



Multilevel Water Governance: lessons learned from **Thailand**

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Asia Focus: Strengthening Governance to address Asia's Water Challenges
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- Mainstreaming **water security** strategy into National Water Strategy by implementing **AWDO** framework, **water productivity** & **water governance**
- Towards **better water governance** with coherence of **multilevel** water governance

1st level: National strategy 20 years (2018-2037)

Office of the National Economic and Social Development (NESDB)



Thai Water
Partnership



Thailand's Vision (2037)

Thailand to become

“a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”



Security

- The nation enjoys solidarity and is resilient to both internal and external threats and changes, with established social, economic, environmental, and political security.
- National sovereignty is secured.
- People live in harmony and unity. Their lives are secured in terms of occupations, income, housing, as well as safety of life and property.
- The country has food, energy, and water resources security.



Prosperity

- The country enjoys constant economic growth and becomes a high-income economy with decreased development disparity. Citizens benefit from development on an equal basis.
- The country has considerable economic competitive capacity and develops its economy and society of the future to promote regional connectivity in terms of transport and logistics, production, trading, and investment.
- The country has all of the necessary capital for continuous development including human capital, intellectual capital, financial capital, and so forth.



Sustainability

- Development should promote constant growth in terms of people's income and quality of life in an eco-friendly manner without exploitation of natural resources.
- Production and consumption are conducted on an environmentally-friendly basis and in line with regulations recognized by the global community.
- People embrace social responsibility with a focus on sustainable public interest. All sectors uphold and follow the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

2nd level: Master plans under national strategy (2018-2037)



23 master plans

1. Security
2. Foreign issue
3. Agriculture
4. Manufacturing
5. Tourism
6. City
7. Logistic and digital
8. Business
9. Sufficiency economy
10. Culture
11. Lifelong learning
12. Education
13. Mental issue
14. Sport
15. Social power
16. Local business
17. Social welfare
18. Sustainable development
- 19. Water management**
20. Government
21. Corruption issue
22. Laws
23. Innovation

6 water issues

1. Water for domestic
2. Water for production
3. Flood management
4. Water quality
5. Upstream conservation: forest
6. Water management



Linkage of Water Security Strategy in Thailand Master Plans



Thai Water Partnership



1 National strategy 20 years (1st level)

: National development targets



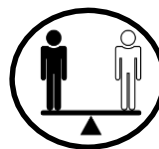
National security



Competitiveness



Peopleware



Social equity



Green
development



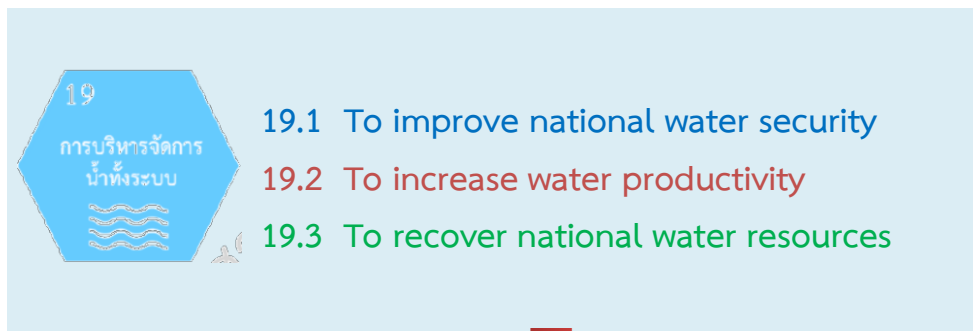
Government
management

Office of the
National
Economic and
Social
Development
(NESDB)

2 Master plan under national strategy (2nd level) : 19th issue: water management



23 issues



3 Master plan on water resources management (3rd level) : To support the 2nd level



Water for
domestic



Water for
production



Flood
management



Water quality



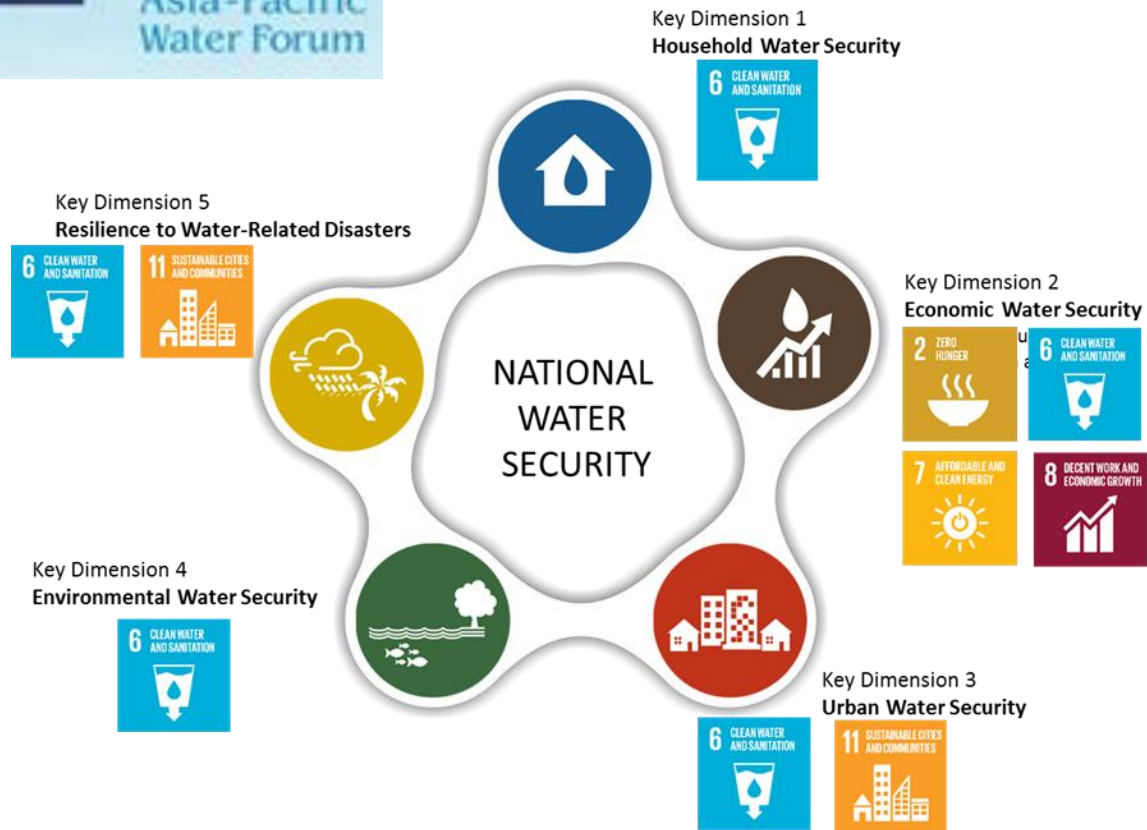
Upstream
conservation



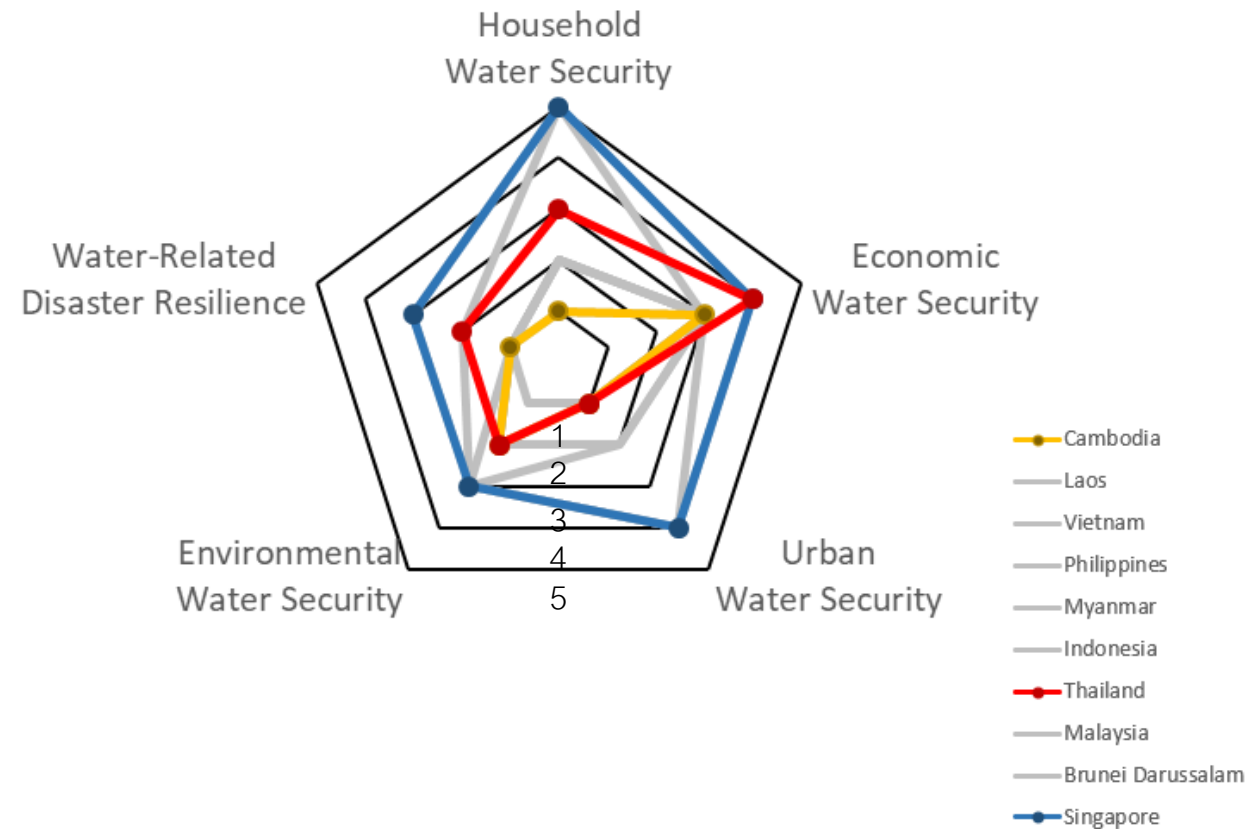
Water
management

Office of the
National Water
Resources

AWDO 2016 Framework: Tool for Dialogue and Development



ASEAN Water Security Index in 2016

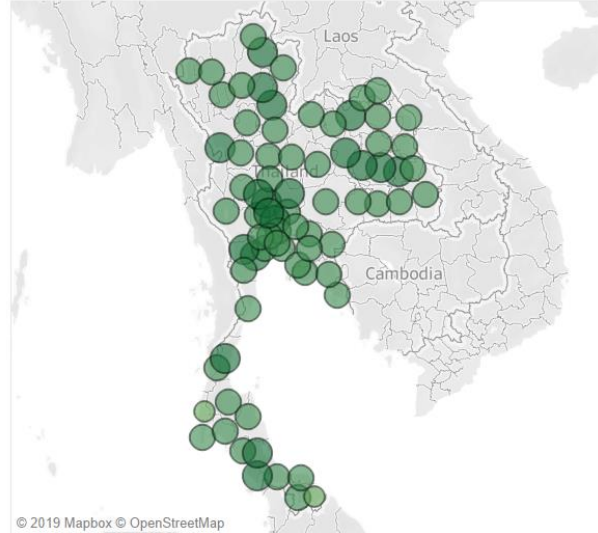


Adapting AWDO 2016 Framework for Provincial Water Security Assessment

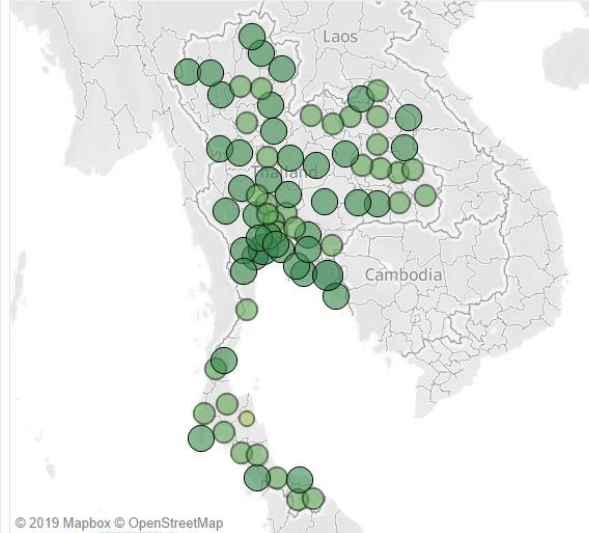
Ruangrassamee et al. (2019)



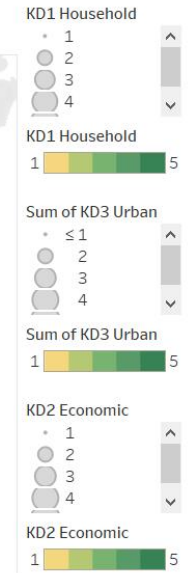
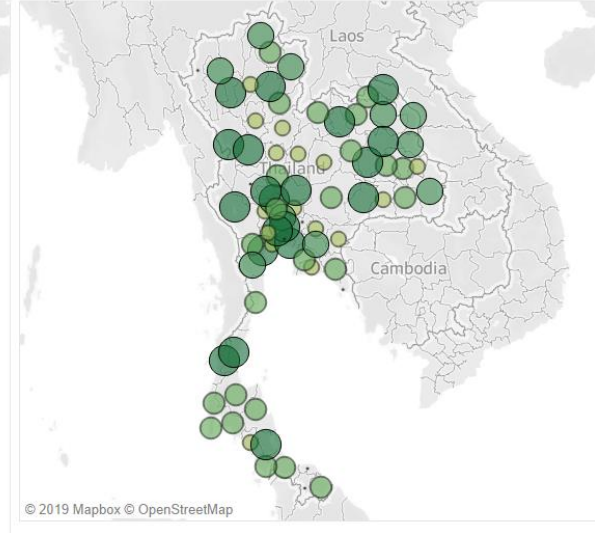
KD1



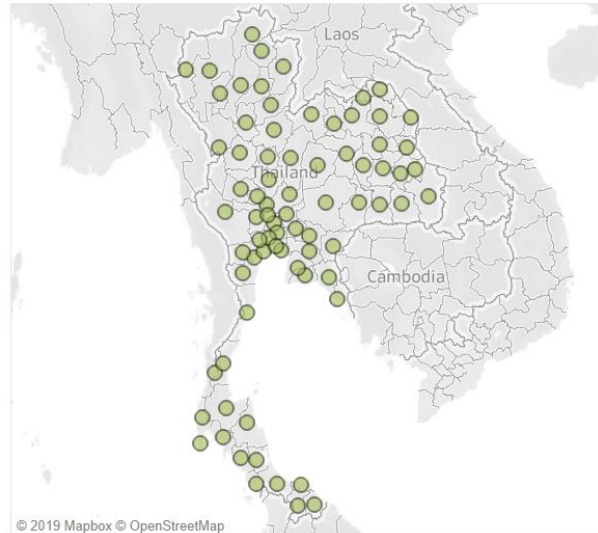
KD2



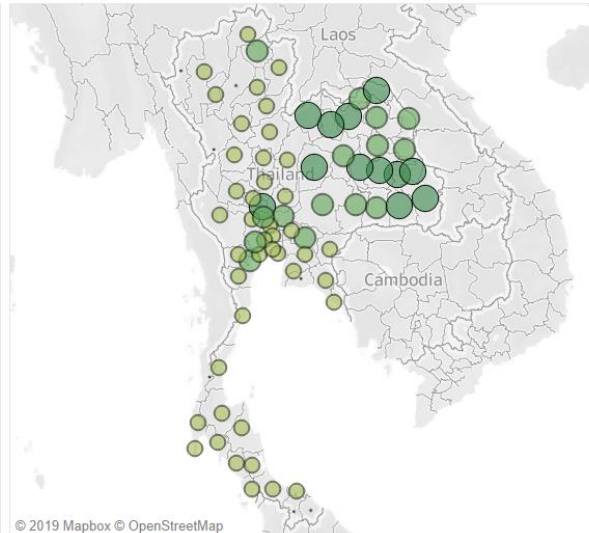
KD3



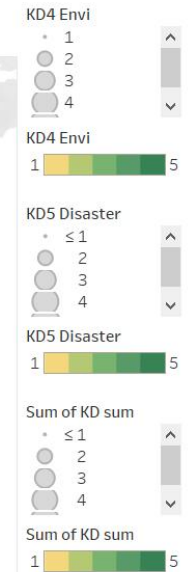
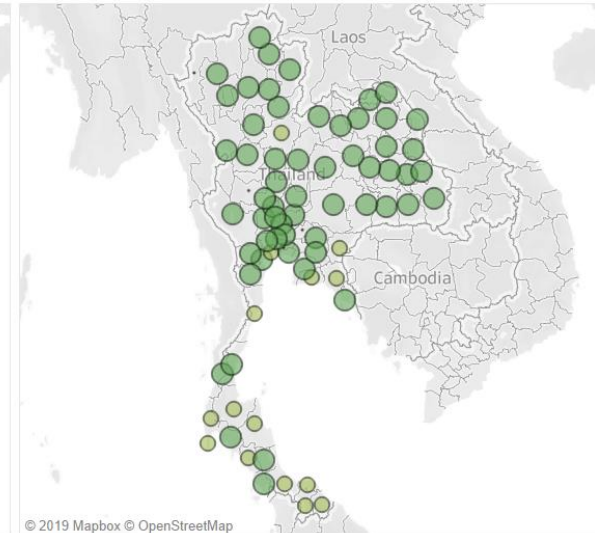
KD4



KD5



KD SUM



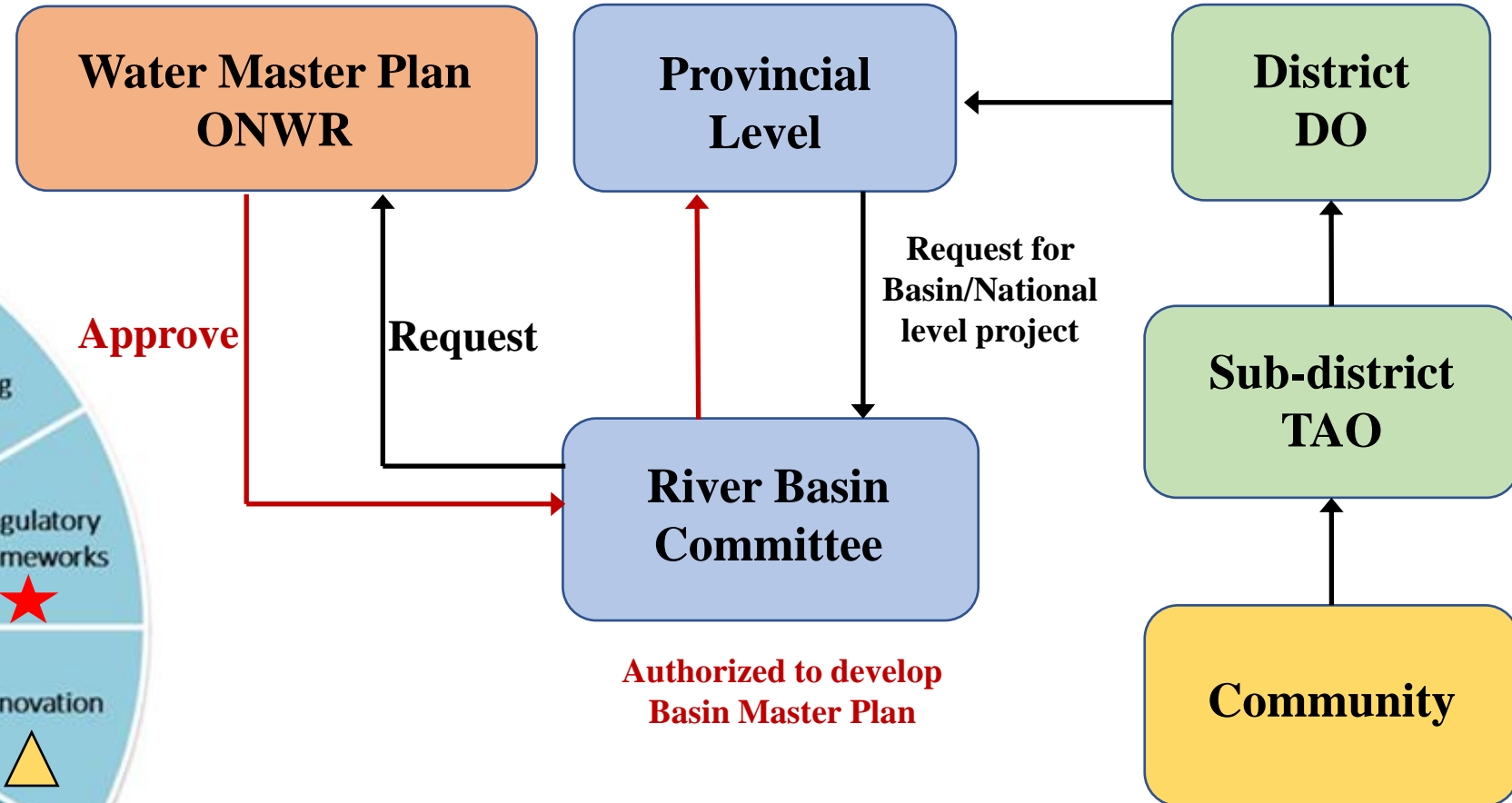
The National Water
Resource Committee
(NWRC) (2015)

Office of the National
Water Resources
(ONWR)
(October 2017)

Water Resources Law
(2018)

Multilevel Water Governance in Thailand

OECD



★ Expected to improve

▲ To be defined at each level

Before Water Resources Law

- Each agencies had its **own way** of managing water, management, governance, and goals.
- There are some **good practice** cases at each level for water governance (e.g. community irrigation management in northern region, etc.)

After Water Resources Law

- The role, responsibilities, policy coherence, early warning system, regulatory framework, stakeholder participation, evaluation are to be **improved, standardized and more proactive.**
- Capacity building, appropriate scale, trade-offs, transparency, financing, and innovation are to be **defined and aligned** at each level within the time limit.

- Office of the National Economic and Social Development (NESDB), **National Strategy (2018-2037)**
- Office of the National Water Resources (ONWR), **Master Plan on Water Resources Management (2018-2037)**
- **Thailand Water Resources Law (2018)**
- OECD (2015), **OECD Principles on Water Governance**
- Ruangrassamee et al. (2019), **Research Project on “Analysis of water security, water productivity and water-related disaster for water resources master plan”, supported by Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI)**