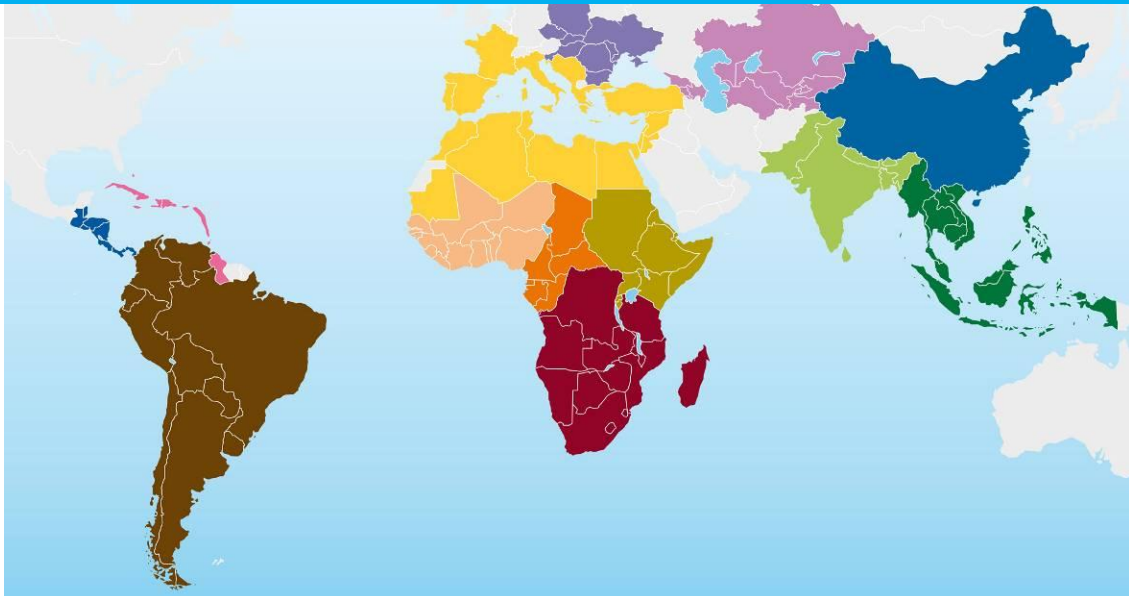


Work Programme - RWPs

GWP CHINA

Work Programme 2014-2016

October 2013



GWP China Agenda
Work Programme
2014-2016

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GWP China
Regional Work Programme
2014-2016

I. Background and introduction

The regional context

China's water resources are disproportionately less considering the country's huge population, and are unevenly distributed in space and time. China, as the largest developing country in the world and with the rapid social and economic development, is facing the obvious water problem. Accompanied by further development of industrialization and urbanization and growing impact of global climate change, it is confronted with an increasingly severe water resources situation. Such problems as flood disasters, drought, water shortage, water pollution as well as water and soil loss are particularly prominent.

First is about the accelerated industrialization and urbanization process. In the next 20 years, China will experience fast-growing urbanization. By 2030, it will see the urbanization rate rising to 70% from the present 51%, and that newly added urban population possibly exceed 300 million, thus making this nation's total urban population over one billion. This situation will raise higher requirements for improving the quality of water to be supplied, ensuring water supply and improving flood control in cities concentrated with population and wealth, etc. The obvious imbalance between water supply and demand, however, results in growing pressure on water supply security.

Second is about the extensive mode of economic development in China. With this mode, eco-environment problems triggered by over and irrational development of water resources are particularly severe in some regions. An increase in waste water and sewage discharge will greatly intensify the difficulty in the control and protection of water ecology and environment, posing a more arduous task of raising water utilization efficiency and protecting water eco-environment.

Third is about the increasingly sharp imbalance between the bigger population, less land and scarcer water. The water that supports the national food security is still not secured because of the unstablized water infrastructures.

Fourth is about intensified impact of the global climate change. In some regions, there are obviously more extreme weather events, including sudden heavy rainfall, extraordinary typhoon, regional severe drought and heat wave. More frequent flood disasters and droughts explain the complexity in coping with floods and droughts and the difficulty in disaster prevention and reduction.

GWP organization in the region

With the support of the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) and the Ministry of Water Resources of China (MWR), GWP China Technical Advisory Committee (GWP China TAC) was established in November 2000 with the approval of the relevant governmental institutions. The GWPO 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 in the Second Partners Meeting of GWP China in May, 2009, Changsha, Hunan Province.

GWP China has established the formal partnership cooperation relationship with over 100 institutions and organizations, including the governmental organizations, 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.

GWP regional role and value added

In the past 13 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 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; on the other hand, China's successful experiences 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.

Taking stock of the 2009-2013 Strategy period

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

| Region | Year | Level | Location | Governance Outcome | ToolBox Category |
|--------|------|-------|----------|---|------------------|
| CHI | 2002 | N | China | Water law | A1.01 |
| CHI | 2003 | N | China | Water governance (High-level roundtable-HLRT) | A1.02 |
| CHI | 2004 | N | China | Water and soil conservation(HLRT) | C1.01 |
| CHI | 2005 | N | China | National water resources comprehensive planning system (HLRT) | C2.01 |
| CHI | 2005 | N | China | Yangtze river forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2006 | N | China | Drinking water safety(HLRT) | C6.02 |
| CHI | 2007 | N | China | Water resources protection and water environment (HLRT) | C2.02 |
| CHI | 2007 | N | China | Yangtze River Forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2007 | N | China | International Yellow River Forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2007 | N | China | Changsha Declaration, Guiding | A1.02 |

| | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|--------------|--|-------|
| | | | | Principles for Dongting Lake Protection. | |
| CHI | 2008 | N | China | Water and sanitation (HLRT) | C2.02 |
| CHI | 2009 | N | China | Yangtze River Forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2009 | N | China | International Yellow River Forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2010 | N | China | Global climate change and water security (HLRT) | A1.03 |
| CHI | 2011 | N | China | Strategy of extreme climate adaptation (HLRT) | A1.03 |
| CHI | 2011 | N | China | Yangtze River Forum | B1.04 |
| CHI | 2012 | N | China | Water resources management system development (HLRT) | A1.02 |
| CHI | 2012 | N | China | International Yellow River Forum | B1.04 |

Based upon the GWP and GWP China Strategy 2009-2013 and focused on the four goals of the strategy and taking consideration into the hot issues of the water resources management in China, GWP China has since 2009 organized the relevant activities.

First, coordinate and promote IWRM. GWP China implemented Water Law of China to promote the IWRM and water environment protection in China; and supported provincial/river basin water partnerships in terms of IWRM dissemination and implementation at all levels. For the past five years, GWP China has organized four major activities including three high-level roundtable meetings and one workshop, with the theme of “Global Climate Change and Water Resources Management in China”, “Global Climate Change and Water Security in China”, “Strategy of Extreme Climate Adaptation in China” and “Water Resources Management System Development in China”, to promote IWRM in China through cross-departments cooperation.

The provincial and river basin water partnerships have also organized different types of activities according to the local situation focused on IWRM to discuss the issues such as 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, establish and strengthen partners relationship at all levels. The network of partners has been further developed in the region of GWP China. It has established the formal partner cooperative relationship with over 100 water-related institutions and organizations, including the governmental organizations, research institutions, universities, civil societies and utilities. The member organizations share the information and experiences to promote the extension of the IWRM principles at each level. The formal cooperative relationship with partners was further strengthened in past years. GWP China worked with the Yangtze River Conservancy Commission on the organization of the Yangtze Forum and with the Yellow River Conservancy Committee on the International Yellow River Forum. The GWP China also signed the MOU with the WWF. In addition, it maintained cooperative relationship with the UNESCO, the UNICEF, the UNDP, the UNIDO, the EU, the Switzerland Embassy in China, the DFID in China, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the World Resources Institute and The Nature Conservancy. The relationship with the government agencies has also been strengthened. The Ministry of Water Resources, as the guiding department of the GWP China, has fully supported the GWP China activities. Many ministers/vice ministers of the Ministry of Water Resources participated in the activities sponsored by the GWP China and delivered the key-note speeches.

The close cooperation between GWP China and other governmental agencies, such as the National People’s Congress, China People’s Political Consultative Conference, National Development Reform

Commission, Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Housing, Urban and Rural Construction, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Land and Resources, China Meteorological Administration, National Women Federation and civil societies, also helped promote the IWRM in China.

Third, disseminate IWRM principles. GWP China organized IWRM training courses for several times to disseminate the concept and share the international experiences. Around this theme, it also drafted materials, translated and printed out some key documents, including the GWP TEC technical papers. The proceedings of each High-level Roundtable meetings were published to distribute IWRM principles in wider range.

The role played by media was also significant for GWP China to publicize IWRM. As for the High-level Roundtable meetings, for instance, the media representatives from the CCTV, Xinhua News Agency and other websites were invited to participate and they extensively reported the meetings.

Fourth, promote international exchanges. GWP China has always maintained close relationship and developed communication and cooperation with the GWPO and GWP Secretariat. GWP China and its Secretariat have done a lot of work, including participation in all activities organized by the GWPO and submitting work plans and reports on time and communication with other counterparts through the platform of the annual CP meetings.

The key international water events, e.g. World Water Forum and Stockholm World Water Week, provided the GWP China with more opportunities to cooperate with others and disseminate the IWRM that played important role in its operation and the fund-raising model.

Fifth, strengthen institutional and capacity building. According to the Statutes of GWP China, the GWP China insists on the regional Council meeting system, two meetings every year. At the meetings, the Council members evaluate the work report and annual work plan submitted by the Secretariat and provide guidance to the work of the Secretariat and the strategic direction for the future work.

Upon the relevant requirements by the GWPO, GWP China and provincial/river basin water partnerships strengthened their capabilities of raising funds through diverse channels. The cooperation with governmental organizations, river basin organizations and enterprises as well as co-sponsoring activities with other international organizations and NGOs has promoted the fund-raising.

II. Strategic Result Framework at Regional level (6 years to 2020)

The strategy 2014-2020 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.

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 | Regional level Impact Statement: The GWP China’s vision is to promote the IWRM and facilitate the protection and sustainable development of water resources. Paying close attention to |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|
| | | economic regions | the people-oriented water management and adhering to the human-oriented principle and Scientific Development Concept and achieving the harmonious co-existence between human and nature, the GWP China will further facilitate the implementation of China's Water Law and promote the exchanges and cooperation between sectors, organizations, civil societies and people from all walks of life involved in water resources management, the social and public participation and the dialogues and the international exchanges and cooperation. |
| 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 at all levels | Regional level Work Programme Overall Outcome: The GWP China's mission is to facilitate the building of the resources-conservation and environment-friendly society, the realization of the drinking water security, flood control security, food security, ecological security and energy security and the harmonious development of economy and society. Drinking water security, flood control security, food security, ecological security and energy security are all closely related to water resources and therefore can be summed up as "water security". Water security means that water with enough quantity and good quality can be always supplied for the people's life and health, the economic development and the ecological system at present and in the future. The concept of water security indicates that, on the one hand, water serves the human's living and happy life and be efficiently used for the economic development, ecology and environmental protection, and on the other hand, water security also includes the management of water disasters such as floods, hill slides, water and soil erosion, droughts and water-borne diseases. At the same time, water security is the foundation for poverty alleviation and the social harmony. |

Regional Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers for 2020

The strategic goals of GWP China are to accomplish the rational allocation and efficient utilization and protection of water resources and promote the sustainable utilization of water resources and resources-saving and harmonious environment through the implementation of IWRM.

In the coming 6 years, the GWP China will face the following new challenges: how to even better practice the IWRM concept; how to cope with the new water resources issues as a result of climate change; how to play a greater role in other sectors; how to accept more partners and provide them with better services; how to have more voices heard in the world about China's successful experiences; and how to improve the building of the internal capacity and the capability of fund-raising as well as to seek more stable cooperation channels. The GWP China will, on the basis of the experiences in the past years and taking its unique advantage, address itself to these challenges and create a new future.

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.¹

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

| OC | Outcome Challenges | Boundary partners | Progress markers |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1.1 | IWRM concepts combined into international (i.e. south-south), national, river basin and local water management | Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions; NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people's livelihoods improvement and ecological development for the consideration by decision-makers. |
| 1.2 | Use the participatory approach in national and local water development plans | Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strictest water resources management system shall be promoted by the update action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, and coordinated operation as well as cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholder |
| 1.3 | Disseminating, advocating and practicing to enable effective IWRM implementation | Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; universities, institutes, research centres, NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant organizations and planners will improve the overall water resources development. |
| 1.4 | Evaluating the status of the implementation of water laws and regulations | Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders will give recommendations on measures and policies with introduction of IWRM principles and practices. |
| 1.5 | Set-up cooperative institutional arrangement mechanisms across | Ministry of water resources, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness rose at high-level to promoted coordination across sectors, regions and |

¹ Inspired from present strategy; to be adapted

| | | | |
|-------------|--|--|---|
| | sectors, regions and agencies | environmental protection, agriculture, health, science and technology; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions | agencies regarding the issues of IWRM. |
| 1.6 | Integrated urban water management promoted to address water supply and sanitation issues | Ministry of water resources; department of water resources at provincial levels; water conservancy commissions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in some provinces is planned to optimize for greater contribution to recovery from over development of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban areas. |
| 1.7 | Water and the ecosystem considerations | Ministry of water resources, environmental protection, agriculture, health; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water resources research institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water resources protection and ecosystem restoration methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop. |
| 1.8 | Water and food security considerations | Ministry of water resources, agriculture, health, National Development and Reform Commission; departments of water resources at provincial levels; water resources research institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will help work out report and recommendations for efficient water use and agricultural development for the harmonious and sustainable development of water and agriculture. |
| 1.9 | The 9 provinces sharing the Yellow River (YR) sign agreements regarding water allocation plans from them in the YR Basin every year (WACDEP) | Governments of 9 provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 agreements on yearly water allocation plans of nine provinces in the YR Basin between YR Conservancy Commission and the provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong. |
| 1.10 | The Chinese Government introduces the integrated water security and climate resilience into the National Economic Development Plan | Chinese Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience to be adapted into policies, including one national development plan; one sector plan at national level; four Provincial development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans. |
| 1.11 | The 4 provincial government levels, by Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian Province introduce the integrated water security and climate resilient | Governments of 4 provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will promote the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience to be adapted into policies, including one national economic |

| | | | |
|------|---|------------------------------|--|
| | development into economic development plan (2016-2020) and Provincial Water sector development plan | | development plan; one water sector plan at national level; four Provincial economic development plans; and four Provincial water sector plans. The four provinces are Hebei; Shaanxi; Hunan and Fujian. |
| 1.12 | The Chinese Government invests the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development in Water Sector by the Central Government in January 2011 | Chinese Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities will be conducted through collecting investment outcomes; analysing the outcomes in different uses; evaluating the analysis outcomes; and submitting the improvement proposals. |
| 1.13 | The provinces share the Pearl River Delta agree on integrated management of the Delta. | Governments of the provinces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities of the demonstration project will integrate the water security and climate resilience into the “Water Allocation Plan of the Pearl River Delta” drafted by the Ministry of Water Resources; promote the legislation process of the “Water Allocation Regulation of the Pearl River Delta”; and support the feasibility study of Datengxia Hydro Complex in the Pearl River Delta. |

First, the efforts will be made to combine the IWRM concept into the international (south-south), national, river basin and local water management-related laws, regulations, rules and the strictest water resources management system and based on this promote the cooperation between the sectors involved in water and with the non-water sectors as well.

Second, the participating approach will be used to get involved in formulating the regulations, rules and plans and in particular to facilitate the including of IWRM concept into the national and local water development plans, the comprehensive plans for the water resources and river basins and the special plans.

Third, the popularization and practicing will be actively conducted for the various laws, regulations and plans to ensure the practical implementation of the IWRM concept and promote the integrated management between the water-related sectors, the regions, rural and urban areas, the upper and lower reaches/left and right banks of rivers, the quantity and quality of water, the water resources and hydropower, the surface and groundwater, the diverted and the local water, and the coordination among such aspects as water sources, water treatment plants, water supply, water- conservation, drainage and pollution control, etc.

Fourth, the status of the implementation of the relevant water-related laws and regulations and the execution of programs will be investigated and the impact on the implementation will be dynamically evaluated. The quality of the legislation development and programming will be assessed in a practical and all-round way and the recommendations for further modification will be put forward.

Fifth, 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.

Sixth, the IWRM will be promoted and the attention paid on the people’s living and the issues on agriculture, rural areas and the farmers. The clean drinking water for children and women should be ensured and the issues on the drinking water safety for the rural people will be wholly solved so as to ensure the efficiency and security of water supply. The sewage will be treated in a larger scale and water

quality from the sources will meet the standard. The drinking water safety in cities, towns and rural areas will be entirely improved by 2020.

Seventh, the IWRM will be promoted further and more attention paid to the ecological and environmental issues. The implementation of such governmental plans will be promoted that by 2020, the integrity water system of rivers and lakes and the 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.

Eighth, the food self-sufficiency will be accomplished through IWRM at the rate of 95% and the food production of 540 billion kg by 2020 in line with the <Outlines of National Long- and Medium Term Food Security Plan> and through the raise of efficiency of water resources utilization, the increase of food production per unit of water used and the combination of other agricultural measures.

Ninth, the Yellow River runs through nine provinces in China: Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Henan and Shandong. The provinces have a common problem of water shortage that leads to contradiction in water use. For better coordination and cooperation between the provinces, the Yellow River Conservancy Committee (YRCC) worked out the annual water allocation plans, water scheduling scheme and a combination of real-time instruction scheduling. The GWP China supports the YRCC and related governmental agencies to coordinate transboundary cooperation in the Yellow River Basin. From 2014 to 2016, through the activities of understanding problems, identifying issues, developing solutions and monitoring and moving forward cooperation mechanism, the programme supports the annual water allocation plans to be implemented in a scientific and rational manner.

Tenth and eleventh, the “National Economic Development Plan” refers to the state of the national economic development of the various elements of the specific arrangements that is divided into long-term plan (usually ten years), medium-term plan (generally five years) and short-term plans (also known as the annual plan), the direction of the provisions of national economic development, size and speed is a programmatic document guiding the development of the national economy.

The “National Economic and Social Development Plan” is developed based upon the plan of each sector and the Ministry of Water Resources drafts the National Water Development Plan. The programme will enable the integrated water security and climate resilience principles to be covered into the sector development plan. Accordingly, the sector development plan will be one of elements of the national development plan. The 13th Five-Year (2016-2020) Plan will be drafted from 2014. In the drafting process, the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience will be incorporated into the development plan.

The GWP China, and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian 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.

Twelfth, the investment in water infrastructure is a fundamental public welfare. The Chinese Government will improve the fund raising channels for the national and local water projects construction; implement the water development policies on the benefits of 10% accrued from the land use; strengthen financial support for water infrastructure construction and attract a wide range of social water investment funds. In 2011 and 2012, the water sector investment in China reached USD 54.9 billion and USD 64.5 billion, and the total investment in water in the next 10 years (2011-2020) will be more than USD 636 billion.

Thirteenth, The Pearl River Delta includes Hong Kong, Macau and part of Guangdong Province (including the nine municipalities of Dongguan, Foshan, Guangzhou, Huizhou, Jiangmen, Shenzhen, Zhaoqing,

Zhongshan and Zhuhai), and is a region which was opened up to commerce and foreign investment in 1978 by the Central Government of the People’s Republic of China. The Pearl River Delta Economic Area is the main exporter and importer of all the great regions of China, and can even be regarded as an economic power. In 2002, exports from the Delta to regions other than Hong Kong, Macau and continental China reached USD 160 billion. The Pearl River Delta, despite accounting for just 0.5 percent of the total Chinese territory and having just 5 percent of its population, generates 20 percent of the country’s GDP. The population of the Pearl River Delta, now estimated at 50 million people, is expected to grow to 75 million within a decade. Apart from investment from Macau and Hong Kong companies, in the rest of the Delta, the Province of Guangdong has, for the last 20 years, been the focus of direct foreign investment, much of which from North American companies looking to make use of the same competitive edge enjoyed by Macau and Hong Kong. The demonstration project in the Pearl River Delta will practise the approach of: cross-sectors cooperation (Department of Finance, Transportation, Water Resources, Environmental Protection and etc.); transboundary cooperation (Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province); and management of urbanization with the urbanization rate of over 70% and development of ecological regulation by green solution

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.*²

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

| OC | Outcome Challenges | Boundary partners | Progress markers |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 2.1 | Enabling high-level neutral platform venues for multi-stakeholder discussions | All related organizations | The water resources relevant issues and research topics, methods, tools, standards and strategies shall be promoted by related across sectors and stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop. |
| 2.2 | Increasing 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 theories will be shared among the partners |
| 2.4 | Increasing contact 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 | Preparing case studies for the GWP ToolBox | Partners, particular universities, research institutes, NGOs | All related to IWRM practices and theories will be shared among the partners |
| 2.6 | Institutions and stake-holders demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience (WACDEP) | Institutions and stake-holders | |

² id

First, 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 water resources, environmental protection, public health, urban construction, agriculture and transport sectors 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 price reform, poverty alleviation, water and soil conservation, drinking water safety and the water-saving society building.

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 resources 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, 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.

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.*³

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. | Develop new partnerships with other regions, |
| 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 | 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 in China. | Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance. |

³ id

| | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|--|
| 3.4 | Personnel exchanges to improve learning, exchange and fund-raising | Potential donors | Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners. |
| 3.5 | The GWP China partnerships demonstrate capacity enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience | GWP China 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 when appropriate. The more opportunities will be provided for the members of the Council and the Technical Committee 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 exchanges and sharing.

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

Fourth, 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 improvement of the institutional building, effective performance and better fund-raising capability.

III. Implementation Map at Regional level (3 years to 2017)

The Chinese government had issued "The Regulation of Implementing the Strictest Water 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, increased 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 2014 to 2016, 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 strictest water 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 the strictest water management system |
| | | | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|----------------|---|--|
| | | | GWP China Yellow River in China IWRM implements | Implemented in collaboration with Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC) |
| | | | GWP China Fujian implements the Strictest Water Resources Management System | Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department |
| | | | GWP China Hebei assesses water resources management availability – including groundwater | Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department |
| | | | GWP China Shaanxi assesses implementation of the Three Red Lines | Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department |
| | | | GWP China Shaanxi completes Integrated Management of Groundwater under Global Climate Change project | Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department |
| | | | GWP China Hunan assists provincial government in river basin ecological assessment and compensation | Implemented in collaboration with provincial water resources department |
| | 1.1 | WP 1.1 | Develop cooperation between 9 provinces in the YR Basin, by GWP China YR | Implemented in collaboration with YRCC through WACDEP |
| | 1.2 | WP 2.1 | Support the introduction climate resilience into national water development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP |
| | 1.2 | WP 2.2 | Support the introduction climate resilience into the national economic development plan at the central government level, by GWP China (2016-2020) | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.3 | Support the introduction climate resilience into Hebei provincial economic development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hebei | Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.4 | Support the introduction climate resilience 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 |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.5 | Support the introduction climate resilience 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 |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.6 | Support the introduction climate resilience into Shaanxi provincial development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Shaanxi | Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.7 | Support the introduction climate resilience 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 |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.8 | Support the introduction climate resilience into Hunan provincial development plan (2016-2020) by GWP China Hunan | Implemented through WACDEP with support by provincial government in cooperation with provincial water resources department |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.9 | Support the introduction climate resilience 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 |
| | 1.3 | WP 2.10 | Support the introduction climate resilience into Fujian provincial 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 3.1 | Support the Chinese Government in implementing the investment on the infrastructure in water sector according to the Policy Document on Development in Water Sector issue by the State Council in January | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources through WACDEP |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|---|---|
| | | | 2011 by GWP China | |
| | 1.5 | WP 5.1 | Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in Yangtze River Delta | Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Yangtze River Conservancy Commission |
| | 1.6 | WP 5.2 | Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in the Pearl River Delta | Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Pearl River Conservancy Commission |
| | 1.7 | WP 5.3 | Introduce innovative water governance arrangements in the YR Delta | Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with Yellow River Conservancy Commission |

First, the implementation of the strictest water management system will be promoted, the water resources management system combining the river basin and the regional administrative management improved, the water resources management mechanisms with clearly defined roles, ascertained responsibilities, standardized conduct and coordinated operation and the cooperation and coordination mechanisms to promote harmonious development of river basins and regions established, the strictest management of river basin water resources management through IWRM promoted to achieve the security of water resources and ecological environment and the exchanges and communication between water-related sectors and other departments or countries facilitated to learn from other countries. GWP China will organize different types of activities on the issues of water resources management, ecological protection and restoration, integrated river basin management and global climate change, including activities, such as high level roundtables, workshops, research projects and in collaboration with US DFID, WWF and IUCN, etc.

Second, GWP China Yellow River Basin will carry out activities focused on the areas of the integrated river basin water resources management and the sustainable utilization of water resources for the sustainable economic and social development. Along with the rapid economic and social development, more demands on water resources management in the river basin are raised. According to the Regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System, the Yellow River Conservancy Commission has strengthened the integrated management of water resources in the Yellow River and made achievements in improving the sustainable water resources utilization for the sustainable economic and social development based upon the characteristics of the river basin. GWP China Yellow River will cooperate with the stakeholders in China including decision-makers, engineers and law workers and other countries to carry out further studies on the integrated river basin water resources management and sustainable development of economy and society in the river basin.

Third, GWP China Fujian will focus on the implementation of the regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System in Fujian Province issued by the State Council in early 2012 and cooperate with the relevant provincial government organizations to sum up the good experiences in Quanzhou City on the implementation of the Regulation. The experiences of Quanzhou City will spread to other areas of the province. Meanwhile, efforts will be made on facilitating the set up of cross-sector water resources management committee in the province to promote the implementation of the IWRM, promoting the implementation of the regulation and its assessment, defining the “Three red lines” of the water resources management, establishing early the water resources management system for better management and also 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 over-extracting of groundwater 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, outlines of the 12th Five-year Plan for national Economic development and development plan for water sector and the expected quota, will carry out on-site investigation on the indicators of the three principles (Three Red Lines) of water resources management 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 strictest water resources management system in Shaanxi Province.

GWP China Shaanxi will also complete the program on “The Integrated Management of Groundwater Under Global Climate Change in Shaanxi Province”, jointly with Groundwater Monitoring and Management Bureau of Shaanxi Province, to provide proposals of integrated management of groundwater 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 Yellow River Conservancy Commission and related governmental agencies to coordinate transboundary cooperation between provinces in the river basin. From 2014 to 2016, through the activities of understanding problems, identifying issues, developing solutions and monitoring and moving forward cooperation mechanism, the programme supports the annual water allocation plans to each province to be implemented in a scientific and rational manner.

Eighth, GWP China will support and hold activities to enable the related government agencies to adapt the concept of the integrated water security and climate resilience into the development plan during their drafting process. The GWP China and Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian WPs will work with the Provincial Governments to adapt the content of integrated water security and climate resilience into the provincial development plan and water sector plan of each province.

Ninth, the demonstration project in the Pearl River Delta will practise the approach of: cross-sectors cooperation (Department of Finance, Transportation, Water Resources, Environmental Protection and etc.); transboundary cooperation (Hong Kong, Macau and Guangdong Province); and management of urbanization with the urbanization rate of over 70% and development of ecological regulation by green solution

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 |
| | | | Training workshops, fora, dialogues and on-site meetings | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities |
| | | | IWRM capacity building for senior water experts in China | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities |
| | | | Maximise the role of the GWP ToolBox | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities |

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|--|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | | | Improve inter-regional exchange and learning | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities |
| | 2.1 | WP 6.1 | Establish consulting advisors group of water security and climate resilience; | Implemented through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources, and in cooperation with research institutions and universities |
| | | WP 6.2 | Organize capacity building and training of capacities of partners, institutions and stake-holders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience; | Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with research institutions and Hohai University, Qinghua University |
| | | WP 6.3 | Organize technical training and establish knowledge and technical consulting group for drought and flood management; | Implemented 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; | Implemented 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 | Implemented through WACDEP in cooperation with provincial flood control and drought relief offices |

From 2014 to 2016, GWP China will play its role as a neutral platform for equal communication and dialogues at all levels, promoting IWRM knowledge sharing raising funds and contribute to the implementation of the strictest water resources management system in China.

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 training 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 |
| | | | GWP China Third Partners Meeting | Implemented with support by Ministry of Water Resources |
| | | | Increased interaction between GWP China Council and GWP China TEC | Implemented in collaboration with partners |
| | | | Participate in international events | Implemented with support by Ministry of |

| | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------|--|---|
| | | | | Water Resources and in collaboration with partners |
| | 3.1 | WP 8.1 | Governance and management of GWP China | Implemented 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 | Implemented through WACDEP with support by Ministry of Water Resources and in collaboration with partners |

From 2014-2016, GWP China is planned to 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 the third Partners Meeting. At the Meeting, the work since the second Partners Meeting will be reviewed and the new Council members will be elected.

GWP China will create more opportunities to invite its GWP China Council and GWP China TEC members to join its activities to let them playing better their roles.

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, CP Meeting of the GWPO, World Water Week, International Yellow River Forum and Yangtze River Forum.

IV. Resources needed (3 years to 2017)

For the implementation of the Regional Work Program (2014-2016), 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 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.

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 (2014-2016) Strategy, 3.62 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, 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.

1.1 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 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| 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 | | | |

1.2 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 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| 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 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | |
| 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> |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|

As mentioned above, **the formulation of outputs and related indicators may evolve**, notably as a result of the development of GWP Strategy (2014-2020).