Policy and Legislation

Issues to address:
Regulation and Enforcement
Water Resource Ownership
Political Will
Lack of Policy

How IWRM addresses this:
Inclusivity (all encompassing)
Clear (ownership, responsibility)
Enforcement (regulation)
Awareness/Involvement (Political Will)

Institutional Arrangements can be improved through:
National APEX Body (NWC) e.g. 17 agencies (Fiji)
Policy Legislation (Mandate/Legislation)
TOR for APEX
Reform

Capacity Building can be improved by:
Improve Institutional arrangements

• Different agencies sharing expertise and resources
• Strengthen financial, human, etc resources
• Improve sharing of technologies and knowledge (information sharing)

Better link between policy makers and regulators
• Increase political will/ involve communities

Public education
• Community grass root involvement
• Community appreciation/compliance

Assessment and monitoring
Implement
Other Comments
Decreasing population
Resettlement (from coastal to inland near catchment areas)
Training on technical and financial management of water resources

Awareness can be improved by:
Create a vision – ownership
Change attitude - waste and conservation
Different types of awareness/different groups
Sharing information
Construction of knowledge
Impact of poor sanitation on drinking water
Appreciation of water resources - taking water for granted

What do we want awareness to do?

Information & knowledge

Awareness & Demonstration

Change & Action

“What do we want awareness to do?”
Other issues of concern:
Sanitation
Water shed protection
Concern about over extraction of water lens
Deforestation
Wastewater Management (Addressing it)

Can be addressed through:

Consultation
Which people and why, when and how
Consultation versus Participation
Limited Water resources due to drought situations
Awareness programme at all levels
No coordination between stakeholders

Cost of Infrastructure can be addresses through:
Roles and responsibilities of providers and consumers
- Tourists- luxury use of water and usually more responsibility to conserve it
- Locals- deep responsibility of domestic usage of water
- Health services
- Utilities- efficiency of water supply. Demand management/unaccounted water loss

Lack of funding can be addressed through:
Country priority is water/donor funding
Contribution from all sectors.
Each sector should absorb its own costs and be responsible for their own program costs that are water related

Ways to reduce costs
Renewable energy
Make use of secondary source
Efficiency of water system
Women empowerment in decision making
Awareness/capacity building
Limited Information can be addressed through:
Access resources from other institutions
- Avoid duplication
- Utilise existing information
- Information sharing
Enhance data collection
- Improved coordination regarding data collection
- Strategic plans improved
- Through public education/involvement this can be improved

Information Needs
- Increase political will to commit resources to improve socio-economic development
- Future development
- Lack of baseline information
- Distance geography
- Data- better decision making
- Lack of detailed technical assessments (Groundwater)

Fragmented Management can be addressed through:
Policies and legislation (Lack of and enforcement)
Undefined mandates
Water resource agencies in separate ministries and departments
Institutional arrangements (fragmentation)
Inter agency coordination and cooperation

Other Comments
Lack of consultation
Limited funding for maintenance
Limited cost recovery mechanisms (Tariff subsidies)
Public awareness- sense of ownership and sharing of benefit
Cross link with water demand management
Policy and regulations strengthened
Capacity Building within the community and water committee
Training in management
Training in water system maintenance
Cross sectoral coordination
Adaption measures
Technical information, support
Understanding water supply source quantity and quality
Sustainable water supply systems
Water membership and benefit sharing
Automatic washing machine saves water