



Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC)

Division Géosciences et Technologies Appliquées (SOPAC)

Second Meeting of the SOPAC Division Noumea, New Caledonia, 3-9 November 2012 (SOPAC-2)

AGENDA ITEM	TITLE
3.	SOPAC DIVISION HIGHLIGHTS AND EMERGING ISSUES
3.2	Water and Sanitation Programme 2011/2012 Report
3.2.2	Full Narrative Report of WSP activities (Information Paper)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to provide the delegates to the second meeting of the SOPAC division with a detailed account of the implementation of the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) 2012 Work Plan during the period from October 2011 to August 2012.

BACKGROUND

1. Water and Sanitation Programme approach

The SPC-SOPAC Water & Sanitation Programme (WSP) operates in the knowledge that access to clean water and sanitation is a fundamental and UN-sanctioned human right (UNGA Res 64/292 28th July 2010), and that the achievement of water security is fundamentally linked to all of the development goals of PICTs and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Programme also operates under the internationally recognized principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), involving the effective management of a complex network of natural resources and human systems in all its many interconnected elements: from ridge to reef and from community to cabinet.

This approach enables the WSP to assist Members on many different levels including: water governance; water resource assessment and management; provision of effective and efficient water services; data collection, management and analysis; community-level water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives; pollution reduction, education and behavioural change; as well as disaster preparedness, assessment and response.



Figure 1: Elements of SOPAC Water & Sanitation Programme support to member countries

2. The Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP)

The current SOPAC Divisional Strategic Plan 2011-2015, takes into consideration the abovementioned approach and principles for the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) and provides the strategic direction for our technical support to Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) through capacity building, awareness and advocacy in the following areas:

Water Resources Management

Water resources include rainwater, surface water and groundwater resources monitoring, assessment, development, management and protection, with a particular emphasis on water resources management in climatic extremes (both those of water scarcity – droughts; and over-abundance – cyclone-associated flooding). This component therefore includes climate adaptation with regard to water resources issues.

Water Services

Sanitation and drinking water supply services, inclusive of aspects on capacity for drinking water quality monitoring, introducing drinking water safety planning, improving water demand management and promotion of rainwater harvesting. Under the general Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sub-component it promotes the use of appropriate technologies and approaches for domestic water supply and sanitation issues through awareness raising, demonstrating best practices and advocacy. This includes the mainstreaming of gender and community participation in water supply and sanitation and the coordination of activities through the Pacific WASH Coalition, including coordinated responses in times of natural disasters through the Pacific Humanitarian Team.

Water Governance

Covers water governance, awareness and advocacy and pulls together a number of different areas which together attribute to better institutional arrangements in the water sector. These include national level policies, plans and strategies; institutional instruments such as legislation and institutional strengthening; multi-stakeholder national water partnerships; Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and catchment level management; community level water governance; awareness raising and education initiatives; and advocacy for community participation and gender. The Governance component also includes regional and global high-level advocacy and awareness with the WSP playing a supportive role for the Pacific Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Water Management which involves national stakeholders and external support agencies in the region.

Cutting across several aspects of the three WSP component areas is the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-funded “**Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater**

Management Project in Pacific Island Countries” executed by SOPAC and implemented by UNDP and UNEP in the period 2009 to 2013. This project is focusing on demonstrating practical catchment based IWRM approaches through country demonstration projects on watershed management, wastewater management and sanitation, water resources assessment and protection, water use efficiency and water safety. The project works closely with the **“Pacific Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Programme”**, funded for four and a half years (2008 – 2012) by the European Union, in supporting 14 Pacific Island Countries (PIC’s) to improve their water governance through using the IWRM Planning approach.

2. WSP Structure

The WSP programme operates with four technical (functional) teams, each having a ‘Team Leader’ that reports to the Deputy Director for the Water and Sanitation Programme (DD WSP); and an administrative support unit. The DD WSP is responsible to the Divisional Director for the effective leadership and management of staff and for a broader coordination role amongst water resources managers and water and sanitation service providers. The DD WSP is also responsible for developing and maintaining a range of strategic alliances with development partners as facilitator of the Pacific Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Water Management as well as contributing to the successful implementation of the SOPAC Division Strategic Plan through specific technical and policy support.

The functional teams are:

- 1) Water Resources Management (complemented by a cross-cutting programme for)
- 2) Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Demonstrations
- 3) Water and Sanitation Services
- 4) Water Governance

The current structure of the WSP is shown below:

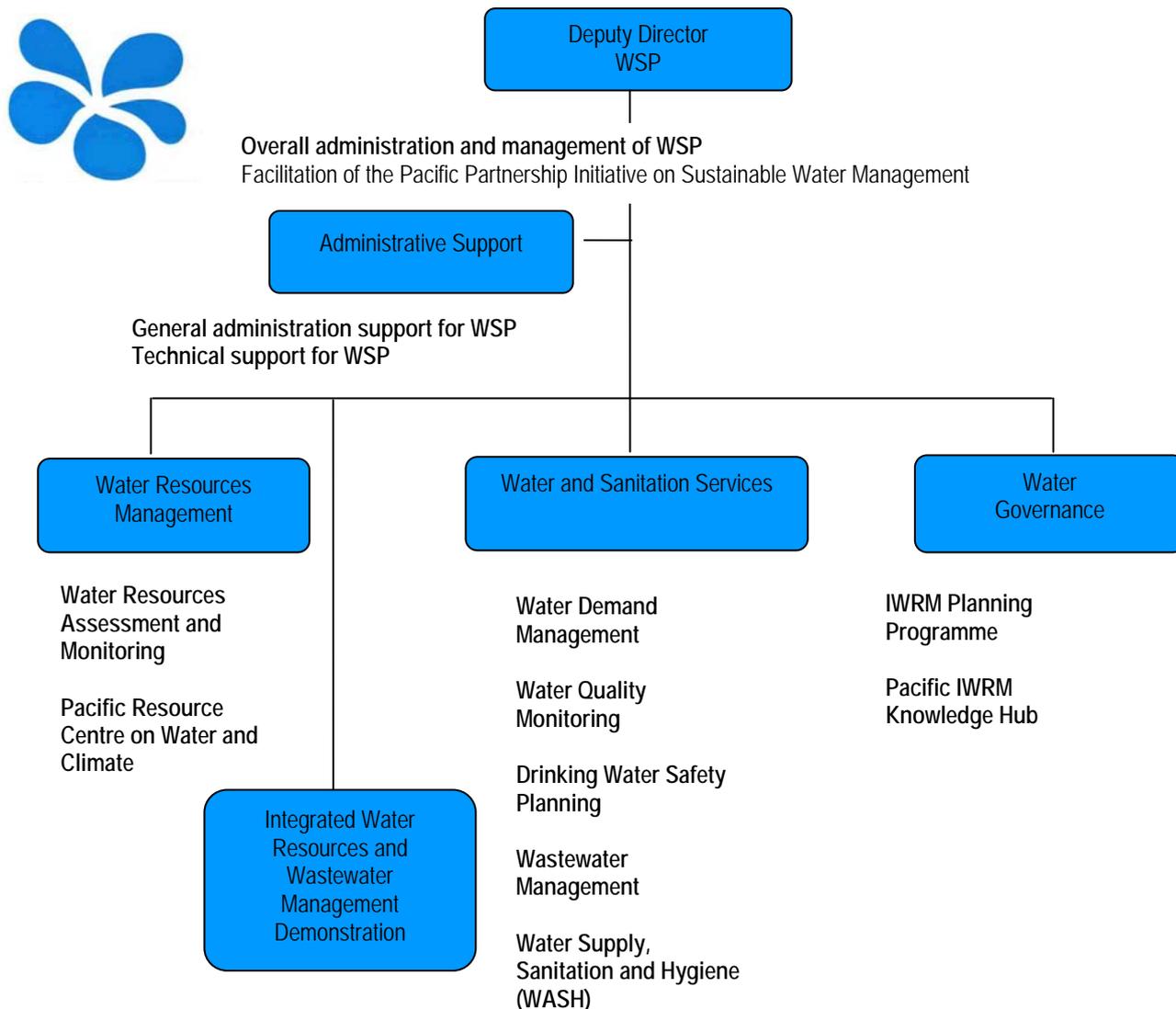


Figure 2: Overview of the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP)

WORK PLAN IMPLEMENTATION – SUMMARY OF KEY SECTORAL OUTPUTS

1. Water Resources Management

1.1 Water Resources Assessment and Monitoring Support

In terms of staffing, Peter Sinclair, Water Resources Assessment and Monitoring Adviser continues his role in the programme as Senior Technical Adviser providing on-going support towards water resources monitoring and assessment as well as coordinating the delivery of the programme. He is being supported in this role by Water Resources Technical Officer, Amit Singh, recruited in August 2011. This small team has maintained the core services of the programme to

the membership in a limited way whilst also being instrumental in starting up and continued implementation of several projects.

One of the key projects in the Water Resources Management component was the (2008-2010) Pacific Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) Project which officially ended in December 2010 following final audit and closure. Although all project related activities have technically concluded, maintenance and population continued for the HYCOS regional water resources information database when new information was received from countries for archiving.

Under UNESCO support the Catalogue of Rivers publication and associated hydrological data brochure was completed in March 2012 and has since been disseminated to countries and partners. The publication is the first of its kind in the Pacific and will be continually strengthened in terms of information and presentation.

In September 2011 Tuvalu called a state of emergency due to an extended drought period affecting water supply. In response and at the request of the Government of Tuvalu a drought assessment was carried out to provide information to support short- and longer-term drought management planning. The technical report for this work entitled "*Rapid Drought Assessment Tuvalu, 13 October – 8 November 2011*" was completed in early 2012 and provided to the Government of Tuvalu and partners.

Funding provided by the AusAID Pacific Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Program (PACCSAP) is supporting a vulnerability assessment and adaption to sea level rise project in Lifuka, Tonga. This work commenced in August 2011 and is being delivered in partnership with the Ocean and Islands Programme (OIP) and Human Development Programme (HDP) of SPC. To date the majority of the proposed field fieldwork has been completed and further work in 2013 will entail completion of reporting requirements and development of options for future discussions with communities in Lifuka.

Water resource assessments in the outer islands of Kiribati commenced in August 2012 under the EDF10-funded UNICEF KIRIWATSAN Project. Assessments will continue over the remainder of 2012 and into 2013, with up to 70 villages across 16 islands of the Gilbert Group to be assessed. The first island under the assessment was Marakei.

The SPC Water Resources Assessment group was successful in securing a contract with the EU Research Facility to investigate the "Impact on a freshwater lens in atoll environments under different climate and abstraction scenarios". This 3-year research project will commence in late 2012.

In January and March 2012 Fiji experienced significant flooding in the Nadi Basin and its surrounding areas resulting in loss of life and ability to go about business as a key tourist destination for the Fiji Islands for several months. In the height of this extreme disaster event the WSP were called upon by the Government of Fiji to support response efforts by way of flood impact assessments. A team was mobilised to the affected area to augment work already underway by the national disaster response team and also by the GEF-funded IWRM Demonstration Project in the Nadi Basin entitled "Integrated Flood Risk Management in the Nadi River Basin". Work carried out by the WSP team and national government counterparts included assessments of flood height levels and extent of flooding as well as hydrological assessment of the river systems to understand flow regimes and impacts in such events. This information has been provided to various government counterparts and partners to assist with planning to manage flood risks into the future. In addition to this technical support, input was also provided to the broader networks activated during the flood event by partners such as the Pacific Humanitarian Team and the WASH Cluster to assist with coordination and scoping up of support packages provided. This unplanned work took a significant amount of staff time and resourcing to support and final technical reports are in the process of being finalised for presentation to the stakeholders.

1.2 Support to Pacific Water, Sanitation and Climate Initiatives

WSP continually provides technical support and input in the area of climate change and adaptation, both internally and externally; and this role continues to be a growing part of the programme's annual work plans. During the reporting period, inputs toward several climate-related initiatives were in the following areas:

- ❁ Planning for joint consultation with the 4th Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) meeting to be held from September 17 to 21 in Noumea, New Caledonia. A feature of this initiative will be dialogue and planning around disaster risk management, climate change and water and sanitation with considerations on items such as early warning systems, floods, droughts and the like. This will also support articulating the sector position with respect to the Integrated Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change post-2015 framework.
- ❁ The WSP was successful in securing funding under AusAID's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI) Multi-Country Programme for projects in Tokelau on "Strengthening the capacity of Tokelau to effectively manage freshwater resources for enhanced water security" for AUD194,740; and in Tonga on "Building climate resilience of coastal communities in Vava'u, Tonga, through the use of integrated water and coastal management" for AUD750,000. Both projects began in 2012 and will continue into 2013.
- ❁ The WSP have been working over the last several months alongside with the OIP and Resource Economics teams to scope up a project for consideration under AusAID's Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning Programme (PACCSAP for Kiribati and Solomon Islands). This work seeks to address issues of vulnerability through assessments informing adaptation options using resource economics and other tools. This information is intended to support planning and decision making.
- ❁ Throughout the reporting period, the WSP have been involved in scoping up a part of the proposal under the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Project targeting Climate Investment Funds (CIF) as part of the Pacific Regional: Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). The proposal was successful in its first submission; and proposed to more effectively integrate into decision-making in the areas of water and sanitation, land management, coastal management and fisheries; local and regional climate knowledge in Pacific island countries that contributed to climate resilience and best risk management practice. Work is now underway to secure project design financing to complete the full project design process.
- ❁ At the 2011 CRGA, the WSP was alerted to support from NZAID towards addressing water security issues in relation to experiences such as the late 2011 declaration of a state of emergency in Tuvalu critical shortage of water due to a prolonged drought. The WSP has since been developing a proposal in consultation with NZAID officials towards "Strengthening the Water Security of Vulnerable Island States" to the impacts of climate variability by engaging and supporting local authorities and the most vulnerable island communities to build the skills, systems and basic infrastructure to better anticipate, respond to, and withstand drought. This work is currently being considered by NZAID and is anticipated to continue for the rest of the year with a potential start date of early 2013, if successful.
- ❁ The SPC/GIZ Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) programme aims to strengthen the capacities of member countries and regional organisations to cope with the impacts of climate change. WSP was supporting the scoping up work for country programming and also regional work. There were also efforts to secure resourcing for the support to the WSP specifically in coordinating sectoral inputs to the Project and vice versa. This is earmarked to come online in 2013.
- ❁ The EU-funded Global Climate Change Alliance Pacific Small Island States (GCCA PSIS) Project is working towards promoting long-term strategies and approaches to adaptation planning for more effective and coordinated aid delivery to address climate change at the

national and regional level. In instances where countries have identified water as a focus area for their work the WSP have been asked to provide input towards country project plans where appropriate. This is likely to continue and increase into 2013 as countries will be ready to start implementation.

- ❁ Internal SPC climate change work has also featured in the 2012 work plan through the involvement of several WSP staff in climate change planning meetings and activities that are working towards a more structured and integrated approach towards climate change activities. This includes providing input towards the various planning tools and matrices to support this effort and it is anticipated that this will continue as an on-going activity.
- ❁ SPC is also involved in collaborative work with member countries and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) continued including the development of national policies with SPREP's PACC programme, and in the mainstreaming of climate and disaster risk responses through the development of Joint National Action Plans (JNAPs) on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management. These plans combine national responses to disaster risk and climate change, and have so far been initiated in six countries, namely Tonga, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands, Niue and Tuvalu. The most recent effort was in Nauru.

Much of the work of SPC and its SOPAC Division is directly concerned with strengthening the capacity of Pacific island countries to assess and respond to the risks of today's climate variability and future climate change, and WSP, SOPAC and SPC as a whole are currently in the process of identifying ways to better engage with other national and regional adaptation efforts.

1.3 Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Demonstration

The IWRM Programme provides a cross-sectoral, multi-level approach to water resources management which also offers an entry point to addressing other inter-related sectors such as health, land and coastal zone management and climate impacts. Two projects comprise the Pacific IWRM Programme and include: The Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-funded "Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Project in Pacific Island Countries" (GEF Pacific IWRM); and the European Union (EU) Water Facility-funded "IWRM National Planning Programme" which will be covered under the Water Governance component of this reporting.

The GEF Pacific IWRM Project is being executed by SOPAC and implemented by UNDP and UNEP. Following a vigorous country-driven project design phase, the project was approved for funding by the GEF in April 2008 for USD10.7 M and approximately US\$83 million in co-financing, implemented over the period 2009 to 2013. The Project comprises four components:-

- Component 1; Practical National Demonstration Projects on IWRM and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) in the PICs
- Component 2: Development of an indicator framework for IWRM and Environmental Stress indicators for use within regional and national Monitoring & Evaluation systems
- Component 3: Development of National IWRM Policies and WUE strategies that will enable national implementation of these approaches
- Component 4: Regional capacity building for IWRM and WUE

Component 1 National Demonstration Projects Areas of Focus and Titles are presented below:

IWRM Main Intervention	Country	Title of Demonstration Project
1. Watershed Management	Federated States of Micronesia	Ridge to Reef: Protecting Water Quality from Source to Sea in the Federated States of Micronesia
	Palau	Ngerikiil Watershed Restoration for the Improvement of Water Quality

	Samoa	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Apia Catchment
	Vanuatu	Sustainable Management of Sarakata Watershed
2. Wastewater Management & Sanitation	Republic of the Marshall Islands	Integrated Water Management and Development Plan for Laura Groundwater Lens, Majuro Atoll
	Nauru	Enhancing water security for Nauru through better water management and reduced contamination of groundwater
	Tuvalu	Integrated Sustainable Wastewater Management (Ecosan) for Tuvalu
3. Water Resources Assessment & Protection	Cooks Islands	Integrated freshwater and coastal management on Rarotonga
	Fiji Islands	Environmental and Socio-Economic Protection in Fiji: Integrated Flood Management in the Nadi River Basin
	Niue	Using Integrated Land Use, Water Supply and Wastewater Management as a Protection Model for Alofi Town Groundwater Supply and Nearshore Reef
4. Water Use Efficiency & Water Safety	Solomon Islands	Managing Honiara City Water Supply and Reducing Pollution through IWRM Approaches
	Tonga	Improvement and Sustainable Management of Nieafu Aquifer Groundwater Resources in Vava'u Islands

The original design provided for a Regional Coordinating Unit to be based in SOPAC with 5 staff for three years and two staff including the Regional Project Manager for the last two years. The 3rd Regional Coordinating Committee of the project endorsed the use of unspent UNDP funds to enable the extension of 2 professional staff until the end of 2013 i.e. maintaining a 4 person Regional Coordinating Unit (RCU) until the end of the Project.

The GEF Pacific IWRM Project was subject to an independent Mid-term Review (MTR) which rated the Project as Satisfactory and also concluded:–

Project Management and oversight was effectively supervised by the Regional Steering Committee comprising National IWRM Focal Points, National Demonstration Project Managers, implementing and executing agencies, the European Union and the RCU. The RCU was widely praised by stakeholders interviewed for providing considerable direct assistance to countries for IWRM and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) activities.

Project Achievement – All four project components were assessed as having made significant progress and were considered to be “on-target”. National Demonstration Projects were praised for their considerable efforts to continue high levels of stakeholder involvement and the progress they had achieved.

Stakeholder Engagement and Gender Mainstreaming – National Demonstration Projects were praised for the emphasis on stakeholder participation and gender mainstreaming in the Demonstration Project Steering Committees and community level implementation. These efforts and processes were of global note and worthy of capture for dissemination to the GEF International Water Community.

Monitoring and Evaluation – The project was assessed as meeting the M & E requirements of GEF and the efforts of the RCU to support National Demonstration project's Participative Monitoring and Evaluation was noted.

Replication and Sustainability – It was noted that there were positive signs of National Government support for up-scaling aspects of the projects and an interest by communities to replicate project activities. If the Project's impacts are to be sustained beyond the Project, there was a need to nationally support and maintain the local area level committees formed for project oversight and management.

The MTR also recommended that the RCU be extended a further 6 months to ensure the lessons learnt and knowledge gained was effectively captured but the MTR acknowledged that this was

contingent upon the retention of the current RCU Staff. Associated with this recommendation was the need to look at how the RCU staff could be incentivised to stay for the full period of the Project. Specifically a completion gratuity was suggested. A total of 4 staff are currently contracted as follows:

Position	Name	Nationality	Appointment Date
Regional Project Manager	Marc Wilson	Australia	05/01/2009
Environmental Engineer Adviser	David Duncan	Australia	13/07/2009
Mainstreaming Indicators Adviser	Christopher Paterson	Australia	30/11/2009
Senior Administration and Travel Officer	Verenaisi Bakani	Fiji	18/05/2009

The following bullets briefly capture the key achievements by country:

Republic of Palau

Palau National Water Policy and national coordination mechanism endorsed by His Excellency President Johnson Toribiong. Protection and Rehabilitation Ngerikiil Watershed including increase in land area rehabilitated, establishment of buffer zones, mitigation of pollution sources, and leveraging of financing for ongoing support of watershed conservation.

Fiji Islands

An integrated early warning system; along with the establishment of 14 community-based disaster management committees (CDMC). 60 hectares has been rehabilitated with fruit trees and staple food trees – coconut and breadfruit trees. Light Detection and Ranging survey of Nadi and Ba catchments completed to provide topographic data for flood modelling.

Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

Secured a Joint Resolution of President and State Governors endorsing the First Framework for a National Water and Sanitation Policy for the Federated States of Micronesia. Establishment and operation of a National Water Task Force that included representation of all States. Protection and Rehabilitation of Riparian Zone of Main Supply at the Nett Watershed.

Republic of Nauru

Establishment of a cross-sectoral APEX body with broad representation from CSO, commerce, community, government; and supported by divisional leader meetings. Provide access to improved, environmentally sustainable sanitation by upgrading sanitation at forty domestic locations and several schools. This included the trialling of compost toilets. Establishment of a national water and sanitation policy with core national budget support; and mainstreaming IWRM and water and sanitation solutions demonstrated through this project.

Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)

Establishment and operation of the national IWRM Task Force as RMI's APEX body for the coordination and planning of water and sanitation investments and actions; strengthened community engagement with national government on water and sanitation issues via the establishment and operation of the Laura Lens Committee. Reduced stress on the Laura water lens by development and operation of septic remediation programme, pilot ECOSAN, and conversion of piggeries from wash down waste disposal systems to dry litter systems

Samoa

Securing land from the Catholic Land subdivision for water resources protection. Government buy-in to a proposal to take subdivision land valued at 50 million Tala as deemed priority land for water resources. Watershed Management Plans (WMP) finalised for 3 of the 4

(sub)catchments in the Apia Catchment. A key feature of the WMPs is the definition of buffer zones and natural reserves. The project has also legally defined buffer zones as 20m from the bank of the river or 20 m from the top of a steep slope where a river flows. IWRM developed policy to reserve the upland of the country for the specific purpose of water resources conservation. Up to 300 m from sea level is encouraged to be developed; 300 – 600 m will be classified as restricted developments; and 600m upward is classified as exclusion zones where no developments are allowed.

Tonga

Installation of 10 secondary treatment systems for household sanitation systems. Leak assessment of Neiafu town supply, which identified 70% losses in the system. Assessment of sustainable yield in Neiafu aquifer.

Niue

Enactment of the Niue Water Act, providing a framework for water allocation and water resource protection and management. Implementing the national and village Drinking Water Safety Plans to provide safe drinking water to all central areas in Niue. On-the-ground works to improve Niue's water security, reducing water loss through leakage reduction and increasing water storage (including the doubling of storage).

Solomon Islands

Water use efficiency and water demand management in the Honiara water supply has been progressed with IWRM working with the water provider (SIWA) to implement WUE/WDM at one of its highest leakage zones in Honiara, namely Mbokonavera 1-4 residential area. Two night flow step tests confirmed very high leakages in both distribution and service lines within the zones under consideration. Out of 8 zones that were isolated with valves, three priority areas have leakages of more than 100 litres per minute.

Tuvalu

Project target of the construction of 40 compost toilets completed (see Paper SOPAC-2/3.2.2 for more details highlighting this success story). The Tuvaluan community, Government and politicians were also successfully engaged for the uptake of compost toilets. It is now seen as the preferred sanitation option. Successful designing and replicating across four countries a sanitation solution appropriate for SIDS, using local expertise to adapt existing international technologies. The IWRM concept mainstreamed into Tuvalu through the development of a national policy and a national indicator framework.

Vanuatu

Sarakata Basin Flood Hazard Map has been completed to inform the Sarakata Basin Flood Management Plan. A milestone in stakeholder cooperation was achieved through the signing by the Directors of agencies and NGOs of an MOU agreeing to the prioritisation and coordination of collaborative contributions to the sustainable development and management of the Sarakata Catchment. Compost toilets piloted in Pepsi and Solway; known to have very shallow water tables. 62.5 hectares of land procured by the Government and a protection zone established with a further 1000 hectares of upland catchment area being mapped for conservation and protection.

Regional Project

-  "*From Community to Cabinet*" is a Pacific IWRM Project slogan and GEF Secretariat released a booklet at the World Water Forum with that very title which features some of the GEF Pacific IWRM National Projects.

- ❁ The video-based capacity and awareness development and monitoring programme for Demonstration Project Staff continued at each RSC with several Demonstration Project Documentary Videos being completed and released including:
 - Regional Video “IWRM, The Pacific Way” presented at the 6th GEF International Waters Conference.
 - Nauru – “Delivering IWRM Results in the Small Island Developing State of Nauru”
 - Tonga – “Preserve Water, Preserve Life”
 - Cook Islands – “Protecting Muri Lagoon”
 - Tuvalu – “Falevatie: a toilet for our future”
- ❁ 10 of the 12 Demonstration Project Managers, 4 out of the 5 Project Assistants and 10 out of 13 Country IWRM Focal Points have been retained through year three of the project providing excellent project management continuity. One of the resignations was to take up a scholarship to complete a Masters in IWRM.
- ❁ Demonstration Project monitoring and reporting continues to achieve a high level of compliance with quarterly and annual reports being endorsed by Project Steering Committees and meeting agreed reporting deadlines. Audits of the Project for 2011 returned an unqualified report.
- ❁ Project expenditure remains on target at both national and regional levels having reached 70% at 3.5 years into the project's 5-year life. The project has developed a comprehensive project indicator framework to enable National Demonstration Projects to be monitored against their targets and these are summed up regionally to provide an assessment of progress both for implementation and outcomes. Expenditure should be related directly to activities but outcomes should lag behind these as impacts take time. The summary of results as at end June 2012 are presented below:

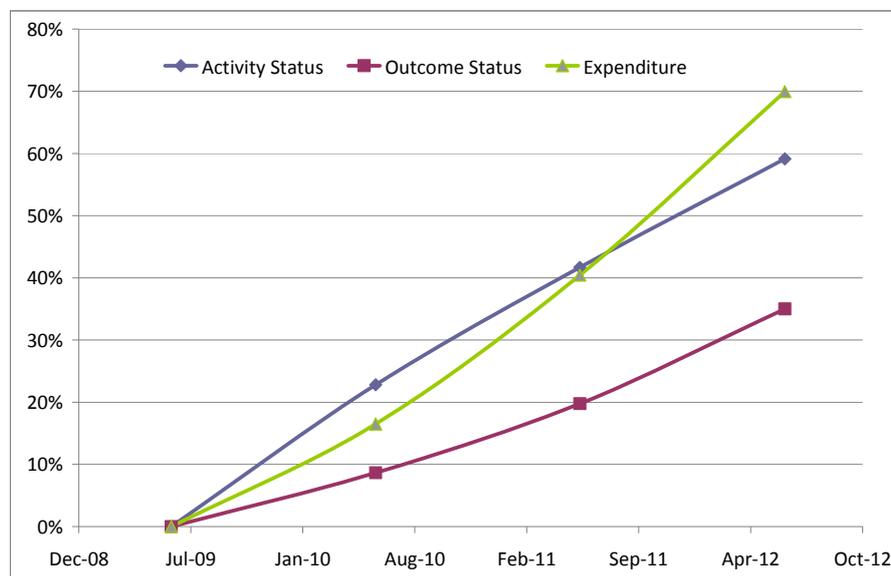


Figure 3: Summary of GEF PACIFIC IWRM Project Results as at end of June 2012.

GEF Pacific IWRM Summary of Inputs (Expenditure and Activities) compared to Outcomes (Project Target Indicators) Achieved

- ❁ Significant on-ground progress is being made and these can be viewed in more detail on the Project web page at www.pacific-iwrn.org/results/. These are also featured on the GEF website at www.thegef.org/gef/IWRM_result_notes.

- ❁ South-South knowledge exchange was fostered between the Caribbean IWCAM and the Pacific IWRM through the participation of the PCU in the terminal Steering Committee meeting of IWCAM.
- ❁ The Project's focus on supporting sub-regional approaches continued with attendance at both Micronesian Chief Executives Summit and Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) meeting and through provision of secretarial services for the sub-regional WatSan Committees.
- ❁ Significant twinning was achieved by the project; between Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru and the Marshall Islands on EcoSan.

2. Water Services

The drinking water supply and sanitation services component of WSP includes building capacity for: (i) drinking water quality monitoring; (ii) drinking water safety planning; (iii) improving water demand management; and (iv) the use of appropriate technologies and approaches for domestic water supply and sanitation issues through awareness raising, demonstrating best practices and advocacy. These activities are integral in supporting member countries with the provision of water and sanitation services.

The water services programme was without a Water Services Coordinator for 7 months (December 2011 – July 2012) following the departure of Tasleem Hasan. The new Coordinator, Kamal Khatri, was successfully recruited into the role in August 2012 and has since commenced work. The absence of a team leader resulted in the maintaining only of the essential core services. Additionally, Jeremy Kohlitz, a Peace Corp volunteer with the programme completed his term in August.

In the reporting period, staffing of the Water Services team was as follows:

Position	Name	Nationality	Appointment Date
Water Services Coordinator	Tasleem Hasan (resigned December 2011)	Fiji	01/08/2009
Water Services Coordinator	Kamal Khatri (started August 2012)	Fiji	01/08/12
Wastewater Officer	Rodney Lui	Fiji	18/04/2011
WASH Officer	Iva Bakaniceva	Fiji	29/09/2008
Project Assistant	Arun Chand	Fiji	01/02/2010
WASH Peace Corps Volunteer attachment (Resigned)	Jeremy Kohlitz	USA	02/03/2011

The key outcomes of the Water and Sanitation Services activities are presented below. One of the key outcomes for the services programme has been the development, endorsement and release of the Rural Water & Sanitation Policy and implementation guidelines for Fiji Islands, which builds strongly on links to the Drinking Water Safety Planning initiatives for Fiji. The high-level endorsement of the policy is a direct impact of country commitment to safeguarding rural drinking water supplies.

2.1 Water Quality Monitoring (WQM)

The aim of the WQM activity is to build sustainable capacity of national laboratories for testing water quality (drinking and/or coastal waters).

The following major outcomes were achieved for WQM in the reporting period:

- Support was provided to the Republic of Marshall Islands in the analysis of the groundwater quality in Majuro through sampling and testing for the Majuro Water and Sewerage Corporation supply and selected monitoring bores in Laura.
- Worked closely with the WHO South Pacific Office and in-country counterparts in Vanuatu to develop national drinking water quality standards. Some scoping work was also done for the Cook Islands.

DWSP success in Fiji

The Water and Sewerage Department in Fiji spearheaded consultations on their rural water supply and sanitation policy which came into effect in 2012. The Pacific Framework for Drinking Water and Health provides the appropriate guidance on the risk management approach toward water quality assessment.

The concept of drinking water safety planning is embedded in development of the village supply management plans. The aim being to ensure rural communities receive consistent safe drinking water supplies through use of these plans with appropriate technologies.

Assistance was provided to Fiji in developing a water safety planning national strategy for rural and maritime water supplies. Capacity building and training provided through a water quality training package delivered in Tonga.

The key activities and initiatives planned for DWSP include: the audit of implementation in Vanuatu; the development of DWSP for the Labasa urban and rural water supplies in Fiji; and further training and capacity building to be carried out on country requests.

2.3 Water Demand Management (WDM)

The aim of the WDM activity is to build the capacity of country water utilities in water demand management practices.

The following major outcomes were achieved in the reporting period:

- Water use efficiency desktop review completed linked to the IWRM programme.
- Technical input provided into understanding performance of water utilities in the Pacific through benchmarking in partnership with the Pacific Water and Wastes Association and the Pacific Infrastructure Advisory Council.

- Survey completed on the use and microbiological performance of water filters distributed in Fiji and the findings provided to the Ministry of Health.

- Best water testing practices promoted and shared regionally through the coordination of the Pacific water quality focal group.

2.2 Drinking Water Safety Planning (DWSP)

Drinking water safety planning (DWSP) is a risk management approach to ensuring the safe quality of drinking water from the catchment to the consumer.

The DWSP activity is delivered in partnership with the WHO. The following are the major outcomes for the reporting period:

- Development of regional water safety planning concept and proposals.
- Completion of drinking water safety planning audit guide after field testing.
- Assistance was provided to Fiji in developing a water safety planning national strategy for rural and maritime water supplies.

World Water Day 2012

SPC-SOPAC coordinated the World Water Day (WWD) celebrations nationally in Fiji and regionally through provision of Pacific relevant resource and awareness materials, with the theme "Water security is food security"

Below is one of the resource stickers produced for WWD 2012.



The key activities and initiatives planned for WDM include: support to the development of a Water Use Efficiency Plan for Niue, technical input to the Pacific water utilities benchmarking exercise 2012 and development of resources for water conservation.

2.4 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The aim of the WASH activity is to support member countries with advice and resources on the use of appropriate technologies and approaches for domestic water supply issues through awareness raising, demonstrating best practices and advocacy.

The following major outcomes were achieved:

- ❁ Information and awareness on WASH disseminated regionally through World Water Day 2012 celebrations and development of related resource materials; and coordination of the Pacific hand washing campaign.
- ❁ Coordination of the Pacific WASH Coalition. Partners in the Pacific Coalition include regional and international organisations, regional tertiary institutions and local and regional NGOs.
- ❁ Global hand washing activities held in Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Niue.
- ❁ Technical support provided to WASH Cluster under the Pacific Humanitarian Team structure to ensure appropriate WASH response in emergencies, like that experienced in the January and March 2012 flooding events in Fiji.

The key activities and initiatives planned for WASH include: celebration of Global hand washing day 2011, celebration of World Water Day 2012, dissemination of relevant WASH resources and materials to member countries and promotion of rainwater harvesting.

2.5 Wastewater

The aim of the Wastewater activity is to support member countries with advice and resources on the use of appropriate technologies and approaches for sanitation issues through awareness raising, demonstrating best practices and advocacy. The wastewater activity is being delivered separately with one dedicated staff:

The major outcomes of the wastewater activity include:

- ❁ Completion of a composting toilet inventory. Inventory was designed and populated for the Pacific with assistance from the Pacific WASH Coalition partners.
- ❁ Water services programme support in proposal design and development.
- ❁ Community-based water quality and drinking water safety planning training delivered in Tuvalu as a national-level Training of Trainers package.

The key activities and initiatives planned for the Wastewater activity include: Pacific-focused case studies collected for the Wastewater Management training; redesign of training modules under the UNEP GPA Improving Municipal Wastewater Management in Coastal Cities; and linking with SPREP's integrated solid waste management activities.

2.6 Appropriate Technologies

- ❁ An evaluation report on the "Give Clean Water filter use in Fiji" initiative finalised and provided to the Fiji Government (Health Ministry); and presented to the Pacific WASH Coalition members.
- ❁ Technical input and advice provided to the Pacific WASH Coalition on the development of PHAST/CLTS and Sanitation Marketing resources for Pacific island countries.

The key activities and initiatives planned for appropriate technologies include: review water quality monitoring testing capacity for Tokelau linked to climate change support; water use efficiency support provided to Niue and others as requested; household water safety planning in Tonga.

The Water Services unit has also been actively involved in proposal development alongside other WSP units, other SOPAC Division programmes, Member countries and partners. This constitutes a major preoccupation of the SOPAC Division technical work programmes, among which is the WSP.

3. Water Governance

3.1 The IWRM Planning Programme

In accordance with its agreed schedule, the Pacific Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Programme formally concluded its four and a half years of operation on 30 June 2012. The project, funded by the European Union, provided support to 14 Pacific Island Countries (PIC's) to improve their water governance through the development of a range of IWRM frameworks and tools based on the individual circumstances and specific governance needs identified by countries.

Support included the development of policies, plans, strategies and legislation, as well as the facilitation of multi-stakeholder participation and empowerment; support for improved understanding and management of information needs; and support to water and sanitation apex bodies as a mechanism for national-level coordination. Support also included assistance to countries for the development of *National Outlooks for Water, Sanitation and Climate*.

The Programme was implemented in conjunction with the GEF-Funded Pacific IWRM Project for the overlapping period of 2009-2012, and sought to incorporate the lessons learned from the GEF demonstration projects in order to feed into national IWRM governance processes and vice versa. Through collaboration and co-financing, the two programmes jointly supported the development of regional indicator frameworks, communication strategies and awareness activities, regional and national capacity building, knowledge exchange, as well as the coordination of joint programme activities across the Pacific.

Programme outputs of particular note in the reporting period include the following:

- Support to Fiji's Nadi Basin Catchment Committee in their undertaking of an IWRM Governance Review and Institutional Analysis.
- Development of Nauru's Government-endorsed National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and Implementation Plan.
- Support for the finalisation of Niue's Water Act.
- Development of a National Water Policy for Palau, and convening of the country's second National Water Summit.
- Development of Tuvalu's first National Water and Sanitation Policy, and convening of a national summit for water and sanitation.
- Assistance for the preparation of National Outlooks for Water, Sanitation and Climate for Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Tuvalu, (joining the draft outlooks already prepared by the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands, Nauru and the Government-endorsed outlook prepared by Tonga).
- Initiation of regional consultations on water, sanitation and climate.
- Country participation in an accredited Post Graduate Certificate in IWRM.

Closure and Ongoing Activities

While the Pacific IWRM Planning Programme has reached its formal closure date, a number of commitments were formalised before this to allow specific country and regional activities to be completed over the 2012-13 financial year. These activities include:

- progressing regional consultations on water and sanitation;
- finalisation of IWRM policy and planning work with countries that have made significant progress so far;
- specific technical assistance to the Solomon Islands and Tonga;
- policy support to the MSG;
- collation of project materials and lessons learned; and
- project reporting and auditing.

The funding for these activities was committed in full from project resources before its closure date of 30 June. Furthermore, SOPAC Division will continue its support for the on-line *Pacific IWRM Resource Centre* developed through the project. This continues to be an important knowledge-sharing tool for the region, meriting its maintenance and improvement into the future.

Status of Countries-level Activities

The following table summarises the status of national-level activities being implemented with the support of the Programme, and activities that countries have committed to continue to finalisation in 2012-13 financial year.

Status of national-level activities	Activities progressing to finalisation in 2012/13
<p>Cook Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support October 2010 to October 2011 • Development of Draft Water Policy • Preparation of National Outlook <p>Fiji</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Government's development of water policy frameworks, including Draft National Water and Sanitation Policy, Groundwater Resources Exploitation and Management Policy, and Rural Water and Sanitation Policy and Guidelines • Completion of Institutional Analysis and IWRM Governance Review for Nadi Basin (pending finalisation of reports) <p>Federated States of Micronesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support February to December 2011 • Development of Draft Framework Water Resources Water Policy • Preparation of Draft National Outlook • Convening of National Water Summit and participation in sub-regional framework <p>Kiribati</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National Sanitation Policy and Implementation Plan • Support for National Water Resources Policy and Implementation Plan • Support for development of South Tarawa Programme for Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management <p>Republic of the Marshall Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support March 2009 to February 2011 • Development of Draft National Water and Sanitation Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of Policy and TOR for National Water Committee • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate • Potential Development of National Outlook • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate • Finalisation of IWRM Review and progression of recommendations by NBCC • Finalisation of National Outlook • Finalisation and endorsement of National Policy • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate • Potential Development of National Outlook • Publication of National Policy documents • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate • Finalisation and endorsement of National Policy • National engagement in Regional Consultations

Status of national-level activities	Activities progressing to finalisation in 2012/13
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Draft National Outlook • Convening of National Water Summit and participation in sub-regional framework <p>Nauru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and Implementation Plan • Preparation of National Outlook <p>Niue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support April 2009 to June 2012 • Development of National IWRM Policy • Preparation of National Outlook • Support for finalisation of <i>Water Act 2011</i> <p>Palau</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support December 2010 to June 2012 • Development of National Water Policy • Preparation of National Outlook • Convening of National Water Summit and participation in sub-regional framework <p>Papua New Guinea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited participation in activities at a regional level <p>Samoa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Water Sector Investment Plan • Development of National Water Allocation Policy and Implementation Plan <p>Solomon Islands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of National Outlook • Recruitment of TA to support IWRM assessment and IWRM Plan <p>Tonga</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Water Policy Officer support March 2009 to October 2011 • Preparation of government-endorsed National Outlook • Contract in place for TA to support development of Plan and Procedures for the Implementation of National Water Legislation <p>Tuvalu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of National Outlook • Convening of National Water and Sanitation Forum • Development of National Water and Sanitation Policy <p>Vanuatu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of National Outlook • Completion of WATSAN institutional review and IWRM assessment • Review of national IWRM consultation mechanisms 	<p>on Water, Sanitation and Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal endorsement of Implementation Plan • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential development of National Outlook • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWRM Review and development of IWRM Plan (with TA) • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of Implementation Plan and Regulations for national water legislation (with TA) • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Endorsement of National Water Policy • Support for governance review of 2011 drought response • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National engagement in Regional Consultations on Water, Sanitation and Climate

4. WSP Management Unit

4.1 Coordination of Regional Collaboration and Knowledge Sharing

There has been continued effort on sharing of practical knowledge which is key to improved water governance. These are made available through the programme's on-line **Pacific IWRM Resource Centre**, and efforts were undertaken in 2012 to strengthen this facility further, and this will continue into the 2013 work programme as well.

Awareness of water and sanitation issues was further enhanced in the last year by a significant effort in the development of print, audio and visual products, and in the collaborative preparation of country-specific communications strategies, media material and documentaries. Together, these products continue to form a key part of the programme's regional efforts to engage politicians, media and community.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES 1st SPC/SOPAC DIVISIONAL MEETING 2011 (SOPAC-1), OCTOBER 2011

At the First SOPAC Division meeting in Fiji from 17 to 21 October 2011, the WSP presented a range of *Issues* for consideration by Members and as well *Opportunities* to enhance WSP capacity building support in the Pacific. An update of the progress in relation to these is given below:

ISSUES

Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, a Human Right

Delegates at the First Divisional Meeting acknowledged the adoption of the United Nations Resolution 64/292 (July 2010) declaring the access to safe drinking water and sanitation as fundamental human right and noted the associated responsibilities from governments to ensure that people enjoy these rights despite the challenges being faced in the region in achieving the MDG Targets on Water and Sanitation by 2015.

In response to the request from Members for support in fulfilling the human rights obligations for water and sanitation, in July this year the United Nations (UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Regional Office for the Pacific facilitated a visit by the UN Special Rapporteur on Water and Sanitation, Ms Catarina de Albuquerque, to the region. The primary role of the UN Special Rapporteur is to further clarify the content of human rights obligations in relation to access to safe drinking water and sanitation; 2) prepare a compendium of best practices related to safe drinking water and sanitation; 3) make recommendations that could help the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly Goal 7; and 4) submit annually a thematic report to the Human Rights Council (and also to the General Assembly through HRC resolution 12/8).

Through the support of the OHCHR, the WSP were provided with an opportunity to meet and brief Ms Albuquerque on the water and sanitation sector in the Pacific region as well as specific country information ahead of visits to Kiribati and Tuvalu where she also met national counterparts. This information along with discussions at the country level will further support the formulation of this agenda in the region and SOPAC Division will continue to dialogue on this initiative and support any follow up reporting and resourcing as a result of this visit.

The need for a New Pacific Regional Water and Sanitation Strategy – “Building a Framework for Water, Sanitation and Climate”

There have been several activities in response to the recommendations adopted by Members calling for WSP support towards revising the current Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP) as well as the coordination of regional inputs to the 6th World Water Forum held in March 2012 and the 2nd Asia Pacific Water Summit.

The 6th World Water Forum (6WWF) was held from 12 to 17 March 2012 in Marseille, France; and the Asia Pacific Regional Session of the 6WWF was coordinated by the Asia Pacific Water Forum and supported by several target coordinators. The Asia Pacific Synthesis and Commitment session was held on 16 March 2012 and was attended by several delegations from countries across the Asia-Pacific region. The Pacific was represented by participants from New Caledonia and French Polynesia as well as participation by the Deputy Director for the Water and Sanitation Programme of the SOPAC Division.

Sub-regional inputs from the Pacific were submitted to the 6WWF through solutions which covered already defined target areas of urban water security, water in green growth to support economic food and water security, water and disaster risk and Integrated Water Resources Management a secure world.

The meeting called for accelerating access to safe drinking water and sanitation, expanding sanitation and delivering on water and health in terms of ensuring everyone's wellbeing, working towards a green economy where water for food security and water for energy is recognized, keeping the planet blue in so far as the Rio Summit, process and conventions are concerned including efforts to address water related disasters and water and urban development and finally acting on governance, financing and enabling environment for water being conditions for success. (see Annexes 2 and 3 for the Outcomes statements)

There has been significant regional efforts to revise the Pacific RAP by linking in with the 4th Session of the Pacific Platform, which included the Regional Water and Sanitation Consultations (RWSC) held in Noumea, New Caledonia, from the 17 to 21 September 2012.

The Platform is the annual opportunity for Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs) to share experiences and knowledge in building the resilience of their island communities to disasters. In 2012, the RWSC was conducted alongside the Platform to provide an opportunity for the representatives of both the disaster and water/sanitation communities to interact and discuss cross-cutting issues in dealing with disasters, water management and climate risk. The Platform will contribute to the formulation of a new integrated regional strategy for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Climate Change, whilst the Regional Water and Sanitation Consultations will help build a renewed commitment to the management of water and sanitation across the Pacific and progress the revision of the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management. This work has been supported through the funding from the French Pacific Fund as well as the EU funded IWRM Planning Programme.

OPPORTUNITIES

Benchmarking of Water Utilities

The WSP has responded to this call from Members to support the Pacific island water and wastewater utilities participating in the benchmarking exercise and actively collaborating with PWWA to help improve the performance of utilities.

The next steps of the benchmarking exercise have already commenced which will include an inception phase to review the last exercise with a view to informing the new work plan,

questionnaire and database drawing from the lessons learned. The second phase includes data collection and quality control of the **final** step that includes data analysis and presentation.

The WSP as a partner to the initiative and a member of the Steering Committee has been providing ongoing technical advice and support to the consultant and the PWWA as the primary implementers. This work and support is expected to continue for much of the rest of the work plan year.

OPPORTUNITIES IN 2013

Pacific Framework and Process for the Management of Water and Sanitation across the region

As reported earlier, in an effort to follow through with requests from Members to undertake a consultative process towards the revision of the Pacific RAP; a Regional Water and Sanitation Consultation was held in Noumea, New Caledonia, from the 17th to 21st September 2012 as part of the 4th Session of the Pacific Platform on Disaster Risk Management. The outcome of the consultation was valuable country input to the process and framework for managing water and sanitation across the region moving forward.

This is a step on the way to strategically reaffirming or repositioning the regional water and sanitation sector. A focus of work in 2013 will be to identify and secure resourcing to implement this decision with a view to tabling the final outcome at the Forum Leaders meeting in 2014.

The outcome from the RWSC and Platform will also contribute towards articulating sentiments of the sector with respect to the Joint Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change planned for 2015 onwards. (See Annex 4 for the RWSC Outcomes as part of the Overall Platform Outcomes statement)

On-going Issues for 2013

Managing a Quality Water and Sanitation Programme

The Water and Sanitation Programme includes a combination of projects and programme support. The Pacific IWRM Programme the major project implemented in 2012 accounted for 62% of the staffing costs compared to the 38% provided through programme support.

It is a continual challenge maintaining cores services in areas of the WSP on limited funding for staffing and operations and there is a need to balance requests from countries against resourcing support available outside of project funding.

In addition to this, in terms of project work which is often used as a short term catalyst to support longer term national and regional action, managing the change of projects coming to an end can sometimes be challenging; as even though projects end there are specialist services that are still required by Member countries. Therefore resourcing services required beyond project timelines needs to be thoughtfully considered in the exit strategy of projects.

Finally, each of the programmes need to account for unplanned work requested by countries and partners each year and a significant shift in the work plan can occur by taking on unplanned (and at times unavoidable) work. For example the WSP was expected to get involved in supporting post-disaster assessments in Member countries that endured significant disaster events. This support is essential to informing national and regional short and long term response efforts therefore often taking priority in the work plan when required. This has meant however that other activities are not carried out as planned and managing this over the year is important to ensure that the agreed work plan is delivered.

STRATEGIC REVIEW OF WSP

As mentioned previously, the recent Independent External Review (IER) of the SPC requested that *“SPC should conduct a review of the best placement of the Water and Sanitation Programme, taking into account the views expressed by members, and should provide an update at CRGA 42”*.

There are several initiatives underway that will contribute to this work including the revision of the Pacific Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP) as well as the mid-term review of the SOPAC Strategic Plan (2011 – 2015). Furthermore, the WSP has worked on a draft Terms of Reference (TOR) which was shared internally as well as with technical water and sanitation national counterparts at the consultations held recently in Noumea in September 2012. This TOR is attached as Annex 5 to this report for comment.

This effort can be reported to the CRGA 42 by the Executive as a means of progress made and we await the decision taken at this meeting on next steps noting that time and resourcing are required to enable the suggested review to occur.

ANNEX 1 – Water and Sanitation Programme Details of Activities against the Work Plan						
Reference	Activity/Task	Indicators	Work Status	KRA/status	Comments	Donor/RB
1. Water Resources Management						
<u>WSP 1.1</u> <u>GWRV</u> <u>CL 1.1.6</u>	Water Resource Assessment and Monitoring - (Previously Pacific Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) Project)	Capacity of Pacific island nationals increased in hydrological data acquisition, analysis and interpretation, for improved water resources management, catchment management, IWRM, flood and drought warning and infrastructure design	The Pacific HYCOS project came to an official end in December 2010 and all outputs of the project have been made available to stakeholders. There are however been elements of the project that have continued to be provided in a limited way and where funding is indentified: which follow: 1) Water Resources Assessments to assist catchment management and identify groundwater potential and vulnerability of water sources - Fiji Groundwater Assessment (Vita Levi for mineral bottling water potential - unplanned) 2) Water Resources Impacts and Monitoring 3) Regional Water Resources Database HYCOS – countries continue to provide water resources data to the Water resources team as an archiving support mechanism for national data as well as analysis function requested.	1, 3 Project completed but tasks ongoing under RB	NHS capacity and resources remain limited to sustain essential field operations, these initiatives and necessary outcomes Quality and length of data record are still a problem for meaningful analysis. Subsequent support for National Hydrological Services in member countries is highly essential to further develop the HYCOS model and expand this initiative and NHS capacity beyond pilot basins and aquifers to provide data to national and regional programmes for water security, climate change, DRM and IWRM. Current support is now limited to provision upon demand and will be depending on the availability of human and financial resources within the water Resources Team.	RB-Unsaid Core funding
<u>WSP 1.2</u> <u>GWRH</u> <u>CL 1.3.3</u>	Hydrology for Life, Environment and Policy	Pacific Hydrology for Life, Environment and Policy (HELP) Framework for Action established, monitored and results disseminated to UNESCO IHP and regional hydrologists and water resource planners.	The most significant activity conducted through support under the HELP framework was the finalisation and dissemination of the Catalogue of Rivers and a Brochure on the need and use of Hydrological data. The documents were completed for publication between Januarys to March 2012 and have been sent through to Pac's and partners.	1, 2, 3 Ongoing	This the first attempt at compiling information on surface water (rivers) and will therefore be used as a means of providing a foundation for continual updating and strengthening information in this regard.	UNESCO

<p><u>WSP 1.3</u></p> <p><u>GWRW</u></p> <p><u>CL 2.3.4</u></p>	<p>Water and Climate Resource Centre</p>	<p>Improved capacity in water resources management to cope with the impacts of increasing variability of the world's climate, by establishing a platform through which policymakers and water resource managers have better access to and make better use of information generated by climatologists and meteorologists.</p> <p>Support to post disaster assessments including floods and droughts.</p>	<p>Ongoing liaison with National Meteorological Services and climate information stakeholders. Support through various programmes including PI-CPP, SCOPIIC, and Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives such as undertaken under GIZ, PACC, and ICCAI (PASAP, PCCSP) as well as contributions to general climate change discussions in the region.</p> <p>The extreme flood events of January and March 2012 in Nadir Fiji called upon support to post flood assessments to determine flood height levels and also hydrological characteristics river systems in such high flow events. Information gathered</p>	<p>1, 3</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Post disaster flood assessments for Nadir Fiji - completed.</p>	<p>The demand for provision of expert advice on water resources and water services coping and adaptation strategies is expected to increase in the coming decade and use should be made of existing information and assessments including hydro (meteor) logical databases.</p> <p>The information gathered as a result of the post disaster flood assessments in Fiji will be used to support longer term flood response and management planning.</p>	<p>RB-Unsaid Contribution</p>
<p><u>WSP 1.4</u></p> <p><u>GWRI</u></p> <p><u>CL 1.3.7</u></p> <p><u>CL 1.3.8</u></p> <p><u>CL 1.3.9</u></p>	<p>Pacific Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Demonstration Project</p>	<p>Implementation of IWRM demonstration projects in Pacific catchments or aquifers with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implementing agencies UNDP and UNEP under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS).</p>	<p>Demonstration Projects being implemented through National Project Management Units (PMU) and Project Steering Committees (PSC) with the following substantive outputs over the past 12 months:</p> <p>Palau Palau National Water Policy and national coordination mechanism endorsed by His Excellency President Johnson Toiling. Protection and Rehabilitation Ngerikiil Watershed including increase in land area rehabilitated, establishment of buffer zones, mitigation of pollution sources, and leveraging of financing for ongoing support of watershed conservation.</p> <p>Fiji An integrated early warning system along with the establishment of 14 community based disaster management committees (CDMC). 60 hectares has been rehabilitated</p>	<p>1, 2, 3</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>10 of the 12 Demonstration Project Managers, 4 out of the 5 Project Assistants and 10 out 13 Country IWRM Focal Points have been retained through year three of the project providing excellent project management continuity. One of the resignations was to take up a scholarship to complete a Masters in IWRM. Demonstration Project monitoring and reporting continues to achieve a high level of compliance with quarterly and annual reports being endorsed by Project Steering Committees and meeting agreed reporting deadlines. Audits of the Project in 2011 returned an unqualified report.</p> <p>Project expenditure remains on target at both National and regional levels having reached 70% 3.5 years into the projects 5 year life. Significant on-ground progress is being made and these can be viewed in more detail on the Project</p>	<p>GEF</p>

			<p>with fruit trees and staple food trees- coconut and breadfruit trees. Light Detection and Ranging survey of Nadi and Ba catchments completed to provide topographic data for flood modelling.</p> <p>Federated States of Micronesia Joint Resolution of President and State Governors Endorsing First Framework National Water and Sanitation Policy for the Federated States of Micronesia. Establishment and Operation of a National Water Task Force including representation of all States. Protection and Rehabilitation of Riparian Zone of Main Supply in Nett Watershed</p> <p>Nauru Establishment of a cross-sectoral APEX body with broad CSO, commerce, community and government membership, supported by divisional leader meetings. Upgrading sanitation at 40 domestic locations and several schools to provide safe access to improved, environmentally sustainable sanitation including trialling of Compost Toilets. Establishment of a national water and sanitation policy with core national budget support, mainstreaming IWRM and water and sanitation solutions demonstrated through this project</p> <p>RMI Establishment and Operation of the National IWRM Task Force as RMI's APEX Body for Coordination and Planning of Water and Sanitation Investments and Actions, Strengthened Community Engagement with National Government on Water and Sanitation Issues via Establishment and Operation of the Laura Lens</p>		<p>web page at www.pacific-iwrm.Org/results/</p> <p>South-South knowledge exchange was fostered between the Caribbean IWCAM and the Pacific IWRM through the participation of the PCU in the terminal Steering Committee meeting of IWCAM.</p> <p>The Project's focus on supporting subregional approaches continued with attendance at both MCES and MSG meeting and through provision of secretarial services for the subregional WatSan Committees.</p> <p>Significant twinning has been achieved by the project; between Tuvalu, Tonga, Nauru and RMI on EcoSan.</p>	
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			<p>Committee. Reduced stress on the Laura Water Lens by development and operation of septic remediation programme, pilot ECOSAN, and conversion of piggeries from wash down waste disposal systems to dry litter systems</p> <p>Samoa The taking of land from the Catholic Land subdivision for water resources protection. Government buy-in to a proposal to take subdivision land valued at 50 million Tala as deemed priority land for water resources. Watershed Management Plans (WMP) finalized for 3 of the 4 catchments in the Apia Catchment. A key feature of the WMPs is the definition of Buffer zones and Natural reserves. The project has also legally defined buffer zones as 20m from the bank of the river or 20m from top of a steep slope where a river flows. IWRM developed policy to reserve the upland of the country for the specific purpose of water resources conservation. Up to 300m from sea level is encouraged to be developed; 300 – 600m will be classified as restricted developments; and 600m upward is classified as exclusion zone where no developments are allowed.</p> <p>Tonga Installation of 10 secondary treatment systems for household sanitation systems. Leak assessment of Nieafu town supply, identified 70% losses. Assessment of sustainable yield in Neiafu aquifer</p> <p>Niue Enactment of the Niue Water Act, providing a framework for water allocation and water resource protection management</p>			
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			<p>Implementing the National and Village Drinking Water Safety Plans to provide safe drinking water to all central areas in Niue. On ground works to improve Niue's water security, reducing water loss through leakage reduction and increasing water storage, including the doubling of storage</p> <p>Solomon Islands Water use efficiency and water demand management in the Honiara water supply has been progressed with IWRM working with the water provider (SIWA) to implement WUE/WDM at one its highest leakage zones in Honiara, namely Mbokonavera 1-4 residential area. Two night flow step tests confirmed very high leakages in both distribution and service lines within the zones under consideration. Out of 8 zones that were isolated with valves, three priority areas have leakages of more than 100 litres per minute.</p> <p>Tuvalu Completion of project target of 40 Compost toilets, successfully engaging the Tuvaluan community, government and politicians in the uptake of compost toilets, to the point where it is now seen nationally as the preferred sanitation option. Successfully designing and replicating across four countries a sanitation solution appropriate for SIDS, using local expertise to adapt existing international technologies. Mainstreaming IWRM into Tuvalu through the development of a national policy and a national indicator framework</p> <p>Vanuatu Sarakata Basin Flood Hazard Map has been completed to inform the</p>			
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			<p>Sarakata Basin Flood Management Plan. A milestone in stakeholder cooperation was achieved through the signing by the Directors of agencies and NGOs of an MOU agreeing to the prioritisation and coordination of collaborative contributions to the sustainable development and management of the Sarakata Catchment. Compost toilets piloted in Pepsi and Solway which have very shallow water tables. 62.5 hectares of land procured by the government and a protection zone established with a further 1000 hectares of upland catchment area being mapped for conservation and protection.</p> <p>Niue Enactment of the Niue Water Act, providing a framework for water allocation and water resource protection management Implementing the National and Village Drinking Water Safety Plans to provide safe drinking water to all central areas in Niue. On ground works to improve Niue's water security, reducing water loss through leakage reduction and increasing water storage, including the doubling of storage for Alofi.</p> <p>Project The Project was subject to an Independent Mid Term Review which was completed in March 2012. The Project achieved an overall satisfactory grading and no specific deficiencies were highlighted. <i>"From Community to Cabinet"</i> is a Pacific IWRM Project slogan and GEF Secretariat released a booklet at the World Water Forum with that very title which features some of the GEF Pacific IWRM National Projects</p>			
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			<p>RSC 4 meeting was held in Nadi, Fiji during 30th July 3rd August 2012. A replication and upscaling guideline was prepared and all National Demonstration projects have prepared draft replication and upscaling plans.</p> <p>The following Regional and Demo Project Documentary Videos have been completed and released:-</p> <p>Midterm GEF Pacific IWRM Video Nauru - Delivering IWRM Results in the Small Island Developing State of Nauru" Tonga – Preserve Water, Preserve Life" Cook Islands - "Protecting Muri Lagoon" Tuvalu - "Falevatie: a toilet for our future"</p>			
Reference	Activity/Task	Indicators	Work Status	KRA/status	Comments	Donor/RB
TBA	ACP Caribbean & Pacific Research Programme for Sustainable Development – "Impact on a freshwater lens in atoll environments under different climate and abstraction scenarios	<p>1) Reviewed and referenced summary report on lens hydrology in atolls, conceptualisation on lens and areas of potential future research</p> <p>2) Consultation with proposed technical and existing national advisory groups in each proposed case study.</p> <p>3) Annual monitoring reports collating all data collected for each case study. Sub contract reports provided to advisory groups.</p> <p>4) Final report on project outcomes. Summary on project outcomes and main findings suitable for distribution to 14 Pacific Island Countries, Caribbean counterparts including (CEHI, IWCAM). Exchanges with international organisations including</p>	1) Contribution signed between EU and SPC for late 2012 early 2013 start date.	1, 2, 3 Ongoing	The project was planned to start earlier in 2012 however there was a delay in finalising the Contribution Agreement which was finally signed in July 2012. Work will commence before the end of the year in recruiting relevant personnel to commence with the delivery of the work plan.	EU

		UNESCO and IAH and academic organisations. Recommendations by STAR to member countries.				
TBA	Water and Sanitation for Outer Islands – Kiribati (Phase I) EDF10 – UNICEF	Individual island reports of available water resources and options for improved water resources, including groundwater and surface water	1) Workplan and budget consulted and agreed 2) Contribution Agreement signed (pending a few queries). 3) Outer Island visits commenced for initial assessments (Marakei) in August 2012	1 On-going	Work is currently underway for the hydrological assessments for the outer islands. Delays were experienced in finalising the workplans and budgets and the Project Cooperation agreement between the Implementing Agency and ourselves.	EU
2. Water and Sanitation Services						
<u>WSP 2.1</u> <u>GWSQ</u> <u>CL 1.1.8</u> <u>CL 1.1.5</u>	Water Quality Monitoring	Support provided to Vanuatu in development of drinking water quality standards with WHO Guidance provided to Cook Islands in the area of drinking water quality standards development Development of a Water Quality Lab manual for Fiji, WAF lab. Technical support and/or advice requested by member countries on water quality monitoring	Capacity of member countries has been enhanced through the WQM activities. The tasks have been delivered as planned. Further technical support through mission and/or advice continues in partnership with WHO upon country request.	1, 2 Ongoing	Budget cut from NZ will affect ability to respond to member countries on water quality monitoring.	RB-Aus contribution
<u>WSP 2.2</u> <u>GWSD</u> <u>CL 2.1.6</u> <u>CL 3.4.4</u>	Water Demand Management	Support to Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) related activities under WDM for RMI Technical support and/or advice requested by member countries on water demand management – WUE Regional Review Benchmarking report for Pacific water utilities in partnership with PWWA and PIAC	The benchmarking report was released and published by PWWA with technical input from SPC. Support with WDM equipment for RMI was supported through the GEF-PACC project work with MWSC and RMIEPA. A regional WUE review was undertaken and presented to GEF Pacific IWRM Project RSC 4/	2 Ongoing	Budget cut from NZ has significantly affected the ability to deliver WDM tasks and respond to member countries. The WDM Officer/Water Engineer position is currently vacant due to budget constraints. A Peace Corps volunteer has been taken on board full time for a year to stopgap this shortfall. And has since completed his time with the programme.	RB-AusAid contribution

		Technical support and/or advice requested by member countries on water demand management				
<u>WSP 2.3</u> <u>GWSS</u> <u>CL 2.1.7</u>	Drinking Water Safety Planning	DWSP implementation audit checklist guidelines printed and distributed Technical support provided to Fiji for development of rural drinking water safety planning strategy Community-based drinking water safety planning training conducted in Tuvalu Improvements to data collection for UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme Technical support and/or advice requested by member countries on DWSP	Capacity of member countries has been enhanced through the DWSP activities. The tasks have been delivered as planned. Community based DWSP training delivered in Tuvalu. Further technical support through mission and/or advice continues in partnership with WHO upon country request. Advice will be provided to Samoa on data collection and development of questionnaire based on request.	2, 3 Ongoing	The DWSP adviser position is currently vacant and responsibilities shared within the Water Services team and lead by the coordinator Water Services Team. Funding is required to maintain the momentum of DWSP activities in-country. Audit of DWSP implementation in the participating countries.	RB-AusAID contribution
<u>WSP 2.4</u> <u>GWST</u> <u>CL 2.2.2</u> <u>CL 2.2.3</u>	Wastewater Management	An information flier for the training modules on objective oriented planning to prevent marine pollution from land-based sources. An inventory of compost toilets across the Pacific compiled with Pacific WASH Coalition partners	The tasks have been delivered as planned. A draft report on health outcomes and WASH interventions circulated	2 Ongoing	The wastewater activity is being delivered in complementarity with the WASH activity Linkages will be made to the wastewater management component of IWRM Programme where appropriate.	RB
<u>WSP 2.5</u> <u>GWSW</u> <u>CL 3.5.1</u> <u>CL 3.5.8</u>	WASH – Awareness, Community Participation and Gender and Pacific WASH Coalition	Provision to member countries of a campaign strategy for World Water Day with activities, publication material and articles for local newspapers.	The tasks have been delivered as planned. All member countries provided with World Water Day 2012 campaign material on the theme "Water Security	2 Ongoing	Develop a toolkit for WASH/CC and gender is an envisioned activity for 2012-2013 Draft WASH Cluster TOR established with UNICEF and further dialogue envisioned.	RB

<u>CL 3.5.4</u>		<p>Coordination and facilitation of Pacific WASH Coalition</p> <p>Water and sanitation assessment report for villages upon request.</p> <p>Gender and WASH mainstreaming training in Tuvalu with gender/wash toolkit (draft)</p> <p>WASH campaign in pilot rural schools in Fiji</p> <p>Support to WASH Cluster coordination in emergencies</p>	is Food Security"			
<u>WSP 2.6</u> <u>GWSR</u> <u>CL 1.2.1</u>	Introduction of appropriate methods and technologies for water supply and sanitation	<p>Evaluation report of give clean water filters distributed in Fiji</p> <p>On-going review rainwater harvesting technical guidelines and participatory manuals to ensure it is in line with current investments and available technologies</p> <p>Life straw filter use in Kiribati investigated with WHO to see applicability in atoll environment.</p>	Evaluation of filter use in Fiji submitted to journal and currently under review and feedback stage.	2, 3 Ongoing	This task complements and cross cuts across the WASH and Wastewater activities, and is delivered by the Services team as a whole.	RB
3. Water Governance						
<u>WSP 3.1</u> <u>GWGI</u> <u>CL 1.3.6</u>	Pacific Integrated Water Resources Management National Planning Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pacific IWRM Resource Centre updated and maintained, Regional Indicator Framework considered by countries Continuous review activities carried out Pacific Water, Sanitation and Climate Initiative underway, continuous media engagement and 	<p>IWRM policy and planning mechanisms and reviews progressed in collaboration with the GEF-funded Pacific IWRM Project. Notable outcomes for the reporting period included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to Fiji's Nadi Basin Catchment Committee in their undertaking of an IWRM Governance Review and Institutional Analysis; Development of Nauru's Government-endorsed National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and Implementation Plan; 	1, 2, 3 Ongoing, with activities to be completed by June 2013	In accordance with its agreed schedule, the programme formally concluded its four and a half years of operation on 30 June 2012. With the agreement of the donor, a number of commitments were formalised before this to allow specific country and regional activities to be completed over the 2012-13 financial year.	EU

		<p>products developed and inputs provided to a civil society and youth forums on water and sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country programmes being implemented and completed in project countries Capturing IWRM Best Practices in a technical report, Development of WUE guidelines IWC Post Graduate Certificate Course implemented and Community Capacity Building for IWRM TA carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the finalisation of Niue's Water Act; Development of National Water Policy for Palau, and convening of the country's second National Water Summit; Development of the Tuvalu's first National Water and Sanitation Policy, and convening of a national summit for water and sanitation; Assistance for the preparation of National Outlooks for Water, Sanitation and Climate for Palau, FSM, RMI, Niue and Tuvalu; Initiation of regional consultations on water, sanitation and climate; and Country participation in an accredited Post Graduate Certificate. 			
<p><u>WSP 3.2</u></p> <p><u>GWGF</u></p> <p><u>CL 3.1.1</u></p>	World Water Forum and Asia-Pacific Water Forum	Coordination of Pacific regional contributions for regional and global fora.	<p>Support towards Pacific inputs to the 6th World Water Forum (6WWF) in Marseille, France in March 2012 through provision of solutions, and actions as part of the Asia Pacific regional process and attendance.</p> <p>Asia Pacific Water Forum postponed till 2013 at a date yet to be decided.</p> <p>Secured funding from French Pacific fund supporting the OCT's in process as well. .</p>	<p>1, 2, 3</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	It was intended that a regional consultation process would support the Pacific regional inputs to this process as described under WSP 3.3 however due to limited funding this was not possible and participation at the forum could only be carried out in a limited way under existing funding.	RB/XB
<p><u>WSP 3.3</u></p> <p><u>GWGA</u></p> <p><u>CL 3.1.2</u></p> <p><u>CL 3.1.3</u></p> <p><u>CL 3.1.9</u></p>	<p>Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP)</p> <p>Pacific Wastewater Policy and Framework for Action</p> <p>Pacific Drinking Water Quality and Health Framework for Action</p>	Implementation of regional support programmes in response to the Pacific RAP, Wastewater and Water Quality and Health Frameworks for Action.	Over the last reporting period there was a focus on supporting the development of National Water, Sanitation and Climate Outlooks in several PICT's as a part of the process of revising the Pacific RAP. In an effort to facilitate regional discussions on the Pacific RAP efforts were made to organise a regional consultation alongside the Pacific Disaster Platform to be held in Noumea from 17 – 21 September 2012.	<p>1, 2, 3</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	A regional Water and Sanitation consultation will be held in Noumea from 17 – 21 September 2012 alongside the Pacific Disaster Platform to consider an agreed framework and process for the management of water and sanitation across the Pacific with an opportunity to also discuss the linkages between W & S, climate and DRM.	RB
<u>WSP 3.4</u>	Facilitation and Coordination Unit Pacific	Quarterly newsletter produced. Website established and	The Coordination Unit continues to facilitate communication between partners through the	1, 2, 3	The current function of the partnership was maintained over the course of the last	RB

<u>GWGP</u> <u>CL 3.4.7</u> <u>CL 3.4.8</u> <u>CL 3.4.9</u>	Partnership on Sustainable Water Management and South-South Partnerships	maintained. Interactive Water Action Database maintained.	quarterly newsletter and databases.	Ongoing	reporting period however will also be looked at more closely as part of the process for securing an agreed framework for water and sanitation for the Pacific. Linked to 3.3.	
<u>WSP 3.5</u> <u>GWGS</u> <u>CL 3.3.1</u>	SOPAC Water Sector Strategy	Improvement in the areas of water resources assessment and management; water supply and wastewater management; and water governance and awareness for Pacific Island Countries.	From the start of the 2012 workplan year, a review process was undertaken of the SPC including an expert review and independent review process. One of the outcomes recommendations of the SPC review called for a separate review of the Water and Sanitation Programme and where it may be best placed in the future as part of the broader reform agenda of the SPC.	1, 2, 3 Ongoing	Given the SPC review outcome relating to water and sanitation there will be steps taken in the forthcoming year to carry out a review.	RB
GWPF	Facilitating Water and Sanitation Consultation in Pacific Island Countries and Territories	1) Strengthening the profile, relevance, capacity and effectiveness of national water and sanitation APEX Bodies 2) Supporting the recognition of the importance of water and sanitation for sustainable development 3) formalisation of national responses and strategies to priority water and sanitation on issues	In November 2011, as part of the 2nd Meeting of the Partners of the Project "Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Pacific Overseas Countries & Territories" the WSP ran a side series of meetings with the OCT representatives to the meeting on the process towards a revised framework for water and sanitation for the Pacific. This dialogue has since continued with the OCTs through the Disaster Platform to be held in Noumea from 17 – 21 September 2012.	1, 2, 3 Ongoing	Dialogue to continue with the OCT representatives at the Disaster Platform in September 2012 in Noumea.	French Pacific Funds
Unplanned proposal Development and implementation start GWGA	AusAID International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI)	1) Project entitled "Building capacity resilience of Coastal Communities in Vava'u, Tonga through the use of integrated water and coastal management (AUD750,000) 2) Project entitled "Strengthening the capacity of Tokelau to effectively manage freshwater resources for enhanced water security" (AUD194,740)	The WSP were alerted some funding available to Tonga and Tokelau to undertake work in the area of water and sanitation under ICCAI funding in January 2012. WSP staff worked together with relevant country counterparts over the course of a few months to scope up potential areas of work for consideration. An overall proposal was developed and this was approved in May/June 2012 for implementation. The work will be implemented over a period of 18 months following the signing of the agreement in June 2012. Final workplans, budgets and implementation arrangements have been scoped up with country counterparts in	1,2, 3 On-going	An unplanned activity which diverted focus from the existing workplan however this was seen as an opportunity that if managed well could yield results. This was in fact the case in this instance where two proposals were successful in securing funding. Furthermore, the funding secured for Tokelau will be enable activities to be carried out for the first time in water and sanitation.	AusAID ICCAI Multi Country Support programme

			September 2012 and work is underway.			
Unplanned proposal Development	ACP-EU Water Facility Promotion of the MDGs: Sanitation in poor peri-urban and urban areas.	1) 3 Concepts for Solomon Islands, Marshall islands and Vanuatu under this call. 2) 1 full proposal for the Solomon Islands Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Programme: improving sanitation and hygiene in un-served urban settlements. Full proposal submitted but was not successful (EURO 2.3 M).	Between the period March to August 2012 the WSP and UN Habitat as lead partner to the initiative worked together with country counterparts and other partners to develop 3 concept notes in response to the call on Promotion of the MDGs: Sanitation in poor peri-urban and urban areas. One concept was successfully approved to be developed into a full proposal (Solomon Islands proposal) which was then further developed by WSP, UN Habitat and partners in the Solomon Islands. This was then submitted in May 2012 but unfortunately was not successful.	Started and finished.	There was a significant amount of effort and time put into in this process and submission. Although a useful exercise did not yield a funded project. An initial effort was made to secure external support to do this but it was difficult to do this given the short time to respond and availability of relevant resource persons. In future, before responding to such an intensive process there should be a consideration of the staff time and resourcing available to engage.	AusAID-RB Contribution
Unplanned proposal Development	WB GFDRR Support to the Regional Consultation and Outcomes towards a revised framework for water and sanitation in the Pacific and the Integrated Roadmap and Strategy process for the Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change.	1) Various concepts for the Integrated Pacific Regional Strategies for DRM, Water Security and Climate Change (USD530,000).	Work was carried out to develop several concepts for World Bank GFDRR funding in order to progress the Roadmap for an integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate change and anchoring of this in the water and sanitation sector for the Pacific Platform for 2012 and beyond. Proposal developed and submitted but not fully successful work to continue.	Started and on-going	In late 2011 and early 2012 a dialogue was held with WB regarding potential support through the GFDRR funding mechanism. The WSP and DRP provided several concepts for consideration including funding towards the 2012 Disaster Platform and regional Water and Sanitation Consultations. Although some funding has been secured to support the Platform this effort has not transformed into a larger effort and will need to be considered further both by DRP, WSP and the WB.	
Unplanned proposal Development	ACP EU Call on Supporting the achievement of the MDG targets for Water and Sanitation.	Key performance indicators include: 1) Percentage of households (in particular London and Tennessee) with access to improved water sources 2) Percentage of households, schools and hospital (London Hospital) on Kiritimati Island that receive continuous water supply.	Supported the bilateral Kiribati submission on "Improved Drinking Water Supply for Kiritimati Island". SPC asked by GoK to assist with the submission and implementation as the IA. (EURO4.8M). The project seeks to 1) Improved Government and community participation in the management of Kiritimati Island drinking water supplies, including the management of drinking water safety and water use efficiency. 2) Improved understanding of the condition and sustainability of Kiritimati Island's potable groundwater resources 3) Improved quality, quantity and reliability of potable water supplied to the priority areas of London and Tennessee in particular	1, 2, 3 Started and on-going	This work is currently going through final submission stages and SPC has been asked to be IA should the proposal be successful for implementation start in January 2013.	

Unplanned proposal Development	NZAID Strengthening Water Security of Vulnerable Island States.	1) Concept on Strengthening the Water Security on Vulnerable Island States (KI, TV, TK, CI).	Following CRGA 2011 we responded to a call from NZAID for a project to address the above. This has since been done and we are working through next steps of the process. (NZ3.5M over 5 years)	1, 2, 3 On-going	A final concept was submitted to NZAID in August 2012 for consideration and on approval by the Minister next steps include full scope of works to be developed and proposal to be developed for a 2013 implementation start.	NZAID
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ANNEX 2: 6WWF Ministerial Declaration

6WWF Ministerial Declaration 13th March, 2012

1. We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations assembled in Marseille, France, on 13 March 2012 at the Ministerial Conference of the 6th World Water Forum, "Time for Solutions", are determined to address water challenges at all scales. Recognizing the Ministerial Statement and other outcomes of the 5th World Water Forum, held in Istanbul on 16-22 March 2009, and taking account of the contributions of the political, thematic, regional and grassroots and citizenship processes, as well as the inputs collected on the "Platform of Solutions" of the 6th World Water Forum, we therefore express our shared view on the following:

2. Reaffirming Chapter 18 of Agenda 21 (the United Nations Program of Action from Rio at the Earth Summit on 3-14 June 1992) and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development on 2-4 September 2002, water is key to peace and stability and central to provide powerful, multifaceted contributions to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20" on "a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" and "the institutional framework for sustainable development".

Ensure Everyone's Well-Being: Accelerate Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, Expand Sanitation and Deliver on Water and Health

3. Reiterating our commitment to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and following the adoption of United Nations resolutions (A/RES/64/292, A/HRC/RES/15/9, A/HRC/RES/16/2 and A/HRC/RES/18/1) related to the recognition of the human right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation, we commit to accelerate the full implementation of the human rights obligations relating to access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation by all appropriate means as a part of our efforts to overcome the water crisis at all levels.

4. We are therefore determined to achieve access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all with the required availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility and affordability, focusing on the most vulnerable and taking into account non-discrimination and gender equality. To improve the situation of the billions of people without access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation, we intend to focus our efforts on local and national planning and coordination, adequate financing and investment, and robust regulatory, monitoring and accountability frameworks, involving all stakeholders.

5. An integrated approach towards sanitation and wastewater management, including collection, treatment, monitoring and re-use, is essential to optimize the benefits and value of water. We need to advance development and utilization of non-conventional water resources, including safe re-use, turning wastewater into a resource, and desalination as appropriate, to stimulate local economies, and help prevent waterborne diseases and the degradation of ecosystems.

6. We need to intensify our efforts to prevent and reduce of water pollution with a view to accelerating access to sustainable sanitation and improving the quality of water resources and ecosystems. We intend to promote a shared, innovative and integrated vision of urban, rural, industrial and agricultural wastewater management, including context-specific targets for the implementation of our actions, in the framework of national legislations, institutions and enforcement mechanisms supported by regional and international cooperation, including the dissemination of relevant technologies and knowledge sharing.

7. Water and sanitation are essential for health and hygiene and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. We are determined to follow up on the resolution on safe drinking water, sanitation and health, adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA64.24), to fight water-related diseases. We intend to mainstream safe drinking water and sustainable sanitation, personal, domestic and collective hygiene, water quality protection and monitoring and warning tools in health strategies and programs. Their elaboration and implementation rely on strengthened, integrated and coherent inter-sectoral policy frameworks and cooperation between all authorities and stakeholders.

8. To contribute to health, hygiene and nutrition, solutions include effective institutional frameworks to operate and maintain existing water and sanitation services and to optimize investment in infrastructure. Integrated processes such as water and sanitation safety plans contribute to better water quality and health risk management. Strong support to community ownership, participation, education and empowerment is also needed to change behaviour.

Contribute to Economic Development: Green Economy, Water for Food Security and Water and Energy

9. Water has a critical role in all environmental, social and economic systems and should therefore be recognized as such in economic development in conjunction with its social and environmental benefits. In the framework of sustainable development, the contribution of water to policies towards a green economy should be promoted in a manner which leads to achievement of poverty eradication, growth and job creation while preserving ecosystems and tackling climate change.

10. A new approach to water, food and energy based on a better understanding and more systematic recognition of their inter-linkages in decision-making and planning has the potential to improve the production and sustainable management of these scarce resources. A more efficient use and reduced waste can improve access to water, food and energy. We intend to enhance policy coherence, adapt existing institutional arrangements and establish frameworks to maximize benefits and synergies across sectors.

11. Given the increasing global cross-sectoral demands for and multiple uses of water, sustainable development requires integrated water resources management, which offers a set of principles and processes to facilitate decision-making, planning and investment at all levels. As part of the solution, we encourage the competent authorities, including basin authorities, to adopt the most coherent, equitable and sustainable cross-sector frameworks needed to achieve sustainable development.

12. Water is key for agriculture, rural development, food processing and nutrition, as there can be no food security without water. Therefore water and food security policies need to be integrated, ensuring at the same time an efficient use and protection of water resources. To achieve food security for a growing world population, in a context of global climate change, solutions involve tailor-made and innovative approaches to address the diversity of situations worldwide, taking into consideration the availability and quality of water, soil and land, the level of infrastructure development for rain-fed and irrigated agriculture, the exposure to floods and droughts, the sustainable utilization of water resources and the institutional capacity of the stakeholders concerned.

13. We intend to ensure that water and food security policies meet the needs of the most vulnerable, in particular local communities, smallholder farmers, women and indigenous peoples. Soil and water management needs be promoted to minimize erosion, land degradation and water pollution, with a view to increasing total food supply-chain efficiency "from field to fork". Solutions include water saving and storage technologies and practices in rain-fed and irrigated areas, reduction of water and food losses and waste, safe re-use of wastewater in agriculture and industry, intensification of the cultivation of traditional and new water-stress tolerant plant varieties and the involvement of food security stakeholders, especially producer organizations, in water policies. The commitment of the G20, D8 and other relevant entities to address water and food security is welcome.

14. Water and energy are increasingly interdependent, as water is one of the major inputs to energy production, technology and industrial processes and energy is needed to produce and distribute water and manage wastewater. We need to address water and energy policies coherently and in harmony with natural water cycles to foster the sustainable and efficient use of water and energy to satisfy access to both for all while favouring growth opportunities and poverty eradication. In this perspective, multi-stakeholder platforms will help harmonize water and energy policies, through multi-sectoral processes in the framework of national sustainable development policies.

15. Accounting for water use in energy production and for energy use in the water and sanitation sector can improve water and energy efficiency. Improved energy efficiency in water and sanitation services, especially for desalinization, and improved water efficiency in agricultural and industrial water use, can contribute to greenhouse gas reduction. We intend to support the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, acknowledge hydro-power, consistent with sustainable development principles, as a viable renewable source of energy for many urban and rural areas and promote the production of "more energy per drop". Investment in sustainable multi-purpose water storage, the utilization of wastewater as a source of renewable energy as well as the use of renewable energy, such as solar and wind, in water supply and sanitation, need to be promoted.

Keep the Planet Blue: Water in the Rio Conventions, Water-Related Disasters and Water and Urban Development

16. Due to its cross-cutting nature, we need to ensure that water is an integral part of strategies and programmes pertaining to climate change, biodiversity and desertification, leveraging synergies among the 3 Rio Conventions as well as the Ramsar Convention on wetlands, reiterating our commitment made to water. A similar focus on water with respect to other relevant international instruments and fora, related to forests, waste and chemical management, will enable coordinated solutions, especially in terms of knowledge and experience sharing, long-term forecasting and planning, strategic financing and investment and research and policy interactions.

17. We need to build resilience to climate change and variability including through a more flexible and integrated land and water resources management system, by adopting strategies on both adaptation and mitigation, improving water use efficiency, regulation and storage, inland navigation, ecosystem services, wetland, forest and mountain ecosystems restoration and conservation as well as agricultural practices. Solutions to adapt to climate change also include tapping into traditional knowledge and operation, better water demand management, preventive measures and insurance schemes.

18. We recognize that water-related biodiversity and ecosystem services are an integral part of water management infrastructure, as they provide substantive economic, social and environmental returns on investment at all levels. We intend to take actions for the valuation of costs and benefits associated with the protection and sustainable use of water-related ecosystems in all projects. We also intend to encourage investment in water resources as natural capital through appropriate incentives and policies.

19. Due to the increasing adverse impacts of water-related disasters, such as floods and droughts, including man-made disasters, we intend to develop and strengthen national and transboundary disaster prevention and response strategies. Solutions encompass integrated risk management, preparedness, emergency, relief, recovery and rehabilitation plans, which fully take into account water and sanitation, ecosystems protection and restoration, sustainable integrated flood and drought management and infrastructure construction and operation. We recognize the urgent need for multi-stakeholder platforms, preferably at the basin level, for the implementation of joint strategies and the coordination of prevention and response in emergency situations.

20. We need to take into full consideration the central role of water and sanitation requirements in humanitarian and emergency crises in implementing the Humanitarian Reform Principles. Improved coordination on water and sanitation will help develop adequate strategies for a transition from emergency, reconstruction and development towards sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

21. Cities generate opportunities in terms of improved public health, job creation and more efficient use of resources, but pose major challenges for water and sanitation, due to the increasing demand for water and the correlated growing generation of wastewater, storm water and water pollutants, particularly for groundwater, exacerbated by the adverse impacts of climate change. We intend to promote solutions such as improved urban infrastructure and spatial planning processes at the appropriate level and integrated policies among different authorities, taking into account interactions between cities and their rural surroundings. Local and regional authorities are at the front line of such integrated policies and we welcome their participation in and implementation of the "Istanbul Water Consensus" launched at the 5th World Water Forum.

22. Sharing of good practices and lessons learnt, as well as decentralized cooperation, can also help scale up successful experiences and expand public and private partnerships with civil society and economic actors to optimize funding of operation and maintenance of infrastructure and social services, including the development of equitable and sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation services for all. Ensuring a sustainable urban development will hence contribute to improve the living conditions and revenues of urban citizens and peri-urban dwellers.

Conditions of Success: Governance, Cooperation, Financing and Enabling Environment for Water

23. Good water governance requires multi-stakeholder platforms and legal and institutional frameworks enabling the participation of all, including indigenous peoples, marginalized and other vulnerable groups, promoting gender equality, democracy and integrity. Given the particular role of local and regional authorities, in the principle of subsidiarity, we recognize the need to strengthen their capacity to fulfil their

responsibilities, as appropriate. Timely and adequate information is crucial to enable all stakeholders to make informed choices and actively participate in the design, implementation and assessment of water and sanitation policies. We need tools and indicators to strengthen water policy monitoring, evaluation and accountability. The development of water information systems will facilitate sharing data and developing scenarios to cope with water challenges.

24. In line with the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and taking advantage of the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation, we are committed to enhance cooperation across and beyond water, taking into account the interests of all riparian States concerned, to foster peace and stability. We appreciate cooperative efforts in the field of transboundary waters. We intend to further promote and encourage coordinated, equitable, reasonable and optimal water utilization in transboundary basins, with a view to deepening mutual trust among riparian countries and achieve sound cooperation. Several of the principles of the relevant international Conventions on water can be useful in this regard.

25. Investment in water provides large returns in economic, social and environmental terms and significantly contributes to sustainable development and poverty eradication, in rural as in urban areas, in the agricultural as in the industrial sector. The importance of prioritizing investment in water and sanitation was underlined in all the regional processes leading to the 6th World Water Forum, in particular to drastically reduce poverty, to explicitly consider equity and poverty alleviation measures, to step up investment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals water and sanitation target and to develop international cooperation in water.

26. Prioritization of water and sanitation in budget allocations and in international cooperation is key as well as effective use of financial instruments. We will promote strategic and sustainable financial planning, through an appropriate mix of contributions from water users, public budgets, private finance, bilateral and multilateral channels. We recognize the need for sustainable and efficient cost recovery, pro-poor and innovative financing mechanisms, such as appropriate payment for ecosystem services, and private investment, in a spirit of solidarity, justice and equity. Contributions on water services provided by local and regional authorities to implement their water-related development cooperation programmes offer an example of innovative financing mechanisms.

27. To build, implement and monitor sound water policies, accurate information and agreed upon evidence rooted in robust scientific knowledge are needed. Taking into account initiatives and reports such as the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS), we expect to foster inclusive partnerships between scientists, policy makers, service providers and other stakeholders, to meet the policy needs and facilitate the science-policy interface, through the provision of state of the art technical tools and methods, the involvement of partners in the formulation of research questions to boost innovation and the dissemination of knowledge and the transfer of technology. Improved coordination on water-related issues within the global system is needed to strengthen and streamline its capacity to provide targeted support to countries.

28. Capacity development, based on partnerships between public authorities, international and non-governmental organizations, utilities, private institutions and communities, is required to face the multiple challenges associated with emerging issues. In this context, we intend to support a helpdesk mechanism to enable exchange of best practices on water laws, regulations, standards and budgets, among and in support of Parliaments. We plan to develop training solutions for different categories of water professionals adapted to the labor market and attractive to the youth, through centers of excellence, associations of water professionals, water operators' partnerships, water training center networking and twinning. We intend to pay particular attention to awareness and water education for responsible citizens, women and the youth, in order to empower them.

29. Bearing in mind the primary responsibilities of the governments concerned, the specific needs of developing countries, and the least developed among them, require special focus in terms of adequate, predictable and sustainable financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer to achieve internationally agreed goals, especially on integrated water resources management and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

30. We, the Ministers and Heads of Delegations, welcome the results of the 6th World Water Forum, "Time for Solutions", held in Marseille on 12-17 March 2012, and agree that they must be widely disseminated in relevant fora, including the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development "Rio+20", focusing on the following priorities:

The acceleration of the implementation of human right obligations relating to access to safe drinking water and sanitation for everyone's well-being and health, in particular for the most vulnerable, and improving wastewater management;

The interlinkages between water, energy and food security, ensuring full policy coherence and well-functioning water-related ecosystems, with a view to exploiting synergies and avoiding adverse consequences across sectors, as a basis for sustainable growth and job creation;

The incorporation of water in all its economic, social and environmental dimensions in a framework of governance, financing and cooperation, taking into account the progress achieved towards the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and beyond.

31. We further share the view on the following:

The High Level Roundtables held during the Ministerial Conference offer opportunities to identify solutions and commitments to better deliver on water issues;

Partnerships undertaken with Parliaments, as well as with local and regional authorities, who play a pivotal political and operational role on these issues, should continue, as appropriate, in connection with the thematic, regional and grassroots and citizenship processes of the 6th World Water Forum;

Our water solutions and commitments should, as appropriate, be consolidated and disseminated and their implementation monitored and evaluated, by the competent authorities, so as to benefit the next World Water Fora; and

32. We thank the Government of France, the City of Marseille and the World Water Council for their organization of the Ministerial Conference.

worldwaterforum6.org solutionsforwater.org

ANNEX 3 – Highlights of the Asia-Pacific Synthesis and Commitment Session at the 6th World Water Forum on 16 March 2012, Marseille, France

Opening

Mr. Yoshiro Mori, President of the APWF opened the session thanking all for their support and participation for Asia Pacific Regional Process and preparation the Second Asia Pacific Water Summit. He noted that water related disaster has played a big role in the Asia Pacific Region underscored by the recent events in Japan and Thailand and that the impacts of the events had regional and global impacts. He appreciated that water related disaster would be highlighted at the coming Second Asia Pacific Water Summit and that APWF members needed to continue to emphasize the importance of disaster risk management.

Mr. Ravi Narayanan, Vice Chair of the APWF Governing Council thanked the President for his support and co-chaired the meeting.

Regional synthesis: presentations by the target coordinators

(a) Mr. Bert Diphorn from UN-Habitat noted that good progress had been made with access to drinking water and that the MDG has been reached ahead of schedule, however, it was also noted that the absolute number of people without access was going up. Urbanization is a trend that will continue and provides an opportunity to provide better services for people who will be in a more dense living environment. However, big issues still remain including improved demand management, reducing non-revenue water, waste water treatment, and a pro-poor rights based approach to services. Mr. Diphorn then mentioned the highlights from the discussion at the session on the decentralized solidarity mechanism. At that session, utilities in France and the Netherlands described how they are currently making use of legal mechanisms that allow them to apply 1% of their revenue to international cooperation activities. The presentations were followed by the panel discussion which confirmed the regional need for establishing institutional frameworks (such as a legislation) for facilitating the decentralized cooperation.

(b) Mr. Thierry Facon from FAO explained that a very interactive process took place with regard to discuss and development of the theme and target. A few key issues emerged: (i) hunger is more complex and price are volatile so that a multi-sector approach is needed; (ii) the complexity needs to be explored in a detailed manner and not avoided; and (iii) and there cannot be overall water security until agricultural water security is solved due to the importance of food security and the impact of agricultural water use on the environment and overall water use.

(c) Dr. Ramesh Vaidya from ICIMOD highlighted the work under disaster risk management/focusing on the Himalayan and Hindu Kush regions due to its importance for water throughout Asia and the risks that it poses. There are three key messages from the work where improvements and solutions can be made and these include: (i) improved The Asia-Pacific Water Forum 2 technology and analytical tools; (ii) enhanced regional cooperation, and (iii) capacity development for all activities.

(d) Dr. Sang young Park from KWF highlighted the work focusing around the condition for success for capacity development featured activities ongoing in Northeast Asia and included case studies from China, Korea and Japan. The goal of this work is that by 2018, Asia Pacific countries will have centers for climate change research and water resources management training. Korea is committed to providing this through development of a water education center.

(e) Mr. Toshihiro Sonoda from UNESCO emphasized that promotion of IWRM is an important goal that needs continuous development in the Asia Pacific Region and there was a preparatory meeting in February 2012 in Bangkok to discuss this. Establishing the institutional foundation is critical and this can come directly through strengthening river basin governance throughout Asia Pacific, which is being supported through such organizations as NARBO. Lessons include the need to recognize the overall variability of water not just climate change; using traditional knowledge for solutions; and looking beyond a sector approach.

(f) Prof. Victor Dukhovny from ICWC explained that Central Asian countries face particular challenges which include the coming challenges of climate change; the demographic, economic and social changes

taking place in Central Asia; and the need to resolve water resources management issues from the Amu Darya River, especially in light of the growing needs for Afghanistan. To address all of these issues, improved regional cooperation; improved data and its management; and an adaptive approach especially for climate change is needed.

(g) Dr. Kim Tae Hyung and Ms. Ermina Sokou from UNESCAP emphasized that there must be an overall transformative approach to the economy on the way business is conducted to address water challenges and a simple sector approach will not be enough. There were many good solutions presented as a part of the work and the important lesson is that the local context and local resources need to be taken into consideration.

Universal access to water supply and sanitation is achievable by 2025; however, financing is needed even though the overwhelming economic benefits are clear.

Presentation on the Asia Water Development Outlook (AWDO)

Ms. Naomi Chakwin from ADB gave an overview of AWDO that will be officially released later this year. This is the second version of the AWDO produced under the ADB and APWF. The AWDO highlights water security across five key dimensions (i) Household Water Security - satisfying household needs for safe drinking water services and hygienic sanitation; (ii) Economic Water Security - maximizing productive use of water in agriculture, energy and industry, (iii) Urban Water Security - making cities vibrant and livable; (iv) Environmental Water Security - restoring healthy rivers; and (v) Water-Related Disaster Resilience - building resilient communities. An index has been developed to help measure water security in each of these dimensions. The AWDO also has 10 key messages for decision makers: (i) setting and implementing policies for demand management; (ii) water, food and energy are inextricably linked and setting clear productivity targets are needed; (iii) introducing groundwater regulation and self-management; (iv) adopting a service-oriented model can deliver better results from public investments in irrigation for sustainable O&M and management; (v) implementing The Asia-Pacific Water Forum process and institutions for integrated water resources management (IWRM) in river basins will increase the return on public investment in water storage, productivity, and conservation and are best matched to the emerging challenges of increasing water scarcity and climate change; (vi) investing \$1 in clean water and comprehensive sanitation "from toilet to river" can unlock as much as \$8 to \$12 dollars in health and economic benefits; (vii) eighty percent of the region's rivers are classified as being in poor health, and engaging the private sector in stewardship of water resources and market-based approaches can reduce pollution; (viii) investing in flood forecasting and early warning systems that reach the "last mile" helps save lives; (ix) make water everybody's business by promoting local collective action in rural communities to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and (x) implementing a combination of structural and non-structural approaches for disaster risk management can significantly reduce the cost of public investment.

Announcement about 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit

Mr. Chaiporn Siripornpibul of the Thai Government greatly appreciates the support of APWF and the opportunity to host the second Asia Pacific Water Summit. Due to the recent floods in Thailand, however, the Thai government needs time to organize the summit and anticipates hosting the summit in 2013 with strong support from the prime minister.

Regional commitment: panel discussion

i. The Chair, Mr. Narayanan opened the panel and posed questions to the panelists. In general, the panel endorsed the targets, solutions and messages that have been put forward under the 6th WWF Asia Pacific Regional Process and that form the basis of the Message from Bangkok for the Second Asia Pacific Water Summit.

ii. Some of the thoughts from the panelists included: (i) a need to focus on political will from decision makers is critical to getting reforms and providing indices and benchmarks are effective tool to influence decision makers; (ii) the importance of the water related disaster to the region and the fact that while disasters maybe local, they have regional and global impacts so that more emphasis must be placed on regional cooperation as the framework for disaster risk management; (iii) civil society plays an important role and needs to be included in all water related dialogue for sustainable solutions; (iv) women play a

very important role for water resources and they need to have their profile raised in all water related issues; (v) the current dialogue and solutions for water resources management and water supply and sanitation encompass the needs of the Pacific island nations, however, the ability and options for these countries to adapt to climate change and pending water resources challenges are much more limited than other countries so they need special attention; (vi) cities will continue to grow and be the center of innovation and providing water services for much of the world's population, and continued efforts are needed with regard to demand management through improved pricing, regulation and engaging stakeholders; and (vii) it is important that the environment and ecosystem services continue to play a central role in all water resources discussions. iii. The audience and panel had the following thoughts: (i) the original Message from Beppu is important, however, the Message from Bangkok should avoid repetition and be bold and forward looking in its approach, but there may be some messages that need to be The Asia-Pacific Water Forum repeated; (ii) it is very important to support leadership of not only today's leaders, but there has to be an emphasis on tomorrow's leaders for water issues and education and science have to play a key role for this; (iii) the message and solutions most support local actions but also have a regional dimension; and (iv) specific activities should be addressed but need to be done in an integrated fashion. iv. It was also agreed by all participants that the postponement of the Second Asia Pacific Water Summit presents an opportunity to keep the process alive for further discuss and refinement of the Message from Bangkok at events such as the Singapore Water Week; Stockholm International Water Week; and through upcoming APWF Governing Council meetings.

Presentation on the 7th World Water Forum in Daegu, Korea in 2015

Dr. Eun-Kyung Park closed the session and thanked the APWF for its strong efforts in organizing the 6th WWF Asia Pacific Regional Process. All agreed that APWF and Asia Pacific will play a very important leadership role for the upcoming 7th WWF that will be held in Korea and more importantly in its commitment to advancing solutions for the coming challenges in meeting water security for all.

ANNEX 4 – Draft Outcomes Statement from the 4th Session of Pacific Platform for DRM and the Pacific Regional Water and Sanitation Consultations, Noumea, New Caledonia, 17-21 September 2012

The 4th session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (Platform) and the Pacific Regional Water & Sanitation Consultations (RWSC) was convened in Nouméa, New Caledonia on 17th to 21st September 2012. The objectives were to:

- Facilitate improved learning by sharing experiences of Pacific island countries and territories (PICTs), donors and development partners through discussions on a range of topics including; early warning, training and capacity building; community-based DRM; DRM governance and the implementation status of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action (commonly referred to as Regional Framework for Action or RFA);
- Enable interaction between the disaster and water & sanitation communities in the Pacific to identify and discuss common issues and strategies at a regional level;
- Provide opportunity for participants to contribute to a renewed regional framework to guide the sustainable management of water resources in the Pacific and the formulation of the integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change 2015 including the Post-2015 Global Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In attendance were representatives of PICTs, members of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network (PDRMPN), RWSC and representatives from other international, regional and national organisations, representatives from the Caribbean and Indian Ocean.

The Platform was officially opened by Mr. Hon. Jean-Claude Briault, Minister of Youth, Sport, Education, Francophonie and Relations with the Municipalities, and Mr. Thierry Suquet, Deputy High Commissioner of the Republic of France. Opening statements on behalf of the co-convenors of the Platform and RWSC, Dr. Jimmie Rodgers, Director-General of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and Ms Margareta Wahlström Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Noted:

Opening of Platform & RWSC

1. its appreciation to the Government of New Caledonia and the Republic of France for hosting this meeting;
2. the commendation by Ms Margareta Wahlström on the work done by the Platform on strengthening end-to-end early warning systems, building capacity at national level, integrating disaster risk reduction/ climate change adaptation within the educational system and improving collaboration and coordination at regional and international level;
3. that this is the first time that the Pacific water and sanitation community has met with the disaster risk management community on a regional basis, and this has provided the opportunity to commence productive dialogue on common issues and challenges, as well as opportunities for collaboration;

4. the need to include other sectors and interest groups in our collective effort to bring about change and improvement in Disaster Risk Management (DRM);
5. the continuing support of many partner organisations in the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network and Water Partnership;
6. the importance of this forum as a strategic opportunity for dialogue and the sharing of experience and best practice in Disaster Risk Management, Climate Change and the Water and Sanitation sector;
7. that PICTs remain vulnerable to a wide range of natural hazards, which are now coupled with the added pressures of climate change;
8. the role of Cabinet in embedding risk considerations in national policy;
9. the importance of the Platform in informing the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2013;
10. the presentation from New Caledonia regarding the delegation of authority from the Republic of France to New Caledonia with respect to DRM and the full transition of authority will become effective in January 2014;

Pacific DRM Partnership Network Coordinating Committee

11. the objectives of PDRMPN, its role in regional policy development and its achievements;
12. the progress and achievements across the region and by individual countries as measured by the HFA 2011-2013 progress review and this year's linkages to the EDF 10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility country implementation plan development process;
13. the importance of partnership and coordination to integrate efforts in DRM and to avoid duplication and ensure efficient mobilisation of resources the need to strengthen institutional and governance arrangements in-country in monitoring and reporting of activities;
14. the outreach made by SPC-SOPAC and UNISDR to include the climate change community to integrate efforts in DRM and CC and the recognition of progress at the national and regional level that these communities have made with their coordinated approach was applauded by GIZ

Rethinking DRM Governance Arrangements

15. the need to secure strong political support when developing, planning and managing strategic change in DRM by identifying champions and showcasing the value of the alignment of DRM and CCA actions;
16. and reconfirmed the interoperability and/or integration required for managing incident control between the local, national and international levels, which requires clear articulation of control and command responsibilities to reduce any gaps and duplication of efforts and the adequate resource allocation to such control systems;
17. the challenge to attract and retain talented NDMO staff and the opportunity to create incentives such as training, professional development and travel opportunities to assist in the development of attractive remuneration packages;

18. the variety of options available to countries to improve DRM governance and the coordination between DRM agencies and emergency services, to promote and support community empowerment to manage their risks and strengthen resilience;
19. the challenge faced by NDMOs to be an active/implementing agency in the wide spectrum of DRM, recognizing that their comparative advantage remains in disaster preparedness, mitigation and response;

Progress and trends in DRM

20. the progress in the region against the HFA and the RFA with national progress reports from the Disaster Managers by several countries and the use of the report to support of national planning, institutional strengthening and implementation efforts;
21. and discussed the progress, challenges and recommendations contained in the regional synthesis report, including the preparations for local level assessment of progress on DRM;
22. the positive steps by countries and the region in achieving the outcomes articulated in the HFA and RFA and expressed the need to continue these efforts;
23. the ongoing need to build capacity in many areas, in particular information management and data sharing, GIS and cost benefit analyses to support the coordination role of NDMOs;
24. Confirmed the need for a more strategic and organized approach to DRM planning and programming at a regional level to ensure that agencies target national priorities and do not work in silos;

Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CDBRM)

25. the need to identify community priorities and integrate into, and/or align with national DRM plans to support and implement National Action Plans for DRM and CC mainstreaming for example by working with 'Champions';
26. the continued challenge of coordination of CBDRM in country, and therefore the need for locally developed institutional arrangements/frameworks so that roles and responsibilities of communities, local and national authorities are clearly defined, linked, strengthened and resourced. These frameworks should also specify procedures that partners must comply with as well as consideration/ inclusion of vulnerable groups (women, children, people with disabilities, and other groups);
27. that climate change and climate variability science products need to be integrated in to CBDRM so that actors can understand the risks and forecasts, and improve implementation, creating incentives for local ownership;

Training and Capacity Building

28. the need to ensure any training of trainers in DRM takes an inclusive approach, in particular, addressing the needs of those with disabilities or other special needs;
29. the improved collaboration, coordination and cooperation among DRM Training and Capacity Building (TCB) providers to ensure countries receive the best support possible from all partners working to improve country capacity;

30. the need for TCB to incorporate and adapt new technologies where feasible ensuring programmes remain relevant and build on successes across the region;
31. the example of New Caledonia to integrate DRM into school curricula, reaffirming the need to do so across the region;
32. that the current TCB offerings be reviewed to inform the design, development and direction of future TCB programmes and/or initiatives;

Early Warning Systems

33. the significant progress made by a number of Pacific Island Countries and Territories in strengthening their national hazard monitoring and warning systems;
34. several PICTs are in the early stages of developing their Early Warning Systems (EWS) and in some cases, had little or no national EWS capabilities and were therefore reliant on regional warnings and/or advisories, especially for hazards such as tsunamis and droughts;
35. the developments to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Pacific Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System (PTWS) and proposed new products from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) and the opportunity to validate them during next Pacific Wave Exercise in 2013 as well as test national warning systems and processes;

Joint DRM and Water and Sanitation Meeting

36. the strengths and weaknesses in the Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) sector and the opportunities for the DRM community to support WATSAN to embed DRM in their work;
37. the importance of the legal and regulatory framework for WATSAN identifying key agencies/actors and their roles;
38. and discussed the potential strategies available to develop a regional policy framework to ensure the sustainable management of water resources;
39. the importance of strengthening relationships between the DRM and WATSAN community to improve dialogue between the WATSAN and the DRM communities;
40. the acknowledgement by the DRM community of the multi-faceted nature of issues of the policy and operational challenges facing the WATSAN community;

Pacific Islands Fire Services Association meeting

41. the commendation by PIFSA of SPC-SOPACs initiative on the Strategic Alliance Proposal and recommended the proposal move forward and be further developed;
42. the progress achieved by member fire and rescue authorities and services in the region including the development of fire and emergency legislation and expansion of mandate areas;
43. and acknowledged with gratitude the value of partnerships between fire and rescue authorities across the region and with those in New Zealand and Australia;

44. the challenges facing member fire and rescue authorities, including ongoing resourcing issues including access to funding, vehicles and training;

Contemporary Issues in DRM (Session 10)

45. the need to strengthen the role of women in DRM decision making including the commitment from partners to use the gender checklist as a DRM course material and that partners find ways to use and distribute the gender checklist;
46. the use of science in decision making and reaffirmed that DRR and CCA must be considered in an integrated manner within the context of adaptive capacity for sustainable development and support countries' efforts to operationalise their NAPs, NAPAs and /or JNAPS, into action and in addition the need to prepare a Pacific summary for policy makers, bringing together the findings of the SREX report, PCCSP and other recent published material on the Pacific;
47. The research efforts investigating elements of adaptive capacity in the context of disaster response, given the frequency and intensity of disasters is likely to change with climate change.
48. the remarkable and comprehensive volume of data and information available to the Pacific islands region through the PacRIS and how the data contained in PacRIS can be used to inform a range of other disaster risk management activities in particular the various strategies and instruments available to countries to support disaster risk financing and the application of the data by ADB and UN-Habitat to understand climate risks and their future impacts to inform urban planning processes;
49. the opportunities to improve the hazard and risk models to address local level DRM and CC interventions, implement disaster financing mechanisms to improve liquidity post disaster for example through the development and strengthening of trust funds;

18th Regional Disaster Managers Meeting (RDM)¹

50. progress towards the implementation of the outcomes of the 17th Regional Disaster Managers Meeting;
51. progress of preparations for the EDF10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility (NDF) and in this connection recommended that the RDM be used as an opportunity for the EDF10 steering committee to hold its annual discussions;
52. that a proposal to build regional capacity in Damage, Loss and Needs Assessments is under development and is at Phase II of application process to receive funds from the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and has been endorsed and will be championed by the Cook Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu;
53. the update on the proposed Roadmap to integrate DRM and CC in the region, noting the timeframe for this over 2012-2015 and the intent to recruit a specialist adviser;
54. the recent developments in Pacific Disaster Net (PDN) and its useful contribution to the implementation of the HFA and RFA and commended PDN for collating and housing data and information on DRM and the opportunity to expand to include climate change data and information and support the development of national disaster portals;

¹ For further information please refer to The 18th Regional Disaster Managers Meeting Summary of Decisions

55. the role of the RDM meeting to facilitate peer-to-peer learning and sharing of experience in DRM and in this regard numerous countries (Palau, Cook Islands, New Zealand and French Polynesia) gave presentations on their recent developments in DRM;
56. the opportunity to visit the Firefighting training facility to observe first-hand the training and capacity building for Firefighters to learn about local emergency response coordination and expressed their gratitude to the New Caledonia for this opportunity;

Integrated Regional Strategy for DRM & Climate Change

57. and recognised that countries have achieved different levels of progress in addressing DRM and CC priorities as such the Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS) should have the flexibility to be adapted to country needs;
58. that the IRS needs to be a high level strategic plan that is sector focussed and therefore needs strong inter-sectoral cooperation with robust monitoring and evaluation procedures;
59. the importance of the process in developing the Roadmap is as significant as its content an inclusive, participatory approach should be developed to inform the strategy that is sensitive to the needs of gender, those with disabilities and other vulnerable groups;
60. the strong interest of the Pacific OCTs to participate in the development and implementation of an integrated regional strategy for DRM and CC noting the opportunity to leverage support from their partners in particular France and Europe;
61. that disaster risk management and climate change science, technical and research networks in the region are utilised to guide interventions;

Agreed:

1. the outcomes of the 3rd session of the Platform remain relevant and encouraged all partners to continue activities to ensure these outcomes are achieved
2. that countries, and the region generally, are making positive steps in generating outcomes articulated in the HFA and RFA and expressed the need to continue these efforts;
3. that PICTs will actively participate in the PTWS developmental process including in the 2013 Pacific Wave Exercise 13 to validate their national tsunami response plans and processes from monitoring to community response;
4. that PICTs consider models such as Oceania Regional Seismic Network (ORSNET) to strengthen national warning and mitigation capacities through enhancement of regional cooperation between countries and partners to address needs such as the sharing of scientific data;
5. PICs realise the opportunities of the EDF 10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility and at the same time pursue with other donors and partners to address gaps and challenges in strengthening national and community based early warning systems;
6. that people focused end to end early warning systems remain a priority in the post 2015 integrated DRM and CC Strategy and reiterated the need to investigate slow onset hazards and non natural hazards;

7. that locally developed institutional arrangements/frameworks are needed to guide CBDRM initiatives articulating the roles and responsibilities of communities, local and national authorities, a code of conduct for partners and consideration/ inclusion of vulnerable groups;
8. that SPC-SOPAC continue to develop and strengthen the Pacific DRM (Training) Program supported by The Asia Foundation (TAF) and the USAID Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for the past eighteen years. SPC-SOPAC should engage in discussions with OFDA and other partners to continue a new programme upon its transfer to SPC-SOPAC in July 2013 and the opportunity for Overseas Countries and Territories to benefit from the training programme;
9. that Pacific ACP member states continue to work closely together with SPC-SOPAC and other partners to finalise Country Implementation Plans for the respective national allocations under the EDF 10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility in early 2013;
10. that the annual Regional Disaster Managers meeting serves as the Regional Steering Committee for EDF 10 ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility and that this Committee meet in conjunction with the annual Regional Disaster Managers meeting;
11. in principle to the establishment of a strategic alliance between NDMOs, PIFSA and AFAC and that SPC-SOPAC table the initiative for the further endorsement at the 2012 SOPAC Division Meeting and SPC Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations in November 2012;
12. in principle with the proposed programme to develop a regional pool of expertise for conducting damage, loss and needs assessments;
13. to use existing mechanisms to secure and sustain political commitment and leadership as part of the process in developing the regional strategy utilising the opportunity to engage in the review of the Pacific Plan, relevant sector ministerial meetings and the Forum Economic Ministers Meeting as well as the Pacific Islands Forum and the SIS meetings at the higher political level in addition to the planned joint meetings in July 2013;
14. to have the summary statement of this 2012 Pacific Platform presented to the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR in Yogyakarta in October this year and that a PIC Minister attending this meeting be designated to present the Statement;
15. to encourage those inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) with DRR expertise representing small island states; the Indian Ocean Commission, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the SPC who were present at the meeting to continue their dialogue to establish and IGOs arrangement to promote the future interests of SIDS through South-South cooperation, particularly recognizing the Global Platform for DRR 2013 and 2015 and the third international meeting of SIDS in 2014.

Joint DRM and Water and Sanitation Meeting

16. that an integrated approach to the management of disaster risk, climate change and water and sanitation is far more effective than individual sector approaches, and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) provides an important mechanism to bring the components of disaster, climate change and water management together

17. that the water and sanitation sector has a key role in disaster risk management, as demonstrated by case studies of the 2010 earthquake in Samoa, the 2011 drought in Tuvalu, and the 2012 flooding in Fiji, particularly in the areas of:
- a. Provision and maintenance of safe drinking water and sanitation;
 - b. Technical advice, monitoring and assessment;
 - c. Planning for resilience;
 - d. Supporting resilient communities;
 - e. Early warning systems;
 - f. Developing innovative approaches and technologies; and
 - g. Participation in disaster response.
18. that the capacity of the water and sanitation sector to adequately fulfil these roles varies across PICTs, however there is a clear need for this capacity to be significantly strengthened through targeted resourcing and collaboration with the broader disaster management and climate change communities, including through existing multi-sector coordination mechanisms
19. that there is also a need to harmonize efforts with the disaster management and climate change communities in order to more effectively address issues and resource solutions, particularly in regard to the above key roles
20. that the value of recent productive dialogue with DRM and CCA justifies an ongoing effort to maintain and develop this evolving partnership and continue the dialogue on the development of both the integrated regional strategy for DRM and Climate Change and the regional framework to guide the sustainable management of water resources, including potentially through participation in the 2013 Pacific Disaster Platform process

Regional Water & Sanitation Consultations

21. that significantly increased efforts are required by all to secure the fundamental human right to access to safe drinking water and sanitation for the people of the Pacific
22. that despite good progress on the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation services, in general these efforts have been offset by mounting pressures affecting the region, including population growth, urbanization and economic development, compounded by the impacts of climate variability and natural hazards, and further exacerbated by the emerging impacts of climate change
23. that there is much to learn from the experiences of member countries and the outcomes of initiatives and demonstration projects, including those developed in atoll islands and in the Overseas Countries and Territories, and there is particular value in consolidating the various approaches to enable effective knowledge sharing and potential replication
24. that many sanitation systems currently used in the region consume potable water supplies and discharge significant pollutants to groundwater and ultimately to streams and coastal waters leading to significant remediation requirements, and these impacts should be fully considered by decision makers and users when planning and designing water and sanitation services
25. that community ownership and engagement are crucial to the success of water and sanitation improvement efforts, and the design and implementation of water and

sanitation solutions should include measures to enable the effective participation of communities at all stages

26. that the need to improve data gathering, management and communication is critical, as a lack of useful data is limiting the ability to provide effective advice on risks and their management, and a greater commitment is required to improving this function
27. that reporting on MDG water and sanitation indicators and the post-2015 sustainable development indicators are important to countries in the region and stakeholders, however there is a need for more support to countries on how to better report on these indicators and how this may be achieved through the national and regional indicator frameworks
28. that the development of national water and sanitation indicators would provide greater transparency and important support to higher political and inter-sectoral awareness, with presentation summarised at a regional level reflecting national priorities
29. that there is a need for continued collaborative and adequately resourced efforts to update the Pacific Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP) in accordance with the country directive given through the SOPAC Governing Council in 2010
30. that there is a need for the updated RAP to identify practical strategies that address the most critical water and sanitation issues in the light of evolving global frameworks (such as Rio+20) and emerging pressures identified in national and regional outlook assessments

The representatives of PICTs and partners expressed their deep gratitude to the Government of New Caledonia for hosting the Platform and RWSC.

ANNEX 5 – Draft Terms of Reference for Discussion

A REVIEW OF THE OPTIMAL OPERATIONAL SETTINGS OF THE SPC WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

INVITATION FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST:

Background

Water issues in the Pacific

SPC member countries have uniquely fragile water resources and are vulnerable to the impacts of water shortages, floods, pollution, environmental degradation and water-borne disease. The provision of safe drinking water supplies and sanitation facilities is challenged by population growth and urbanisation, and further restricted by limitations to technical resources, educational opportunities, financial assistance, transportation and land access. The emerging impacts of climate change add to these challenges, increasing uncertainties and exacerbating the impacts of existing climate variability.

Collectively, the region is off-track in meeting the United Nation's (UN) Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets for water and sanitation, and also in safeguarding the fundamental human right to access safe drinking water and sanitation, declared by the UN General Assembly in 2010.

SPC's Water and Sanitation Programme

The Water and Sanitation Programme ("the Programme") of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) is currently one of three technical programmes of SPC's Applied Geoscience and Technology (SOPAC) Division. The Programme is tasked by member countries to provide technical support through a combination of capacity building, awareness and advocacy related to the management of water resources and the provision of water supply and sanitation services.

The work of the Programme is guided by several strategic instruments developed in consultation with member countries², including:

- The SOPAC Division Strategic Plan 2011–2015;
- The Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management (Pacific RAP);
- The Drinking Water Quality and Health Framework for Action; and
- The Pacific Wastewater Policy and associated Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action.

Each of these instruments responds directly to the water and sanitation issues facing the region, setting priority areas for action and member country support.

In all SPC member countries, the responsibility for protecting and managing water resources and delivering water and sanitation services lies across multiple government agencies, community bodies and the private sector. However, inadequate coordination between these various entities, combined with serious issues of capacity, has led to significant management gaps and an inability to effectively deal with emerging threats.

For this reason, the Pacific RAP and SOPAC Division Strategic Plan have directed the Programme to operate under the internationally recognized principles of *Integrated Water*

² Under the instruction of member countries, SOPAC Division is currently facilitating a review of the last three of these frameworks through regional consultations on water and sanitation being undertaken in parallel with the development of an integrated regional strategy for disaster risk management and climate change.

Resources Management (IWRM). IWRM is an approach that acknowledges that achieving water security requires the effective management of a complex network of natural resources and human systems in all its many interconnected elements: from *ridge to reef* and from *community to cabinet*. The Programme applies this integrated approach to assist members on many different levels, including through: water governance, water resource assessment and management, provision of effective and efficient water services, data collection, management and analysis, community-level water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), pollution management, education and behavioural change, as well as disaster preparedness, assessment and response.

In providing this support, the Programme works closely with a range of country counterparts, including national hydrological services, water resources managers, public water supply and wastewater service providers, water regulators, various ministries responsible for water governance, and various civil society partners.

The Programme is currently structured to deliver its services across three areas that respond to the key challenges faced by member countries:

- **Water Resources Management and Assessment:** Responding to member needs associated with the monitoring, assessment, development, management and protection of water resources, including rainwater, surface water and groundwater and with a particular emphasis on building resilience to climatic extremes;
- **Water Services:** Responding to member needs associated with drinking water and sanitation services, including water quality monitoring, drinking water safety planning, water demand management and rainwater harvesting, as well as advocacy, awareness and capacity for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) approaches; and
- **Water Governance:** Responding to member needs associated with the management of water and sanitation at the local, national and regional levels, including development of legislation, policies, plans and strategies, institutional strengthening, national and regional partnerships, IWRM and catchment level management, and regional and global advocacy and awareness.

Mode of delivery

As water and sanitation issues are cross-sectoral by nature, potential synergies exist between each of the above services and other programme areas of SPC. Some of these synergies are already being fully harnessed, including those with other technical and geo-science functions of SOPAC Division (including the *Disaster Reduction (DRP)*, *Ocean and Islands (OIP)* and technical support services (such as Natural Resource Economics), which already play an important role in the delivery of the WSP work programme. Likewise, WSP is dependent on the OIP-administered technical workshop facility for access to hydrological and geophysical assessment instruments and tools as well as technical support for field work.

At the time of writing, there are 6 ongoing and potential Projects which have been jointly designed by WSP and Ocean and Islands Programme and which will be implemented jointly. SOPAC's Disaster Risk Reduction Programme also plays key roles in the Programme's flood and drought preparedness activities, and in the parallel development of regional strategies for disaster risk management, climate change, and water and sanitation. Further synergies are also being developed with other work areas of SPC, primarily through the delivery of cross-sectoral projects and missions such as the AusAID funded Vulnerability Assessment and Adaption to sea level rise Project in Lifuka, Tonga (WSP, OIP, LRD and ETHDD) and the 2011 Tuvalu drought rapid assessment (WSP, PHD and LRD).

Programme service delivery to member countries also relies on the relationships built and maintained with external partners, including multilateral and bilateral donors, global and regional organisations, and local non-government organisations. The SOPAC Water and

Sanitation “brand” has relatively high recognition value across the region, opening opportunities and enabling and effective working relationships with partners and member country counterparts.

Recent developments

Since 2010, a number of events have occurred with the potential to impact the strategic direction of SPC work, including that of the Water and Sanitation programme:

- The former Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) was absorbed in 2010 to SPC as the Applied Geoscience and Technology (SOPAC) Division. This has resulted in an extended Membership and potentially additional priorities for the Programme;
- An Independent Review of the SPC as a whole recommended in 2012 that, in order to strengthen and consolidate SPC’s work on infrastructure, SPC should review where the water and sanitation function should be housed in future.

Notwithstanding the existing brand of the SOPAC Water and Sanitation programme and its existing relationships with stakeholders, the movement of the programme within SOPAC Division to SPC and the recommendation of the Independent Review now provide an opportunity to review the strategic direction of the Programme. For this reason, SPC seeks the assistance of independent experts to identify opportunities to optimise opportunities to support Member countries in the development of their water and sanitation sectors.

Purpose of the Review

Conduct a review of existing and potential synergies and relationships within and external to SPC. Use this information to make recommendations to optimise efficiencies to support Member countries in the development of their water and sanitation services, and determine the best location of the water and sanitation programme within SPC.

Form of Consultancy

The work is to be undertaken by a small team consisting of two appropriately qualified and experienced specialists, including an *Integrated Water Resources Management Specialist* and a *Development Specialist*. The specialists will have appropriate qualifications and experience working with Pacific Island Countries and Territories at regional and national levels and a firm grasp of development needs in Pacific island SIDS.

Methodology – in undertaking the assessment, the consultants should consider key synergies, relationships, opportunities, risks, benefits and funding and recommend best options for the location of the water and sanitation programme within SPC (refer draft Scope of Work in the Attachment).

Output – a report presenting the options on best location of the water and sanitation programme within SPC supported by the rationale behind the recommendations.

Management of the Review – SPC’s SEPPF will manage this review which will be conducted by a team of two consultants

Procedure for submitting Expressions of Interest

Expressions of interest are to include:

- The applicants’ *Curriculum Vitae* highlighting experience relevant to undertaking the tasks described in these Terms of Reference;
- A short brief (no more than five pages) broadly outlining the approach to be adopted in undertaking the tasks;
- A brief work plan to match the scope of work required;
- Examples of relevant work undertaken in the past; and

- An indication of applicant charges per day.

Financial proposals shall include indicative costs detailing fees, travel and other relevant items required to successfully complete the assignment. The costs of implementing local consultations through workshop(s), and printing and copying facilities will be provided by the client at no cost and should not be included in the financial proposal.

Expressions of interest are to be e-mailed to the e-mail address, [xxxx](#), and copied to [xxxx](#) with the subject heading "Expression of interest for undertaking a review of the SPC Water and Sanitation Programme".

Enquiries may be directed to [xxxx](#) on e-mail: [xxxx](#) or telephone [xxxx](#).

Submission of Expressions of Interest must reach the [XXX](#) no later than [XXX](#), on [XX XXX 2012](#).

Late applications will not be considered.

Expressions of Interest will be assessed based on both technical competency and the total professional cost for completing the work. The SPC will contact selected applicants for further discussions.

Attachment: Scope of Work

The consultant team will review the operational settings of the SPC Water and Sanitation Programme to optimise the delivery of country services and the deliverables of the Programme's Strategic Plan.

Position Titles:	- Integrated Water Resources Management Specialist - Development Specialist
Locations:	SPC SOPAC Division Headquarters, SPC Headquarters Noumea, <i>member countries to be determined</i>
Timing and Duration:	The work is required to be undertaken over a total of X weeks input, delivered during a period of X months (XX to XX 2012/13). This input will need to be split between X missions in-country, for a minimum total input of XX weeks, and up to X weeks total input from the Consultant's home office.

The consultant team will identify a range of options for the Programme and SPC to strengthen and better utilise these synergies and relationships, and assess the costs and benefits of these from a financial and programme delivery basis. This should also consider the costs and potential benefits to SOPAC Water and Sanitation "brand", in regard to recognition, awareness and good-will with regional partners and member countries.

In undertaking the review, the consultant team will be required to apply a highly participatory method in order to enable the meaningful participation of member country counterparts and relevant SPC staff. The consultant team will be required to fully consider the views of SPC member countries, including those expressed through regional fora such as the SPC Special Session of August 2012, the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and Regional Consultations on Water and Sanitation, the 2nd SOPAC Divisional Meeting, and the SPC CRGA.

Specifically, the consultant team shall perform the following services in consultation with member countries and relevant SPC staff:

1. Identify the **key synergies** required between the Programme and other SPC delivery areas in order for it to effectively deliver required services to member countries and execute its agreed work programme (including synergies that are already utilised, and those that are yet to be fully realised);
2. Identify the **key relationships** between the Programme and external partners (including development partners, non government organisations and regional and global organisations) important to the effective delivery of services to member countries;
3. Identify **opportunities** for the Programme and SPC to strengthen and further capitalise on these key synergies and relationships;
4. Identify a range of **practical options** available to SPC to better utilise these synergies and relationships to improve the Programme's delivery of services to member countries and effectively execute its work programme (the scope of options considered should include potential changes to the operations, structure and location of the Programme).
5. Undertake a **cost benefit analysis** of identified options, considering the current financial and other costs of the Programme as well as potential benefits to member countries.

6. Undertake a **risk analysis** of identified options, identifying factors that would need to be addressed to minimise threats to programme delivery of options and how these might be resolved.
7. Prepare a **draft report** describing work undertaken, assessment and findings (see 'Outputs') for consideration by the SPC and its Membership.
8. **Finalise the report** by addressing comments by the SPC and its Membership in preparation for consideration by the Membership and SPC.

Outputs

The outputs to be delivered in sequence by the consultant team include:

1. A **draft report** describing:
 - work and consultations undertaken
 - key synergies and relationships required between the Programme and other SPC delivery areas to effectively deliver required services to member countries
 - opportunities for the Programme and SPC to strengthen and capitalise on service areas
 - potential options and associated values (benefits and costs) and risk factors to be addressed and a strategy to address them;
 - recommendations for the future including a **work plan and schedule supported by appropriate risk management strategy** for consultation and implementation of the review.
2. **Communication materials**, including summaries of relevant aspects of the above information to enable effective consultation with member countries and key SPC staff;
3. A **final report taking into consideration relevant comments from** the Membership and SPC.