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*"Implementing Sustainable Water Resources and Wastewater
Management in Pacific Island Countries"*

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***Options for Strengthening Community Involvement in IWRM via Development
and Implementation of a Partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme***

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)

"thinking globally acting locally"

The GEF SGP is a global and multi-focal area GEF project which was established in 1992. GEF SGP is approved for funding by the GEF Council on a rolling replenishment implemented on behalf of the GEF partnership by UNDP and executed by UNOPS. Currently, GEF SGP is in its fifth operational Phase (OP5) 2011-2014 and is leveraging the experiments, experiences, and achievements of the past two decades to further explore innovative and improved responses to the great variety of evolving needs at local and country levels. To date, the GEF Small Grants Programme has invested \$450 million and leveraged similar levels of co-financing supporting over 14,500 community based projects in over 125 countries.

A small Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) of 10 specialists coordinates the global GEF SGP¹. In the Pacific, the programme covers 15 countries (Cook Islands, Samoa, Niue, Kiribati, Fiji, Nauru, Tuvalu, Tonga, Tokelau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea). The SGP is hosted by a mix UNDP Multi / Country Offices, UN Joint Presence Offices and local Non Government Organisations.

GEF SGP provides financial and technical support to projects that conserve and restore the environment while enhancing people's well-being and livelihoods. GEF SGP demonstrates that community action can maintain the fine balance between human needs and environmental imperatives. GEF SGP's primary stakeholders are poor and vulnerable communities who are most at risk because they depend on access to natural resources for their livelihoods and often live in fragile ecosystems.

The programme provides grants of up to US\$50,000 directly to local communities including indigenous people, community-based organizations and other non-governmental groups for projects in Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation, Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management, International Waters and Chemicals. Further, in 2011, SGP signed a partnership agreement with AusAID to deliver project grants for Community Based Adaptation to Climate Change in SIDS (Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Caribbean Oceans). These grants are also up to US\$50,000 and made directly to project grantees. A Regional Coordinator SIDS CBA provides additional technical support to the SIDS CBA programme².

1.2 The GEF Pacific IWRM Project (IWRM)

"Ridge to Reef – Community to Cabinet"

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded regional project entitled "*Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management Project*" (GEF Pacific IWRM Project) formally commenced upon endorsement by the GEF Chief Executive Officer on 3 December 2008. The GEF Pacific IWRM Project will run for five years to 2013 with a total contribution from the GEF of US\$9,025,688.

The GEF Pacific IWRM Project is executed by the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community in cooperation with 14 Pacific Island Countries. The overall objective of the IWRM project is *'to improve water resource and wastewater management and water use efficiency in Pacific Island Countries in order to balance overuse and conflicting uses of*

¹ The Pacific Regional Focal Point within CPMT is Mr. Terence Hay-Edie. Other members of CPMT also provide technical advice to the region when required.

² Leanne Harrison is the SIDS CBA Coordinator.

scarce freshwater resources through policy and legislative reform and implementation of applicable and effective Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) and Water Use Efficiency (WUE) plans'. This will be based on best practices and demonstrations of IWRM approaches.

The project consists of four components which are noted in brief below:

Component C1 develop 12 national IWRM demonstration projects to 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.

Component C2 will develop an IWRM and WUE Regional Indicator Framework.

Component C3 Policy, Legislative, and Institutional Reform for IWRM and WUE.

Component C4 Regional Capacity Building and Sustainability Programme for IWRM and WUE, including Knowledge Exchange and Learning and Replication.

Component C1 of the project is using country-driven and designed Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) demonstration activities focusing on sustainable water management.

These projects are developing and applying “**Ridge to Reef**” and “**Community to Cabinet**” IWRM approaches to:

- Reduce environmental stress.
- Improve community access to clean water.
- Support innovative approaches to determine the best use of water resources.
- Reduce water related health risks through protection of water supplies.
- Reduce sewage releases into the fresh and marine water environments.
- Focus on how water is used and managed as a tool for adaptation to climate variability.

1.3 Importance of Community and Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Participation in Water and Sanitation Management in Pacific Island Countries

Water governance and sanitation management are highly complex issues due to the specific socio-political and cultural structures relating to traditional community, tribal and inter-island practices, rights and interests. These are all interwoven with past colonial and 'modern' practices and instruments. Thus, water management needs to be an integrated process requiring a long-term commitment from all stakeholders. To be done properly requires a significant amount of participation through iterative planning and management processes.

In the Pacific, local people live near, use and impact upon water sources. Experience shows that involving local people in actions that are designed, implemented, and owned by them, and with benefits that directly accrue to them, is critical for successful management. Initiatives can build on local ecological and cultural knowledge and practice, facilitating innovation and introduction of new techniques as appropriate, and following community leadership in solving problems.

The benefits of community and CSO participation in water and sanitation management are many and can be summarized in the following ways:

1.3.1 Project Ownership

For the community:

- Increased participation and understanding of the project, its objectives and ways it can benefit them and their environment. Possibly more realistic views and expectation of what can be achieved.
- Improved natural environment, regular water supply, and possibly reduction in water and sanitation related diseases.
- Possibly reduced daily labour for collecting clean water.
- More accountability for contractors, and possibly use of local contractors and other income-diversification activities.

- Localisation of technical solutions.
- Planning of actions that align with local needs and traditions.
- Increased local pride and extended networks.
- More chance of outcomes being sustainable over the longer term.

For the project:

- With an increased sense of ownership there is more likelihood of the project being sustainable over the long term.
- Stakeholders will be willing to commit time to planning & review.
- The local community will have a vested interest in the success of the project in the form of time, labour, local resources and cash.
- Local people have historical, seasonal and technical knowledge they can contribute. They may have other physical and technical assets or skills which will strengthen project implementation.
- Local implementation barriers will be understood and workable solutions identified.
- Planning can build on a rich community knowledgebase.

1.3.2 Project Replication and Scaling-Up

- Neighbouring communities have their own communication networks and can share experiences through established traditional systems based on trust.
- Community participation stimulates demand for replication and scaling-up of results.
- The pros and cons of various technology options are known and have been demonstrated locally.
- The opportunity to build on best practices and lessons learned to extend the reach and impact of projects.
- The opportunity to gain additional support from other donors.

1.3.3 National IWRM policy and planning

- Local communities gain a good understanding of IWRM inter/national policy and can see how it affects them.
- Local communities are better informed about the "IWRM continuum of transition".
- The relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, results, and sustainability of investment in IWRM is increased.
- Community participation facilitates good governance of demonstration project activities, including areas of project finances, coordination, planning, capture of lessons learned, and technical quality assurance.
- It helps ensure efficient and cost-effective compliance of reporting requirements.
- It helps ensure relevance of the information and data collected, and that data on project results can be rolled up and down, from "Community to Cabinet" and from "Country to Global Donor".
- Local communities can strengthen their relationship with other stakeholders including national water and sanitation management agencies.
- Community experiences and recommendations can be fed into policy forums through reporting, national workshops and other mechanisms.
- Community participation can also increase Government's uptake of IWRM in development planning.

1.4 GEF SGP – Pacific IWRM Partnership

On the 28 February 2012 at the SGP Pacific Regional Workshop, the GEF SGP and Pacific IWRM signed a Joint Communiqué agreeing to join in partnership to promote community involvement in support of the implementation of the IWRM approach in the Pacific. The mission of the partnership is to coordinate actions at local, national and regional levels to enhance IWRM effectiveness. The partners agreed to strengthen the partnership and jointly launch project activities in the immediate future.

The actions agreed by both parties in order to initiate the partnership include: strengthening community involvement in support of the implementation of the IWRM approach; developing the capacity of GEF SGP stakeholders to implement IWRM at the community level; jointly identify priority

areas for interventions; regional sharing and policy development; as well as promoting regional networking and sharing among community groups. For more information on the partnership, the Joint Communiqué can be found in Annex 1.

2. MANAGEMENT OF THE GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME IN THE PACIFIC REGION

2.1 Overview of GEF SGP Areas of Work in the Pacific

Below is a brief synopsis of the 6 thematic areas funded by the GEF SGP in the Pacific (Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation, Sustainable Forest Management, International Waters and Chemicals). Also included is an additional thematic funding area available to the Pacific region through the AusAID, Small Island Development States - Community Based Adaptation (SIDS CBA) to Climate Change programme. Further, under OP5 grant funds can also be used for Knowledge Management (10%) and Capacity Building (5%) projects.

Pacific countries are aiming for the following portfolio mix of SGP projects:

Biodiversity Conservation - BD (35%)
Climate Change Mitigation - CCM (15%)
Land Degradation - LD (15%)
Sustainable Forest Management - SFM (10%)
International Waters - IW (20%)
Chemicals - CH (5%)

Biodiversity - As the financial mechanism for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the overall goal of the GEF SGP for biodiversity is "the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services". In order to support this goal, the SGP seeks to "improve the sustainability of protected area systems", as well as to "mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors".

Eligible GEF SGP activities are restricted to in situ conservation of species, and cannot support ex situ initiatives outside their natural habitats (i.e. botanical gardens, zoos, or museums). All SGP biodiversity projects are expected to be located in geographic areas that contain globally significant biodiversity, and/or have focused on reducing threats to biodiversity identified within the SGP Country Programme Strategy which address the following key questions:

- Does the target ecosystem, landscape, or habitat have exceptional concentrations of species unique to the area? Is there a significant presence of endemic species?
- Is the target area recognized under international treaties, laws, agreements or conventions such as, among others, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, IUCN Red List of threatened species, Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention), Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, or Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme?
- Does the target area or landscape contain habitats that are important to migratory species?
- Is the target ecosystem, landscape, habitat or constituent species threatened or at risk? Is the area a priority area of focus for the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan?
- Does the target intervention address in situ conservation activities with address agro-biodiversity, local cultivars, landraces, traditional crop varieties, soil/invertebrate biodiversity, wild and/or relatives of domesticated species?
- Does the target area represent a good example of an indigenous and community conserved area (ICCAs), such as a sacred natural site (SNS), locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) or a community 'no-take zone' as a reservoir of biodiversity?

Climate Change Mitigation – GEF SGP supports community and non-governmental organizations in providing access to clean energy, sustainable transport, improving energy efficiency and land use practices. In addition to reducing emission and achieving global environmental benefits, GEF SGP climate change interventions help develop capacity of local communities and improve their livelihoods, empowering them to become more resilient to severe climate events and variability.

The projects in GEF SGP climate change portfolio include the following initiatives:

- Cost-effective renewable energy such as solar panels, solar heaters, micro hydropower plants, biodigestors and biomass generators.
- Energy efficient technologies for houses, buildings, and industry, including fuel wood-efficient stoves.
- Local sustainable transport solutions promoting mass transit, non-motorized transport, emissions monitoring and reduction, and liquid bio-fuels.
- Carbon storage, such as reforestation, cultivation and compost creation initiatives.

Climate Change Adaptation – GEF SGP started funding Community Based Adaptation (CBA) to Climate Change in 2008 with initial support from the GEF from the strategic priority on adaptation window (SPA CBA). Shortly after this funding, the SGP was funded by Australian aid (AusAID) for a similar initiative that concentrated in the Mekong delta, Asia and the Pacific region (MAP CBA). In 2011, a new initiative focusing on Small Islands Developing States (SIDS CBA), which is also funded by AusAID, was launched. This programme covers 38 SIDS including the 15 countries in the Pacific region³. The key outcome and priority of CBA is to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity of communities to manage the additional risks of climate change and its variability. The Pacific region is now starting to build its pipeline of projects for SIDS CBA.

The types of projects promoted include:

- Agricultural and food security - Strengthening resilience which can range from adopting practices to protect existing livelihood systems, diversifying sources of income, to changing livelihood strategies.
- Water resources management - In many locations, water management cannot satisfactorily cope even with current climate variability, resulting in flood and drought damages. As a first step, typical projects should aim at improved incorporation of information about current climate variability into water-related management activities so that communities can adapt to longer-term climate change impacts.
- Coastal management - Projects in this category would come from the general area of: salt water intrusion management, protection of coastal defenses to storm surges, reduction of sedimentation and sediment loads, rehabilitation of coastal vegetative resources, infrastructural support, provision of household water supply, management of coastal river delta basins, ecotourism activities aimed at reducing pressures on natural resources in the hinterlands, fisheries and marine conservation and important bird areas management.
- Disaster management and risks reduction - Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery projects would coalesce around, early warning and preparedness. Typical disasters that affect communities for which CBA projects should aim at includes landslides, floods, invasion of pests, drought, and insecurity and disease outbreaks.
- Public health and sanitation - Management of pests using biologically friendly and environmentally degradable solutions, proposing the utilization of flood waters, proper hygiene and sanitation provision for crowded dwelling places like in urban centers comprise common project types in this area.
- Capacity Development (5%) and Knowledge Management (10%) – Examples of the types of activities that can be funded through capacity building grants include improving the capacity of partner NGOs/CBOs to manage and execute projects and support to Knowledge Management activities such as training on how to create participatory videos.

Knowledge Management funds can be used for Knowledge fairs, training, workshops, piloting and testing of community-based M&E techniques, networking and consultations for learning exchange, centers of knowledge that helps transform a project into learning site where communities, development practitioners and government can learn and then replicate and upscale best practices, portfolio review of lessons learned across the entire portfolio in a country.

Land Degradation - Desertification and deforestation remains the main priority of the GEF SGP in this focal area and it aims at improving agro-ecosystems and forest landscapes where deterioration of

³ These are the same countries as those funded by IWRM with the addition of Tokelau.

ecosystems services and goods undermines the livelihoods of many people. The key strategic priorities of the focal area are: i) maintaining and improving services coming out of ecosystems that help in sustaining local communities livelihoods, and ii) support in the reduction of pressures on natural resources that are contributed by natural or manmade actors in the areas where degradation impacts their daily needs. The third strategic priority, which by default is also addressed, although much more specifically in the drylands zones, includes sustaining the livelihoods of forest dependent peoples who eke their living from goods and services provided by the forests themselves and other animals therein.

The types of projects that GEF SGP typically supports within the strategic priority on improving and maintaining ecosystem functions aims at capacity development of the local communities to improve their rational use and to make better decisions on the management of such landscapes so that ultimately, the community's livelihoods can be improved. Further, the programme aims at implementing integrated approaches to enhance soil fertility, management of water resources, crops and livestock within a farm household. In rangeland ecosystems, the projects that are targeted will aim at regulating livestock pressure on rangeland resources and encouraging rotational grazing systems. Conversely, for the sustainable priority on reduction of pressures from landscapes, the projects encouraged will include: improvement of agricultural activities near protected areas systems, management of watershed lands, working with communities to avoid deforestation and degradation of forest lands while generally building capacity of communities to maintain continual provision of services and goods from their local environment.

Sustainable Forest Management - This focal area will endeavor to pursue SFM in the context of increasing forest and non timber forest resources, climate change mitigation within productive landscapes where communities reside, while pursuing multiple benefits to all actors and ensuring sustainable livelihoods. These will include activities in support of: forest rehabilitation, forest protection and socio economic functions. The rehabilitative activities will include reforestation, raising tree seedlings, tree planting, enrichment planting, woodlots establishments, social forestry approaches such as hedge row and boundary plantings, woodlots and home gardens, and the conventional agroforestry. The protective functions will include watershed management, soil & water conservation, sand dune stabilization, avalanche control, desertification control, coastal areas protection, conservation area protection, natural regeneration support/afforestation, use of traditional tree management techniques for tree crop management, occupancy management of forest, and communal tree farms establishments. The socio-economic functions include management of communal forests for: recreation, tourism, education and conservation of spiritual and cultural heritage and general provision of social services.

The objective is fulfilled through a number of activities that includes fire management, conflict resolution approaches, local based industrial / agricultural technologies that reduce the pressures on forests, increasing ecological connectivity through restorative activities in forest gaps, buffer zone managements and protected areas corridors. This focal area also champions the need for promoting community and smallholder forestry. In addition, the activities on agricultural landscapes such as pollarding, tree surgeries and other harvesting technologies will be promoted.

International Waters - SGP's IW portfolio promotes sustainable international waters management through regionally connected community-based activities. In OP5, SGP will focus its IW activities on freshwater surface waterbodies such as rivers and lakes, as well as regional seas and coastal areas. SGP may also pilot community-based underground water management in partnership with other programs and initiatives. Eligible activities for SGP funding may include:

- Conservation and rehabilitation of coastal habitats (mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass and other types of wetlands).
- Fresh water resource use and management.
- Land-based pollution prevention and reduction.
- Sustainable fisheries management.
- Protection and sustainably use of ecosystem services and goods.
- Protection of forests and reforestation in river basins.
- Creation of alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on fisheries and other natural resources.
- Capacity development & knowledge sharing among communities on water management.

Chemicals - The OP5 strategy for chemicals sets to consolidate the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and ozone layer depletion focal areas, as well as to broaden the scope of GEF's engagement with the sound management of chemicals and to initiate work on mercury. The goal of the GEF's chemicals focal area is: to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment.

GEF SGP chemicals portfolio has gained considerable experiences in the following types of activities (examples and good cases on the following types of activities can be found at GEF SGP POPs Training Module):

- Promote environmentally friendly waste management to avoid open burning of waste to avoid unintentional releases of POPs;
- Identify, manage and dispose obsolete community pesticide stockpiles;
- Promote organic and sustainable agriculture to avoid illegal community uses of POPs pesticides and reduce land degradation;
- Elimination, handling and environmentally sound disposal of PCB
- Improve communities' awareness and understanding of POPs toxicity and impact on human and ecological health;
- Develop civil society organizations (CSOs) and community's capacity for addressing POPs.

2.2 GEF SGP at the Country Level in the Pacific

At the national and local levels, GEF SGP operates in a decentralized and country-driven manner through country programme teams. GEF SGP country programmes are hosted primarily by UNDP Country Offices or UN Joint Presence Offices but also by national host institutions (NHI).

When the GEF SGP first proposed to expand to the Pacific in 2005, it was recommended that the programme would operate only in several of the larger countries with UNDP Country Offices (such as PNG, Fiji and Samoa). As planning progressed, the smaller countries lobbied to be included and sub-regional management modalities were established in order to enable this to occur. The table below outlines the current sub-regional management structures within the Pacific. Until 2011, the Micronesian countries were also under a sub-regional management arrangement (FSM, ROP and RMI). They are currently in the process of being established as full stand-alone GEF SGP country programmes. The lead country for each sub-region is highlighted.

Table: Sub-Regional Management Structure for GEF SGP in the Pacific

GEF SGP Programme	Country	Serviced by which UNDP Multi/Country Office
Fijian Sub Region	Tuvalu	Fiji UNDP MCO
	Nauru	
	Tonga	
	Kiribati	
	Fiji	
Stand Alone Country Programmes	Vanuatu	Fiji UNDP MCO
	Solomon Islands	
	Republic of Palau	
	Republic of Marshall Islands	
	Federated States of Micronesia	
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea CO
Samoa Sub Region	Cook Islands	Samoa UNDP MCO
	Tokelau	
	Niue	
	Samoa	

For the Samoan and Fijian sub-regional programmes, the lead countries (Samoa and Fiji) have a Sub-Regional Coordinator (SRC) and staff (Programme Assistants/ Associates). GEF SGP staff in these countries oversee the national programme as well as their sub-region. The lead countries are based in UNDP MCOs and have full SGP country programmes including Country Programme Strategies. Each lead country has a National Steering Committee which oversees the national programme only. Both Samoa and Fiji country programmes are managed following standard SGP operating procedures.

National Country Teams - Each stand-alone country programme has a locally recruited National Coordinator (NC) or SRC, and often a Programme Assistant (PA) who are responsible for managing country programme implementation and for ensuring that grants and projects meet GEF and SGP criteria. The NC/SRC also serves as secretary to the NSC and acts as liaison with the local government, UNDP and all other key stakeholders at the local level.

In the sub-regional countries (Tuvalu, Nauru, Kiribati etc.), the GEF SGP is hosted by a national host institution that is usually a Non Government Organisation and annually contracted to host the programme. The national host institution is responsible for the overall coordination of the programme. A National Focal Person (NFP) is contracted by the host institution and paid a stipend to coordinate the programme. The NFP reports and to and liaises closely with their SRC in order to implement the programme. Thus, while each country makes decisions and guides their own programme, the SRC provides strategic regional direction and support. This support includes responsibility for UNDP-processing such as drafting Memoranda Of Agreements, requests for disbursements, reporting, and coordinating development of Country Operating Budgets.

Country Programme Strategies - Each participating country develops a Country Programme Strategy, which adapts the SGP global strategic framework to specific country conditions. SGP country strategies take into account existing national environmental strategies and plans, as well as those relating to national development and poverty eradication.

In the Samoan sub-region, a sub-regional CPS is being developed to guide sub-regional programming. For the Fijian sub-region, each country has a stand-alone CPS.

Through the CPS, the country/sub-region is able to put emphasis on certain thematic and geographic areas to ensure synergy and impact, as well as to facilitate programme administration. The AusAID SIDS CBA strategy is attached as an Annex to the Country Programme Strategy.

National Steering Committee / National Focal Group - All SGP stand-alone country programmes have a voluntary National Steering Committee (NSC), which is the central element of SGP and provides the major substantive contribution to and oversight of the programme. The NSC is comprised a majority of civil society organizations, as well as representatives of the government, GEF Operational Focal Point, UNDP, the academia, indigenous peoples' organizations, the private sector and the media.

For the sub-regional countries, a National Focal Group (NFG) has been established which oversees implementation and guides the programme within their respective country.

The NSC/NFGs help develop the Country Programme Strategy (CPS), consider whether proposals for grants are feasible and meet SGP criteria, and what kind of technical support is needed for implementation. They are also responsible for the final approval of grants, undertaking monitoring and evaluation visits to the projects, providing advice, ensuring proper monitoring and evaluation, helping extract, share and replicate successful GEF SGP projects and practice as well as promoting GEF SGP at the national and international level.

Reporting - The following table outlines GEF SGP reporting timeframes:

Table: GEF SGP Country Reporting Schedule

SGP Country Programme Level		
Reporting / M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Timeframe
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC/NFG, NC/SRC/NFP, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC/NFG, NC/SRC/NFP	Once during OP5
NSC/NFG Meetings	NSC/NFG, NC/NFP/SRC, UNDP M/CO	Minimum twice per year (normally Quarterly)
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC/SRC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report	SRC/NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year (December)
Financial 4-in-1 Report	SRC/NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly
AusAID Donor Reporting	SIDS CBA Coordinator / CPMT	Once per year (February)

Fund Disbursement – Each Pacific country has a separate Country Operating Budget. GEF SGP Country Operating Budgets are disbursed by UNDP M/COs. Project grant funds are similarly disbursed from UNDP M/COs and directly into the grantee bank account.

Grantee Eligibility Criteria – Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and Non Government Organisations (NGO) and Community Based Organisations (CBO) are eligible to receive GEF SGP grant funding.

The following paragraphs provide more information on grantee eligibility requirements:

CBOs can include village and church youth groups, village sports clubs, women's committee and others. Registration is not necessarily a requirement for CBOs. For example, in Fiji, a CBO is recognized if they are registered with the Provincial or Divisional Offices.

Eligible NGOs and CSOs must:

- Be formally constituted, and where relevant, registered in their country and be currently maintaining formal records of accounts and have a registration certificate.
- Have a bank account with a designated signing officer and executive officer (s) responsible for the organization's affairs.
- Have a board or another effective mechanism for community participation and accountability.
- Show their commitment to the proposed initiatives through financial and/ or in-kind contribution to the project worth 40% of the total project proposal budget.
- Have a profile of projects previously implemented by the organisation [Name of the project/site/funding/year of implementation].

Members of the SGP NSC/NFG are not normally eligible for submitting grant applications. There may be some exceptional circumstances when a NSC member can submit an application. If this situation arises and the NSC/NFG wish to consider the application, CPMT must be consulted for final clearance.

Grantees can be awarded a maximum of US\$50,000 in any single operational phase.

The following diagram outlines eligibility for GEF SGP funds. Different countries have different criteria for what constitutes eligibility. Potential grantees need to check with NC/SRC/NFPs for further guidance.



2.3 SGP Funding Application Procedures in Pacific Island Countries

There are generally 3 stages to the GEF SGP funding application process - the Concept Paper, Planning Grant and Full Project Proposal. Each stage is described below. Following these steps helps ensure that the grantee is meeting GEF SGP criteria for their country before taking the time to develop the Full Project Proposal.

Project Concept - Preparation and submission of a Concept Paper is the *first step* in the application. A Concept Paper is a brief description of the idea for the project. The NC/NFP/SRC can then advise whether or not the idea can be considered for funding. The Concept Paper will help the NC/NFP/SRC to understand the project idea, and to help refine the elements of the project with the grantee before a lot of time is spent on a full proposal. For successful concepts, a Planning Grant may be made available to provide small amounts of money to help turn a Concept into a full proposal.

Concept Papers briefly address the key aspects of the project, particularly those addressing eligibility. They include the project's purpose and intended impacts, relevance to the country and regional / global strategies, community participation, and proponent capacity. The Concept should be written in a straightforward form. It must be typed, and submitted as a MS Word document. It should be no more than 2 - 4 pages.

Project Concepts may be screened by the NC/NFG or jointly with the NSC/NFG. See Annex 2 for the Project Concept Template.

Planning Grant - A planning grant can be used by an eligible CSO to organize stakeholder workshops or meetings to design the project in a participatory manner. It can also be used to contract an experienced NGO to work with the project proponents to elaborate the project to undertake baseline assessments. Planning grants should not exceed USD\$5000.00. The full Planning Grant Template can be found in Annex 3.

Full Project Grant – Annex 4 contains the Generic SGP Project Grant Application Template outline.

This project template can be modified to fit innovative formats such as video and photo proposals as long as the project elements and information found in the template are considered and provided by the proponent. Proponents should contact the NC/SRC/NFP and/or Programme Assistant in their country programme for more information on the proposal preparation, submission, review and approval methodologies and procedures that the Country NSC/NFG approved in each specific country.

The full Application Form includes guidance on what each section of the proposal should contain. This template can be found at: <http://sgp.undp.org/> under Key Documents.

Deadlines for Submitting Proposals – Each country has a different system for managing the funding process. The following table provides general guidelines. Prospective grantees must check with the NC/SRC/NFP for clarification.

FUNDING TABLE	Submission Deadline	Approx. Response Timeframe
Project Concept	Any time to NC/SRC/NFP	2 weeks
Planning Grant	Check with NC/SRC/NFP	2 months
Full Project Proposal	Check with NC/SRC/NFP	4 months

The table below outlines the SGP country contacts, country-specific requirements for SGP and SIDS CBA funding eligibility. Further, it shows the IWRM project site and management contact in order to begin the process of identifying funding synergies between the 2 programmes.

SUB - REGION	COUNTRY	NC / SRC / NFP	CONTACT INFO	SGP CPS FOCUS	AusAID CBA CPS FOCUS	Other IW References in SGP Documentation	IWRM Demonstration Site	IWRM Demonstration Project Manager	CONTACT INFO
SAMOA SUB-REGION	Cook Islands	National Focal Point Being Recruited	National Council of Women	CPS in draft and being finalised				Mr. Kenneth MacDonald Programme Manager - WATSAN	Water Works Division Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning P.O. Box 102 Avarua, Rarotonga, Cook Islands Tel: (682) 22648 Fax: (682) 24321 E-mail: k.macdonald@moip.gov.ck
	Samoa	Mrs. Margaret Yoshida National Coordinator	c/o UNDP Samoa Multi-Country Office, Private Mail Bag, Apia E-mail: margaret.yoshida@undp.org	CPS in draft and being finalised	Geographic focus will cover coastal hazard zones of both Savai'i and Upolu islands.	CPS IW targets the improvement of freshwater resources in rural communities. No IW projects currently.	Apia Catchment	Mr. Sopoaga Sam Semisi Demonstration Project Manager	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Private Bag, Apia, Samoa Tel: (685) 23800 Fax: (685) 23176 E-mail: sam.semisi@mnre.gov.ws Skype: Sam Semisi
	Niue	National Focal Point Being Recruited		CPS in draft and being finalised			Alofi Town Groundwater Supply and Nearshore Reef Fishery	Ms Crispina Konelio IWRM Demonstration Project Assistant	Water Division, Public Works Department Government of Niue P.O. Box 38, Alofi, Niue Tel: (683) 4223 Fax: (683) 4223 E-mail: crispina.konelio@mail.gov.nu
FIJI SUB-REGION	Kiribati	Mr. Komeri Onorio National Focal Point	c/ Kiribati Association of NGO's, Nei Roko Timeon, PO Box 162, Bairiki, Tarawa, KIRIBATI		Coastal Zone Sector - resettlement, land and coastal area; water resources; health; fisheries and marine biodiversity; and physical assets				

			E-mail: komeri@theec ocare.org.ki		Agriculture Sector- including biodiversity				
Fiji	Mrs. Katarina Atalifo National Coordinator Ms. Sholto Fanifau Programme Associate	Ph: (679) 3310 541 Fax: (679) 3310540 E-mail: katarina.atalifo@undp.org E-mail: sholto.fanifau@undp.org C/O UNDP Fiji, Private Mail Bag, Suva	Fiji SGP will adopt a 'Look-North Policy' for OP5, prioritizing however not limiting support to - the Northern Division of Fiji. The Provinces of Bua, Cakaudrove and Macuata are target provinces	Reduce Vulnerability to Water Stress + Scarcity of Clean Water + Strengthen Capacity of Communities and Water Sector Institutions to Respond to Climate Variability and Change	Watershed management and conservation best practice will be actively sought with ongoing programmes such as the COWRIE / CRISP programme and integrated into community pilots in target areas Project proposals on coastal protection to target habitats, fishing grounds and sources of land-based pollution in Fiji Promote sustainable sanitation and water-use systems in target villages Engage with YMST teams and FLMMA initiatives when identifying and developing projects	Nadi River Basin	Mr. Vinish Kumar Demonstration Project Manager	Land and Water Resource Management Department of Agriculture Ministry of Primary Industries P.O. Box 1292, Suva, Fiji Islands Tel: (679) 628 1233 Mob: (679) 990 4005 Fax: (679) 338 3546 E-mail: vinesh.kumar01@govnet.gov.fj	
Nauru	Mrs. Berilyn Jeremiah National Focal Point	E-mail: berilyn.jeremiah@naurugov.nr				Nauru Island	Mr. Haseldon Buraman Demonstration Project Manager	Dept. of Commerce, Industry and Environment Government Buildings, Yaren District Republic of Nauru Tel: (674) 444 3133 ext. 311 Fax : (674) 444 3157 E-mail : haseldon@gmail.com	

	Tuvalu	Mr. Semese Alefaio National Focal Point	Tuvalu Association of NGOs, PO Box 136, Funafuti, TAVALU E-mail: semalefaio@gmail.com				Tuvalu Island	Pisi Seleganiu Demonstration Project Manager	Water and Sewage Supervisor Ministry of Public Utilities and Industry Government Office, Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tuvalu Tel: (688) 20538 E-mail: seleganiu70@gmail.com Skype: seleganiu70
	Tonga	National Focal Point	c/ Civil Society Forum of Tonga, Fatafehi Road, PO Box 644, Nuku'alofa, TONGA				Neiafu Groundwater, Vava'u Tongatapu Island	Ms. 'Esetelelita Fulivai Lakai Demonstration Project Manager	Ministry of Lands, Survey, and Natural Resources Sailoame, Neiafu, Vavau Tonga Tel: (676) 70999 Fax: (676) 70999 E-mail: ese_1983@hotmail.com Skype: kaipeatoa
n/a	RMI	NC Being Recruited (Mr. Ned Lobwij – National Focal Point)	CMI, PO Box 1258, Majuro, MH96960 E-mail: nedlobwij@gmail.com				Laura Groundwater Lens, Majuro Atoll	Mr. Julius Lucky Demonstration Project Manager IWRM	Environmental Protection Authority P.O. Box 1322, Majuro Marshall Islands 96960 Tel: (692) 625-3035/5203 Fax: (692) 625 5202 Mob: (692) 455 1924 E-mail: tupaclolo@hotmail.com
n/a	ROP	National Coordinator Being Recruited					Ngerikiil Watershed	Ms. Lynna Thomas Demonstration Project Manager	Palau Environmental Quality Protection Board P.O. Box 8086, Bureau of Public Works Building Medalaii, Koror, Palau, 96940 Tel: (680) 488 3600 Fax: (680) 488 2963 E-mail: lynna.thomas7@gmail.c

	Vanuatu	Mrs. Leah Nimoho National Coordinator	E-mail: LeahN@unops.org Ph:+ 678 26034 Fax:+ 678 26034 SGP-Vanuatu, VANGO Office, Private Mail Bag 9096, LINI HIGH WAY, Port Vila, Vanuatu, PORT VILA , South West Pacific PMB 9096	No specific focal areas or geographic focus.	Target most vulnerable communities on smaller islands in the following ways: Coastal development that has the capacity to adapt and be resilient to coastal degradation; Community traditional subsistence agricultural practices are adapted to changes in rainfall and temperatures and improvement of food productivity and security; Community water supply systems are resilient to droughts for adequate and clean water supply.	Protection of roosting places for migratory species (sea birds and turtles). Community-based waste management to reduce pollution into water bodies		Ms. Rossette Kalmet Demonstration Project Manager	Department of Geology, Mines and Water Resources Private Mail Bag 9001, Port Vila, Vanuatu Tel: (678) 37823 Fax: E-mail: rkalmet@vanuatu.gov.vu
	Solomon Islands	Mr. Josiah Maesua National Coordinator	Ph: +677 27446 Fax: +677 25446 E-mail: josiahm@unops.org Joint Presence of UNDP, UNFPA & UNICEF, 1st floor, City Centre Building, Mandana	Funding different zones in different years (3 zones)	Water Resource Management + Coastal Development	Support communities' activities for better coastal management funded	Honiara water catchment to reduce pollution to the city water supply	Mr. Isaac Lekelalu Demonstration Project Manager	Deputy Director Water Resources Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification P O Box G37, Honiara, Solomon Islands Tel: (677) 21522 Fax: (677) 25811 E-mail: Isaac@mines.gov.sb

			Ave.P.O.box 1954, Honiara						
	PNG	National Coordinator being recruited Ms. Emily Fajardo, M&E Specialist (UNV)	E-mail: emily.fajardo@undp.org UNDP, P.O. Box 1041, Port Moresby		6 Thematic Areas including Agriculture/food security, Water resources and quality, Disaster risk management and Natural resource management	No projects funded under International Waters in OP5	Laloki River System		

Table Noting SGP Current Pacific Projects / Pipeline in the Community Based Adaptation and International Waters Thematic Areas

Country	CBA Projects / Pipeline	SGP Grant Amount US\$	SGP International Waters Projects / Pipeline	SGP Grant Amount US\$
Samoa	Manono Island - Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$50,000	1. Community Awareness Programme to assist the Implementation of the Loimata o Apaula (LOA) Watershed Management Plan Immediate Objective - Design and Implement a Radio Talk-Back to raise awareness about impacts and sustainable initiatives to the problems of: (i) Deforestation around LOA Catchment (ii) Unsustainable agriculture practices along the river banks (iii) Rubbish disposal from roadside just above the river source Target Villages - Leufisa, Papauta, Vailima, Vaoala, Tiapapata	Proposed IWRM project concept
	Mutiatele and Malaela Villages- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$50,000	2. Community Awareness Programme to assist the Implementation of the Fuluosou Watershed Management Plan Immediate Objective - Design and Implement a Radio Talk-Back to raise awareness about impacts and sustainable initiatives to the problems of : (i) Removal of Forest, Vegetation Cover for unsustainable land development such as agriculture, cattle farming and settlements (ii) Mis-management of resources and climate change and variability (iii) Pollution from waste disposal, cattle effluents, farm waste, agricultural chemicals (iv) Pressure on resources stability at upland ridges of the catchment Target Villages - Tuaefu, Aeale, Tapatapao, Siusega	Proposed IWRM project concept
	Utufaalalafa Village- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and	MAP-CBA USD\$50,000	3. Community Awareness Programme to assist the Implementation of the Gasegase Watershed Management	Proposed IWRM project concept

	the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)		<p>Plan</p> <p>Immediate Objective - Design and Implement a Radio Talk-Back to raise awareness about impacts and sustainable initiatives to the problems of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Removal of Forest, Vegetation Cover for unsustainable land development such as agriculture, cattle farming and settlements (ii) Mis-management of resources and climate change and variability (iii) Pollution from waste disposal, cattle effluents, farm waste, agricultural chemicals (iv) Pressure on resources stability at upland ridges of the catchment <p>Target Villages - Seesee, Tiapapata, Afiamalu Sisifo, Moamoa</p>	
	Saleaumua Village- Implementation of the Sustainable Development Plan (UNDP CSSPD); and the Coastal Infrastructure Management (CIM) Plan (ADB SIAM)	MAP-CBA USD\$50,000		
Cook Islands	Information not available		Information not available	
Tokelau	Information not available			
Niue	Information not available			
FSM	None in Pipeline		Integrated MPA and Pearl farming development project at Pakin Atoll	Planning grant approved, awaiting approval of full proposal
			Implementation of a Management plan for the Riken Village MPA	\$26,064
			Conservation measures to enhance rabbit fish population in Lamer Community by also addressing Tilapia invasive	\$48,000
			Restoration of Tiun reefs ecosystems prerequisite to establishment of MPA/Sanctuary in Tiun community of Parem Municipality	\$48,000
Vanuatu	The Lelepa water project is in its final implementation phase. The project is developing a community water security policy, and documenting the lesson learnt during the implementation.	\$50,000 (Approved MAP CBA)	2011 Vanuatu Community Forest Cooperative Consumer & Marketing Society Management of Point Cross Community Water Catchment Area	\$36,590.00
	Further water security project and agriculture will be implemented on Buninga Island, in Shefa Province. The	\$50,000 (Approved MAP		

	full project was approved and ready to commence in the month July, 2012. The project has been delayed due to changes of grantee staffing.	CBA)		
	The community Education on Water management and climate change will be implemented by the Onhua Secondary school, on Efate island, Shefa Province. A full project proposal for implementation is currently with the NSC for approval.	(Awaiting approval)		
	A Coastal revegetation engineering will be undertaken on Makira Island, Shefa Province, as part of coastal rehabilitation. The local community partnering with Department of Forest and external volunteer to implement the project. A full proposal is currently under development and in pipeline for approval.	\$30,500 (Pipeline)		
	An Eton Beach coastal rehabilitation is under concept stage.	(Pipeline)		
ROP	Information Not Available		Information Not Available	
RMI	None		2009 Enemanit-Latuma Extended Family Association Bikirin Island Conservation and Restoration, Majuro Atoll	\$48,000
			Likiep Atoll Local Government 2008 Fishery Management Project for Likiep Atoll	\$2,000
Solomon Islands	Marokafo, Aenataba & Ferakwai (MAF) rice project 2012 The proposed project aims to raise resilience via food security through planting of improved local rice varieties.	\$47,982 (Not yet approved)	None Currently Funded	
	Buala Sea Wall project 2012 Rehabilitation of coastal shoreline.	\$50,000 (Not yet approved)		
	Koqulavata village sea-line rehabilitation project 2012 The proposed project aims at rehabilitation of mangrove and protection of coastal ecosystems and raising awareness of communities of the threats pose by climate change.	6,000 (Not yet approved)		
	Walande Village Community project (King Tide rehabilitation) 2012 The proposed project aims to protect community coastal shoreline from soil erosion; to protect the marine and coastal ecosystem; to rehabilitate the surrounding mangrove forests; as well as to re-claim waste lands.	49,873 (Not yet approved)		
	Taarutona Climate Change project 2012	\$12,105		

	The project goal is to respond to the impacts of climate change by raising the communities' resilience and behavior via awareness and capacity building.	(Not yet approved)		
	<i>Gou'ulu</i> Coastal Protection project 2012 The proposed project aims to protect coastlines through tree planting, protections of coastal ecosystems, retaining walls, "fill-ins" to help maintain the coastal areas and minimize land degradation, and awareness raising of sustainable harvesting of coastal resources.	\$29,000 (Not yet approved)		
Papua New Guinea	None Confirmed		Lake Evae Conservation Group 2006 Project to protect the catchments area of PNG's 4 very important rivers, namely; fly river, Freder River, Sepik river and Purari rivers	\$15,210
			2007 The Nature Conservancy Inc. Project to coordinate Locally Managed Marine Area Networks,	\$48,572
Kiribati	Rurete Coastal Management Project 2011	\$50,000 (MAP CBA)		
	KPC Erim Coastal Settlement resilience project 2011	\$50,000 (MAP CBA)		
	Bareaumai Coastal protection, water and sanitation management project 2011	\$50,000 (MAP CBA)		
	Nikutoru Village, South Tabiteuea Island 2012 Nikutoru Resilient Village Demonstration Project Concept Full project US\$ 50,000 (MAP CBA)	\$5,000 (MAP CBA)		
Fiji	Enhancing Community Resiliency through Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction on Vanuavatu Island, Lau Group 2012	TBA (MAP CBA)	Sustainable Solid Waste Management For Suva City, Fiji 2012	\$50,000
	Building Resiliency and Sustainable development through integrated island ecosystem management on Vono-i-Lau Island	TBA (MAP CBA)	Viwa Fijian School Compost Toilet Demonstration Project 2012	\$26,836.00 + \$3000
	Food security as a community catalyst for Climate Change adaptation and enhancing watershed management and restoration on Totoya Island	TBA (MAP CBA)	Enhancing community development through climate change adaptation on the island of Vanuavatu – enhancing food and water security	\$50,000
	Improving Land Management and adaptive community approaches to disaster and climate change impacts on Cikobia Island	TBA (MAP CBA)		

3. MANAGEMENT OF THE GEF PACIFIC IWRM PROJECT

3.1 Regional Coordination and Oversight

Regional Project Steering Committee – formed under the PDF Phase, the Regional Project Steering Committee (RSC) is the primary policy-making body for the Project. Membership 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. Its 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. The RSC will also provide a regional forum for reviewing and resolving national concerns, review and approve annual workplans and budgets, and provide a regional forum for stakeholder participation. UNDP, UNEP and the EU are members of the RSC and will provide strategic guidance and approve the annual workplan and budget. The RSC should meet annually.

Regional Technical Advisory Group - assists 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, as well as other Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) Agency annual meetings to assist in sharing lessons at the regional level.

Regional Project Coordination Unit - established within SOPAC. The RPCU provides 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. A Regional Project Manager, Marc Wilson, heads the Project Coordination Unit. Other RPCU staff include: Chris Paterson, Advisor for Mainstreaming and Indicators; David Duncan, Environmental Engineer, and Verenaisi Bakani, Senior Administration and Travel Officer.

UNDP AND UNEP AS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES FOR THE PROJECT - the project is jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP. Both agencies have comparative advantages which 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. UNDP via the UNDP PPR, i.e. UNDP Fiji Multi-country Office (MCO), will provide the overall guidance and approval of key project activities, including administering GEF funds for Component C1 of the project quarterly advances and co-financing arrangements vis-à-vis the Implementing Partner.

3.2 National Coordination and Execution

The following paragraphs describe the key coordination roles in each country. Each country has developed their programme management structure to meet the national governance and IW management contexts for each site.

National Project Steering Committees – in some cases, IWRM APEX Water Bodies became the default National Project Steering Committee⁴. In most countries National Project Steering Committees

⁴ **IWRM APEX WATER Body** - the National IWRM APEX Body is a country driven process with support from SOPAC through a variety of projects. Each APEX Body is tailored in membership and format to adhere to national government requirements. Under Component C3 of this project APEX Bodies will be further supported,

have since been established in order to ensure local community, civil society organisations, government and appropriate technical expertise are represented. The National Project Steering Committees provide direction and strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit and Lead Agency regarding the design and implementation of the national demonstration project. The Committees meet on a quarterly basis to review and approve reports from the PMU, assist the PMU and Lead Agency in ensuring the project activities are undertaken in a timely manner and enhance national capacity. Further, they provide sound scientific and technical advice, ensure stakeholder engagement from appropriate levels of government, NGO, community and private sector, as well as review plans and approve annual reporting.

National Project Managers and **National Project Assistants** have been contracted by National Lead Agencies for the delivery of Demonstration Project activities and also relevant activities for the regional components of the project. Both positions are recruited nationally through a transparent recruitment process.

3.3 Mechanisms for Results Oriented Planning, Monitoring and Reporting in the GEF Pacific IWRM Project

The IWRM project uses a results-based management approach which focuses on performance and achievements of the project in terms of results (i.e. the focus is not on inputs). The GEF Pacific IWRM Project has a results-based logframe with clear outcomes. For example, the Component 1 **outcome** as stated in the overall GEF Pacific IWRM Project Logical Framework Matrix (logframe) is:

“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”

The specific **objective** of the component is:

“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.”

The categories of logframe **outputs** are:

- Improved access to safe drinking water supplies.
- Reduction in sewage release into coastal receiving waters.
- Reduction in catchment deforestation and sustainable forest and land management practices established.
- Water Safety Plans developed and adopted.
- Integrated Flood Risk Management approaches designed and developed.
- Expansion in ecosanitation use and reduction in freshwater use for sanitation purposes.
- Improved community level engagement with national institutions responsible for water management.
- Increase in water storage facilities.
- Technical and Allocative Water Use Efficiency approaches designed and adopted.
- Identification and adoption of appropriate financing approaches for sustainable water management.

Each IWRM country project has developed logframe outputs to achieve the above regional targets. Effort was made during the project inception period to ensure that the objectives and intended results of each national demonstration project were clearly defined, specific, and measurable.

Progress in each country is regularly monitored against the outcomes stated in the project logframes. Project-level monitoring gathers information that is relevant at the local level but also meets the

formalised, strengthened, and resourced where possible. A key ongoing co-financed activity is ensuring that national Finance and Economic Planning Units are members of the IWRM APEX Bodies.

projects higher level reporting responsibilities to the GEF Implementing Agencies. The latter include quarterly, six monthly, and annual progress and financial reports. The quarterly reporting expectations of UNDP are:

- Narrative report of project progress during the quarter;
- Financial report acquitting quarterly expenditures; and a
- Detailed costed quarterly work-plan for subsequent quarter (and cash advance request).

The RPCU at SOPAC compiles these reports and plans and submits them to UNDP on a consolidated basis.

Monitoring occurs along an IWRM continuum of transition in the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, results, and sustainability of investment in the water and sanitation sector. It is a process that engages with stakeholders from “*Community to Cabinet*” against the following hierarchy of IWRM demonstration project activity areas:

1. Financial Management and Procurement
2. Stress Reduction Activity Implementation
3. Capture and Sharing of Lessons Learned/Technical Quality Assurance

Further, in 2011 projects conducted mid-term reviews, and developed Mid-Term Review Reports which were submitted to the RSC, in order to capture progress and highlight achievements in each country.

4. NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION PARTICIPATION IN PACIFIC IWRM

Both GEF SGP and IWRM aim to address the sustainable development challenges of integrated watershed management in the Pacific Islands. The GEF SGP focus is on empowering communities through the engagement process and integrating local stakeholder concerns with national, regional and development agendas. Under OP5 GEF SGP recognized that partnering with full-sized IW projects can contribute to achieving greater in/direct global benefits and impacts that surpasses the total of the two initiatives working separately. SGP has so far established partnership relations with programs or projects in the Mediterranean Sea, East Asian Seas, Nile River, Niger River and the Western Indian Ocean. GEF SGP has a mandate to work together with regional GEF initiatives such as IWRM in the Pacific.

During GEF-5, SGP will focus on developing IW projects to support the implementation of regional institutional or legal frameworks in the regional seas, transboundary waterbody, and globally significant freshwater ecosystems. ***All IW projects must fit in regional perspectives and are in line with regional identified priorities under existing regional frameworks***, including GEF full-sized projects’ strategic action programmes or regional seas programmes. As such, grant proposals should state the linkages with larger IW projects and initiatives, and clearly state which regional priorities the projects are intended to achieve.

In the SIDs, land-based pollution, degradation and loss of critical habitats and unsustainable use of living and non-living resources were identified as priority issues. SGP grants for international waters projects typically support techniques which prevent or reduce transboundary water pollution, sustainably manage coastal habitats, enhance water utilization efficiency, or promote IWRM or Integrated Coastal Management on a small scale, aspiring to make change at the regional or community level. Many of these projects have also reduced vulnerability and increased ecosystem resilience.

These international waters projects incorporate interventions that increase resilience to the adverse impacts expected from climate change on vulnerable countries, sectors and communities. Community-based activities in international waters funded by the GEF SGP such as reforestation; restoration of fisheries; rehabilitation of critical ecosystems such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses; fresh water conservation; and a widening of flow channels and strengthening of river banks are ways that communities can reduce their vulnerability, increase ecosystem resilience, improve livelihoods and achieve development goals. GEF SGP may also pilot community-based

underground water management in partnership with other programs and initiatives. IW projects should move from awareness-raising and capacity building activities to on-the-ground activities, including demonstration, innovation, and piloting methods. Project activities should bring in/direct local environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Eligible GEF SGP IW activities include:

Rivers/lakes

- Fresh water resource use and management.
- Land-based pollution prevention and reduction.
- Sustainable fisheries management.
- Protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services and goods.
- Protection of forests and reforestation in river basins.
- Creation of alternative livelihoods to reduce pressure on fisheries and other natural resources.
- Capacity building and knowledge sharing among communities on water management.

Regional Seas and Coastal Areas

- Conservation or rehabilitation of coral reefs, including construction of artificial coral reefs.
- Sustainable mangroves forest management.
- Conservation and sustainable management of seagrass habitats.
- Promotion of sustainable fisheries management.
- Promotion of local livelihood and Capacity building.

Thus, the GEF SGP is positioned to support the work of IWRM to strengthen community and civil society organizations and ensure local participation in IWRM project activities. Suitable activities for GEF SGP support will need to be developed in consultation with IWRM project staff. The following highlights potential functions and roles for GEF SGP in national IWRM.

4.1 Strengthening Ongoing Implementation of National IWRM Demonstration Projects 2012-2013

Pacific IWRM's network of 13 national demonstration projects have recently passed their mid-term phase and are due to close on 31st December 2013. Each have specific needs during their final 18 months to work with communities in consolidating achievements and setting in place mechanisms for their longer-term sustainability. Possible areas for collaboration at the national IWRM sites include:

- Joint pilot activities as part of IWRM demonstration projects aimed at fostering collaboration between local governments, traditional leadership, and NGOs/communities.
- Strengthened Community-Based Watershed/Water Resource Planning and Management.
- Support initiatives for community education and capacity development for improved integration of climate considerations in securing access to safe drinking water supplies and sanitation

4.2 Replication and Scaling-up of Process, Stress Reduction, and Water Resource State Initiatives

The key for the GEF SGP and IWRM partnership projects to generate greater project impact and results lies beyond the boundaries of the projects. Upscaling, replication, and mainstreaming of project benefits can be achieved through the following mechanisms, among others:

- Expanding the geographic focus of IWRM demonstration projects in supporting the implementation of National IWRM Plans.
- Innovation and demonstration for upscaling and replication.
- Develop and launch community-based demonstration sites with technical assistance of the regional IWRM initiative to implement actions in priority areas identified in National IWRM Plans.
- Synergies, linkages and partnerships.

- Influence or change government policy.
- Inputs to global knowledge learning network.
- Capacity building, awareness-raising and networking

The GEF Pacific IWRM Project has developed a system for the routine, quarterly capture of lessons from the project's suite of 13 national demonstration projects. To date in excess of 240 lessons in IWRM have been reported by national teams and compiled regionally. These are being used as the development of national replication and up-scaling strategies for key lessons and priority areas for interventions. This work is being guided by a regional IWRM Replication and Scaling-up Toolkit.

The reason such a process is needed is to:

- Build awareness, support and involvement, and skills and capacity across sectors and between levels of government, including traditional governance structures.
- Provide lessons learnt and experiences of community-based management for upscaling and mainstreaming by large projects.
- Better inform national reforms of development planning and government service delivery in the water and sanitation sectors aimed at ensuring secure access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Ensure best use of donor assistance by basing investments on practices and approaches that have been demonstrated to work and are accepted by recipient communities.

4.3 Fostering Community Involvement and Participation in National IWRM Plan Development and Implementation

Best practice in stakeholder engagement in IWRM calls for public participation and community led water management initiatives. Public participation, though not without its challenges, is key to achieving improved quality of water management and in making IWRM plans more effective. It is essential in securing increased acceptance and ownership of those plans by the community so as to ensure successful implementation. Participation requires facilitated capacity building and education to make sure people understand the complex issues and can have a voice in water management.

Current IWRM best practice theory dictates that demand for integrated water management initiatives should be community driven, with parallel support provided at the governmental level. This parallel support includes an integrated and diverse representation of stakeholders at the Apex body level that is mirrored in the membership of project Steering Committees. Experience has shown that many IWRM initiatives have not fulfilled their expectations due to a focus on nominal community participation, often confined to donor driven project timelines. True community participation in water management emphasizes the need to build upon existing community assets and meet needs as defined by the community. The key is to provide communities with the external support necessary to ensure the sustainability of initiatives.

A priority anticipated outcome of the GEF Pacific IWRM Project involves the development and endorsement of national IWRM Plans defining priority 5 year investments in the water and sanitation sector from ~2013-2018. Supporting communities to actively participate in the development and implementation of these plans is critical and would likely benefit from support from capacity building and knowledge management services. Such service might include:

- Project Development and Management Training for NGOs/CBOs, including participatory M&E
- Networking and exchange between communities water security and stress reduction best practice
- Establish learning exchange between local communities and NGOs to raise the awareness and build the capacity in implementing National IWRM Plans.
- Establishment of community-based learning centres and extension services

5. OPTIONS AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR IMPROVED COORDINATION OF GEF SGP AND GEF PACIFIC IWRM PROJECT INITIATIVES IN WATER, SANITATION, AND CLIMATE IN THE PACIFIC

The mission of the GEF SGP and the GEF Pacific IWRM Project partnership is to coordinate actions at local, national and regional levels in order to enhance IWRM effectiveness. At the regional and national levels there are a range of options for improving support and coordination.

Local Level Coordination - At the local level, partnership coordination will begin when GEF SGP national staff begin working with IWRM national project staff, communities and steering committee members to develop Project Concepts at each site. Local level coordination and support from each programme can be identified and planned within Full Project Proposals. With both the GEF SGP and GEF Pacific IWRM Project following standard UNDP / UNOPS reporting and management systems, project level reporting, financial management and monitoring requirements are similar for both agencies.

The following sections identify some ideas where the 2 programmes could strengthen **national support and coordination**:

5.1 Representation of GEF Pacific IWRM National Demonstration Project Manager on SGP NSC with responsibility for development of IWRM SGP concept notes with CBOs and NGOs

Members of SGP NSCs are not normally eligible to receive grant funding. Placing the IWRM Demonstration Project Manager or any member of the IWRM Project Committee on a SGP NSC/NFG could be perceived as a direct conflict of interest. A more beneficial approach would be for the IWRM Demonstration Project Manager to work directly with the SGP National Coordinator to develop the Project Concept. Once this is finalized and approved it could be useful for the IWRM Demonstration Project Manager to attend a SGP NSC meeting and present both the IWRM programme, progress at the Demonstration Site and Project Concept.

5.2 Participation of SGP NC/SRC/NFPs in National IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committee with responsibility for development of IWRM SGP concept notes with CBOs and NGOs

National IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committees could issue an invitation for SGP staff to sit as a member, or attend, IWRM Committee meetings. SGP staff sit on a range of Committees and Technical Advisory Groups in their country. The decision to participate would be made by the SGP NSC/NFG and SGP staff.

It is the responsibility of potential SGP grantees to develop Concepts and Proposals. The role of SGP staff is to advise and support grantees during the Project Concept and Proposal development processes. SGP staff will provide this same guidance to IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committees and IWRM staff.

SGP staff should not develop Project Concepts as this would be a direct conflict of interest. In some countries, endorsing Project Concepts is at the discretion of the NC/SRC.

5.3 Recognition of National IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committees as SGP grantee partners with responsibility for proposal development

The option of IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committees being considered an NGO or CSO by GEF SGP could be explored.

As noted in section 2.2, NGOs, CBOs and CSOs are eligible to be SGP grantees if they meet SGP eligibility criteria. If IWRM Demonstration Project Coordinating Committees are not considered to be NGOs or CSOs they could partner with local community organisations, as an intermediary or equal partner, in order to provide oversight, planning support and technical guidance.

The following section identifies some areas where IWRM could strengthen **regional support and coordination** with GEF SGP:

The IWRM Regional Coordination Unit could:

- Provide technical review of all IWRM Full Project Proposal submissions to GEF SGP.
- Identify priority areas and priority actions for NGO/CBO activities that can be undertaken by SGP.
- Involve NGOs and CBOs in regional decision-making processes and provide information and access to decision-making processes.
- Promote technical capacity development for SGP National Committees, National Coordinators and National Steering Committee members on regional priority issues.
- Provide scientific and technical assistance.
- Provide a mechanism for up-scaling and replication of good experiences from small-scale GEF SGP projects.
- Include NGOs and CBOs of SGP in regional networking, and assist in fostering a regional NGOs network and capacity-building of NGOs in addressing regional issues (this could be organizing an NGO forum in parallel with regional meetings of full-sized projects, and informs NGOs of the regional priorities and approaches/models/technologies in addressing regional IW priorities),

Annex 1: IWRM and SGP Joint Communiqué



JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

GEF SGP-IWRM PARTNERSHIP

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES

VISION

The GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) and the GEF supported UNDP/UNEP/SOPAC project entitled "Implementing Sustainable Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries" (Pacific IWRM Project) join in partnership to promote community involvement in support of the implementation of IWRM approach in Pacific. The two partners share common vision of achieving optimal sustainable management of water and environmental resources in the Pacific Island Countries.

MISSION



The mission of the partnership is to coordinate actions at local, national and regional levels to enhance IWRM effectiveness.

ACTIONS

To initiate actions on this partnership, GEF SGP and the Pacific IWRM Project agree to:

- Strengthen community involvement in support of the implementation of IWRM approach through community-based projects on piloting and demonstrating IWRM projects;
- Develop capacity of national coordinators, SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) members, civil society organizations (CSOs), and community-based organizations (CBOs) to implement IWRM at the community level;
- Jointly identify priority issues and areas for interventions, and undertake joint development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of project activities;
- Incorporate community-based IWRM experiences into regional process of sharing and learning, as well as policy development and implementation through various national governments and regional entities, and civil-society organizations;
- Promote regional networking and sharing among CSOs and CBOs.

The two programmes commit to explore further procedures to launch and strengthen the partnership, and will jointly launch project activities in the immediate future.

<p>DELFIN GANAPIN Global Manager GEF SGP</p> 	<p>MARC WILSON Project Manager Pacific IWRM Project</p> 
Date: 28/02/2012	Date: 28/02/2012



Annex 2: Project Concept Template (Approximately 2-4 pages)

Project title:	<i>Name of Project</i>
Project site:	<i>The location of project site (as specific as possible)</i>
Proponent/s:	<i>Name of organization, address, email, phone, fax, and contact person/s</i>
Project Partners:	<i>List those who will provide other funding (cash or in-kind) for the project</i>
Total Project Cost:	<i>Full amount that you will need to implement the Project (US Dollars)</i>
Amount Requested for funding:	<i>Amount that you are requesting (US Dollars)</i>
Local Counterpart:	<i>How much funding will your organization be providing for this project? In cash and/or in kind?</i>
Other Co-financing:	<i>Do you have any prospects yet for co-funding for the full project from other organizations?</i>
Project Duration:	<i>How long will the project last?</i>

Project Description:

Rationale of the Project (~1/2 Page):

- What is the objective of the project? (Keep in mind that the concept must be aligned with the thematic and regional focus (in terms of vulnerability) of the CBA or SGP country programme strategy.)
- Describe the community in one paragraph (i.e.: numbers, livelihoods, location, ecosystems, other important considerations)
- For CBA projects, describe the anticipated climate change risk facing the community (the basis of which is the proposal). Describe both the changes (in climate) that have already happened (historically), and the changes that are expected. Please distinguish climate change risks from baseline (non-climate change) pressures. Describe what the projected changes are likely to mean for the community.

Brief Project Description (1/2-1 page)

- What are the likely outcomes of the project, and what are the likely outputs? What measurable changes will be effected?
- Describe potential barriers to the implementation of this project, and how they will be overcome.
- Global Environments Benefits Reasoning (for non-CBA projects):
 - State the GEF operational programme under which global environmental benefits will be achieved
 - How will global environmental benefits be secured? For CBA projects, which of the IAS indicators will the project measure?
 - Describe how project activities will reduce risks from climate change
 - How does climate change threaten ecosystems under which GEB will be secured?
 - How will the project reduce these risks to ecosystems?

NGO/CBO Background (~1/2 Page)

- Describe your organization's mission, history, membership, general activities, and successful experiences
- Describe experience in this focal area or for CBA projects, describe experience in climate adaptation or other activities to reduce risks and build adaptive capacity, if any
- Describe other activities that will compliment the proposed project activities
- Describe how the community participated in writing this concept paper
- Describe your experience in developing proposals and implementing projects funded by outside donors, if any
- Describe the organization's total budget and main sources of funding

Project Cost

- What is your best estimate of what the project will cost?
- Who will support the project besides SGP? Support can be money, services, or labor. (Note that projects require co-financing from the community, co-financing from other sources is highly recommended). Also note that only prospective sources of co-financing need to be indicated at the concept phase. The full proposal will require evidence of co-financing in cash, either from outside fundraising, or from integration into co-activities funded by external sources.
- Describe activities that will be funded by co-financing. For CBA projects, this can be activities that address baseline community/ecosystem needs that do not arise due to climate change risks. Confirmed co-financing commitments are expected prior to financial clearance by UNDP.

Attachments: 1) Sketch/map indicating location of the project.

Annex 3: Planning Grants Requirements

Approved concepts can be issued with small planning grants (up to US\$5,000) to undertake baseline indicator measurements, and to plan and write the full, detailed proposal together with the community. The planning phase should take less than 12 weeks, ideally averaging around 6 weeks. Only in exceptional circumstances will grantees be given a four-week extension by the NFG/NSC.

Planning Phase Description (*less than 1 page*)

- What will be done to help plan the full project?
- For CBA projects, how will you measure the Vulnerability Reduction Assessment (VRA)? Please make a list of the VRA questions that will be used in the planning phase. What locally specific questions will you use, corresponding with the VRA table (provided in full CBA template)?
- Will you use outside help to draft the proposal and plan the project?
- Indicate prospective co-financing (in cash and in kind, remembering that co-financing will need to be confirmed by the full proposal). Please indicate any cash or in-kind co-financing for the planning phase (not required), as well as co-financing that can be considered likely for the full project phase.
- Please make a budget for the planning phase based on the budget table below:

#	Budget Item	Total Cost	SGP Contribution	Proponent Contribution	Partner 1 Contribution
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
...					
Total					

Banking information

- Indicate your bank's name, as well as bank transfer information.

Annex: Indicators

Annex 4: SGP Generic Project Proposal Template Outline



GEF SGP PROJECT PROPOSAL TEMPLATE⁵

1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

2. COVER PAGE

Country:.....Submission date.....

Project No. _____ (For SGP Official Use. Do not write anything here)

Project Title: (The title must capture the essence of project and aligns to GEF focal areas)

APPLICANT

Name of Organization:

Year established

Number of members

Number of projects implemented

Mailing Address:

Physical Address

Telephone:

Fax:

E-Mail:

Principal Officer: (Name and Position)

Project Contact/Manager: (Name and Position)

PROJECT

GEF SGP Classification

Thematic/Focal Area (Tick one) ⁶		Project Category (Tick one)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation of Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demonstration Project
<input type="checkbox"/>	Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>	Capacity Development Project
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Degradation and Sustainable Forest Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Applied Research/Policy Analysis
<input type="checkbox"/>	International Waters	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information/Networking/Policy Dialogue
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chemicals (POPs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Capacity development	<input type="checkbox"/>	

⁵ This generic project template can be customized if needed in accordance with the country needs and country programme strategy.

⁶ Each project should have one primary Focal Area which should be indicated. In addition projects may have secondary focal areas which should be specified in the project rationale and approach. Appropriate indicators should be selected in line with the primary and secondary focal areas of the project.

Proposed Start Date⁷:

Expected Project Duration:

FINANCES

Total GEF SGP Request:	[Local currency]	[US\$]
Total from Other Sources:	[Local currency]	[US\$]
Total project cost:	Local currency]	[US\$]
UN rate of exchange	<i>(For SGP Official Use. Do not write anything here)</i>		

3. PROPOSAL**SECTION A: PROJECT RATIONALE AND APPROACH**

- 1.1. Project Summary
- 1.2. Organizational Background and Capacity to implement the Project
- 1.3. Project Objectives and Expected Results
- 1.4. Description of Project Activities
- 1.5. Implementation Plan and Time-frame
- 1.6. Plan to Ensure Community Participation
- 1.7. Knowledge Management
- 1.8. Gender Mainstreaming
- 1.9. Communication of Results and Replication

SECTION B: PROJECT RISKS, MONITORING & EVALUATION

- 2.1. Risks to Successful Implementation
- 2.2. Monitoring, Evaluation Plan and Indicators
- 2.3. Sustainability of Results Achieved

SECTION C: PROJECT BUDGET

- 3.1 Financial Details
- 3.2 Projected Expenditures
- 3.3 Bank Details

ANNEX 1: INDICATORS

- A. GEF SGP Project Indicators
- B. SGP CBA Project Indicators

⁷ Four months after submission