Fiji

There have been great advances in WASH, with the implementation of policies and regulations, launching of national standards, capacity building within agencies and the insertion of water and sanitation as an individual right in the 2013 constitution, the environment is charged and conducive for more improvements.

With three government ministries and a private subsidiary agency of the government looking into different aspects of WASH, its governance issues are spread out and allows more in-depth perspective and deliberation on respective areas, whether in Water, Sanitation or Hygiene. There also exists a great working partnership between these organizations and non-government and international organizations in the formulation of policies and regulations through consultation or direct funding and partnership agreements.

Coupled with the inclusion of the provision and right of individuals to adequate water and sanitation in the countries constitution, there is a conducive and empowering environment to provide better sanitation and potable water.

Monitoring is being conducted by respective government departments in regards to urban and major water and sanitation schemes. On the other hand rural and private schemes have had no monitoring and evaluation of which has been identified as a major gap.

Policies are either being created or reviewed by relevant government departments which will strengthen the roles of civil servants.

Non-government agencies also play a great role in the provision of services and infrastructure, but rely on government organizations to monitor and evaluate projects. A few NGOs conduct their own monitoring and evaluations as per their contractual agreements with donor agencies. There is a need to strengthen the link between government and non-government agencies and private service providers in this aspect.

There is also a need to specialize existing positions within government and the implementation of successive plans in order to meet current practices and plan for future development, especially in the areas of operation and maintenance. With the assurance of adequate benefits, individuals can be retained. The survey also shows that there is a low reliance on recruitment methods which may show a poor confidence in current staffing methodology.

Sanitation, drinking-water and hygiene status overview

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Highlights based on country reported GLAAS 2014 data

I. Governance

Three ministries and institutions share the lead for drinking-water services. The Ministry of Health leads hygiene promotion initiatives and has a number of responsibilities in sanitation and water.

### Lead Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sanitation</th>
<th>Drinking-Water</th>
<th>Hygiene Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Sewerage Department</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Authority Fiji</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Resources Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of ministries and national institutions with responsibilities in WASH: 11

Coordination between WASH actors includes:

- ✔ All ministries and government agencies
- ✔ Nongovernmental agencies
- ✔ Evidence supported decisions based on national plan and documentation of process

### Plan and Targets for Improved Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Included in Plan</th>
<th>Coverage Target (%)</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban sanitation</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Progressive 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural sanitation</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation in schools</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Draft 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation in health facilities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Draft 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban drinking-water supply</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural drinking-water supply</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water in schools</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking-water in health facilities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Under review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Draft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in schools</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene promotion in health facilities</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Draft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are specific plans implemented for improving and sustaining services including water safety and asset management plans for urban water supplies.

### Specific Plans for Improving and Sustaining Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existence and Level of Implementation of Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keep rural water supply functioning over long-term</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve reliability/continuity of urban water supply</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To rehabilitate broken public latrines</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safely empty or replace latrines when full</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reuse of wastewater or septage</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure DWQ meets national standards</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address resilience to climate change</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 All data represented in this country highlight document is based on country responses to GLAAS 2013/2014 questionnaire unless otherwise stated.
II. Monitoring

There is a high level of data availability reported for policy-making and response to WASH related disease outbreak. The Water Authority Fiji (WAF) reports are forwarded to the Water and Sewerage Department and the Auditor General's Office but are not made public.

### Monitoring

**Latest national assessment**
- Under review

**Use of performance indicators**
- ✔

**Data availability for decision-making**
- Policy and strategy making: ✔
- Resource allocation: ✔
- National standards: NA
- Response to WASH related disease outbreak: NA

**Surveillance**
- Independent testing WQ against national standards: ✔
- Independent auditing management procedures with verification: ✔
- Internal monitoring of formal service providers: ✔

**Communication**
- Performance reviews made public: ✘
- Customer satisfaction reviews made public: ✘

III. Human resources

Human resource strategies are being developed for sanitation, drinking-water and hygiene. The most important constraints identified are the lack of financial resources for staff and recruitment practices.

### Human resources

**Human resource strategy developed**
- ✔

**Strategy defines gaps and actions needed to improve**
- ✔

**Human resource constraints for WASH**
- Availability of financial resources for staff costs: ✘
- Availability of education/training organisations: ✔
- Skilled graduates: ✔
- Preference by skilled graduates to work in other sectors: ✔
- Emigration of skilled workers abroad: ✘
- Skilled workers do not want to live and work in rural areas: ✔
- Recruitment practices: ✘
- Other: ✘

---

*NA: Not applicable.

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http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/
IV. Financing

There is a high level of data availability reported for policy-making and response to WASH related disease outbreak. The Water Authority Fiji (WAF) reports are forwarded to the Water and Sewerage Department and the Auditor General’s Office but are not made public.

FINANCING

**Financing plan for WASH**
- Assessment of financing sources and strategies
- Use of available funding (absorption)
  - Estimated % of domestic commitments used
  - Estimated % of donor commitments used

**Sufficiency of finance**
- WASH finance sufficient to meet MDG targets

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SANITATION</th>
<th>DRINKING-WATER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Urban**  | ![Urban](image)
| **Rural**  | ![Rural](image) |

---

**WASH VS. OTHER EXPENDITURE DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total WASH expenditure $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>31.03 M.USD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure as a % GDP**
- Education: 4.2
- Health: 4.0
- WASH: 0.9

---

**Table Notes**
- 1: Reported WASH expenditure in GLAAS 2013/2014 converted using UN exchange rate 31/12/12.

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V. Equity

As a step towards addressing equity in access to WASH services, nine disadvantaged groups are identified in WASH plans. Fiji’s goal is the provision of water and sanitation for all.

EQUITY IN GOVERNANCE

**Laws**
- Recognize human right in legislation

**Participation and reporting**
- Clearly defined procedures for participation
- Extent to which users participate in planning
- Effective complaint mechanisms

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**Figure 2. Disaggregated WASH expenditure**

**Figure 3. Population with access to improved sanitation facilities**

**Figure 4. Population with access to improved drinking-water sources**

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**Table Notes**
- □ No agreed financing plan. ● In development or only used for some decisions. ✔ Plan/budget is agreed and consistently followed.
- □ Less than 50%. ● 50–75%. ✔ Over 75%.

---

**Country Highlights • Fiji • GLAAS 2014**

- **Improved drinking-water access**
  - Rural: 96%
  - Urban: 100%
- **Improved sanitation access**
  - Rural: 87%
  - Urban: 97%
- **Unserved**
  - Rural: 13%
  - Urban: 4%

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**Progress on Drinking-Water and Sanitation – 2014 Update, WHO/UNICEF 2014.**