OT3.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1	1	1
		Output 4	An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained	OT4.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.	a) Capacity building across network b) Results/M&E capacity recruited
OT4.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional			Support &	All RWPs/CWPs	All

		and Country Water Partnerships.	<i>capacity building across the GWP network</i>	<i>leverage GWPO core funding by at least 1 to 0.5</i>	<i>RWPs/CWPs leverage GWPO core funding by at least 1 to 1.</i>
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As mentioned above, **the formulation of outputs and related indicators may evolve**, notably as a result of the development of GWP Strategy (2017-2019).