

Logical Framework and Objectively Verifiable Impact Indicators

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
<i>Goal</i>	To contribute to sustainable development in the Pacific Islands Region through improvements in water resource and environmental management.				
	Indicator	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Target</u>	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>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</p>	<p>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]</p> <p>1.2 Actual change in institutional and societal behaviour [P]</p>	<p>1.1 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication & coordination resulting in fragile or non-existent IWRM approaches in place</p> <p>1.2 Poor and inconsistent data collection for monitoring and inadequate action and investment and change based on monitoring information</p>	<p>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]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p>	<p>Demonstration Project Annual Reporting</p> <p>National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place</p> <p>Indicator Framework mechanism</p> <p>National Government feedback on institutional changes</p> <p>Pacific Partnership, RAP, NAPA, NAP, NSDSs, and MDG reporting</p>	<p>Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will</p> <p>Able to monitor and update baseline information and action taken ion findings and results</p> <p>Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process</p>

<p>Component 1: Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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]</p>	<p>1.1 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication & coordination resulting in fragile or non-existent IWRM approaches in place</p> <p>1.2 Lessons learned from water management and IWRM type interventions are not shared or acted upon</p> <p>1.3 Water Use Efficiency is poorly understood and often not considered in water management decisions</p> <p>1.4 Pollutants from sanitation systems, industrial and urban discharges and poor land management practices enter fresh surface and groundwater and coastal receiving waters</p>	<p><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]</p> <p>30% increase in forest area at 2 Demonstration Sites covering ~8,000 ha of land [SR]</p> <p><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]</p> <p><u>(iii) Water Resources Assessment & Protection</u> 4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project [P]</p> <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]</p> <p>Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project [P]</p> <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]</p>	<p>Demonstration Project Annual Reporting</p> <p>National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place</p> <p>Pacific Partnership and RAP reporting</p>	<p>Available local capacity to manage and implement national Demonstration projects</p> <p>Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process</p> <p>Mechanisms and approaches to capture lessons are appropriate and promote action and replication</p>
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<p>Component 2: IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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]</p>	<p>1.1 Poor and inconsistent data collection for monitoring and inadequate action and investment and change based on monitoring information</p>	<p>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]</p>	<p>Indicator Framework mechanism in place and active</p> <p>Increase national budget for hot-spot areas identified by Indicator Framework</p>	<p>Strong understanding and willingness to use and act upon the data is present</p>
<p>Component 3: Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE</p> <p>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</p>	<p>1.1 Nationally endorsed IWRM plans and WUE strategies in place and driving sustainable water governance reform in PICS by end of project [P]</p>	<p>1.1 No nationally endorsed IWRM plans or water use efficiency approaches in place</p> <p>1.2 Fragmented national and regional water sector</p>	<p>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]</p>	<p>National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place</p> <p>National budget plans</p>	<p>Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will</p>
<p>Component 4: Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication</p> <p>Component 4 Outcome: Improved institutional and community capacity in IWRM at national and regional levels</p>	<p>1.1 Measurable sustained increase in training and awareness campaigns, including appropriate national level financial allocations for capacity development by end of project [P]</p>	<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</p>	<p>1.1 Increase in national staff (both men and women) across institutions with IWRM knowledge and experience by end of project [P]</p> <p>1.2 30% increase in gender balanced community and wider stakeholder engagement in water related issues by month 60, [P]</p> <p>1.3 Improved cross-sectoral communication by end of project [P]</p>	<p>National water management reporting</p> <p>National and regional press</p> <p>National Government feedback on institutional changes</p> <p>Pacific Partnership and RAP reporting</p>	<p>Strong and high-level government commitment is sustained and willing to make change – adequate understanding and political will</p> <p>Stakeholders able to understand, cope and promote IWRM</p>

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

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

Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
<i>Component 2 Objective:</i>	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	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>Component 2 Outputs:</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.2 Participatory M&E adopted within Demonstration Projects [C1] and mainstreamed into national best practice</p> <p>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)</p>	<p>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]</p> <p>1.2 Indicator data provides evidence base for action by SIDS National Governments [P]</p> <p>1.3 Communities actively involved in designing, implementing and monitoring water and environment projects [P]</p> <p>1.4 National expert monitoring staff available as a resource to National IWRM APEX bodies and across government using systems thinking approaches [P]</p> <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]</p>	<p>1.1 National approaches do not use appropriate indicators and where they do these are single sectoral in nature</p> <p>1.2 Communities are rarely involved in water and environmental management approaches</p> <p>1.3 Monitoring is not a mainstreamed practice in national institutions responsible for water and environmental management</p> <p>1.4 Inconsistent monitoring data collection and insufficient use of information for intervention improvements and planning</p>	<p>1.1 Aggregation of all final national demonstration project indicators by month 8 of the project [P]</p> <p>1.2 Draft regional Indicator Framework developed for consultation by month 18 of the project [P]</p> <p>1.3 Countries fully utilizing Indicator Framework by month 36 [P]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p> <p>1.7 APEX body leading institutional training in consistent data collection and development of national monitoring rationale by month 36 of project [P]</p> <p>1.8 Regional matrix in place for Pacific RAP monitoring and national investment planning by month 42 of the project [P]</p>	<p>Revised and finally endorsed Demonstration Project Proposals (available month 8)</p> <p>C2 Indicator Framework annual reports</p> <p>Regional Indicator Framework progress reports</p> <p>National Demonstration Project reporting</p> <p>Annual national IWRM reporting by national APEX bodies</p> <p>Training Needs Assessment report and Training of Trainers workshops</p> <p>National Monitoring Plans and relevant data collection records and action recommendations</p> <p>Regional matrix available online and annual investment planning reporting per country</p>	<p>Indicator data is available and/or the means to find/collect the data are available</p> <p>Strong understanding and willingness to use and act upon the data is present</p> <p>Strong willingness to participate by communities involved in Demonstration Projects and wider stakeholders</p> <p>Willingness by national government to learn from and adopt PM&E approaches where applicable</p> <p>Appropriate staff are available to work with project staff and the national IWRM APEX bodies to mainstream monitoring into normal practice</p>

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
<p>Component 3 Outputs:</p> <p>3.1 National IWRM plans and WUE strategies developed and endorsed</p> <p>3.2 Implementation of IWRM approaches agreed across national, community and regional organisations</p> <p>3.3 Strengthened and sustainable APEX water bodies to catalyze implementation of national IWRM and WUE plans, including balanced gender membership</p> <p>3.4 Awareness raised across civil society, governments, education systems and the private sector</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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]</p> <p>1.2 National Water Use Efficiencies in place and adopted by SIDS National Governments with appropriate resources to implement and monitor [P]</p> <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]</p> <p>1.4 IWRM communicated and mainstreamed into national working practices, including national school curricula [P]</p> <p>1.5 National budgeting and financial planning for x-sectoral IWRM approaches included within Treasuries/Financial Ministries [P]</p>	<p>1.1 No nationally endorsed IWRM plans in place</p> <p>1.2 Water use efficiency measures not considered (or only focusing on technical efficiency)</p> <p>1.3 APEX bodies in place but with weak or no mandates/ToR, budget, or authority</p> <p>1.4 Adhoc awareness campaigns for water management, with little engagement with the private sector, civil society or the education sector</p> <p>1.5 Few operation and maintenance plans for infrastructure in place</p> <p>1.6 Few asset management plans or approaches developed</p> <p>1.7 Unwillingness to change institutional situation to improve water governance</p>	<p>1.1 14 draft National IWRM plans produced by month 18 of the project, with final versions published by month 24 [P]</p> <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]</p> <p>1.3 National recruitment of support adviser to national APEX bodies by month 6 of the project [P]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p>	<p>National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies</p> <p>National IWRM Roadmaps</p> <p>Other National Plans (Sanitation action Plans, etc)</p> <p>Contract and annual performance reviews of Advisers to national APEX bodies</p> <p>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)</p> <p>National Scaling-Up and Replication recommendation reports</p> <p>Regional Indicator Framework progress reports and National Monitoring Plans</p> <p>National Demonstration Project reporting</p> <p>Regional matrix available online and annual investment planning reporting</p>	<p>Appropriately qualified national staff available</p> <p>Stakeholders willing to participate.</p> <p>Country and catchment priority issues exist</p> <p>Early partnerships continue to exist and function. Partnerships have capacity to use support tools or work with external advisors</p> <p>Partnerships maintain capacity and external examples of good practice exist and can be adapted for SIDS</p>

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
<p>Component 4 Outputs:</p> <p>4.1 National and regional skills upgraded in project management and monitoring including water champions and APEX bodies for both men and women</p> <p>4.2 Active twinning programmes in place between countries facing similar water and environmental degradation problems</p> <p>4.3 Effective knowledge management networking and information sharing inter and intra-regional</p>	<p>1.1 Water champions identified and active in awareness raising by month 9 of the project [P]</p> <p>1.2 Twinning exchange programmes in place between countries and regions (Caribbean and African SIDS) [P]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p>	<p>1.1 Few twinning opportunities and little information exchange and lesson learning between countries and regions</p> <p>1.2 Training workshops in place but often sectoral and technical in focus</p> <p>1.3 Few opportunities for training on IWRM, sustainability issues, investment planning, and monitoring, within the context of IWRM</p> <p>1.4 No comprehensive IWRM and WUE data store of information available to PICs or other global SIDS</p>	<p>1.1 IWRM awareness programs integrated into normal institutional practices with appropriate budget approved by month 48 of project [P]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p> <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]</p> <p>1.5 Women form at least 2 of the 5 twinning exchange programme members by month 42 of the project [P]</p>	<p>Recruitment feedback via National APEX bodies and IWRM Focal Points through meeting reports and minutes, including Awareness Program Scoping and Implementation Reports</p> <p>Twinning and secondment reports</p> <p>Workshop reports and publications, IW:LEARN outputs</p> <p>Database in place and linked to other resources – available via WWW and other media</p> <p>Pacific Partnership meeting outputs and reports, including Partnership Newsletter</p>	<p>Water champions are present in-countries and willing to take on the role</p> <p>National participation in the twinning approach and lessons learned and feedback</p> <p>Public concerned about water and catchment management issues</p> <p>Countries willing to share information with each other, regionally and inter-regionally</p>