

## R2R IW RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Components	Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
1. Strengthening capacity for watershed assessment, mapping and planning	1.1 Priority measures for watershed management identified and agreed for 5 priority areas	Number of diagnostic analyses conducted	Governance, socio-economic and bio-physical attributes of watersheds not yet documented	Diagnostic analyses conducted for 5 priority watersheds, including agreed actions for protection	Diagnostic reports for watersheds published and accessible online	That landowners will provide access to watershed areas for assessments
	1.2 Baseline information and data for priority watersheds consolidated and mapped	Number and completeness of GIS maps produced	Limited capacity within responsible agencies for watershed characterisation and mapping	GIS maps depicting key natural and social features of priority watersheds, including agreed boundaries, produced for 5 priority watersheds	GIS maps published and accessible via online web portal	That adequate local expertise can be secured to support GIS mapping
	1.3 Increased capacity of responsible government agencies, SOEs and stakeholders to undertake multi-use watershed management planning	Number of agency and SOE staff trained and certified in watershed management planning	Training in watershed management conducted on an ad-hoc basis by tertiary training institutes and not aligned with local organisation needs	A cadre of water resource management professionals with certified expertise in watershed management planning	Training curriculum and materials published and accessible online	That agencies and SEOs will acknowledge watershed management planning as key training need of staff

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2. Reducing stress on vulnerable freshwater resources by developing and implementing watershed management plans	2.1 Vulnerable water resources secured via the delineation of boundaries and the setting of priorities for management	Status of boundary delineation and agreement on proposed management interventions	Watershed locations are known although a need exists to work with technical partners and researchers to delineate boundaries and agree threats	Agreement among stakeholders on the boundaries, key threats , and priority management interventions for 5 watershed	Watershed profile reports, including maps and site characterisations, published for 5 priority sites	Adequate local cooperation to agree boundaries and compile and analyse information to identify threats and agree management actions
	2.2 Amelioration of key threats to water sources via the adoption and implementation of watershed management plans at 5 sites	Status of adoption and implementation of the management plans  Total area of watershed (ha) under management	Limited capacity in watershed planning and in the Nadi basin and need to replicated and scale-up approaches nationally	Watershed management plans for 5 priority water sources that are consistent with national and global commitments to Integrated Water Resource Management	5 published management plans and implementation reports	Sufficient local buy-in from local officials to ensure management plan implementation
	2.3 Catalysed stakeholder action for watershed management at 5 priority water sources	Status and effectiveness of the Watershed Coordinating Committees	Nadi Basin Catchment Committee proved a valuable model and has potential for replication elsewhere	Watershed Coordinating Committees established and operational for the 5 priority watershed sites	Terms of reference and membership lists of committees  Quarterly reports of the Watershed Coordinating Committees	Landowners, government and SOE commitment to work together on joint planning and management

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3. Developing the enabling environment for the replication and scaling-up of best practices in watershed management planning	3.1 Guidance for national mainstreaming of best-practice watershed planning developed and adopted	Status of review and its level of adoption and uptake by national authorities and partners	Absence of clear and effective policies, laws relating to watershed and water source protection	National policy, legal and planning frameworks for demarcating watershed boundaries reviewed, and recommendations for reforms to enable effective management identified	Review report published and accessible online	Securing expertise to ensure the social, legal, hydrological and ecological aspects of watershed planning are adequately reflected in the review report
	3.2 Strengthened cross-sectoral coordination in the national level planning and management of priority watersheds	Status and effectiveness of cross-sectoral planning body, including joint decision-making and continuity of participation of stakeholders	Existing national coordination mechanisms appear ineffective in defining roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in water resource management	Scope and terms of reference of existing cross-sectoral planning bodies expanded to prioritise need for multi-stakeholder involvement watershed planning and management	Reports of the meetings of the cross-sectoral planning body	Government agency and other stakeholder commitment to collaborate and work together
	3.3 Enhanced public-private partnership for safeguarding Fiji's critically significant water resources	Status of partnership, including extent of joint programming of financial resources for watershed management	Limited cooperation and communication between government and the SOE for water	A financially viable partnership between government and the Water Authority of Fiji for watershed management	Partnership agreement and work plan	A stable political environment enables partnership approach to natural resource management