Samoa Water News Page 4



Taking Water Sample (endpoint customer)



Water Standards National Consultation



Water Sampling at Village Manage Scheme



Flaming Tap

For more information, contact

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UPCOMING EVENTS

20 January—9 February:

WASSP. Bernard Collignon.

4-14 February: SSDP-PIAC,

15-21 February: WASSP, PIA,

PIAC, Dr Martin O'Dell, Project

Director

Tom Burkitt, IT-GIS Expert

Isikuki. Water Ser-

Punivalu

International Events National Events

12-16 January: Science and 15 January: Joint Water Sector Information Technologies for Steering Committee meeting Sustainable Management of Aquatic Ecosystems, Concepcion Chile

2-3 February: 5th IWA vice Policy mission Workshop in Japan: Tariff and Pricing for Sustainable Water Services, Tokyo Japan

4-6 February: Technical Conference and WHYCOS Policy International Advisory Group, Geneva, Switzerland

17-20 February: World Bank Christine Harris, Community Water Week: Tackling Global Liaison Specialist water Challenges, Washington, USA

2-6 March: Slippage of WASH services: Causes, costs and how to counter. Hyderabad, India.

17 February: Joint Water Sec-12-13 March: Benchmarking tor Steering Committee Special Water Services: The Way For- Meeting on SSDP-PIAC conward Amsterdam Netherlands tract

22nd March: World Water Day 18 February-4 March: SSDP-09, Suva, Fiji

24-25 March: Utilities Asset Management 2009, London, UK

15-22 March 09: 5th World Water Forum, Istanbul. Turkev

www.worldwaterforum5.org

22 March 09: World Water Day 09: Shared Water, Shared Opportunities, Global

National Events

(continued)

2-6 March: WASSP, SUNGO training of Village Managed Schemes in Falevao/ Lalomauga

4-24 March: SSDP-PIAC. Todd, Environmental Specialist

6 February: Joint Water Sector 16-20 March: WASSP. SUNGO training of Village Steering Committee Special Meeting on Water Services Managed Schemes in Salailua

> 24 March-13 April: WASSP. PIA, Frank de Zanger, WR Expert

> 30 March - 2 April: WASSP SUNGO training of Village Managed Schemes in Laulii.

> End March: WASSP, PIA, Bruce Trangmer, Project Director

> End March: EU Mission to assess water sector capacity building needs

> End March: SSDP-PIAC Training on EIA preparation

Water Joke: A minister is driving down to New York to see a show and he's stopped in Connecticut for speeding. The state trooper smells alcohol on his breath and then he sees an empty wine bottle on the floor, and he says, "Sir, have you been drinking?" And the minister says, "Just water." The sheriff says, "Then why do I smell wine?" And the minister looks down at the bottle and says, "Good Lord, He's done it again!"

Please visit our website www.waterforlife.org.ws

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Samoa Water News



Water News - Issue 5

October-December 08

SWA - VIEWPOINT

Message from Joint Water Sector Steering Committee

Welcome to the fifth edition of our water sector newsletter! Through our quarterly newsletters we hope to keep you up to date on developments/ issues in the water sector. The last four issues had focused on water supply and sanitation, drainage &wastewater, water resources and water use whereas the main theme of this edition is "Water Quality."

Water quality issues cuts across all the four identified sub-sectors sector orientation water resources, water use and wastewater, sanitation & drainage. This is duly reflected in the development of the sector plan, whereby the strategies and actions considered the importance of cross linkages between infrastructure and non-infrastructure aspects including natural resource and environmental management, health & hygiene promotion, water supply and sanitation infrastructure, and community participation and behavior. Given these inter-linkages and complexities, water is best tackled as a sector with all aspects of water resources management and water services brought together under a single action programme.

The overall goal of the sector is to alleviate poverty and improve public health and this is duly reflected in under both the Samoa Development Strategy (2008/9-2011/12) and the Water for Life Sector Plan (08/09-11/12) One of the key development objectives at the national and sector level is that highlights the importance of water quality is "to increase access to safe and reliable water supplies".

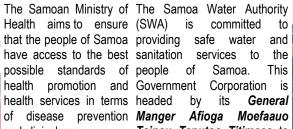
Despite health concerns, the current levels of treatment and number of samples not meet ing standards may indicate a too low priority level accorded to the quality of drinking water It is accepted that intermediate contamination through failing infrastructure may be the cause but water quality management must shift to a process approach from source to the tap (i.e. Water Safety Planning, a newly introduced approach led by MOH) and not just at the treatment plant itself. The situation is not helped by some customers disliking and complaining of the taste and odor of treated supplies.

The identified strategies in the sector plan therefore aim to ensure community access to water of suitable quality and appropriate update of the Samoa water sector newsletter!

What's Inside

Message from Joint WSSC Interviews with stakeholders Project Description-Water Quality Recent Events Water Issues Open Forum Calendar of Events

MOH - VIEWPOINT







The Ministry of Health's Chief Executive provide leadership into achieving its mission of managing sustainable water services to meet the needs of its customers.

on water quality. What does that mean in households with piped and metered water practice?

Officer Palanitina Toelupe provides an overall

leadership and management to the health sector.

and clinical care.

The Ministry Of Health reforms functions accord- country has an unsafe water supply? ing to its mandates in the MOH Act 2006 where The 2006 census is misinterpreted in regards to the of its mandate as a regulator.

typhoid cases in Samoa a result of a bad water quality and what is the Ministry doing to The Apia Urban Area continues to see a address that?

with the cause of typhoid in Samoa. This is based new customers in the capital? on the facts that if it was the case, then we would quality management. We hope you enjoy this lated to water. Ongoing national campaigns such including those in the suburban of Apia. as Wash Hands and Typhoid awareness programmes are underway to reduce the effects of SWA has its own water quality laboratory which typhoid in Samoa.

What will be the main future challenges for the Ministry in relation to its water quality management activities?

The main challenge is sustaining the quality of water in Samoa. We are working with groups of water service providers. Our role will be extremely difficult to work along with our service providers, mainly to ensure that the agreed standards of good quality of water are maintained.

The Ministry of Health is the nation's regulator The 2006 census provided 53% of Samoa's supply. Does this mean the other half of the

the Ministry's health services must ensure it is 53% of the total population whose water is supplied by done according to the law. It regulates the stan- the Samoa Water Authority. In fact, Samoa Water dards to identify the services implemented in the Authority only supplies 80%; the other 20% covers the context of water and how the standard of water is village managed water schemes. This 80% have developed in Samoa. Those are the standards undertaken water quality testing in our lab, and as that must be met to ensure that water is safe for noticed there is a considerable increase since 2006 consumption for the people of Samoa. MOH car- with our metered customers. I can't provide the exact ries out its functions according to the law because figures but it is much greater than 53%. It is incorrect to say that the other half of the country has an unsafe water supply because if it was, the whole country will To what extent is the increasing number of be affected with water related diseases.

population growth. What are your plans to Water supply can never be specifically accused secure proper water quality for your current and

We are actually looking at expanding our treatment all be affected by typhoid now. Other than water plants in Fuluasou and Sogi as well as searching for as a factor that is causing typhoid, there are also other water sources to boost the supply to our plants. other factors related such as food, and those who We are working with our partners such as MNRE to are infected with typhoid and are handling food for implement programmes such as the deforestation of consumption. It is therefore not right to claim that catchment areas to ensure its protection for increased quantities as well as maximizing proper water the typhoid situation in Samoa is specifically re- water supply that can cater for all our customers

is very expensive to run. If you can't recover these costs through your customers, what should be done to sustain the laboratory?

Our work is to provide good sustainable and quality water for the people of Samoa, thus we have to run this lab though it's very expensive. If we fail to have our water tested then we will be in trouble. We are currently expanding our customer base, other possible ways to make sure our laboratory is maintained for its survival in the long run is by reducing our expenses.

- 13-17 October, WASSP, EU Results Oriented Monitoring Mission, Roberto Canessa, Mary Hall
- 13-17 October, SPREP, Pacific Climate Change Conference
- 17-30 October, SSDP, PIAC, Christine Harris. Community Expert
- 24 October, Joint Water Sector Steering Committee meeting
- 28 October, First Joint Annual Water Sector Review
- 3-8 November. Environmental Week.
- 7 November. National Environmental Forum, Apia
- 3-7 November, SUNGO training of Village Managed Schemes in Solosolo
- 4-26 November, WASSP, PIA, Frank de Zanger, Water Resources Expert
- 10-14 November, WASSP-UNEP. Soil Characterization Training, Apia
- 17-21 November, SUNGO training of Village Managed Schemes in Satupaitea
- 24-28 November, WASSP, SUNGO training of Village Managed Schemes in Sataoa and Lotofaga
- 26 November-15 December. WASSP, GSSW, Michel van der Stricht, Hydro-geological Expert
- 19 October-1 November, SSDP, PIAC, John Wannack, O&M Expert
- 30 November- 13 December. WASSP, PIA, John Cox, Wastewater Treatment Expert
- 18 December, Cabinet Development Committee (Economic)

WATER FOR LIFE:

Water Sector Plan & Framework for Action (2008/9-2011/12) "Water is everybody's responsibility"

The Water for Life – Water Sector Plan and Framework for Action 2008/9-2011/12 was officially launched on the 27th June 2008 at Sails Restaurant by the Hon. Prime Minister Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi on behalf of the Government. Stakeholders from various ministries, corporations, donor community, NGOs and private sector were all present to mark this major milestone in the development of the water sector in Samoa.

Samoa's water sector is at a critical stage of development – as it moves away from a business as usual approach toward a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp). Commitment to common action based on a unified sector-wide approach has gained endorsement and forms one of 14 sectors under the Government's sector planning initiative. The foundation for change has been built on a wealth of stakeholder consultations, sector assessments, technical studies and water-related documents produced over the past decade.

The main purpose of the present an achievable Framework for Action for which responds to Sa-The Water for Life docucies, programme prioritions to guide the mesector, and to provide a

The challenge for Government, and indeed all stakeholders, is to put these plans into implementation.

Water for Life document is to and coherent Sector Plan and the period 2008/9-2011/12 moa's development agenda. ment elaborates specific polities, and budgetary implicadium-term development of the vehicle to clarify how best the

resources of Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector, community representatives, donor community and other stakeholders can be utilised to have the greatest possible impact. Implementation of the plan will be monitored and evaluated from the current baseline conditions through a set of key indicators and milestones.

The challenge for Government, and indeed all stakeholders, is to put these plans into implementation. It is recognized that documents alone will not guarantee results. It is only through the implementation of integrated and targeted action that the desired goals and objectives will be achieved and in this respect these documents aim to reinforce the message that "water is everybody's responsibility".

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Water For Life

"Water is everybody's responsibility"



Samoa Water News

Water quality initiatives

Water Sector Support Programme (2005-2012)

(MNRE).

dures and to facilitate the exchange of water ter assessor.

Water quality issues are being addressed quality data between the key stakeholders. under several of the WASSP components. Assistance is also provided to develop Nanotably in Component 2a Capacity Building tional Drinking Water Quality Standards (SWA), Component 5 Sanitation and waste- (NDWQS) in close collaboration with the water improvements (MOH/MNRE) and WHO as well as to develop Water Safety Component 6 Water resources management Plans with additional assistance from SOPAC, NZ Aid and WHO. WaSSP is also WaSSP is assisting to set up a water quality funding an overseas training in New Zealand monitoring (WQM) plan, systems and proce-

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SWA and MNRE Groundwater Management

One of the roles of the Water Resources Division (WRD) is to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of groundwater resource.

In collaboration with the Samoa Water Authority (SWA), the Hydrology section of the WRD carried out a pump test for the newly drilled production bore located in Auala, Savaii.

salinity vulnerability.

Purposes:

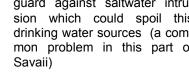
- to determine a suitable pumping rate at which the groundwater resources is sustainable

the borehole is required

- guard against saltwater intrusion which could spoil this drinking water sources (a common problem in this part of Savaii)
- of groundwater to pumping

Some principles behind a pump test were The plan is to undertake a pumping test folthe measurement of the bore water levels, lowing the construction of all new boreholes discharge rates, the water level response in to secure a good quality of the water and the aquifer and water quality monitoring for sustainable use of the water resource. MNRE and SWA will work together to asses the results and determine appropriate operating rates.

This forms the part of a wider expansion of groundwater quantity and quality monitoring in Samoa undertaken by the WRD. There more easily identify when main- will be 20 new monitoring boreholes are tenance and rehabilitation of planned to be constructed by June 2010.



Monitoring the water quality better understand the response



Page 3

Measuring the groundwater

level

Measuring the discharge

Water level measurements at the new production bore

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Water quality monitoring capacity building programme in Pacific Island Countries (2006-2009)

waters.

One of the main activities is the develop-

This regional project is funded by NZAID ment of national water quality databases. and implemented by SOPAC, WHO and the which would involve MOH, SWA and MNRE. USP. It is aimed to create sustainable na- A first mission to Samoa by Tasleem Hasan tional capacity to maintain safe quality of (SOPAC) and Alan Ferguson (ESR NZ) took drinking water, surface, ground and coastal place in July. Pilot countries for the database project are Cook Islands, Niue, Marshall Islands and Samoa.

For information please contact: Andrew Peteru at MOH: andrewp@health.gov.ws

OPEN FORUM

> Readers and stakeholders involved in the Water Sector can contribute to our newsletter via:

infowassp@mof.gov.ws