

FRAMEWORK for the PACIFIC WASH COALITION

16 - 17 February 2009



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



SOPAC





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INTRODUCTION

The importance and linkages between safe water, basic sanitation and improved hygiene practices for health and development is now being realised and reflected in the outcomes of many national, regional and international forums. Under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), countries have committed themselves to achieving inter-related targets for sustainable access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation and reduction in child mortality by 2015.

Alongside the Millennium Declaration, Pacific island countries (PICs) have also committed to improving access by their populace to safe water and basic sanitation through various other regional frameworks such as the Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action (2001), the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management (2002), the Pacific Framework for Action on Drinking Water Quality and Health (2005) and the more recent Beppu Policy Statement of the Asia Pacific Water Forum (2007).



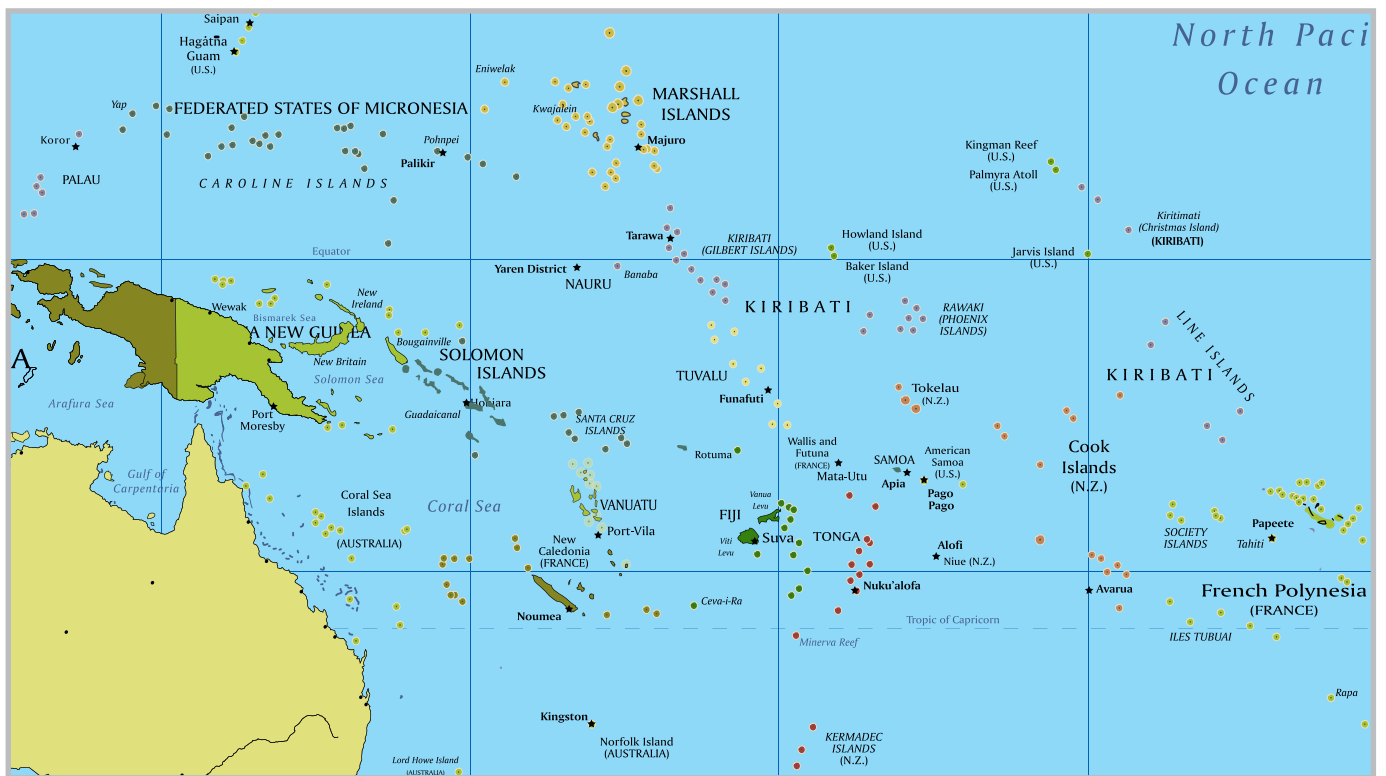
A recent report "Converting commitment into action - Sanitation, hygiene and drinking water in the Pacific island countries" indicates that the PICs will **NOT** achieve the MDG target of water and sanitation by 2015 and an effort nearly **five** times higher over 2006 - 2015 than that over 1990 - 2006 will be required.

Hence a more coordinated and integrated approach is needed to support PICs with their water supply, sanitation and hygiene initiatives if the MDG target is to be achieved and the Pacific WASH Coalition provides the appropriate platform for such harmonisation.

The Pacific WASH Coalition was established informally in 2007 to support regional initiatives in the area of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in a more coordinated manner. The Pacific WASH Coalition includes the following organisations: Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International (FSPi), the Fiji School of Medicine (FSMed), Live & Learn Environmental Education (LLEE), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UN-HABITAT and the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC).

SOPAC which is based in Suva, Fiji has the regional mandate on water and sanitation and provides a secretarial role within the Pacific as a member of the global Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). The Pacific WASH Coalition adheres to the principles of Vision 21 and those of WSSCC in a global scenario guided by the Pacific supporting frameworks as mentioned earlier.

The two-day Pacific WASH Coalition Planning meeting (16 - 17th February 2009) developed the Framework for the WASH Coalition, designed to support the implementation of various initiatives in the area of water and sanitation while advocating water supply, sanitation and hygiene campaigns but also acknowledging the need for 'hard' or infrastructure developments that are required to improve access to safe water and adequate sanitation for Pacific people. The Planning meeting brought together officials from the organisations that comprise the Coalition and worked on the Pacific WASH Coalition Vision and Framework for working together.

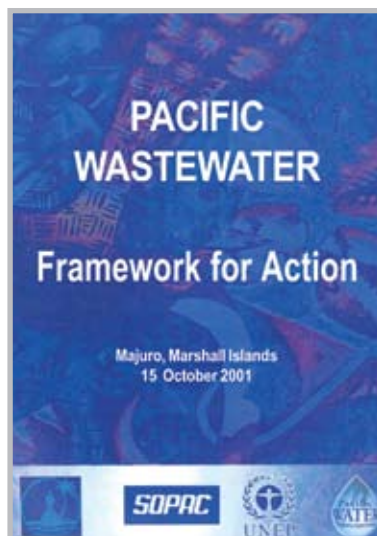


Pacific Region

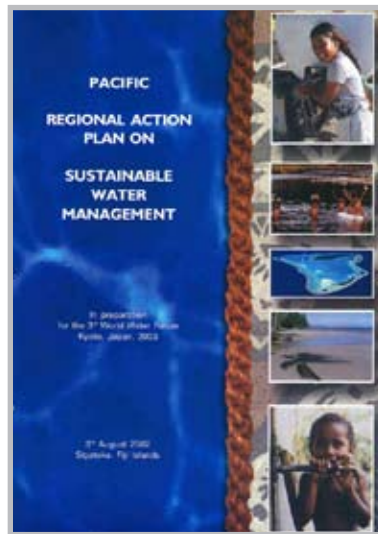
REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

As mentioned earlier, the three main strategic documents that drive most regional water and sanitation developments in the Pacific are:

1. The Pacific Wastewater Policy and associated [Pacific Wastewater Framework for Action](#) were both completed in 2001 in Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands and developed as part of UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Marine Protection from Land-based Sources of Pollution (GPA).



2. The more holistic [Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management](#) (Pacific RAP) was completed in 2002, Sigatoka Fiji in preparation for the Water in Small Island Countries session at the 3rd World Water Forum in 2003, Kyoto. Pacific Heads of State endorsed this strategic framework in 2004 and recommended in 2006 that water, sanitation and hygiene challenges facing the region be directly addressed under the Pacific Plan through the Pacific Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Water Management, providing further political endorsement to this strategy.



3. The [Pacific Framework for Action Drinking Water Quality and Health](#) which was developed as a complementary framework building on the Pacific RAP. The Framework was developed by health and water officials at the WHO facilitated workshop on Water Quality Standards and Monitoring in Pacific island countries. It was recommended for implementation by the region's Ministers for Health at their 2005 Apia meeting (see Box 1).



Box 1: PACIFIC FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY AND HEALTH

The recommendations and actions envisaged in this are structured under the six themes of the Regional Action Plan (RAP) for Sustainable Water Management and are worthy for the Pacific WASH Coalition members to note and possibly implement as part of their water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities.

The recommendations are:

1. Protection of water sources such as springs, rivers, groundwater and rainwater catchments from contamination and overuse must be a priority to ensure quality and quantity.
2. Technical support should be provided to develop national drinking-water quality standards that are dynamic and implemented in stages as necessary.
3. The use of Water Safety Plans should be encouraged in the region, and countries should be supported with manuals, guidelines and training on the use and implementation of this tool.
4. Effort should be expanded at regional and national level to assess risks posed by toxic chemicals and pathogens in drinking-water.
5. Human resources should be developed for drinking-water safety, including drinking-water quality monitoring, data management and information systems.
6. Research should be promoted and supported, and the scientific knowledge base should be strengthened to support the development of effective, efficient, and equitable policies and plans related to drinking-water quality and health.
7. Emergency preparedness plans should adequately address drinking-water quality issues, and water safety plans should address risks posed by potential emergencies.
8. The fragile environments of very small islands and their role in managing source water quality and quantity should be respected and protected.
9. Human resources should be developed to strengthen countries' capacities for raising community awareness related to water quality and health risks, source water protection, household-level water treatment and safe storage.
10. Community awareness and community-based action programmes on safe water supply and sanitation should be developed and expanded in rural and remote areas and in urban areas alike (e.g. Healthy Islands Programme, etc.).
11. Community-based water quality testing and source-protection programmes should be supported in rural and remote areas as well as in urban areas.
12. Government awareness should be raised and political commitment should be strengthened to support actions for safe water supply and sanitation.
13. Technical assistance and training should be provided for strengthening drinking-water quality management (including monitoring, operation, calibration and maintenance of any related equipment).
14. Adequate equipment for drinking-water quality management (particularly field test kits for remote areas, hardware/software for data management) should be provided.
15. Research should be supported to develop appropriate field-test kits for use in remote and rural areas.
16. Adequate equipment for water and wastewater treatment should be provided.
17. Rainwater harvesting programmes should be supported by improving water quality through approaches such as "firstflush" devices and community-based water quality testing.
18. National and regional partnerships should be built to develop standards and guidelines and legislation in order to ensure provision of safe drinking-water, and to establish national water quality committees that could oversee development of water safety plans.
19. Communication and information exchange between agencies involved with water quality data collection should be strengthened. This should include exchange and joint analysis of drinking-water quality data and disease surveillance data between water supply agencies and health authorities.
20. Governments should, as a priority, develop and implement appropriate financial mechanisms to support sustained supplies of safe drinking-water and sanitation services to both rural and urban communities to fulfil the MDG target on water and sanitation.
21. External agencies should be encouraged to support specific activities in the region where governments are unable to sustain provision of safe drinking-water and sanitation services.

Nearly one hundred actions addressing the above recommendations were formulated as part of this Framework.

ADDED ADVANTAGES AND BENEFITS OF THE PACIFIC WASH COALITION

A brainstorming session amongst majority of the Pacific WASH Coalition members in October 2008 identified the benefits of the Coalition structured around the following three key questions:

- 💧 Why engage with the Pacific WASH Coalition?
- 💧 What value does it have?
- 💧 What is its potential?

The notes from the brainstorming session are attached as Annex 1.

Each of the participating agencies working across the Pacific region (Table 1) has expertise and strengths in certain areas of water supply, sanitation and hygiene (Table 2). The Pacific WASH Coalition members consider a coordinated approach towards supporting PICs would be most beneficial to Pacific communities whereby synergies can be maximised, duplication be avoided and joint implementation be promoted using the combined strengths of agencies whilst broadening the exposure to stakeholders.

Table 1: Current coverage of WASH activities by coalition agencies in Pacific island countries

Agency	Countries																
	CI	FSM	FJ	KI	RMI	NC	NR	NU	PA	PNG	SA	SI	TO	TV	VA	ET	CNMI
SOPAC																	
WHO																	
LLEE																	
FSPI																	
UNICEF																	
UN-HABITAT																	
Australian Red Cross																	
French Red Cross																	
IFRC																	
FSMed																	

Legend: CI - Cook Islands, FSM - Federated States of Micronesia, FJ - Fiji, KI - Kiribati, RMI - Republic of Marshall Islands, NC - New Caledonia, NR - Nauru, PA - Palau, PNG - Papua New Guinea, SA - Samoa, SI - Solomon Islands, TO - Kingdom of Tonga, TV - Tuvalu, VA - Vanuatu, ET - East Timor, CNMI - Northern Marianas

Table 2: Agency intended clients, area of expertise and beneficiaries.

Agency ¹	Clients	Field of Operation/Expertise	Beneficiary
SOPAC	Public Work Utilities Natural Resources	Water and sanitation Natural Resources Minerals Disaster risk	Communities
WHO	Ministry of Health	Health Water and sanitation	Communities
UNICEF	Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Public works departments Rural water supply departments Schools Health centres Communities	Water, sanitation, hygiene Social mobilization Programme communication	Communities (with focus on children and mothers) Primary schools Health centres
FSPI	Communities (population groups) Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Utilities (Water Boards) Water Committees	Governance Health (Environmental and Healthy Lifestyles) Disaster Preparedness and community Resilience Mainstreaming innovations in Rural sustainable Development (MORDI)	Women, youth, children, students, teachers (WASH) Communities and population groups Government Agencies (advocacy), Utilities (advocacy)
LLEE	Ministry of Education & Curriculum Development Unit Schools Communities	Environmental Education Peace Education Water & Sanitation Governance	Communities Students Teachers
IFRC Australian Red Cross French Red Cross	Pacific Red Cross National Societies Communities (most vulnerable)	Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, HIV/AIDS programme Community Based Health and First Aid Programmes	Communities (with focus on the most vulnerable) Pacific Red Cross National Societies
FSMed	Regional students	Educational curriculum development Teaching	Regional students
UN-HABITAT	National government (Ministry responsible for urban development) Local/municipal governments	Access to safe water/ settlement upgrading/shelter strategy Helping provide adequate sanitation Promoting policy dialogue Information exchange Water education and awareness raising	Low-income urban dwellers

¹ Associate partners that are intended to be invited for inclusion are: World Vision, Save the Children, Water for Life Foundation, Water AID

PLANNING MEETING

During the two-day Pacific WASH Coalition Planning meeting (16 - 17th February 2009) the Framework for the WASH Coalition was developed. The Framework is intended to be used by Coalition members as a basis or reference document during the delivery of their water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities in the Pacific region and for obtaining further funding for water supply, sanitation and hygiene related work in Pacific island countries.



PACIFIC WASH COALITION FRAMEWORK

Healthy and resilient Pacific island communities through coordinated support in WASH

Vision

Sanitation

Community engagement, education, awareness

Water Supply

Components

Common Objective

Increased access to affordable and appropriate sanitation.

Best Practices

- Community Led
- No sharing facility
- Household latrines
- Manual/Guidelines on environmental sustainable technologies
- Sharing lessons learned
- Behaviour Change/Communication
- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Appropriate Buffer Zones
- Reducing open defecation
- Gender mainstreaming in WSS projects

Tools

- Guidelines/manuals for the constructions of latrines
- Access to improved sanitation for those that practice open defecation

Common Objective

Improved community management in water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Best Practices

- Community led methodology
- Appropriate and cost effective technology
- Equity - physical/voice empowered vulnerable (groups, needs)
- Committees/governance
- Whole community engagement - 'sector wide support'
- Build enough capacity - realistic time frame, capacity needs identified, community management training - supplies
- Acknowledge timeframe for behaviour change
- Integrated approach - community led but engage government
- Children/inter-generation engagement
- Schools - WASH Awareness
- Gender - Women's and children's engagement in hygiene training and management/technical
- Community based monitoring - WQM, RWH, PRA, sanitary survey
- Community Action Plan identified and tenure
- Finance plan - for routine maintenance (define community contribution to motivate ownership and responsibility to maintain sustainability of the services)
- Community committees decide contribution for ownership - understand benefits & follow up (exchange/whole village approach)
- Continuing engagement

Tools

- Social Marketing/COMBI
- Behaviour Change Communication
- Information & Educational Communication (IEC)
- PHAST, MSC, VCA, PRA
- Community Led Total Sanitation
- Rainwater Harvesting Manual (RWH)
- Community Based Water Monitoring
- Learning Circles
- Community Action Plan (CAP)

Common Objective

Improved access to safe and sustainable water supply.

Best Practices

- Drinking Water Safety Planning/Risk Management for Climate Change and Natural Disaster
- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Appropriate technology choice e.g. RWH, gravity-fed system, Household Water Treatment System (HWTS)
- Hydrological assessment prior to installing of appropriate technology and community involvement
- Government legislation on water access/ services
- Disaster Preparedness/Climate Change - RWH
- Water Quality Monitoring (capacity) - at source, household level (consumer)
- Operation & Maintenance/Financing
- Water Conservation/WUE
- User-pay system
- Promoting private sector involvement
- Promoting use of renewable energy
- Linking strategies and framework at national and regional level

Tools

- Environmental Sustainable Technology (EST) Guidelines
- Need Analysis/Community Ownership
- Rainwater Harvesting Manual (RWH)
- Household Water Treatment System (HWTS)
- PHAST, MSC, VCA, PRA

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The Pacific WASH Coalition agrees that the following cross cutting issues are of significance across all three components of the Framework and should be considered in water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities.

- 💧 **Mainstreaming gender** - women are the primary users and managers of water, sanitation and hygiene education at the household level. The participation and engagement of women is necessary to ensure initiatives and activities in water supply, sanitation and hygiene will be successfully implemented and sustained. Participation by women should be considered at all levels of the programme ranging from planning, implementation, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems.
- 💧 **Climate change** - although the contribution of small island countries to greenhouse gas emissions is globally insignificant and ranks amongst the lowest in the world, the islands face arguably the heaviest and most immediate burden of climate change such as through sea storm surges and sea level rise affecting the low lying atoll islands in the Pacific.

Regarding the vulnerability of small island countries and territories to climate variability and change as well as anthropogenic influences, the required coping and adaptation strategies have been articulated under a specific theme of "Island Vulnerability" in the Pacific RAP (SOPAC, 2002) as follows:

Key Message 1: Strengthen the capacity of small island countries to conduct water resources assessment and monitoring as a key component of sustainable water resources management.

Key Message 2: There is a need for capacity development to enhance the application of climate information to cope with climate variability and change.

Key Message 3: Change the paradigm for dealing with Island Vulnerability from disaster response to hazard assessment and risk management, particularly in Integrated Water Resource Management.

The WASH Coalition activities could ensure that their programmes endeavour to address the actions outlined under each key message.

For programmes dealing with infrastructure, the design of the water and sanitation interventions should take climate change and variability into account.

- 💧 **Sustainability and ownership** - engaging or involving community participation from the programme onset, planning through to implementation phases usually provides a sense of ownership to the beneficiaries. Examples of engagement range from contributing financially to providing labour. Ownership and active participation often lead to sustainable outcomes.
- 💧 **Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)** - is important to embed in water supply, sanitation and hygiene programmes. This assists agencies and managers review and check the status of their programme implementation (whether they are on-track to achieving the objective and goal). The Logical Framework Approach is often the preferred management tool used but other tools are also available.

Defining quantifiable indicators for assessing impacts of actions to improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene - especially in relation to health benefits - is a notoriously difficult task. However, consideration should still be given to employing suitable indicators.



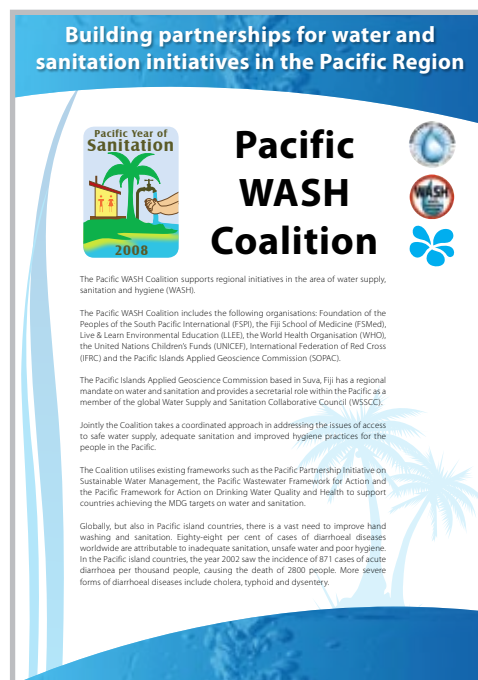
Community-based Monitoring Toolkit

PARTNERSHIP AND MONITORING SUCCESS

Members of the Pacific WASH Coalition agree to share knowledge, resources and lessons learned with each other. Each agency will monitor its own progress and success on its water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities in the region but will endeavour to share the findings with the Coalition for guidance and feedback.

Collectively the Pacific WASH Coalition will strive towards improving the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP).

Where appropriate the WASH Coalition members will submit joint concepts or proposals to donor agencies for obtaining funding on water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities in the Pacific in line with the Framework that has been developed.



Coalition Flyer

WASH CLUSTER

The cluster approach is a method of addressing gaps and strengthening the effectiveness of humanitarian response through building partnerships. It is about making the international humanitarian community more structured, accountable and professional, so that it can be a better partner for host governments, local authorities and local civil society.

At a recent Pacific Humanitarian Team (PHT) meeting, UNICEF introduced the Pacific WASH Coalition and it was agreed that the Coalition will serve as the platform for discussions and suggestions to feed into the WASH Cluster of PHT meetings during disasters and emergencies.



Flooding in Nadi, Fiji Islands

PACIFIC WASH COALITION AGENCIES

Brief profiles on participating organisations of the Pacific WASH Coalition and how they are contributing towards sustainable development can be found below.

[Live & Learn Environmental Education](#) is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation which promotes greater understanding and action toward human and environmental sustainability through education and dialogue building.



[Foundation of the Peoples of the South Pacific International](#) is a network of South Pacific island non-governmental organisations and overseas affiliates working in partnership across the South Pacific. The main function of the FSPI Secretariat is to coordinate the planning and design of regional development projects, based on the needs identified by the members and their constituencies.



[The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies](#) is the world's largest humanitarian organization, with 186 member National Societies including 12 National Societies in the Pacific. All our work is guided by seven fundamental principles; humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality.



[World Health Organization](#) is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.



The [Fiji School of Medicine](#) is a Tertiary Health Institution striving towards Excellence in Training and Education of Health Professionals in the South Pacific.



[United Nations Children Fund](#) works in more than 90 countries around the world to improve water supplies and sanitation facilities in schools and communities, and to promote safe hygiene practices. We sponsor a wide range of activities and work with many partners, including families, communities, governments and likeminded organizations. In emergencies we provide urgent relief to communities and nations threatened by disrupted water supplies and disease. All UNICEF water and sanitation programmes are designed to contribute to the Millennium Development Goal for water and sanitation: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation.



[Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission](#) is an inter-governmental, regional organisation providing support to Pacific member countries in the field of geosciences. Under its Community Lifelines Programme, SOPAC provides technical support to country counterparts in the field of water resources management, water services and water governance. The water sector is currently implementing regional programmes covering community participation, gender, wastewater and sanitation, awareness, water resources assessment and monitoring, water quality monitoring, water demand management, water safety planning and integrated water resources management and has currently 20 staff members.



[UN-HABITAT](#) under its Water and Sanitation programme (funded by a Water and Sanitation Trust Fund) is aiming to contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed goals related to water and sanitation in human settlements with particular focus on the urban poor, in order to facilitate equitable social, economic and environmental development. UN-HABITAT's programme in Asia/Pacific is working with a renewed focus on sanitation. Pro-Poor Governance, Human Values Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education and Water Conservation and Demand Management are amongst the core elements of UN-HABITAT supported activities.



CONTACTS

The contact details for the members of the Pacific WASH Coalition are listed in the table below.

Name	Organisation	Position	Contact
1. Kamal Khatri	WHO, South Pacific	Integrated Drinking Water Programme Officer	khatrik@wpro.who.int
2. Steve Iddings	WHO, South Pacific	Environmental Engineer	iddingsS@wpro.who.int
3. Dorris Susau-Ravai	LLEE	Country Manager	doris.ravai@livelearn.org
4. Pranab Shah	UNICEF	Water & Sanitation Specialist	pshah@unicef.org
5. Sarah Mecartney	UN-HABITAT, Pacific	Pacific Habitat Programme Manager	mecartney-unhabitat@un.org
6. Kathryn Bright	Fiji Pneumococcal Project	FIPP Study Coordinator	kathrynbright@connect.com.fj
7. Margaret Leniston	FSPI	Regional Health Programme Manager	margaret.leniston@fsp.org.fj
8. Robert Handby	Australian Red Cross	WAT SAN Coordinator, International Agencies	rhandby@redcross.org.au
9. Anne Boemare	French Red Cross	Head of Delegation, Vanuatu	hod-vanuatu.frc@croix-rouge.fr
10. Kathryn Clarkson	IFRC	Water and Sanitation Delegate, Disaster Management Unit (DMU) Asia Pacific Zonal Office, Kuala Lumpur	kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org
11. Muhammad Khalid *	IFRC	Health Coordinator, Pacific Regional Office, Fiji	muhammad.khalid@ifrc.org
12. Aurélia Balpe *	IFRC	Head of Regional Office for the Pacific	aurelia.balpe@ifrc.org
13. Keshwa Nand	FSMed	Senior Lecturer	knand@fsm.ac.fj
14. Navi Litidamu *	FSMed	Acting Head - School of Public Health	n.litidamu@fsm.ac.fj
15. Iva Bakaniceva	SOPAC	WASH Officer	iva@sopac.org
16. Marc Overmars	SOPAC	Senior Water Adviser	marc@sopac.org
17. Ruth Urben	SOPAC	Community participation adviser	ruth@sopac.org
18. Chelsea Giles-Hansen	SOPAC	Water Demand Officer	Chelsea@sopac.org
19. Tasleem Hasan	SOPAC	Water Quality Officer	tasleem@sopac.org

* Did not attend the Planning meeting

ANNEX 1

BRAINSTORM NOTES

WHY ENGAGE IN THE PACIFIC WASH COALITION?

- 💧 Share of knowledge, information and experiences
- 💧 Development of common goals
- 💧 Contribute to organizational programmes
- 💧 Collaborate and coordinate at country level
- 💧 Access to resource technical and materials
- 💧 Solve technical problems
- 💧 Motivation to engage with professional contacts and action
- 💧 Partnerships and networking
- 💧 To provide a platform to link global to national e.g. WSSCC to communities
- 💧 Contribute to lessons learned and draw on 'best practice'

WHAT VALUE HAS IT BEEN TO PACIFIC WASH COALITION MEMBERS?

- 💧 Promoted WASH coalition to contribute to common guidelines
- 💧 Promoted/encourage in-country coalitions
- 💧 Strengthened water governance programmes e.g. technical support, access to expertise at NGO level e.g. FSPI/SOPAC etc
- 💧 Enabled an extension in the nature of the programmes (Live and Learn)
- 💧 Improved government engagement to integrate water and sanitations
- 💧 WASH has facilitated access to funding and is quality enhanced and integrated
- 💧 Identify strengths and weaknesses and where these can be addressed e.g. SOPAC and Live and Learn, FSPI and network partners Tuvalu (TANGO), Tonga (TCDT)
- 💧 Set an example for coalitions to engage and support each other regionally and in-country teams
- 💧 Quickly opened 2 way communication – rotation of ideas and access within region to communities – more people in the field and some have shared and feedback from in-country visit through information and field trip reports

- 💧 Opened up opportunities for collaboration e.g. training
- 💧 Funding and Pacific regional contact opened WSSCC, Japan Water Forum – to community support and created entry point for communities/agencies e.g. WSSCC to Pacific communities (3 successful proposals and demonstrations being upscaled)

WHAT IS THE PACIFIC WASH POTENTIAL?

- 💧 Take a concerted view as WASH Coalition to AusAID - can work more effectively/efficiently to 'harmonise' with donors (AusAID, EU), multilateral and regional agencies (WHO, Red Cross, SOPAC, UNICEF, FSPI, Live and Learn and communities)
- 💧 Create more synergies on 'how to' and agree on methods/mechanisms
- 💧 Improve ownership in nodes in-country
- 💧 Identify interests of engagement of networks to mobilise with communities e.g. Tonga and Tuvalu translating Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) and cooperating with SOPAC technical support with community contacts
- 💧 Advocate for regionally more effective model, not all specialists, so need connections and technical support e.g. FSPI and Red Cross need this to support in-country communities and utilise advice of regional/international support agencies on behalf of communities
- 💧 Collaborate on WATSAN
- 💧 SOPAC believes WASH brings insights and benefits from the field work form these contacts, education and experience to increase understanding

PARTNERSHIPS CAN ACHIEVE REGIONAL AND IN-COUNTRY ADVANTAGES

- 💧 Shared reports
- 💧 Avoid and reduce duplication
- 💧 Identify needs
- 💧 Improve strategies for action and effectiveness
- 💧 Stop "asking the same questions"
- 💧 Better informed to add value to programmes in-country e.g. develop and use Pacific based materials
- 💧 Lessons learned
- 💧 Coordination
- 💧 Information developed for Pacific context
- 💧 Comparative advantage with implementation
- 💧 Joint rather than individual programming
- 💧 Synergies in practice and relationships built
- 💧 Assist donors in harmonizing, coordination and determine the donor approach from pooled knowledge while limit burden on the countries to deliver
- 💧 Better identification of needs with all stakeholders



- 💧 Take a wider scope and perspective in applied knowledge
- 💧 Improve supply and share resources
- 💧 More integrated WASH – gets more traction
- 💧 Community awareness of education and activity
- 💧 Develop and subscribe to a regional framework and common vision and regional links to benefit communities/government
- 💧 An incentive to collaborate and coordinate rather than work in isolation

PACIFIC WASH COALITION IN THE FUTURE

- 💧 Funding of WASH proposals with players working together on proposal at all stages
- 💧 Conceptual development with WASH input
- 💧 Coordination with implementation
- 💧 Identify members strengths of contributions which can be made to WASH
- 💧 Develop and M&E framework to serve and a basis to report on at a Pacific coalition rather than separate indicators
- 💧 Reduce time for others to develop proposals and use common framework e.g. Red Cross and FSPI
- 💧 Could be a precursor to Pacific WATSAN
- 💧 Harmonise to a common set of Pacific objectives and create an umbrella for implementation e.g identify each others roles and potential contributions and commitment
- 💧 Assist donors with a more harmonized approach
- 💧 Increase accountability to development success
- 💧 Coalise support for WASH and SOPAC Secretariat agreed to follow up
- 💧 Share responsibilities - Chair, hosting and increase input form stakeholders
- 💧 Increase commitment and trust
- 💧 Acknowledge the need for each others contributions
- 💧 Sum of the whole is greater that individuals
- 💧 Global guidance
- 💧 Pacific translations supported
- 💧 Portal of knowledge
- 💧 Pacific WASH strengthened
- 💧 SOPAC to coordinate joint programming meeting February 2009





