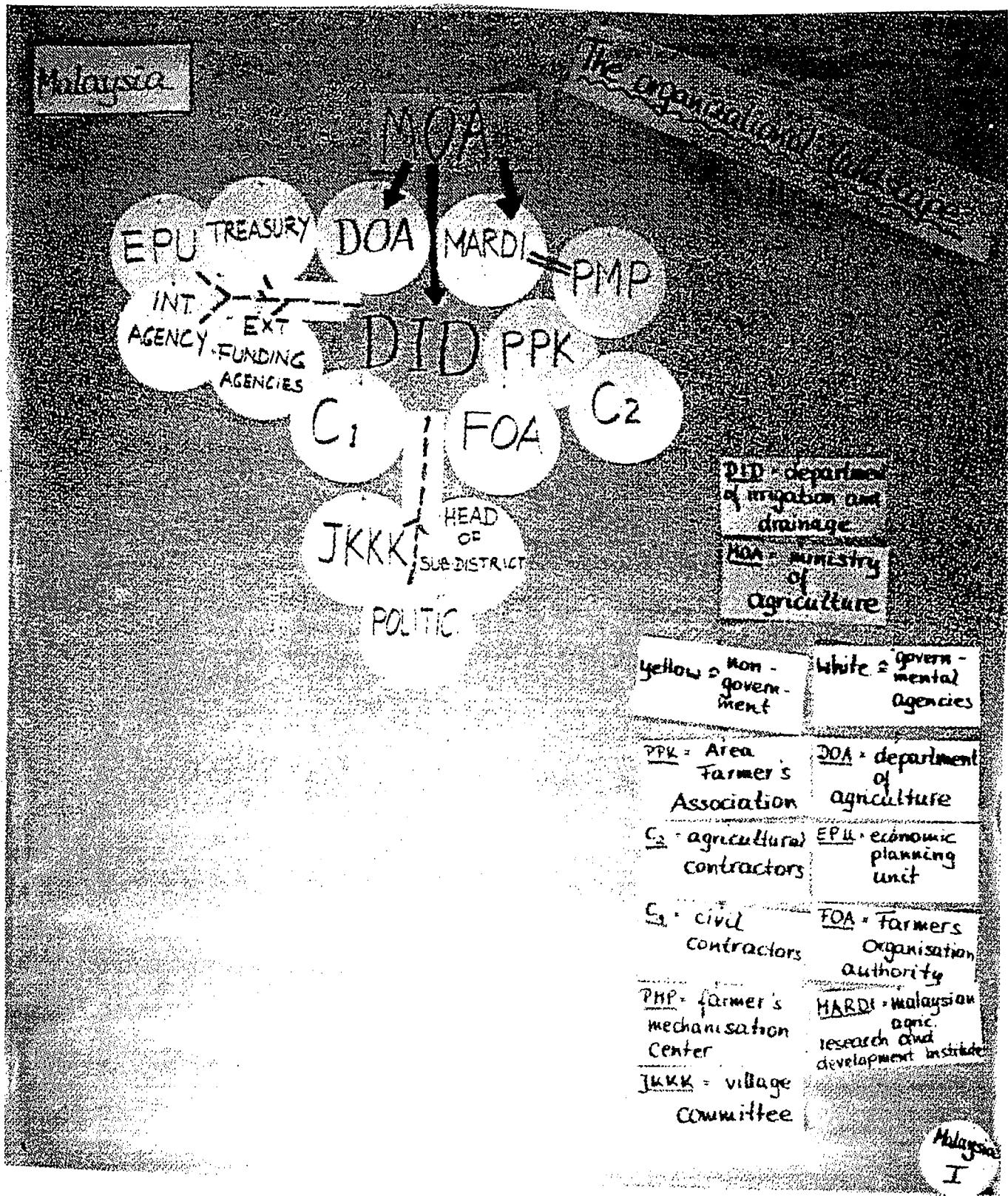
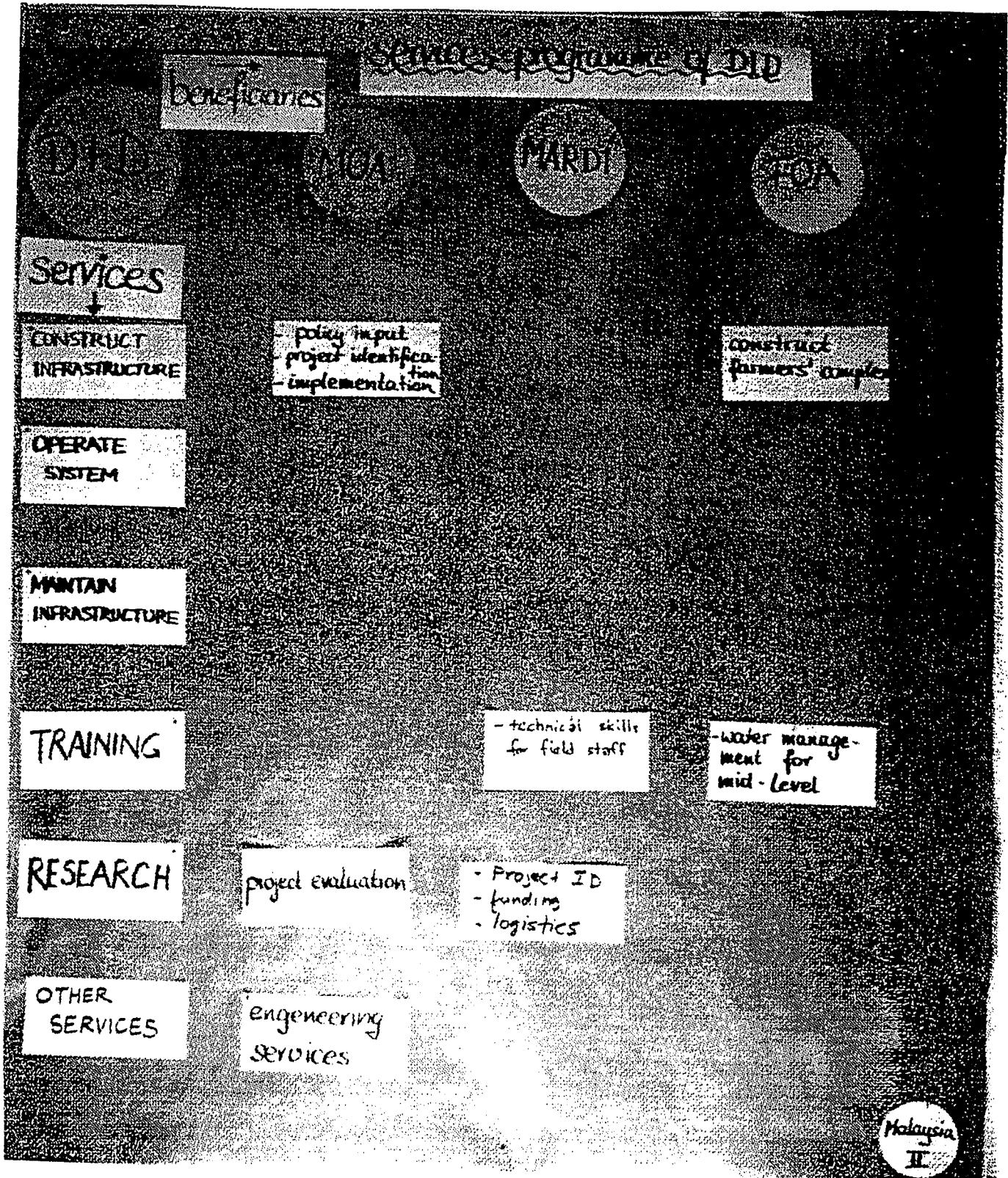
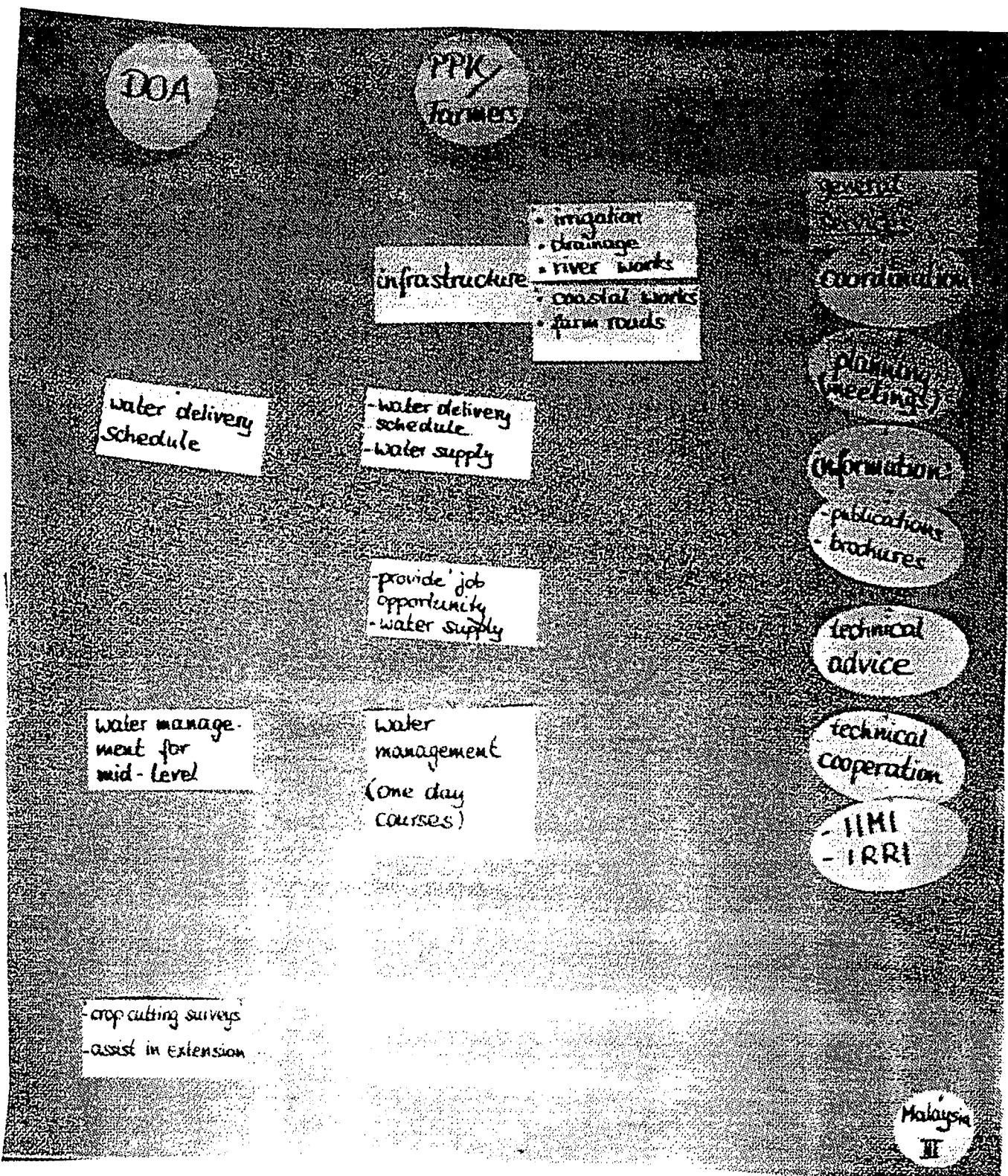


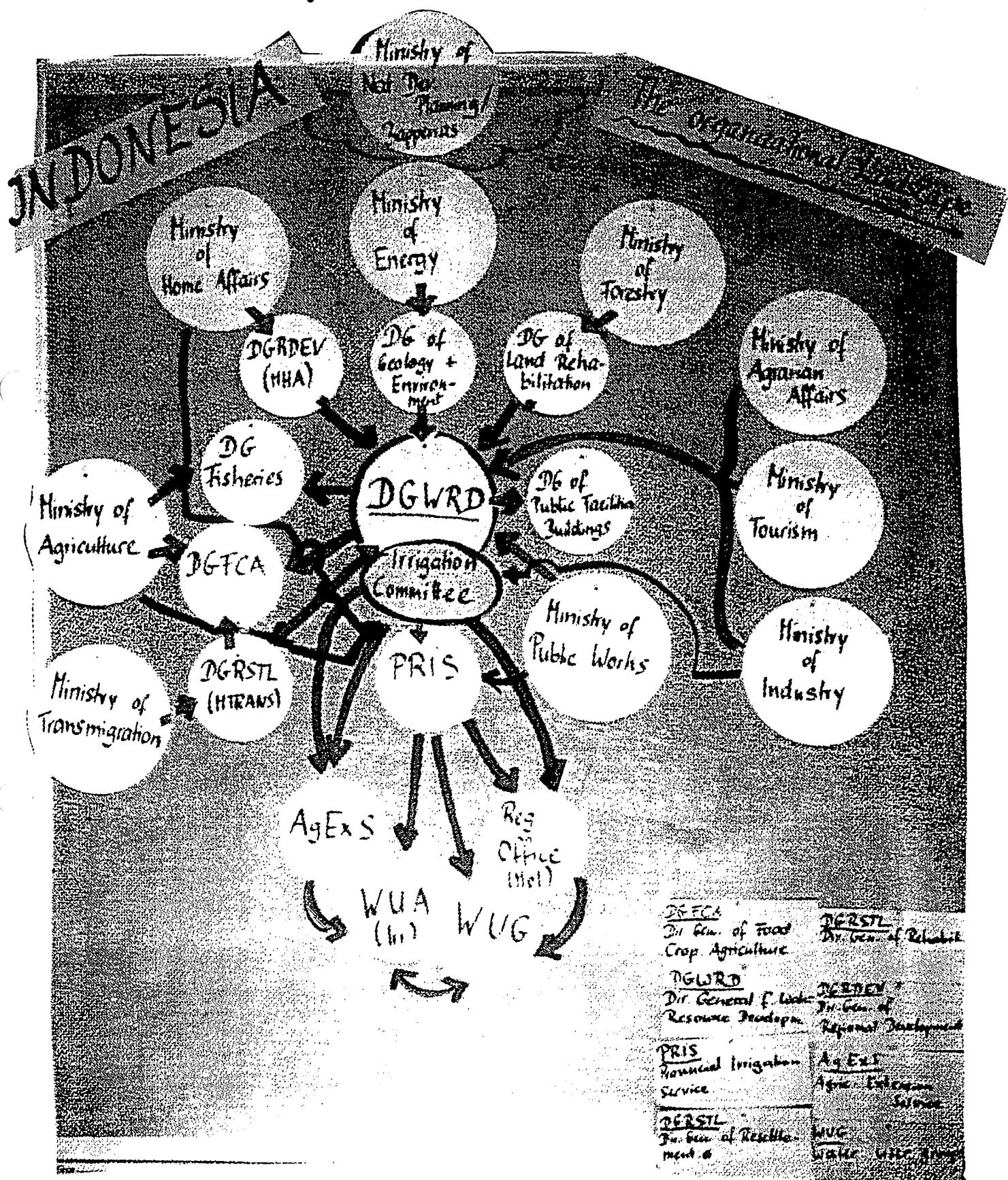
Malaysia presenting the DID's organizational landscape

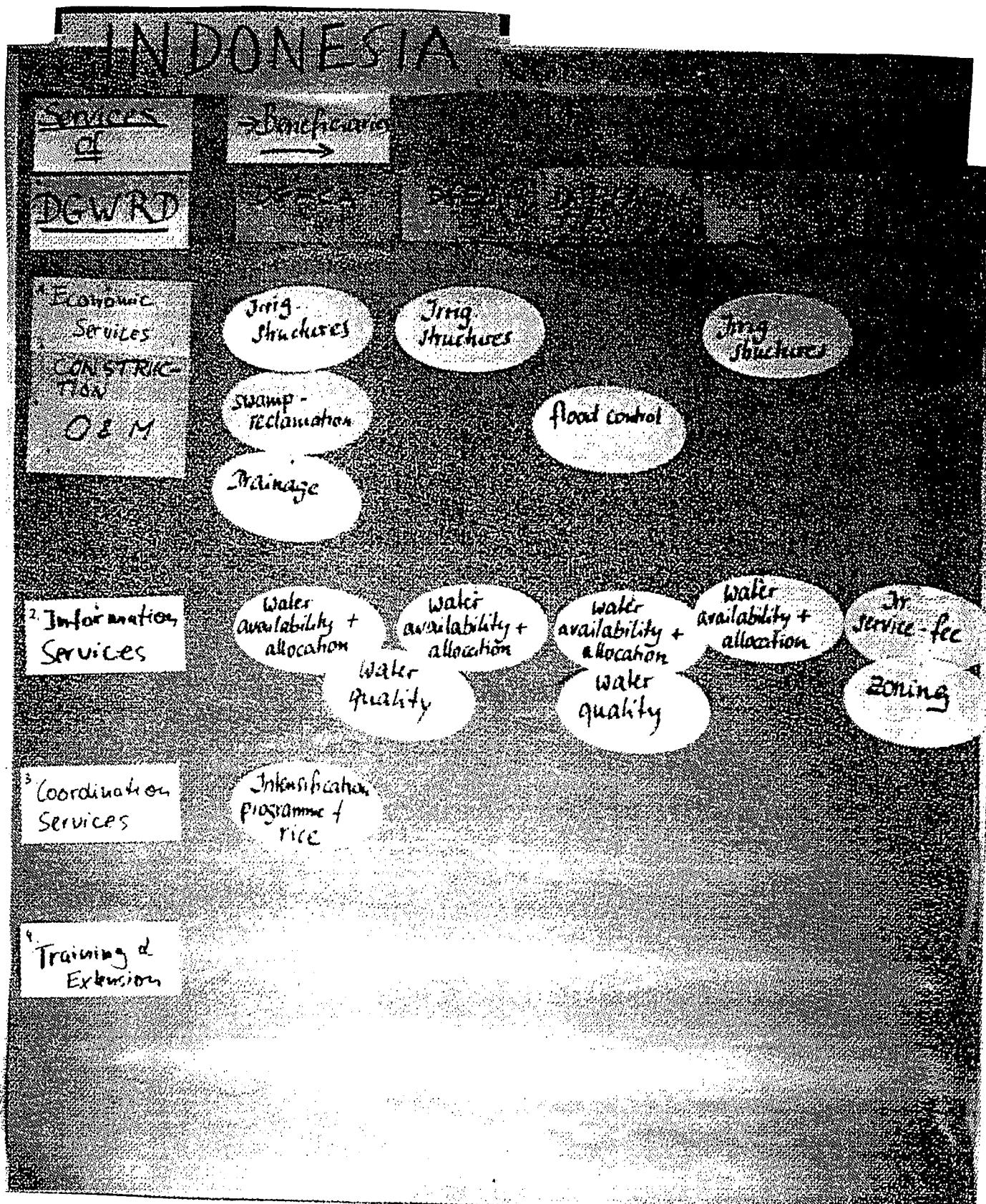


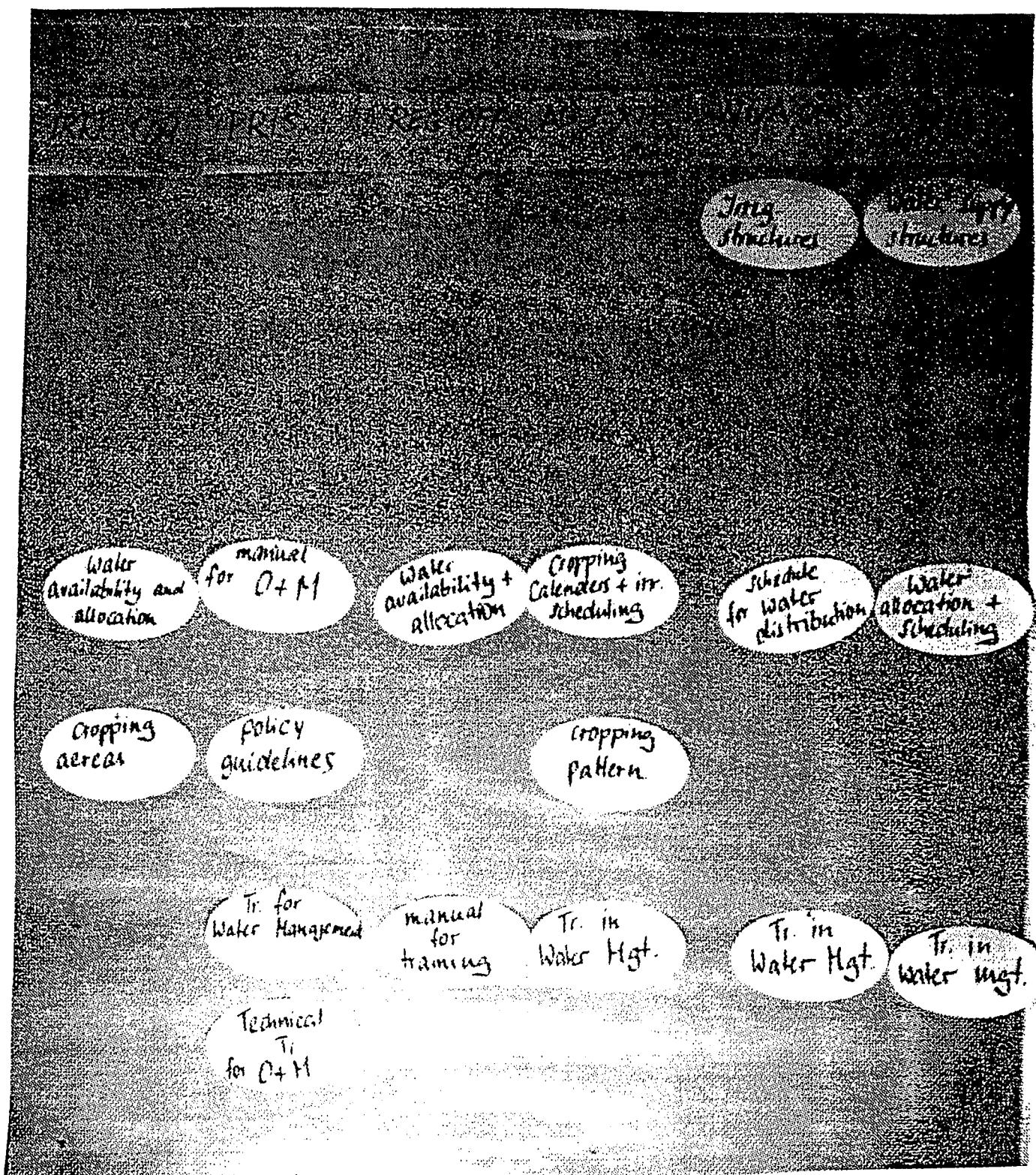




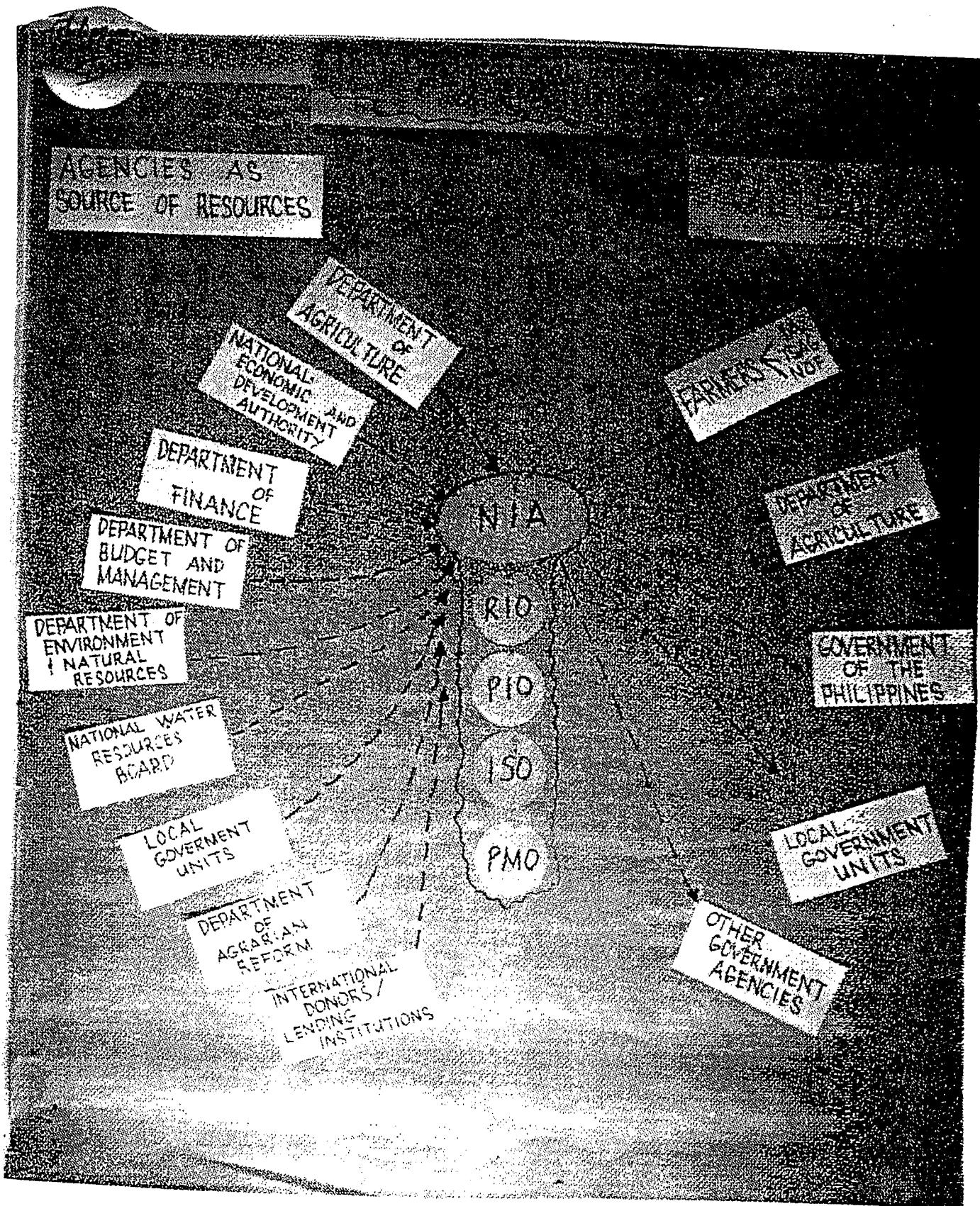
The Indonesians presented their complicated "Spider-web" style organizational landscape

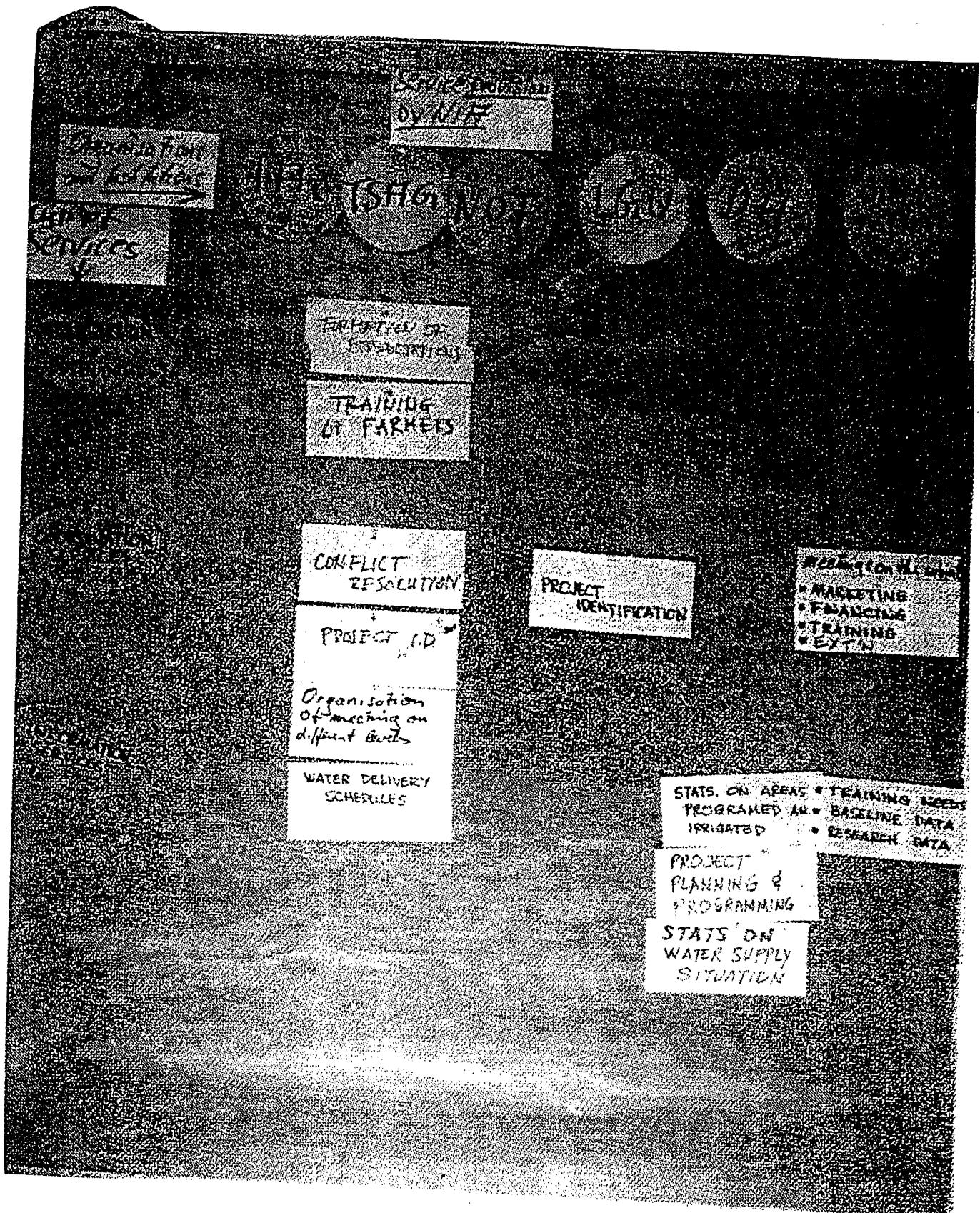


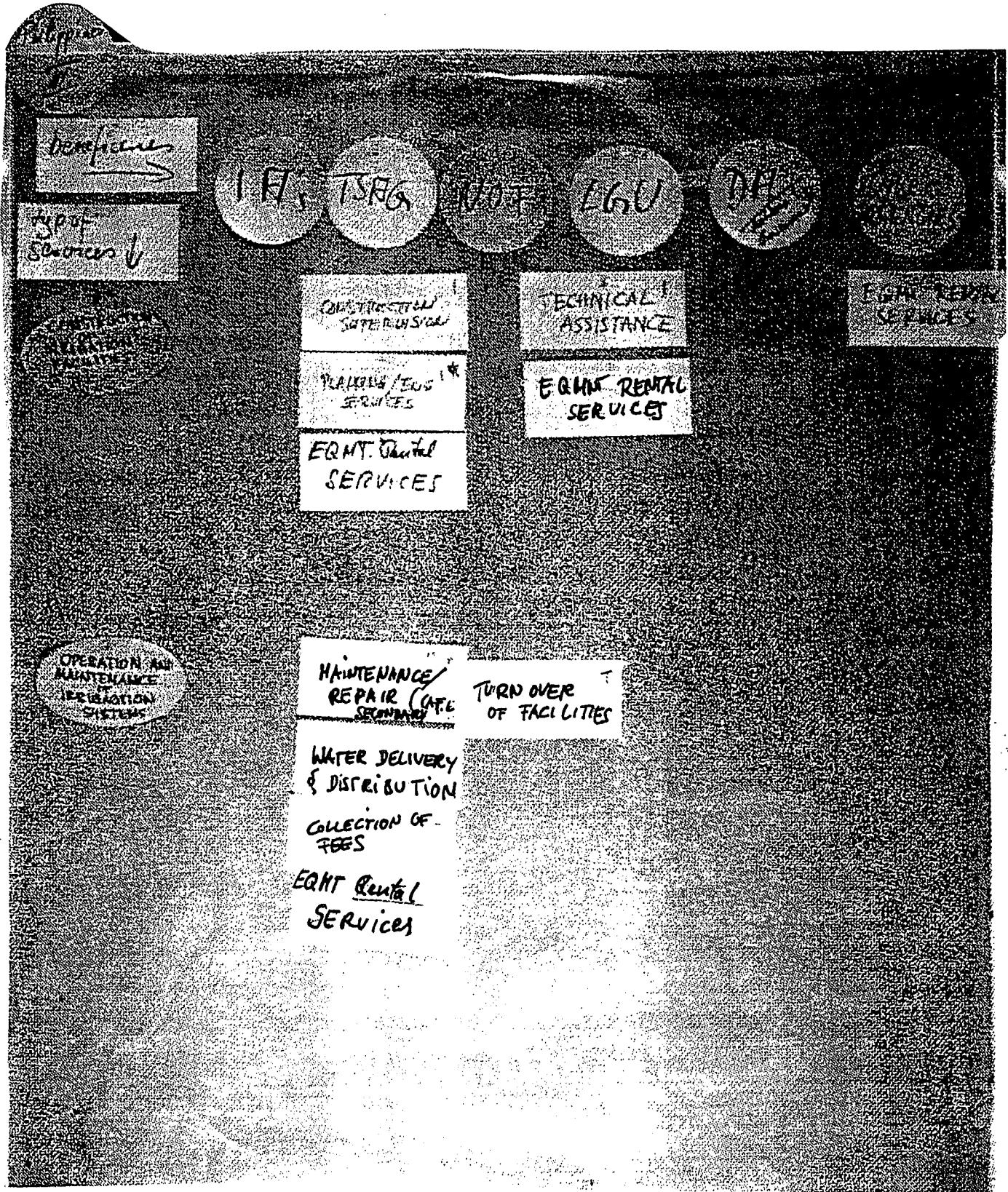




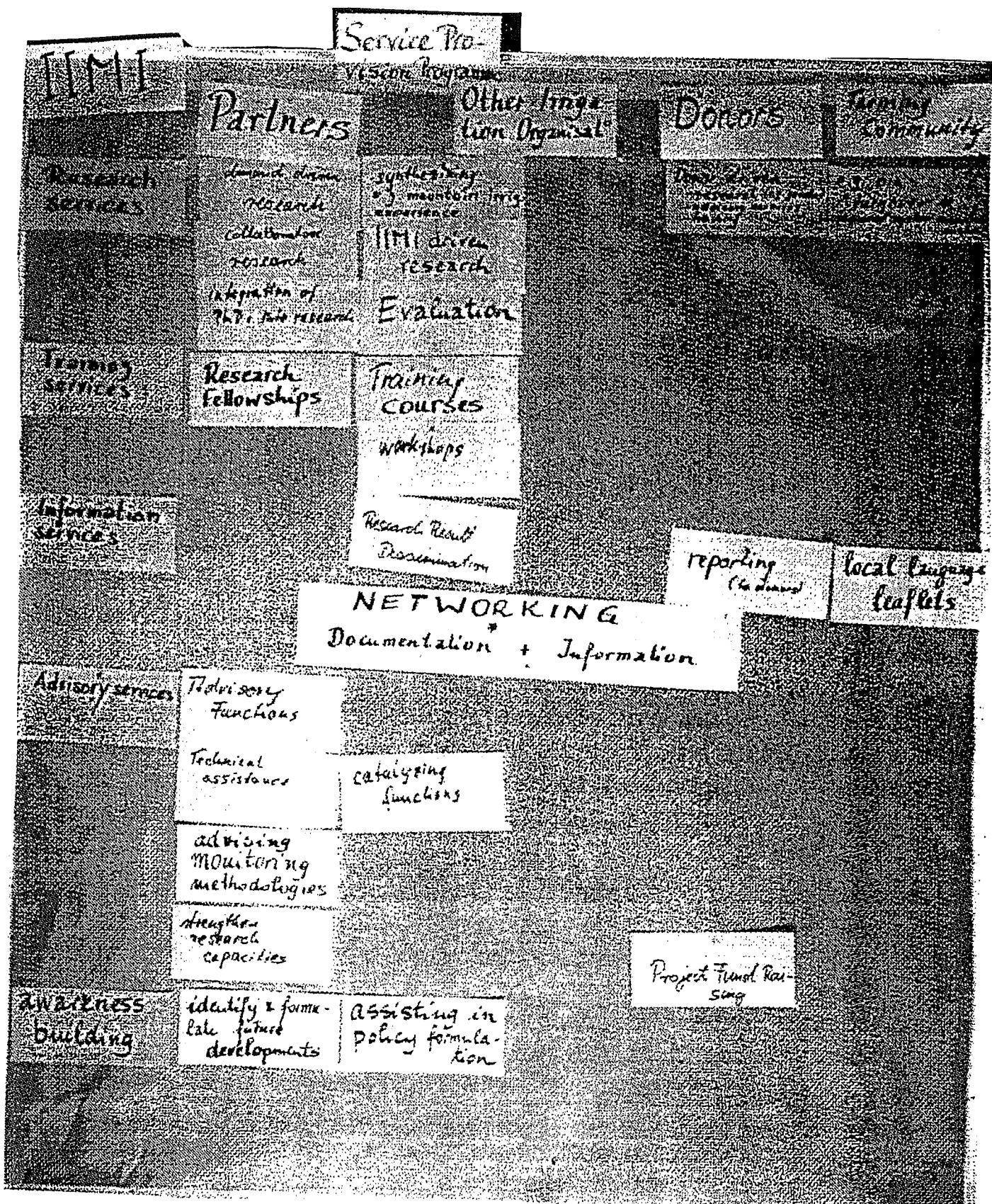
and naturally "NIA" of the Philippines

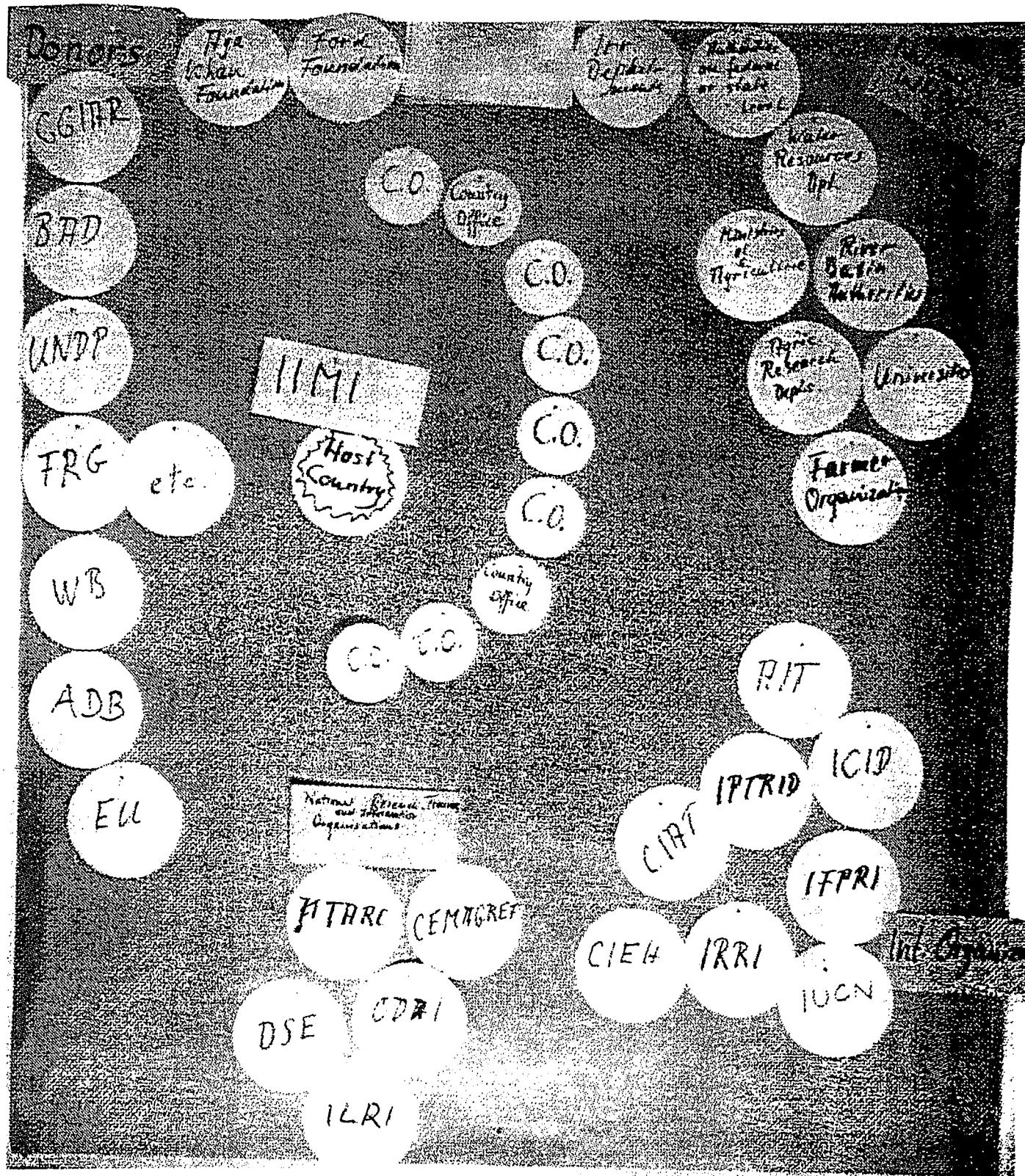






and the results of the "german-international" group





Synonyms in the organizational map of IIMI

IIMI : International Irrigation Management Institute

CGIAR : Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
WB : World Bank
ADB : Asian Development Bank
BAD : African Development Bank
EU : European Union
FRG : Federal Republic of Germany

ICID : International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage

IRRI : International Rice Research Institute

IFPRI : International Food Policy Research Institute

CIAT : International Centre for Tropical Agriculture

IUCN : International Union for the Conservation of Nature

IPTRID : International Programme of Technological Research on Irrigation and Drainage

AIT : Asian Institute of Technology

CIEH : International Centre for Hydraulic Studies

DSE : German Foundation for International Development

TARC : Tropical Agriculture Research Centre (Japan)

ODI : Overseas Development Institute (United Kingdom)

CEMAGREF : Centre for Research on Agriculture, Water and forests (France)

ILRI : International Institute for Land Reclamation and Improvement (Netherlands)

Philippines

DA : Department of Agriculture

LGU : Local Government Units

NOF : Non-organized Farmers

TAG : Turnout Service Area Group

The Organizational Landscape of the NIA

NIA is the Philippine agency mandated to develop water resources for irrigation.

It has the following characteristics:

1. A government-owned and controlled corporation
2. It is governed by a Board of Directors tasked to provide policy and general direction in the pursuit of its mandate
3. For operation and maintenance it has to rely from its internally generated revenue
4. It depends for support from the national government for its capital investment program.
5. It is an attached agency to the Department of Agriculture whose Secretary sits as the Chairman of its Board.
6. It has various field offices corresponding to Regions, Provinces, Irrigation Systems and Projects.

Agencies affecting NIA operation:

1. Dept. of Agriculture : Chairman of the Board and conduit of funds from the national govt.
2. National Economic Development Authority (NEDA)
 Department of Finance (DOF)
 Department of Budget and Management (DBM)
 - These agencies play a major role in the approval of projects implemented by NIA as they are members of the Investment Coordination Council - an inter-agency body that decides on the country's capital investment program for various sectors.
3. National Water Resources Board (NWRB) : a body which oversees the enforcement of the Phil. Water Code. NIA obtains its water permit for its different irrigation projects from this Board.
4. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
 - NIA depends on this agency for two items:
 - a. conservation and rehabilitation of watersheds, and
 - b. environmental impact statement certificate for various irrigation projects.
5. Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) : DAR finance irrigation projects of NIA ~~as~~ in Agrarian Reform communities as a support to Comprehensive Agrarian

Reform Program (CARP).

7. Local Government Units (Provincial and Municipal Gov't). - Working relationship of NIA to LGUs became more important starting 1992 upon the implementation of the Local Gov't Code. Since 1992 the communal irrigation program ^(CIP) has been devolved to the LGUs and as such the CIP became a responsibility of ~~the~~ LGU. In many cases the LGUs do not have sufficient capabilities to implement irrigation projects hence NIA do this for them but funds are provided by the LGUs.

8. International Donors/Lending Institutions. Bigger projects are implemented through the assistance of International Donors and Lending Institutions. These institutions are major sources of funds for various projects.

The major client of NIA is the farmers or group of farmers in the irrigation area. Services such as construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities, organization and development; and coordination are generally directed to them. NIA considers the FARMERS as its PARTNER in its operation.

Documentation of
GROUP-WORK Nr. 2
3.05.94

<p><u>GROUP-WORK</u> 3.5.</p> <p>Consider the current Project Planning And Implementation Approach in Irrigation as used in your Country. Is a service-oriented approach relevant in the context of your country - with respect to the planning of irrigation projects?</p> <p>Please outline the changes necessary to achieve such an approach</p>
