

HARMONISING WATER GOVERNANCE

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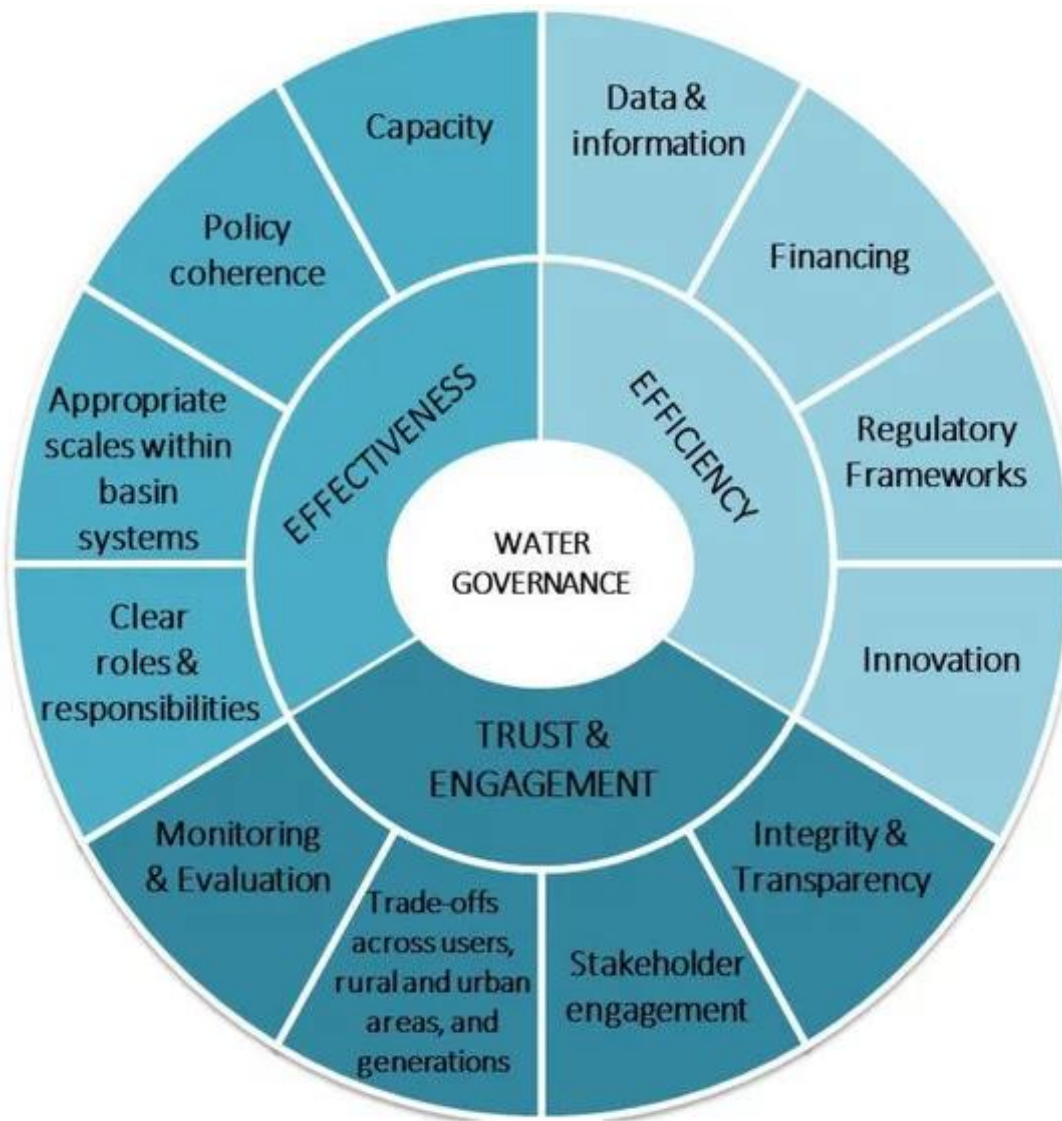
WHAT IS WATER GOVERNANCE

Range of political, social, economic and administrative systems in place that influence water's use and management. Essentially, who gets what water, when and how, and who has the right to water and related services, and their benefits.

Global Water Partnership

“the set of administrative systems, with a core focus on formal institutions (laws, official policies) and informal institutions (power relations and practices) as well as organisational structures and their efficiency”

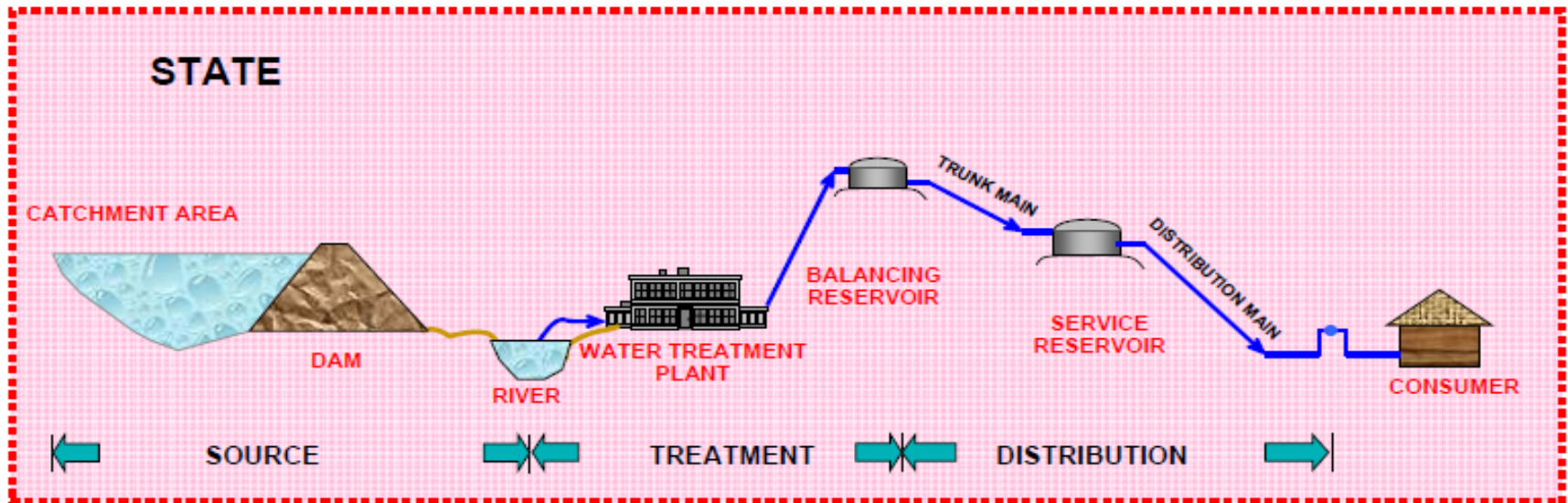
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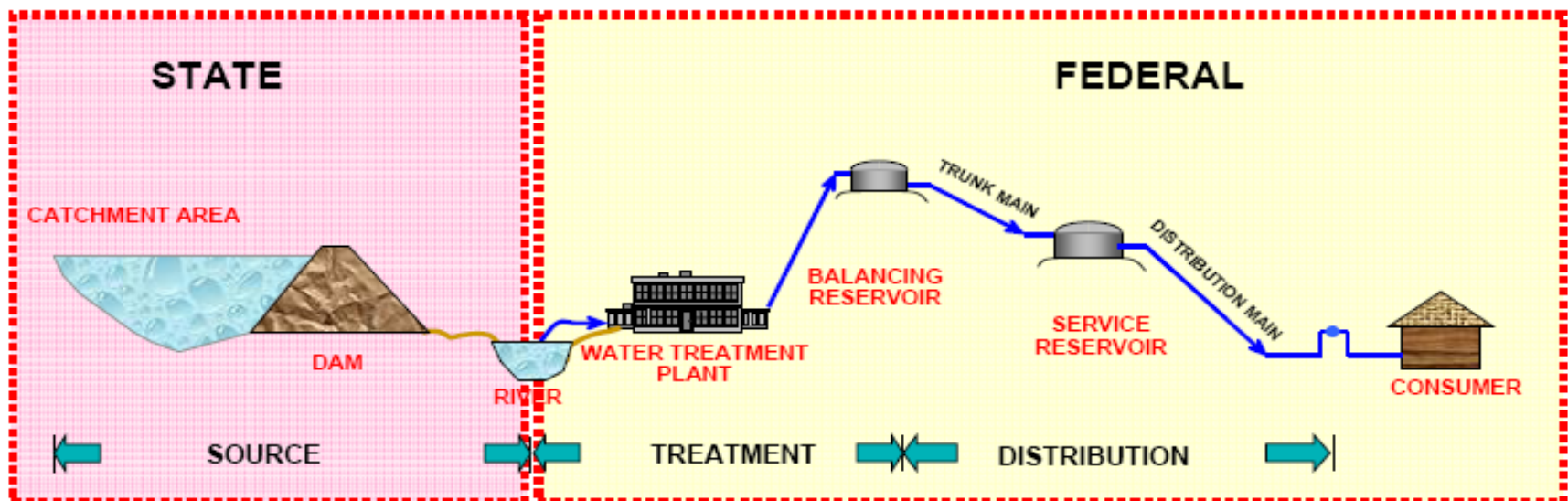
Governance should contribute to the definition and implementation of policy goals (effectiveness), at the lowest possible cost to society (efficiency), while ensuring inclusiveness of stakeholders (trust and engagement)

**EFFECTIVENESS, EFFICIENCY, AND
TRUST AND ENGAGEMENT**

WATER GOVERNANCE IN MALAYSIA



WATER MANAGEMENT BEFORE THE AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION



WATER MANAGEMENT AFTER FC – ACT 655

WATER GOVERNANCE IN MALAYSIA

- INSTITUTIONS

NO	MINISTRY
1	MINISTRY OF WATER, LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES - <i>DID/JBA/JMG/JPP/SPAN/PAAB/FORESTRY</i>
2	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
3	MINISTRY OF ENERGY, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE - <i>DOE</i>
4	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
5	MINISTRY OF HEALTH
6	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT - <i>PLANMALAYSIA</i>
7	MINISTRY OF FEDERAL TERRITORY



STATE
GOVERNMENTS
- *STATE + LOCAL
AUTHORITIES*

WATER GOVERNANCE IN MALAYSIA

- *LEGISLATIONS*

SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA & WP LABUAN	SABAH	SARAWAK
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Akta Industri Perkhidmatan Air 2006 (Akta 655)• Akta Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara 2006 (Akta 654)• Environmental Quality Act 1974• Peraturan-peraturan Kualiti Alam Sekeliling (Kumbahan) 2009• Kanun Tanah Negara 1965• Akta Pengambilan Tanah 1960• Akta Perancang Bandar dan Desa 1976 (Akta 172)• Waters Act 1920 (Act 418) & Water Supply (Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur) Act 1998 (Act 581)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sabah Water Resources Enactment 1998• Local Government Ordinance 1961• Public Health Ordinance 1960• Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974 (Akta 127)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water Ordinance 1994• Sewerage Systems and Services Ordinance 2005• Sewerage Services Acts, 1993 (Act 508) & Regulations and Orders• Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974 (Akta 127)

CHALLENGES IN WATER GOVERNANCE

FRAGMENTED
LEGISLATIONS

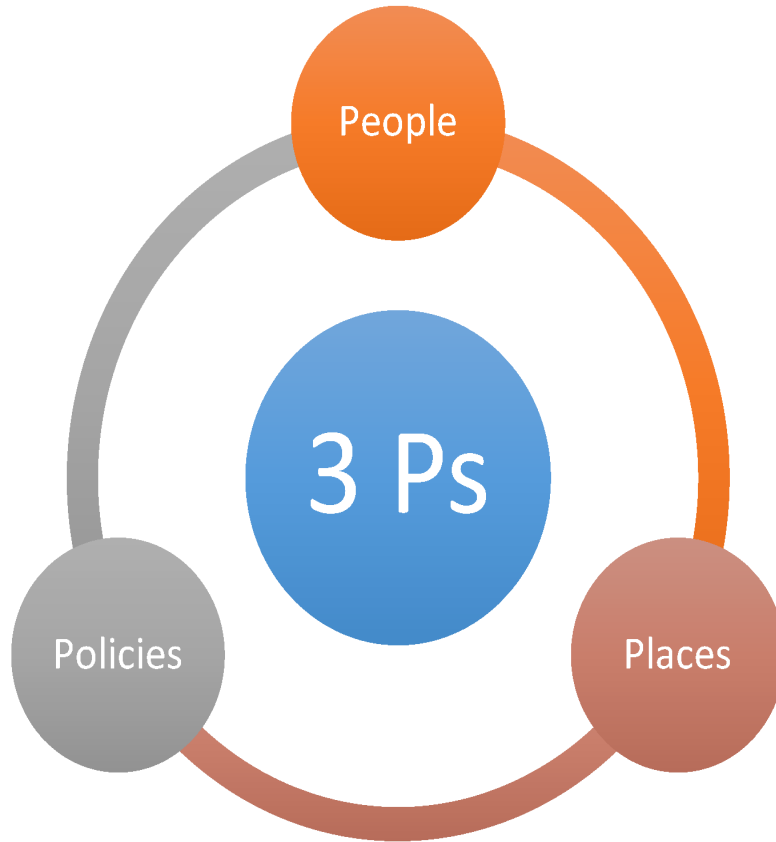
MULTI LEVEL
GOVERNANCE
GAPS

WEAK
STAKEHOLDER GAP

MEGATRENDS
*-Urban Growth &
Climate Change*

FINANCIAL,
TECHNICAL AND
HUMAN
RESOURCES GAPS

HARMONISING WATER GOVERNANCE



1. People

- Water governance involves various stakeholders.
- Stakeholder engagement can help build trust and ownership, secure willingness to pay for water services, ensure accountability, set convergent objectives across policy areas and prevent and manage conflicts over water allocation

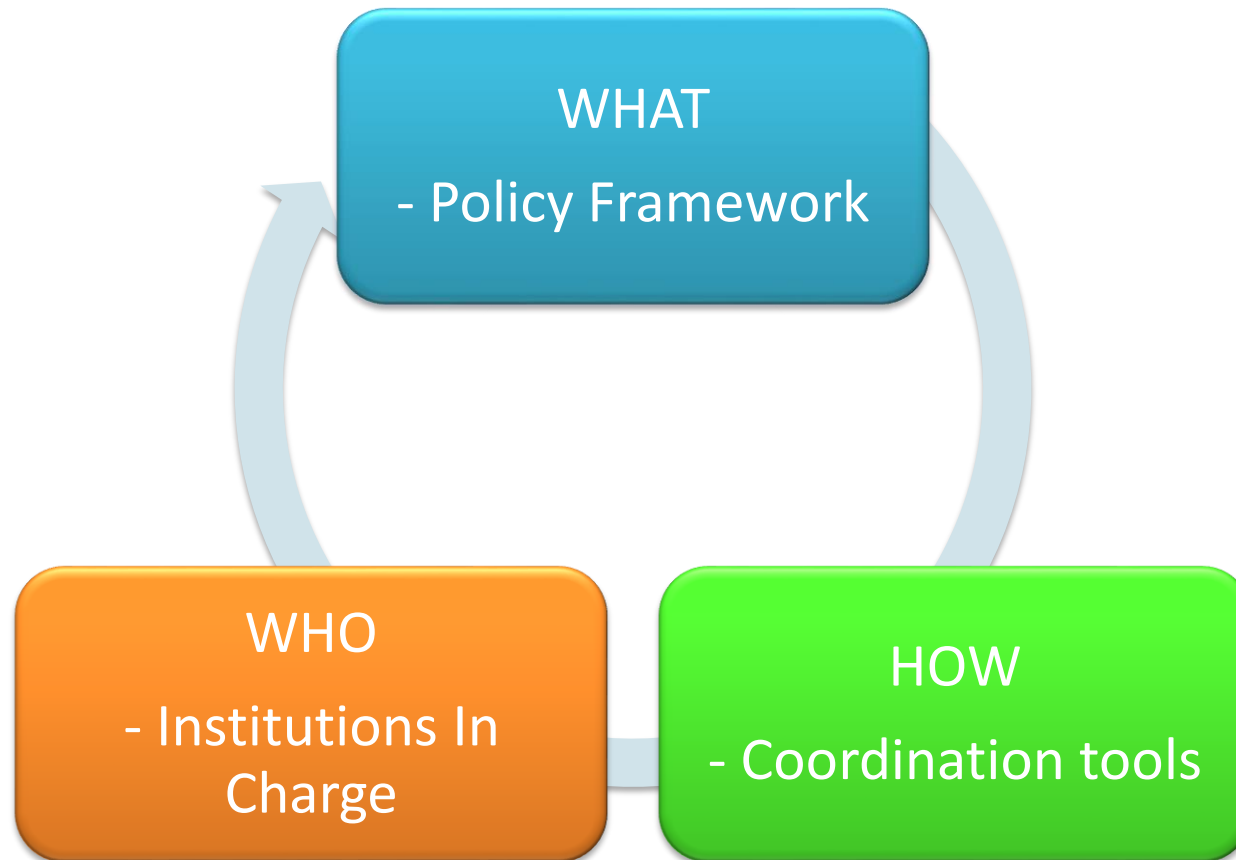
2. Places

- Water cut across boundaries. There must be cohesive place-based understanding territorial mismatches.

3. Policies

- Water governance has consequences for, and can be affected by a number of intrinsically related policies, such as land use, spatial planning, transport, energy, solid waste, environment, and agriculture, with impacts on water resource consumption, quality and security.
- Co-ordination across policies favours inter-sectoral complementarities while efficiently allocating resources.

HARMONISING WATER GOVERNANCE



THERE IS NO ONE SIZE FITS ALL SOLUTION!!!!

HARMONISING WATER GOVERNANCE

Water governance
in Malaysia is a
work in progress

To work on **SINGLE**
UNIFYING
governance?

CENTRALIZED?
DECENTRALIZED?

