



Background

After a inception phase of 3 years, in June 2008 the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) approved funding for a programme on Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management (IWRM) to be implemented from 2008-2013 under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability.

In addition to this, SOPAC also received funding from the European Union Water Facility in early 2008 to support national IWRM planning in the region for the duration of three years.

In order to mark the inception of these programmes an IWRM Planning Meeting was hosted by Niue 18 to 25 July 2008 at the Mission Hall in Alofi, Niue.

The first afternoon of the meeting focused on updating the IWRM Focal Points on the status of the GEF project submission and key imminent steps for implementation.

The following three days served to introduce IWRM Focal points and selected policy delegates to the aims and support available through the EU-funded IWRM national planning programme.

The meeting was held back to back with the with the 2nd Steering Committee for the Pacific Hydrological

Cycle Observing System (Pacific HYCOS) which was held on the last two days. In parallel with this meeting individual country consultation sessions on IWRM and communications for IWRM were held.



The agenda of the meeting can be found in

annex 1 and the participants list can be found in annex 2. Presentations and further results from working sessions of the meeting can be found on the SOPAC web site (www.pacificwater.org).

1. Opening session

The meeting was opened at midday on Friday 18 July in the mission hall in Alofi, Niue. After introductions and welcomes by Mr Deve Talagi, Director of Public Works in Niue and Mr Mohamed Tawfik from the World Meteorological Organisation, the meeting was opened by the Honourable Minister for Public Works in Niue, Mrs O'Love Jacobsen and Reverend Jackson led the opening prayer.

Mr Tawfik emphasised the importance of water for economic and social growth. He highlighted the need to ensure access to hydrological information to support integrated management and planning of water resources, and hence the strong link between the IWRM and HYCOS programmes.

Honourable O'Love Jacobsen urged participants – "Don't be complacent. The forces of change in our environment will threaten to destroy our existence and survival. Manage your water resources with wisdom. The challenge for our region is very real. As we approach what seem like insurmountable problems, there has never been a greater need for commitment and dedication. A concerned effort on everyone's part will ensure our security".

Mr Talagi acknowledged the efforts of all staff involved in organizing the meeting, specifically recognising Mr Andre Siohane as a major driver of water management processes in Niue.

2. GEF IWRM Meeting



The meeting was held on the afternoon of the 18 August 2008 and provided the opportunity for the Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) to work with Pacific IWRM Focal Points on the final planning arrangements for implementation of the GEF funded 5 year Pacific IWRM project.

Discussion focused on national recruitment of staff and practical procurement and financial management arrangements to implement the five year project which will work with 14 countries across the region.

The last two years have been focussed on project design to provide the region with a robust framework in which to implement 14 national demonstration projects. Links exist with other GEF regional initiatives such as the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project. Lessons from the PACC project will be shared across the region to help countries consider adaptation approaches in their water activities. GEF funded IWRM Demonstration projects will also support the implementation of HYCOS activities in country.

A Regional Project Coordination Unit, to be based in SOPAC in Suva, Fiji, is currently being recruited to manage the project and support the 14 countries involved. National project coordinators and support staff will also be recruited for each country to support implementation of IWRM demonstration projects.

3. EU IWRM National Planning Meeting

On the 19, 21 and 22 August 2008 the meeting gathered the national IWRM focal points, selected policy delegates and a representative from the Caribbean sister programme 'Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean (IWCAM)' to discuss how to improve the coordination and efficiency of water resources management through national strategies, policies and plans for integrated water resource management.

The meeting facilitated exchange of experiences across the region and provided the participants with facilitation techniques for initiating and driving IWRM planning in a workshop environment, for application in their national water committees. It also helped participants to gain further understanding of the aims, expected outputs and support available through the EU funded IWRM national planning programme.

The meeting was structured around key working sessions to improve the participants' understanding of IWRM as an approach to national water resources management planning, to review country progress towards IWRM planning and to take the first steps towards outlining work plans for development of national IWRM Plans.

1.1 What is the point of IWRM?

The first day focussed on providing a better understanding of the rationale for switching from a traditional sectoral to an integrated water resources management approach, where the limited resources of small governments can be used in a more efficient manner.

It was clearly recognised that in order to manage water in an effective manner, countries need to combine and coordinate the efforts and responsibilities of several government departments, as well as private water supply companies, landowners and NGOs with an interest in the environment, women's and social welfare.

It was clearly recognised that an integrated approach can help to improve capacity for addressing these issues by sharing capacity, information, resources and work plans across government sectors and helping to revise institutional structures and planning processes to avoid duplication of effort.

Awareness raising, be it with government, communities or private sector, was highlighted as a key cost-effective component to resolving all identified issues related to water resources management.

Participants also highlighted the importance of adapting IWRM processes to cultural context, using traditional knowledge and relearning old lessons. It was also recognised that a structured IWRM planning process can play a key role in mitigating and resolving conflicts over water resources.

1.2 What is an IWRM plan and how do you make one?

Mr. Chris Cox from the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute which is implementing the programme 'Integrated Watershed and Coastal Area Management in Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean (IWCAM)', talked about the format and purpose of a national IWRM plan.

This plan, which can have many names depending on the country, is an overarching, cross-sectoral, participatory country strategy for water resources management. The plan is not a static product but rather an adaptable pillar for support the planning and management process.

Mr Cox took the meeting participants through the steps of a roadmap towards establishing an IWRM plan. He also shared some experiences of going through this process in the Caribbean region and showed the participants examples of national IWRM roadmaps.

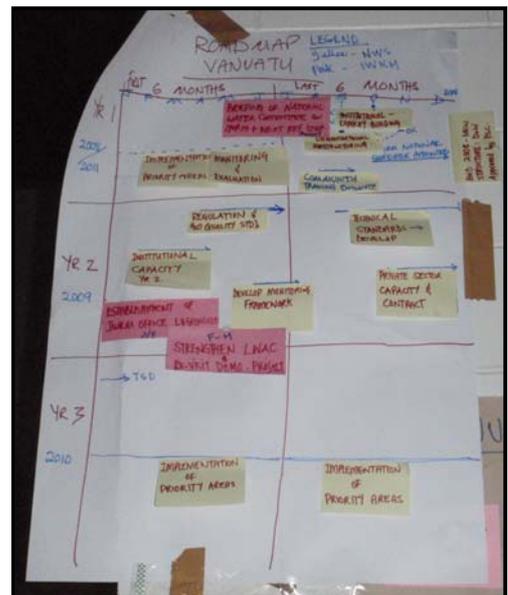
Extensive working sessions were held where participants outlined what had been done so far and what remained to be done in their respective countries towards establishing a framework for integrated water resources management and an IWRM plan.

These sessions provided an opportunity for the participants to identify experiences in the region that they can benefit from in their own countries. The meeting also provided an opportunity to look closer at the format of some country plans for water and the planning processes they are going through.

1.2.1 Tuvalu case study- draft IWRM plan

Mr Paulson Panapa, Acting Secretary of the Ministry of Works in Tuvalu, gave participants an overview of the Tuvalu draft IWRM plan, which was initially outlined a few years back but that has not yet gone through a proper consultation process. Mr Panapa outlined some of the next steps that the Tuvalu Water and Sanitation Committee are planning to towards the adoption of this plan.

Mr Panapa especially highlighted the need to improve awareness and planning for water use efficiency in Tuvalu, to ensure that the precious rainwater that is being collected is sufficient in times of drought.



The introduction of eco-sanitation has been put forward as a cost-effective, but no yet popular, water saving alternative in Tuvalu. Mr Christian Nielsen from Live and Learn Environmental Education mentioned that there may be some lessons to be learned from an eco-sanitation project in Maldives, where minimising smell had been key to success.

1.2.2 Samoa and Vanuatu case studies- national water strategies

Mr Chris Ioan, Director of the department of Geology, Mines and Water in Vanuatu gave an overview of the steps in the consultation process for the Vanuatu national water strategy, which was launched shortly after the meeting. Mr Ioan especially highlighted how the process had ensured a gender balanced approach by involving a gender representative in all community discussions and holding separate gender discussions in communities, as well as involving civil society groups focussing on women's issues in the discussions.

Mr Amataga Penaia, Acting CEO of the Water Resources Division at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Meteorology in Samoa, presented the process of establishing a national Water Sector Plan and Framework for Action. The Sector Plan and Framework for Action, which will be updated regularly, outlines a joint goal to be achieved by a row of different executing government agencies depending on their comparative advantages and expertise.

1.3 National water committees and sustaining the water planning process



It was recognised that the national water apex bodies, i.e. national water or water and sanitation committees, are the core driving and coordinating units for national integrated water planning processes. Most countries in the region have some type of coordinating committee for water, while others are yet to establish such a structure.

The participants listed some of the positives and negatives of their water committees, including were presence/or lack of: high level support and engagement in the committee, civil society/community representation on the

committee, well established mandate and work plan, commitment of committee members and gender balance.

Many participants recognised the need to establish or revise the terms of reference for their water committees, and in connection with this to review and possibly expand the membership of their committees to include all relevant sectors. It was suggested that separate subcommittees could potentially be established to accommodate involvement of specific stakeholder groups.

It was clear that the countries have a lot to learn from each other, as the strengths of some water committees, were the weaknesses of others. It was recommended that SOPAC support this exchange and develop guidelines for the establishment, composition and working arrangements of national water committees.

1.3.1 Kiribati case study- structuring the Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee

Mr Mourongo Katatia, Assistant Water Engineer from the Ministry of Works and Energy in Kiribati, gave a presentation on the establishment and structure of the Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee in Kiribati. Since it was first established in the 1980s the committee has gone through different structures, names and chairs.

Mr Katatia highlighted lack of commitment from members to attend committee meetings as one of the main barriers towards effectiveness. Many countries in the region use seating allowances as an incentive for attendance and have specific regulations for this. In some cases it is only for externally funded projects and in other cases it is also for government funded committees.

Governments seldom have the funds to support seating allowances for the water committee, and in cases where such allowances have been paid, funding has come from external projects. This has made the committees unsustainable and dependent on project funding, which is partly the reason to why most donors and the CROP agencies do not support sitting fees.

Meeting participants recognised the need to come up with some practical solutions for how to deal with and find alternatives to the expectation of seating allowances. While provision of refreshments was proposed as a an alternative, it was clearly acknowledged that high level endorsement of the committee and integrating attendance as part of committee members' work description would be a more long term solution to the problem.

1.3.2 Solomon Islands case study- securing government funding for water governance

The meeting recognised the need to secure permanent allocation from the national budget to sustain the IWRM planning process and the work of the national water committee.



Mr Charlie Bepapa, Director Water Resources within the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification in Solomon Islands, provided the meeting with an example of how he had managed to secure national budget allocation to support water governance.

He emphasised that submissions to request for budget allocation need to link clearly with existing government strategies and priorities, especially key overarching strategies such as the national sustainable development strategies but also sectoral plans.

It was recommended that SOPAC should help national water committees to work strategically towards securing permanent national budget allocations to support the committees to drive the integrated water planning and management process in the long term.

1.4 Who to involve in IWRM planning and how

Awareness, participation and communications were highlighted as some of the key components and challenges in the IWRM Planning process. Many participants were concerned that the communities and the governments they represented had not yet understood how important it is to work across the boundaries of different sectors of government, the community and business to address water issues.

Mr Christian Nielsen from the NGO Live and Learn guided the participants through methods for stakeholder analysis. Mr Nielsen highlighted the need to determine the appropriate level and forum for engagement for each stakeholder group in the water planning process.

The meeting noted the importance of paying special attention to engaging and win over influential stakeholders that can oppose or hinder the progress of the water planning process. It was also noted the importance of keeping the momentum in a relationship with a stakeholder and to keep informing them about progress even if it may be just to say that nothing is happening at the moment.

Ms Suzanne Hoverman, from the International Water Centre, guided the participants through a working session where they analysed the influence of different stakeholder groups and their relation to water planning.

The participants acknowledged the importance of strategic planning for involving key stakeholders whether they are for or against the process in question, and to have a plan for conflict and risk management within water resource management planning.

The session also highlighted the need for high level advocacy to raise awareness and get key ministers and other decision makers to understand, support and help promote the cause.

Mr Moefa'auo Titimaea, Managing Director Samoa Water Authority, gave an example of how government can engage with private sector by giving a presentation on public private partnerships (PPP) within water and sewerage ion Samoa.

1.5 Communications and information management for water resources management

Ms Judi Cooper gave participants and overview of the steps to prepare a communications strategy for IWRM, which is necessary in order to gain support and obtain resources to address water management issues, for conflict management and resolution, and to strengthen multi-stakeholder and intersectoral partnerships.

Media can play a key role in supporting communications for IWRM but many participants had difficult experiences of working with media and felt that media often “got it wrong”. Educative processes for the media on water were suggested as an approach to improving this situation.



It was acknowledged that even if it is easier to work with government media through contracts, mainstreamed media and civil society campaigns are more likely to have an impact because they have an edge and are seen as independent. Mr Ioan from Vanuatu suggested that “rather than coming from government to media, we should let communities drive the media” he added that “there is always someone who wants to be the authority so you need to get those people on your side to communicate water issues”.

The meeting also discussed the need for information and knowledge management to ensure sound policy and management, noting that regional capacity for collection, management, dissemination and use of information to support water management is generally low.

Traditional sectoral management has often hindered information sharing and easy access to relevant information, sometimes leading to duplication of effort in data collection. The Pacific HYCOS is supporting countries to build capacity in this area, but unless information management becomes an integral part of national planning processes, improvements in capacity will only be temporary.

It was noted that national water committees need to establish permanent secretarial support to ensure documentation and dissemination of meeting proceedings and other key information or documents that are of relevance to the planning process.

The participants asked SOPAC to support them with the tools to develop communications strategies adapted to their national contexts, and to establish effective information management procedures.

1.6 Context and linkages



IWRM processes need to be harmonised and build on existing policy and management frameworks, linking to projects and programmes, and taking into account the risks and opportunities of political situation.

Ms Elisabeth Koteka, Director Central Policy and Planning Cook Islands, illustrated this by highlighting the need to look at how their IWRM planning process can tie in with and take advantage of an ongoing ADB assistance programme to support the Cook Islands overall infrastructure master plan, “Our challenge is to ensure that these processes complement each other and they don’t conflict or duplicate”.

The IWRM team from SOPAC brought up the need to link IWRM to other water planning processes such as water use efficiency planning, which the EU funded IWRM national planning programme will also be supporting.

Ms Kay Kumaras from the Department of Environment and Conservation in Papua New Guinea gave a practical example of how to make linkages between externally funded projects; in PNG “we have one organisation/department spearheading GEF projects, which has enabled us to make an overall programme for all the resources provided to us though GEF, e.g. to plan for common inception programmes, staff support/officers, thereby helping us share expertise and resources”.

Mr Malakai Finau from the Mineral Resources Department in Fiji demonstrated how political context can influence water planning processes. He mentioned that the frequent coups in Fiji had continually interrupted long-term and strategic national planning processes for water governance. On the other hand, he noted that in special situations government can force through and speed up certain processes. Fiji has taken approach to move along with water policy development despite political turbulence.

The meeting noted that the best way to survive political changes is to ensure support from a wide range of opinion groups, to anchor your process in long term national strategies that span across shifts in government, and ultimately to root your strategy firmly in public priorities.

1.7 Support available from the EU funded IWRM National Planning Programme

The SOPAC IWRM team highlighted that the EU support is to complement existing resources, processes and initiatives to help progress long term strategic integrated national planning for water. The support will be adapted to the specific situation and needs of each country, whether it be:

- Providing technical advice and assistance to the planning process on anything from governance processes, policy, legislation, strategy and institutional reform to specific technical issues
- Supporting regional exchange and linkages, e.g. regional meetings, networking, setting up twinning arrangements, etc;
- Assisting in developing strategic communications including for instance stakeholder analysis, approaches for engagement, etc;
- Information management to support the water planning and management, e.g. collection, storing, and sharing of national information (policies, plans etc.) as required in the national planning process for water management;
- Initial staff supports to help drive and assist the coordination of the water planning process, to fulfil secretarial functions for the national water committees, etc. with a view to secure national budget allocation for this role in the future;
- Training on specific integrated water management and planning issues or processes;
- Development of Water Use Efficiency strategies; and
- Economic studies to examine the cost and benefits of different management scenarios e.g. defining most favourable water supply and allocation options, valuation of environmental impacts on water resources, etc.

SOPAC is also in the process of setting up an IWRM resource centre on www.pacificwater.org where information on key topics relating to integrated water management and planning processes will be found.

In addition SOPAC can provide a wide range of technical expertise through other ongoing water projects (such as HYCOS, Water Safety, Water Quality Programme, WASH, etc.) and can help to provide linkages to an external network of expertise on water through e.g. the Pacific Water Partnership and IW:Learn.

Organisation restructuring, water audit, water reform, IWRM road mapping, information system development, communications strategy, stakeholder analysis, media guide, cost benefit analysis, national water committee support and project management training, were listed by the participants as some initial areas for support.

1.8 Joint Caribbean-Pacific SIDS submission to the 5th World Water Forum

Mr Cox put forward a proposition to prepare and submit joint Pacific and Caribbean SIDS position papers to the 5th World Water Forum which will be held in Istanbul in March next year (for more info consult <http://www.worldwaterforum5.org/>).

It was suggested that Mr Marc Overmaars of SOPAC will be the focal point for coordinating inputs from the Pacific to the 5th world water forum and the development of a joint Pacific - Caribbean position paper. SOPAC will disseminate proceedings from previous World Water Forums, outlining key outcomes were and implications for pacific island countries.

4. Closing session

Mr Kelepi Mafi, Principal Geologist from the Ministry of Lands, Survey and Natural Resource in Tonga wrapped up the meeting and drew some final conclusions from the participants on lessons learned from the meeting. Among many other things, participants felt that they had gained a better understanding on the reason and tools for integrated resources management “IWRM is no picnic but possible and necessary” concluded one participant.

The participants expressed their appreciation of the interactive working sessions, the opportunity to learn from their colleagues in the region, and most of all the wonderful hospitality of Niue. The SOPAC IWRM team thanked Niue for doing a superb job in hosting the meeting and Mr Moefa'auo Titimaea held the closing prayers.

5. Country Sessions, meeting evaluation and follow up

The meeting evaluation highlighted that most participants appreciated the working sessions, country case studies and open discussion, while presentations were less popular. The participants generally felt that the topics discussed in the meeting were useful, but that it was sometimes difficult to connect generalised processes to the specific country situation, for example IWRM road mapping and stakeholder analysis.

To remedy this, the plenary sessions of the IWRM Planning Meeting was followed up with individual country sessions where the delegates from each country met with the SOPAC IWRM team to define the next immediate steps to be taken for the implementation of the GEF funded Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management project and the EU funded IWRM National Planning Programme.

In the other set of sessions the delegates met with the communications consultant (Ms Judi Cooper) to assess communications barriers to IWRM planning in their respective countries.

The SOPAC IWRM team will follow up on the results of the meeting with the IWRM focal points from each country and the national water committees.

Presentations and results from the working sessions and the meeting evaluation can be found on the SOPAC web site (www.pacificwater.org).



ANNEX 1 IWRM PLANNING MEETING AGENDA

Aims

1. To provide an update to GEF IWRM Focal Points on the GEF Submission
2. To discuss project management arrangements including recruitment for the GEF Project
3. To determine and agree on deadlines for various deliverables required for full implementation
4. To improve understanding of IWRM as an approach to national water resources management planning
5. To review country progress towards IWRM planning
6. To create outline national work plans for development of national IWRM Plans clearly defining and committing to immediate steps for action to be undertaken before the end of 2008
7. To outline resources available to support the national IWRM planning processes and how the EU funded programme can complements these resources to catalyse action
8. To promote and plan for means of exchange between Pacific Island countries of lessons learned in water resources planning
9. To build the capacity of participants to initiate the development of IWRM plans in their respective countries
10. To build the capacity of participants to facilitate meeting working sessions on IWRM related topics in their respective countries

Outputs

1. Agreed process and deadlines for initiation of GEF IWRM project implementation
2. First outlines for process to develop IWRM plans in each participating country
3. Detailed plan for initialising the IWRM plan development process in each country
4. Meeting report

Resource persons:

Rhonda Robinson (RR), Ulrika Gunnartz (UG), James Dalton (JD), Chris Cox (CC), Christian Nielsen (CN), Suzanne Hoverman (SH), Judi Cooper (JC)

FRIDAY 18 JULY 2008

Time	Session
11:00	1. Registration of Participants Registration, collection of per diems and other materials
11:45-12:00	2. Opening Speeches and Prayers Welcome by Niue
12:00-13:00	Lunch (including group photo)
13.00-13.30	3. Welcome by Project Teams and Introduction of Participants Introduction to IWRM and HYCOS Teams, facilitators, and all country participants. Overview of agenda for the week and parallel side-sessions for IWRM/HYCOS
13.30-14.30	4. Update on GEF IWRM Application Process Review of work over the last six months including final submission to GEF
14.30-15.00	5. Project Recruitment Recruitment of Regional Project Coordination Unit and National Recruitment
15.00-15.30	Tea Break
15.30-16.30	6. Project Management Arrangements Review and agreement on project management arrangements including financial management

16.30-17.30	7. Project Linkages and Next Steps Links with other projects, HYCOS, PACC, SLM, timeline for inception phase up to full implementation, agreement of deadlines and deliverables.
17.30-18.00	Wrap up of day and announcements for the following day
19:00	Cocktail at the Matavai Resort

SATURDAY 19 JULY 2008

Time	Session
08.00-08.30	8. Introduction to the IWRM National Planning Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation to introduce the EU IWRM National Planning Programme clarifying the aims and outputs: governance, IWRM plan, WUE plan (UG 15) • Q&A session (15)
08.30-09.00	9. Introduction to the meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the aims, programme, tasks, group work, materials, facilitators, expected outputs of the meeting (UG 15) • Q&A session (15)
09.00-10.30	10. What is IWRM? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working session: What is IWRM? (JD 40) • Presentation on the principles, processes and context of IWRM (JD 10) • Q&A session (10)
10.30-11.00	Tea Break
11.00-13.00	11. Achieving water goals through IWRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working session: IWRM as a tool for addressing national water issues (JD 90)
13.00- 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00-15.15	12. What is an IWRM plan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: What is an IWRM plan and why do you need it? Purpose, format, contents, etc. (15 CC) • Q&A session (5)
15.15-15.30	• Announcements and wrap up
15.30-	Excursion

MONDAY 21 JULY 2008

Time	Session
08.30-09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap of lessons learned day 1 (SH 10) • Brief presentation on other water planning processes (UG 5) • Tuvalu presentation on draft IWRM plan (10) • Q&A (5)
09.00-10.30	13. How to develop an IWRM plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Development of an IWRM Plan (15 CC) • Working session: Processes for developing IWRM plans in each country (UG/CC 60) presentation through exchange mingling
10.30-11.00	Tea break
11.00-12.20	14. Who should be involved in IWRM planning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder analysis (20 CN) • Working session: Stakeholders, influence and relationships (45 SH) • Convergence and divergence in the IWRM process (15 SH)
13.00- 14.00	Lunch Break

14.00-15.30	15. Water committees – the pillars of national IWRM planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 questions on your NWC (SH) • Working session: How effective is your Water Committee for the purpose of driving an IWRM process and what is a suitable membership? (40 SH)
15.30-16.00	Tea Break
16.00-16.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study presentation: Establishment of the Kiribati National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee (Mourongo 15) • Case study presentation: Solomon Islands water governance process (Charlie 15) • Case study presentation on stakeholder consultation process for the National Water Strategy in Vanuatu (Chris 15)
17.15-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up of day and announcements (JD/Andre 5)

TUESDAY 22 JULY 2008

Time	Session
08.30-09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study presentation: Public Private Partnerships (Moe 15) • Q&A session (15)
09.00-10.30	16. Communications and how to involve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working session: Levels of engagement (SH 30) • Introduction to techniques for ensuring good information exchange and involving key stakeholders, raising awareness and creating political commitment for IWRM (JC 60)
10.30-11.00	Tea Break
11.00-11.30	17. Context and linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on contextual setting for IWRM (RR 15) • Discussion and country examples, e.g. PNG, Fiji (RR 15) • Presentation: Other water resources planning tools, including Water Use Efficiency (10 UG)
11.30-13.00	18. Implementing IWRM planning in your country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working session: Pair up and review roadmaps, see what is missing and how you can solve problems (yellow post-its), with guiding questions: 30 minutes +15 for instructions and wrap up (JD 45) • Presentation: Monitoring and evaluation for IWRM planning (JD 10) • Working session: Pair up and outline milestones for delivery (we give them obligatory cards) per ½ year sections (JD 35)
13.00- 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00-15.30	19. Resources and technical support available from EU IWRM programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Resources available through the EU IWRM programme (RR/UG 10) • Working session (5 groups, cards, common presentation wall, pick presenter): type and topics of technical support and regional exchange (UG 40)
15.30-16.00	Tea Break
16.00-17.20	20. Wrap up, feedback and closure of the meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Pacific Caribbean linkages and possibility for joint Pacific-Caribbean SIDS submission for the fifth World Water Forum(CC 10) • Presentation: Wrap-up of outputs, conclusions, lessons learned, and follow up from the meeting (UG 10) • Working session: mark on cards: two things that were new to you, two things that will help you develop an IWRM plan, two things you enjoyed (45 Kelepi) • Closure remarks by Niue (Andre 5) and SOPAC (JD 5), and closing prayer (Moe 5)

ANNEX 2 IWRM PLANNING MEETING PARTICIPANTS LIST

	<p>SUSTAINABLE INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES</p> <p>IWRM Planning Meeting and HYCOS 2nd Steering Committee Meeting 18-25 July 2008 Mission Hall, Alofi Island, Niue</p>
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