

# About 2<sup>nd</sup> thematic workshop on water allocation and water rights

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1. Introduction ~  
The 2<sup>nd</sup> thematic workshop

Venue : Manila, Philippines

2nd Recipient Organization :

***National Water Resources Board (NWRB)***

***Laguna Lake Development Authority***

***(LLDA)***

Date : 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>, June, 2006

Period : 4days (2days discussion

2days site visit)

# 1. Introduction ~ What is the thematic workshop ?

- Focused and specific theme
- Small scale & profound discussion
- Improvement from the pragmatic and practical viewpoint
- Simple style
- Series of workshops (4 times)

# 1. Introduction ~ Expected Outcome

The expected outcome of each workshop

1<sup>st</sup>- To identify the issues in participants' countries

**2<sup>nd</sup>- To analyze the cause of the issues and propose plans for improvement**

3<sup>rd</sup>- To review the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop and propose plans for improvement

4<sup>th</sup>- To draft the action plan

**We don't mean to prepare the action plans for super goals. We mean to consider what should be done in the near future.**

## 2. Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> (1) - Vietnam

- The situation of water resources is tight because of the recent drastic industrialization and urbanization.
- It is necessary to clarify the authority of RBOs and to strengthen the function of them.
- The water resources law was enacted in 1998, and water rights system was provided in it, but secondary legislature was not established. As a result, water rights system are not well-functioned.
- There are some overlaps of mandates among water-related organizations.
- Main rivers are international rivers and also Vietnam is located in the downstream of them, so it is one of the challenges to coordinate with countries along these rivers.

## 2. Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> (2) - Indonesia

- Not only the increase of water demand but also the degradation of water quality is one of the big problems.
- In Indonesia, there are examples that RBOs contribute to the river basin management to prepare plans for water allocation or to make a technical recommendation to the governor within the procedure of water permits.
- The new Water Resources Law, by which water rights system is provided, was enacted in 2004, but Government Regulations are under preparation.
- By the new Water Resources law, Water Council was established (Not functioned yet). This council consists of not only government and water users but also other stakeholders including community members.

## 2. Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> (3) - Philippines

- Water shortage have often happened and there have been a lot of water conflicts between different water sectors.
- The Water Code, which is a comprehensive water law, was enacted in 1976 and the secondary legislature was also enacted. The water rights system was provided in this law, and the procedure and criteria for water permit was also established explicitly.
- However, there are difficulties in implementing the Water Code. Estimates indicate that only 35% of all water users are subject to the formal permit.
- Basically, the permitter for the water rights are NWRB, but LLDA is the permitter in the Laguna de Bay region. LLDA also have difficulties in implementing lake management.



## 2. Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> (4) - Thailand

- Population increase and industrialization are significant. As a result, water shortage have often been happened, and there are a lot of conflicts among different water sectors.
- Water pollution is one of the big problems in some basins.
- The comprehensive water policies have been developed at national level, and the comprehensive water resources plans also have been prepared at basin level. In addition, 29 River Basin Committee has been established, which are expected to be main bodies for water resources management.
- At present, several organizations take the responsibility for water resources management.
- In Thailand, the new Water Law has been drafted, but has not been enacted. In the draft Law, water rights system was provided but has not functioned.

## 2. Summary of the 1<sup>st</sup> (5) - Lao PDR

- In Lao PDR, few droughts have happened and there are few water conflicts.
- The Water and Water Resources Law was enacted in 1996, and water rights system was provided in the law. However, there are such legal issues that the relevant agency of water resources management has not decided.
- The lack of cooperation among water-related organizations are reported.

### 3. Programs ~ Sessions for the 2<sup>nd</sup> workshop

- Session1: Report on the situation of the dissemination and discussion in participants' countries
- Session2: Presentation and discussion (1) ~ Grasp of issues and analysis of causes
- Session3: Presentation and discussion (2) ~ Proposals, processes/procedures and evaluations

### 3. Programs ~ From Japan

2 presentations will be held.

(1) From Japanese National Government

(2) From ADB Institute

The basic plan for water resources development

The implementation scheme for the plans

## 4. The way for thinking (0)

1. Grasping issues
2. Analysis of the causes of the issues grasped in the step 1
3. Proposal of solution (approach to improvement) and processes/procedures for realizing the proposal
4. Evaluation of the proposals considered in the step 3
5. Preparation of the “Action Plan” – FINAL GOAL

#### 4. The way for thinking (1) (Grasping issues)

1. The example of water-related trouble

“Water Conflict between different water sectors”



What is the issue?

2. Issues (on water allocation) to be assumed

(1) Lack or dysfunction of river basin plan

(2) Inappropriate water facility management

(3) Lack or dysfunction of water rights system

And so on

## 4. The way for thinking (2) (Analysis of causes)

### Example 1

#### **(1) Lack or dysfunction of river basin plan**



Causes to be assumed

- Lack of frameworks for river basin plan itself, or other legal/administrative frameworks
- Lack of organizational capacity or knowledge
- Lack of water resources data/information in the basin

And so on

## 4. The way for thinking (3) (Proposals)

- Lack of frameworks for river basin plan, or other legal/administrative frameworks
  - Propose to develop river basin plan, to establish new framework, or to establish the new organization for promoting river basin planning
- Lack of organizational capacity or knowledge
  - Propose plans for obtaining capacity or knowledge
- Lack of information/data
  - Propose the appropriate scheme for information/data collection



## 4. The way for thinking (4) (Processes/Procedures)

- It is important to recognize how difficult to realize the proposals.
- Therefore, it is necessary to confirm how to reach the proposal you made, namely, you need to confirm the process/procedure for the proposal.

## 5. The way for thinking (5) (Evaluation)

- Evaluation is needed from the viewpoint of effectiveness and feasibility.
- The viewpoint will be
  - (1) Effectiveness of the proposal against the cause
  - (2) Sustainability (organizational capacity, finance, environment and others)
  - (3) Fairness
  - (4) Basin wide viewpoint
  - (5) Consensus building
  - (6) Others

## 5. The way for thinking (6) (Final Goal)

- Final goal is to draft the action plan for approaching to improvement
- At the final step, you'll select high prioritized issues for preparing action plan.
- The number of issues dealt with will be a few.

## 6. How to proceed the discussion?

- Presentation
- Q&A, Discussion
- Adjust, Rewrite, Overwrite your discussion materials

END