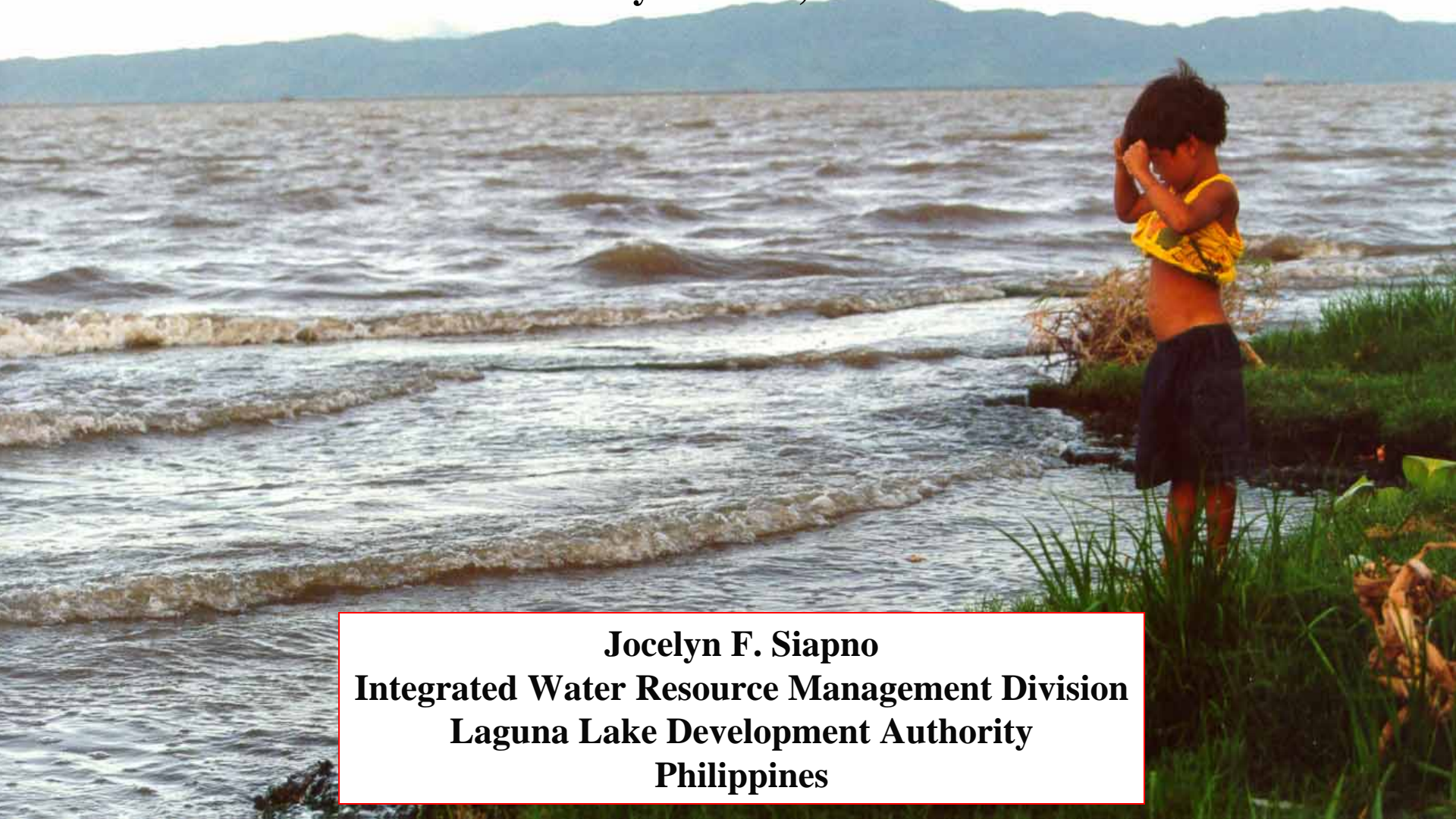




The 4th Thematic Workshop on Water Rights and Allocations

**Saitama, Japan
January 22 to 26, 2007**



**Jocelyn F. Siapno
Integrated Water Resource Management Division
Laguna Lake Development Authority
Philippines**



**The Laguna Lake Development Authority
(LLDA)**

- **Republic Act 4850 (1966)**
- **Presidential Decree 813 (1975) and**
- **Executive Order 927 (1983)**

Mandate

To carry-out the development and balanced growth of the Laguna Lake Region with due regard and adequate provisions for environmental management and control, preservation of the quality of human life and ecological systems, and the prevention of undue ecological disturbances, deterioration and pollution.

Vision for Laguna de Bay



A lake



...that continuously nourishes life and brings prosperity to the country



...where people work together in harmony to maintain the integrity of lake ecosystem



...that is sustainably managed and developed for the benefit of the present and future generations



...that is recognized and supported by the global community



THE LAGUNA DE BAY BASIN

Laguna de Bay Features



- **Average Depth:** 2.5 m.
- **Total Volume:** 2.25 MCM
- **Shoreline:** 238 km.
- **Lake surface area:** 900 km²
- **Watershed area:** 2830 km²
- **(24 sub-basins (including many tributaries
+ a floodway)**
- **6 provinces, 10 cities, 51 municipalities**
- **Of which 29 are lakeshore towns**
- **One outlet: Napindan Channel – Pasig River**

(serves as inlet of saline water during
Pasig River backflow)



A source of food.



A waterway for transporting people, goods and services.



A source of irrigation water.



A source of hydro-electric power.



A place for recreation and nature appreciation.



A natural wastewater treatment plant.

Industrial Pollution



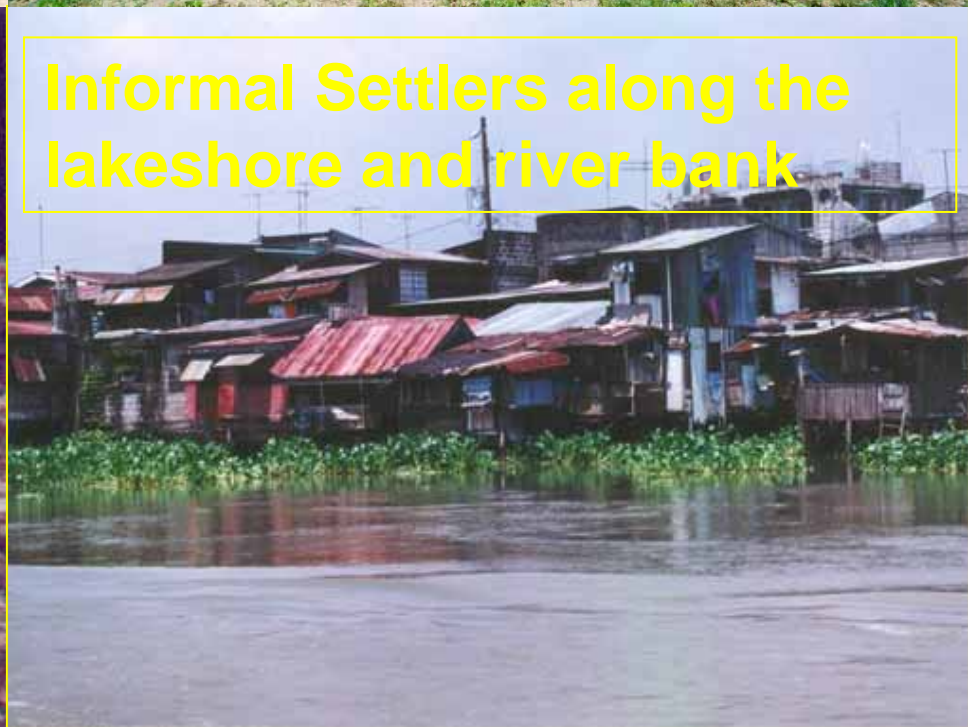
Agricultural Pollution

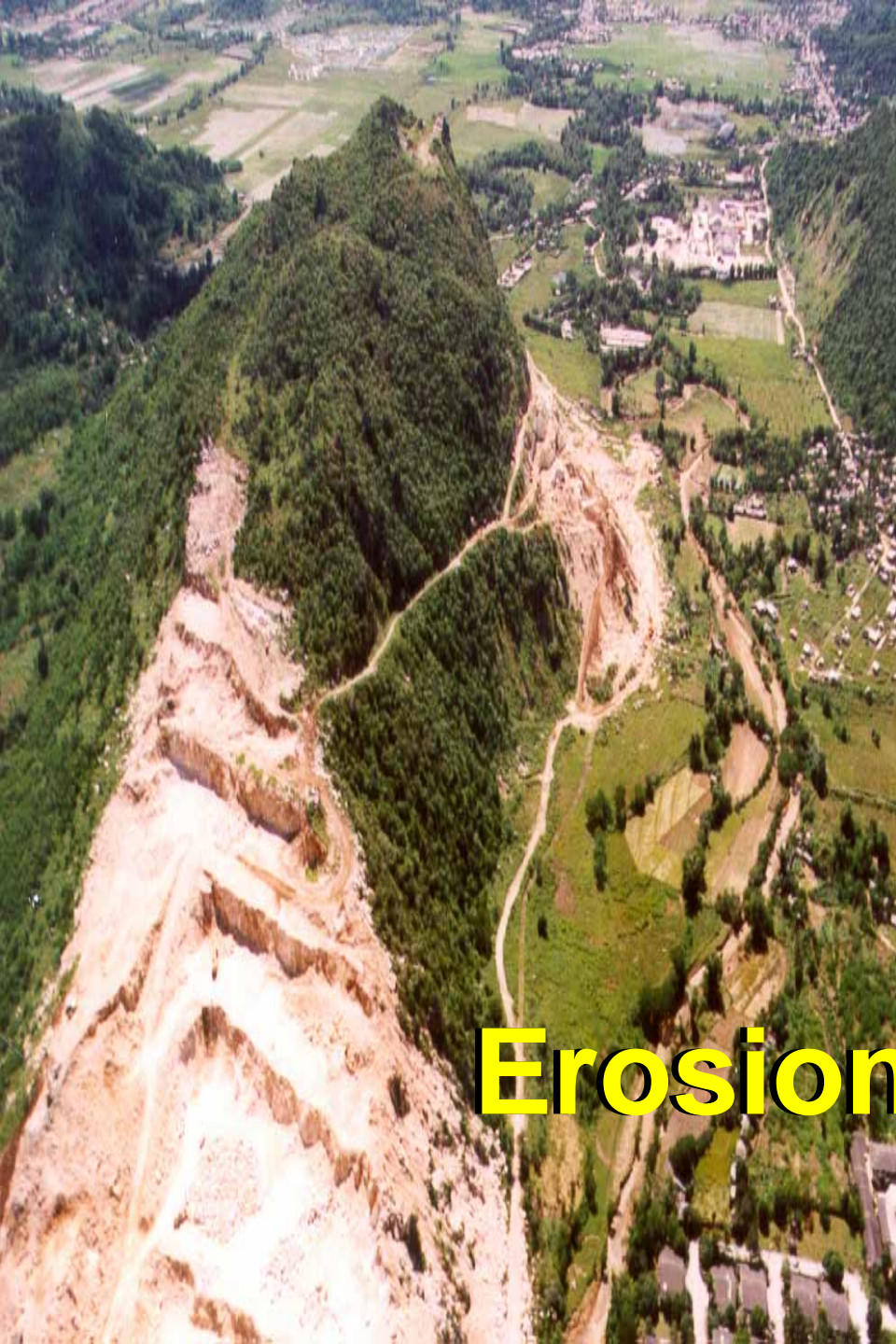


Domestic Pollution



Informal Settlers along the lakeshore and river bank

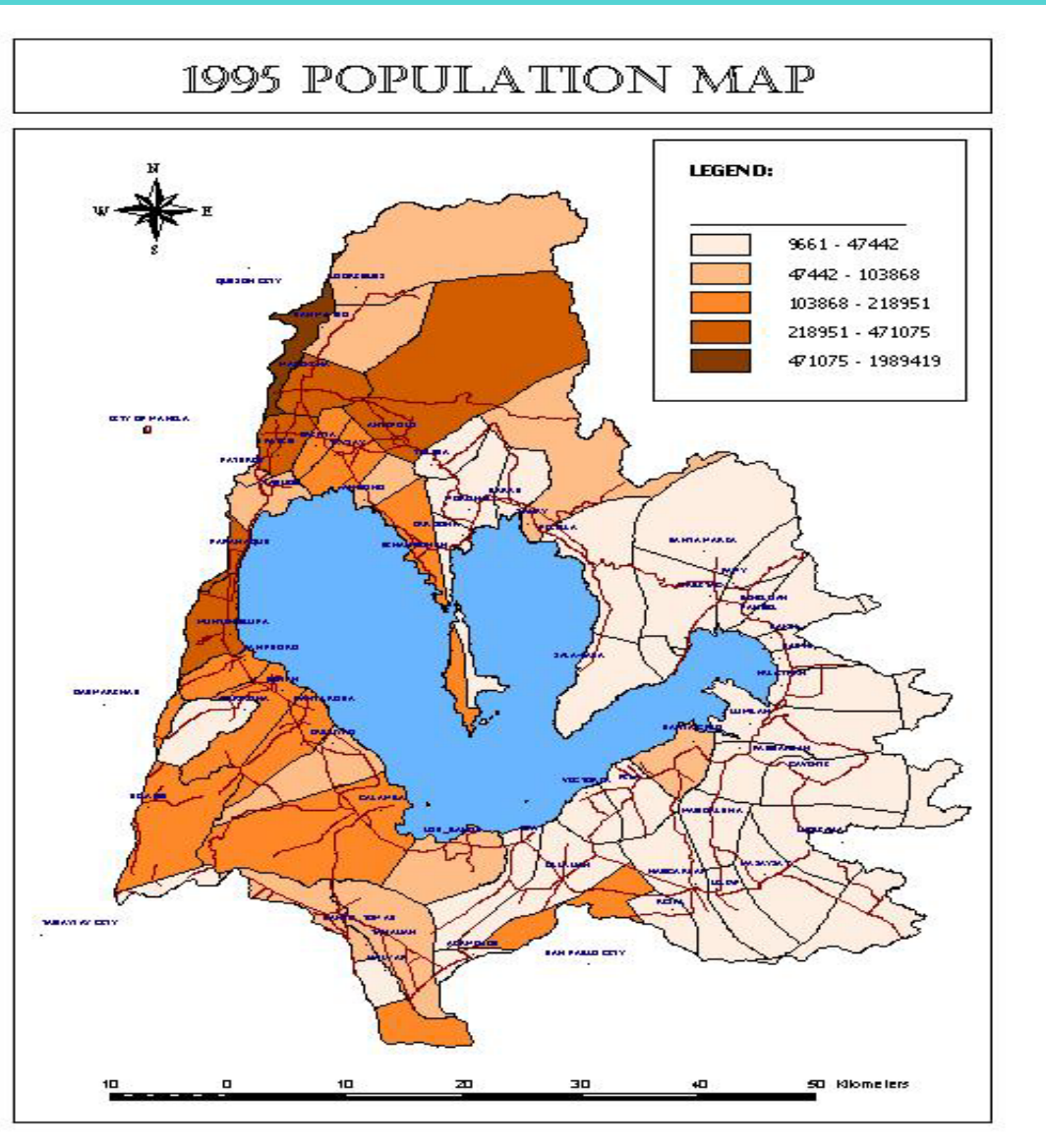




Erosion and Siltation

A THREATENED ECOSYSTEM

Rapid urbanization and industrialization ...



WATER ALLOCATION AND WATER RIGHTS ISSUES

Policy: Lack of a common policy for the management and development of the lake and its resources.

Plan: Most plans and programs of different stakeholders are not anchored on the Laguna de Bay Master Plan.

Cause:

Each agency/institution/organization separately formulates and implements its own policies, mandates, programs and plans.

Effects:

Due to the absence of a common policy and an integrated environmental governance system this would lead to inefficiency in (1) creating a widely accepted common objective for managing the lake resources and its watershed ; and (2) balancing the different political, economic and social interests.

Proposal:

Restructure the LLDA and transform itself into an expanded and effective organization capable of fully discharging its mandated powers and functions. It should exist as an apex body in the Laguna de Bay region with responsibilities for coordinating integrated watershed management and development programs.

Lake water allocation issue:

There is a continuous debate on the size, location and benefits of the Zoning and Management Plan among LLDA, Bureau of Fisheries, Local Government Units Fishpens/fishcage Operators, small fishermen.

Causes

- Presence of illegal fishpen/fishcage operators due to issuance of permits (Business permit) by LGUs.
- LGU mandate on the issuance of environmental permits conflicts with regulatory functions of LLDA.
- Inconsistency in the implementation of ZOMAP due to the frequent change of LLDA administration (i.e. ERAP Belt, GMA Belt, FVR Belt – each belt has distinct modifications resulting to confusion among fishpen/cage operators on the appropriate design of the ZOMAP)
- Ineffective organizational structure. (Investigation, evaluation and monitoring are functions lump in one unit.)

Effects

- adverse impacts on lake's ecological integrity due to the declining fish production
- less opportunity for small fishermen
- reduced area for navigation

Proposals

- ZOMAP and other related policies should be reviewed through a consultative process and strictly enforced.
- Consider in the LLDA Restructure Framework the number of monitoring personnel substantially required for the enormous task of lake inspection and monitoring.

Proposals

Establish intersectoral partnership such as deputation of LGUs and other NGOs in lake monitoring and provide continuous support through trainings and other incentive mechanisms.

Conduct intensive information campaign on lake protection and management focusing on the stakeholder's responsibilities as stewards of the lake.

Organizational issues

LLDA is mandated by law (RA4850,PD 813 and EO 927) to perform its function as a basin-wide Authority but it does not have continuing control over-all programs and projects affecting the lake and its region. This include utilization of the water resources

Shifting policy and program directions due the frequent shift in the top management of LLDA

LLDA has a wide jurisdictional mandate but it has limited staff to effectively carry-out its mandates, functions, plans and programs.

Causes:

Overlapping areas of jurisdiction with various agencies within the LDB region

The LLDA still maintains its current organizational structure stipulated in RA 4850 of 1966

The LLDA General Manager is appointed by the President of the Philippines and therefore serves at the President's pleasure

Effects:

Each agency/institution/organization formulates and implements its own policies, mandates, programs and plans without due consideration to the environment.

Lack of continuity in the implementation of programs and projects.

Delayed and sometimes ineffective in implementation of policies , plans and programs

Proposal:

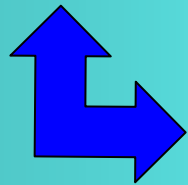
Enhance strategic alliances with the LGUs, people's organizations and non-government organizations.

Establish co-management in managing lake's resources.

The LLDA's top position should be a career professional whose tenure is dependent only on performance.

Issue: Coverage of water rights in Laguna de Bay Region is limited to aquaculture use

need to formulate and implement a policy on the use of surface water



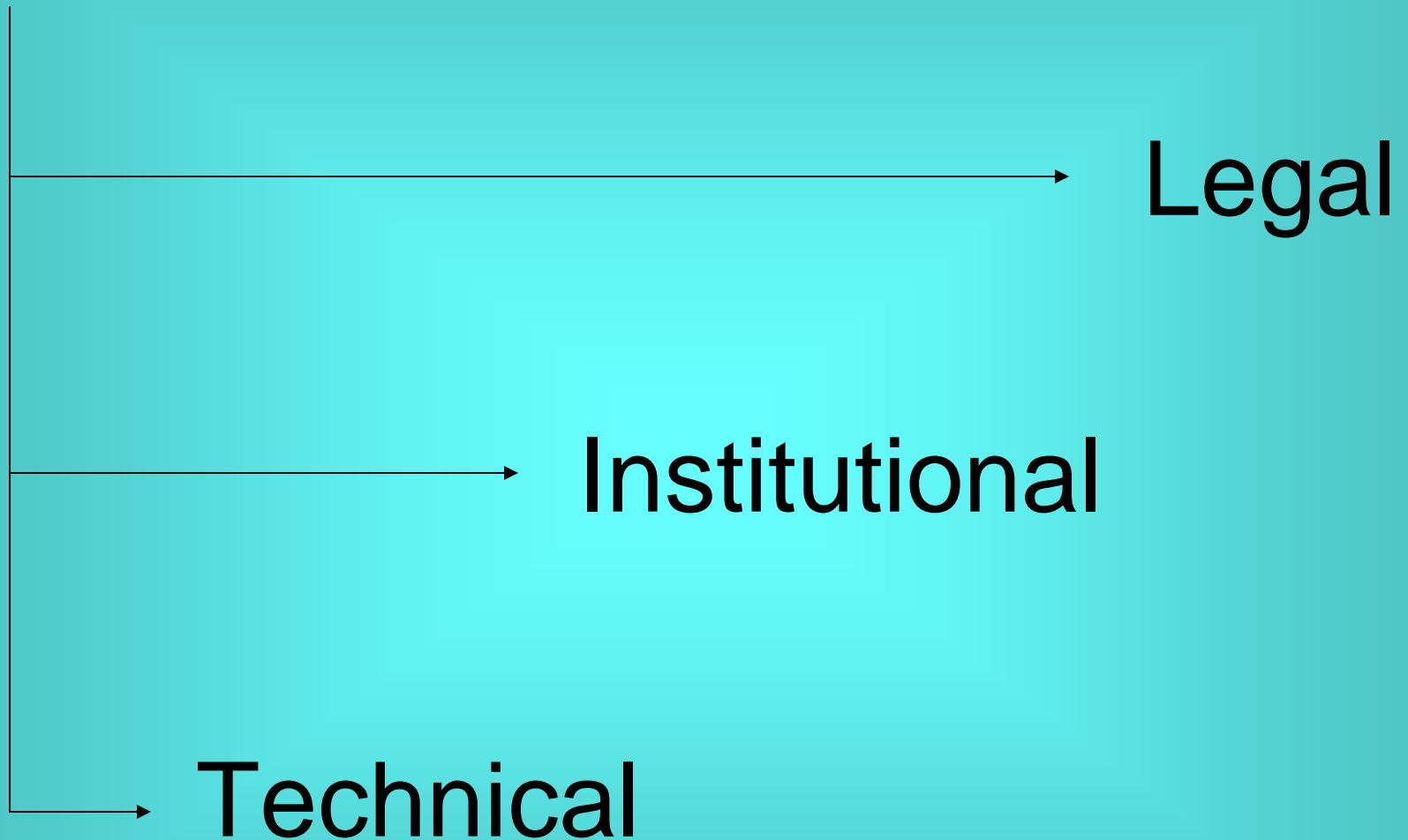
with multitude of purposes



a critical resource and is situated in the midst of urban and industrial development

Lake water is treated as a free and open access resource

Procedures and Processes



Legal aspect



Policy development

LLDA Board's approval
and passing of a resolution
to adopt the new program

LLDA General Manager to
issue Memorandum Circular in
support to the Board Resolution

Institutional aspect

– LLDA Reorganization

→ **Conduct of institutional assessment**
-SWOT

→ **Revamping of the organizational structure and operational processes**
-IWRM

→ **Formalization of the internal arrangement**
-DBM approval; charter amendment

Technical aspect

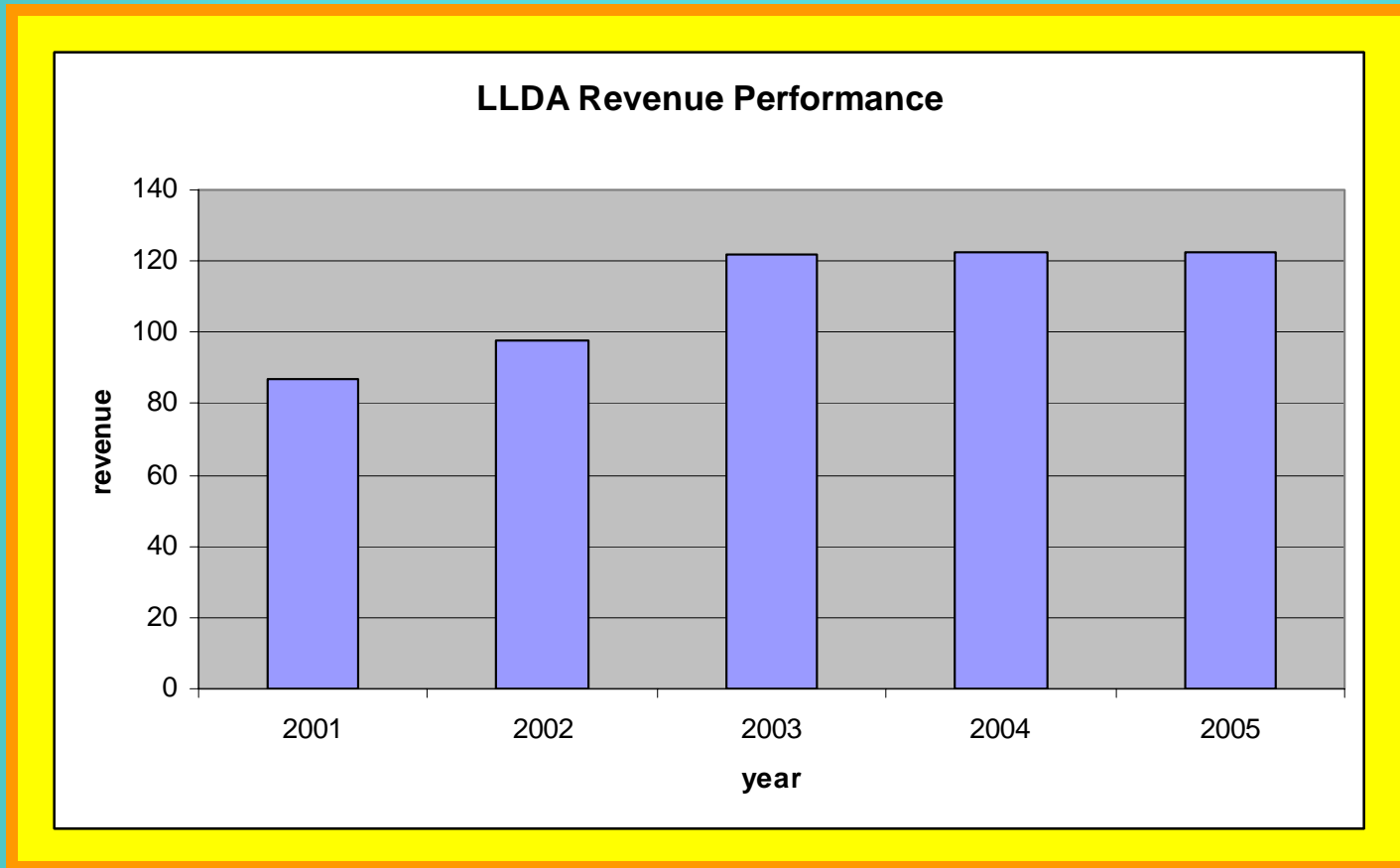
- **Conduct inventory of surface water**
- **Assess existing raw water pricing policy and adopt scheme applicable to LDB Region**
- **Assess social acceptability and affordability**
- **Conduct intensive IEC campaign**
- **Testing in one sector**

Evaluation

High possibility of implementing the program - financially, technically, administratively,

Legal mandate: EO 927 granted LLDA water rights over bodies of water within the Laguna de Bay Region. It also authorizes LLDA to collect fees for the use of the region's water resources.

Financial feasibility- feasible



Source: Accounting and Investment Section, Finance Division

Technical Feasibility - feasible

Availability of technically qualified staff

**Availability of infrastructure and
equipment**

**to support the development and
maintenance**

of the program

**Availability of technical data and capacity
to gather data**

Administrative feasibility - feasible

Appropriate data are readily available or can be obtained, produced or interpreted with available resources such as staff expertise, time and equipment

Sustainability

Highly sustainable

Expected impacts

Efficient utilization of water resources

Efficient inter-sectoral allocation of raw water

Improvement of the water quality

Work Plan

Activities	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Policy development						
Review/approval of Policy						
Issuance of MC						
Stakeholders Consultation						
IEC Campaign						
Institutional Assessment						
LLDA restructuring						
DBM Approval						
Testing in one sector						
Full implementation						
M & E						



BASIC PRINCIPLES

Principle 1

A lake drainage basin is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use.



Principle 2

A long-term, preventive approach directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential.





Principle 3

Policy development and decision-making for lake management should be based on sound science and the best available information.



Principle 4

The long-term health of lakes requires the resolution of conflicts among competing users of lake resources and consideration of the needs of present and future generations.



Principle 5

Citizens and other stakeholders must participate meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems, in cooperation and collaboration with individuals, organizations and agencies responsible for management and use of lake resources.



Principle 6

Fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders are essential for meeting society's needs for sustainable lake resources.

Maraming salamat po!

Thank you!

