

### Discussion Material 1- Issue

Country Name: **Philippines** Name of Organization: **Laguna Lake Development Authority**

<b>Issue No. 1:</b>	Coverage of water rights in Laguna de Bay Region is limited to fishery/aquaculture. There is a need to immediately implement a policy on the use of surface water because the Laguna de Bay Region is slowly reaching a state where the quantity and quality of freshwater resources are imposing limits on the present use of the resource and on the region's socio-economic development
<b>Negative Impacts</b>	The absence of a policy on the utilization of water resources creates wasteful usage of water, inter-sectoral mis-allocation of raw water in favor of less valuable uses and increase levels of water pollution.
<b>Causes of the issues</b>	The previous demand for water did not trigger imposition of a surface water price structure. The LLDA's previous focus was on the establishment of water rights (ZOMAP) for aquaculture due to the adverse impacts of the fishpen/fishcage operations to the lake's ecological integrity. During the period 1970 to 1983, fishpens grew from 38 hectares to more than 30,000 hectares, seriously reducing areas available for open fishing and navigation. The mushrooming of fishpen/cage structures in the lake resulted to a decline in lake's productivity.
<b>Proposal 1</b>	Formulate and implement Raw Water Pricing Policy with its corresponding Implementing Rules and Regulations for all surface water users
<b>Remarks</b>	

## Discussion Material 2- Proposal

1	Issue 1	<p>Coverage of water rights in Laguna de Bay Region is limited to fishery/aquaculture. It is crucial that the existing water resources be allocated economically and efficiently considering that the population and economic pressure in the Laguna de Bay and its watershed continue to increase resulting to decrease in the quantity of water resources and conflicts among various lake users.</p>
2	Proposal: How to realize the above proposal (procedures and processes)	<p>Formulate and implement Raw Water Pricing Policy with its corresponding Implementing Rules and Regulations</p> <p><b>I. Legal Aspect:</b> Drafting and passing of a policy on raw water pricing</p> <p>1.1. Policy development  1.2. LLDA Board's approval and passing of a resolution to adopt the new program  1.3. LLDA General Manager to issue Memorandum Circular in support to the Board's Resolution.</p> <p><b>II. Institutional Aspect- LLDA Reorganization</b></p> <p>2.1. Conduct of institutional assessment. Determine LLDA's strengths and weaknesses as well as opportunities that lie ahead.  2.2. Revamping of the organizational structure and operational processes to make it responsive to its renewed vision of transforming itself into an integrated watershed management agency  2.3. Formalization of the internal arrangements by seeking the approval of the Department of Budget and Management for the reorganization structure and staffing for the re-engineered LLDA and possible amendments to LLDA charter to enable the participation of private sector and civil society representatives in the LLDA Board of Directors</p> <p><b>III. Technical Aspect:</b></p> <p>3.1. Conduct inventory of all surface water users. There is a need to determine the existing and potential users of the lake surface water as one of the basis in determining the current and future demand of the lake water  3.2. Assess existing raw water pricing policy and adopt scheme applicable to the LDB Region  3.3. Assess social acceptability and affordability. Public consultation is imperative in this phase.  3.4. Conduct intensive IEC campaign  3.5. Testing in one sector</p>
3	Evaluation 1 from the viewpoint of effectiveness (Expected Impact/Outcome)	<p>There is a high possibility that the project could be implemented effectively because the LLDA has the mandate to implement such project by virtue of RA 4850 and PD 813. The full implementation of the project would help the LLDA as well as the stakeholders in achieving the vision of an economically efficient, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable development, distribution and use of the Laguna de Bay water resources . Specifically, the expected impacts are the following:</p> <p>1. Efficient utilization of water. A reduction of the wasteful usage of water by consumers is expected because of the price connected to the use of water.</p>

		2.Efficient intersectoral allocation of raw water						
		3. Improvement of the water quality. The revenue to be generated by the Authority shall be allocated in various environmental and water resources conservation projects						
		Financially feasibility.The LLDA has the financial capability to implement the project.						
		Technical feasibility: The LLDA has the necessary expertise to initiate,implement and sustain this project. This could be gauged from the following considerations:						
		1. Availability of technically qualified staff for the duration of the project						
		2.Availability of infrastructure (office) and equipment to support the development and maintenance of the project						
		3. Availability of technical data and capacity to gather needed data						
		Administrative Feasibility- highly feasible						
		appropriate data are readily available or can be obtained, produced, or interpreted with available resources such as staff expertise, time, and equipment						
	Evaluation 3 from the viewpoint of sustainability (sustainable from financial,technical or other viewpoints)	Considering the above statements, the implementation of the water pricing project will likely be sustained.						
	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	
	1. Policy Development							
	2. Review and Policy approval by LLDA Board							
	3.Issuance of LLDA's Memorandum Circular							
	4. Stakeholder's Consultations							
4	5. IEC campaign - Tri-media							
	6. Institutional assessment							
	7. LLDA restructuring							
	8.DBM approval							
	9. Testing of water pricing in one sector							
	10. Full Implementation							
	11. Monitoring and Evaluation							
5	Difficulty in implementation of proposal	1. Resistance from the surface water users because the fee is treated as an add-on expense.						

		2. Conflicting mandates over water utilization. For example, the National Power Corporation is also mandated by law to freely use water resource for power generation.
		3. Political Interference
6	Other related organizations	