

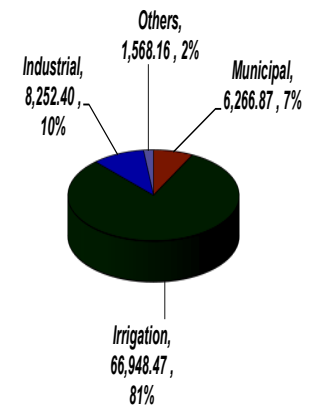
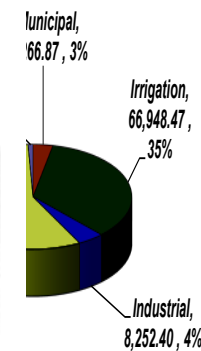
Water Governance in the Philippines and Some Thoughts on Governance

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Philippine Water Resources



NWRB Water Permits (Dec 2010)



- **Irrigation is the biggest user**
- **Hydropower uses 110,079.08 MCM.**

Water Code of the Philippines, PD 1067 (Dec 1976) in the context of IWRM:

At the beginning of the code it says:

... there is a need for a Water Code based on rational concepts of integrated and multi-purpose management of water resources and sufficiently flexible to adequately meet future developments.

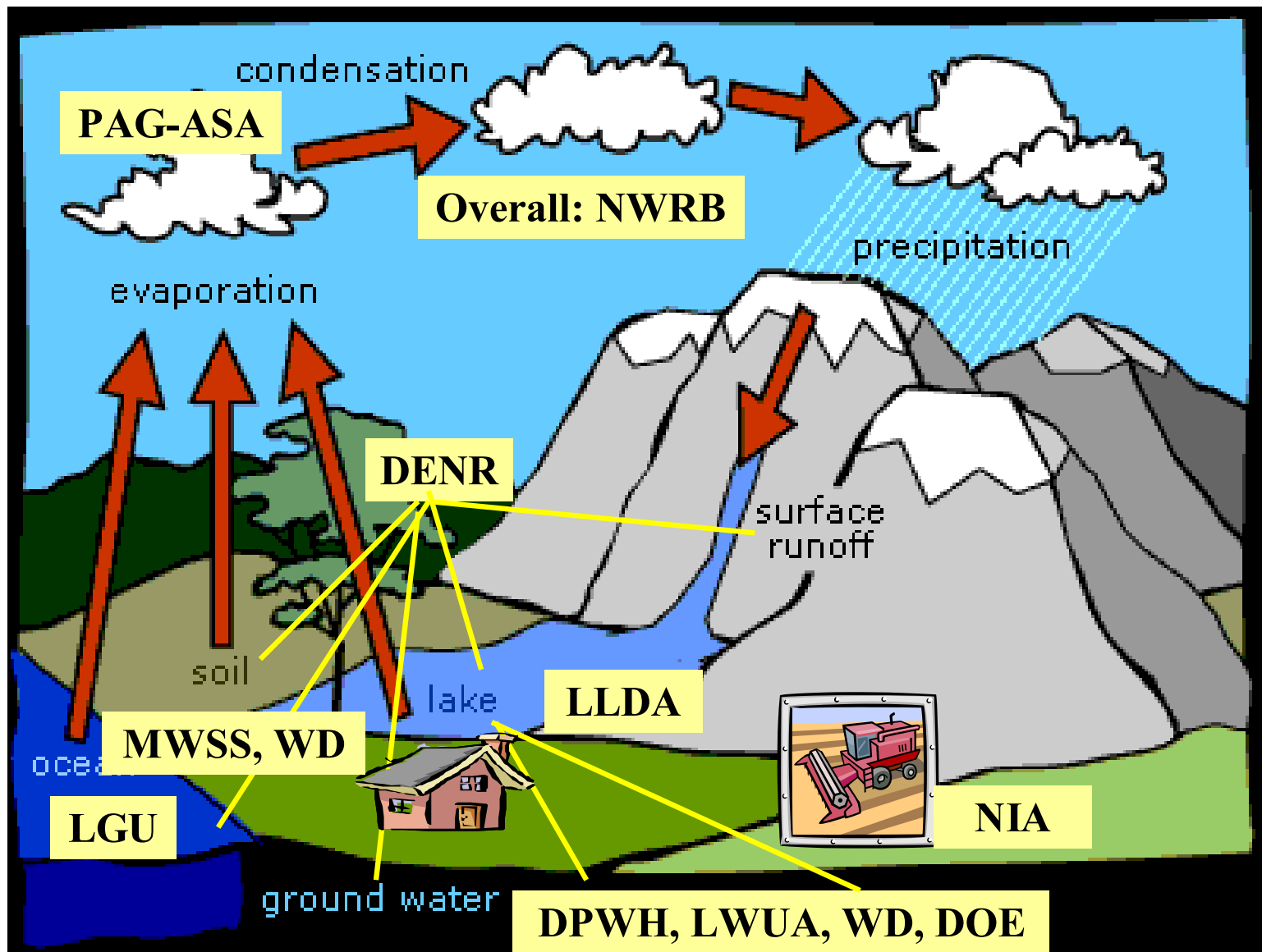
And Article 3(d), Chapter 1 states that:

... the utilization, exploitation, development, conservation and protection of water resources shall be subject to the control and regulation of the government through the *National Water Resources Council*, hereinafter referred to as the Council.

However, the Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR) of the Water Code of the Philippines (June, 1979) still recognized the legislated roles of many key players in the sector (incomplete list below).

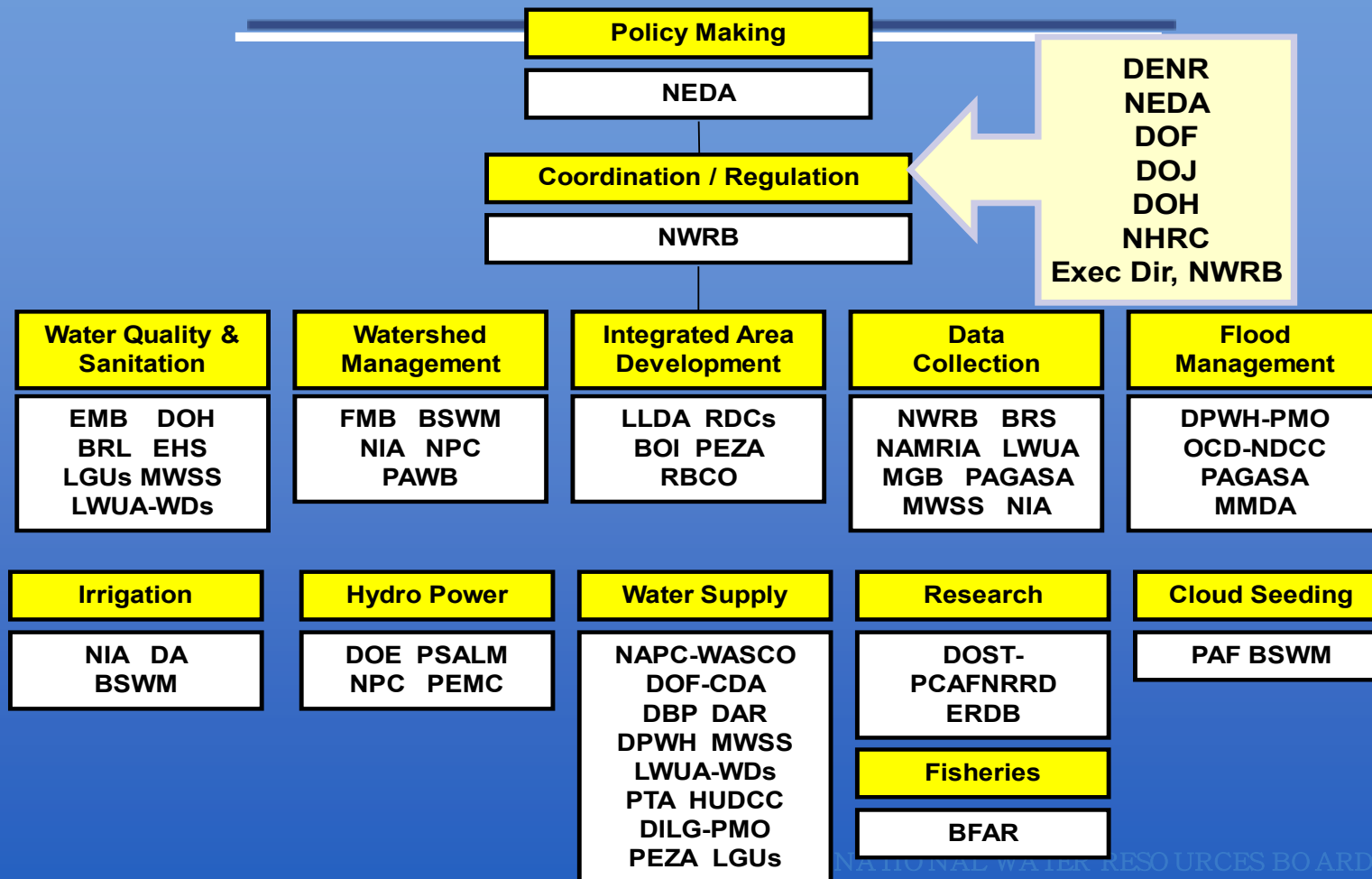
- National Water Resources Board (NWRB)
- Department Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
- Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
- Department of Health (DOH)
- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Local Government Units (LGU)
- Local Waterworks Utilities Administration
- Water Districts (LWUA)
- Metropolitan Water Works and Sewerage (MWSS)
- Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Seismological Administration(PAGASA)
- National Irrigation Administration (NIA)
- National Power Corporation (NPC)

Key Water Agencies in Perspective



Courtesy of Aldwin Camance

Functional Chart of Water Related Agencies Philippines



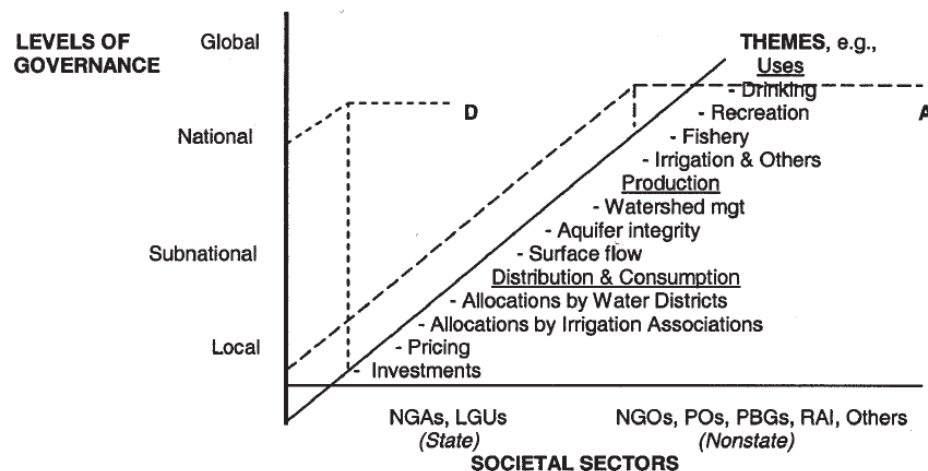
How Decisions and Actions on Water are Made in the Philippines (Malayang, 2004):

- **There is a *multiplicity of institutions—organizations and regulations*—governing water and its uses in the country;**
- **The authority and jurisdiction of water institutions differ in terms of a *hierarchy of their coverage*:**
 - ✓ *Some are national (e.g., National Water Resources Board [NWRB], Bureau of Soils and Water Management [BSWM], Department of Environment and Natural Resources [DENR]) while others are subnational and local (e.g., Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System [MWSS], water districts).*
 - ✓ *Others are global, which have acquired legal authority in the Philippines through treaty ratification. They, too, affect water decisions and actions in the country (e.g., the Ramsar Convention);*

- **The *mandates of the institutions differ:***
 - ✓ *Some are statutory (prescribed by law, e.g., MWSS, NWRB, BSWM, DENR, water districts)*
 - ✓ *Oothers are customary (or are creations of tradition or local social arrangements, e.g., irrigation associations);*
- **Water institutions differ in terms of the *sectors they represent:***
 - ✓ *Some are state agencies (e.g., NWRB, BSWM, DENR,MWSS)*
 - ✓ *Others are community or civil society groups (i.e., nonstate organizations like irrigation associations, farmers' associations,consumer groups, nongovernment organizations [NGOs] and peoples' organizations [POs], private business groups [PBGs] and research and academic institutions [RAIs])*
 - ✓ *Some have legal personality ascribed to it by the state such as farmers' associations given water rights under the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act (AFMA), or NGOs and Pos given official capacities in the national planning process like the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD).*

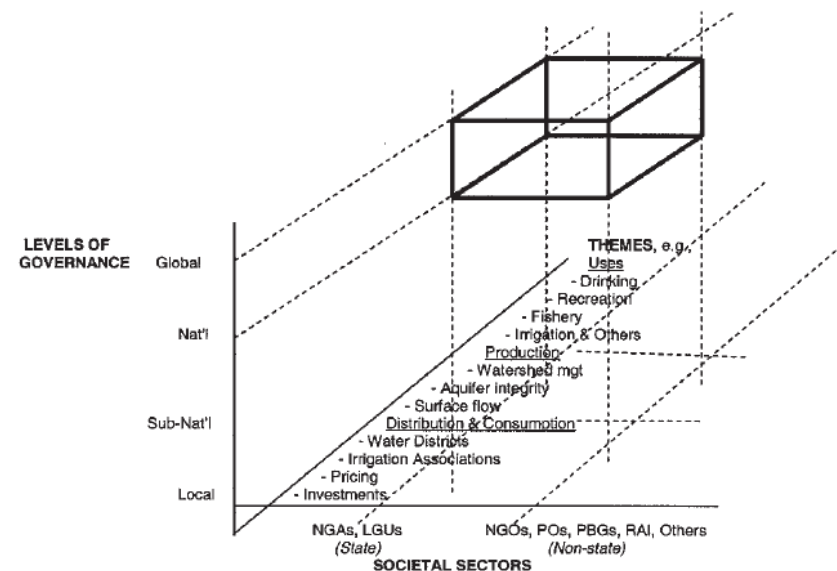
Water Governance Space in the Philippines (Malayang 2004)

- multiple institutions operating in different hierarchies of authority (multilevel), and from different sectoral perspectives (multisectoral) and multi-thematic (covering a range of technical, social, economic, and political concerns on water).
- a complex dynamics of powers of water institutions with different range and intensities of power—mainly emanating from their legitimacy, public trust, and credibility—are the consequences of their transparency, level of accountability, and breadth of participatory decision making and action taking on water.



D = an example of a decision on water pricing by a national government agency

A = an example of an action to use a water resource for fishing; done by a local nonstate agency (e.g., a fishers' organizations in a lakeside municipality)



Example of a decision or action made by government agencies and NGOs at global and national levels over the production, distribution and consumption of water.

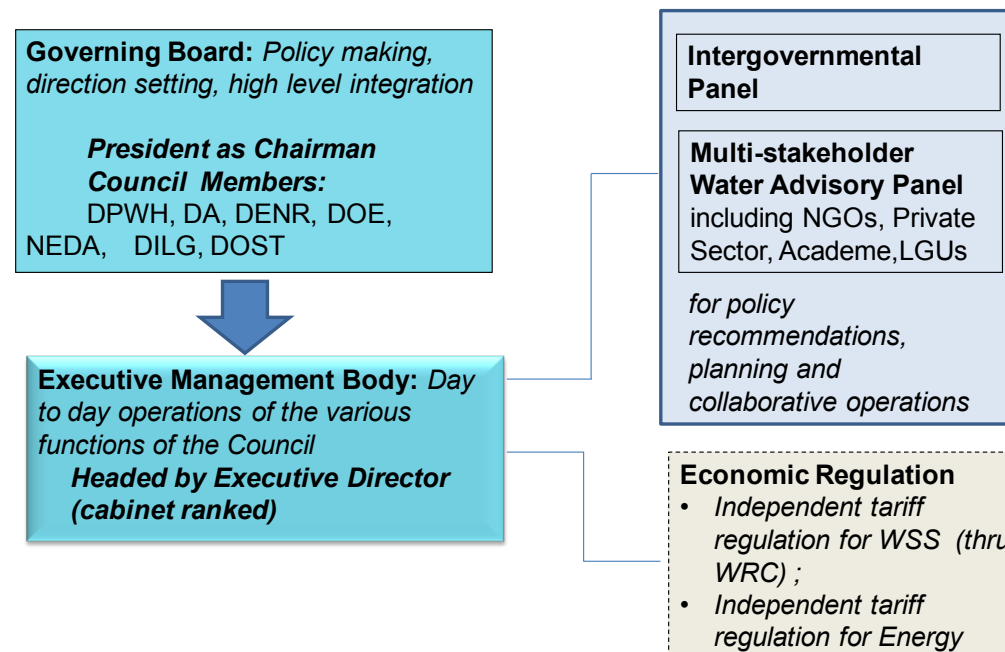
What do we get ? Overlapping and fragmented roles and responsibilities of major water related agencies in the Philippines

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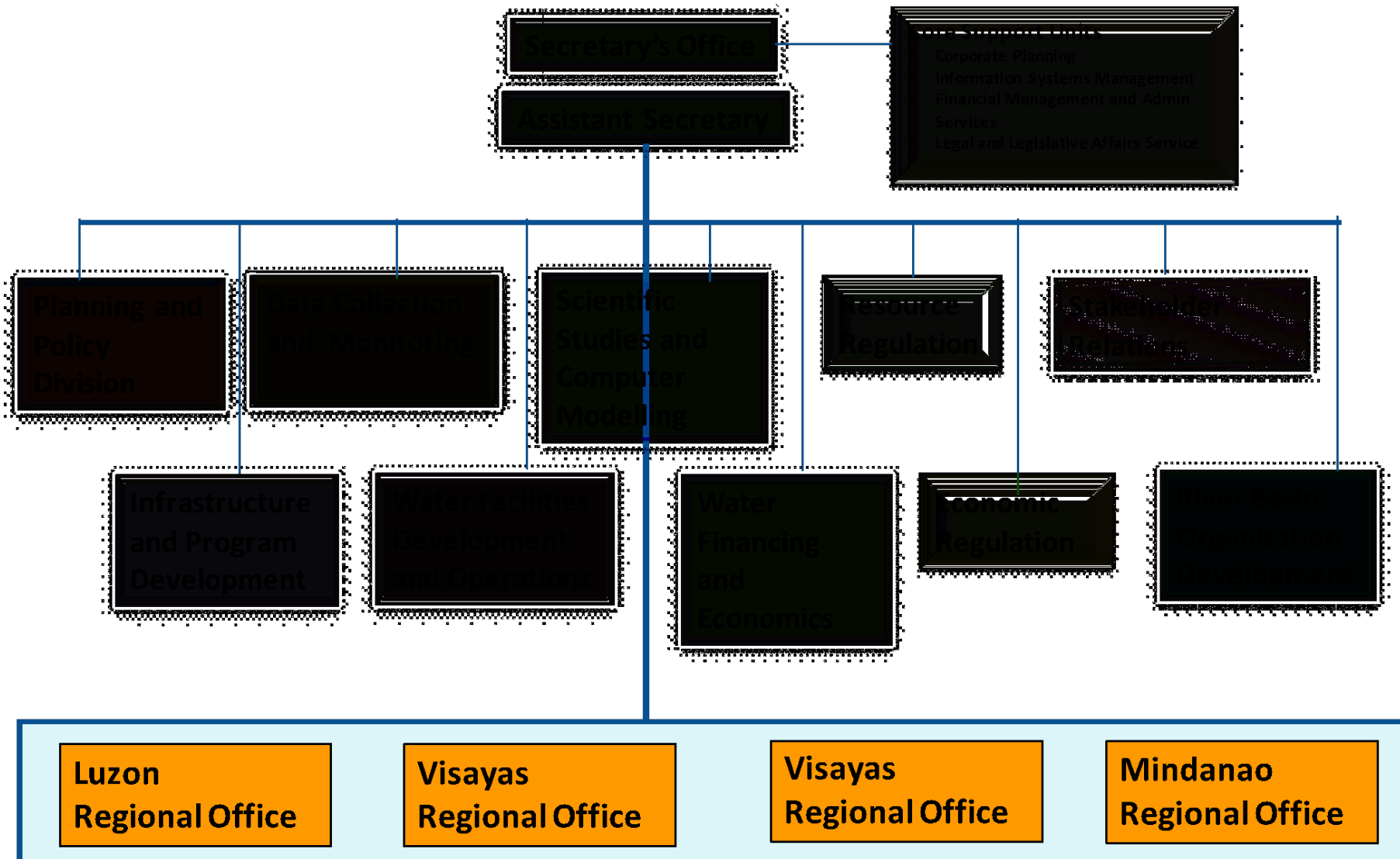
Proposed National Water Resources Management Office (Water Superbody)

A new office to manage and protect the country's water resources for domestic water supply, sanitation, irrigation, hydropower, fisheries, aquaculture, flood control, navigation, and recreation including the enhancement and maintenance of water quality, conservation of watersheds, control of water pollution and environmental restoration without compromising the natural ecosystem functions and services.

Proposed composition of NWRMO:



National Water Resources Management Office (Organization at National and Regional Level)

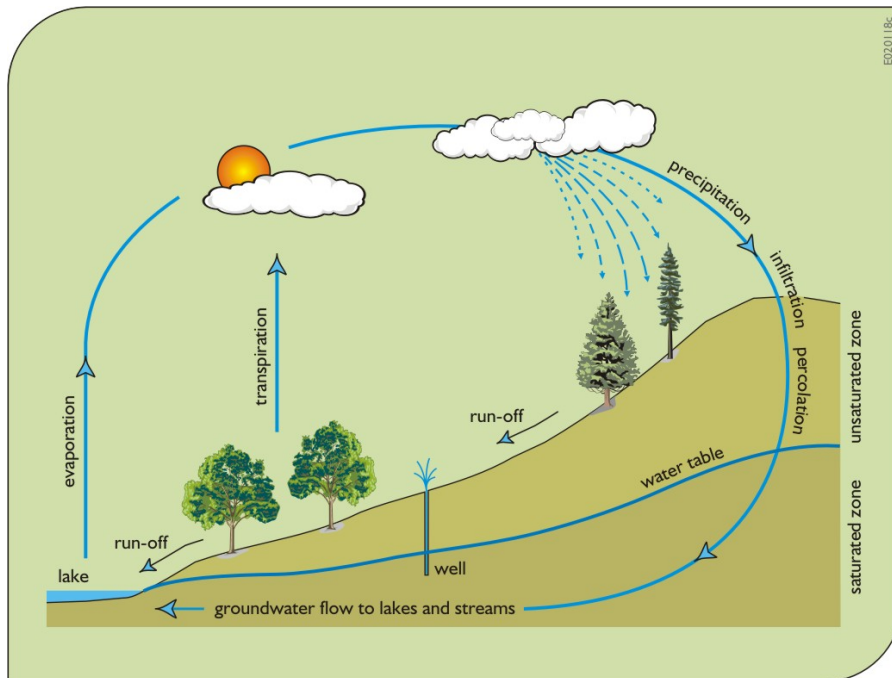


Some Thoughts on Governance

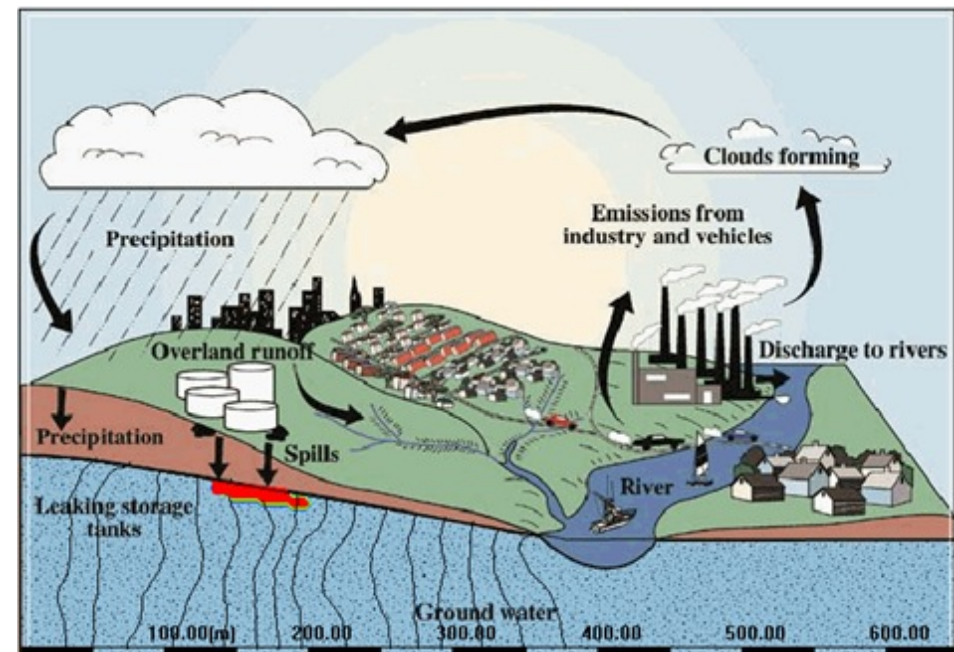
Water Governance Hinges on IWRM as shown by the Hydrologic/Hydraulic Process of A Water Resources System

Thus, water governance should not be distinguished between surface water and groundwater governance.

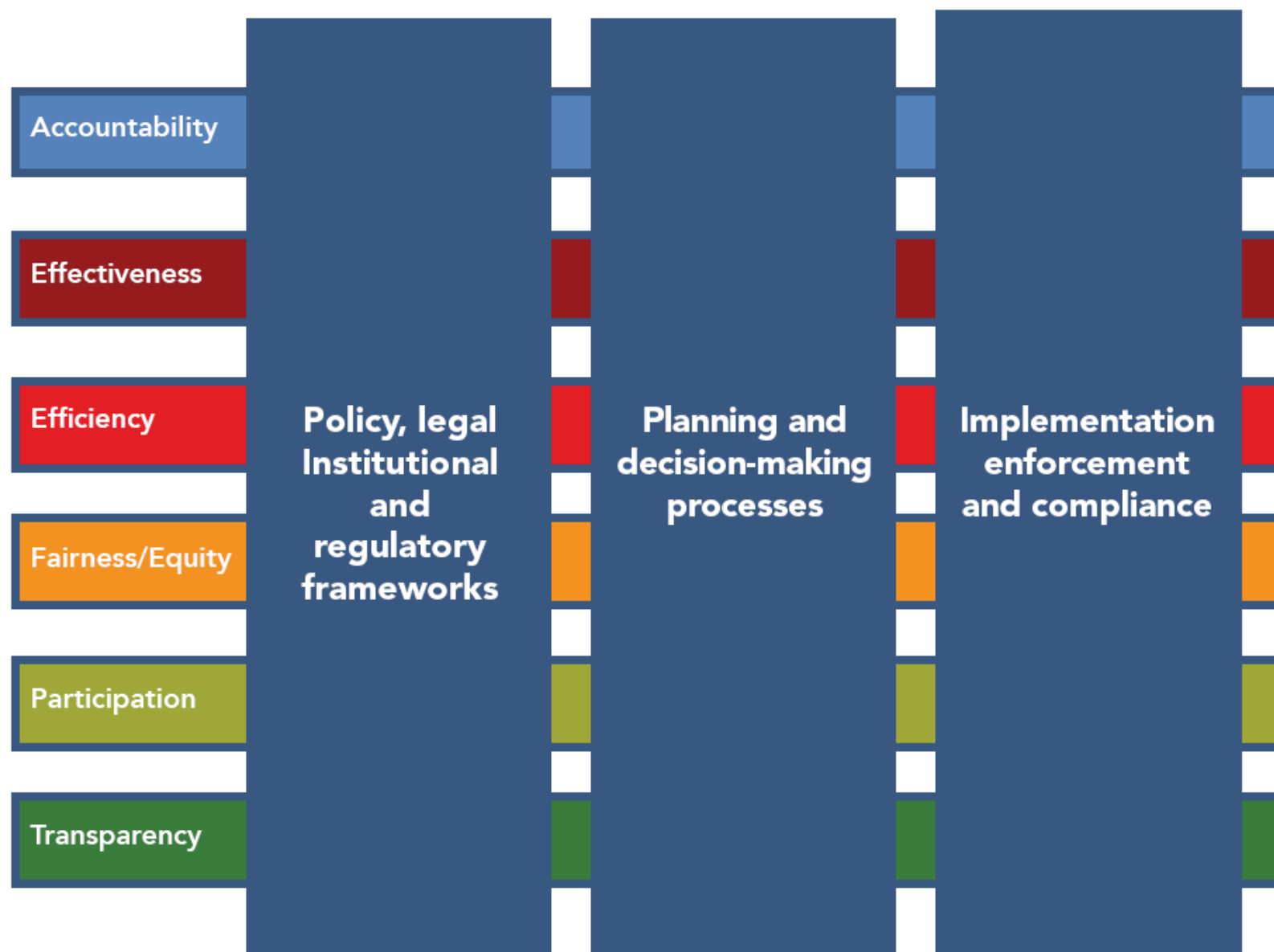
Hydrologic Cycle in Rural Area



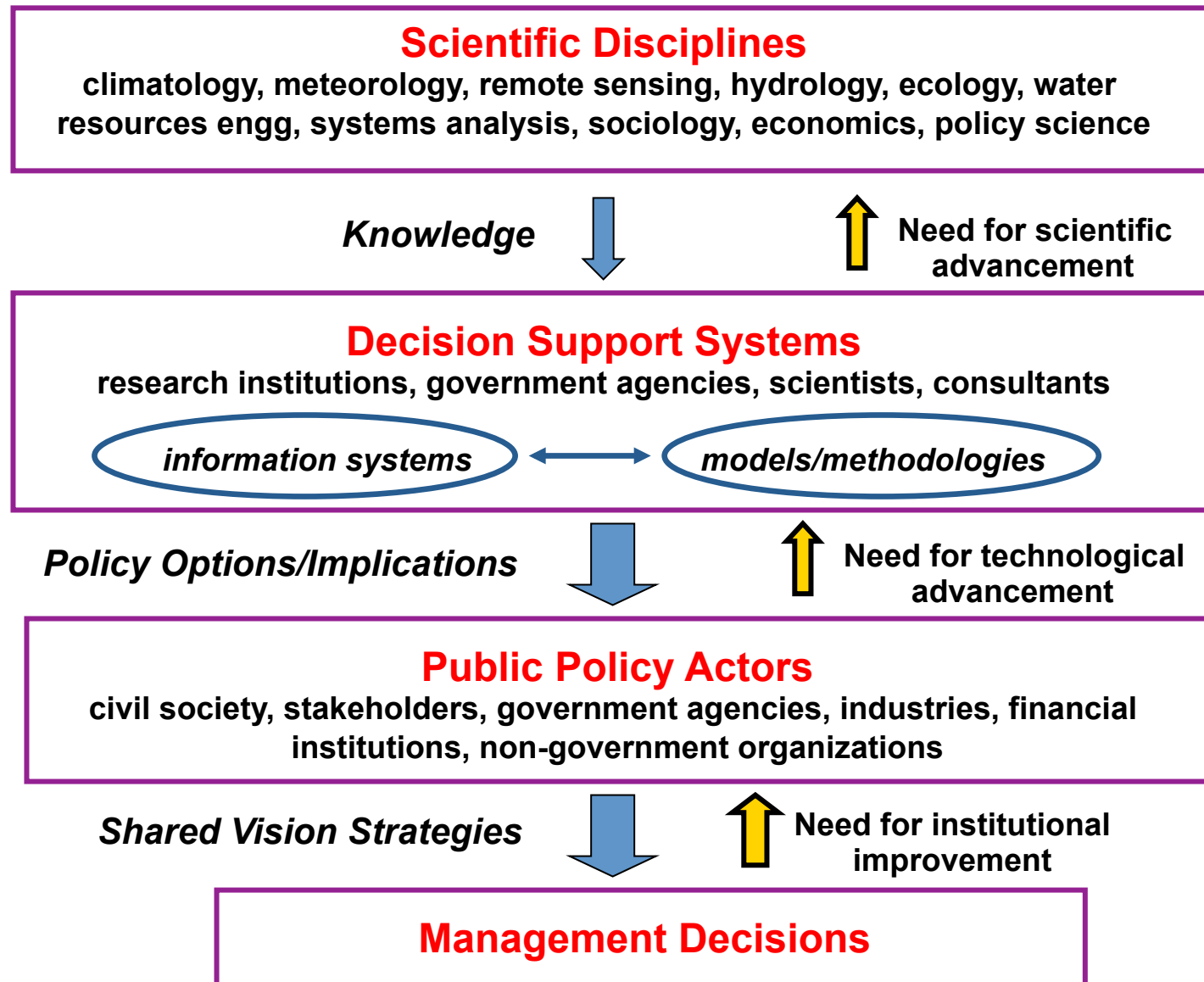
Hydrologic Cycle in A City



Pillars and Principles of Governance (FAO, 2011)



Water Governance and IWRM : Science, DSS, Public Policy and Management Decisions (after Georgakakos)



Measures to Address Legitimacy, Public Trust, and Credibility (Malayang, 2004)

Legitimacy and transparency

- To address legitimacy, the core concern is to elevate the degree to which the public is made fully aware of what water institutions are doing – thus transparency.
- Transparency occurs when the constituencies of an institution are ensured of timely, accurate, and full information on what it is doing for them.
- Transparency is about a water institution's *mandate*.

Public trust and accountability

- To address public trust, the core concern is to elevate public confidence in water institutions that when doing their mandates, they seek only to serve the public interest.
- Strengthening the accountability of water institutions would be a key to improving public trust. It has a well-functioning check-and-balance mechanism with which the decisions and actions of any of its responsibility are constantly subject to oversight and correction.
- Accountability* is about the institution's *efficiency when executing its mandate for the public good*.

Credibility and participatory decision making

- To address credibility, the water institution's core concern is to ensure that its decisions and actions are technically and methods-wise solid and robust.
- They reflect a wide range of collective wisdom (technical and water wisdom) that emanates from the deliberations of a larger public than only its staff or officials through participatory consensus building and decision making.
- Participation is about the *effectiveness of the institution to achieve its mandate*.

The End

Thank you