



 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Summary Notes from the Asia Pacific WatSan/HP Workshop, KL, 17-19th August 2009



1.0 Introductions

Michael Annear, Acting Head of Zone, Kathryn Clarkson WatSan Delegate, DMU, KL

2.0 Participant Expectations

- Listen and learn, share knowledge and experiences, exchange of experiences, sharing of success, challenges and failures, learn from other national societies on how to manage and develop programmes
- Strengthen capacity, develop capacity to take back to national societies, learn about WatSan units and departments, scaling up on WatSan capacity
- Share technical and practical experiences, integration of CBHFA and WatSan programmes, finding common approaches, learning how to develop GWSI opportunities
- Improve understanding and establish commitment for WatSan emergency response development, learn more about emergency response and utilising equipment
- Learn what is going on in the Asia Pacific zone and how donors can better support, get IFRC updates

- Establish a strong network, work out ways of how can we can better support each other, partner support, improve coordination between NS-PNS and IFRC

3.0 Global WatSan/HP Overview

3.1 Review of Overall Goal and Objectives

Goal:

Improve health & reduce morbidity and mortality by provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion'

It was generally felt that the goal was relevant to national societies. The following suggestions were put forward for updating the goal:

- Use of the term “contribute to” instead of improve,
- Use of terms “safe” water and “appropriate” sanitation
- Mention of dignity or restoring dignity

Objectives:

Maintain, Improve and scale-up WatSan capacities in DM (meeting acute needs)

Maintain, Improve and Scale-Up capacities for sustainable, developmental WatSan in recovery (meeting chronic needs)

The following suggestions were put forward for making the objectives more relevant to national societies:

- Need to mention community participation and specifically hygiene promotion
- Need to establish linkages to environmental concerns/impact and to livelihoods and food security
- The objectives are too DM minded and perhaps need to be more developmental focus (i.e. long term is still linked to recovery)
- It proves to be an ongoing challenge to measure “improvement” or “improved”. We need a better solution for addressing effective monitoring of objectives.

3.2 Structure of IFRC and Asia Pacific Zone Context

Refer to presentation

Within Asia Pacific: Kathryn Clarkson – WatSan Delegate, Disaster Management Unit (KL), Jane Edgar – Regional WatSan Delegate, Health Unit (BKK) + IFRC WatSan in country delegates.

Contact list of PNS WatSan delegates currently being updated.

3.3 WatSan/HP priorities 2009/2010 – Geneva

- Strengthen field level capacity & support
- Align zonal with GVA planning
- Pre-positioning of WatSan Disaster Response kits and training
- Further operationalise GWSI

- Disseminate new and adopted tools
- Consolidate fund-raising versus absorption capacity
- Increase understanding on global tools and initiatives
- Representation, Advocacy (Media, Conferences, Interagency)
- Training strategy – including standardised training
- Positioning vis-a-vis strategy 2020 and in-house (WatSan Policy 2003)
- Documentation, lessons learned, Impact and Evidence (Tsunami)

How do we integrate/be aware of tools outside of the movement?

- WASH cluster, national WASH coordination meetings, partnerships with other organisations/donors

3.4 Asia Pacific WatSan/HP Plan 2009/2010

- Develop a holistic strategy for supporting NS in WatSan/HP in Asia Pacific, which includes pre-positioning of WatSan DR Kits, training, GWSI and capacity building
- Assist NS to disseminate and achieve the WatSan Policy
- Support NS to develop their own WatSan/HP Strategy
- Assist NS to utilise their WatSan emergency response equipment – assist in conducting review of existing capacity/equipment, convert ERU equipment to pre-positioned kits, supplement with equipment, plan maintenance and training
- Plan training requirements for NS in WatSan in emergency response at national, regional and zonal level for all partners to support
- Scale up Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI) projects ('long-term WatSan/HP projects) in line with NS capacity – assist NS to prepare proposals, coordinate with partners
- Knowledge sharing between NS in WatSan/HP - first Zonal WatSan/HP Workshop (17-19th Aug) – review for future
- Support NS to implement software in WatSan programs, through PHAST trainings and developing a pool of PHAST trainers, software workshop?
- Develop case studies from NS WatSan/HP programs in Asia Pacific
- Improve quality and accountability of WatSan/HP programs – e.g. Logframes, monitoring and indicators

3.5 Water and Sanitation Policy

- Approved by Governing Board in October 2003. Revised in 2008, without changes.
- All national societies have signed.
- Policy is the main guidance document for WatSan/HP program planning

- Applies to all Water and Sanitation interventions carried out by National Societies and the International Federation – both in emergencies and developmental health programs
- Includes ‘hardware’ and ‘software’ in WatSan/HP program planning

A series of questions were posed to participants and a group feedback session was conducted on the following:

Is the WatSan policy useful and relevant for your NS? How?

Useful and relevant	Not useful and suggestions for improvement
Based on experiences/lessons learnt Useful to cross check current and new programmes Useful for NS in planning guidance WatSan unit development Opportunities to mobilise funds Advocacy tool Raising the profile of WatSan amongst leadership Good basis for integration	Could be more useful Reference to other PNS Needs to be updated to 2009 reality Separation NS/PNS and IFRC Goal and objectives not part of policy Title – WatSan policy no hygiene promotion – need to update the nomenclature Needs to link to MDG’s Use of word “shall” – limitation with respect to existing capacity of NS No clear definition of IFRC responsibilities How binding is the policy for NS? – What happens to NS (and programmes) that are not able to comply with the policy

3.6 Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI)

Refer to presentation:

Framework for programme planning/resource mobilisation – with a focus on long term programmes. Programme planning documents include a set of programme criteria (including gender, environmental impacts, and scale of intervention and selection criteria)

Support available from IFRC in drafting of programme proposals

There is a need for case studies/lessons learnt/focus on challenges/failures and mistakes/sustainability (community/management/government)

4.0 WatSan/HP in Disaster Management Context

Refer to presentation for details of WatSan/HP in DM within Asia Pacific.

Additional questions and discussion:

- Training is a critical component of the WatSan kits. No distribution without training.
- There is a need for better feedback mechanisms from experiences of NS operating equipment over short/medium and long term (e.g. life of operation, preference of equipment, availability of spare parts)
- Review of current status of ERU equipment, Swedish – Scanwater, AutRC – LMS, German – LMS and move to ScanWater, Spanish – SETA, French – specialised equipment
- ERU reference group meetings – general agreement that standardisation is desirable, however, no move to make major changes. Many reasons why not such as donation, personal choice. There are basic standards however which all partners are required to conform to.

Who pays for the kits? Where does the equipment reside?

Equipment is prepositioned, as part of contingency planning, Funded from NS or PNS support. In principle equipment is prepositioned, so therefore already owned by national societies.

What is the purchase price and details on shipping etc.

Approx 6 weeks. Currently sourced from England (Butyl products). Cost dependent on kit type. Currently looking into the possibility for Asia Pacific suppliers (particularly for HP promotion box)

What is the prepositioning plan, e.g. Fiji – is this available for Fiji only or available to respond regionally?

Need for logistical consideration regarding deploy ability, this would be part of the review, planning and prepositioning prior to equipment being sent to NS

5.0 Selected National Society WatSan Programme Experience

5.1 PMI: WatSan in Emergency Response and ERT (Emergency Response Team)

- ERT under health within PMI. Disaster Management division involved in strategic direction and coordination. The authority for deployment is under health division.
- Equipment used in Tsunami and also other responses (Yoga/Merapi). Equipment has been used for long periods of time, repaired and then used again. Cycle of deployment, repair, maintenance and redeployment.
- Example of deployment: 3 provinces Java flood in 2008 and Yoga earthquake 3 months
- Recent focus has been on development of SOP, which has been split into 1) Systems: admin (deployment rules), 2) logistics/maintenance (internal within WatSan team, how to maintain how to mobilise, how to procure equipment and materials like chemical and construction materials and 3) technical
- PMI still working out what is defined by smaller size, customised, flexible – need to take into account what is logistically able to be transported and what is realistic
- Cooperation with partners and stakeholders is important. Good relations with Govt is important – links to water sector, must have MoU with Govt (i.e. able to utilise water sources and travel freely)
- Longer term plan to split PMI equipment regionally – as “smaller” units of equipment. There are local chapters with access to local funding so providing they have local capacity the equipment could be deployed in times of need
- At this stage equipment is still centralised – the systems are being put in place nationally prior to spreading to regional bases. Equipment split on basis of transportation, raw water availability, minimum of 10 volunteers ready and available.
- Main challenges – Everything has been a problem!!!! Different sort of equipment, sourcing of spare parts. Handover issues. Damaged equipment, availability of parts, high energy usage (SETA), different systems (electrical/mechanical), issues with reliance of fuel, also different systems = different impacts on water quality
- Partnerships – Spanish RC, long term commitment which is required for sustainability.
- Opportunity for NS – when Handover document is being drafted with ERU team, ensure that partner commitment encompasses training, provision of European derived equipment/parts/chemicals. Development of relationships with partners
- Opportunities for NS to customise the equipment – put parts together from different ERU's, using local equipment such as water quality testing equipment

- Bandung Training centre – not just an equipment warehouse. Oct 2009 RDRT training. In future Bandung may become a training centre
- Opportunity for PMI case study – looking at Cost- benefit analysis i.e. how much time and money is spent making do with equipment that is donated, vs. procurement of local equipment etc to meet the needs.

5.2 Myanmar Red Cross: Response to Recovery

- Challenges: zero capacity to 45 WatSan/HP staff, transportation
- Plan to establish to WatSan unit. Under Health and Care department. 4-5 people in the unit. Focus on new programme development (non-Nargis)
- Future Planning: (refer to presentation).
- Latrine design is typically offset pit latrine, raised/elevated to account for flooding, built with collar (height dependent on flood level and groundwater level). Materials donated to households (pan and pipes), demonstrated to communities
- With latrine construction after 3 weeks MRCS go to monitor, check distribution of materials, up to 70 % only completed, distribution of hygiene promotion kits to those completed (as incentive).
- What were the challenges related to hygiene promotion – collecting groups of people etc? Myanmar – go to village, hygiene messages, awareness raising, and issues with community participation after emergency. PHAST tool kit used resulted in participation increasing.
- Water supply – pond used traditionally as drinking water source in dry season – issues with 2009 due to ponds not being rehabilitated in time. Lead to water distribution/trucking/boating.
- How do manage all the different activities? Recovery programme - MRCS have set targets to achieve critical works e.g. before rainy season pond cleaning needs to be completed. 1 branch = 2 engineer, 3 technician and 10 volunteers. Within the recovery programme – have big set up in each of existing offices and hub offices (logistics/finance/supporting mechanisms)
- HR – recruited from existing technical trained volunteers. Local people.
- There are activities from other programme ongoing in the same communities. MRCS Nargis activities are coordinated between other areas. Hub offices established with paid staff.

5.3 Nepal Red Cross: Long term community development water and sanitation programme

- Key actor in WatSan/HP within Nepal. Further opportunity to strengthen the position and expand in WatSan/HP in emergency response
- WatSan activities undertaken under 3 departments – different modalities and different approaches. Junior/Youth – school based approach.
- Drinking water and sanitation programme in charge of policy and direction
- HQ – provide logistical support, policy guidance etc. District level increased role – responsible at local/community level
- Latrine construction - Pipe, pan + 2 bag cement
- Other initiatives: Cooking stoves, kitchen gardens, water quality surveillance training
- There are strong linkages with institutional development and Nepal RC OD – linkages are effective with no duplication

- Volunteer management: Within Nepal tend to start with enthusiastic volunteers, some are teachers. Per Diem provided within the district when overnighing. Nepal RC ask when volunteers have time
- School based activities – implemented under Junior Youth Department.
- Future focus areas: looking at focus on quality control – moving into water quality surveillance and management
- How does Nepal RC address maintenance and sustainability, what do you use for community mobilisation? Training – focused on plumbing and mason training. Some maintenance compulsory for community (water users group), include caretaker training. At this stage no issues with sustainability of hardware. District chapter keeps contact with project committees on ad hoc basis

5.4 Pakistan Red Crescent: Gender and Software

- Key challenges: very few people were available to participate in the community participation meetings etc immediately after the earthquake (this would be typical of any large disaster)
- Identified that most of key hygiene messages were targeted at children and women – this required Gender responsiveness in programming – the solution was tailored for males and females.
- PHAST – shortened to 3 days because of time constraint in emergencies. 1 day orientation sessions. As the recovery programme proceeded PHAST was extended
- Key challenges – actually getting female participation (in committee and within PHAST process). Opted for “positive blackmail” – i.e. programme moved to other areas if communities refused to involve women
- Other significant challenges included land disputes – created some security issues i.e. source/distribution pipe crossing difficult areas
- PRCS capacity has increased considerably since EQ. 8 ERU's (6 WatSan + 2 Health ERU's)
- The way forward for the NS – focus on participating in the GWSI. This is within the context of national MDG figures which are 90 and 82% access to safe water and sanitation
- Focus will be on integrated approach – critical to take this forward and partnerships outside of the movement
- Outstanding challenge for NS and PNS (particularly those from outside region) remains when gender equality and cultural sensitivity clash
- ICRC feedback and comment: There has been significant benefits from earthquake programmes in recent IDP programme works with the access and use of female trained staff and female volunteers (HP). This has allowed effective work to be undertaken once access had been gained in IDP camps

6.0 Day Two. Technical Workshop Sessions

Refer to Excel spreadsheet: AP WatSan HP Workshop 2009_Mapping of NS Capacity and Experience

The purpose of the information presented in the spreadsheet is to identify national societies within Asia Pacific which have particular technical expertise, or experience in various technologies, programme approaches or emergency response. It is hoped that this will strengthen the network and sharing of knowledge and experiences between national societies interested in developing programmes, or looking to share programme experience in more detail.

6.1 Sanitation Technology Choice

- Pour Flush most common, examples of simple pit, VIP and Ecosan
- Local materials commonly used
- Sanitation choices come out of cultural aspects – refers to which type of latrine is implemented.
- Challenges
 - excreta disposal is major challenge
 - latrine location (floods/high water table)
- Software led – PRA, PHAST tools. Good understanding of community involvement
- Question was raised which should go first software or hardware? How realistic is it to just talk?
- Case study opportunities for Ecosan (China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, DPRK - previously)
- Technical skill and knowledge is critical in latrine design. E.g. confusion of septic tanks vs. soak pit. Need for full suite of technical knowledge and understanding

6.2 Water Supply Technology Choice and Household Water Treatment Systems

- All types of water supply systems used (GFWS/Boreholes/Wells/Rainwater) and a wide variety of experience (technical and management related) exists within NS
- Full costs need to be incorporated at the planning stage in order to most accurately compare different technology options
- Ecological impact of technology choices – traditional or in culture. Need to look further afield for environmentally responsible options
- Water quality – component of water supply, however, the focus should be on risk management, as it is still a significant challenge to conduct water quality tests.
- There needs to be a clear understanding at NS level and community level the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders (including government and community)
- Innovation is an important aspect of selection and promotion of HHWT. Our messages need to be consistent with the broader objective of healthy and environmentally sustainable communities.
- There are clear opportunities to strengthen the network between NS and the national and regional WASH sectors
- Good knowledge within AP with ceramic water filters (Sri Lanka RC/Cambodia RC) and BioSand Filters (Vietnam RC)

6.3 WatSan/HP in Emergencies

- Some national societies have zero capacity, some have substantial capacity
- Most capacity has come out of disaster
- What are the processes for developing/starting WatSan capacity

- More investigation required of why NS - risk analysis, capacity analysis, link with role of govt and other NGO's – establishing the need and the role of the NS and working
- First step being – NS need to be clear what trying to achieve in WatSan in emergencies, part of strategic direction, partner support, buy in from leadership. Institutional support.
- WatSan capacity to respond in own country or internationally?
- Are NS looking at centralised systems, or decentralised?
- Relationship between Health – DM and WatSan. In time of disaster – does this work, is there mechanisms to bring the departments together – is there a formal process for determining operating
- Continuous training and maintenance of equipment – cost of maintaining and warehousing. Needs to be included in the budget process.
- Ongoing programmes (development) – establishes a technical pool of people
- Technical issues e.g. technology related to high tech solutions such as desalination
- Starting point within NS – Hygiene Promotion within emergencies, making use of existing capacity
- Training of volunteers to undertake an assessment is important to feed information to IFRC and other partners.

6.4 Community Participatory Approaches

- PHAST and CBHFA most commonly used, followed by VCA and PRA
- PHAST discussion focused around the good and the bad experiences of NS
- PHAST +ve: allowing flexibility to select certain steps, strong gender involvement, easy to transfer information to community
- PHAST –ve: time consuming (7 steps, e.g. up to 1 year), manipulative – leading people to hear what we want, need to trained people to follow up and relies of strong facilitation, needs adaptation of pictures to local context
- Software – while it may come first, still usually only represents a small component of programme budget
- Challenges:
 - Donor – advocacy required, as not attractive and less visible for donors
 - Getting access to the right people within the community, quality facilitators
 - Difficult with lack of participation
 - Management of volunteers
 - Replication – without external support difficulties for communities to continue
 - Adapt approaches to local context
- Indicators and tools
 - KAPB survey mainly used, however, not enough guidance – need to share experiences
 - Linkages with water quality and sanitary survey

- Need to focus on the IMPACT of activities

7.0 ICRC Presentation: Valerie Meilhaud

Refer to presentation

ICRC Mandate : To provide protection and assistance for victims of armed conflicts

- Essential NEEDS that are not being met is what drives ICRC to intervene in the domain of assistance. The ICRC will continue to urge authorities to fully meet their obligations

Question: Is ICRC working in slums? ICRC only works in countries with conflict. Trials in Haiti in conjunction with local NS, where local authorities no access. Challenges for water solutions within slum.

Challenges – most slums areas are illegal settlements, therefore not recognised. Example of programme proposals not getting past first stage due to authority not approving. However, need for integrated

Other focus areas: GIS capacity: India looking at development of GIS capacity.

8.0 Community Based Health and First Aid (in action)

Refer to presentation

PMI has been conducting a pilot programme since 2007. The first regional master facilitator workshop was conducted in Bangkok in April 2009. 6 NS attended from SEA.

Questions:

1. How can we integrate WatSan programmes with CBHFA?
2. What are the challenges?
3. What are the opportunities for linking with existing tools?
4. Recommendations on ways to do this?

Steps identified to support integration of WatSan - CBHFA

1. Advocacy to Leadership – what is CBHFA
2. Review of NS structure – internal organisation/Programme specific discussion
3. Review of challenges/opportunities – e.g. development/use of common indicators, consistent messages/linkages to MoH (WHO) for key messages/integrated assessments

Challenges:

- Community selection not addressed by CBHFA approach
- Volunteer management – retention of volunteers
- How will hardware needs be adequately addressed? – need for detailed WatSan assessment/technically appropriate decision/monitoring of impact
- How to address needs outside of RCRC mandate
- How will knowledge be maintained?

- What is added value to have HP within WatSan programming – still requirements for software support (management/O and M)

Other discussions:

IFRC should be leading in the integration of DM-WatSan-Health initiatives (with OD). This should not simply be left to NS. IFRC need to provide an integrated example.

Working examples of integration within AP national societies: Pakistan RC – currently implementing an integrated approach with DM and Health – still challenge how to answer WatSan needs, Solomons Islands RC – integration easy due to one person being in charge of both Health and DM, Myanmar RC – starting the process of Health-HP

9.0 Project Management of WatSan Programmes – Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

Refer to presentation and handout notes

10.0 WatSan Strategy Development:

The final question:

“Write a couple of points against the two global WatSan/HP objectives as recommendations to your national society secretary general on Strategic Priorities for 2009/2010”

National Society	Strategic Priorities / Discussion points with national society leadership from the AP WatSan/HP Workshop, August 2009
Mongolia	<p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise the Health Strategy, including the Watsan/HP. • To cooperate with GWSI • Continue the bilateral project, with the contribution of Netherlands RC in 9 districts of UB city and one Gobi province. • To build a capacity in other Branches on WatSan/HP through the integrated program DM and CBHFA.
China	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation of emergency response equipment, development of WatSan/HP emergency response plans etc <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of CBHFA and WatSan programmes • Outstanding questions: How to implement the WatSan/HP programme in Sichuan earthquake area?
Japanese	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Preparedness and Response <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of JRCS WatSan/HP plan (3-4 year). Implementation starting in 2010 (e.g. procure/provide WatSan Kits, training etc)
India	<p>Emergency Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the DM activities • Integrating WatSan and HP • Capacity building on WatSan and HP • Frequent updating of all information amongst all branches • Establishing GIS cell <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for long term goals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing of SOP (standard operating procedures), i.e. how to response in emergency, roles and responsibilities etc • Improved coordination among different departments like health, DM, WatSan etc. • Establishing GIS cells in each branch (at least at state level) • WatSan policy
Maldives	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No emergency response required at the moment, however, proactive measures need to be taken to combat the scarcity of drinking water during the dry season (Dec-April) <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global water and sanitation initiative • Build capacity in rainwater harvesting or build more mobile RO onboard vessels in relation to number of inhabitants on islands • Water sanitation and hygiene promotion • Capacity building to meet government and WHO guidelines • Mapping out islands drinking water and well as ground water situation to give priority to the most vulnerable communities • Improve sanitation facilities by helping to provide safe sewer disposal systems • Promote Ecosan and water filters • Develop water and sanitation strategy and formulate a water and sanitation and hygiene promotion policy
Pakistan	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sanitation policy and strategic plan • Maintenance and sustainability of ERU • Capacity building of national society (in software and hardware), one training per year <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration with CBHFA and DM (disaster risk reduction and climate change) • Participation in GWSI
Nepal	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of WatSan unit in preparedness • GIS training, mapping etc for carrying out risk assessment • ERE establishment and management • Trainings (NDRT, RDRT) focused on WatSan <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWSI • Long term water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities • Establishing water quality resource centre at HQ • A mechanism to measure the water quality (few important parameters) in districts • Standardisation in WatSan facilities within department of NS • Capacity building to meet the government and WHO guidelines • Promoting CBHFA
Sri Lanka	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Emergency response equipment • Equipment maintenance (review and training) <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 year strategic plan (need support) • Clay water filter project (CWF) • GWSI • Long term for water sanitation and hygiene promotion facilities programme • CBHFA • Capacity building programme through government regulation • Training • Equipment (equipment and maintenance, training also)
Cambodia	<p>Emergency Response</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of quality water and sanitation services and HP – by providing safe water supplies, promotion of CLTS and PHAST in vulnerable communities, including water supplies and sanitation in emergency situation <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and guidelines development Integrated water sanitation and HP into comprehensive health programme where there are three major components including WatSan, health education and community development
CVTL (Timor-Leste)	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of CVTL role in country in emergencies – for WatSan specific. Development of future plan (training, equipment and deployment) if needed. Find technical training opportunities to build on existing NS capacity <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work on integration of WatSan programmes and CBHFA and also DM Support development of CVTL WatSan programme guidelines – to promote quality programmes and support CVTL programme managers, field staff and partners Strengthen working partnerships with Govt and other organisations nationally
Laos	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in flood operation review and assess opportunities for development of LRC capacity in WatSan in emergency response <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of common approach (CBHFA). Assessment of linkages between CBHFA and WatSan programmes Review of Health Strategic Plan and the positioning of WatSan, review of Health Human resources Strengthening of partnerships (national and regional) Mobilise resources to conduct future long term CBHFA/CBDP – WatSan linked programmes
Myanmar	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRCS to prepare ERU material and organise ERU team for emergency response <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To do more activities in Nargis and also non-Nargis area (Mon and Rakhing State – supported by AutRC, Mandalay and Magwe planning to do and looking for donor) To promote the WatSan team capacity, including development of WatSan unit or Department. WatSan unit need to strengthen with other agency supporting. Technical support as well as financial support needed to strengthen the WatSan team
Philippines	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training opportunities - strengthen WatSan and HP capability of RC chapters all over the country so that they can readily respond to emergencies as first responders Review current equipment <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve integration between PNRCS departments (disaster management services and community health and nursing services)
PMI	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionalisation of emergency response equipment To develop and enhance capacity building for PMI staff and volunteers in all levels <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and guideline development in line with dissemination and promotion of SOP's Strengthen partnerships (WASH cluster, MoH), and look at opportunities to link with other partners such as universities and R and D organisations

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of CBHFA in action programme approach ongoing. Look at case study of linkages to WatSan and how to measure successes • Expanding WatSan programme in east part of Indonesia (e.g. Papua)
Thailand	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of emergency response equipment and TRC role in WatSan/HP response • Development of WatSan ER plan (for deployment) and sustainable training plan
Vietnam	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review VNRCS WatSan equipment, refresher training and development of plan for future deployment (including mapping of national position and including strengthening of HP in emergencies) <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review WatSan position in VNRCS strategic Health plan and vision • Strengthening of WatSan working group (VNRCS and PNS)
Fiji	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To relook at our strategic plan and see how strong the emphasis has on WatSan in emergencies – aim to try to strengthen the sanitation and hygiene component of WatSan during emergencies) • Follow up our Health and Care and disaster coordinator on personnel and volunteers who have undergone trainings on WatSan and some related to it to strengthen our database on resource personnel in case of emergencies (with a focus on volunteers carrying out related work to WatSan in their communities) <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do a sort of review and follow up on past WatSan projects and activities carried out within the national society and maybe plan to continue with its implementation
Papua New Guinea	<p>Emergency Response and Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research options and capacities of WatSan/HP programme in PNG and compile a draft framework for June 2011. From this it will set a pace for a more detailed WatSan/HP programme from June 2011 – June 2013 • Where possible start building and developing volunteers and staff capacities in Watsan in the next 2 years with IFRC and other movement partners support • Note: WatSan not in PNGRCS 5 year strategic plan which was approved in June 11th 2009 (2009-2013)
Solomon Islands	<p>Emergency Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review our present assessment (disaster) to include WatSan • Explore into training and response with WatSan/HP in emergencies <p>Long Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review strategic plan SIRC, to include: WatSan/HP in emergencies and WatSan/HP long term

Attachment 1:

Updated Participant List, Asia Pacific WatSan/HP Workshop, August 2009

National Society	Participants	Gender	Position	Email Contact
China	Li Zhe	M	Project Coordinator, Project Management Office	tomlizhe@hotmail.com
Mongolia	Altantulga Erdenechuluun	F	WatSan and First Aid Program Manager	altaa@redcross.mn
Japan	Hanayo Kawate	F	International Relief Division	h-kawate@jrc.or.jp
India	Anumula Sreenivas	M	DM Capacity Building Officer (Andhra Pradesh)	asrvas@gmail.com
Maldives	Hassan Ziyad	M	Senior WatSan Officer	hassan.ziyad@ifrc.org
Nepal	Madhukar Prakash Shrestha	M	Technical Coordinator, Community Development Programme	madhukar.shrestha@nracs.org
	Ranjan Raj Bhattarai	M	Water and Sanitation Technical Coordinator	ranjan.bhattarai@nracs.org
Pakistan	Jahangir Khan	M	WatSan Engineer	Arbabkhan2002@yahoo.com
	Dr Syed Hussain Hadi	M	Senior Health Manager (IFRC)	hussain.hadi@ifrc.org
Sri Lanka	Dushantha Rohan Kankanige Don	M	Deputy Programme Officer	dushantha@redcross.lk
Cambodia	Sodavuth Preap, MD	M	Senior Programme Officer, CBHD Programme CRC/DRC	danishrc02@online.com.kh
Laos	Bounma Xayasouk	M	LRC Technical Staff (Health/WatSan)	bounma_xayasouk@yahoo.com
Indonesia	Ezra Adimenggala	M	Program Manager ERT Watsan PMI	mcezra@yahoo.com
	Fajar Sumirat	M	PMI WatSan Specialist	jhaysumirat@yahoo.com
Myanmar	Theitdi Thein	M	WatSan Coordinator	watsancoordinatormracs@gmail.com
	Dr Pe Win	M	Deputy Head (Health Division)	
Timor-Leste	Joao Pinto Soares	M	WatSan Manager	water@cvtl.tp
	Mariano Soares	M	WatSan Manager	m.soares.cvtl@gmail.com
Philippines	Mr Eric Matnog	M	National Field Rep, Senior Technical Staff, DM	eric.matnog@redcross.org.ph
Thailand	Nuonanong Sritanyarat	F	Head TRCS Health Station 1	nuonanong@yahoo.com
Vietnam	Tran Pha	M	Assistant WatSan Coordinator	tranphavnrc@yahoo.com.vn
Fiji	Esaroma Ledua	M	Youth Coordinator (School WASH)	youth@redcross.com.fj
Papua New Guinea	Miriam Kamaso	F	Disaster Response Program Officer (NGI & Southern Region)	mkamaso@redcross.org.pg
Solomons Islands	Clement Manuri	M	Health Officer	c.manuri2@gmail.com
Australia	Sarah Davies	F	ARC - Water and Habitat Coordinator	sdavies@redcross.org.au
New Zealand	Anna Robak	F	NZRC - WatSan Delegate	annarobak@hotmail.com

Facilitators and PNS participants				
IFRC	Kathryn Clarkson	F	DMU WatSan Delegate	kathryn.clarkson@ifrc.org
IFRC	Jane Edgar	F	SEA WatSan Delegate	jane.edgar@ifrc.org
ICRC	Valerie Meilhaud	F	WatHab Delegate	bangkok.ban@icrc.org
French RC	Ludovic Arnout	M	SEA WatSan Coordinator	ws-asia.frc@croix-rouge.fr
Australian RC	Bob Handby	M	WatSan Coordinator	rhandby@redcross.org.au
Austrian RC	Elmar Göbl	M	WatSan Delegate, Timor Leste	Elmar.Goebl@redcross.at
IFRC	Benny Oktavianus	M	Indonesia WatSan and HP Manager	benny.oktavianus@ifrc.org
IFRC	Wanree Saisamuth	F	SEA Public Health Officer	wanree.saisamuth@ifrc.org
IFRC	Vinay Sadavarte	M	Myanmar WatSan Delegate	ifrcmm-g9@redcross.org.mm
French RC	Hildegarde Thyberghien	F	Technical advisor ODM5, Cambodia	coordprog-camb.frc@croix-rouge.fr
Netherlands RC	Michel Becks	M	WatSan Advisor	MBecks@redcross.nl
Spanish RC	Javier Perez	M	WatSan Delegate	del.jpc@cuzroja.es

Attachment 2:

Summary of Participant Evaluation – Asia Pacific WatSan/HP Workshop, August 2009

	Comments
Participant expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% of participants indicated their expectations of the workshop were met
Positive comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Society presentations Sharing of national society programmes, different approaches, exchange of ideas and information Group discussion Group work and the different facilitators in the group work Increased technical knowledge Making new friends Establishing a stronger network of WatSan/HP people in Asia Pacific WatSan Policy exercise
Areas for Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time keeping and time arrangements Too many agenda items, some presentations rushed (like GWSI/CBHFA and M and E) More time required for technical sessions to discuss in more detail More case studies Discussions around partnerships (outside of the movement) Allow more time for the sharing of materials
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All positive, with resource CD's and display of national society materials appreciated Request for participant guidebook/standard guidelines
Food/Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all participants thought the food and accommodation was good – excellent.
Future Asia Pacific WatSan/HP workshop ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all participants felt it was relevant for their national societies to attend the next AP WatSan/HP workshop. <p>Some ideas for the next meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request a more detailed NS questionnaire (with sufficient time for participant to collect information from NS) so that participants are better prepared Allow more time for more detailed technical sessions. Offer them as options and then allow participants to opt for selected sessions according to interest and national society relevance. Use follow up workshop to present outcomes from this workshop Hold the AP WatSan/HP meetings on a biannual basis, with regional events in between

Attachment 3:**List of Requested Resources, Asia Pacific WatSan/HP Workshop, August 2009**

Resource title	National Society	Total Copies Required
PHAST	China	1
CBHFA (Implementer/Facilitator/Community Tools)	China, Philippines, ICRC	3
Engineering in Emergencies	PMI, Nepal	2
Ecological Sanitation	China, PNG, CVTL, IFRC Indonesia, Vietnam, Maldives, India RC, Sri Lanka RC, Myanmar RC, IFRC Myanmar	10
Latrine Building	PNG, CVTL, IFRC Indonesia, Vietnam, Fiji, Solomon's, India RC, Sri Lanka RC, Myanmar RC, IFRC Myanmar	10
A Guide to the Development of Onsite Sanitation	PNG, CVTL, IFRC Indonesia, Vietnam, Fiji, India RC, Sri Lanka RC, Myanmar RC, IFRC Myanmar	9
Excreta disposal in Emergencies	China, PMI, Solomon Island, PNG, CVTL, IFRC Indonesia, Vietnam, India RC, Sri Lanka RC, Myanmar RC, IFRC Myanmar	11
ACF WatSan	Nepal	1