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for the SOPAC/UNDP/UNEP/GEF Project:
"Implementing Sustainable Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries"

Nadi, Fiji, 25th – 26th October 2010

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

DEVELOPING A RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE PACIFIC IWRM PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

The overall strategic results framework or project logframe for the Global Environment Facility supported project entitled "*Implementing Sustainable Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries*" contains a number of indicators (both baseline and target) including sources of verification for project monitoring. A summary of the project logframe is presented in Table 1 and the full project logframe is contained in Annex 1.

Table 1 Summary Project Logframe

Impact [IM]	***Project Goal:*** To contribute to sustainable development in the Pacific Island Region through improvements in natural resource and environmental management				1.
	Overall Objective: To improve water resources management and water use efficiency in Pacific Island Countries in order to balance overuse and conflicting uses of scarce freshwater resources through policy and legislative reform and implementation of applicable and effective Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans*				2.
	Project Components				
	C1: Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE	**C2**: IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework	**C3**: Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE	**C4**: Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication	
	Component Objectives				
Effectiveness	Practical demonstrations of IWRM and WUE focused on removing barriers to implementation at the community/local level and targeted towards national and regional level learning and application	IWRM and environmental stress indicators developed and monitored through national and regional M&E systems to improve IWRM and WUE planning and programming and provide national and global environmental benefits.	Supporting countries to develop national IWRM policies and water efficiency strategies, endorsed by both government and civil society stakeholders, and integrated into national sustainable development strategies	Sustainable IWRM and WUE capacity development, and global SIDS learning and knowledge exchange approaches in place	3.
	Component Outcomes				
	Lessons learned from demonstrations of IWRM and water use efficiency approaches replicated and mainstreamed into existing cross-sectoral local, national and regional approaches to water management	National and Regional adoption of IWRM and WUE indicator framework based on improved data collection and indicator feedback and action for improved national and regional sustainable development using water as the entry point	Institutional change and realignment to enact National IWRM plans and WUE strategies, including appropriate financing mechanisms identified and necessary political and legal commitments made to endorse IWRM policies and plans to accelerate Pacific Regional Action Plan actions	Improved institutional and community capacity in IWRM at national and regional levels	
Efficiency	Outputs [OP]				4.
	Activities (Inputs [IP])				

NB. Efficiency and Effectiveness are evaluation criteria.

In addition to the regional project logframe outlined above, each country developed a draft logframe and identified some initital baselines and target indicators for their national IWRM demonstration projects during the project preparation phase (PDF-B). The scope of these demonstration projects and the project logframes were subsequently revised during project inception phase. All project logframes were finalised and endorsed nationally in advance of the project's Regional Steering Committee meeting convened in Palau from 19th-23rd July 2010.

SO WHAT ARE RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS?

As defined by OECD/DAC, a results based management framework is "*a management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of **outputs**, **outcomes**, and **impacts***". The key terminology used by the OECD with respect to results based management is summarised in Information Box 1. The GEF and its implementing agencies now encourage projects to focus on efforts that contribute to the achievement of changes on the higher end of the results-chain hierarchy, i.e., activities focused on goals and achieving results.

Information Box 1: Hierarchy Levels from OECD DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management

Results: Changes in a state or condition which derive from a cause-and- effect relationship. There are three types of such changes which can be set in motion by a development intervention – its output, outcome and impact.

Goal: The higher-order objective to which a development intervention is intended to contribute.

Impact: Positive and negative long-term effects on identifiable population groups produced by a development intervention. These effects can be economic, socio-cultural, institutional, environmental, technological or of other types.

Outcome: The intended or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention's outputs, usually requiring the collective effort of partners. Outcomes represent changes in development conditions which occur between the completion of outputs and the achievement of impact.

Outputs: The products and services which result from the completion of activities within a development intervention.

Critical tasks in a Results-Based Management Framework are monitoring and evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation are distinct tasks which should complement one another. Monitoring gives information on where a project is at any given time (over time) relative to respective targets and outcomes, and is largely a descriptive task. On the other hand, evaluation gives evidence of why targets and outcomes have or have not been achieved. The GEF's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy defines **monitoring** as:

> *"a continuous or periodic function that uses systematic collection of data, qualitative and quantitative, for the purpose of keeping activities on track. It is first and foremost a management instrument."*

Evaluation on the other hand:

> "*aims at determining the relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the interventions and contributions of the involved partners*"

Monitoring therefore tracks progress toward a set of benchmarks and measure progress towards outcomes, while evaluation validates results and makes overall judgements about what and to what extent intended and unintended results are achieved (e.g., global environmental benefits, cost effectiveness). Table 2 highlights the different but complementary roles that monitoring and evaluation play within a Results-Based Management Framework.

Table 2 Complementary Roles of Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring	Evaluation
• Links activities and their resources to outputs and outcomes • Translates objectives into performance indicators and sets targets • Routinely collects data on indicators, compares actual results with targets • Reports progress to management and alerts them to problems	• Analyses why intended results were or were not achieved • Assess specific causal contributions of activities to results • Examines the implementation process • Explores unintended results • Provides lessons, highlights significant accomplishment or program potential, and offers recommendations for improvement

GEF MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR RESULTS-BASED MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

The GEF requires all projects to design and implement Results-Based Management (RBM) frameworks, and its monitoring and evaluation policy states that all GEF projects must "*adopt monitoring systems, including relevant performance indicators that are SMART*" (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timely) (see Information Box 2). Figure 1 provides a generalised Results-Based Management framework, and the links and feedback loops RBM sets in place between the three major phases of a simplified project cycle for a GEF project.

INFORMATION BOX 1: SMART INDICATORS

Specific. The system captures the essence of the desired result by clearly and directly relating to the achievement of an objective and only that objective.

Measurable. The monitoring system and indicators are unambiguously specified so that all parties agree on what they cover and there are practical ways to measure them.

Achievable and Attributable. The system identifies what changes are anticipated as a result of the intervention and whether the results are realistic. Attribution requires that changes in the targeted developmental issue can be linked to the intervention.

Relevant and Realistic. The system establishes levels of performance that are likely to be achieved in a practical manner and that reflect the expectations of stakeholders.

Time-Bound, Timely, Trackable, and Targeted. The system allows progress to be tracked in a cost-effective manner at the desired frequency for a set period, with clear identification of the particular stakeholder group(s) to be affected by the project or program.

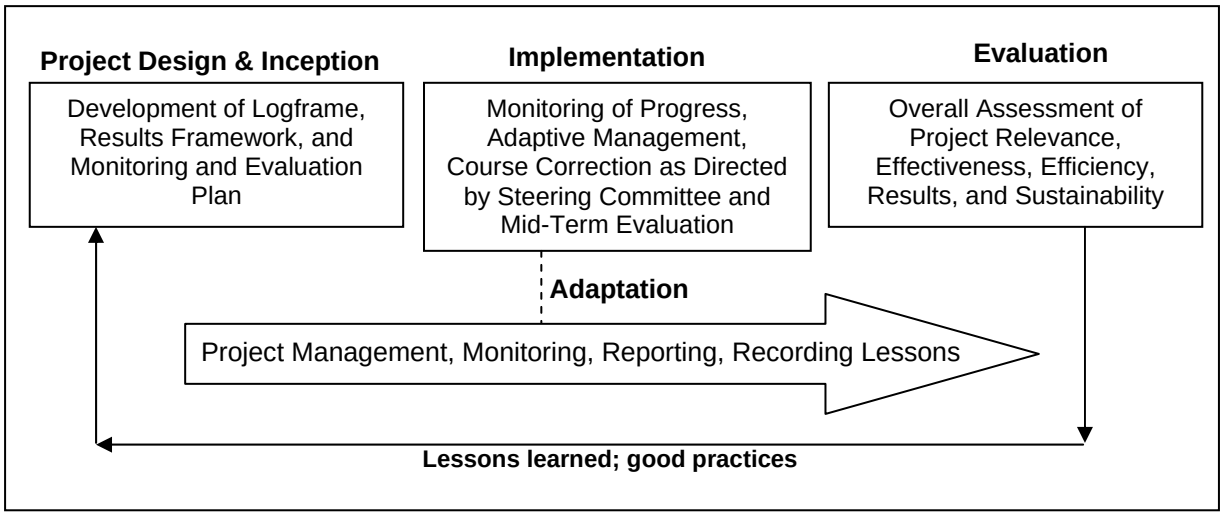

Figure 1 Management and learning aspects of a Results-Based Management Framework as applied to simplified GEF project cycle

Effort is made during the project design phase and inception period to ensure that the project objectives and intended results are clearly defined, specific, and measurable. This is aimed at providing a suitable platform to monitor and evaluate the project effectively. At the project design and inception stage, baseline data is also required for all of the key indicators for the anticipated results of the project.

The full project implementation stage requires application of project monitoring as a basis for decision-making. At this stage the baselines for the project are expected to be fully established and that data is routinely collected and analysed to fully support adaptive management by the Project Steering Committees and national stakeholders. Information Boxes 2 and 3 summarise the minimum requirements of the GEF with respect to the design and application of monitoring and evaluation. Information Box 4 summarises the criteria used to evaluate GEF project interventions.

Information Box 2

Minimum Requirement 1: Project Design of M&E

All projects will include a concrete and fully budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan by the time of work program entry for full-sized projects and CEO approval for medium-sized projects. This monitoring and evaluation plan will contain as a minimum:

- SMART indicators for project implementation, or, if no indicators are identified, an alternative plan for monitoring that will deliver reliable and valid information to management;
- SMART indicators for results (outcomes and, if applicable, impacts), and, where appropriate, indicators identified at the corporate level;
- baseline for the project, with a description of the problem to be addressed, with indicator data, or, if major baseline indicators are not identified, an alternative plan for addressing this within one year of implementation;
- identification of reviews and evaluations that will be undertaken, such as mid-term reviews or evaluations of activities; and
- organisational set-up and budgets for monitoring and evaluation.

Information Box 3

Minimum Requirement 2: Application of Project M&E

Project monitoring and supervision will include implementation of the M&E plan, comprising:

- SMART indicators for implementation are actively used, or if not, a reasonable explanation is provided;
- SMART indicators for results are actively used, or if not, a reasonable explanation is provided;
- the baseline for the project is fully established and data compiled to review progress, and evaluations are undertaken as planned; and
- the organisational set-up for M&E is operational and budgets are spent as planned.

PRODOC REQUIREMENTS

The logframe of the UNEP and UNDP Project Documents provides a suite of "*comprehensive baseline and target indicators and sources of verification for both outcome and output levels during project implementation*". It was anticipated that these would "*form the basis on which the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system [would] be built*".

It was envisaged during the project design phase that Demonstration project level indicators would provide an effective way of monitoring progress. It was planned to aggregate these at each of the Demonstration project group[1] levels to enable projects to learn from each other as part of the project *twinning* approach.

[1] (i) Watershed Management; (ii) Wastewater & Sanitation Management; (iii) Water Resources Assessment & Protection; (iv) Water Use Efficiency & Safety.

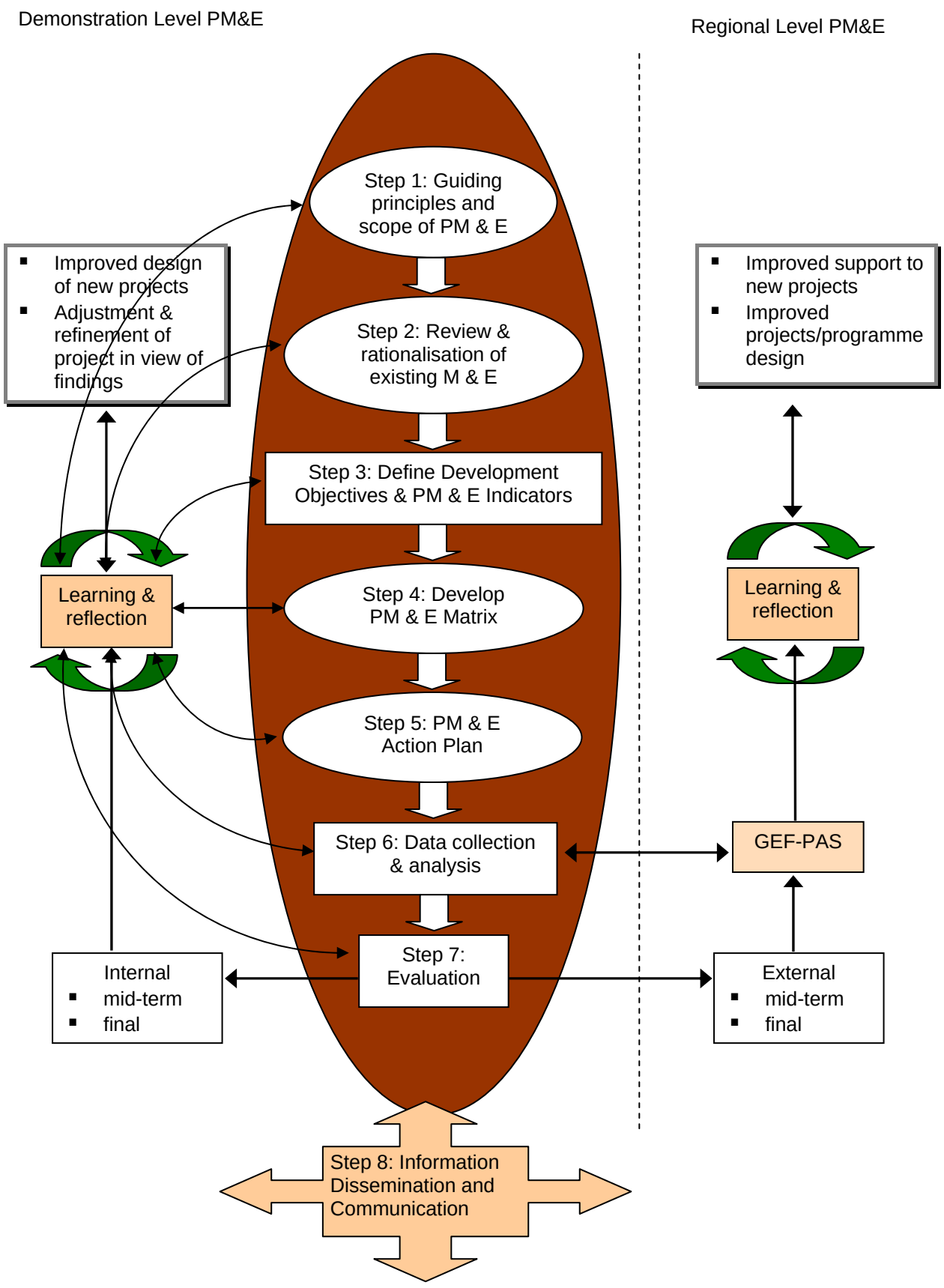

Figure 2 System for monitoring and evaluation proposed in UNDP/UNEP ProDocs

It was further envisaged that the demonstration project level indicators would provide an annual measure of progress at the project level, and would be scaled-up to provide a suite of cross-cutting indicators which relate to IWRM, NAP, NAPA, NSDSs, and other national planning processes as a way to monitor progress, using National IWRM APEX Bodies as the cross sectoral facilitators. It was planned that by raising the need and developing approaches for indicators, countries would be supported in monitoring approaches, including improving institutional capacity for monitoring and action on those monitoring results to address water and environmental challenges. The types of indicators to be used at the project level are summarised below.

Information Box 4

Current Criteria for Evaluating GEF Project Interventions

Relevance. The extent to which the activity is suited to local and national development priorities and organizational policies, including changes over time.

Effectiveness. The extent to which an objective has been achieved or how likely it is to be achieved.

Efficiency. The extent to which results have been delivered with the least costly resources possible; also called cost effectiveness or efficacy.

Results. The positive and negative, and foreseen and unforeseen, changes to and effects produced by a development intervention. In GEF terms, results include direct project outputs, short- to medium-term outcomes, and longer term impact including global environmental benefits, replication effects, and other local effects.

Sustainability. The likely ability of an intervention to continue to deliver benefits for an extended period of time after completion. Projects need to be environmentally as well as financially and socially sustainable.

Process indicators, which establish regional or national frameworks/conditions for improving environmental/water resources quality or quantity but do not themselves deliver stress reduction or improved environmental/water resources quality or quantity. The establishment of process indicators is essential to characterize the completion of institutional processes on the multi-country level or national level that will result in joint action on needed policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments that aim to reduce environmental stress on transboundary water bodies. For the Pacific IWRM project management indicators will be included as Process indicators to ensure that 360^{O} feedback is provided to the UN Agencies and GEF-PAS to provide information on why things happened the way they did to improve future project and programme planning. The role of the PCU is to report on both good and bad project implementation so that lessons can be learned.

Stress reduction indicators, which relate to specific on-the-ground measures implemented by the countries, and which characterize and quantify specific reductions in environmental/water resources stress on water bodies, e.g. reduction in pollutant releases, more sustainable fishing levels and/or practices, improved freshwater flows, reduced rate of introduction of invasive species, increased habitat restoration or protection, etc.

Environmental Status indicators, which demonstrate improvements in the environmental status as well as any associated socio-economic improvements. These indicators are usually 'static' snapshots of environmental and socioeconomic conditions at a given point in time so, like Stress Reduction, are usually reported against a baseline year and level to show change/improvement.

Based on feedback from Implementing Agencies and other GEF International Waters projects the Pacific IWRM project does not intend to use Environmental Status indicators. Environmental Status will be determined by baseline information for environmental stress indicators[2]. National Diagnostic Analysis reports already provide useful baseline information for indicator development. Other

[2] Also based on feedback from the GEF Fourth Biennial International Waters Conference, 31 July – 3 August, 2007, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa. Close working will be fostered between the IWRM and IWCAM projects concerning indicators, and documents have already been shared including: Heileman, S., and Walling, L. 2008. *IWCAM Indicators Mechanism and Capacity Assessment.* Integrating Watershed & Coastal Areas Management in the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWCAM) Project. DRAFT document under development.

indicators the project will develop and use both at the National Demonstration level and then at the regional level within the IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework include:

Socio-economic indicators – indicators which demonstrate improvements in the livelihood base of people involved in or affected by the project. This may include access to safe water supply and sanitation services, improvement in hygienic behaviour, etc.

Water Use Efficiency indicators will demonstrate improvement in the use of water resources. This could include reductions in leakage from water supply networks, improvement in equipment used for efficiency purposes (both water and energy consumption), improvement in water resource use (use of non-potable water for toilet flushing and not water resources for drinking), alternative technologies (composting toilets, membrane filters to improve water quality and therefore reduce health costs).

Catalytic indicators represent events and activities which occur which, when combined with others, including the project interventions, have a catalytic effect and can therefore improve the situation with no direct involvement from the project. This may include policy reform at the national level which has immediate benefits for the areas to be addressed by the project. However, catalytic indicators can also represent the combined effect of approaches in the project and/or with other projects which as a collective whole provide more benefit that the sum of their respective parts.

Governance indicators relate to the national IWRM policy planning process. Governance represents the range of political, social, economic and administrative systems that are in place to develop and manage water resources and the delivery of water services at different levels of society. Good governance is also about supporting civil society to help them make good decisions – and to provide them with the necessary skills and confidence to hold their Governments accountable.

Reform and strengthening of water sectors can often be considered as an 'entry point' for wider national reform as water is cross sectoral and multi-level, therefore providing an opportunity to assess how government manages a vital resource. Lessons learnt in the water sector can often be transposed into other sectors.

X-cutting indicators are those which affect more than one single sector. For example, reducing freshwater pollution into coastal receiving waters from a wastewater treatment plan may have benefits on nearby fishstocks and other marine organisms, including their habitat. Improving sanitation systems together with hand washing campaigns and other awareness raising activities could have benefits for the health sector, as it is hoped that safer sanitation systems and following hygienic practices reduces diarrhoeal cases, especially in children.

Proxy indicators may need to be used in some cases where information is not available or where a clear result of an intervention is not easy to determine. These will be developed during the first 6-12 months of the project. Proxy indicators are more likely to be used for cross sectoral indicators.

Baseline Data - represents information collected at the initial stage of the project. Baseline data provides a basis for measuring progress in achieving project objectives and outputs/outcomes. It allows for "before" and "after" project scenarios to measure the impact of the project interventions. Baseline data allows you to look at the "with" and "without" project scenarios. Baseline data will be collected by National Project staff, and the communities/wider stakeholders involved in the project area (both geographical and sectoral). By including a wider sample than the project alone national project management staff will be able to compare the effects of the project on the environment and beneficiaries with those who were not directly targeted by the project.

SO WHERE ARE WE AT?

The combined effects of the delay commencement of the project and the need to revise the scope of individual demonstration projects and their logframes has resulted in some changes to what individual projects will be setting out to achieve. A summary of revised outputs is provided in Table 3.

It was identified during the 1st meeting of the RTAG in Palau that it would be necessary to determine how the revised IWRM demonstration project would be contributing to the achievement of the overall project logframe targets. It was also agreed that this process should identify existing baseline

information for each of the projects and the indicators that would be used measure project performance. In this connection a questionnaire survey was executed during August-September 2010 aimed at identifying monitoring and evaluation needs of the project. The summary results of that survey are provided in Annex 2.

Annex 3 provides summaries for each target of the overall project logframe. These summaries:

- compare questionnaire responses with a PCU assessment of which demonstration projects are contributing to which overall project logframe targets;
- provide recommendations with regards to which country projects have greatest potential to contribute to the achievement of overall project logframe targets;
- provide recommendations with respect to which countries need to clarify the role of their projects in terms of contribution to the achievement overall project logframe targets; and
- provide recommendations with respect to the timing of targets, and where necessary, how they be interpreted.

TASKS FOR THE RTAG

- ***Revise project logframe targets***
- ***Develop final list of national IWRM demonstration projects contributing to project targets***
- ***Advise on appropriate baselines and indicators for each project target***

Table 3 Summary of Outputs from the National IWRM Demonstration Projects

	Governance and Policy										
	National Governance body for water management	Catchment/Aquifer governance body established	IWRM mainstreamed into water legislation	Watershed conservation Policy	National Water Policy endorsed and implemented	Water Protection Zones established	Biodiversity / Forest Reserve Established	Groundwater Protection Zones established	Water Allocations Regulations Implemented	Payment for Ecosystem Services	Institutional arrangements aligned to enable WRM
Cook Islands	●				●						
Fiji		●	●								●
FSM			●		●		●				
RMI	●	●	●		●						
Nauru	●		●		●						●
Niue			●					●	●		
Palau	●	●			●					●	
PNG		●	●								●
Samoa		●	●	●		●	●				
Solomon		●									●
Tonga		●				●					
Tuvalu	●		●								●
Vanuatu		●				●					

	Planning									Engaging		
	National IWRM Plan	National Water Safety Plan	Hazardous Medical Waste Management Plan	Integrated Catchment Management Plan	Village Water Plans	Forest Management Plan	Water Safety Plans	Land Use Plan	Water Demand Management Plan	Community led water management project	Public Information Management System	Participatory M&E
Cook Islands										●	●	
Fiji											●	
FSM				●		●				●	●	
RMI												
Nauru	●									●		
Niue			●		●							
Palau				●								●
PNG				●							●	●
Samoa		●		●			●	●	●		●	
Solomon				●			●		●	●		
Tonga				●					●	●		●
Tuvalu							●			●		●
Vanuatu				●			●			●		●

	Stress Reduction														
	Sustainable yields established for drinking supply aquifer	Reduce peak water demands	Reduced water leakage	Flood Early Warning System	Reduced Agricultural pollution discharges into watersheds	Reduced sediment transport into waters	Reduced groundwater pollution of aquifer from septics	Reduced sewage pollution impacts on Coastal Waters	Reduced agricultural pollution of aquifer	Reduced Waste pollution of groundwater	Reduced pollution from tourism to waters	Increased rainwater storage to increase water security	Upgrade wastewater management systems to meet MDGs	Drinking water qualty suitability confirmed	Revegetation of river basin corridors
Cook Islands	●						●	●							
Fiji				●											
FSM					●	●		●							
RMI							●			●					
Nauru								●				●	●		
Niue	●	●	●			●	●		●	●				●	
Palau					●	●									●
PNG				●											
Samoa			●			●		●			●				●
Solomon															
Tonga	●		●				●			●			●		
Tuvalu							●	●							
Vanuatu				●											

	Capacity Building													
	Demonstration farms	Demonstration piggery waste biogas	Pilot household wastewater management systems	Demonstration piggery communal system	Best Management Practice Guidelines - Agriculture	Best Management Practice Guidelines – Riparian	Best Management Practice Guidelines – Fish Waste	Best Management Practice – Land Use	Building Code reviewed to incorporate groundwater protection	National Standards – Septic wastes	National Standards – Oil and Fuel Storage	National Standards – Agricultural Chemicals	Best Management Practices = Coastal MAnagement	Mapped Catchment Land Use
Cook Islands														
Fiji	●				●	●								●
FSM	●	●												
RMI			●	●										
Nauru			●											
Niue							●		●	●	●	●		
Palau					●			●						●
PNG								●						●
Samoa														●
Solomon								●						
Tonga			●					●						
Tuvalu			●						●					
Vanuatu					●									●

Annex 1: Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Strategy	**Objectively verifiable indicators**				
Goal	**To contribute to sustainable development in the Pacific Islands Region through improvements in water resource and environmental management.**				
	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Objective: Improved water resources management and water use efficiency in Pacific Island Countries in order to balance overuse and conflicting uses of scarce freshwater resources through policy and legislative reform and implementation of applicable and effective Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans	1.1 Overarching improvement in water resource management, quality and availability through appropriate national Demonstration Project execution and concurrent reforms in policy, legislation and institutional arrangements leading to global environmental benefits [P] 1.2 Actual change in institutional and societal behaviour [P]	1.1 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication & coordination resulting in fragile or non-existent IWRM approaches in place 1.2 Poor and inconsistent data collection for monitoring and inadequate action and investment and change based on monitoring information	1.1 14 National IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Strategies in place, with institutional ownership secured with 20% increase in national budget allocations by month 42 [P] 1.2 Best IWRM and WUE approaches mainstreamed into national and regional planning frameworks by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU by month 60 [P] 1.3 Environmental stress reduction in 14 Pacific SIDS: 30% increase in forest area for ~8,000 ha of land, 35% reduction in sewage pollution over eq.~40,000 ha area leading to reduction in eutrophication for 4 coastal receiving waters sites, and 35% reduction in water leakage for systems supplying ~85,000 people by end of project, leading to av. 30% increase in population with access to safe water supply and sanitation for 6 sites (based on targets under Component 1) [SR]	Demonstration Project Annual Reporting National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place Indicator Framework mechanism National Government feedback on institutional changes Pacific Partnership, RAP, NAPA, NAP, NSDSs, and MDG reporting	Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will Able to monitor and update baseline information and action taken ion findings and results Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process

Component 1: **Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE** **Component 1 Outcome:** Lessons learned from demonstrations of IWRM and water use efficiency approaches replicated and mainstreamed into existing cross-sectoral local, national and regional approaches to water management	1.1 Step change improvement in baseline situation (based on Diagnostic Analyses) from project start, including adoption of technical and allocative water use efficiency approaches by end of project [SR]	1.1 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication & coordination resulting in fragile or non-existent IWRM approaches in place 1.2 Lessons learned from water management and IWRM type interventions are not shared or acted upon 1.3 Water Use Efficiency is poorly understood and often not considered in water management decisions 1.4 Pollutants from sanitation systems, industrial and urban discharges and poor land management practices enter fresh surface and groundwater and coastal receiving waters	**<u>i) Watershed Management</u>** 2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in 10% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately 18,000 ha of land) by end of project [SR] 30% increase in forest area at 2 Demonstration Sites covering ~8,000 ha of land [SR] **<u>(ii) Wastewater & Sanitation Management</u>** 35% reduction in sewage pollution discharge at 8 Demonstration sites (covering eq. 40,000 ha of land) by month 48 [SR] **<u>(iii) Water Resources Assessment & Protection</u>** 4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project [P] **<u>(iv) Water Use Efficiency & Water Safety</u>** 35% reduction in leakage in 3 national urban water supply systems (serving ~85,000 people) by month 42 and reduction over freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project [SR] Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project [P] Technical, management, participatory and advocacy lessons from projects developed into national lessons learned presentation packages with best practices mainstreamed into national and regional approaches by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU [P]	Demonstration Project Annual Reporting National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place Pacific Partnership and RAP reporting	Available local capacity to manage and implement national Demonstration projects Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process Mechanisms and approaches to capture lessons are appropriate and promote action and replication

Component 2: **IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework** **Component 2 Outcome:** National and Regional adoption of IWRM and WUE indicator framework based on improved data collection and indicator feedback and action for improved national and regional sustainable development using water as the entry point	1.1 Multi-sectoral approaches to national water and environmental management improved and increased through M&E feedback and action, leading to global environmental benefits by end of project [P]	1.1 Poor and inconsistent data collection for monitoring and inadequate action and investment and change based on monitoring information	1.1 Indicator feedback facilitated through IWRM APEX Body provides information for multi-sectoral action and endorsement of national and indicators for IWRM, NAPA, NAP and sustainable development planning (NSDSs and NEAPs) by end of project [P]	Indicator Framework mechanism in place and active Increase national budget for hot-spot areas identified by Indicator Framework	Strong understanding and willingness to use and act upon the data is present
Component 3: **Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE** **Component 3 Outcome:** Institutional change and realignment to enact National IWRM plans and WUE strategies, including appropriate financing mechanisms identified and necessary political and legal commitments made to endorse IWRM policies and plans to accelerate Pacific Regional Action Plan actions	1.1 Nationally endorsed IWRM plans and WUE strategies in place and driving sustainable water governance reform in PICS by end of project [P]	1.1 No nationally endorsed IWRM plans or water use efficiency approaches in place 1.2 Fragmented national and regional water sector	1.1 14 draft National IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Strategies in place, with institutional ownership secured through the national APEX body and institutional mandates adjusted/confirmed as IWRM implementing agencies with appropriate budget allocations by month 42 [P]	National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place National budget plans	Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will
Component 4: **Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication** **Component 4 Outcome:** Improved institutional and community capacity in IWRM at national and regional levels	1.1 Measurable sustained increase in training and awareness campaigns, including appropriate national level financial allocations for capacity development by end of project [P]	1.1 Poor collection and exchange of information within and between countries, often sectorally focused with poor consideration of investment planning required to ensure sustainability and human capacity development needs	1.1 Increase in national staff (both men and women) across institutions with IWRM knowledge and experience by end of project [P] 1.2 30% increase in gender balanced community and wider stakeholder engagement in water related issues by month 60, [P] 1.3 Improved cross-sectoral communication by end of project [P]	National water management reporting National and regional press National Government feedback on institutional changes Pacific Partnership and RAP reporting	Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will Stakeholders able to understand, cope and promote IWRM

Component 1: Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE [UNDP]

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Component 1 Objective:	**Practical demonstrations of IWRM and WUE focused on removing barriers to implementation at the community/local level and targeted towards national and regional level learning and application**				
	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 1 Outputs: 1.1 Improved access to safe drinking water supplies 1.2 Reduction in sewage release into coastal receiving waters 1.3 Reduction in catchment deforestation and sustainable forest and land management practices established 1.4 Water Safety Plans developed and adopted 1.5 Integrated Flood Risk Management approaches designed and developed 1.6 Expansion in eco-sanitation use and reduction in freshwater use for sanitation purposes 1.7 Improved community level engagement with national institutions responsible for water management 1.8 Increase in water storage facilities 1.9 Technical and Allocative Water Use Efficiency approaches designed and adopted 1.10 Identification and adoption of appropriate financing approaches for sustainable water management	1.1 Capture of Lessons from Demonstration Projects & other Water Initiatives (CTI/PACC/PAS) shared regionally & with global SIDS [P] 1.2 Replication of Demonstration Projects within & between PICS (where support and finances available) [SR] 1.3 Successful demonstrations of IWRM approaches mainstreamed into existing local, national, & regional approaches [SR] 1.4 PIC understanding & adoption of technical, allocative, and equitable water use efficiency measures [P] 1.5 Support for social and economic welfare of island communities through improved water management [P] 1.6 Environmental quality and productivity sustained [SR] 1.7 Improved public-health across SIDS with improved monitoring [SR] 1.8 Increase in groundwater monitoring and regular sampling routines established for SIDS (leading to improvements in groundwater quality) [SR] 1.9 Functioning water & environment cost recovery schemes adopted using PIC driven mechanisms to sustain environmental productivity balanced with equitable use of water resources [P]	1.1 Limited water resources susceptible to over-exploitation and pollution 1.2 Vulnerability to climate variability 1.3 Insufficient political and public awareness of the role water plays in economic development, public health and environmental protection 1.4 High urban water losses, poor water conservation & inadequate drinking water treatment 1.5 Poor wastewater management resulting in increased land based source pollution into the watershed and coastal environment 1.6 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication & coordination 1.7 Conflicts between national versus traditional rights 1.8 Inadequate financing due to poor cost-recovery and limited 'economies of scale' 1.9 Weak stakeholder linkages both within and outside the water sector 1.10 Reduction in ecosystem productivity and biodiversity 1.11 Reduction in human health and socio-economic condition due to poor and inadequate access to sanitation and safe water supplies	**i) Watershed Management** ***(i)*** 40% increase in population with access to safe drinking water at 1 demo site [SR] ***(ii)*** 30% reduction in animal manure and sewage entering marine waters at 1 demo site [SR] ***(iii)*** 30% increase in forest area at 2 demo sites [SR] ***(iv)*** Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-urban areas [SR] ***(v)*** Legislation in place to protect surface water quality in 4 SIDS [P] ***(vi)*** 1 basin flood risk management plan in place [P] ***(vii)*** Sustainable forest & land mgmt practices established and trialed with landowners in 2 demo sites [SR] **(ii) Wastewater & Sanitation Management** ***(i)*** 40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure [SR] ***(ii)*** 30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 1 SIDS [SR] ***(iii)*** 30% reduction in use of freshwater for sanitation purposes due to eco-sanitation expansion in 1 demo site [SR] ***(iv)*** 50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS [P] **(iii) Water Resources Assessment & Protection** ***(i)*** National effluent standards reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites [P] ***(ii)*** 20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site [SR] ***(iii)*** Water leakage reduced by 40% from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system [SR] ***(iv)*** 10% reduction in damage to infrastructure due to flooding in 1 significant catchment [SR] ***(v)*** 1 basin flood risk management plan in place and a Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS [SR] **(iv) Water Use Efficiency & Water Safety** ***(i)*** WUE improved by 30% over baseline in 2 urban water supply systems [SR] ***(ii)*** Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 2 urban areas [P] ***(iii)*** 20% reduction in sewage and manure pollution into fresh and marine waters for 2 urban/peri-urban areas [SR] ***(iv)*** 30% reduction in groundwater pollution discharge for 2 water supply systems [SR]	Quarterly, bi-annual, and annual National Demonstration Progress Reporting Project Coordination Unit (PCU) Annual Monitoring Reports and missions National and regional statistical reports (SPC MDG and census reporting) Mid-Term Review Reporting and mission PCU general reporting to Project Steering Committee and UNDP/UNEP IWRM Planning and WUE Strategies (available online and via PCU) National IWRM APEX body meeting minutes	Strong and high-level government commitment is not sustained Vulnerability to changing environmental conditions Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process Limited influence of national and catchment stakeholders to promote and sustain IWRM Restricted capacity of stakeholders to implement IWRM best practice in countries

Component 2: IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework [UNEP]

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Component 2 Objective:	**IWRM and environmental stress indicators developed and monitored through national and regional M&E systems to improve IWRM and WUE planning and programming and provide national and global environmental benefits.**				
	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 2 Outputs: 2.1 Process, Stress Reduction, Environmental and Socio-Economic Status, WUE, Catalytic, Governance, Proxy, and X-Cutting Regional Indicator Framework (RIF) established and in use 2.2 Participatory M&E adopted within Demonstration Projects [C1] and mainstreamed into national best practice 2.3 Improved institutional capacity for monitoring and support for action on findings across the region, including Pacific RAP progress for water investment planning (and International Waters SAP)	1.1 Regional Indicator Framework (RIF) integrated into national sustainable development approaches (NSDSs and NEAPs) and national adaptation programmes for action (NAPAs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs) for disaster risk reduction [P] 1.2 Indicator data provides evidence base for action by SIDS National Governments [P] 1.3 Communities actively involved in designing, implementing and monitoring water and environment projects [P] 1.4 National expert monitoring staff available as a resource to National IWRM APEX bodies and across government using systems thinking approaches [P] 1.5 Established national data collection for monitoring and access by all database facilities with appropriate institutional mandates and powers in place for use of and action with the data for national programming, advocacy, learning and accountability [P]	1.1 National approaches do not use appropriate indicators and where they do these are single sectoral in nature 1.2 Communities are rarely involved in water and environmental management approaches 1.3 Monitoring is not a mainstreamed practice in national institutions responsible for water and environmental management 1.4 Inconsistent monitoring data collection and insufficient use of information for intervention improvements and planning	1.1 Aggregation of all final national demonstration project indicators by month 8 of the project [P] 1.2 Draft regional Indictor Framework developed for consultation by month 18 of the project [P] 1.3 Countries fully utilizing Indicator Framework by month 36 [P] 1.4 Stakeholder consultation and approval of project design and PM&E plan for each national demonstration project by month 8 of the project, including separate consultations with women [P] 1.5 National promotion and adoption of PM&E approaches by national water APEX body by month 36 of project using Most Significant Change (MSC) and reflection and learning techniques [P] 1.6 Relevant national country staff trained in monitoring and PM&E approaches by month 24 of the project based on needs assessment [P] 1.7 APEX body leading institutional training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale by month 36 of project [P] 1.8 Regional matrix in place for Pacific RAP monitoring and national investment planning by month 42 of the project [P]	Revised and finally endorsed Demonstration Project Proposals (available month 8) C2 Indicator Framework annual reports Regional Indicator Framework progress reports National Demonstration Project reporting Annual national IWRM reporting by national APEX bodies Training Needs Assessment report and Training of Trainers workshops National Monitoring Plans and relevant data collection records and action recommendations Regional matrix available online and annual investment planning reporting per country	Indicator data is available and/or the means to find/collect the data are available Strong understanding and willingness to use and act upon the data is present Strong willingness to participate by communities involved in Demonstration Projects and wider stakeholders Willingness by national government to learn from and adopt PM&E approaches where applicable Appropriate staff are available to work with project staff and the national IWRM APEX bodies to mainstream monitoring into normal practice

Component 3: Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE [$3,021,080 – entirely co-financed] [UNEP oversight]

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Component 3 Objective:	**Supporting countries to develop national IWRM policies and water efficiency strategies, endorsed by both government and civil society stakeholders, and integrated into national sustainable development strategies**				
	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 3 Outputs: 3.1 National IWRM plans and WUE strategies developed and endorsed 3.2 Implementation of IWRM approaches agreed across national, community and regional organisations 3.3 Strengthened and sustainable APEX water bodies to catalyze implementation of national IWRM and WUE plans, including balanced gender membership 3.4 Awareness raised across civil society, governments, education systems and the private sector 3.5 Sustainability strategies developed focusing on institutional and technical interventions required for Demonstration scaling-up as part of National IWRM Plan development and implementation	1.1 National IWRM Plans in place and adopted by SIDS National Governments with appropriate resources to implement and monitor & strategic links made to NAPAs and NAPs, NSDSs, and coastal resources management plans [P] 1.2 National Water Use Efficiencies in place and adopted by SIDS National Governments with appropriate resources to implement and monitor [P] 1.3 Regularly meeting capable IWRM APEX bodies responsible for the coordination of national IWRM activities including sharing experience regionally with other SIDS IWRM APEX bodies [P] 1.4 IWRM communicated and mainstreamed into national working practices, including national school curricula [P] 1.5 National budgeting and financial planning for x-sectoral IWRM approaches included within Treasuries/Financial Ministries [P]	1.1 No nationally endorsed IWRM plans in place 1.2 Water use efficiency measures not considered (or only focusing on technical efficiency) 1.3 APEX bodies in place but with weak or no mandates/ToR, budget, or authority 1.4 Adhoc awareness campaigns for water management, with little engagement with the private sector, civil society or the education sector 1.5 Few operation and maintenance plans for infrastructure in place 1.6 Few asset management plans or approaches developed 1.7 Unwillingness to change institutional situation to improve water governance	1.1 14 draft National IWRM plans produced by month 18 of the project, with final versions published by month 24 [P] 1.2 14 draft Water Use Efficiency Strategy documents produced by month 18 of the project, with final versions published by month 24 [P] 1.3 National recruitment of support adviser to national APEX bodies by month 6 of the project [P] 1.4 Strategic IWRM communication plan framework for individual national development in place by month 12 of the project (based on Regional Communication Strategy in place by month 6), with national development and implementation by month 24 [P] 1.5 Multi-sectoral participation in national APEX bodies by month 12 of the project with 33% female membership (including private and education sector membership and national finance and economic planning units) [P] 1.6 Replication Framework in place by month 6, Replication Toolkit in place by month 24, National scaling-up and replication strategies in place based on Demonstration project success and failures for each country by month 54 of the project [P]	National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies National IWRM Roadmaps Other National Plans (Sanitation action Plans, etc) Contract and annual performance reviews of Advisers to national APEX bodies National IWRM communication plans and materials produced (videos, webshots, websites, articles, press releases, speeches, posters, workshop reports, meetings, community theatre productions, radio stories/interviews, work stories, community meeting notes, APEX body Terms of Reference, membership log, minutes, other national APEX body meeting minutes) National Scaling-Up and Replication recommendation reports Regional Indicator Framework progress reports and National Monitoring Plans National Demonstration Project reporting Regional matrix available online and annual investment planning reporting	Appropriately qualified national staff available Stakeholders willing to participate. Country and catchment priority issues exist Early partnerships continue to exist and function. Partnerships have capacity to use support tools or work with external advisors Partnerships maintain capacity and external examples of good practice exist and can be adapted for SIDS

Component 4: Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication [UNEP]

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Component 4 Objective:	**Sustainable IWRM and WUE capacity development, and global SIDS learning and knowledge exchange approaches in place**				
	Indicator	*Baseline*	*Target*	**Sources of verification**	**Risks and Assumptions**
Component 4 Outputs: 4.1 National and regional skills upgraded in project management and monitoring including water champions and APEX bodies for both men and women 4.2 Active twinning programmes in place between countries facing similar water and environmental degradation problems 4.3 Effective knowledge management networking and information sharing inter and intra-regional	1.1 Water champions identified and active in awareness raising by month 9 of the project [P] 1.2 Twinning exchange programmes in place between countries and regions (Caribbean and African SIDS) [P] 1.3 Dynamic regional CPD* training workshops and networking through existing CROP agencies and IW:LEARN approaches including strategic links to other GEF initiatives throughout project, reviewed and appraised annually [P] 1.4 Comprehensive IWRM and WUE data warehouse facility using appropriate media for PICs (linked to Indicator Framework, Pacific RAP and Caribbean and African SIDS approaches) [P]	1.1 Few twinning opportunities and little information exchange and lesson learning between countries and regions 1.2 Training workshops in place but often sectoral and technical in focus 1.3 Few opportunities for training on IWRM, sustainability issues, investment planning, and monitoring, within the context of IWRM 1.4 No comprehensive IWRM and WUE data store of information available to PICs or other global SIDS	1.1 IWRM awareness programs integrated into normal institutional practices with appropriate budget approved by month 48 of project [P] 1.2 Five twinning exchange programs in place between countries by month 42 of the project and at least 1 program with the Caribbean on IWRM planning underway for a similar program with African SIDS [P] 1.3 Cross-sectoral regional learning mechanisms (communities of practice) in place including x-project workshop attendance for the GEF funded projects: PACC, SLM, and the ADB CTI project reviewed annually [P] 1.4 GEF IW experience with IWRM upgraded for SIDS and highlighted at GEF IWC6, WWF5 Istanbul 2009, and WWF6 TBD 2012, including SIDS experience to support GEF in future IW Focal Area Strategy development and Strategic Programming [P] 1.5 Women form at least 2 of the 5 twinning exchange programme members by month 42 of the project [P]	Recruitment feedback via National APEX bodies and IWRM Focal Points through meeting reports and minutes, including Awareness Program Scoping and Implementation Reports Twinning and secondment reports Workshop reports and publications, IW:LEARN outputs Database in place and linked to other resources – available via WWW and other media Pacific Partnership meeting outputs and reports, including Partnership Newsletter	Water champions are present in-countries and willing to take on the role National participation in the twinning approach and lessons learned and fed-back Public concerned about water and catchment management issues Countries willing to share information with each other, regionally and inter-regionally

ANNEX 1

Summary of Responses to a Questionnaire Survey of Project Monitoring and Evaluation Needs for the GEF Pacific IWRM Project

1. 14 National IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Strategies in place, with institutional ownership secured with 20% increase in national budget allocations by month 42

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Will a national IWRM strategy be in place by the end of the project?	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
Will there be clear institutional responsibility for IWRM and WUE at the end of the Project?	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Does your IWRM Strategy incorporate awareness raising strategies across institutions?	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	-	×	✓	×	×	×	×
Is there currently a mechanism for allocating or attributing funds nationally to IWRM and/or WUE (even indirectly)	×	×	×	×	×	×	-	×	✓	×	×	×	×

2. Best IWRM and WUE approaches mainstreamed into national and regional planning frameworks by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU by month 60

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Has a review of mainstreaming IWRM and WUE been undertaken in your country?	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	-	×	×	×	×	×	×
Will a review of mainstreaming IWRM and WUE be undertaken in your country during your project?	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
If Yes, when?	2013	2013	-	2011	2011	2013	-	2011	2013	2011	-	2012	-

3. 30% increase in forest area ~8,000 ha of land

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are forest or natural reserves or protected areas being established as part of your project?	×	✓	×	×	×	✓	-	×	✓	✓	×	×	✓
If YES, please include indicative areas (with a range of confidence if uncertain)	-	?	-	-	-	800 ha	-	-	?	2600 ha	-	-	?
Are you rehabilitating vegetation as part of your project?	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	-	×	×	×	×	×	✓
If YES, please include indicative areas (with a range of confidence if uncertain)	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?

4. 35% reduction in sewage pollution over eq.~40,000 ha area leading to reduction in eutrophication for coastal receiving water sites

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to reduce sewage (including household wastewater) pollution as part of your project?	✓	✓	×	✓	-	×	-	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓
If YES, what is the total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) with reduced pollution?	?	?	-	<20 ha	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?
When will the sewage reduction be achieved?	?	2011	-	2011	-	-	-	2015	-	-	?	?	2013
Are you reducing sewage pollution of coastal waters (either directly or indirectly)?	✓	✓	×	×	-	×	-	✓	×	×	✓	✓	✓

5. 35% reduction in water leakage for systems supplying ~85,000 people by month 42 (Jun 2012) including a 40% reduction from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to reduce water leakage? If YES, then please indicate:	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	-	✓	×	×	✓	×	×
The targeted leak reduction (both total and relative – e.g. 16GL a year of 40GL supply)	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	30 %	-	-	?	-	-
The current baseline for leakage and how it is assessed	~ 50 %	~30 %	-	-	24 %	-	-	50 %	-	-	?	-	-
The number of households (or people) with in the supply system and the basis for this	?	?	-	-	172 Hh.	-	-	3,232 Hh.	-	-	?	-	-
When the leakage will be fixed?	2012	?	-	-	2010	-	-	?	-	-	2011	-	-
How will the leak reduction be demonstrated?	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-

6. Average 30% increase in population with access to safe water supply and sanitation for 6 sites

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you increasing the access to safe water (either through installing safe supplies, improving existing supplies or ensuring existing supplies are safe)?	✓	✓	×	×	✓	×	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Are plans in place to achieve this (e.g. installation of new supply, improving existing treatment, water safety plans, etc)?	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓
The number of households (or people) with in the supply system	?	3400 Hh.	-	-	172 Pers.	-	-	?	70k Pers.	60k Pers.	1k+	?	?
Are you increasing the access to improved sanitation (either through improving household sanitation treatment or through ensuring treatment systems are functioning)? If Yes:	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓

Are plans in place to achieve this (e.g. installation of 40 composting toilets; supply of pump-out truck, etc)?	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓
How many people are obtaining access to improved sanitation?	?	3 %	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	400	150 Pers.

7. 2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in 10% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately 18,000 ha of land) by end of project

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you developing a Flood Risk Management Plan? If YES, please indicate:	×	×	✓	×	×	×	-	×	×	×	×	×	✓
The floodplain area covered by the plan and your means of estimation	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
Any means of assessing infrastructure loss or estimates of cost-benefits associated with planning or early warning systems	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?

8. 4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Is legislation referring to surface water quality protection being enacted or revised during your project? If yes, please indicate:	-	-	×	×	×	✓	-	×	×	✓	×	×	×
Is there a lead agency responsible for delivery of the legislation?	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-
When will the legislation be enacted?	-	-	-	-	-	2013	-	-	-	2011	-	-	-

9. Reduction of freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you implementing measures to reduce freshwater use for sanitation? If YES, please indicate:	×	-	×	×	×	×	-	×	×	×	×	✓	×
The measures being introduced (CT=Composting Toilet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CT	-
The means for measuring the reduction in usage (e.g. (a) estimation of use based on people in houses and toilet flushes; (b) metering; and (c) measurement of tank levels; etc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-

10. Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Your replication strategy needs to have clear targets to show that you are replicating project technical and water use efficiency lessons. Does your replication strategy have clear targets to show that you are?	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
If yes, then please identify these targets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If no, then please describe what these targets should be (and include them in your replication strategy)	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	?

11. Technical, management, participatory and advocacy lessons from projects developed into national lessons learned presentation packages with best mainstreaming into national and regional approaches by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU

	Please explain how your replication strategy will deliver this
Cook Islands	The IWRM will be promote to the outer islands through engaging new stakeholder groups from the outer island to participate in Rarotonga IWRM project, these islands will be visited to carry out training and help start the replication process
FSM	No response
Fiji Islands	The lessons learnt from this demo project will be shared with the line agencies and the communities. It is anticipated that the Nadi Basin Catchment Committee will remain as an advisory/reference body all activities happening in the basin (even after the completion of the project)
Nauru	Pending advise from RPCU and relevant strategy
Niue	Through the National IWRM Strategic Plan that currently working on now through the EU IWRM National Planning. This will be highlight as recommendation under the plan.
Palau	This was not covered in the replication strategy, will have to look into this.
PNG	
RMI	Discussions on how this will be delivered ongoing
Samoa	Water Sector Steering Committee will recommend the use of IWRM concepts for the Water Sector Plan strategy
Solomon Islands	Technical – identify and increase capacity gaps during project life for replication. Management – specific partners need to be identified through bottom-up approach method in government policies so that govt. Bodies, NGOs and local communities (resources owners) are involved. Steering Committee(s) – facilitators & coordinators to successfully implement project replication in other side by disseminating useful information through mass media, websites and pamphlets which could be further relayed into regional bodies for other countries in the region.
Tonga	No response
Tuvalu	Unclear replication strategy currently in final stages
Vanuatu	Need replication strategy …

12. Indicator feedback facilitated through IWRM APEX Body provides information for multi-sectoral action and endorsement of national and regional indicators for IWRM, NAPA, NAP and sustainable development planning (NSDSs and NEAPs) by end of project

	Does your indictor feedback achieve this outcome?
Cook Islands	No response
FSM	No response
Fiji Islands	Yes. A number of actions/issues being endorsed and adopted at national level.
Nauru	No
Niue	Yes. Through the Draft National IWRM Strategic Plan-this plan will link to all other national plans but importantly the Niue National Strategic Plan 2009-2013.
Palau	No
PNG	No response
RMI	Yes. Indicators recognized and used in national development plans/sectoral plans-mainstreamed nationally.
Samoa	Yes. Water Resources Policy.No
Solomon Islands	No
Tonga	No response
Tuvalu	No response. Unaware of IWRM APEX Body
Vanuatu	No

13. Increase in national staff (both men and women) across institutions with IWRM knowledge and experience by end of project

	Please explain how you will achieve this outcome	How will you demonstrate that you have achieved it?
Cook Islands	Promote the importance of including personal with IWRM knowledge into the various government and private organisations	Annual Workplan
FSM	No response	No response
Fiji Islands	Through training and awareness programe, participatory approach for all IWRM related activities	Number of training and awareness workshops. Number of IWRM related issues undertaken by the institutions.
Nauru	Pending advise from RPCU and relevant strategy	No response
Niue	Through Capacity Building, Workshops and Meeting and also through education and awareness	Revise the NWSC Committee and members for widely representation and carryout annual survey-of any form of wide representation from public.
Palau	By involving staff across institution in the project activities and any available training	By keeping track of the number of people involved.
PNG	No response	No response
RMI	Establishment/revitalized national water team, maintain momentum with community based water quality monitoring, continue ongoing door to door awareness on project to communities and other stakeholders. Be visible in the community, provide accurate and timely awareness materials to public. Support (Internal and External funding support) for undergrad, postgrad and trainings in this field.	# of individuals in country with undergrad, postgrad qualifications and or technical training in IWRM. National Water Unit established and staffed.
Samoa	Capacity Building of staffs during project. IWRM Post Grad Certificate.	Assistance and staff members running IWRM programmes
Solomon Islands	Create positions in appropriate govt. Ministries in field of Water Resources Management, water policy and legislation. Promote capacity building and careers in water resources management at local & regional levels by training of interested candidates.	Increase in the number of staff (men & women) working in water & water-related management govt. Ministries
Tonga	No response	No response
Tuvalu	Capacity building document outlines plan for national capacity building. Under institutional strengthening employment of both men and women will be increase at project end with development of water department and NWSSC.	As above
Vanuatu	Effective participation of line ministries in the decision making process and implementation of the IWRM project activities	Number of women attendees to workshops and number of women involved in the implementation of project activities

14. 30% increase in gender balanced community and wider stakeholder engagement in water related issues by month 60

Your engagement strategy needs to ensure a gender balanced approach and the engagement of vulnerable stakeholders. In order to achieve this, you need to consider how you will engage stakeholders and how you will ensure that you have done so.

	Please explain how you will achieve a gender balance in your engagement and how you will ensure that the community, including vulnerable stakeholders, will be engaged	**How are you going to demonstrate that you have achieved this?**
Cook Islands	Initiate invitations to all stakeholders interested in participating with the IWRM program, target groups that cover areas related to the project	Attendance to meetings and record inputs as per the decision making, all provide and presented on a website and newsletter
FSM	No response	No response
Fiji Islands	This will be done through rigorous stakeholder consultation. The PMU will identify vulnerable groups and interact with them.	The project will carry out a status core analysis and compare it upon the completion of the project
Nauru	Issues being acknowledge and reflected in the Community Engagement Strategy?	Participatory list from workshop and other meetings
Niue	Through the Village Water Management Plans and Sub-Committee Groups established eg Policy and Awareness groups already in place	By record attendance/participation to Meetings and workshops, document every events.
Palau	I don't think we have a problem with gender balance in our community and stakeholder engagement however we are gearing our communication plan and engagement plans according to each stakeholder group	We can start to keep track of the genders of the people who are associated with the project
PNG	No response	No response
RMI	Through capacity building trainings for youth groups, women groups and community members	Increased awareness among invisible groups; Increased active participation nationally; Development of Community Engagement Plan
Samoa	Special attentions given to vulnerable genders during invitations and meeting. Specific mentioning of attendants.	Meeting attendants list. Meeting discussion dominating by vulnerable genders.
Solomon Islands	Identify community needs through needs assessment during implementation. Include women & youth representatives in coordination committees to be part of decision-making at pilot project sites. Provide a mechanism of compensate-to-protect/conserve water/environment at project sites through technical and/or financial rewards to vulnerable stakeholders. Community should form a legal body (e.g. association) where all parts of decision-making, beneficiaries of project's social, economic and environmental rewards; one where a constitution guides the	Assess the level at which gender related stakeholders are engaged from the beginning and the positive achievements from during project implementation based on reporting periods Assess the level of influence both sides of gender have on decisions made and the success of the decisions that promote/increase gender-sensitive achievements/success

	legal body. Venture into income-generation with assistance from the project management institutions and related organizations – one where women & youth are involved.	
Tonga	No response	No response
Tuvalu	Currently working on Gender Mainstreaming document	No response
Vanuatu	Indicators show that women in Vanuatu Society are rarely involved in family and community decision making, despite women traditionally managing water, sanitation, family health and childcare. Vanuatu is committed to a number of international and regional conventions for the advancement of women and gender equality. The CEDAW, ARTICLE 14 OBLIGES Vanuatu to accord rural women rights with men to enjoy adequately living conditions including water supply and sanitation. An activity planned is to establish floriculture for the Mango Community and Pepsi community. This will be implemented by women groups in these communities. Get women groups to prepare food for men building composting toilets and fencing for the new pump station. Revive Water Committees and ensuring women are in the committee.	Floriculture demonstration plots successfully established Document involvement of women in all activities

14. Improved cross-sectoral communication by end of project

	Please explain how you will achieve this outcome	**How will you demonstrate that you have achieved it?**
Cook Islands	Collect, compile and store information on a central database easily accessible to all, encourage the sharing of information between government agencies and private sectors	A website "Water Portal" will be developed, providing links to the database
FSM	No response	No response
Fiji Islands	Establishing tangible and clear line of communications within institutions, establishing networks/MoU with agencies/stakeholders	More cohesive % collective decisions being made among stakeholders
Nauru	IWRM Apex body formed and meeting annually, exchanging of email address, mobile number and possibly creating an email inter alia address for the group	Number of recipient registered and using the inter alia address
Niue	Through the NWSC meetings and participatory of village communities and other stakeholders and by implement the Communication Strategic Plan and Village Water Management Plan	Through meeting reports and capacity building through National Workshops
Palau	No response	No response

PNG	No response	No response
RMI	Training needs assessment and preparation of a training programme targeting government officers and local communities	Development of work program involving all national water stakeholders
Samoa	Attending meetings of other sectors and water committees with valuable contribution. Other sectors attending your meeting when invited.	They will continue to communicate with you and attend your meetings
Solomon Islands	Establish IWRM Policy at national level and endorsed by Cabinet. Establish a national IWRM Advisory Committee mandated by Cabinet. Promote cross-sectoral development based on integration where resource owners are engaged and relevant stakeholders provide advice to successfully implement plans with the aim of achieving social, economic and environmental sustainability.	Better coordination of national plans through a national IWRM advisory body that endorses activities/development and further monitors sectoral plans and provides feedback to the committee where and when required.
Tonga	No response	No response
Tuvalu	Implementation of National Water and Sanitation Steering Committee. Currently, the committee is a steering body of water related projects. By project end and continuing beyond, the NWSSC will be developed to increase and strengthen its members and will be implemented under the new Water Department to ensure cross-sectoral communication through monthly meetings.	Meeting reports
Vanuatu	Effective involvement of Line Ministries in decision making to implementation of project. Establish an information and response mechanism in place that allows for mutual information sharing between government and stakeholders. Watershed Management Plans developed and shared with government and stakeholders A response mechanism in place for communities request, issues and needs to be included in the Watershed Management Plan	Increase access to water resources information around the Sarakata Watershed Residence Watershed Management Plan developed and available to government and stakeholders Communication Mechanism set up for the government and stakeholders

15. Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-rural and 2 urban areas

Are you producing one or several Water Safety Plans (WSPs)?

	The site(s) for the Water Safety Plan	The body responsible for developing the Water Safety Plan	The timeframe for completion of the Water Safety Plan
Cook Islands	No Water Safety Plan being developed		
FSM	No response		
Fiji Islands	No Water Safety Plan being developed		
Nauru	No Water Safety Plan being developed		
Niue	Yes. The whole island – its included the IWRM Demonstration Site	Departments of Public Works, Health and Environment	If the Improvement Schedule is completed implemented?
Palau	Yes. Koror & Airai Public Water Supply System	Water Safety Planning Committee	Ongoing improvement schedule
PNG	No response		
RMI	Yes. Majuro and Ebeye.	Majuro Water and Sewer Company (MWSC)	Early 2011
Samoa	Yes. Fuluasou & Alaoa	Water Safety Committee – MOH, MNRE-WRD, SWA, IWSA	Early 2011
Solomon Islands	Yes. Kovi/Kongulai – sources to consumers, Kombito & Panatina sources to consumers, Mataniko sources to consumers	Ministry of Mines and Energy, Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA), Ministry of Health and Medical Services (MHMS) through Environmental Health (Honiara City Council)	Mid-2011
Tonga	No response		
Tuvalu	No Water Safety Plan being developed		
Vanuatu	No Water Safety Plan being developed		

16. Sustainable forest & land management practices established and trialled with landowners in 2 demo sites

If you are establishing demonstration sites(s) for sustainable forest or land management practices? If so, please indicate:

	The type of practices to be demonstrated (e.g. farming, forestry, piggery, etc)	The site location(s)	The timeframe for completion of establishing the demonstration site and how you will demonstrate that the site is established
Cook Islands	Farming – fertiliser and pesticides; Piggery – zoning and maintenance; Hillside development – earthworks.	Vaka Takitumu District	No response
FSM	Experimental design and methods for the comparison of Grow Low Sakau methods Experimental trials of high yield Grow low sakau methods and fertilizer application methods Development of techniques for the use of coconut husk in dry litter waste management at one piggery in Nett Municipality Development of techniques for the use of biogas digesters to treat pig waste in Nett municipality	Nett Municipality	2011-2013 -timeframe Endorsement of the study design report Study plots in place and experimental trials operating Annual reports of study results and progress Training workshops conducted Fertilizer produced for Grow low sakau trial Biogas used at farm level for energy
Fiji Islands	Integrated setuop (crop, livestock, forestry)	Still in process	According to the co-funding agency, the demo sites should be in place by end of 2010. A prgramatic approach will be undertaken whilst setting up these demo sites – better practices will incorporated the existing practices.
Nauru	No management practices being trialled		
Niue	Land rehabilitation, planting trees and forest protection	Alofi catchment Area – Kaimiti and Tuila	End of 2013 once developed consultation process with communities and landowners
Palau	Farming	Ngerikiil	No response
PNG	No response		
RMI	Training programme at the community level. Establishment of communal composting site for production of pig waste fertiliser, may include but not be limited to: principles and practice of water resource management; sanitation and sustainable solid waste disposal methods; septic maintenance and remediation techniques; water quality monitoring; and resource use zoning. Identification and development of techniques for the use of coconut husk in dry litter waste management at selected piggeries, specifically to produce compost for	Laura	Communal composting site established and in operation, and following best practices for waste handling by December 2012 with composting site operating volume of waste processed and compost produced

	market garden fertiliser IWRM also linking with SLM project in-country		
Samoa	No response		
Solomon Islands	No management practices being trialled		
Tonga	No response		
Tuvalu	No management practices being trialled		
Vanuatu	Forestry- Manage de-forestation; promote reforestation Agriculture- Sustainable farming practice, improve fallow, soil erosion control, organic fertilizer Land-Promote alternative land use (Promoting land uses that reduce impact on water quality, ecology & biodiversity) Community Conservation Areas establishment with Conservation Management Plans	Forestry – Butmas and Agriculture – Fanafo, Monixhill, Nagar and Mango Environment – Nambauk mo Butmas Community Conservation areas	Forestry- Revisit and existing GTZ Forest Reserve and establishing 6 demonstration plots. Forest demonstration plots to be completed by Q4 2011 Agriculture- Establishment of Demonstration plots in 4 communities by Q3 2011 Environment – Community Conservation Area established and registered (under the EMC ACT) by Q2 2012

17. 40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure and a 20% reduction in 2 urban/peri-urban areas

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to reduce manure pollution as part of your project?	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✗	✗	?	✗	✗
If so, please indicate the means of reducing sewage (e.g. (a) composting of piggery waste, (b) pilot piggery, (c) dry litter, (d) zoning, and (e) biogas digester.	(c), (d)	(c), (e)	-	-	(a)	-	-	(a)	-	-	?	-	-
The number of animals with for which reduced pollution measures where put in place (or proportion of animals across site)	?	?	-	-		-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-
How are the estimates of the numbers of animals for which manure control measures being derived (e.g. (a) survey, (b) GIS)	(a), (b)	?	-	-	(a), (b)	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-
The total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) with reduced pollution	?	?	-	-	22 km^2	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-
When will the pollution reduction be achieved?	?	2013	-	-	?	-	-	2011	-	-	?	-	-
Are you reducing manure pollution of coastal waters (either directly or indirectly)	✓	✓	-	-	✗	-	-	✗	-	-	?	-	-
Have the receiving waters with the reduced manure pollution been clearly identified?	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-

18. 30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 3 sites (including one country-scale)

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to reduce pollution in a drinking water catchment (groundwater or surface water)? If YES, please indicate:	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	-	✓	✗	✗	?	✓	✓
Has the drinking water catchment/water supply been defined?	-	✗	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	?	?	✓
The means of reducing pollution (e.g. (a) reduced piggery waste discharge; (b) reduced septic seepage; (c) revegetation; (d) reduced pesticides); (e) composting	-	?	-	-	(a,b, d)	c	-	e	-	-	?	?	e
Has the current level of pollution and means of measurement been benchmarked?	-	✗	-	-	?	?	-	?	-	-	?	?	✗
The total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) with reduced pollution?	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	?	-	-	?	?	?
When will the pollution reduction be achieved?	-	2103	-	-	2013	2013	-	2013	-	-	?	?	2011

19. 30% reduction in use of freshwater for sanitation purposes due to eco-sanitation expansion in 1 demo site

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to reduce freshwater use for sanitation? If yes please indicate:	✗	-	✗	✓	✗	✗	-	✓	✗	✗	-	✓	✗
Has it been identified how this will be achieved?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-
The number of people (or houses) in the demonstration study and how this is being estimated	-	-	-	280 Pers	-	-	-	350 hh	-	-	-	?	-
The current level of freshwater use for sanitation and means of measurement (e.g. survey; estimate based on number of people in house and cistern sizes; meter)	-	-	-	2800 L (?)	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-
Has it been identified how progress towards the 30% target will be measured?	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✗	-	-	-	✗	-

20. A Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to establish an ongoing catchment Council (or board or committee)?	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	-	✓	✗	✓	-	✗	✓
Have you identified the catchment that the Council will be established for?	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
Has a mechanism for delegating authority to the Council been identified (e.g. Regulations; Ministerial decree)?	-	?	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓
Has a mechanism for ongoing funding been identified?	-	?	✓	-	✓	?	-	?	-	✓	-	-	✓

21. 50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Has the fora that will be targeted for increased community representation been identified?	-	-	?	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
Has it been identified how progress towards increased community representation will be measured?	-	-	?	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓

22. National effluent standards reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Is your project addressing wastewater treatment or sanitation? If YES, please indicate:	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	-	✓	✗	✗	-	✗	✗
Does your country have national effluent standards (or similar)?	✓	✓	-	✗	✓	-	-	✗	-	-	-	-	-
If YES, have they been identified?	✗	✗	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, will they be introduced during your project?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
If your country has or will have effluent standards, will they be achieved through your project?	✗	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If YES, has it been explained how this will be achieved and demonstrated?	✗	✓	-	✓?	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, has it been explained why the standards will not be met through the project?	✗	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23. 20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Are you going to increase water storage facilities in your project? If YES, please indicate:	✗	?	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✗	✗
Has it been described how this will be done?	-	?	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	?	✓?	-	-	-
How much the storage will be increased?	-	?	-	-	✓	-	-	?	✓	✓?	-	-	-
How the baseline and increase will be measured?	-	?	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-

24. Draft regional Indicator Framework developed for consultation by June 2010 and countries fully utilizing Indicator Framework by December 2011

	Describe how you will mainstream the regional indicator framework into your national reporting framework (e.g. Cabinet and government reporting; state of the nation reporting)
Cook Islands	No response
FSM	By the consultations all relevant offices and others local government and leadership (traditional)
Fiji Islands	The projects has already been endorsed by the cabinet
Nauru	Pending advise from RPCU
Niue	Through Government Reporting and also to Cabinet
Palau	Government reporting and through the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism as well as the Ministry of Public Infrastructure Industry and Commerce
PNG	No response
RMI	Through government reporting and state of nation reporting
Samoa	Through the Water Sector Steering Committee and Water Sector Coordinating Unit
Solomon Islands	No response
Tonga	No response
Tuvalu	??
Vanuatu	The Ministry of Lands and Water Resource will be informed of the Regional Indicator and through the Department of Geology, Minse and WATER Resources mainstream into her Business Plan and the NPP

25. Stakeholder consultation and approval of project design and PM&E plan for each national demonstration project by August 2009, including separate consultations with women

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Have you established a participatory monitoring and evaluation plan for your project?	✗	-	✗	✓	✓	✗	-	-	✓	✗	-	✗	✗
If YES, has a copy of the plan been provided?	-	-	-	✗	✗	-	-	-	✗	-	-	-	-
If NO, have plans to deliver a participatory monitoring and evaluation plan for your project, including consultation with women, been described?	✗	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✗	✓
When will the plan be implemented?	-	-	2011	-	On-going	-	-	-	-	2010	-	-	2010

26. National promotion and adoption of PM&E approaches by national water APEX body by end 2011 using Most Significant Change (MSC) and reflection and learning techniques

	Please explain how you plan to deliver this target in your country	What is your proposed means of verification
Cook Islands	No response	No response
FSM	No response	No response
Fiji Islands	Currently this project doesn't have emphasis on this	No response
Nauru	Pending advise from RPCU and relevant strategy	No response
Niue	Yet to determine-require training on this field or developed a work plan to implement the tasks and activities-To be discuss with RPCU	Same as above
Palau	We don't have an APEX body	No response
PNG	No response	No response
RMI	To be determined-more discussion on this needed in-country	To be determined
Samoa	No response	No response
Solomon Islands	No response	No response
Tonga	No response	No response
Tuvalu	Unaware of Water APEX Body	No response
Vanuatu	??	??

27. Relevant national country staff trained in monitoring and PM&E approaches by end 2010 based on needs assessment

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Has a needs assessment of PM&E been undertaken for your project and for IWRM in your country? If YES, please indicate:	✗	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	-	✗	✗	-	-	?	✗
Has a copy of needs assessment been provided?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
When is any required training planned for completion?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, is such an assessment planned?	-	-	-	✗	✓	✗	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗
If YES, when?	-	-	2010	-	2011	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, has it been explained why?	-	-	-	✗	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?

28. APEX body leading institutional training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale by end 2011 and national recruitment of support adviser to national APEX bodies by 2009

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Has your APEX recruited a support adviser?	-	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✗	✗	-	-	✗	✗
If YES, has a copy of the position description been provided?	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, has it been explained why not?	-	✗	✓?	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✗	-	-	✗	✗
Does your APEX body's Terms of Reference include leading training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale or scope to deliver this outcome? If YES:	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Has the APEX body's Terms of Reference been provided?	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Has the APEX body's work plan to deliver this outcome been provided?	-	-	-	-	✗	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, has a plan to engage and support the APEX body to deliver this target been described?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

29. Draft National IWRM plans produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Have you developed a Draft or final National IWRM Plan?	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✗	✗	-	-	✗	-
If YES, has a copy been provided?	✗	✓	-	-	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, are you intending to develop a National IWRM Plan?	-	-	✗	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If so, when?	-	-	-	2011	-	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

30. 14 draft Water Use Efficiency Strategy documents produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Have you developed a draft or final WUE Strategy?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	-	✗	✗	✗	-	✗	✗
If YES, has a copy been provided?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, are you intending to develop a National WUE Strategy?	-	-	-	✓	✓	✗	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
If so, when?	-	-	-	2011	2012	-	-	2011	-	2011	-	-	-

31. Strategic IWRM communication plan framework for individual national development in place by end 2009 (based on Regional Communication Strategy in place by June 2009), with national development and implementation by end 2010

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Have you developed a national Strategic IWRM Communication Plan	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	Drafting	✗	✗	-	✓	✗
If YES, has a copy been provided?	-	✗	-	-	**Draft**	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗	-
If NO, when are you intending to develop a national Strategic IWRM communication plan?	-	-	2010	2011	-	-	-	-	-	2010	-	-	2010

32. Multi-sectoral participation in national APEX bodies by end 2009 of the project with at least 33% female membership (including private and education sector membership and national finance and economic planning units)

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Do you have a multi-sectoral APEX body?	-	-	✓	✗	✓	✗	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✗	✓
If YES, has a membership list of APEX body been provided, including the gender and organizations represented by each member?	-	-	✗	-	✗	-	-	✓	✗	✗	-	-	✓
If YES, does it include private and education sector membership and national finance and economic planning units?	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓
If NO, has a strategy for achieving this target been provided?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If YES, does your APEX body have at least 33% female membership?	-	-	✗	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✗	-	-	✗
If NO, has a plan been developed to ensure 33% female membership of your APEX body?	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✗	-	-	✓

33. Replication Framework in place by June 2009, Replication Toolkit in place by end 2010, National scaling-up and replication strategies in place based on Demonstration project success and failures for each country by June 2013

	CK	FSM	FJ	NR	NU	PW	PNG	RMI	WS	SB	TO	TV	VU
Do you have a replication framework, plan or strategy?	-	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	-	✗	✗	✗	✗	-	✗
If YES, has a copy been provided?	-	✓	✗	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
If NO, has a strategy for achieving this target been proposed?	-	-	-	✗	✓	✗	-	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✓
Has a strategy for delivering a replication toolkit and the timelines for delivery been developed?	-	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	-	✗	✗	✓	✗	-	✗

ANNEX 3

EVALUATION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION NEEDS OF THE PACIFIC IWRM PROJECT:

Targets, Baselines, and Indicators

LOGFRAME TARGET 1

14 National IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Strategies in place, with institutional ownership secured with 20% increase in national budget allocations by month 42

Question: Will a national IWRM strategy be in place by the end of the project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

Revised demonstration project logframes indicate that there will be activities to mainstream IWRM into legislation and policy or national water policy work in all 13 GEF IWRM countries. The challenge however, likely exists in providing the level of national-level support to facilitate this breadth of policy review/change. Most countries appear to be establishing institutional ownership, although the diagnostic questions "*Does your IWRM Strategy incorporate awareness raising strategies across institutions?*" and "*Is there currently a mechanism for allocating or attributing funds nationally to IWRM and/or WUE (even indirectly)"* indicate that few countries (4/13 and 1/13, respectively) have progressed the cross-sectorial coordination and budgetary aspects of IWRM planning.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
14 National IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Strategies in place, with institutional ownership secured with 20% increase in national budget allocations **by month 42**	14 National IWRM Strategies in place incorporating Water Use Efficiency, with institutional ownership secured. A 20% increase in national budget allocations **by month 54**

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

The 20% increase in national funding appears nominal and there is need for a mechanism for assessing this, particularly in countries with some existing water policy framework. This may be a challenging target in countries such as Samoa and Palau that already recognise the value of water management; however, a 20% increase over the five years of the project might be relatively consistent with simple CPI budgetary increases.

Respondents indicated that there are largely no mechanisms within the Pacific Island countries for allocating or attributing funds nationally to IWRM. Similarly only 2/13 respondents were aware of mechanisms that could be used to measure institutional awareness or what funds could be used to determine how much funds are allocated to water or IWRM nationally.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	

LOGFRAME TARGET 2

Best IWRM and WUE approaches mainstreamed into national and regional planning frameworks by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU by month 60

Question: Has a review of mainstreaming IWRM and WUE been undertaken in your country?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	×	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	✓	✓	✓	
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	×	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

All responding countries, except Fiji and Vanuatu indicated that reviews of how to mainstream IWRM and WUE into national planning would be done during 2011-2013. It is suggested that if this target is to be met, then these reviews should be undertaken during the first half of 2011. It is likely that evaluation of project performance in meeting this meeting will be audit based, requiring some form of assessment in each country as to the mechanisms for improving and mainstreaming.

This could be simply a case of checking that the improvements recommended in the reviews are implemented. Alternatively it may be beneficial to identify principles for best IWRM and WUE and then conduct an assessment of this towards the end of the project (either PCU driven or external consultants). This could be desktop driven, and subsequently audited as part of the terminal evaluation of the project. Alternatives for delivering this include *inter alia:* independent consultants; peer review by other countries with PCU/consultant audit. There may also be benefit in defining "***Best IWRM and WUE approaches***".

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Best IWRM and WUE approaches mainstreamed into national and regional planning frameworks by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU by month 60	No change to initial target, but provide explanatory note on the definition of "Best IWRM and WUE approaches"

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 3

Environmental stress reduction in 14 Pacific SIDS: 30% increase in forest area for ~8,000 ha of land

Question: Are forest or natural reserves or protected areas being established as part of your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	×	×		
Nauru	×	×		
Niue	×	×		
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-	×		
RMI	×	×		
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	×	×		
Tuvalu	×	×		
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

The interpretation that must be applied to this target for it to be meaningful is “area of land protected and/or rehabilitated”. There will not be a significant degree of reforestation within the project timelines. The “percentage increase” in forest area is also confusing and it is recommended to RTAG that this be interpreted as “coverage over the catchment”.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Environmental stress reduction in 14 Pacific SIDS: 30% increase in forest area for ~8,000 ha of land	No change, but the use of percentage area should to be discussed and confirmed

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and measuring project performance. Of the 5 countries which indicated that forest or natural reserves would be established as part of their demonstration projects, only two were able to give indicative areas for the size of the reserves that would be established. The combined area of these two proposed reserves is 3,400 hectares of the ~8,000 ha target. Similarly none of the projects that plan to revegetate forest and riparian zones are able to provide indicative areas for the sites being rehabilitated. The following summarises possible options for effectively benchmarking the status of this target and measuring the performance of the project in achieving it.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 4

35% reduction in sewage pollution over eq.~40,000 ha area leading to reduction in eutrophication for 4 coastal receiving waters sites

Question: Are you going to reduce sewage (including household wastewater) pollution as part of your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	-	✓	✓	
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	×	✓		✓
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

It is presumed that this be interpreted in terms of estimated loads, based on average wastewater discharges. The limited data available suggests 270L.capita-1.day-1 as an indicative figure (based on Fiji dry weather flows). It is suggested that the RTAG think about and possibly define what is meant by "*% reduction*" and "*area*".

With regards to reduced eutrophication, it is unlikely this will be demonstrated in the project timeframes. Changes in nutrient status often takes years as nutrients can recycle within coastal systems for many years depending on exchanges, sediment and biota nutrient fluxes re-establishing a dynamic equilibrium and natural system variation. Therefore all of the reduction in eutrophication rests on reduction in sewage pollution, which in turn rests on estimating reduced loads. This is however, in line with the ProDocs, which state that environmental stress reduction should be used as a proxy for environmental state improvement in the project M&E framework

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
35% reduction in sewage pollution over eq.~40,000 ha area leading to reduction in eutrophication for 4 coastal receiving waters sites	No change, but % reduction and area need to be confirmed

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and measuring project performance. None of the responding projects, except Nauru (<20 ha), were able to define the total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) with reduced pollution.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 5

35% reduction in water leakage for systems supplying ~85,000 people by month 42 (Jun 2012) including a 40% reduction from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system

Question: Are you going to reduce water leakage?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	RTAG Proposed	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓		?	✓
FSM	✓		?	✓
Fiji Islands	✗			
Nauru	✗			
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✓		?	✓
PNG				
RMI	✓		?	✓
Samoa	✗	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	✗	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✗			
Vanuatu	✗			

Several issues arise from a comparison of the responses to the questionnaire and the individual demonstration project logframes for this target. Firstly the main projects with leak identification activities flagged in project logframes are Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga. Samoa and Solomon Islands both indicated however, that they will not be reducing water leakage as part of their projects. Similarly the projects in the Cook Islands, FSM, Palau, and RMI do not have significant leak reduction activities as part of their project designs, although have indicated in the questionnaire that this would form a focus of their project work. It is suspected that there may be some confusion regarding broader water sector infrastructure reforms in those countries and work of the GEF demonstration projects, and this needs to be clarified.

The achievement of this target is also highly reliant on the Samoa and Solomon Island projects, as the collective populations serviced by the Niue and Tonga projects is about 7,000 people (Niue and Neiafu). The population of Apia is only about 40,000, so collectively these projects won't meet the target. Solomon Islands has identified a demand management plan and leak identification programme, but does not currently have leak reduction flagged. Leak reduction may flow from the Solomon Island's project, and with a Honiara population of close to 80,000, this target may possibly be achieved.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
35% reduction in water leakage for systems supplying ~85,000 people by month 42 (Jun 2012) including a 40% reduction from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system	No change, but percentage reduction and population need to be confirmed

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and performance measures. Only one project (RMI) was able to estimate targeted leak reduction, and few were able to estimate the number of households (or people) with in the supply system, nor define how the leak reduction would be demonstrated.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 6

Average 30% increase in population with access to safe water supply and sanitation for 6 sites

Question: Are you increasing the access to safe water (either through installing safe supplies, improving existing supplies or ensuring existing supplies are safe)?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓		?	✓
FSM	✓		?	✓
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×	✓	?	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	?	✓
PNG	-			
RMI	✓			
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓			
Tonga	✓	✓	✓	
Tuvalu	✓			
Vanuatu	✓			

It is suggested that the RTAG review and clarify this target. Does the target refer to six sites with improved access to ***"safe"*** water supply and sanitation, or a total of six sites with access to improved drinking water supply and/or sanitation? The latter is certainly achievable, with most of the population of Nauru and Vava'u with improved sanitation. The change in focus of the PNG project may compromise the capacity to deliver this target if it relates to both water supply and sanitation. There is an urgent need to establish baselines on this. It is debatable whether they will deliver a ***"safe"*** water supply.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Average 30% increase in population with access to safe water supply and sanitation for 6 sites	No Change, but interpretation and clarification of "safe" water supply versus improved drinking water supply clearly required

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and performance measures. Several projects need to better define the number of households (or people) within the supply system, and estimate the numbers of people that will received improved access to water and sanitation.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 7

2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in 10% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately 18,000 ha of land) by end of project

Question: Are you developing a Flood Risk Management Plan?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	×			
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	×			
Niue	×			
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	×			
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	×			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

It is apparent that this target may require some clarification, particularly the "10% reduction in infrastructure loss" component. This may require a desktop study on the typical damage mitigation associated with the installation of an adequate flood warning system, which may provide a theoretical estimate of reduction in infrastructure via improved planning or warning systems. The "18,000 ha of land" component of the target also needs to be confirmed.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in 10% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately 18,000 ha of land) by end of project	2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in XX% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately YY,YYY ha of land) by end of project

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and performance measures. Neither of the two countries were able to provide estimates of the floodplain area covered by the proposed flood risk management plans, nor describe the means for estimating area. The respondent from Fiji suggested that there was some recent literature from the Nadi 2009 floods which could possibly provide some insight to the cost-benefit relationship of flood planning or installation of early warning systems.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 8

4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project

Question: Is legislation referring to surface water quality protection being enacted or revised during your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	?	✓
FSM	-	✓	?	✓
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×			
Niue	×			
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-	✓	?	✓
RMI	×			
Samoa	×	✓	?	✓
Solomon Is.	✓		?	✓
Tonga	×			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	×	✓	?	✓

This needs to be confirmed. On face value it would appear as thought this will be met in FSM, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu, with potential also in Palau and the Cook Islands. According to the questionnaire responses, only two countries, namely Palau and Solomon Islands consider that they will have legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project. There is an urgent need to confirm which countries will be contributing to the achievement of this target.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Responses to the questionnaires raise several issues with respect to the setting of baselines and performance measures. Of the countries that have revised legislation as core logframe outputs, specifically FSM, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu none were able to indicate which organisation would take the lead for the reform of water policy and legislation. This is critical baseline information and would assist in identifying performance measures for these projects.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 9

35% reduction in leakage in 3 national urban water supply systems (serving ~85,000 people) by month 42 and reduction of freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project

Question: Are you implementing measures to reduce freshwater use for sanitation?

Country	Questionnaire	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	-			
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×	✓	?	✓
Niue	×			
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	×			
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	×			
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	×			

This target is similar to the leak reduction target above. It is recommended that the targets be segregated into two: (a) the reduction in leakage, and (b) the reduction in freshwater usage for sanitation. The reduction of freshwater usage for sanitation is likely to be delivered in Tuvalu and possibly also Nauru, but baselines in both countries are unlikely to exist beyond household level. This is probably adequate should there be a change from water flush to composting or brackish groundwater flushing.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
35% reduction in leakage in 3 national urban water supply systems (serving ~85,000 people) by month 42 and reduction of freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project	Reduction of freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

The respondent from Tuvalu indicated that the number of people and toilet flushes would be used as the means for estimating the reduction in usage. Thought might be given to other baselines and performance measures that could be easily recorded at the household or village level.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 10

Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project

Question: Your replication strategy needs to have clear targets to show that you are replicating project technical and water use efficiency lessons. Does your replication strategy have clear targets to show that you are?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	×	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	×	✓	✓	✓
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	×	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

The target is not easily measurable in its current form. There is an opportunity for the RTAG to better define this target in a manner that is both achievable and worthwhile for the countries/region. It is suggested that the RTAG may be able to provide some guidance stating how replication through national policy and/or on-ground works would be demonstrated. This is particularly relevant given the need for all projects to develop costed, replication strategies.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project	Need for guidance stating how replication through national policy and/or on-ground works would be demonstrated

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

A need exists to develop replication strategies for individual projects, and for provision of advice on appropriate targets. None of the respondents answered a question asking them to identify suitable targets for replication strategies, and it is presumed that many projects would require support in identifying suitable baselines and performance measures for this target.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 11

Technical, management, participatory and advocacy lessons from projects developed into national lessons learned presentation packages with best mainstreaming into national and regional approaches by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU

Question: Please explain how your replication strategy will deliver this?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	?	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	?	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	?	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	?	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✗	✓	✓	

The guidance on delivery of this target should be relatively straightforward. Many countries are already part of the way there through the development of replication strategies, admittedly not well developed at this stage, and through communication strategies, which have been developed and are being refined. Given that 5 country projects were able to provide a clear response to how they are going to achieve this, it may be necessary to more explicitly explain the role of APEX bodies and Pacific Partnership. It might also be useful to review the technical, management, participation, and advocacy components of the communication strategies to ensure they be best support the achievement of this target.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Technical, management, participatory and advocacy lessons from projects developed into national lessons learned presentation packages with best practices mainstreamed into national and regional approaches by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 12

Indicator feedback facilitated through IWRM APEX Body provides information for multi-sectoral action and endorsement of national and indicators for IWRM, NAPA, NAP and sustainable development planning (NSDSs and NEAPs) by end of project

Question: Does your indictor feedback achieve this outcome?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	✓	✓
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	✗	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✗	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✗	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	?	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✗	✓	✓	

Need to better define how this will be assessed, but it should be achievable. Achievement of the target is dependent upon linking the indicator framework into the country reporting frameworks. Only 4 countries from 13 indicated that they are currently achieving this, and it appears that there is a need to improve understanding amongst project staff of how this can be benchmarked and progress against it measured.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Indicator feedback facilitated through IWRM APEX Body provides information for multi-sectoral action and endorsement of national and indicators for IWRM, NAPA, NAP and sustainable development planning (NSDSs and NEAPs) by end of project	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 13

Increase in national staff (both men and women) across institutions with IWRM knowledge and experience by end of project

Question: Please explain how you will achieve this outcome?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	✗	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	?	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

It is likely that this will be easy to demonstrate, but there is an urgent need to provide baseline and monitoring mechanism. All projects should monitor this, and it is important to ensure it features in the individual project logframes and quarterly work plans and progress reports.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Increase in national staff (both men and women) across institutions with IWRM knowledge and experience by end of project	No change although baselines required urgently

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 14
30% increase in gender balanced community and wider stakeholder engagement in water related issues by month 60

Your engagement strategy needs to ensure a gender balanced approach and the engagement of vulnerable stakeholders. In order to achieve this, you need to consider how you will engage stakeholders and how you will ensure that you have done so.

Question: Please explain how you will achieve a gender balance in your engagement and how you will ensure that the community, including vulnerable stakeholders, will be engaged

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

The lack of a baseline in most countries will make this difficult. Where there are baselines being established, it is apparent that gender balances are much better than other regions, so an 'increase' in balance might be challenging to achieve. Most countries have plans to and have begun monitoring gender balance in project activities, but there is a need to ensure this is reflected in individual project logframes and quarterly work plans and progress reports.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
30% increase in gender balanced community and wider stakeholder engagement in water related issues by month 60	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 15
Improved cross-sectoral communication by end of project

Question: Please explain how you will achieve this outcome

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	-	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

Urgent need to define how this will be ascertained and it is also important to obtain baseline as soon as possible. It is apparent from the questionnaire respondents that most countries understand the concept of cross-sectorial coordination and how it can be improved, but perhaps lack experience in evaluating progress and results of these efforts. This may be a key topic for monitoring and evaluation training which could possibly take the form of regular on-the-job capacity building undertaken during quarterly work planning exercises.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Improved cross-sectoral communication by end of project	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 16

Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-rural and 2 urban areas

Question: Are you producing one or several Water Safety Plans (WSPs)?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	-			
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×			
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	×			

Likely to be delivered comfortably although there may need to extend “peri-urban areas” to include those covered by the Palau National Water Safety Plan.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-rural and 2 urban areas	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicatros
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 17
Sustainable forest & land mgmt practices established and trialled with landowners in 2 demo sites

Question: Are you establishing demonstration sites(s) for sustainable forest or land management practices?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓			✓
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	×			
Niue	✓			✓
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-			
RMI	✓			✓
Samoa	-	✓		✓
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

FSM likely to deliver Forest Management Plan and land management practices by Palau. Demonstration farms are to be established at 2 sites in Fiji and FSM.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Sustainable forest & land mgmt practices established and trialled with landowners in 2 demo sites	No change

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 18

40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure and a 20% reduction in 2 urban/peri-urban areas

Question: Are you going to reduce manure pollution as part of your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓			✓
FSM	✓			✓
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×	✓		
Niue	✓			✓
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	×	✓		✓
Vanuatu	✓			✓

Likely to be significant reductions associated with RMI, but less so with Tuvalu (possibly 5% reduction) and Nauru (minimal associated with project). Need to confirm likely RMI reductions. The proposed actions include composting of piggery waste, use of dry litter in pig pens, zoning, and the trialling of a biogas digester for pig waste.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure	It is recommended that the percentage reduction be clarified

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Few of the respondents that indicated work towards this target where able to state the number of animals for which reduced pollution measures where put in place for (or proportion of animals across site), how the estimates of how the estimates of the numbers of animals for which manure control measures where being derived, not the total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) with reduced pollution. There is an urgent need for baselines and performance measures for this target.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 19
30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 3 sites (including one country-scale)

Question: Are you going to reduce pollution in a drinking water catchment (groundwater or surface water)?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	✓			✓
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×			
Niue	✓			✓
Palau	✓			✓
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	✓			✓
Vanuatu	✓			✓

As the percentage reduction is likely to be driven by RMI (consistent with the previous target), the percentage reductions should be consistent (as the pollution is typically to groundwater and then the coast). It is recommended that the target be reviewed and clarified.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 3 sites (including one country-scale)	No change but percentage reduction needs clarification

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

The proposed means of reducing pollution included reduced piggery waste discharge, reduced septic seepage, revegetation, reduced use of pesticides, and composting. It is unclear in most cases if the current level of pollution and means of measurement has been benchmarked? Or what total area of the catchment (groundwater and/or surface water) will have reduced pollution? There is an urgent need for baselines and performance measures for this target.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 20
30% reduction in use of freshwater for sanitation purposes due to eco-sanitation expansion in 1 demo site

Question: Are you going to reduce freshwater use for sanitation?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	-			
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	✓			✓
Niue	×			
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓			✓
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	×			

There is cause for concern regarding the wording of this target. A 30% reduction in the use of freshwater in the house is about right, but this represents something like a 95% reduction in the use of freshwater for sanitation purposes within the house. At a 'site' level (presumably Funafuti or possibly Laura) this isn't achievable as only a very small percentage of houses will have composting toilets.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 3 sites (including one country-scale)	Need for explanatory remark

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

The proposed means of reducing use of freshwater was well defined in the questionnaire responses. There appears however, to be a general lack of information regarding: the number of people (or houses) in the demonstration study and how this is being estimated; the current level of freshwater use for sanitation and means of measurement; how progress towards the 30% target will be measured? It is apparent that there is likely a need for a household or small village level monitoring mechanism but this was not alluded to in the questionnaire responses.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 21

A Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS

Question: Are you going to establish an ongoing catchment Council (or board or committee)?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✗	✓		✓
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	✗			
Niue	✓			
Palau	✓	✓	✓	
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✗			
Solomon Is.	✓			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	✗			
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

There is possibly a need to interpret what a Catchment Council is. For example, the Cook Islands is setting up a national council to manage catchments – does this qualify?

Project Document Target	**Proposed Target**
A Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS	No change apart from possibly defining "Catchment Council"

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

The majority of countries planning to establish Catchment Committees have given thought to the development of mechanisms for delegating authority to the Council (e.g. Regulations; Ministerial decree). Fewer though have plans in place for the establishment of financing arrangements for their Council. Baseline information regarding existing site level coordination mechanisms for water and sanitation is scarce and efforts should be taken to benchmark this prior to the end of 2010.

Baseline Information Needed	**Possible Performance Measures**
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 22

50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS

Question: Does your project aim to achieve this target?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	-			
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	×			
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	×			

It is suggested that RTAG may give some consideration to defining what community engagement with National Governments actually means.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS	No change apart from possibly defining what "Community Engagement with National Governments" actually means

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

There is an urgent need to develop measures of community engagement, ideally with guidance indicating what to measure, how to measure and how to assess. One simple mechanism would be increase by at least 50% in the community representatives on national committees. Presumably though, this should involve other forms of engagement (such as national forums, representation on governance committees, etc), with a baseline established as soon as possible.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 23

National effluent standards reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites

Question: Is your project addressing wastewater treatment or sanitation?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	✓			✓
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	✓			✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓			✓
Samoa	×			
Solomon Is.	×			
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	×			

It was presumed that that this target was designed to apply to the water resource assessment and protection sub-group of projects only. This needs clarification as only two, Cook Islands and Niue have a focus on water quality and/or effluent. The Fiji project is flood management based and clearly the project has limited influence over achieving this outcome. This of course changes if we can incorporate other sub-group countries, such as RMI and Niue which have indicated they will be working towards this target. There is also a need to seek clarification from FSM as to whether they are indeed working towards the establishment of effluent standards for wastewater treatment.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
National effluent standards reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites	No change except consideration needs to be given as to whether this can be achieved at 3 sites or at the 2 core water resource assessment and protection projects in the Cook Islands and Niue

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Only one of the countries, Niue has provided a clear description of the standards that will be achieved during the project, and a clear explanation of how these will be met.

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 24

20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site

Question: Are you going to increase water storage facilities in your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×			
FSM	?			
Fiji Islands	×			
Nauru	×			
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×			
PNG	-			
RMI	✓			✓
Samoa	✓			✓
Solomon Is.	✓			✓
Tonga	-			
Tuvalu	×			
Vanuatu	×			

According to the questionnaire responses and individual logframe designs, achievement of this target is largely dependent upon successful delivery in Niue. Niue indicated in the questionnaire that they would increase water storage by 20%, although it appears that co-funded activities in Nauru, RMI, and Tuvalu may contribute to increasing water storage in the Pacific Island countries. It may be useful for the RTAG to seek clarification from these countries regarding planned water storage increases, and review the percentage increase stated in the target.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site	No change other than to possibly review percentage increase in water storage facility

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 25

Draft regional Indicator Framework developed for consultation by June 2010 and countries fully utilizing Indicator Framework by December 2011

Question: Describe how you will mainstream the regional indicator framework into your national reporting framework (e.g. Cabinet and government reporting; state of the nation reporting)

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✗	✓	✓	✓
FSM	?	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✗	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	✗	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	✗	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✗	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✗	✓	✓	✓

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Draft regional Indicator Framework developed for consultation by June 2010 and countries fully utilizing Indicator Framework by December 2011	No change but need to consider timing of development

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 26

Stakeholder consultation and approval of project design and PM&E plan for each national demonstration project by August 2009, including separate consultations with women

Question: Have you established a participatory monitoring and evaluation plan for your project?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	✓	✓	✓	
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	-	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

The timeframes between the original planning and the project implementation has meant that projects needed to be rescoped, delaying this process. It is suggested that the RTAG consider revising the date for delivery.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Stakeholder consultation and approval of project design and PM&E plan for each national demonstration project by August 2009, including separate consultations with women	No change but need to consider timing of development

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 27

National promotion and adoption of PM&E approaches by national water APEX body by end 2011 using Most Significant Change (MSC) and reflection and learning techniques

Question: Please explain how you plan to deliver this target in your country

Country	Questionnaire	Project Documents	RTAG Proposed	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	✓	✓
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	×	✓	✓	✓
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	×	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	×	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

Appears achievable but limited progress to date. Need to ensure that the MSC approach is incorporated into programmes and planning with APEX bodies.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
National promotion and adoption of PM&E approaches by national water APEX body by end 2011 using Most Significant Change (MSC) and reflection and learning techniques	No change but need to consider timing

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Performance Measures
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 28

Relevant national country staff trained in monitoring and PM&E approaches by end 2010 based on needs assessment

Question: Has a needs assessment of PM&E been undertaken for your project and for IWRM in your country?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✗	✓	✓	✓
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✗	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	✗	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✗	✓	✓	✓
Palau	✗	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✗	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	✗	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	-	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✗	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✗	✓	✓	✓

This could be achieved by planning and incorporating training into RSC 3, with targeted follow-up. The timeframes between the original planning and the project implementation has meant that projects needed to be rescoped, delaying this process. It is suggested that the RTAG consider revising the date for delivery.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Relevant national country staff trained in monitoring and PM&E approaches by end 2010 based on needs assessment	No change other than to consider date for delivery to end 2011

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 29

APEX body leading institutional training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale by end 2011 and national recruitment of support adviser to national APEX bodies by 2009

Question: Has your APEX recruited a support adviser?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	✓	✓
FSM	×	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	×	✓	✓	✓
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	-	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	-	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

This could be achieved by planning and incorporating training into RSC 3, with targeted follow-up. The timeframes between the original planning and the project implementation has meant that projects needed to be re-scoped, delaying this process. It is suggested that the RTAG consider revising the date for delivery.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
APEX body leading institutional training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale by end 2011 and national recruitment of support adviser to national APEX bodies by 2009	No change other than to provide justification of where the countries are at with respect to recruitment of support advisers

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 30

Draft National IWRM plans produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010

Question: Have you developed a draft or final National IWRM Plan?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	✓	✓	✓	
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	-	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	-	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

The diagnostic question "*Are you intending to develop a National IWRM Plan?*" indicates that in addition to the Cook Islands, FSM, and Niue which report they have drafted IWRM plans, only Nauru and Palau intend to develop such plans. It is anticipated therefore that a significant challenge in achieving this target will likely be being able to provide the level of national-level support to facilitate this breadth of change to water resource planning.

Project Document Target	**Proposed Target**
Draft National IWRM plans produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010	No change but need to revisit timing

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	**Possible Indicators**
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 31

14 draft Water Use Efficiency Strategy documents produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010

Question: Have you developed a draft or final WUE Strategy?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	×	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	×	✓	✓	✓
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

The diagnostic question "*Are you intending to develop a National WUE Strategy?*" indicates that 4 of the 13 countries (Nauru, Niue, RMI, and Solomon Islands) are planning to develop WUE strategies during the period 2011-2012. It is anticipated therefore that a significant challenge in achieving this target will likely be being able to provide the level of national-level support to facilitate this breadth of change to water resource planning. Logically these strategies could form part of the national IWRM plans outlined above.

Project Document Target	**Proposed Target**
14 draft Water Use Efficiency Strategy documents produced by June 2010, with final versions published by end 2010	No change but need to revisit timing

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	**Possible Indicators**
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 32

Strategic IWRM communication plan framework for individual national development in place by end 2009 (based on Regional Communication Strategy in place by June 2009), with national development and implementation by end 2010

Question: Have you developed a national Strategic IWRM Communication Plan?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	×	✓	✓	✓
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	**Drafting**	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	✓	✓	✓	
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

Communication plans still not developed for many countries due to delays in project commencement and the required inception period tasks of revising project scopes and development of detailed project logframes.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Strategic IWRM communication plan framework for individual national development in place by end 2009 (based on Regional Communication Strategy in place by June 2009), with national development and implementation by end 2010	No change but need to revisit timing

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 33

Multi-sectoral participation in national APEX bodies by end 2009 of the project with at least 33% female membership (including private and education sector membership and national finance and economic planning units)

Question: Do you have a multi-sectoral APEX body?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	✓	✓
FSM	-	✓	✓	✓
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	✓	✓	✓	
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	✓	✓	✓	
Samoa	✓	✓	✓	
Solomon Is.	✓	✓	✓	
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	×	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	✓	✓	✓	

Responses to the diagnostic question "*has a membership list of APEX body been provided, including the gender and organizations represented by each member?"* indicate that this has only been provided for RMI and Vanuatu. All countries which indicated they had a multi-sectoral APEX body reported that the private and education sector were represented in the body, as were national finance and economic planning units. Only Niue and RMI reported that their APEX body has at least 33% female membership. It is evident that the RTAG should revisit the timing of this target.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Multi-sectoral participation in national APEX bodies by end 2009 of the project with at least 33% female membership (including private and education sector membership and national finance and economic planning units)	No change but need to revisit timing

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG

LOGFRAME TARGET 34

Replication Framework in place by June 2009, Replication Toolkit in place by end 2010, National scaling-up and replication strategies in place based on Demonstration project success and failures for each country by June 2013

Question: Do you have a replication framework, plan or strategy?

Country	Questionnaire Response	Project Documents	Recommended	Follow-up Needed
Cook Islands	-	✓	✓	✓
FSM	✓	✓	✓	
Fiji Islands	✓	✓	✓	
Nauru	×	✓	✓	✓
Niue	×	✓	✓	✓
Palau	×	✓	✓	✓
PNG	-	✓	✓	✓
RMI	×	✓	✓	✓
Samoa	×	✓	✓	✓
Solomon Is.	×	✓	✓	✓
Tonga	-	✓	✓	✓
Tuvalu	-	✓	✓	✓
Vanuatu	×	✓	✓	✓

Responses to the diagnostic question "*has a strategy for achieving this target been proposed?"* asked of those countries without replication frameworks, indicate that only 3 of the 11 outstanding countries have plans in place to achieve this target. Achievement of the 2009 and 2010 targets has been hindered due to delays in project commencement. It was also planned that the replication frameworks would be developed following the establishment of project management units and the revision of project designs and logframes. The inception tasks have just been finalized and it is apparent that the timing of the target should be revised.

Project Document Target	Proposed Target
Replication Framework in place by June 2009, Replication Toolkit in place by end 2010, National scaling-up and replication strategies in place based on Demonstration project success and failures for each country by June 2013	No change but need to revisit timing. Suggest adding 18 months to timeframes other than with respect to implementation of national strategies by June 2013

Baseline Information and Setting Performance Measures

Baseline Information Needed	Possible Indicators
For consideration by RTAG	For consideration by RTAG