



# PACIFIC PROGRAMME FOR WATER GOVERNANCE

## Final Report

July 2005 – June 2007

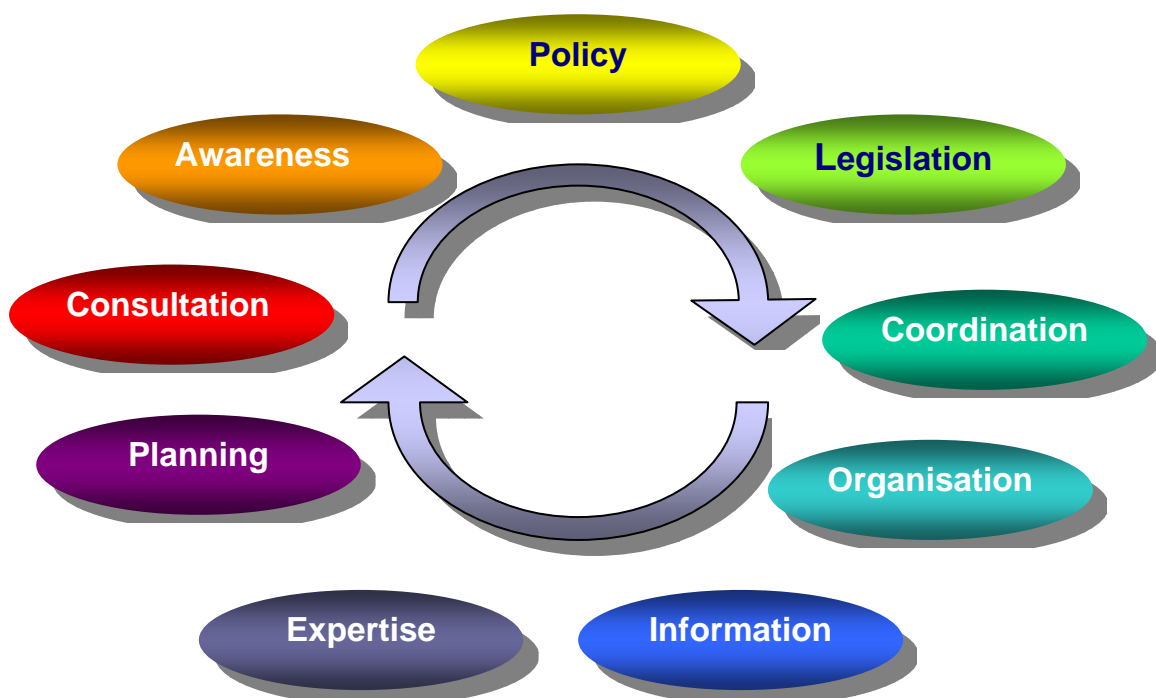


Diagramme: Building Blocks Programme for Water Governance Fiji Islands



- Funded through the European Union -

Prepared by SOPAC

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## **I. SUMMARY AND CONTEXT OF THE ACTION**

### **A. Summary**

This report outlines the results of the implementation of the Programme for Water Governance (PFWG) for the Pacific Region funded by the European Union (EU). SOPAC was invited by the PFWG global co-ordination unit to develop a proposal for submission from the Pacific region. SOPAC sought and obtained approval to develop a water governance proposal on behalf of its Member Countries at the ESCAP/SOPAC "Regional Workshop on Strategic Planning and Management of Water Resources", held in Fiji in August 2002, which was attended by representatives of 10 Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

The submission proposed that country pilot projects support reform in water governance in ways that are likely to be effective in the Pacific Region, whilst at the same time, having some regional spin-off benefits. It was considered more useful to conduct country pilot projects than to focus totally on regional activities that can be relatively costly and diffuse. As such, the suggested approach required choice of countries and activities.

The Programme was being implemented for a number of countries in Africa and the Pacific. The Pacific component was developed in collaboration with the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and implementation commenced in July 2005. Formal consultation on country's water governance requirements through SOPAC's Annual Session led to the identification of Fiji, Kiribati and the Solomon Islands to host the country pilot projects.

In the first 12 months consultations were held in Fiji, Solomon Islands and Kiribati that led to the establishment and strengthening of National Water Committees and the development of a strategy in each country to address institutional arrangements for water resources management. These consultations were facilitated by SOPAC assisted by experienced water policy consultants.

Most activities for Fiji with the various Ministries and Departments under guidance of the National Water Committee were undertaken in 2006 before the military takeover and the objectives for this pilot were met within the 18-month project period. The instability in the Solomon Islands and unforeseen personal circumstances for the consultant working in Kiribati necessitated alternative actions as well as an extension of the project's timeframe with another 6 months to allow its proper completion.

A request was made to the Delegation for the Pacific European Commission on 15 January for a six-month extension of the programme allowing the respective activities and pilots to be brought to a good close with a revised completion date of June 2007 (Appendix 9). Subsequently this report covers the total project period from July 2005 - June 2007.

In Fiji, the PFWG supported the National Water Committee in developing a draft national water policy and proposals for: a national water strategy; a National Council with public-private stakeholders; a water resources legislation covering water rights and allocation and a definition of responsibility for water management at Ministerial level and in administration; as well as a mechanism for water resources information coordination.

In the Solomon Islands, the PFWG assisted in the preparation of a National Water Policy which describes both water resources and services, a proposal for a monitoring and implementation programme, and a draft legislation that covers water rights, licensing of water development and protection of catchments and water bodies.

In Kiribati the PFWG initiated a process for the re-establishment of a National Water and

Sanitation Coordination Committee run under the Strategic National Policy and Risk Assessment Unit in the Office of the President, the drafting of a National Water and Sanitation Policy and a 10 year Water and Sanitation Plan, as well as developing a proposal for activities to be considered under the European Union's EDF10 programming.

The findings of the PfWG were presented at the Inception Meeting and 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee meeting for the Pacific IWRM Programme held in April 2007 and November 2007 respectively, where advances in water governance achieved in the three countries and lessons learnt to date were identified and opportunities explored for replication or adaptation of the pilot project methodologies and processes in other PICs.

Following the finalisation of in-country activities under the PfWG in July 2007, the EU Water Facility funded IWRM planning programme that will soon commence will aim for replication of the PfWG in other PICs and provide further support in institutional arrangements for water resources management for all 14 Pacific ACP states, making use of the lessons learned from the three pilots.

The lessons learned were exchanged through a series of meetings on integrated water resources management in the Pacific (Appendix 11 and 12), as well as during an exchange with Caribbean counterparts (Appendix 5).

A Financial Audit for the programme undertaken by Ernst & Young upon completion of the programme in July 2007 can be found in Appendix 10.

## **B. Context**

### **Objectives and prospected outcomes**

The overall objective of the Programme for Water Governance (PfWG) was to mainstream the principles of good water governance into day-to-day applications and pilot projects so as to assist in achieving sustainable water resource management and provision of water services.

The goal of the Pacific component was to promote the application of effective water governance within institutions, systems, structures and processes in 3 countries in the Pacific selected on the basis of their level of development in water governance.

The major focus of the PfWG was on activities acting as 'Best Practice' examples in countries including:

1. Water governance strategies developed in three island states through multi stakeholder participatory processes.
2. Pilot projects identified, designed and tested with affected stakeholders in 3 PICs
3. Projects implemented including community awareness and education
4. Regional and national co-ordinating mechanisms established
5. Experiences in PICs shared with small island states in the Caribbean region
6. Projects reviewed – lessons learned and successful projects recommended for replication

### **Approach**

The scale of PfWG funding available for 2005-2006 allowed for a seed programme with short-term strategic interventions. The PfWG has been coordinated at the regional level by SOPAC, with the majority of the effort directed to pilot project activities in selected countries building on existing initiatives and intentions.

The PFWG 2005-2006 aimed to support:

- an initial regional phase to set up the programme, involving regional consultation, dissemination of programme objectives, confirmation of country selection and clarification of country programmes, and education and awareness;
- a main phase, involving the design and initial implementation of the pilot projects in the three selected countries;
- inter-regional coordination and networking with the Caribbean region, to exchange experiences and discuss further development of water government initiatives;
- concluding phase of the agreed pilot projects including reporting of country pilot project outcomes, milestones achieved, discussion of lessons learned and potential for wider application, and consideration of further water governance inputs.

### **Country Pilot Projects**

Within the time-scale and budget of the PFWG, up to three country pilot projects could be usefully conducted. The PFWG provided only for start-up or seed interventions given the time frame and scale of funding.

Formal consultation on country's water governance requirements led to the identification of 3 countries to host the country pilot projects based on the following criteria:

- evidence of national commitment to improve water sector governance, based on existing efforts and programmes;
- availability of institutional support;
- the ability to build on existing governance programmes, including in-kind or other country contributions;
- activities which provide support at different levels of governance;
- willingness to provide outcomes that are based on multi sector, cross sector and a local needs approach
- a clearly identified need that is susceptible to a limited but strategically targeted intervention;
- the capacity of the country to support and benefit from the programme at the proposed level (including national and regional/local, depending on the level of the targeted programme);
- assistance being provided by other related donor programmes and the opportunities for 'piggy-backing';
- likely transference of lessons learned to other PIC's.

### **Programme Staging**

The programme comprised of four stages. The first stage was the selection and design of pilot projects with stakeholders in the selected PICs. The second stage comprised the implementation of the pilot projects. The third stage was the interchange with the Caribbean region, in which Pacific representatives exchanged views and experiences on water governance issues. The fourth stage was regional and included a review of lessons learned and identifying opportunities for transfer of benefits and commitment to further advances in water governance.

At the conclusion of the pilot projects, country reports were coordinated by SOPAC and, in association with other regional bodies and donor organisations, discussed to identify:

- advances in water governance achieved in the three countries and lessons learnt to date;
- the further intentions of the three countries in which the pilot projects have been conducted;

- the opportunities for replication or adaptation of the pilot project methodologies and processes in other PICs;
- the way forward for the region and PICs' in water governance, including areas for donor support and water governance issues which should be taken into account by donors, PIC governments; and
- recommendations to the European Union on further funding of water governance opportunities in the Pacific region including the pilot projects already initiated.

The final stage involved a session on the PFWG as part of a regional meeting at which country representatives, regional organisations and donors were invited to participate and contribute their expertise.

## **II. ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE PERIOD JULY 2005 - JUNE 2007**

A Logical Framework and a Gant Chart of the Pacific PFWG are attached in Appendices 1 and 2.

### **1<sup>st</sup> Stage**

The first stage has been the selection and design of pilot projects with stakeholders in the selected PICs. Formal consultation on country's water governance requirements through SOPAC's Annual Session led to the identification of Fiji, Kiribati and the Solomon Islands to host the country pilot projects. The PFWG pilots in these countries link to Tasks Profiles approved for implementation by SOPAC's Governing Council (Ref.: FJ 1999.004; KI 2003.001; SB 1999.001).

Applications were invited from experienced consultants for tasks under the Pacific Programme for Water Governance to be executed under SOPAC's Community Lifelines Programme. It was envisaged that one consultant would be appointed per country who would be required to:

- 1) assist SOPAC in the adoption of a programme rationale and establishment of selection criteria for IWRM/governance issues in the respective country;
- 2) identify with SOPAC countries relevant governance issues for targeting under the PFWG, and develop in-principle terms of reference for implementing the pilot projects and any follow-on activities;
- 3) contribute to a regional review/discussion;
- 4) with the PICs in question, refine the terms or reference and design the pilot intervention project;
- 5) develop regional and country awareness on water governance issues, concerns and 'good' Water Governance principles and how they can be applied in the Pacific social and cultural context.

A detailed TOR for the Consultants is included in Appendix 3.

Based on an evaluation of relevant experience and qualifications of interested parties, the following consultants were recruited for the respective country pilots:

Fiji – Mr Paul Taylor, Water Policy Advisor  
 Solomon Islands – Mr Latu Kupa, KEW Consult  
 Kiribati – Prof Ian White, ANU CRES (Australia National University)

A tender evaluation report can be found in Appendix 4.

Following official endorsement by the SOPAC National Representatives for these consultancies, each consultant undertook a scoping mission to the respective country in order to:

- Establish an initial dialogue with stakeholders: establishment and meeting of Steering Committee to discuss project aims, objectives, define water governance criteria (checklist) and agree local governance issues and concerns.
- Define overall project outputs.
- Assist in establishment of Steering Committee to discuss possible projects.
- Prioritise and agree realistic pilot projects over project period.
- Develop project design documents/TOR with Steering Committee for selected projects - inputs, outputs and outcomes, resources needed.

The following sections describe the respective in-country activities in more detail:

### **Fiji: Initial Visit**

The international consultant, Mr Paul Taylor, visited Fiji from 29 August to 9 September, 2005. Although the client agency for the project is the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC), the host agency in the government administration of Fiji is the Mineral Resources Department (MRD) and while in Fiji, Mr Taylor was located at the offices of MRD and worked with the National Water Committee, which involves the heads of the relevant government agencies along with some other water sector stakeholder.

Two tasks were undertaken during the first visit as follows:

1. to initiate and plan the activities of the pilot, including a report and work plan;
2. to assist the Fiji Government with the drafting of a national water policy statement.

Importantly, the draft National Water Policy commits the Government to develop water resources legislation, to consider administrative reforms and to review the long-term water resources information needs of Fiji.

The report and draft policy document are attached in Annex FJ 1 and Annex FJ 2.

### **Solomon Islands: Initial Visit**

The international consultant, Mr Latu Kupa of KEW Consult, undertook a first mission to the Solomon Islands to collect existing documentation relating to water sector in the country from 17-24 January 2006. This included information on water supply and resources legislation and policy through various strategic papers, studies, reports and databases.

Civil unrest in Honiara April 2006 disrupted plans for a national consultation with water stakeholders. Instead, a scoping visit was organised for representatives from Solomon Island's water sector to Apia, on invitation from Samoa's Minister for Natural Resource, Environment and Meteorology. A delegation of Solomon Islands representatives visited Samoa from 16-19 May 2006. The three delegates Mr Robinson Fugui, Director of Environmental Health, Ministry of Health, Mr Charlie Bepapa, Director of Mines, Energy and Water, Ministry of Natural Resources and, Mr John Waki, General Manager of Solomon Islands Water Authority met with Samoan water related government agencies to discuss common water issues and develop an understanding of the sector-wide approach Samoa has adopted through support by the European Union. The visit, that included a one day consultation with the Solomon Islands' community living in Samoa and various Government



officials, was also aiming at agreeing and confirming the pilot activities and objectives for the PfWG.

The reports from the first scoping visit to Honiara as well as the Samoa-Solomon Islands exchange in Apia is included in Annex SI 1 and Annex SI 2.

### **Kiribati: Initial Visit**

Past projects in Kiribati, supported the Government of Kiribati with assistance from UNDP, AusAID, UNESCO IHP, SOPAC, ADB, and ACIAR, have all identified the need for enhanced water governance at the national, island and village level. The Kiribati National Consultation on Sustainable Water Management, conducted as a prelude to the Pacific Regional Consultation on Water in Small Island Countries in 2002, identified the continuing need for better coordination of the water sector. Extensive community consultations carried out throughout the Gilbert Group for the National Adaptation Program of Action, Kiribati Adaptation Project Phase I in 2004 identified 50 priority adaptation strategies. Seven out of the top ten priorities were water and sanitation-related.

The Kiribati Water Sector Road Map, developed under the ADB Project *Promotion of Effective Water Management Policies and Practices* proposed the establishment of a National Water and Sanitation Committee (or a number of committees) to advise the Government on all aspects of water supply and sanitation for all of Kiribati. Some of the functions envisaged for these committees were providing a forum for the community and NGOs to express their opinions; to review performance of the supply and sanitation systems across the nation and to review the performance of groundwater protection measures.

Kiribati and Colombia were the first countries in the world to be selected under the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Strategic Priority on Adaptation. The World Bank implemented project *Kiribati Adaptation Program – Pilot Implementation Phase (KAPII)*, supported by AusAID and NZAID has recently been signed. The Development of National Water Policy is a keystone Technical Assistance Activity in the Water Component of KAPII. Planning for this activity assumes that a Water Resources Steering Committee will be in place to oversee and review the development of National Water Policy and other water activities in KAPII.

The pilot programme for Kiribati will focus on development of initiatives at the national level but with major implications at the island and village levels and is aimed to blend seamlessly into the water component of KAPII. The programme will run over a 10-12 month period based on brief inputs from the Australian National University to assist country facilitation of the process and development of a strategy. A key element in this process will be the re-establishment of National Water and Sanitation Committee.

Activities under this pilot programme will include:

- Discussions with stakeholders over past recommendations on water governance, particularly policies and institutional frameworks, and their application in Kiribati, together with past experiences in whole-of-government and community participation approaches;
- Initiation of processes that will lead to the re-establishment of a National Water and Sanitation Committee that includes community and NGO representatives;
- Initiation of broadly-based consultations and discussions on the basic elements of a Draft National Water and Sanitation Policy and a Draft 10 yr Water and Sanitation Plan.

The reports from the first scoping visit to Tarawa is included in Annex KI 5.

Based on the initial visits in the three pilot countries workplans were developed which are attached in Appendix 6 (Fiji Islands), Appendix 7 (Kiribati) and Appendix 8 (Solomon islands).

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Stage**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage of the project saw various degrees of implementation of the demonstration pilots as illustrated below for each country:

### **Fiji**

Mr Taylor made further visits between November 14 - 16 December 2005 and from 3 - 13 May 2006. On 12 and 13 December 2005 a two day workshop on a water reform strategy was held by the Mineral Resources Department, which resulted in a fair degree of consensus on most of the 'building blocks' for water resources management identified by the Programme. The workshop report can be found in Annex FJ 3.

The workshop endorsed general proposals for water resources legislation and the key areas it should cover, as well as the establishment of a high-level National Water Council of government and non-government members to provide coordinated advice to the Government on water issues of national significance. This set the scene for the development of more specific legislation and administrative proposals.

In June 2006 the Government of Fiji decided to actively pursue the commercialisation of urban water supply and sanitation which come under the Public Works Department. This initiative raises important issues with the Government on water rights, control for water catchment areas, and it has been agreed at the level of the special advisory committee, appointed by the Prime Minister, that the legislation for both water resources the water utility should be developed in parallel to ensure consistency.

A critical issue for water resources management in Fiji is the claim of native land owners to water rights. This claim results from a view of native land ownership which is widespread in the Pacific region. While the Government must take responsibility for providing essential services such as water supply and sanitation, for promoting the economy and for ensuring the sustainable exploitation of water resources, there could be a potential conflict with the claims of native land owners if a scheme is not developed that minimises the amount of conflict that could arise. An objective of the legislation proposal is to clarify the legal basis for water resources control and at the same time create a water allocation system that empowers the Government to meet its social and environmental objectives.

### **Kiribati**

Consultations with government agencies, NGO's and donor agencies have helped identify previous impediments to the establishment of a whole-of-government approach to the water and sanitation sector that includes community and NGO views. As a result a background paper on past experiences and suggestions on a whole-of-government approach to water and sanitation has been circulated to stakeholders together with a discussion document that sets out the case for the re-establishment of a National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee that includes community and NGO representation. Comments on these discussion papers have lead to the development of a Draft Terms of Reference for the Proposed National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee.

The suggested aims of the Committee are to:

1. Promote the sustainable management, conservation and use of water and related land resources.
2. Raise the quality of life by improving the quality and availability of safe water and decreasing illness and infant mortality rates due to water-borne diseases.
3. Coordinate information gathering and assessment, policy and instrument development, and identify legislative, training and educational needs for the water and sanitation sector throughout Kiribati.
4. Provide strategic advice to the Government of Kiribati, the community, non-government and donor organisations on the nation's water resources, and their development management and use.

While the proposed terms of reference for the Committee are to:

1. Provide the Government with broadly-based, coordinated, strategic advice, incorporating agency and community views and needs, on water and sanitation.
2. Provide a national forum for the discussion of water and sanitation-related issues.
3. Review, assess and make recommendations to Government on water and sanitation-related policy, instruments, incentives, legislation, regulations and water plans, on priorities for water and sanitation and on water-related development opportunities.
4. Monitor the implementation of Government water and sanitation policy and regulations.
5. Provide an annual, national, island-based assessment of the quality and quantity of water resources, water consumption, rainwater harvesting and of demand for water.
6. Review and identify the personnel, training, education and communication needs for the water and sanitation sector.
7. Develop plans for development of water and sanitation services, for the nationwide protection, conservation and sustainable use of fresh water, including urban and designated growth centres, and for increasing awareness of water and sanitation issues.
8. Review and prepare water quality standards, guidelines.
9. Review and develop, where necessary, relevant building codes.
10. Undertake risk assessments of the water and sanitation sector in relation to global change and extreme events.
11. Develop ways to improve community understanding of and participation in water and sanitation management and planning and in furthering water conservation and protection.
12. Review, assess and make recommendations on proposals for water and sanitation-related projects.

A draft National Water Resources Policy, NWRP, Water for Healthy Communities, Environments and Sustainable Development was prepared. The draft NWRP is intended to provide the framework for the conservation, sustainable use and management of Kiribati's water resources and for the provision of safe and adequate water to island communities. It represents the vision of the people of Kiribati for the water sector.

The overall policy goal is:

***“To ensure that communities have access to water of suitable quality and appropriate quantities and to appropriate sanitation to meet all reasonable health, environmental, and development needs.”***

The intended policy outcomes are:

1. Improved public health due to a decrease in water-borne diseases;
2. Equitable access to safe freshwater;
3. Protection of freshwater resources from adverse impacts of human activities;
4. Better knowledge of the quantity and quality of fresh water resources
5. Efficient allocation of water to various users;
6. Improved risk assessment and management for the water sector;
7. Greater public awareness of water resources issues;

8. Enhanced water and sanitation educational programs;
9. Increased stakeholder involvement in water protection of freshwater sources;
10. Increased community participation in the conservation and management of water and water sources;
11. More effective governance, monitoring and assessment of water resources.

In order to achieve these outcomes 12 short to medium term and 11 long term strategies were developed. The Draft National Freshwater Policy developed in this stage is attached in Annex KI 1, a background document Kiribati National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee is attached in Annex KI 2, the Long Term Water and Sanitation Priorities in Kiribati for Potential Support EU EDF10 is attached in Annex KI 3, and the Terms of Reference for the Kiribati National Water and Sanitation Committee is attached in Annex KI 4.

## **Solomon Islands**

Following the scoping visit organised for representatives from Solomon Island's water sector to Apia, KEW Consult assisted in the drafting of a comprehensive National Water Policy. A Draft National Water Policy is attached in Annex SI 3.

Because of the need to give emphasis on communication amongst the stakeholders and also awareness, it was proposed to employ a local Programme Coordinator to assist in implementing the programme activities not only during the project timeframe but also after the project especially on conducting and coordinating activities of awareness, not only in Honiara but all the other provinces and outer islands.

The position was funded from the existing contract as initially employed by KEW Consult Ltd. during the project timeframe and was agreed that will continue to be funded by the Solomon Islands Government after the project to ensure continuation of awareness for all the water issues across the whole country, especially promoting conservation of resources and protection of catchment.

The Programme Coordinator was appointed by government on August and was since paid by KEW Consult until December 2006. This position is currently financed by the Solomon Island government through the Water Resource Department

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Stage**

### **Caribbean Interchange**

The third stage, the interchange with the Caribbean region took place in collaboration with SOPAC counterpart organisation in the Caribbean CEHI, the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute. In conjunction with the Caribbean Environmental Forum (CEF3) and initiation meetings for the GEF funded IWCAM project Pacific representatives exchanged views and experiences on water governance issues with Caribbean counterparts.

At the Forum the Pacific representatives made a presentation on water management and governance in the Pacific region which included comparisons with the Caribbean region. The Caribbean region is better endowed with locally-derived regional organisations in environment and water resources, and there is also a higher general level of technical and professional capacity in that region.

Contact was made with water management professionals from a number of countries and examples of water policy documents and water legislation were obtained. However, the

implementation of such instruments will, when developed in the Pacific region, is usually problematic because of the severe lack of expertise and capacity in many PICs.

A number of further possible exchange initiatives have been identified. It was concluded by the Pacific delegation that if Caribbean professionals could visit the Pacific region in the role of change agent or to discuss their own models and issues, they would be very well received and could be effective as motivators. However, further consideration is needed to effect such visits. In general, a greater benefit would result with exchanges from the Caribbean to the Pacific rather than vice versa.

The meeting included a UNEP facilitated workshop on IWRM road mapping which may serve as a model for the Pacific region under projects that follow-up on the PFWG.

A report from this exchange can be found in Appendix 5.

#### **4<sup>th</sup> Stage**

##### **Fiji**

##### **Workshop on water resources legislation**

During the 4<sup>th</sup> stage, a one-day workshop on Water Resources Legislation was held in May 2006 in Suva. The workshop was attended by representatives of agencies with a direct interest in the development of legislative proposals. An outline of the features of a comprehensive water law was presented, based largely on the outcomes of the Workshop on Water Resources Strategy the previous December.

Conclusions of the workshop were that water resources legislation covering the issues outlined should be developed.

The outline suggested the following in broad terms:

- objectives and principles for water resources management to be stated;
- the right to water to be clarified and the State to have the power to manage water and allocate it;
- an allocation scheme for surface water and groundwater, which involves the determination of water entitlements and a legal process for resolving disputes and making final determinations of water rights;
- powers enabling a water management authority to control the timing and volumes of water taken from surface water and groundwater sources from time to time and set priorities among water users if necessary;
- powers controlling the alteration or excavation from rivers, streams, lakes or any other water body, including an interference with an aquifer, in order to protect the physical integrity of the water body such as a river channel and a mechanism for authorising such activities in cases where the impacts are judged to be acceptable;
- provisions enabling the development of plans for water allocation and other water-related;
- provisions requiring floodplains and flood-prone areas to be developed consistently with the minimisation of the impacts of flooding and the application of guidelines to ensure such outcomes.

## **Project outputs**

The PfWG pilot project in Fiji developed a number of reports which are included in the Final report (see Annex FJ 4) and the Summary of Activities (see Annex FJ 5). These include:

- a report on further development of policy and a detailed policy proposal, for consideration in Fiji, on sustainable rural water supply schemes;
- a report on comprehensive water resources legislation and a policy draft outlining the key elements such legislation could contain;
- a report making recommendations on institutional development, which proposes:
  - the creation of a National Water Council of members from the private and public sectors, to advise the Government on water policy and reform and to monitor and report on progress;
  - the identification of a minister responsible for water resources management;
  - the establishment of an agency responsible for both surface water and groundwater resources and their management, which would administer the water resources law;
- a report on water resources information which recommends that national responsibilities for the key data sets (surface water data, groundwater data, water quality data) be allocated to specific organisations and that a coordination system be developed for data sharing and to ensure data consistency;
- a water resources strategy report which identifies the actions required to implement a comprehensive IWRM regime and the major milestones to be achieved.

## **Advancement of IWRM**

While there had been general discussion of IWRM and Fiji's need for a strengthened arrangement, following the pilot, the following has been achieved:

- there is a more widespread acknowledgement that IWRM is a pressing issue;
- key water management issues have been put on the map;
- detailed proposals for policy, legislation and institutional development have been developed and may now be considered by the National Water Committee and the Government.

An IWRM Diagnostic Report for Fiji developed in conjunction with the PfWG is provided in Annex FJ6. Following the above a detailed project document has been developed with partners of the National Water Committee to demonstrate IWRM in the Nadi River catchment. Implementation of this demonstration project funded in a partnership of mutual aid and assistance between the GEF and the EU Water Facility, is foreseen from 2008-2012. The EU Water Facility funded IWRM Planning Programme will provide further assistance to the Fiji Government in the institutional arrangements for water resources management in response to further issues triggered through the IWRM Demonstration whilst making use of the PfWG lessons learned.

## **Solomon Islands**

The 4<sup>th</sup> stage of the project saw the completion of a draft National Water Policy (see Annex SI 3) developed and the Water Resource Legislation (see Annex SI 4) reviewed in accordance to policy through stakeholder consultations and discussion with the key water stakeholders. Cabinet submissions have been prepared to submit the two important documents for Cabinet endorsement. Government has approved a budget for further awareness of the Policy and Legislation.

Further consultation were held in November 2007 with wider stakeholders and follows on from the consultation meeting that was held in September with Government and NGO stakeholders

during the time of the SOPAC meeting in Honiara. That meeting was hosted by SIWA and drew out various issues relating to the draft policy. Now that the SIWG programme is drawing to a close, the major challenges that remain is for the consultation and awareness programmes to continue with the assistance of William Garaema, Programme Coordinator, who was recruited specifically to coordinate consultation and awareness programmes on the draft policy and legislation and maintain a close link with KEW Consult. It is hoped that more funds would be secured to ensure that the draft policy and legislation are finalised after effective country-wide consultation has been achieved.

Further findings from the final stage include:

- The much needed development activities such as logging (especially uncontrolled) which is currently widespread in the country and the traditional slash and burn practices of farming (increased with increased population) have gradually and systematically negatively affected surface water resources quality and quantity
- The present institutional framework for water resources management lacks proper coordination, featuring fragmented control as well as duplication and negligence of functional roles. Issues pertaining to water rights and allocation have been flagged for Government intervention given the situation of customary land rights and ownership of water sources.
- Fundamental to the success of water sector reforms is the level of participation and awareness of the community/stakeholders. Their input at various decision-making levels is warranted to ensure that the management of all the water issues are effective and efficient.
- The relationship between water and population can be summarized as “healthy water means healthy people”. Everyone has the right to access safe and adequate water and good sanitation services.
- Water quality is an issue that may not be easily and effectively dealt with now at the rural areas, but it is one that is of utmost importance in the long term. Water quality analysis in Solomon Islands is a major problem.
- Climate variation poses new threat to this scarce resource. The effect of variation had been seen in several part of the country. The trend of annual precipitation is the main source for recharging freshwater in rivers, streams and groundwater. It is very likely that the river and stream flow is also declining.
- It must be realized that a water resource is dependent on and part of the environment. It cannot be isolated from it, and measure to address the issue of water must be simultaneously done with other environmental issues.

### **Project outputs**

The Programme for Water Governance pilot in the Solomon Islands furthermore resulted in the following recommendations reflected in the Final Report (SI 5) and Summary of Activities (SI 6).

It is recommended that Government:

1. Approve the draft National Water Policy and also the Water Resource Legislation as soon as possible in order to see the sector progresses to the next stage of development.
2. Secure funding to consolidate the Water Sector Committee recommended in the draft Legislation where the Water Resource Division of the Ministry of mines and Energy assumed responsibility as a secretariat that control and manage all the water resources issues in the whole of Solomon Islands.
3. Promote awareness and education of all the Solomon Islands citizens on the importance of water issues, including direct involvement of women and the youths during consultations and decision making. The sector should always work together to promote the valuable and important aspects of water in the country.
4. Empower and strengthen capacity of provinces and outer islands to manage their own water supply schemes. The operation and maintenance service conducting by the Ministry of Health on these rural schemes are currently not economical to manage. Government budget is most of the time not sufficient to keep the operation as it is, in light of deteriorating assets that soon required major replacement in order to keep them.
5. Through the Ministry of Mines and Energy, a Water Benchmarking System should be developed to monitor performances by each provinces water supply schemes and will also enabling performance comparison amongst operators hence promoting conservation of water resource and protecting it from over-extraction
6. Create and request closer relationship with the Financial Institution such as EU, ADB, World Bank etc. to finance water investment projects around the country, especially the rural water supply and sanitation. Promote user-pays and develop a viable arrangement to recover costs of service.

### **Advancement of IWRM**

In Solomon Islands the responsibility for water resource is shared amongst three organization; Ministry of Mines and Energy with provision to provide national coverage of water resource assessment, management and development of groundwater, the Solomon Islands Water Authority for provision of safe water and wastewater services to urban population and the Ministry of Health and Medical Services Environmental Health Division for provision of safe water and sanitation to rural population in Solomon Islands.

With responsibility water resource management in Solomon Islands the Ministry of Mines and Energy becomes the responsible agency to coordinate the implementation of the Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Solomon Islands through the Country IWRM Focal Point, Director Water Resources.

An IWRM Diagnostic Report has been prepared for the GEF Demonstration project with inputs from certain organisations on the preparation of the Country National Analyses. In particular:

- o Ministry of Mines and Energy;
- o Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock;
- o Solomon Islands Water Authority
- o IWP Solomon Islands;
- o Ministry of Forest, Environment & Conservation, and



- o Ministry of Health and Medical Services; the IWRM focal point in Solomon Islands acknowledged services

An IWRM Diagnostic Report for the Solomon Islands developed in conjunction with the PFWG is provided in Annex SI7. Following the above a detailed project document has been developed with partners of the National Water Committee to demonstrate IWRM in Honiara City with implementation foreseen from 2008-2012. The EU WF IWRM Planning Programme will provide further assistance to the Solomon Islands Government in the institutional arrangements for water resources management in response to further issues triggered through the IWRM Demonstration whilst making use of the PFWG lessons learned.

## **Kiribati**

In the 4<sup>th</sup> stage of the PFWG the Government of Kiribati re-established the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee on 22 February 2007. The Committee adopted in principle the suggested aims and terms of reference (subject to Cabinet approval) for the National Committee.

The draft National Water Resources Policy and draft 10 year Water Resources Plan were widely circulated and will be further pursued under the KAPII Water Component Project 3.1.1.

A summary of the achievements is:

- Developed Aims and objectives, terms of reference for the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee.
- Inaugural meeting of the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee held on 22 February 2007 (see Fig. 9 & 10 ) ratified in principle the proposed goals, objectives and terms of reference.
- Draft National Water Resources Policy developed and circulated.
- Draft 10 year National Water Resources Plan developed and circulated.
- Draft National Water Resources Policy and Plan used as the basis for a 6-year 5.491M€ Proposal for Support to the EU European Development Fund, EDF10 Safe and Sustainable Water Supplies and Sanitation for Rural and Outer Island Areas in the Republic of Kiribati .
- Draft National Water Resources Policy and Plan used as the basis for the GEF IWRM Diagnostic Report, Hot Spot Appraisal and the development of a 5 year \$US 0.5M Demonstration Concept Project.

## **Project outputs**

The PFWG pilot in Kiribati has produced the following written reports and documents:

<b>Report</b>	<b>Content</b>
The Case For the National Water & Sanitation Coordination Committee	Discussion document for circulation amongst key stakeholders to raise awareness of the advantages of a whole-of-government approach.
Coordination of the Water and Sanitation Sector:	Discussion document for circulation amongst key

Background To The Kiribati National Water And Sanitation Coordination Committee.	stakeholders to highlight previous approaches to the coordination of the water and sanitation sector in Kiribati and to identify lessons learnt.
The National Water & Sanitation Coordinaton Committee: Strengths, Proposed Mission, Aims, Terms of Reference, Coordination, Reporting and Composition	A discussion paper proposing the mission, aims terms of reference, coordination, responsibilities and reporting and suggested composition of the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee
Long Term Water and Sanitation Priorities In Kiribati for Potential Support Under EU EDF10	A document developed for the Government of Kiribati, based on research undertaken for the PFWG pilot project identifying long term priorities for possible funding under EU EDF10
Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Services in South Tarawa, Kiribati	This is a summary of issues critical to the sustainability of the water and sanitation services and the associated risks in the densely urbanised South Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati, which has one of the highest incidences of water-borne diseases in the Pacific. It was developed from research conducted for the EU PFWG project and was circulated to donor agencies.
Water for Healthy Communities, Environments and Sustainable Development: Draft National Water Resources Policy.	This sets out the purpose, consistency, previous references. Policy goal, policy objectives and intended outcomes of National Water Resources Policy and was prepared for consideration by the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee.
National Plan and Strategies for Sustainable Water Management and Use: Draft 10 Year Water Resources Plan	This Plan uses the framework of the Draft National Policy to identify priorities in the water and sanitation sectors and to identify achievable tasks, timeframes and responsibilities to address those priority concerns. It was prepared for consideration by the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee.
Proposal for Support EU European Development Fund, EDF10, Safe and Sanitation for Rural and Outer Island Areas in the Republic of Kiribati.	This proposal for a 6 year 5.5M € project was developed using the draft National Water Resources Plan developed under PFWG. It was developed for the Government of Kiribati for submission to EU.
Kiribati Water Governance Milestone Report 1: Activities 1 and 2	First milestone report this project June 2006
Kiribati Water Governance Milestone Report 1: Activities 3 and 4	Second milestone report this project September 2006
Republic Of Kiribati Pilot Project A Whole-of-Government Approach to Water Policy and Planning Final Report	Final report this project September 2007

The PFWG pilot in Kiribati has produced or contributed to the following papers:

<b>Papers</b>	<b>Content</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project Development Facility Block B. Sustainable Integrated Water Resources and Wastewater Management in Pacific Island Countries. National	This report was developed using the draft National Water Resources Plan developed under PFWG. It was prepared for the GOK and for SOPAC for submission to GEF

IWRM Diagnostic Report, Republic of Kiribati	
GEF IWRM Demonstration Project Concept Paper for the Pacific Country the Republic of Kiribati : Protection And Management off Shallow Groundwater Sources For South Tarawa	The 5 year \$US 0.5M project was prepared using research undertaken for the PFWG in Kiribati. It was prepared for the GOK for transmission to SOPAC and to GEF.
Trial Of Low Cost Membrane Filtration Treatment Of Drinking Water In Pacific Small Island Countries.	The review of priorities in the rainfed island of Banaba, Kiribati for EU PFWG identified the urgent need for low cost, easily operated and maintained membrane filtration systems to filter out bacteria, sediment and algae from water supplies. This proposal was submitted to SOPAC for possible funding for Pacific island nations.
Society-Water Cycle Interactions in the Central Pacific: Impediments To Meeting The UN Millennium Goals for Freshwater And Sanitation	Paper published in RIHN 1st <i>International Symposium Proceedings – Water and Better Human Life in the Future</i> - 6-8 Nov 2006, RIHN, Kyoto, pp 41-52
Climatic and Human Influences on Groundwater in Low Atolls	Paper published in <i>Vadose Zone Journal</i> . 6:581–590 (August 2007)
Challenges in freshwater management in low coral atolls.	Paper published in <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 15: 1522-8 (2007)

### Advancement of IWRM

An IWRM Diagnostic Report is provided in Annex KI8. Following the PFWG a detailed project document has been developed with partners of the National Water Committee to demonstrate IWRM in Betio and Bonriki on South Tarawa with implementation foreseen from 2008-2012. The EU WF IWRM Planning Programme will provide further assistance to the Government of Kiribati in the institutional arrangements for water resources management in response to further issues triggered through the IWRM Demonstration whilst making use of the PFWG lessons learned.

### III. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND MEASURES TAKEN TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

#### Fiji

Although the client organisation, Mineral Resources Department had been allocated a general responsibility for water resources management, it had not received any resources, over and above its normal operating capacity, to undertake any serious reform. For this reason, relatively slow progress was made during some of the periods when the consultant was not in-country. However, as the pilot progressed, it began to obtain some momentum and it is hoped that at the end of the pilot there will be action to develop the proposals towards implementation.

The investigation of water management issues was not hampered by significant difficulty, except that the lack of resources and the problem with expertise meant that there were difficulties at times in obtaining clarity about who was responsible for what. There remain significant areas where responsibility of not clear or has not been assigned, and ministries and departments may become involved

A further problem is the lack of priority assigned to water resources issues in general and the tendency for Government attention to fall on specific cases only, such as

There remains a widespread misunderstanding of the role of the urban water supply (under the Public Works Department) which is assumed to be the 'water' agency, but has no responsibility for water resources. Problems of supply resulting from poor water infrastructure or operation are frequently confused with the problems resulting from the lack of practical measures for controlling and ordering the taking of water from rivers and

## **Kiribati**

One key concern in Kiribati is the limited number of water professionals and the plethora of donor and development bank projects which sweep through the country. This is particularly so with the forthcoming KAP II project which is support by GEF, World Bank, AusAID and NZAID. To ensure donor harmonisation and to avoid confusion the consultant has worked with the KAPII development team to ensure that PfWG component blends in seamlessly to KAPII. The PfWG is being run as a precursor to KAPII.

The major difficulty encountered in this project was the reluctance of government Ministries with responsibilities in water to work collaboratively together. Rivalry over which Government should chair the 1985 Kiribati Water Supply and Sanitation Coordinating Committee led to its demise. In order to defuse these rivalries it was strongly suggested that the National Committee should be chaired by the Office of the President (OB) and report directly to Cabinet.

Several problems have been identified with previous National Water Committees. These were beset with interdepartmental rivalry, the traditional reluctance to the sharing of knowledge and a lack of clear terms of reference and assignment of ministerial responsibilities. Ministerial responsibilities in water have now been assigned. In addition, previous committees were largely driven by short-term (at most 3-5 years) projects so that committees languished after project completion.

An additional problem in the setting up of the National Committee was the payment of sitting fees for attendance at Committee Meetings. Unfortunately the precedent has already been set in the water sector by donor and loan projects for project steering and review committees. It is believed that if the Committee is chaired and supervised by OB this custom may cease.

In order to resolve some of these issues it has been proposed that the National Committee be run under the Strategic National Policy and Risk Assessment Unit in the Office of the President. The long term continuity and commitment of the National Committee remains a problem. It has been proposed that a water resource and sanitation coordinating officer be appointed for 10 years to the Strategic National Policy and Risk Assessment Unit to serve the committee. This position could be backed up by an external support committee chaired by SPOAC. Approaches will be made to donors to seek support for funding for such a position.

## **Solomon Islands**

The National Task Force selected, decided that the programme should concentrate on the three main activities as follows: development of a National Water Policy, development of a Water Resource Legislation and conduct Awareness on Stakeholder

Although difficulties were noticeable in bringing together stakeholders to discuss the above and also given the recent political unrest activities during the project time period, the above three activities were completed with much emphasis given to development of the National Water Policy.

#### **IV. CHANGES INTRODUCED IN IMPLEMENTATION**

##### **Fiji**

The Government adopted, subject to consultation, a national water policy which includes a commitment to introduce water legislation, to consider a stronger form of national coordination for water resources and to review water resources information. These commitments strengthen the publicly stated intention of the Government, but no further decisions have been made to date. The strategic approach in the policy document includes, in general terms, promoted by the pilot.

No other significant changes were made. However, the Government has at its disposal a number of detailed proposals which it may consider, including a water reform strategy.

The general implementation strategy has not changed during the pilot to date. However, the time apportioned to various elements has focused mainly on (i) the national water policy, (ii) the development of legislation (iii) national coordination, (iv) the organisational proposals and (v) information strategy. These are five of the original seven 'building blocks'. Technical capacity building and awareness will be highlighted but covered to a lesser extent within the resource constraints of the pilot, as their design must to some extent follow from decisions in the other areas.

During the pilot, it was decided to develop a water reform strategy and action plan, although these were not included in the original proposal as such. For this reason the first workshop was to discuss such a strategy. There are two reasons. Firstly, while there was already an agreed reform programme for the water supply and sewerage (WSS) for Fiji, it was considered useful to develop, for the Government the idea that reform in IWRM was also important. Secondly, an action plan is necessary, because the pilot can only take matters a certain distance and decisions will remain to be made and further development before the pilot's outcomes are implemented. The action plan is an attempt to assist the Fijian agencies to take matters further on their own account.

##### **Kiribati**

The Consultant earlier identified to assist Kiribati retracted his availability given his commitment and involvement in other sector support activities in the country under a Technical Assistance Programme by the Asian Development Bank.

In order not to delay the PFWG and consultation process the ANU who have been intimately involved with Water Sector Stakeholders in Kiribati linked to groundwater research have been approached by SOPAC to assist with the remainder of the programme thus ensuring total complementarity with the KAPII programme and AusAID's support to Kiribati's Water and Sanitation sector.

The Government re-established the National Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee on 22 February 2007. However, the Committee was chaired by the Secretary Ministry of Works and Utilities rather than a senior officer from the Office of the President because the National Strategic Policy and Risk Assessment Unit was understaffed. Due to the short notice of the meeting, some agencies with key responsibilities in the water and sanitation sector, the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning were unable to attend the meeting. While the Committee adopted in principle the suggested aims and terms of reference (subject to Cabinet approval) for the National Committee but rejected the idea of the inclusion of NGOs on the Committee since its main tasks were "government business".

The draft National Water Resources Policy and draft 10 year Water Resources Plan were widely circulated but were not considered at the inaugural meeting due to the perceived urgency of dealing with the GEF IWRM Diagnostic Report, Hotspot Analysis and Demonstration Concept Project.

## Solomon Islands

A scoping visit was organised for representatives from Solomon Island's water sector to Apia, on invitation from Samoa's Minister for Natural Resource, Environment and Meteorology. After the unrest abated the consultations in-country were prepared and a workshop was held in September 2006.

This project duration was initially 12 months started from January 2006 and its main purpose was to promote the application of effective water governance in institutions, systems, structures and processes in the Solomon Islands through the application of pilot projects and day to day applications. The emphasis was to develop and enhance new and existing water governance initiatives through the selected pilot projects of developing appropriate policy and legislation formulation as well as public awareness programmes.

The project is completed with the National Water Policy developed and the Water Resource Legislation reviewed in accordance to policy through stakeholder consultations and discussion with the key water stakeholders. Cabinet submissions have been prepared to submit the two important documents for Cabinet endorsement. Government has approved budget for further awareness of the Policy and Legislation.

## V. ACHIEVEMENTS/RESULTS

### PfWG Logical Framework verification

As per logical framework included in the PfWG proposal the achievements have been verified as follows:

<b>Achievements/results</b>		
<b>Narrative Summary</b>	<b>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<b>Overall Objective</b>		
To mainstream the principles of good water governance into day to day applications and pilot projects so as to assist in achieving sustainable water resource management and provision of water services		
<b>Purpose</b>		
To promote the application of effective water governance in institutions, systems, structures and processes in representative ACP nations through the		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
application of pilot projects and day to day applications		
<b>Results</b>		
Pilot projects initiatives and good water governance principles applied in the Pacific region	Pilot projects completed in 3 Pacific Island Countries and good practices shared regionally	Project completion reports finalized  Pilot country 1 Fiji Islands: Annex FJ4  Pilot country 2 Kiribati: Annex KI8  Pilot country 3 Solomon Islands: Annex SI5
<b>Activities</b>		
1. Water governance strategies developed in three island states through multi-stakeholder participatory processes.	1. Strategies completed and agreed with PIC's – outputs, tasks and benchmarks agreed,	Fiji Islands - See Annex FJ3  Kiribati - See Annex KI5  Solomon Islands - See Annex SI2
2. Pilot projects identified, designed and tested with affected stakeholders in 3 PICs	2. Projects developed and endorsed by stakeholders	Fiji Islands - See Annex FJ2  Kiribati - See Annex KI3  Solomon Islands - See Annex SI3
3. Projects implemented including community awareness and education	3. Agreed tasks and activities being undertaken by stakeholders; stakeholder satisfaction surveys; projects physically sighted	Fiji Islands - See Annex FJ3  Kiribati - See Annex KI7  Solomon Islands - See Annex SI3
4. Regional and national co-ordinating mechanisms established	4. Mechanisms in place for improved regional coordination	Fiji Islands – See Annex FJ3  Kiribati - See Annex KI4  Solomon Islands - See Annex SI4
5. Experiences in PICs shared with small island states in the Caribbean region	5. Good practices and findings from pilot initiatives disseminated in Pacific region and shared with Caribbean counterparts	Caribbean Exchange report See Appendix 5

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification
6. Projects reviewed – lessons learned and successful projects recommended for replication	6. End of project review completed	Regional Synthesis See Section V and Appendix 11 and Appendix 12

## **Regional Synthesis**

Features common to the PICs countries studied are:

1. framework for sustainable development: governance arrangements to promote sustainable levels of exploitation and development of water resources are in place to differing degrees, but there can be a disconnect between legislation and policy aimed as sustainable water use, and the primary tasks of providing services (water supply and sanitation and encouragement of economic development). The main water sector activity in most Pacific countries has been the provision of urban water supply and sanitation (given that irrigation is a minor activity in most countries); therefore the rural aspect of water management has received less attention. This mindset carries over to the population at large. When asked about water management, people are likely to think of deficiencies in water supply;
2. there are potential conflicts between traditional views of land ownership and modern ideas about water governance and management. At present, PICs are torn between the maintenance of traditional culture which is based on the village scale, and modernity, which is encroaching in urban areas (contrast the Caribbean situation where native land is not an issue). The view of many native land owners is that all water passing their land belongs to them and they should be granted firmer legal rights to it and in some countries. This idea usually flies in the face of the need for water management at the river-basin scale.

Successful implementation of improvements to water governance requires a simultaneous focus on the national and local/village levels. This was indicated in the report on Kiribati and was also clear in the case of Fiji (which focused on the national level, but it became evident that the regional and local levels needed to become engaged). There are two reasons:

1. much of the water governance improvements need to be undertaken by local communities – at the village level – which in turn need to understand and follow principles consistent with the broader water governance framework. For instance, an understanding that management of water in the local area has impacts elsewhere – in both management of the quantity of water in vulnerable water sources and protection of water quality;
2. the introduction of water governance measures at national levels, in particular new legislation which adopts unfamiliar principles, will not be effective unless there is widespread acceptance of those principles and their practical effects: for instance, where native landowners now believe that any water passing their land should belong to them, the broader picture needs to be communicated. New legislation, if introduced, will require (i) debate with the key stakeholders and (ii) supporting educational measures.

Technical capacity is the key constraint in all countries. The small pool of qualified and experienced water sector professionals and the difficulty in retaining qualified people in the



PICs, means that other measures (policy, legislation, administration, technical facilities) may be relatively ineffective.

There may be difficulty in finding champions for the introduction of a new 'water management' focus within the government administration. The traditional functions – urban water supply, geology, irrigation (in the case of Fiji) predominate, and while new environmental agencies are being established, it is a major undertaking to propose distinct administrative responsibility for water resources.

In the PICs studied, there were also discontinuities between various policy and management initiatives and work on the ground, particularly where initiatives intended for national coverage are taken undertaken under the auspices of one ministry and failure to of other ministries to take them into account. The problem is common to many countries, but in PICs may be exacerbated by the paucity of resources – lack of people to promote and oversee implementation.

### **Lessons Learned**

The key lessons learned can be summed up as:

- the need in PICs to take into account in a particular way, the traditional and emerging (combined traditional with more recent ideas) concepts of land ownership and associated rights to the ownership of water;
- the importance of developing governance concepts at national and local levels simultaneously and the need to ensure adequate national debate on the introduction of water governance principles new to PICs;
- the importance of education on water management principles at all levels; and
- the difficulty of the lack of appropriately qualified and experienced people for the new tasks and the underestimation by governments of the nature and scale of the task of improved water governance.

The lessons learned above were exchanged through a series of meetings on integrated water resources management in the Pacific.

A meeting was held on Sustainable Integrated Water and Wastewater Management in Honiara, Solomon Islands from 25-27 September 2006 which included a presentation from Consultant Prof. Ian White, on the progress made in the three pilot countries, attached in Appendix 11.

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steering Committee meeting of the Pacific IWRM Programme held in Nadi, Fiji Islands from 23-27 April 2007, a presentation was made by PFWG Consultant Paul Taylor, on the Regional Synthesis and Lessons Learned from the three pilot countries (Kiribati, Fiji and Solomon Islands), attached in Appendix 12.