



HELP in the Pacific



HELP Pacific SYMPOSIUM 2005

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http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp/help

To deliver social, economic and environmental benefit to stakeholders through sustainable and appropriate use of water by directing hydrological science towards improved integrated catchment management basins

Real people

Real catchments

Real answers





HELP is an integral cross cutting activity of the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme

Theme 1 (T1) Theme 2 (T2) Theme 3 (T3) Theme 4 (T4) Theme 5 (T5)

Global Changes and Water Resources Integrated Watershed and Aquifer Dynamics Land Habitat Hydrology Water and Society Water Education and Training





1-8 June 1994, Honiara, Solomon Islands

NO/MATCHE

Proceedings of UNESCO/SOPAC/UNDDSMS Workshop

Pacific Water Sector Planning, Research and Training



SOPAC

South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



International Hydrological Programme



UN/DDSMS



Project 1 <u>Catchment study on a high volcanic island to:</u>

- Collect baseline water balance data for watershed management
- Evaluate impacts of different land use practices (e.g. deforestation and mining) on water quality and quantity;
- ➢ Preferred Location: Solomon Islands;
- ≻Alternative Location: Western Samoa





Project 2 <u>Water management study of a freshwater lens on a low lying coral island to:</u>

- ≻Collect baseline water balance data
- >Quantify the interception and evapotranspiration components;
- Assess groundwater recharge from water balance and groundwater table movement data
- ➢ Preferred Location: Kiribati;
- ≻Alternative Location: Tuvalu





Project 3 Groundwater pollution transport study to:

- >Investigate the linkage between water supply and sanitation/waste disposal sites;
- >Develop guidelines for use by islands and aid donors for appropriate sitting and spacing between water supply and sanitation/waste disposal sites;
- ➢ Preferred Location: Tonga;
- ≻Alternative Location: Niue





Project 4 Community level studies to establish and update baseline information on:

- ≻Knowledge and attitudes of families on safe water and adequate sanitation;
- ► Assessment of family water utilization and sanitation practices;
- >Impact on families from community water and sanitation systems;
- ▶ Preferred Location: Communities in the study locations for projects 1,2 and 3;



Policy Issues

Impacts of climate variability and change on water resources * Water *Note: includes water related disaster prevention and mitigation (food control and drought management)



potential conflicts.





An experimental catchment framework for studying important and locally appropriate hydrological processes

- ➤ Key areas of scientific research
 - Hydrological variability and change
 - Biophysical processes that control movement of water between different elements of the landscape
 - Hydro-chemical pathways and processes controlling the fate and transport of pollutants
 - Contribute toward the development and application of global models and remote sensing



The Integrated Catchment Approach

The Ecosystem Approach





ICM has multiple dimensions



Modified from Motueka HELP group



Integrated Catchment Management





The HELP Process

Two major steps:

- A comprehensive assessment of what we know now (physical, socio-economic, legal, cultural baseline information).
 Iteration between stakeholders and scientists to determine research plan.
- Implementation of research in collaboration between scientists, managers and stakeholders



HELP Basin Criteria

There are 5 categories of criteria:

- Suitability of the proposing organisation and the basin for inclusion in the programme

- Relevance of the stated purpose to the HELP programme

- Adequacy and feasibility of the proposed activities
- Confirmation of commitment to provide resources and cooperation

- Contribution to promoting HELP values

The detailed criteria are available at

http://www.unesco.org/water/ihp/help



The HELP Basins Groups

- Demonstration HELP Basin: A Demonstration HELP basin is seen as demonstrating best practice in Integrated Water Resources Management, with something to offer to other basins.
- Operational HELP Basin: An Operational HELP basin has implemented the HELP philosophy, and involved most HELP stakeholder groups in basin management.
- Evolving HELP Basin: An Evolving HELP basins plans to involve HELP stakeholder groups in basin management: it has provided clear commitment to develop a proposed catchment in accordance with HELP principles.
- Proposed HELP basin: A Proposed HELP basin will need to provide more detail of various aspects described in the nomination form; this basin has achieved initial operational activity and has begun stakeholder involvement.



HELP GLOBAL NETWORK





Evolving

Operational

Proposed







Where are we heading? Selected Challenges for HELP

- How do we dialogue with stakeholders ?
- How do we interface the water law and policy and science ?
- How do we undertake the necessary scientific research where basin scientific infrastructure is lacking ?



(Thukela HELP Basin, South Africa)



What has been achieved so far?

- A Pilot phase of 25 basins (2001-2004)
- A global network of 67 basins (July 2004 onwards)
- Conferences and workshops:
 - 1st HELP Int. Symposium Kalmar (Sweden) 2002
 - Dundee (Scotland, UK), Int. Conf. on Water Policy and Law interfaces with science, 2001 and 2004.
 - Expert planning group for Integrated Science 2002-2003
 - 1st Expert workshop on transport and fate of diffuse organic contaminants in catchments with special emphasis on stable isotope applications, December 2004 in GSF Munich, Germany
 - HELP Session at the 3rd WWF, "Towards Integrated Catchment Management: Increasing the Dialogue between Scientists, Policy-makers and Stakeholders", Shiga, Japan, March 2003



Forest & Water (in collaboration with FAO-FORC/EOMF and CGIAR-CIFOR)

-- Impact of reforestationafforestation of degraded lands in the Western Ghats, India. A trend detection project has been initiated linked with the Western Ghats forest hydrology project.

-- Tropical Forest Hydrology Symposium, Kuala Lumpur, July 2000

-- Shiga declaration on Forest and Water, November 2002)









The design and implementation strategy of the HELP initiative

Publications:

- HELP design and implementation strategy, 2001
- UNESCO IHP Series Technical Documents in Hydrology (38): 46 p. Yamaguchi, A. and Wesselink, A., 2000. An overview of selected policy documents on water resources management that contributed to the design of HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy).
- Article in AWRA journal, 2003
- Special Issue of the International Journal of Water Resources Development (Vol.20, no.3) September 2004
- CUP Book late 2004
- An ongoing book project based on experiences within HELP basins is scheduled to be launched in 2005 and entitled:"The role of hydrological information in water law and policy: current practice and future potential." published by IWA

An overview of selected policy documents on water resources management that contributed to the design of HELP (Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy)

International Journal of WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL THEMATIC ISSUE: IYDROLOGY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, LIFE AND POLICY (HELP) PROGRAMME Guest Editors

Forests, Water and People in the Humid Tropics

Lotta Andersson & Dav

Past, Present and Future Hydrological Research for Integrated Land and Water Management

Edited by Mike Bonell and LA. Bruijnzee















Planned Symposium in November 2007

HELP in Action

Local Solutions to Global Water Problems - Lessons from the South. Setting an implementation agenda

Theme 1: Action on the ground - methods and approaches. Theme 2: New integrating science being developed under HELP Theme 3: Connecting environment, economy, social and cultural impacts Theme 4: Institutional and legal lessons for successful HELP implementation Theme 5: Indicators of HELP success Theme 6: Implementing HELP in basins with limited resources and capacity



Theme 1: Action on the ground - methods and approaches

•How is the HELP approach working in your basin(s)?
•What methods or mechanisms have been used successfully or unsuccessfully to dialogue with stakeholders in your basin(s)?
•How has science connected with communities in your basin?



Theme 2: New integrating science being developed under HELP

Scaling up and scaling down surface groundwater interactions in a basin context Successful means of integrating across scientific disciplines and across scales Innovations in integrating biophysical models with social and economic

aspects



Theme 3: Connecting environment, economy, social and cultural impacts

•How to integrate natural sciences, especially hydrological science, with market economics
•How to integrate natural sciences, especially hydrological science, with environmental (ecological) economics
•How to integrate natural sciences, especially hydrological science, with social and cultural evaluation, and build social capital
•How to integrate hydrological science with Land-Water management and policy



Theme 4: Institutional and legal lessons for successful HELP implementation

•How to interface hydrological science with Water Policy and Water Law.
•How can science promote conflict prevention/resolution?
•How can science promote good water governance?
•What is the role of science in implementation and compliance in shared/transboundary waters



Theme 6: Implementing HELP in basins with limited resources and capacity

•How can HELP be implemented given limited human, technical, and/or economic resources? •How can the basin be assessed quickly and efficiently? •How can we utilize/complement initiatives such as IAHS-PUB (Predictions in Ungauged Basins)?



Theme 5: Indicators of HELP success

•How can we measure the impact of HELP?
•What criteria make an indicator most useful in your basin(s)?
•What are the barriers for the application of such indicators as far as available data and user capacity are concerned?



What can be achieved here in Nelson?

We can try to answer the following questions:

•Is HELP relevant for the Pacific ?
•How should HELP (UNESCO) support the Pacific through HELP ?
•How should HELP work with existing ICM/IWRM projects and programmes in the region ?



Thank you for your attention!