



**REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**  
**THE GEF TRUST FUND**

**Submission Date:** 30 June 2008  
**Re-submission Date:**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

**GEFSEC PROJECT ID:** 2586

**GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID:** PIMS 3311

**COUNTRY(IES):** The Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

**PROJECT TITLE:** Implementing Sustainable Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries

**GEF AGENCY(IES):** UNDP, UNEP, (select)

**OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):** Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)

**GEF FOCAL AREA(S):** International Waters, (select), (select),

**GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S):** IW SP3: Balancing Overuse and Conflicting Uses of Water Resources in Transboundary Surface and Groundwater Basins.

**NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT:** PACIFIC ALLIANCE FOR SUSTAINABILITY (PAS)

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	April 2008
GEF Agency Approval	July 2008
Implementation Start	August 2008
Mid-term Review (if planned)	July 2010
Implementation Completion	May 2013

**A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK** (Expand table as necessary)

**Project Objective:** To improve water resources management and water use efficiency in Pacific Island Countries in order to balance overuse and conflicting uses of scarce freshwater resources through policy and legislative reform and implementation of applicable and effective Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans

Project Components	TA or STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
C1: Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE	TA	(i) Capture of Lessons from Demonstration Projects & other Water Initiatives (CTI/PACC/PAS) shared regionally & with global SIDS (ii) Replication of Demonstration Projects within & between PICS (where support and finances available) (iii) Successful demonstrations of IWRM approaches mainstreamed into existing local, national, & regional approaches (iv) PIC understanding & adoption of technical, allocative, and equitable water use efficiency measures (v) Support for social and economic welfare of island communities through improved water management (vi) Environmental quality and productivity sustained (vii) Improved public-health across SIDS with improved monitoring (viii) Increase in groundwater monitoring and regular sampling routines established for SIDS (leading to	(i) <u>Watershed Management</u> (i) 40% increase in population with access to safe drinking water at 1 demo site (ii) 30% reduction in animal manure and sewage entering marine waters at 1 demo site (iii) 30% reduction in catchment deforestation at 2 demo sites (iv) Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-urban areas (v) Legislation in place to protect surface water quality in 4 SIDS (vi) 1 basin flood management plan in place (vii) Sustainable forest & land mgmt practices established and trialed with landowners in 2 demo sites (ii) <u>Wastewater Management &amp; Sanitation</u> (i) 40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure (ii) 30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 1 SIDS (iii) 30% reduction in use of freshwater for sanitation purposes due to eco-sanitation expansion in 1 demo site (iv) 50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS (iii) <u>Water Resources Assessment &amp; Protection</u> (i) National effluent standards	6,055,891	7	82,418,903	93	88,474,794

		improvements in groundwater quality) (ix) Functioning water & environment cost recovery schemes adopted using PIC driven mechanisms to sustain environmental productivity balanced with equitable use of water resources	reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites (ii) 20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site (iii) Water leakage reduced by 40% from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system (iv) 10% reduction in damage to infrastructure due to flooding in 1 significant catchment (v) 1 basin flood management plan in place and a Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS <u>(iv) Water Use Efficiency &amp; Water Safety</u> (i) WUE improved by 30% over baseline in 2 urban water supply systems (ii) Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 2 urban areas (iii) 20% reduction in sewage and manure pollution into fresh and marine waters for 2 urban/peri-urban areas (iv) 30% reduction in groundwater pollution discharge for 2 water supply systems					
C2: IWRM and WUE Indicators Framework	STA	(i) Regional adoption & use of IWRM/WUE indicators (ii) Functioning national data collection and indicator monitoring (iii) Indicator feedbacks for national IWRM decision making and policy development (iv) Regional IWRM indicators & monitoring approaches shared with global SIDS	(i) Process, Stress Reduction, Environmental and Socio-Economic Status, WUE, Catalytic, Governance and X-Cutting Indicator Framework established & in use (ii) Community storyline process developed as part of participatory M&E within demonstration projects (iii) Aggregation of Indicators for monitoring MDGs and Pacific RAP progress & for investment planning (iv) Strengthened national & regional capacity for IWRM monitoring	800,463	34	1,571,611	66	2,372,074
C3: Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE	TA	(i) Political and legal commitments made to utilize IWRM policies towards sustainable water use (acceleration of Pacific RAP actions) (ii) Strengthened National APEX Water Bodies to catalyse implementation & monitoring of IWRM plans and WUE policies (iii) Institutional change to enact National IWRM Plans due to multi-disciplinary nature and skills requirements (iv) Functioning regional, national & local stakeholder involvement in national, catchment, & community scale water governance (v) Streamlined knowledge exchange within & between national & regional institutions (vi) Regionally agreed IWRM approaches for SIDS	(i) Operational IWRM Resource Centre for Pacific SIDS (ii) Functioning IWRM Partnerships between & within SIDS (iii) Awareness Raised to IWRM across Governments, Civil Society, Education Systems & Private Sector (iv) IWRM Roadmaps established (institutional & legislation planning) (v) National IWRM plans developed & endorsed (vi) Better professional standards on IWRM policy development, reform & implementation (vii) Synthesis of policy gaps & reforms identified through Demonstration Projects (viii) Sustainability strategies developed focusing in institutional & technical interventions for Demonstration scaling-up as part of wider National IWRM Plan Development and appropriate financial mechanisms identified (user-pays, PES schemes), with Component C4	-	-	2,481,080	100	2,481,080
C4: Regional and National Capacity Building and	TA	(i) Improved institutional and community capacity in IWRM at regional and	(i) Regional Champions trained in IWRM approaches (ii) Regional Skills in project	1,327,292	31	3,013,681	69	4,340,973

Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange & Learning & Replication		national levels (ii) Improved national project management and monitoring (iii) Understanding & integration of IWRM principles and plans across government institutions (iv) More effective networking for information sharing, enhanced inter- and intra-regional knowledge sharing and learning	management & monitoring increased through training courses (ii) WWW, media and communication platforms established for best practice communications at community, national and regional levels including through IW:LEARN (incl. the GEF IW:LEARN project on Portfolio Learning) (iv) Active twinning programmes between projects facing similar water & environmental degradation problems & within project focus groups					
Project Management (14 countries)				842,042	43	1,094,524	57	1,936,566
<b>Total project costs</b>				9,025,688	100%	90,579,799	100%	99,605,487

\* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.  
 \*\* TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

## B. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation*</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total at CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>For the record: Total at PIF</i>
GEF PDF A	25,000**	9,025,688	974,814	10,723,452	10,722,950
PDF B	697,950**				
Co-financing	1,108,200	90,579,799		91,687,999	58,367,564
<b>Total</b>	1,831,150	99,605,487	974,814	102,411,451	69,090,514

\* Please include the previously approved PDFs and PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3. Provide the status of implementation and use of fund for the project preparation grant in Annex D. \*\* GEF PDF funding was approved in GEF-3.

## C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING, including co-financing for project preparation for both the PDFs and PPG. (expand the table line items as necessary)

<i>Name of co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Amount (\$)</i>	<i>%*</i>
Cook Islands	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	179,801	0.20
		Direct	206,616	0.23
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	568,014	0.63
		Bilat. Agency	Direct	700,000
Fiji	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	135,135	0.15
		Direct	2,871,622	3.17
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	1,165,177	1.29
		NGO	In-kind	10,000
Direct	115,000		0.13	
FSM	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	577,369	0.64
		Direct	8,000,000	8.83
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	176,440	0.19
		NGO	Direct	100,000
Nauru	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	50,000	0.06
		Direct	2,139,190	2.36
Niue	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	294,000	0.32
		Direct	1,490,000	1.64
	Bilateral	Direct	355,000	0.39
Palau	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	673,500	0.74

		Direct	465,000	0.51
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	358,000	0.40
	Bilateral	Direct	280,000	0.31
	NGO	In-kind	125,000	0.14
		Direct	10,000	0.01
PNG	Nat'l Gov't	Direct	583,706	0.64
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	434,500	0.48
	Bilateral	Direct	32,549,185	35.93
RMI	Nat'l Gov't	Direct	1,497,140	1.65
	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	25,000	0.03
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	1,398,458	1.54
	Bilateral	Direct	390,000	0.43
Samoa	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	220,000	0.24
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	100,000	0.11
	Bilateral	Direct	1,735,000	1.92
Solomon Islands	Nat'l Gov't	Direct	1,488,410	1.64
	Multilat. Agency	In-kind	107,636	0.12
		Direct	173,440	0.19
	Bilateral	In-kind	174,311	0.19
Tonga	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	2,500,000	2.76
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	7,127,000	7.87
Tuvalu	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	67,200	0.07
		Direct	900,000	0.99
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	950,000	1.05
	Bilateral	Direct	959,692	1.06
	NGO's	Direct	200,000	0.22
Vanuatu	Nat'l Gov't	In-kind	60,701	0.07
		Direct	99,507	0.11
	Multilat. Agency	Direct	138,943	0.15
	Bilateral	Direct	7,374,219	8.14
	NGO's	In-kind	38,470	0.04
		Direct	66,520	0.07
Regional	Multilat. Agency	Direct	8,175,897	9.03
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>90,579,799</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

#### D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY(IES) OR COUNTRY(IES)

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee	Total
UNDP	International Waters	Pacific SIDS	477,147	6,727,891	727,354	7,932,392
UNEP	International Waters	Pacific SIDS	245,803	2,297,797	247,460	2,791,060
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>			722,950 (from GEF-3)	9,025,688	974,814	10,723,452

\* No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

## E. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF (\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants*</i>	546	627,600	204,612	832,212
<i>International consultants*</i>	175	144,042	372,412	516,454
<i>Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications**</i>		42,400	77,400	119,800
<i>Travel***</i>		54,000	440,100	494,100
<i>Professional Services (Project Financial Audit)****</i>				
<b>Total</b>	721	842,042	1,094,524	1,936,566

\* Detailed information regarding consultants in Annex C.

\*\* Regional office operations, communications, office supplies, maintenance of equipment, utility provision. Some costs will be co-financed by the IWRM Resource Centre through the EU Water Facility IWRM Programme.

\*\*\* Duty travel of the Project Manager and support personnel to annual Regional Steering Committee Meetings and the Regional Technical Advisory Group Meetings.

\*\*\*\* Project Audit costs are included under Project M&E costs and not Project Management (total for 5 years \$15,000).

## F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>GEF(\$)</i>	<i>Other sources (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
<i>Local consultants*</i>	2,676	1,404,000	2,316,150	3,720,150
<i>International consultants*</i>	1,900	936,000	4,705,222	5,641,222
<b>Total</b>	4,576	2,340,000	7,021,372	9,361,372

\* Provide detailed information regarding the consultants in Annex C.

## G. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

The table below includes an indicative M&E workplan and corresponding budget for the project.

### Indicative Monitoring and Evaluation Workplan and Budget

<i>M&amp;E Activity</i>	<i>Responsible Parties</i>	<i>Budget US\$ Excluding Staff time</i>	<i>Time frame</i>
Pre-Inception Workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SOPAC IWRM Resource Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70,000 - fully co-financed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 2008</li> </ul>
Inception Workshop & Report <sup>+</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCU</li> <li>Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60,000 (partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 6 months from official project start</li> </ul>
Demonstration Project Review and Indicator Assessment, including Baseline Indicator collection and development <sup>+</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCU</li> <li>PICs (National Project Management)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65,000 (partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within 6 months from official project start</li> </ul>
Measurement of Means of Verification at the Objective Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCU</li> <li>External Consultants where required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15,000 (indicative - to be clarified during Inception Phase - partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start, mid-term and end of project</li> </ul>
Measurements of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCU</li> <li>External Consultants where required</li> <li>Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40,000 (partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually prior to APR and AWP drafting</li> </ul>
Annual Project Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCU</li> <li>Project Steering Committee Review</li> <li>Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annually</li> </ul>

Project Implementation Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Project Steering Committee Review</li> <li>• Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>
Quarterly Progress Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly</li> </ul>
Steering Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Pacific Partnership</li> <li>• Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>
Regional Technical Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Pacific Partnership</li> <li>• Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-Annually</li> </ul>
CROP Agency Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>
Technical Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Consultants as required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 (partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required</li> </ul>
Thematic Reports/Lessons Learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Consultants as required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20,000 (partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required</li> </ul>
Mid-Term External Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNEP<sup>o</sup></li> <li>• External consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 45,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of year two from official project start</li> </ul>
Final External Evaluation*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNEP<sup>o</sup></li> <li>• External consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 145,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At end of project implementation</li> </ul>
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• Implementing Agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one month before official end of project</li> </ul>
Project Terminal Report - Synopsis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within one month of official end of project</li> </ul>
Workshop & Training Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• External Consultants (where used)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As required</li> </ul>
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External hired Auditor</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• PCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15,000 (3,000 p.a.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>
Visits to Field Sites (Implementing Agency costs covered by fees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNEP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 75,000 (15,000 p.a. - partly co-financed)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>
Budget Reviews and Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• GEF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually (as part of APR)</li> </ul>
Country Mission Reports <sup>^</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Following each country visit</li> </ul>
<b>Total Indicative cost (US\$):</b> (excluding PCU staff time and Implementing Agencies staff and travel expenses)		<b>\$520,000<sup>†</sup></b>	

Notes: <sup>+</sup> A comprehensive review of demonstration project draft logframes and indicators will be conducted during the first six months of the project, including an assessment of baseline indicators. Support will be provided by the PCU. The Inception workshop will provide an opportunity to clarify, as far as possible, the project baseline indicators, including assessing the time and resources required to collect baseline information, where this has already not occurred.

\* This includes the cost of consultant fees, regional travel and per diems, including travel to a selected number of countries to look at Demonstration activities based on a country/project selection criteria to be developed by the consultants.

<sup>^</sup> The IWRM Resource Centre at SOPAC manages and implements a number of different programmes. Mission Reports for all the programmes will be made available to the PCU for monitoring and information purposes due to the cross-cutting and multi-sectoral nature of IWRM.

<sup>†</sup> Note that the M&E budget will be included in the budget for Component 2 (IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework) of the project, and will be significantly supported by the EU Water Facility co-funding. M&E is a core activity of the project, and therefore serves two purposes: (i) monitoring of the project on a quarterly and annual basis, including evaluations, to ensure the project impact is realised and is accountable to management, donors and stakeholders; and, (ii)

through participatory monitoring and learning by doing the objective is for countries and stakeholders to see the benefit of monitoring project delivery in order to deliver results and impact, but also the benefit of monitoring in day to day projects and activities conducted as existing baseline activities nationally.

<sup>0</sup> Mid-term External Evaluation and Final External Evaluation will be activities lead by UNEP-GEF, supported by UNDP where required.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

### **A. DESCRIBE THE PROJECT RATIONALE AND THE EXPECTED MEASURABLE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS:**

1. The ability of SIDS to manage their resources and ecosystems in a sustainable manner while sustaining their livelihoods is crucial to their social and economic well being. In SIDS the majority of the population dwells on and earns a living from the coast. This concentrates pollutants and other environmental degradation along the coastal strip, the estuarine environment and inshore marine areas. The small and fragile ecosystem nature of small islands has resulted in low ecological resilience to pollutants and changing land-use practices. This is of immediate concern to countries that are endowed with naturally rich terrestrial, coastal and marine biodiversity. The Pacific contains the most extensive system of marine habitats globally (especially coral reefs) which are critical to maintain biodiversity. These habitats play a number of different roles, and are recognised as being globally significant as natural filters of land-based pollution and as natural protection against storms and sea level rise. The natural filters help maintain the health of offshore waters, ecosystems and associated species including oceanic fisheries through their function as breeding, nursery, and feeding grounds.

2. Waste from coastal cities and harbours causes pollution in the coastal water environment and also the wider marine ecosystems in which they are eventually discharged. Ocean currents along the coasts on which human development occurs carry pollution through deeper waters, affecting neighbouring islands (often neighbouring countries in the Pacific) and further to the continental shelves. The impact of this pollution can cause public health hazards, destroy breeding grounds of coastal and marine fishes and have serious negative effects on biodiversity. The full impacts of these pollutants are not well known<sup>1</sup>. What is clear is that the use of agricultural fertilisers, increasing livestock numbers, deforestation of unique catchments and increased sedimentation, increasing coastal dwellings and human sewage all impact the nitrogen cycle, increasing the loading of pollutants into coastal waters and creating marine 'dead zones' where oxygen is depleted and water quality is severely restricted. Within the last two decades or more, the special needs of SIDS have been recognized through a number of globally significant conferences and high-level international meetings.

3. Water availability at both surface and ground level is generally unreliable unless suitable storage facilities and management regimes have been adopted. The relatively short length of access to surface water flows (compared to larger islands and continental countries) limits opportunities for abstraction and for storage methods. The strong dependence on agricultural production (for domestic demand and export) places a priority on expansion in this sector by any means available. This creates pressures on the relatively small areas of critical habitat available on these small islands which are in high demand for cultivation and livestock, and which are then heavily fertilised and dosed with pesticides resulting in chemical pollution throughout small island watershed systems. In some cases, prioritisation and subsidisation of water for irrigation then exacerbates water shortages and problems related to environmental flows. In addition, there is frequently an absence of effective water storage and distribution, inappropriate allocation and abstraction, and an absence of long-term planning for water resource conservation. All of these concerns and many other closely related issues threaten water resources management and efficient use within the participating PICs.

4. Many of the Pacific SIDS therefore share similar problems with regard to water management and conservation, land-based sources of pollution, and issues of environmental flow relating to habitat and ecosystem protection. It is further recognised that SIDS have specific concerns related to climate change and sea level rise. SIDS also have specific needs and requirements when developing their economies. These are related to small population sizes and human resources, small GDPs, limited land area and limited natural resources.

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<sup>1</sup> The impact of land based pollution is most often visually seen and therefore understood in coastal and shallow water areas. However, the area of ocean comprising the Coral Triangle, for example, contains 75% of all the coral species known to science, more than 3,000 species of reef fish and commercially important pelagic species, six of the seven species of turtle, migrating populations of whale sharks and manta rays and a number of marine mammals, the effects on which land based pollution is not well known (WWF – *The Coral Triangle – The centre of marine biodiversity*).

5. In acknowledgment of this vulnerability and the particular needs of small island countries, the Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management (IWRM) programme has been formulated to address sustainable water management in Pacific Small Island Developing States. The IWRM Programme will support the GEF-PAS in contributing to the development in the Pacific Islands Region through improvements in natural resource and environmental management, reflecting country priorities to address water and land development issues in the International Waters focal area in relation to SIDS, while also delivering significant global environmental benefits. IWRM is a relatively new approach in the Pacific Islands. Yet, the concept and approaches it embodies; the need to take a holistic approach to ensure the socio-cultural, technical, economic and environmental factors are taken into account in the equitable development and management of water resources - has been practised at a traditional level for centuries in the Pacific Island Countries.

6. The notion that all activities affect each other, given the very small landmasses involved in the Pacific, is well understood by people living in the islands. The concept of competing land pressures, the choice of whether to use precious land for agriculture, water reserves, a school or recreation area, are appreciated at the household, village and wider community level. In particular, every coastal village community understands the connection between activities on the land and in the sea, as they impact on freshwater, fishing stocks and coral reefs. Pacific Island Countries are especially vulnerable to cyclone and drought events. The small size of the catchments, shallow aquifers and lack of natural storage affects all water users from urban and rural water supplies, commercial forestry, subsistence agriculture, and the fisheries/reefs and tourist developments.

7. The need for both drought and disaster preparedness plans are recognised as national priorities in many Pacific Island Countries. Additional mounting evidence has suggested that pollution on land from inadequate wastewater disposal, increased sediment erosion and industrial discharges are detrimentally impacting coastal water quality and in turn damaging reef ecosystems and fishing stocks which sustain entire island populations. This has led to changing managing practices to not only consider the watersheds and groundwater, but also the receiving coastal waters. Within the Pacific this concept is referred to as water management from *Ridge to Reef*.

8. The aim of this regional project is to improve water resource and wastewater management and water use efficiency in Pacific Island Countries to balance over and conflicting uses of scarce freshwater resources through policy and legislative reform and implementation of applicable and effective Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans based on best practices and demonstrations of IWRM approaches. The project will use country-driven and designed demonstration activities focusing on sustainable water management to utilize Ridge to Reef IWRM approaches to bring significant environmental stress reduction benefits. Demonstration projects will act as catalysts for replication and scaling-up approaches to improve national water resources management, and regionally to support the Pacific in reducing land based pollutants from entering the ocean.

9. The project will work within the Pacific Region with the following countries: the Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

10. GEF Demonstration Projects will focus on the capture and presentation of on-the-ground environmental stress reduction interventions (UNDP element). UNEP Regional Components will focus on national policy reform, improved institutional capacity and change, and IWRM indicator development through multicounty collaboration to address regionally coordinated solutions. This will occur in conjunction with EU Water Facility co-financing which will provide policy improvement and institutional support to help PICs in the development and delivery of national IWRM plans in line with the 2005 MDG targets.

11. The global environmental benefits expected from the project includes: Environmental stress reduction in 14 Pacific SIDS; 30% increase in forest area for ~8,000 ha of land; 35% reduction in sewage pollution over eq.~40,000 ha area leading to reduction in eutrophication for 4 coastal receiving waters sites; and 35% reduction in water leakage for systems supplying ~85,000 people by end of project, leading to average 30% increase in population with access to safe water supply and sanitation for 6 sites.



**B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

12. This proposed Full Project has evolved from and responds to the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the International Waters of the Pacific Islands carried out in August 1997. The goal of this SAP was to develop a strategy for the integrated sustainable development and management of International Waters in the region. The priority transboundary concerns for Pacific Island International Waters were defined as arising from the following imminent threats to the health of those waters:

1. Pollution of marine and freshwater (including groundwater) from land-based activities;
2. Physical, ecological and hydrological modification of critical habitats;
3. Unsustainable exploitation of living and nonliving resources;

13. The SAP provides the regional framework within which actions are identified, developed and implemented. Targeted actions would be carried out in two complementary, linked consultative contexts: Integrated Coastal and Watershed Management (ICWM) and Oceanic Fisheries Management (OFM). Through the ICWM and OFM approaches, the SAP sets out a path for the transition of the Pacific islands from sectoral to integrated management of International Waters as a whole.

14. The SAP identifies two solutions to these threats and root causes to be:
- A. Integrated Coastal and Watershed Management, and
  - B. Oceanic Fisheries Management

15. This Full Size Project proposes to directly address solution A (a separate GEF Project is addressing solution B). The concept for this project evolved through a combination of regional dialogues and initiatives. In July-August 2002, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) jointly organised a High-Level Regional Consultation meeting in Fiji. The meeting was attended by over 150 representatives of agencies concerned with water resources management, water authorities, service providers, rural development departments, health and environment agencies, regulators and NGOs involved in the water sector, the private sector, regional organisations and international development agencies. This regional consultation concluded with the adoption of a Regional Action Plan, a communiqué and a Ministerial Declaration, along with a commitment from a wide range of stakeholders to form a partnership under the Type 2 Initiative on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene as was submitted to the Commission for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in August 2002 and announced at the Third World Water Forum in Kyoto, Japan in 2003.

16. In adopting the Action Plan, and its sister strategies, the Pacific Wastewater Policy Statement and the Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action, the ministers and heads of country delegations from 16 Pacific Island Countries and representatives of civil society groups stressed the participatory nature of their deliberations and reinforced their commitment to sharing knowledge to address common water problems and solutions. They noted the unique geographic and physical characteristics, as well as the fragile nature of water resources in small island countries, which impact the health and well-being of their peoples, environment and economic development. They also recognized the important linkages between water resources, water services, and wastewater management, including sanitation and hygiene. The outputs and recommendations of this meeting were endorsed by 18 countries, and the Pacific RAP was formally endorsed by the Heads of State of 16 countries at the Pacific Forum Leaders Summit in August 2003.

17. This Pacific IWRM project will focus on the implementation of actions identified in the Pacific RAP, notably: (i) improving assessment & monitoring of water resources to reduce water pollution, (ii) coping with island vulnerability, (iii) improving communication, awareness and participatory action, (iv) improving access to technologies, (v) strengthening institutional arrangements, and (vi) leveraging additional financial resources.

18. The concept of inter-regional collaboration and the possibilities for a Joint Programme for Action were also discussed at the High-Level Consultation meeting in Fiji. As a result of these discussions, Caribbean and Pacific organisations (CEHI and SOPAC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the Third World Water Forum in Japan in 2003 to implement a JpFA between their 37 member states providing for cooperation on matters including freshwater environment, climate change, capacity building, data and information management, applied research and sharing of expertise.

19. The Freshwater Chapter of the *Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action (BPoA+10)* gives due recognition to the prioritising of water and sanitation on the SIDS global agenda and SIDS national agendas during the “Water for Life” Decade. The Mauritius declaration re-emphasised the outcomes of the 3WWF “*Water in Small Island Countries*” session which specifically calls for the implementation of the Joint SIDS Programme for Action on Water and Climate (JPfA), the Pacific RAP, and the fostering of South-South partnerships between SIDS.

20. The need for a strategic approach to tackle regional water management problems was recently reiterated by PIC Leaders at the Asia-Pacific Water Summit<sup>2</sup> in Japan (December, 2007). PIC Leaders agreed that real solutions to PIC water problems are urgent, particularly with deteriorating conditions of freshwater resources due to the impacts of global warming on fragile island eco-systems. Building on the SAP, this Pacific IWRM Project evolved through a combination of discussions between the PICs, GEF Implementing Agencies, and SOPAC regarding the needs and priorities for water resources management following the development of the Pacific RAP.

21. The similarity of the water and environmental problems faced amongst Pacific Countries, and their solidarity on these issues is a vital component to ensure existing political will, the Pacific RAP, and existing national policies are built upon in national institutions and wider civil society. EU Water Facility co-funding provides a unique opportunity to develop national IWRM plans, building on demonstration activities and lesson learning and sharing between countries. By 2013 the PICs will have raised the baseline in managing and coping with water resources management, pollution and environmental stress and climate vulnerability. This will lead to a more sustainable use of water resources, a reduction in water related health problems, supporting watershed protection, improving biodiversity, and reducing land degradation. The current status of IWRM planning and implementation in Pacific Island Countries is summarized below:

Country	IWRM and linkages to existing national policy frameworks
Cook Islands	At present no national water policy or strategy exists but this is currently under development. An Island Water Catchment Management Committee exists on Rarotonga, and a Waster Safety Planning Committee provides strategic input. Under Component C3 a national IWRM APEX Body is currently under development
Federated States of Micronesia	Four separately governed states, with their own water utility and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Discussions are currently underway with FSM regarding the most appropriate form of IWRM Plan and policy development. This could include an overarching national framework, within which 4 State IWRM Plans sit. A Water Advisory Group meets at the National level and this process requires strengthening at the State level.
Fiji	Through the Programme for Water Governance Fiji has drafted a national water policy and a draft Water Resource Act. Fiji has also formed a National Water Committee and formulated a draft strategy to support the IWRM process. Cabinet has since adopted the Policy as an Interim Policy, requiring wider consultation. The future IWRM process in Fiji will need to raise awareness and understanding of IWRM to ensure political commitment to dealing with complex land ownership issues. There is a risk that urgent issues such as flooding and access to safe water supplies will take over arching policy processes, resulting in disjointed and fragmented water management. At present utility reform is driving the change, but this is not linked to water resource protection and management steps.
Kiribati	The main challengers in Kiribati relate to politicized resource management approaches, lack of government awareness and political will, and the dispersed nature of the land and population, all leading to a delay in adoption of draft national water plans, policies and legislation. This was partly addressed through the Programme for Water governance, by supporting the reformation of the Kiribati Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee. It is recognised that capacity need to be developed in a wide range of areas supporting IWRM: from policy making to technical expertise and community participation in decision-making. A draft National Water Policy has been drafted and is currently under review. Kiribati policy forms a challenging situation given the different needs of Tarawa and outer islands. Kiribati also suffers more than other countries with restricted human and technical resources.
Marshall Islands	A water and sanitation master plan does exist, and is supported by the well defined utility and Environmental Protection Agency. However, the Marshalls suffer from restricted human and technical resources and population pressure on fragile groundwater resources used for drinking. The Islands are also subject to fluctuations in saline levels of the groundwater and current investigations are ongoing supported by the EU HYCOS project. National IWRM APEX Body support is required and cross-sectoral learning and understanding needs to be enhanced.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.apwf.org/archive/documents/summit/Message\\_from\\_Beppu\\_080130.pdf](http://www.apwf.org/archive/documents/summit/Message_from_Beppu_080130.pdf)

Nauru	Draft national water plan completed 2001, but little coordinated approach or agreed institutional responsibilities since. At present support is ongoing from Component C3 to support Nauru in developing a sanitation action plan and policy, supported by the Demonstration Project to focus on sanitation and freshwater availability issues. Recent borehole drilling in Nauru has yielded poor results on finding fresh groundwater suitable for drinking. Reverse osmosis plants use large amounts of energy and require consistent financing to keep them serviced and workable.
Niue	The small population allows for relatively rapid movement with IWRM issues and policy development. Recent support from UNESCO has provided a draft Water Resources Bill 2008. Component C3 is currently working with the Government of Niue in taking this forward, including looking at the rising costs of energy for pumping and aims to provide the Government with information on possible tariff setting rates to recover the energy costs, or alternative energy options for pumping such as solar and wind energy. A National Water Committee exists and will be further supported under C3 with a support post.
Palau	An increasing demand for potable water and contamination of surface water resources due to increasing population pressure and urbanisation is of immediate concern to Palau. A Water Safety Planning Committee does exist, supported with WHO and SOPAC programmes. Palau requires further support to set up a National Water Resource Committee and for community and awareness raising to limit the pollution problems. Further information is required on integrated land use and planning and regulatory approaches to control surface pollution.
Papua New Guinea	There is an urgent need to apply IWRM principles and approaches at the catchment level. Several institutional, legislative, operational, strategic, capacity and public awareness related barriers have been identified to move forward the water resource management prospects nationally. This includes supporting the National Water Association and formalising the National Water Committee, and assisting the Government in formulating a vision for water development, developing a water resource policy, reviewing and finalising the current water services policy, and review institutional and regulatory mechanism to manage the national water reserve.
Samoa	Samoa has move forward rapidly with developing water policies and support fro the sector through recent large scale donor funding. However, support has been sector focused and IWRM has yet to be widely introduced in terms of cross-sectoral multi-level approaches. Water and energy demands cause conflicts over use, and water demand management measures are required to cope with expanding demand for supply. Increasing population and land use pressures, and traditional governance approaches challenge the application of IWRM, including the coordinated and integrated planning and management of water and land related activities.
Solomon Islands	The Solomon Islands has faced periods of political instability, which has made it difficult to focus government attention on a single issues such as water. Water resources management has been fragmented due to a lack of national policy and community awareness. Through the EU funded Programme for Water Governance, key government representatives got the chance to exchange experiences with Samoa, which has already come far in the process of improving water governance. The Solomon's have drafted a National Water Resources Policy and Legislation, formed a temporary water group and drafted Terms of Reference. Further support is required during wider national consultation on the policy as challenges need to be addressed, such as resolving water ownership issues and raising awareness on water resource management issues, links to land use practices, whilst taking into account low literacy rates in rural communities.
Tonga	Tonga has recently drafted a revised Water Management Bill. Still in a draft form, the Bill requires further cross-sectoral consultation. At present IWRM is a challenge due to conflicting and confusing institutional mandates concerning water and environmental management. Support is required for information capture and exchange on technical issues, especially hydrological information for drought vulnerability. There is no comprehensive law in Tonga dealing with water ownership, management and protection of water resources, nor a specific land use policy. A complex traditional land tenure system exists. A National Water Resources Committee does exist and the development of the committee in dealing with the complex issues will be supported.
Tuvalu	Rainwater harvesting, improved wastewater management to reduce contamination of valuable drought resistant groundwater, and protection of marine shore fisheries from land based pollution are three key focal areas for Tuvalu's IWRM approaches. Collaboration between government institutions and the NGO sector are urgently required, including households. Composting sanitation systems are required to address the use of fresh water for toilets and poor septic tank systems. A Water and Sanitation Master Plan exists, and requires further consultation and support to implement.
Vanuatu	A recent National Water and Sanitation strategy has been recently drafted which has had wide consultation during its development. The Strategy is now awaiting approval by the Government. A National Water Committee exists and has met regularly during the development of the strategy. Support is required to help integrate sectors and move forward approval of the Strategy to start n the development of IWRM planning.

### C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

22. The project is consistent with the GEF IV strategic objective for International Waters: (a) *'to play a catalytic role in addressing transboundary water concerns by assisting countries to utilize the full range of technical assistance, economic, financial, regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed'*, through supporting and building on existing political commitments (such as the Pacific RAP and Strategic Action Plan) and through promoting sustainable water use and improved water management now, making it easier to address the challenges of the future as climatic variability affects water resources further.

23. More specifically the project will deliver outcomes under GEF IV Strategic Programme III (SP-3): Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in transboundary surface and groundwater basins (*with a specific focus on SIDS to protect community surface and groundwater supplies*) through working with communities to address their needs for safe drinking water and other socio-economic benefits of sustainable and safe water resources, including balancing environmental requirements with livelihood needs. The project will deliver across a range of MDG targets using IWRM approaches (MDG 7) as the wider development entry point.

#### **D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

24. Adopting a Ridge to Reef approach ensures that links to marine waters are included in the IWRM concept for SIDS. Links will be established with the UNDP/GEF PEMSEA and the ADB/GEF Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific Projects<sup>3</sup> to ensure that coastal management lessons are learned and shared between projects. Component 2 of the Coastal and Marine Resources Project focuses on integrated watershed and coastal resources management (through adopting Ridge to Reef approaches) and lessons will be shared between projects. Links have also been made with the Coral Reef Initiative for the South Pacific (CRISP). Furthermore, in Micronesia, The Nature Conservancy and the Conservation Society of Pohnpei are key project facilitators and implementers of the Demonstration activities for FSM. The project will take a holistic approach to improving water management, adopting a *Ridge to Reef* framework for project interventions, considering the International Waters focus on improving the quality of coastal receiving waters to benefit marine biodiversity. IWRM Lessons will also be shared at the future World Water Forum (2009 and 2012) and at the GEF International Waters Conference 6 through links to IW:LEARN Portfolio Learning.

25. IWRM and the GEF Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (OFM) will cooperate and share lessons associated with land based pollution and the impact on migratory fishstocks through the Project Executing Agency (Forum Fisheries Agency). The Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) has already expressed support during IWRM project implementation for gender and gender mainstreaming work. SOPAC and CEHI (Executing Agency for the GEF IWCAM project) have signed an MoU and are already sharing information regarding demonstration project design and implementation, including IWCAM work on IWCAM Indicator development, implementation approaches for Demonstration Projects, and communication activities. The global SIDS network will be instrumental in the development of SIDS IWRM guidelines and exchange of best practices and appropriate technologies.

26. Moreover, a number of activities for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) have been identified in the UNCCD National Action Programme (NAP) for PICs. The national SLM Medium Sized Projects will focus on capacity development and mainstreaming of land management<sup>4</sup>. The IWRM Project can help implement the NAP priorities of improving water delivery systems and increasing water use efficiency, rehabilitation of degraded lands through watershed and catchment protection, and empowering local communities and local institutions. Links have been made with the SLM-MSPs in the Pacific to ensure that where demonstration project sites overlap lessons learned are shared between projects. This will be vitally important in the scaling up of approaches and the need to dovetail IWRM and SLM approaches within existing national and regional policies and institutions.

27. Strong links also exist between the GEF Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) and IWRM projects. The PACC ensures that ground, surface, and rainwater management aspects are being addressed in the region (in the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, and Tuvalu<sup>5</sup>) as responses to climate variability and change. The combined PACC and IWRM demonstration project outcomes will strengthen the IWRM programme, and support the opportunity for PACC demonstration projects to be incorporated into national strategic planning, implementation and replication.

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<sup>3</sup> The Coastal and Marine Resources Management Project will focus on Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Timor Leste, and Vanuatu.

<sup>4</sup> Links with the SLM National Coordinators have already been established and the SLM Project will be represented at the Pre-Inception Workshop as part of the Pacific IWRM Workshop in Niue in July, 2008. Specific water links with Tonga (focusing on drought management), Tuvalu (focussing on capacity development), and Kiribati (focusing on management of water catchments) will be made between projects, although all SLM projects focus on policy development, cross-sectoral linkages and capacity development as key activities and IWRM can provide assistance in these issues.

<sup>5</sup> The Fiji PACC Demonstration Project also has a strong focus on land and water management issues. There is no surface water on the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue and Tuvalu and limited surface water on a few outer islands in Tonga. Four of the PACC demonstration projects focus on improving drought period water supply (Marshall Islands, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu). The demonstration project in Niue focuses on improving the resilience of water supplies in the aftermath of cyclone impacts.

28. The Project will capitalize on UNEPs commitment *‘to accelerate implementation of the 2005 IWRM target ensuring environmental aspects are adequately incorporated into IWRM strategies and roadmaps’*. The Project is aligned with the UNSGAB Hashimoto Action Plan that promotes accelerated action for achieving the water, sanitation, and environmental sustainability MDGs. Table 9 contains further information on regional projects and programmes this IWRM project has linked with. Some of these projects described are co-financers of this IWRM project. Further linkages with Regional Projects and Programmes are described below:

Project/Programme & Donor	Description
<b>National IWRM Planning Programme*</b> Donor: EU Water Facility	The Pacific SIDS IWRM National Planning programme will provide substantial co-financing for this IWRM Project in a unique partnership of mutual aid and assistance. The programme will focus on the development of applicable and effective National Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans as an important contribution to the Millennium Development Goals.
<b>Pacific Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS)*</b> Donor: EU Water Facility	SOPAC, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), UNESCO and the Fiji Meteorological Office are implementing the Pacific HYCOS project. The project focuses on improving the condition of Pacific SIDS hydro-meteorological monitoring stations and the national capacity to collect, understand, and analyse hydro-meteorological data. The project is linked to other regional projects including the Pacific Global Climate Observing System (PI-GCOS), and the Pacific Global Ocean Observing System (PI-GOOS).
<b>Water Quality Monitoring*</b> Donor: NZAID	The World Health Organization (WHO), SOPAC, and the Institute of Applied Sciences of the University of the South Pacific are implementing the Water Quality Monitoring Capacity Building (WQM) Programme in four pilot countries (the Cook Islands, Niue, the Marshall Islands and Vanuatu). The objective of the WQM programme is to build sustainable national capacity for monitoring the quality of water (drinking, surface, ground and coastal) through addressing the priority problems related to water quality assessment.
<b>Hydrology, Livelihoods, and Policy (HELP)*</b> Donor: UNESCO	SOPAC support UNESCO's HELP programme to strengthen catchment area management practices in the Pacific. Fiji and Vanuatu were supported in establishing HELP basins in conjunction with the IWRM Demonstration project development.
<b>Water Demand Management*</b> Donor: NZAID	SOPAC and the Pacific Water Association (PWA) are implementing the Pacific Water Demand Management Programme in five pilot countries (Niue, the Cook Islands, the Solomon Islands, the Marshall Islands, and FSM). The purpose of the project is to improve the capacity for water demand management in Pacific urban water utilities. In partnership with Wide Bay Water Corporation (WBC) in-country support is provided to establish System Loss Management Plans in each of the pilot countries.
<b>Water Safety Planning*</b> Donor: AusAID Water Quality Initiative, NZAID	The Pacific Water Safety Plans (WSP) Programme is a joint initiative of the World Health Organization (WHO) and SOPAC focusing on promoting a risk management approach for the provision of safe water supply in Pacific Island countries through piloting Water Safety Plans in four pilot countries (Tonga, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands and Palau). The New Zealand Ministry of Health (through NZODA) provides in-kind support to the WSP programme to strengthen the technical aspects of the programme by providing Drinking Water Assessors
<b>Programme for Water Governance*</b> Donor: EU Water Facility	The Pacific Programme for Water Governance (PFWG) provided support to in-country consultations held in three pilot countries (Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati). The PFWG supported the establishment and strengthening of National Water Committees and the development of a strategy in each pilot country to address institutional arrangements for water resources management during the Project Design Phase of this project.
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)*</b> Donor: Government of Taiwan/ROC	The overall goal of the Pacific WASH programme is to improve the lives of Pacific Island people by helping to increase access to water resources and sanitation through improved management of water resources and the development of adequate and sustainable water supply, improved facilities and hygienic practices for all. Within the WASH programme linkages have been made with the UNEP Global Programme for Action as well as the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA).
<b>Island Climate Update*</b> Donor: NZAID	The Pacific Island Climate Update (ICU) is a programme implemented by SOPAC in collaboration with SPREP and New Zealand's National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA). The ICU continues has a primary goal of assisting Pacific Island Countries (PICs) in making informed planning and management decisions relating to climate-sensitive sectors through the provision of timely and accurate seasonal climate forecasts.
<b>Niue Groundwater Monitoring and Policy Development*</b> Donor: UNESCO	UNESCO and SOPAC provided support to Niue in a Groundwater Resource Monitoring and Management project aimed at progressing the approval and implementation of the Water Resources Regulation and enabling of the Water Resources Act 1996. The IWRM Demonstration Project and EU IWRM co-financing will continue to support this work.
<b>University of the South Pacific – Virtual Water Learning Centre*</b> Donor: SOPAC, UNU	Linkages will be made between the Pacific node of the Water Virtual Learning Centre at USP and the implementation of this project and the EU Water Facility IWRM Planning programme.
<b>Pacific Islands Oceanic Fisheries Management Project</b> Donor: GEF	The project combines the interests of the global community in the conservation of a marine ecosystem covering a huge area of the surface of the globe, with the interests of some of the world's smallest nations in the responsible and sustainable management of resources that are crucial for their sustainable development. The Project will support Pacific SIDS efforts as they participate in the setting up and initial period of operation of the new Commission that is at the centre of the WCPF Convention.

<b>Sustainable Land Management Capacity Development and Mainstreaming</b> <b>Donor:</b> GEF	The project will assist 48 LDC and SIDS countries that have not yet completed their National Action Plans to develop individual, institutional and systematic capacity for sustainable land management. IWRM concerns land and water mgmt and the interactions between the two, therefore management issues and solutions/mitigations are going to be directly relevant to the IWRM project. Capacity development to address land management cannot effectively proceed in isolation from watershed issues and water use management and efficiency.
<b>Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity Building Programme</b> <b>Donor:</b> GEF/World Bank	This project aims to conduct targeted research to fill information gaps in the understanding of coral reef ecosystems so that management and policy interventions can be strengthened globally. This includes investigations into issues related to coral reefs such as bleaching, connectivity, diseases, modeling, remediation and remote sensing. Many of the land mgmt problems associated with SIDS watersheds impact on coral reef ecosystems.
<b>Capacity Building for Observing Systems for Climate Change</b> <b>Donor:</b> WMO, UNEP, ICSU, EU Water Facility, IOC	The objective of the project is to improve observing systems for climate in developing countries. The project will launch processes that will develop national capacity in a significant number of non-Annex I Parties to participate in systematic observation networks for meeting the multiple needs of the UNFCCC. This process will involve training and assessment, and will help to develop regional Action Plans for improving observing systems. To ensure that the project feeds into National Communications, the workshops will involve national climate change coordinators of enabling activities.

Notes: \* Co-funders of the IWRM Project.

#### E. DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL REASONING OF THE PROJECT:

29. At present many Pacific Island Countries face similar problems regarding water management and conservation, land-based sources of pollution, and issues of environmental flow relating to habitat and ecosystem protection. It is further recognised that SIDS have specific concerns related to climate change and sea level rise. SIDS also have specific needs and requirements when developing their economies. These are related to small population sizes and human resources, small GDPs, limited land area and limited natural resources.

30. Country Diagnostic Analysis studies have revealed the barriers that Pacific SIDS have to overcome in order to implement IWRM. These include:

- Limited and fragile water resources susceptible to over-exploitation and pollution, but with little technical management capacity to exploit and protect them; vulnerability to climate variability resulting in rapid onset of flooding and droughts and follow on effects (threats to public health, damage to infrastructure, reduction in quality of existing fragile water resources);
- Insufficient political and public awareness of the critical role of water in supporting economic development, public health and environmental protection;
- Excessive urban water demand due to high water losses and poor water conservation and inadequate drinking water treatment due to limited technical resources;
- Inadequate wastewater management resulting in widespread freshwater and coastal water pollution due to reliance upon on-site septic tanks and poorly maintained sewerage systems;
- Fragmented national water governance due to little formal communication and coordination between government departments;
- Conflicts between national versus traditional rights, especially balancing the needs of land and water resources planning with customary land ownership;
- Inadequate financing of water and sanitation provision due to poor cost-recovery but also a lack of ‘economies of scale’ for funding resources, health and environmental protection; and
- Weak linkages to other stakeholders both within the water sector but particularly to other economic sectors, public health and the environment.

31. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is promoted as a planning and management approach which improves not only water and land management but results in economic, social and environmental benefits. IWRM is a move away from ‘business as usual’ approaches and requires a long term commitment and effort by all stakeholders to achieve sustainable development. To sustain long term commitment requires demonstration of the return, or benefit resulting from implementing often complex and difficult IWRM approaches to the stakeholders concerned.

32. The importance of tangible benefits resulting from IWRM approaches can not be overestimated. In order to monitor progress the development, use of, and action on the findings from IWRM indicators is critically important. Tangible benefits from IWRM approaches might include a reduction in flood damage, reductions in public health expenditure, increases in coastal tourist revenue, and reductions in water supply treatment costs. Understanding these benefits and demonstrating them is fundamental to the credibility of IWRM globally.

33. The project Alternative scenario will put Integrated Water Resources Management as the primary approach for sustainable water and wastewater management at the national level across the Pacific, leading to strengthened regional knowledge exchange and learning, enabling the Pacific to become the foremost region to adopt IWRM and respond as a region to common problems. The project will provide the opportunity for countries to collaborate closely together through twinning approaches to ensure that stress reduction lessons are shared and national capacity can be shared regionally. Practical demonstration of approaches will be shared with global SIDS and vice-versa to develop strong South-South links with Caribbean and African SIDS. At the national level improved cross-sectoral monitoring capacities will be strengthened to improve future project planning. Awareness will be raised within civil society and decision makers to the impact of pollution and the benefit of improved water management and environmental stress reduction using IWRM approaches, including links between water, environment, and other sectors.

34. The Alternative scenario will deliver both national and regional lessons learned and guidance on dealing with a range of issues prioritized by the PICs themselves. By ensuring that the selection of Demonstration project areas and subject focus has been transparent using existing committees and mechanisms, and focuses on nationally identified priorities the alternative scenario builds on existing ownership in delivering evidence based recommendation from demonstration activities and will improve understanding of drivers for environmental change in fragile situations. The Alternative scenario will accelerate ongoing processes which require an adaptable approach taking into account the differences between PICS. IWRM is in itself a process and PICs are all at different stages of this process. Furthermore, this process does not have an end in itself, as IWRM is a mechanism which calls for constant adaptation as lessons are learned and changes in approach are required. Mainstreaming this flexible approach into normal working practices will be the key challenge in delivering the Alternative Scenario.

35. EU Water Facility co-funding provides a unique opportunity to develop national IWRM plans, building on GEF funded Demonstration activities and lesson learning and sharing between countries. By 2013 the PICs will have raised the baseline in managing and coping with water resources management, pollution and environmental stress and climate vulnerability. This will lead to a more sustainable use of water resources, a reduction in water related health problems, supporting watershed protection, improving biodiversity, and reducing land degradation and land based sources of pollution. PIC experience in this area will support activities in other SIDS globally.

**F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:**

36. The project Strategic Results Framework contains the Risks and Assumptions for the project. Key assumptions underlying the project design include:

- Strong and high-level government commitment is built upon and sustained;
- Stakeholders will be consulted through the project by national governments, and stakeholders are willing to engage;
- Baseline data can be collected within the first 6 months of the project to monitor progress;
- National staff with appropriate qualifications and capacity are available;
- National capacity to understand and act upon single sector and cross sectoral monitoring data is present;
- Communities and wider stakeholders are willing to participate in Demonstration projects;
- Governments are willing to reform the way they manage water resources and provide water services;
- Civil society is concerned about water management and safety;
- Countries are willing to share information regionally and work together;
- The period for national demonstration project implementation is long enough for lessons to be transferred to other projects and into national approaches before the end of the project;



- Co-financing and support from other projects, national governments and donors is available throughout the project implementation period;
- Suitably qualified and experienced staff are available for the Regional Project Coordination Unit.

37. Project risks are summarized in the Table below. None of these risks are considered to be high, although the most serious risk, rated 'moderate' concerns the need for Pacific Island Countries to sustain strong and high-level government commitment to improving the status of their water resources and water services and the way they are managed to reduce environmental stress. The mitigation strategy to address this risk involves the early and consistent application of an awareness program for policy makers and engagement of senior levels of government.

**Table 7: Project Risks and Assumptions and Mitigation Measures**

Component	Objective	Outcome	Risks and Assumptions	Mitigation Measures
[C1] Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and	Practical demonstrations of IWRM and WUE focused on removing barriers to implementation at the community/local level and targeted towards national and regional level learning and application	Lessons learned from demonstrations of IWRM and water use efficiency approaches replicated and mainstreamed into existing cross-sectoral local, national and regional approaches to water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong and high-level government commitment is not sustained [ER]</li> <li>• Vulnerability to changing environmental conditions* [ER]</li> <li>• Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process [IR]</li> <li>• Limited influence of national and catchment stakeholders to promote and sustain IWRM [ER]</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate baseline data to monitoring project progress [IR]</li> <li>• Restricted capacity of stakeholders to implement IWRM best practice in countries [ER]</li> <li>• Appropriately qualified national staff available [IR]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate mainstreaming of IWRM and WUE into national planning and budgetary process</li> <li>• Monitoring of PIC economic, social and political conditions to rapidly determine possible project implementation risks (due to political upheaval/changes/financial crises etc)</li> <li>• IWRM political advocacy tools and materials to reflect economic benefit to current short term regional political priorities produced</li> <li>• Adopt ‘no-regrets’ approaches in all IWRM Demonstration projects and instigate a culture of risk reduction and risk analysis*</li> <li>• Clear guidelines where stakeholders are engaged</li> <li>• Improved understanding of climate change*</li> <li>• Participatory monitoring of stakeholder involvement</li> <li>• Use of SIDS examples and expertise to demonstrate benefit of best practice guidance and awareness raising materials</li> <li>• Active engagement with national and regional NGO’s to promote IWRM and support project in promoting community empowerment and stewardship</li> </ul>
[C2] IWRM and WUE Indicators Framework	IWRM and environmental stress indicators developed and monitored through national and regional M&E systems to improve IWRM and WUE planning and programming and provide national and global environmental benefits.	National and Regional adoption of IWRM and WUE indicator framework based on improved data collection and indicator feedback and action for improved national and regional sustainable development using water as the entry point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indicator data is available and/or the means to find/collect the data are available [IR]</li> <li>• Strong understanding and willingness to use and act upon the data is present [ER]</li> <li>• Strong willingness to participate by communities involved in Demonstration Projects and wider stakeholders [ER]</li> <li>• Willingness by national government to learn from and adopt PM&amp;E approaches where applicable [ER]</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate baseline data to monitoring project progress [IR]</li> <li>• Appropriate staff are available to work with project staff and the national IWRM APEX bodies to mainstream monitoring into normal practice [IR]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IWRM political advocacy tools and materials to reflect economic benefit to current short term regional political priorities produced</li> <li>• Provision of SIDS IWRM guidance for self-development coupled with general and specific IWRM training needs to augment existing capacity</li> <li>• Linking to other on-going or proposed IWRM projects</li> <li>• Clear guidelines where stakeholders are engaged</li> <li>• Participatory monitoring of stakeholder involvement</li> <li>• Active engagement with national and regional NGO’s to promote IWRM and support project in promoting community empowerment and stewardship</li> <li>• Adequate legislative and institutional arrangements supporting water management programs</li> <li>• Advocate mainstreaming of IWRM and WUE into national planning and budgetary process</li> <li>• IWRM political advocacy tools and materials to reflect economic benefit to current short term regional political priorities produced</li> </ul>
[C3] Legislative and Institutional Reform for IWRM and	Supporting countries to develop national IWRM policies and water	Institutional change and realignment to enact National IWRM plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriately qualified national staff available [IR]</li> <li>• Stakeholders willing to participate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate legislative and institutional arrangements supporting water management programs</li> <li>• Advocate mainstreaming of IWRM and WUE into</li> </ul>

WUE	efficiency strategies, endorsed by both government and civil society stakeholders, and integrated into national sustainable development strategies	and WUE strategies, including appropriate financing mechanisms identified and necessary political and legal commitments made to endorse IWRM policies and plans to accelerate Pacific Regional Action Plan actions	<p>[ER]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIC governments willing to look at reform mechanisms and reduce dominant and unconsultative approaches [ER]</li> <li>• Country and catchment priority issues exist [ER]</li> <li>• Early partnerships continue to exist and function. Partnerships have capacity to use support tools or work with external advisors [ER]</li> <li>• Partnerships maintain capacity and external examples of good practice exist and can be adapted for SIDS [ER]</li> <li>• PIC Governments willing to consider integration of approaches using cross-sectoral mechanisms, including policies [ER]</li> </ul>	<p>national planning and budgetary process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of PIC economic, social and political conditions to rapidly determine possible project implementation risks (due to political upheaval/changes/financial crises etc)</li> <li>• IWRM political advocacy tools and materials to reflect economic benefit to current short term regional political priorities produced</li> <li>• Capacity building in engagement of influential stakeholders</li> <li>• Develop and select priority country driven action programs for climate change adaptation and IWRM</li> <li>• Linking to on-going IWRM activities where possible</li> </ul>
[C4] Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication	Sustainable IWRM and WUE capacity development, and global SIDS learning and knowledge exchange approaches in place	Improved institutional and community capacity in IWRM at national and regional levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water champions are present in-countries and willing to take on the role [IR]</li> <li>• National participation in the twinning approach and lessons learned and feedback [IR]</li> <li>• Public concerned about water and catchment management issues [ER]</li> <li>• Countries willing to share information with each other, regionally and inter-regionally [IR]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilizing ongoing and planned GEF support programs</li> <li>• IWRM political advocacy tools and materials to reflect economic benefit to current short term regional political priorities produced</li> <li>• Clear guidelines where stakeholders are engaged</li> <li>• Use of SIDS examples and expertise to demonstrate benefit of best practice guidance and awareness raising materials</li> <li>• Linking to on-going IWRM activities where possible</li> <li>• Use of media and targeted political messages to encourage influential stakeholder engagement</li> </ul>

Notes: [IR] – Internal Risk to project and therefore within the project’s control; [ER] – External Risk to the project and therefore outside of the project’s control.

\* **Climate Change Risks.** Project interventions will take a ‘no regrets’ approach to climate change through ensuring that all interventions are considered in light of changing climate patterns and the current known possible effects of these. In line with the Pacific Islands Climate change Framework 2006-2015, this project will support the (i) implementation of adaptation measures through providing information on the most suitable interventions, and the consequences of inappropriate action; (ii) mainstreaming of climate change into national policies, planning processes, plans and decision-making across sectors through the use of National IWRM APEX Bodies and IWRM Plans where applicable; (iii) promotion of good governance in considering climate change through the participatory nature of the project, from village to national, and regional level; (iv) improvement of understanding by upgrading data collection systems (in partnership with the co-financing HYCOS project), technical data sets developed under the project will be considered adopting a no-regrets approach; (v) as part of project working practice, strengthen human capacity to monitor and assess environmental, social and economic risks and effects of climate change.

Theme 2 of the Pacific RAP focuses on Island Vulnerability. Two Key Messages in the RAP under Island Vulnerability include: (1) *There is a need for capacity development to enhance the application of climate information to cope with climate variability and change;* (2) *Change the paradigm for dealing with Island Vulnerability from disaster response to hazard assessment and risk management, particularly in Integrated Water Resource Management.* This project supports the implementation of the Pacific RAP as the framework for regional country driven action on water.

Further information on links between the IWRM and the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) Projects are under the *Linkages with Other GEF Financed Projects and Global Programmes* section.

**G. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:**

38. IWRM is a cost effective mechanism because of the cross cutting and multi-sectoral issues, reducing transaction costs and improving communication and influence. This IWRM project is not just dealing with water, and will help understand the water and climate linkages as SIDS have specific concerns related to climate change and sea level rise;

39. By feeding information and lessons learned into appropriate networks, especially by sharing lessons between PICs involved in this project and wider (Caribbean and African SIDS) there is a real cost effective opportunity to widen the scope of the initial investment and support countries in increasing their capacities and resources to continue approaches initiated under this project. As part of the analysis of cost-effectiveness of the project, lessons learnt from previous projects with a similar geographical and/or thematic focus were gathered and analysed. This analysis is summarised below together with an explanation of how the lessons learnt have been integrated into the design of the Pacific IWRM project.

Lessons	Regional & National Context	IWRM Project Design Feature
The need for nationally supportive institutions guided by national or regional frameworks to implement cross-sectoral approaches and promote lesson learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All PICs in the project have in place National Water Committees / Advisory Groups. The Pacific RAP on Sustainable Water Management has been signed by Heads of State</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using a strategic combination of co-financing approaches, GEF funds will be used to target on-the-ground interventions designed to reduce environmental stress using IWRM approaches. These lessons will be fed into national institutions through mutual support from the EU Water Facility co-financing National IWRM Planning and institutional support and policy review, in line with the Pacific RAP objectives</li> </ul>
Ensure each Focal Ministry/Agency is responsible and encouraged to lead national implementation of Demonstration Projects and will support regional activities where required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to respect Focal Ministry/Agency hierarchies and processes and work with national government objectives in a flexible manner</li> <li>Support capacity building where needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focal Ministries/Agencies will be reviewed during the first 6 months of the project to ensure that they are the relevant Lead National Agency. In most cases this has already been a key activity during the project design phase of the Demonstration Projects. Identifying the technical focus of the Demonstration Projects prior to project implementation will help in the national recruitment of national project staff, whilst maintain close links to national government needs and priorities to balance project activities – only by addressing nationally recognised problems will project lessons be learned and adopted by host governments</li> <li>Support the National IWRM APEX Bodies in raising their ‘status’ and resources to improve their influencing roles</li> </ul>
Need for demonstrable improvements based on project interventions, including socio-economic development to assist communities in sustaining interventions/methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urgent need to improve community stewardship of water resources to reduce environmental stress – critically important in low lying atoll countries which are densely populated and vulnerable to climatic variability</li> <li>Community understanding and engagement is vital to project success in all PICs – it is important to recognise that adequate time also needs to be considered for customary formalities and that the community ‘pace’ of understanding, action and delivery must be respected</li> <li>IWRM Awareness needs to be raised across all sectors and with a multitude of stakeholders to bring benefits of thinking and working cross-sectorally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstration Projects focus based on Hot Spot Analyses identifying problem situations linked to root causes</li> <li>Demonstration Project review during the initial six months to ensure stakeholder buy-in, community commitment and understanding<sup>^</sup>, priority issues and causes are properly understood and resources are allocated appropriately, including co-financing coordination</li> <li>Demonstration projects will be realistic in their activities given the timeframes and procedures required to administer across the Pacific</li> <li>Capture and dissemination of project interventions and impact (both positive and negative), recognising that behaviour change takes time</li> </ul>

<p>Adequate representation and consideration of communities and stakeholders in project design and management, especially at the national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depending on the technical and geographical nature of the Demonstration Projects, stakeholders need to be engaged and encouraged to participate in interventions – the need to demonstrate socio-economic benefits of project interventions is therefore critical to develop ownership for communities to drive demonstration activities with support from project staff (especially where technical interventions are required)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local community/village level involvement in the National Project Steering Committee will be encouraged by the PCU and National Project staff, including site visits and meetings hosted at demonstration sites</li> <li>Community voice may involve establishing gender and age balanced Community Working Groups (CWGs) to clarify the role and requirements of communities, and to clarify information/data/output ownership where necessary. National Project Staff, supported by the PCU will determine the national Demonstration Project needs within the first 6 months of full implementation</li> </ul>
<p>Learn from previous studies and projects. Past national and regional work will also be used to help guide Demonstration Activities, and will therefore influence the entire project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This includes building on outputs from the earlier IWP Project, including: IWP National Priority Environmental Assessment Reports, National Environment Management Statements, national/ reports prepared for the Millennium Assessment process, and State of Environment Reports</li> <li>Limit use of external consultants, especially in relation to community level work in Demonstration Projects. Rather than use external consultants to meet project deadlines it is far better to adjust the project to incorporate longer term community driven consultation for sustainable behaviour change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the Demonstration Level National project staff will be responsible for collating lessons learned, including engaging with PACC Water Country staff, and previous IWP Project staff, as well as other water focused government and donor interventions. EU Water Facility co-financing will support this lesson learning from previous interventions for the policy and national planning side</li> <li>To monitor the use of external consultants, and wherever possible focus on using national and regional experts</li> <li>The PCU will produce a guidance manual for Demonstration Project Implementation and will maintain a contacts database as part of the knowledge management system in the PCU</li> <li>Replication and sustainability approaches considered in initial project design and from full implementation start</li> <li>Feedback learning built into Participatory &amp; Monitoring and Evaluation and the overall project M&amp;E approach</li> </ul>
<p>Consider issues which are not site specific and have national appeal, including options to scale-up and replicate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SIDS currently face serious water resource and environmental stress issues - challenges that continental countries are likely to face in coming decades. Combined with limited human and financial resources SIDS are faced with finding innovative and locally appropriate and adaptive solutions to address these challenges</li> <li>Consider gender differences in management actions and impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IWRM Demonstration projects are geographically larger than previous demonstration activities under IWP, and although this makes them more challenging, the potential to have greater impact and influence wider exists</li> <li>IWRM is a flexible process approach to managing water resources – it is more focussed on process and mgmt rather than specific technical interventions and therefore has national appeal and can be integrated at the national level for national roll-out</li> <li>Gender is mainstreamed throughout the project, and also through support from the Gender and Water Alliance</li> </ul>
<p>Influencing behaviour will reap more sustainable benefits rather than imposing punitive measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance and regulation need to be introduced slowly and require tailoring to national situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cost-effective approaches will be recommended to national government based on Demonstration lessons. These approaches will be based on socio-economic assessment and other tools determined at the national level, helping national government expand baseline information to provide options for future long term decision making and mainstreaming approaches</li> </ul>

<p>Clarify the role of any Project Management Unit and provide clear guidelines on roles and responsibility of Regional and National Project staff, including reporting needs, formats, and role of project support personnel and agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robust project coordination is required to maintain project focus and clarity across such a large and diverse region, incorporating diplomatic and flexible management approaches and strong project monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCU will have a technical capability to facilitate training and support to projects, and will itself form part of the IWRM Resource Centre established at SOPAC under the EU Water Facility co-funding – the PCU will also look at Exit Funding options for the end of the project to ensure continuation of project benefits through support from other donors and national governments</li> <li>• The PCU will also be required to provide project guidance, support and administrative assistance, and will be the interlocutor between Implementing Agencies and GEF, and the PICs</li> <li>• Reporting must be in an appropriate format and language to ensure wide understanding of the points across the region. Academic based reporting driven by external consultants has limited impact and the PCU will advise the PICs on the use of consultants and contracting requirements to ensure that outputs are delivered of value to the project and the region</li> <li>• National Project Staff performance will be appraised on a six monthly basis linked to bi-annual requests from the host Ministry for funds to allow payment of project staff salaries. This will be an output based approach to national project management and delivery</li> <li>• Training will be provided to National Project staff based on their identified needs as part of a regional IWRM Continuing Professional Development approach (CPD)</li> </ul>
<p>Integrate national monitoring at the regional level to learn lessons across countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links to other CROP agency work at the national and regional levels will be reviewed (SPREP and SPC) in determining a suite of indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sound baseline information across the project, notably at the Demonstration level will be used to determine project impact. Annual review periods and mid-term review will ensure the project remains on track, and where flexibility and re-design is required support is provided by the Regional PCU. Templates, guidance and training will be provided, including the use of the SOPAC IWRM Resource Centre advice</li> <li>• A Regional Communications Strategy will be developed for the project by month 6, and this will be tailored to specific national requirements with PCU support</li> </ul>

### **PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT**

#### **A. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:**

40. UNDP and UNEP are the **GEF Implementing Agencies** of the project. Both agencies have comparative advantages which will benefit the project objectives. UNDP has a strong country and regional presence and linkages between the project activities and the UNDP country assistance strategies including the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2008-2012). UNDP is involved in a number of other regional initiatives which this project has already linked with (PACC and SLM projects). The project will specifically contribute to achievement of the MDG targets for water supply and sanitation as spelled out in the national sustainable development strategies and specifically the MDG target of setting processes in motion towards National IWRM Plans.

41. UNEP offers a strong relationship with its Regional Seas Programme and International Environmental Conventions, including its commitment to address the linkages between the upstream (freshwater) and downstream (coasts and oceans) links. UNEP will be instrumental in providing technical support to the respective demonstration projects building on existing guidelines related to IWRM which were jointly developed with SOPAC on rainwater harvesting, appropriate wastewater technologies and freshwater augmentation. The three components of assessment, management and cooperation within UNEP's freshwater work focus on mainstreaming environmental considerations into IWRM approaches to support policy reform at the national and regional scales. The framework developed by the Pacific region under UNEP's Global Program of Action (GPA) will be used to guide the implementation of wastewater interventions implemented through the demonstration project. UNDP will serve as the lead Implementing Agency for the component related to the National Demonstrations whereas UNEP will serve as the lead Implementing Agency for the Regional Components of the programme

42. The **Executing Agency** for the project will be SOPAC – the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission based in Suva, Fiji<sup>6</sup>. SOPAC is an inter-governmental, regional organisation dedicated to providing services to promote sustainable development and vulnerability reduction in the countries it serves through legal mandate.

43. **Regional Project Steering Committee** – formed under the PDF Phase, the Regional Project Steering Committee (RSC) includes the designated national IWRM Focal Points who were involved in the design phase of the project, as well as selected members of the Pacific Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Water Management. The RSC's role will be to provide managerial and governance advice to the project, and to guide the Regional Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in the implementation and monitoring of the overall regional project. One of the first activities during full project implementation will be to reconfirm and/or re-constitute the membership of the RSC and agree on meeting procedures. UNDP and UNEP are members of the RSC and will provide strategic guidance and approve the annual workplan and budget<sup>7</sup>. The RSC will meet annually<sup>8</sup>. To ensure the institutional ownership and sustainability of project impacts the RSC will be linked to the existing Pacific Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Water Management<sup>9</sup>. The EU will also be invited to sit on the RSC as major co-financers of the overall IWRM programme.

44. **Regional Technical Advisory Group** - will assist in the implementation of national and regional project activities. Building on existing mechanism, The Pacific Partnership on Sustainable Water Resource Management (the Partnership) will act as the RTAG. The Partnership has played a pivotal role in the development and implementation of this IWRM project. The use of the Partnership is a unique model for regional project implementation and many members have been identified as co-financers and capacity building support for this project. Specific technical meetings will be held biennially and will be linked to other regional consultations and regional initiatives to provide specific technical advice to the project. The Partnership consists of various stakeholders including CROP representatives and agency partners. Technical meetings will avoid duplication and to be cost-effective will be linked to annual Project Steering Committee Meetings and where possible the Executing Agency Annual Session<sup>10</sup>, as well as other Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) Agency annual meetings to assist in sharing lessons at the regional level. In year four of the project the technical meeting will have a specific focus on donor attendance and will be structured around the issues of *Sustainability* and *Replicability* – learning lessons from the replication process so far in-country, but also highlighting the investment needs to maintain sustainable practices. This will include countries sharing their own approaches to mainstream best practices into national government approaches and budgets.

45. **Regional Project Coordination Unit** - will be established within SOPAC. The PCU will provide a technical support, coordination and management function for the implementation of the Pacific IWRM Project and function in accordance with the rules and procedures of Implementing Agencies UNDP/UNEP, Executing Agency SOPAC, and GEF. The PCU will be headed by a **Project Manager** who will be hired through a competitive selection process. Three other staff will form the PCU with the Project Manager. The Project Manager position will be partly co-financed by the EU Water Facility. The Project Manager, in accordance with UNDP/UNEP formats and guidelines, will prepare the Annual Work Plan reflecting project activities and outcomes. In addition to the Annual Work Plan, a detailed activity work plan per project component will indicate periods of activity and the parties responsible for delivery. The Project Manager will also act as the Secretary to the Regional Project Steering Committee. The PCU will work alongside and be assisted where necessary with the EU Water Facility project staff and other staff within SOPAC who collectively form the IWRM Resource Centre. The PCU will receive specific training in UNDP/UNEP procedures upon its establishment based on SOPAC's experience of working with the UN Agencies during the PDF phase, and from the

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<sup>6</sup> [www.sopac.org](http://www.sopac.org)

<sup>7</sup> UNDP and UNEP will also be eligible to sit as members of the Regional Technical Advisory Group.

<sup>8</sup> Note that the project will cover meeting costs and per diems but will not provide sitting fees for project meetings, in line with the rules and regulations of the Executing Agency.

<sup>9</sup> The project will use existing working governance structures wherever to ensure Pacific ownership and sustainability of interventions, and to keep arrangements lean and non-duplicative.

For further information on the Partnership see: <http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-index.php?page=CLP+Pacific+Partnership>

<sup>10</sup> The SOPAC Annual Session includes the convening of the Science, Technology and Resource Network (STAR). Further information on the SOPAC Annual session and STAR can be found at: <http://www.sopac.org/tiki/tiki-index.php?page=Annual+Session+2007-Kingdom+of+Tonga>. It is envisaged that lessons can be shared from both the IWRM and PACC projects at the SPREP Annual Meeting.

UNDP office in Suva. The PCU will co-ordinate, supervise, assist, control, monitor and report on project execution and budget<sup>11</sup>.

46. **National Project Steering Committees** - in some cases, burgeoning IWRM APEX Bodies will become the default National Project Steering Committee (NSC). In other cases, some countries have identified a separate National Project Steering Committee, depending on the technical focus of the Demonstration Project. Membership of the National Project Steering Committees will be re-confirmed or re-constituted if required with new membership nominated by the office of the IWRM Focal Point during the initial six month phase of full project implementation (months 0 to 6)<sup>12</sup>. It is envisaged that in countries where the Sustainable Land Management MSP projects have close linkages to the IWRM Demonstration activities, and lessons can be learned and shared between projects the SLM Focal Point/Project staff will be a member of the National Project Steering Committee and/or the National IWRM APEX Body. Similar engagement with the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Regional Project (PACC) will also be actively encouraged in the five countries where water is the focus of PACC Adaptation interventions (Nauru, Niue, Tuvalu, Tonga, and the Marshall Islands). Due to their position in national government, the GEF Operational Focal Point will in most cases be a member of the National IWRM APEX Bodies, and/or the National Project Steering Committee. Cross sectoral lesson learning is a fundamental basic to implement IWRM. In-country donor offices and High Commissions/Embassy staff will be invited to Project meetings and IWRM APEX Body meetings (as co-financers) to support national project staff. National Project Steering Committees will be responsible for securing the necessary level of cooperation from their respective country, including the securing of country-specific information and resources necessary for successful project activities.

47. **National Project Managers** – will implement and manage the Demonstration Projects. National Project Managers will be contracted by SOPAC for the delivery of Demonstration Project activities and also relevant activities for the regional components of the project. They will coordinate the activities of the project at the national level and promote the implementation of the Pacific RAP. Each National Project Manager (NPM) will be recruited by the relevant focal Ministry identified during the PDF-B phase with National APEX Body (IWRM Water Committee) input<sup>13</sup>. Project Manager progress will be reviewed bi-annually against an agreed workplan by the national focal ministry, the National APEX Body (and National Steering Committee where applicable) and the Executing Agency. The National Project Manager will be accountable to the relevant focal Ministry and to the Director of SOPAC through the Regional Project Coordination Unit Project Manager.

48. **Pacific IWRM Focal Points** - identified during the Project Design Facility (PDF) B phase have been closely involved in the design activities of the project including both national Demonstration Projects and regional components. Ensuring the early capture of country driven priority concerns and developing momentum throughout the PDF phase has placed the implementation of IWRM Demonstrations and National Planning in a unique cost effective position; reducing lead times for full project implementation. Given their central role in the design of the Pacific IWRM Project, Pacific IWRM Focal Points will maintain certain responsibilities and duties. The figure below shows the governance structure for the project.

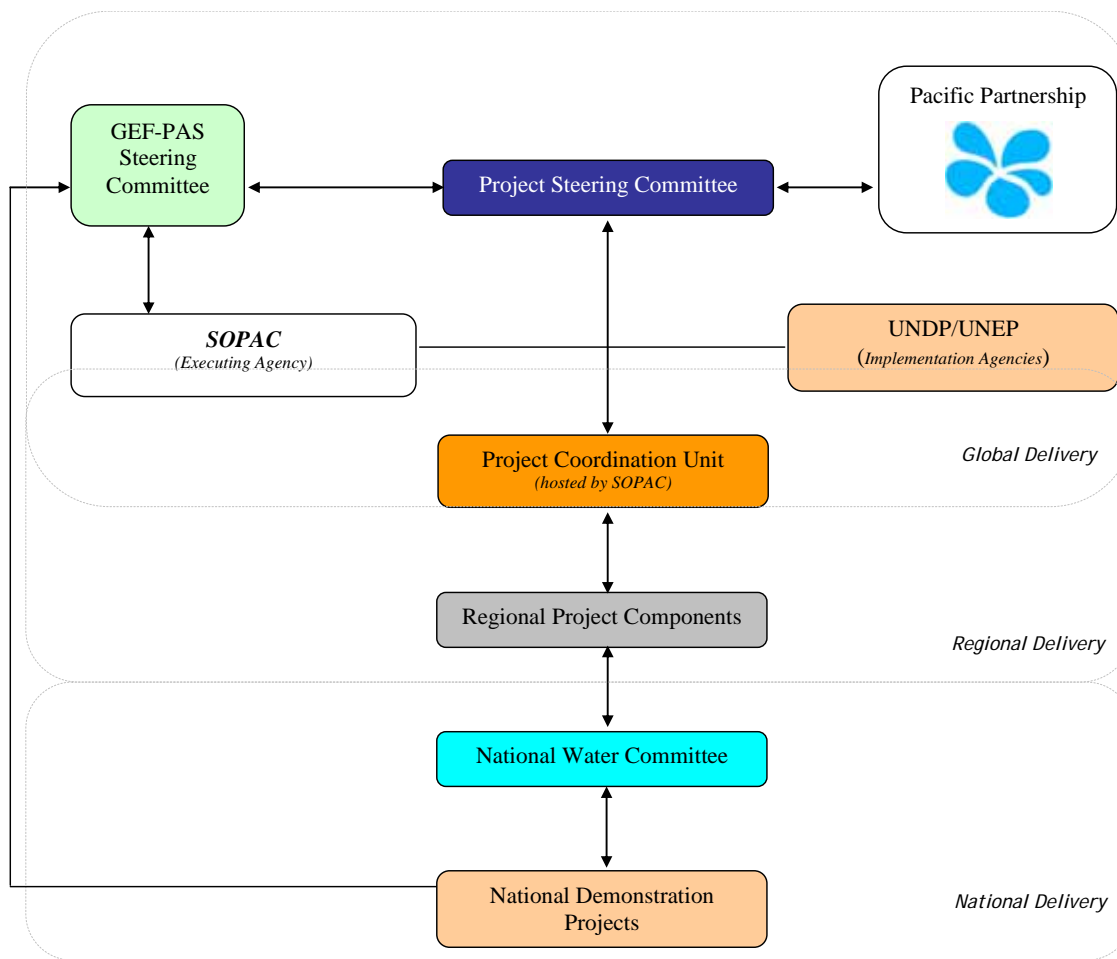
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<sup>11</sup> This includes liaison and co-working with the GEF IWCAM project in the Caribbean and IW:LEARN. IWRM Focal Points have already attended GEF IW:LEARN Payment for Ecosystems Services and Public Participation workshops in Hanoi (3-5 April 2007) supported with funds from IUCN, IW:LEARN, and the EU Water Facility IWRM National Planning Programme.  
See: <http://cms.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/marine/index.cfm?uNewsID=829>

<sup>12</sup> Depending on the technical and geographical nature of the Demonstration Projects, local community/village level involvement in the National Project Steering Committee will be encouraged by the PCU and National Project staff, including site visits and meetings hosted at demonstration sites.

<sup>13</sup> Focal Ministries will be reviewed during the first 6 months of the project to ensure that they are the relevant Lead National Agency. In most cases this has already been a key activity during the PDF-B design phase of the Demonstration Projects. Identifying the technical focus of the Demonstration Projects prior to project implementation will help in the national recruitment of Project Managers and Project Assistants.





**Figure 2: Project Governance Structure**

(Note that in some cases the National Water Committee will be the Steering Committee for the Project. In others, a specific National Project Steering Committee will be established).

**PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:**

49. Project components, outcomes and outputs are identical to those described in the PIF and the GEF grant requested is almost the same as indicated in the PIF (a slight increase is requested of \$502). Significant further co-financing has been mobilized for the Full-Size Project than was originally anticipated in the PIF. In total further co-financing of \$31,703,185 has been made available, a proportion of which is solely for regional support activities through Component C4 of the project including knowledge exchange, learning and replication. Furthermore, three of the four positions within the Project Coordination Unit will be co-financed by the EU Water Facility as part of a Pacific wide Integrated Water Resources Management programme. This further increase the cost effectiveness of the GEF grant requested.

50. The project will achieve the global environmental benefits identified in the PIF. This Endorsement Form, together with the Project Document provide additional information as to how they will be achieved and monitored.

## **PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.	
<i>Name &amp; Signature</i> Yannick Glemarec UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	Anna Tengberg Regional Technical Advisor Asia and the Pacific
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and Email: Tel: +66 2288 2730 Email: Anna.Tengberg@undp.org
<i>Name &amp; Signature</i> Maryam Niamir-Fuller UNEP GEF Director	Takehiro Nakamura Senior Programme Officer International Waters
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and Email: Tel: +254 20 762 3886 Email: Takehiro.Nakamura@unep.org

### **ANNEXES:**

**A – PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

**B – RESPONSE TO PROJECT REVIEWS**

**C – CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT**

**D – STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

**E – CO-FINANCING LETTERS** (separate file)

**F – FULL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT PROPOSALS** (separate file)

**G – COUNTRY DIAGNOSTIC REPORTS** (See project website: <http://www.sopac.org/IWRM+Outputs>)

**H – COUNTRY HOTSPOT ANALYSIS** (<http://www.sopac.org/IWRM+Outputs>)

## ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

<p><b>Component 1: Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE</b></p> <p><b>Component 1 Outcome:</b> Lessons learned from demonstrations of IWRM and water use efficiency approaches replicated and mainstreamed into existing cross-sectoral local, national and regional approaches to water management</p>	<p>1.1 Step change improvement in baseline situation (based on Diagnostic Analyses) from project start, including adoption of technical and allocative water use efficiency approaches by end of project [SR]</p>	<p>1.1 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication &amp; coordination resulting in fragile or non-existent IWRM approaches in place</p> <p>1.2 Lessons learned from water management and IWRM type interventions are not shared or acted upon</p> <p>1.3 Water Use Efficiency is poorly understood and often not considered in water management decisions</p> <p>1.4 Pollutants from sanitation systems, industrial and urban discharges and poor land management practices enter fresh surface and groundwater and coastal receiving waters</p>	<p><b><u>i) Watershed Management</u></b> 2 Basin Flood Risk Management Plans resulting in 10% reduction in infrastructure loss due to flooding (on approximately 18,000 ha of land) by end of project [SR]</p> <p>30% increase in forest area at 2 Demonstration Sites covering ~8,000 ha of land [SR]</p> <p><b><u>(ii) Wastewater &amp; Sanitation Management</u></b> 35% reduction in sewage pollution discharge at 8 Demonstration sites (covering eq. 40,000 ha of land) by month 48 [SR]</p> <p><b><u>(iii) Water Resources Assessment &amp; Protection</u></b> 4 SIDS have revised legislation in place to protect surface water quality by end of project [P]</p> <p><b><u>(iv) Water Use Efficiency &amp; Water Safety</u></b> 35% reduction in leakage in 3 national urban water supply systems (serving ~85,000 people) by month 42 and reduction over freshwater usage for sanitation by end of project [SR]</p> <p>Replication of technical and water use efficiency lessons from project applied in future national and project based activities by end of project [P]</p> <p>Technical, management, participatory and advocacy lessons from projects developed into national lessons learned presentation packages with best practices mainstreamed into national and regional approaches by end of project facilitated by national IWRM APEX bodies, Project Steering Committee, Pacific Partnership, and PCU [P]</p>	<p>Demonstration Project Annual Reporting</p> <p>National IWRM Plans and Water Use Efficiency Strategies with appropriate budget allocations in place</p> <p>Pacific Partnership and RAP reporting</p>	<p>Available local capacity to manage and implement national Demonstration projects</p> <p>Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process</p> <p>Mechanisms and approaches to capture lessons are appropriate and promote action and replication</p>
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Project Strategy	Objectively verifiable indicators				
Component 1 Objective:	Practical demonstrations of IWRM and WUE focused on removing barriers to implementation at the community/local level and targeted towards national and regional level learning and application				
	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Sources of verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Component 1 Outputs:</b></p> <p>1.1 Improved access to safe drinking water supplies</p> <p>1.2 Reduction in sewage release into coastal receiving waters</p> <p>1.3 Reduction in catchment deforestation and sustainable forest and land management practices established</p> <p>1.4 Water Safety Plans developed and adopted</p> <p>1.5 Integrated Flood Risk Management approaches designed and developed</p> <p>1.6 Expansion in eco-sanitation use and reduction in freshwater use for sanitation purposes</p> <p>1.7 Improved community level engagement with national institutions responsible for water management</p> <p>1.8 Increase in water storage facilities</p> <p>1.9 Technical and Allocative Water Use Efficiency approaches designed and adopted</p> <p>1.10 Identification and adoption of appropriate financing approaches for sustainable water management</p>	<p>1.1 Capture of Lessons from Demonstration Projects &amp; other Water Initiatives (CTI/PACC/PAS) shared regionally &amp; with global SIDS [P]</p> <p>1.2 Replication of Demonstration Projects within &amp; between PICS (where support and finances available) [SR]</p> <p>1.3 Successful demonstrations of IWRM approaches mainstreamed into existing local, national, &amp; regional approaches [SR]</p> <p>1.4 PIC understanding &amp; adoption of technical, allocative, and equitable water use efficiency measures [P]</p> <p>1.5 Support for social and economic welfare of island communities through improved water management [P]</p> <p>1.6 Environmental quality and productivity sustained [SR]</p> <p>1.7 Improved public-health across SIDS with improved monitoring [SR]</p> <p>1.8 Increase in groundwater monitoring and regular sampling routines established for SIDS (leading to improvements in groundwater quality) [SR]</p> <p>1.9 Functioning water &amp; environment cost recovery schemes adopted using PIC driven mechanisms to sustain environmental productivity balanced with equitable use of water resources [P]</p>	<p>1.1 Limited water resources susceptible to over-exploitation and pollution</p> <p>1.2 Vulnerability to climate variability</p> <p>1.3 Insufficient political and public awareness of the role water plays in economic development, public health and environmental protection</p> <p>1.4 High urban water losses, poor water conservation &amp; inadequate drinking water treatment</p> <p>1.5 Poor wastewater management resulting in increased land based source pollution into the watershed and coastal environment</p> <p>1.6 Fragmented institutional responsibilities, weak policies, communication &amp; coordination</p> <p>1.7 Conflicts between national versus traditional rights</p> <p>1.8 Inadequate financing due to poor cost-recovery and limited 'economies of scale'</p> <p>1.9 Weak stakeholder linkages both within and outside the water sector</p> <p>1.10 Reduction in ecosystem productivity and biodiversity</p> <p>1.11 Reduction in human health and socio-economic condition due to poor and inadequate access to sanitation and safe water supplies</p>	<p><b><u>Water Management</u></b></p> <p>(i) 40% increase in population with access to safe drinking water at 1 demo site [SR]</p> <p>(ii) 30% reduction in animal manure and sewage entering marine waters at 1 demo site [SR]</p> <p>(iii) 30% increase in forest area at 2 demo sites [SR]</p> <p>(iv) Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 3 peri-urban areas [SR]</p> <p>(v) Legislation in place to protect surface water quality in 4 SIDS [P]</p> <p>(vi) 1 basin flood risk management plan in place [P]</p> <p>(vii) Sustainable forest &amp; land mgmt practices established and trialed with landowners in 2 demo sites [SR]</p> <p><b><u>Wastewater &amp; Sanitation Management</u></b></p> <p>(i) 40% reduction in GW and marine pollution discharge at 2 demo sites from sewage and manure [SR]</p> <p>(ii) 30% reduction in drinking water resources pollution discharge for 1 SIDS [SR]</p> <p>(iii) 30% reduction in use of freshwater for sanitation purposes due to eco-sanitation expansion in 1 demo site [SR]</p> <p>(iv) 50% increase in community engagement with National Government in 3 SIDS [P]</p> <p><b><u>Water Resources Assessment &amp; Protection</u></b></p> <p>(i) National effluent standards reached for wastewater treatment at 3 sites [P]</p> <p>(ii) 20% increase in water storage facilities at 1 demo site [SR]</p> <p>(iii) Water leakage reduced by 40% from existing baseline levels in 1 water supply system [SR]</p> <p>(iv) 10% reduction in damage to infrastructure due to flooding in 1 significant catchment [SR]</p> <p>(v) 1 basin flood risk management plan in place and a Catchment Council established in 2 SIDS [SR]</p> <p><b><u>Water Use Efficiency &amp; Water Safety</u></b></p> <p>(i) WUE improved by 30% over baseline in 2 urban water supply systems [SR]</p> <p>(ii) Water Safety Plans in place and enacted in 2 urban areas [P]</p> <p>(iii) 20% reduction in sewage and manure pollution into fresh and marine waters for 2 urban/peri-urban areas [SR]</p> <p>(iv) 30% reduction in groundwater pollution discharge for 2 water supply systems [SR]</p>	<p>Quarterly, bi-annual, and annual National Demonstration Progress Reporting</p> <p>Project Coordination Unit (PCU) Annual Monitoring Reports and missions</p> <p>National and regional statistical reports (SPC MDG and census reporting)</p> <p>Mid-Term Review Reporting and mission</p> <p>PCU general reporting to Project Steering Committee and UNDP/UNEP</p> <p>IWRM Planning and WUE Strategies (available online and via PCU)</p> <p>National IWRM APEX body meeting minutes</p>	<p>Strong and high-level government commitment is not sustained</p> <p>Vulnerability to changing environmental conditions</p> <p>Inclusive stakeholder involvement in the IWRM consultation process</p> <p>Limited influence of national and catchment stakeholders to promote and sustain IWRM</p> <p>Restricted capacity of stakeholders to implement IWRM best practice in countries</p>

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

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

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



Notes: CPD – Continuing Professional Development. [P] represents a Process Indicator, [SR] represents a Stress Reduction indicator

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

## **ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS** (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

### **STAP Review**

#### **STAP Advisory Response: Consent**

**Further guidance from STAP:** For each of the catchments to be used as demonstration sites, good baseline information should be established, along with monitoring and evaluation procedures to establish progress. The specification of specific targets in the Expected Outputs is a very positive development.

**Response:** Baseline information has been summarised in each of the demonstration project proposals that are included in Annex F together with initial M&E indicators. At the national Demonstration Project level initial M&E indicators have already been identified, and these will be reviewed during the project pre-inception and inception phases to ensure that the indicators are appropriate and SMART, and that the baseline, or proxy baseline information is available to monitor progress. M&E indicators for the demonstration projects are also summarized in Annex 5 of the Project Document and these have been used to develop the project logframe. Component 2 of the project focuses on the development of a Regional Indicator Framework based on Demonstration Project implementation, and other national and regional lessons and experience. The objective of C2 is to develop a suite of indicators to improve IWRM and WUE planning in the future, leading to demonstrable national and global environmental benefits. Optimal indicators will be developed which conform to GEF's requirements of Process, Stress Reduction and Environmental Status, but will also include wider indicators using IWRM and WUE as the guiding framework. By raising the need and developing approaches for indicators countries will be supported in monitoring approaches, including improving institutional capacity for monitoring and action on those monitoring results to address water and environmental challenges through adaptive management approaches. The Framework will form a valuable tool for future projects, and will provide a framework for the addition of future indicators as a regional learning mechanism. Monitoring and Evaluation through the project will be based on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) and lessons on the approach will be shared with IWRM APEX Bodies and other government stakeholders as a model for replication into other projects, programmes, and sectors, such as National Sustainable Development Strategies, National Environment Action Plans, National Action Plans for Adaptation, National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Reduction, etc. Further information on PM&E is provided in the Project Document (page 77 and in Annex 6). National Baseline indicators and monitoring systems will be used and supported wherever possible to ensure new approaches are mainstreamed into current methods. The approach will work at four levels, with each level providing indicators which can be aggregated up to the next level and rolled-out over the region and shared globally:

1. **Demonstration Project** – to ensure individual projects identify indicators and they provide a tool for measurable progress to be identified (and where poor practice can be identified);
2. **National** – project level indicators applicable at the national level will be adjusted/scaled-up appropriately to be of use at the national level, facilitated by the IWRM APEX Body and Demonstration Project staff. This will include supporting project staff to develop national monitoring plans for IWRM using EU co-financing support (adopting a standardised reporting approach<sup>14</sup>);
3. **Demonstration sub-group** - demonstration level indicators will provide an effective way of monitoring progress, and will be aggregated at each of the Demonstration Project Group<sup>15</sup> levels to enable projects to learn from each other as part of the project twinning approach. This may include where possible project exchange visits within sub-groups to learn from each others projects and to monitor and provide advice to projects on their progress, backstopped by the Regional Project Coordination Unit;
4. **Regional** – building on the national and sub-group levels, indicators will be scaled-up to provide regional level indicators where appropriate. This will also link to Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management progress monitoring and MDG delivery. Information and lessons will be shared with other regional CROP Agencies and the Pacific Partnership on Sustainable Water Management.

<sup>14</sup> Standardising indicator development and collection at the national allows for comparison at both the national and regional levels to strengthen data collection, standards, and quality control across the region.

<sup>15</sup> (i) Watershed Management; (ii) Wastewater & Sanitation Management; (iii) Water Resources Assessment & Protection; (iv) Water Use Efficiency & Safety. 34

## GEFSEC Review of PIF

GEFSEC comments	IA & EA Response
Endorsement letters should be attached	Endorsement letters from all 14 participating countries were attached to the PIF submission.
More clarity should be given on the division of tasks between UNDP and UNEP	UNDP is responsible for Component 1 (C1) of the project on Demonstration, Capture and Transfer of Best Practices in IWRM and WUE, which amounts to a total of \$6,796,391 in project funding (excluding fee). UNEP is responsible for the three regional components of the project, i.e.: (C2) IWRM and WUE Indicator Framework; (C3) Policy, Legislative and Institutional Reform; and (C4) Regional and National Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for WUE, Including Knowledge Exchange, Learning & Replication, which amounts to a total of \$2,228,795 in project funding (excluding fee).
The M&E design should reflect the IW SP3 indicators in order to measure the results of the project. Output and results indicators should focus on stress reduction.	C1 of the project is almost exclusively focused on stress reduction and stress reduction indicators (SR) are included in the project logical framework. The other three components of the project contributes to process related indicators for IW SP3 on political and legal commitments, institutional reform and improved monitoring.
The components on the regional partnership, regional capacity building and inter-regional exchange and learning should be reduced to achieve the ceiling of \$9.0 million (inclusive of fees) from GEF-4.	The project funding from GEF was reduced to a total of \$10 million from GEF, including agency fees, which leaves around \$9 million for project implementation. This prompted the Executing Agency, SOPAC, to mobilize more co-financing for the regional components of the project and efforts are still ongoing to mobilize resources from bilateral donors that will compensate for the shortfall in GEF funding.
The coordination with the recently launched EU funded Pacific IWRM programme should also be addressed.	EU Water Facility co-financing (for Component C3 of the project) provides a unique opportunity to develop national IWRM Plans, building on Demonstration activities and lesson learning and sharing between countries. Co-financing will support the learning of project based lessons into national policy, legislation, and IWRM and Water Use Efficiency Plan development to achieve failing MDG targets, supported by the GEF project focusing on demonstrable sustainable water management to reduce environmental stress and improve water use efficiency. Project Coordination Unit positions are co-financed by both projects. <i>The Pacific Integrated Water Resource Management Programme</i> Brochure is a new output which presents the integration between the GEF funded Demonstration Projects and regional components and the EU Water Facility co-funding project as a Regional Pacific IWRM programme.
There is a need for more clear information on current national country policies determining the baseline.	The current status of policies influencing the adoption of IWRM approaches is summarized both in the CEO Endorsement Form and the Project Document for each participating country.

<p>GEF funding to project management should be adjusted according to the ratio between the GEF grant and indicated co-financing.</p>	<p>Due to the cut in GEF funding to the project by around \$2 million at the last minute, other donors will have to bear the brunt of paying for management costs, especially the EU. Additional co-financing will be sourced wherever possible to make up for this shortfall.</p>
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**ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT**

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person week</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
<b>For Project Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
Project Officer	560	130	<b>Co-financed - no cost to GEF</b> The Project Officer will support the Project Coordination Unit with administrative and project management duties to support the implementation of the project
<i>International</i>			
Project Manager	2,500	26	<b>This position will be partly co-financed.</b> The Project Manager, in accordance with UNDP/UNEP formats and guidelines, will prepare the Annual Work Plan reflecting project activities and outcomes. In addition to the Annual Work Plan, a detailed activity work plan per project component will indicate periods of activity and the parties responsible for delivery. The Project Manager will be the registered Executing Agency signatory for the project, will work under the regulations of the Executing Agency, and will be accountable to the Regional Project Steering Committee. They will also act as the Secretary to the Regional Project Steering Committee
Financial Adviser	2,000	260	The Financial Adviser will assume direct responsibility for the financial management of the Pacific IWRM Project, under the supervision of the Project Manager whilst also working closely with other IWRM project team members as part of the Regional Project Coordination Unit. Close liaison will be required with the National project delivery teams (14 National Project Managers and National Assistants) and other regional partners
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
National Project Managers	433	260	National Project Managers will implement and manage the Demonstration Projects. National Project Managers will be contracted by the Executing Agency for the delivery of Demonstration Project activities and also relevant activities for the regional components of the project. They will coordinate the activities of the project at the national level and promote the implementation of the Pacific RAP. Each National Project Manager (NPM) will be recruited by the relevant focal Ministry

National Project Assistants	288	260	National Project Assistants will support the Project Manager in Demonstration Project delivery. National Project Assistants will be contracted by SOPAC through the national focal ministry to support the National Project Manager in the delivery of the demonstration project activities and relevant activities for the regional component of the project.
<i>International</i>			
Project Manager	2,500	234	<b>This position will be partly co-financed.</b> The Project Manager, in accordance with UNDP/UNEP formats and guidelines, will prepare the Annual Work Plan reflecting project activities and outcomes. In addition to the Annual Work Plan, a detailed activity work plan per project component will indicate periods of activity and the parties responsible for delivery. The Project Manager will be the registered Executing Agency signatory for the project, will work under the regulations of the Executing Agency, and will be accountable to the Regional Project Steering Committee. They will also act as the Secretary to the Regional Project Steering Committee
Environmental Engineer/Management Specialist	2,100	260	<b>This position will be partly co-financed.</b> The Environmental Engineer/Environmental Management Specialist will assume direct responsibility for the technical delivery of the regional and national project components of the project, working with other members of the PCU as the principal technical project post.
Communications/Community Assessment and Participation Adviser	2,100	260	<b>This position will be partly co-financed.</b> The Communications/Community Assessment and Participation Specialist will assume direct responsibility for the substantial community assessment, participation, information, communication(s) and education activities of project

Notes: IT Support to the Regional Project Coordination Unit will be provided from the Executing Agencies existing corporate services support. Full Terms of Reference of the above positions are available in the Project Documents. The Project Manager will fulfill both a management and Technical Assistance function.

## **ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS**

### **A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.**

Activities undertaken during the project design phase include the following:

**1. Inception, Information and Management of the Project Design Phase** – this has included (i) liaison with countries in the project design process; (ii) IWRM training as part of workshops and project meetings; (iii) establishment of a regional project Steering Committee; (iv) selection and capacity development of Pacific IWRM Focal Points; (v) intersectoral water committees established for each of the 14 countries.

**2. Development of IWRM Diagnostic Reports and Hotspot Analyses for 14 Pacific Island Countries** – (i)

which provide baseline information and identify suitable areas for GEF International Water support; (ii) and which identify other areas for replication activities.

**3. Demonstration Project Concept Note and Full Proposal Development** – which has included (i) agreement of demonstration project development process, criteria for selection, etc; (ii) support in the development of proposals and presentation and discussion amongst the region, including through support from the Pacific Partnership on Sustainable Water Resource Management.

**4. IWRM Monitoring, Evaluation and Information Sharing Strategies** – which has included (i) initial development of IWRM indicators; (ii) development of an information and replication mechanism approach; (iii) database development for information (currently ongoing and beyond scope of project design phase).

**5. Preparation of Final Project Documents** – which has included (i) development of memorandums of understanding with partner organisations and projects (ii) development of a stakeholder involvement approach and a communications approach, carefully aligned with other GEF projects and based on previous donor and specifically GEF International Waters experience; (iv) sourcing of extensive co-financing for the project.

The activities successfully conducted under the project design phase has provided a regionally driven, developed and approved full proposal for endorsement.

**B. DESCRIBE IF ANY FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.**

There are no concerns that will affect implementation at this stage.

**C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To-date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
PDF A		25,000	25,000			
1. PDF Inception, Implementation and Management	Completed	94,716	100,779			172,800
2.0 National IWRM Diagnostic Reports and Hotspots Analysis	Completed	147,312	257,225			542,000
3. Demonstration Project Development and Adoption	Completed	310,284	260,025	25,000**		252,600
4. Development of IWRM Monitoring, Evaluation and Information Sharing Strategies	Completed	15,876	13,000	25,000**		34,000
5. Final Project Preparation and Submission	Yet to be Completed	123,282	9,025			106,800
6.0 Monitoring and Evaluation	Completed	6,480	***	7,896**		
<b>Total</b>		<b>722,950</b>	<b>665,054</b>	<b>57,896</b>		<b>1,108,200</b>

\* Uncommitted amount should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

\*\* Committed amount against all associated component areas.

\*\*\* Financial Report currently being finalised.