



XVI World Water Congress 2017

“Bridging Science and Policy”



INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AND GOVERNANCES OF DRINKING WATER IN MEXICO

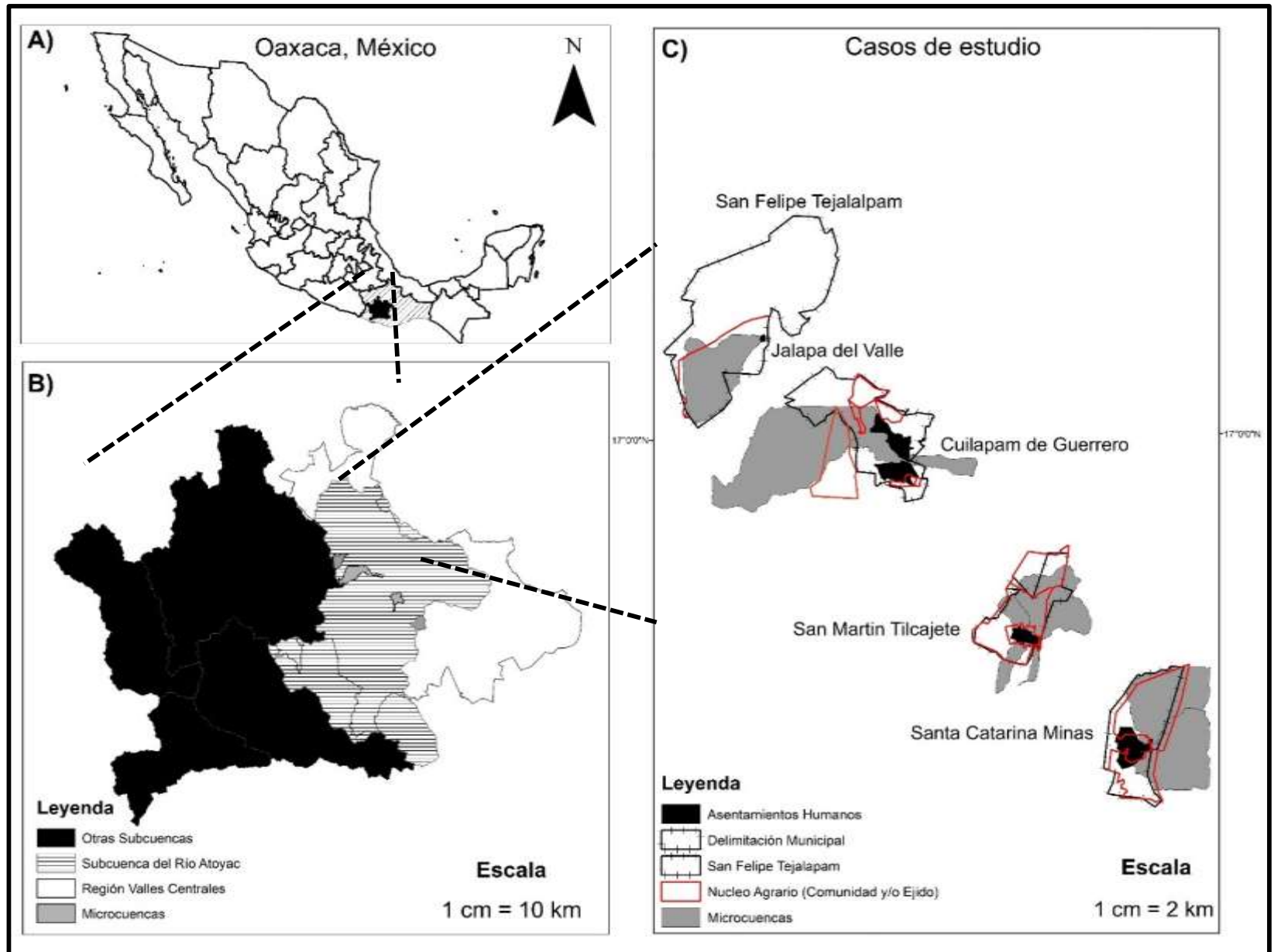
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Objective	Research Questions	Methodology
<p>To document institutional changes and governance of drinking water in order to understand how seven Water Committees in Oaxaca's Valley have changed and survived</p>	<p>1.- What have been the institutional changes and governance of drinking water in Mexico?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A review of scientific paper, books, historic files of water laws, and gray literature
	<p>2.- How are the formal and the informal institutions of drinking water interacting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A review of Ejidal and communities statutes - Informal interviews to stakeholders and government organizations (n=15) - Semi-structure surveys to local stakeholders and water users (n=305)
	<p>3.- How have the Water Committees (informal institution) survived to the federalization-privatization processes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participant observation

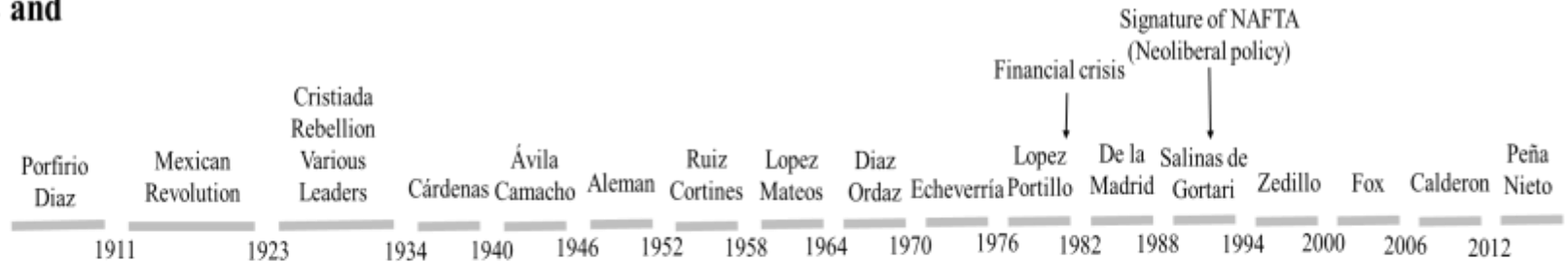
Studies sites



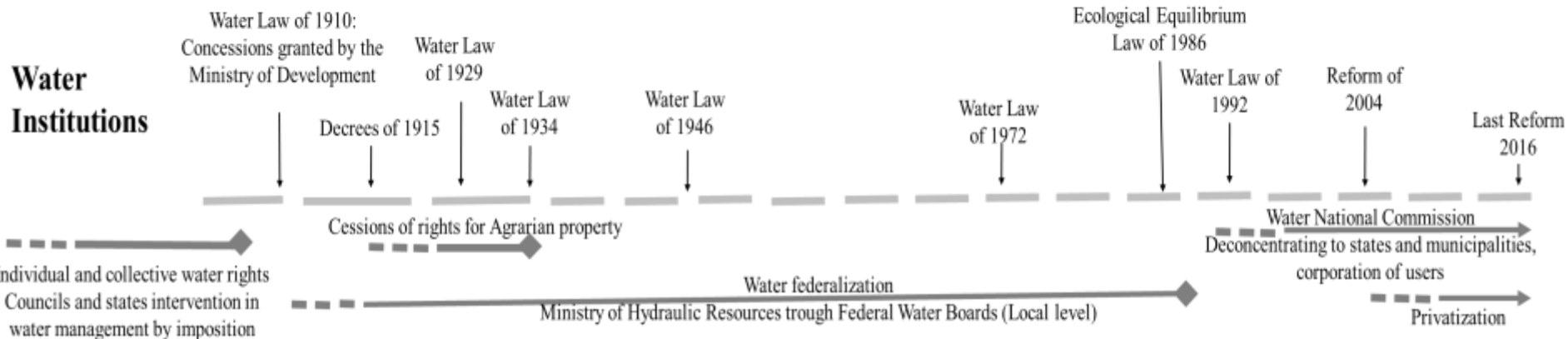
Results and Discussions 1

Institutional changes of drinking water in Mexico

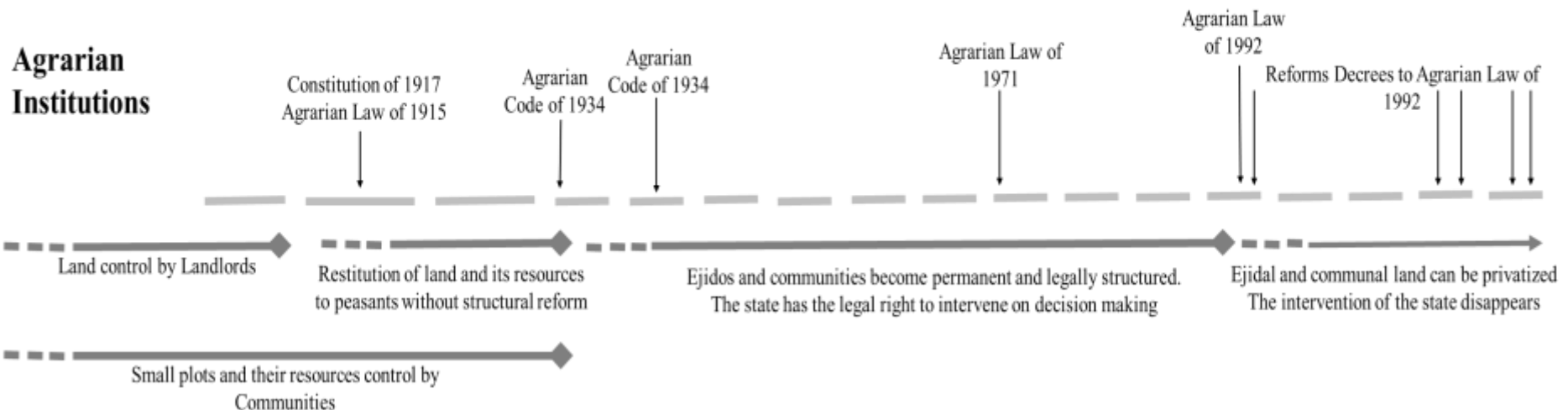
Political events and Presidents



Water Institutions

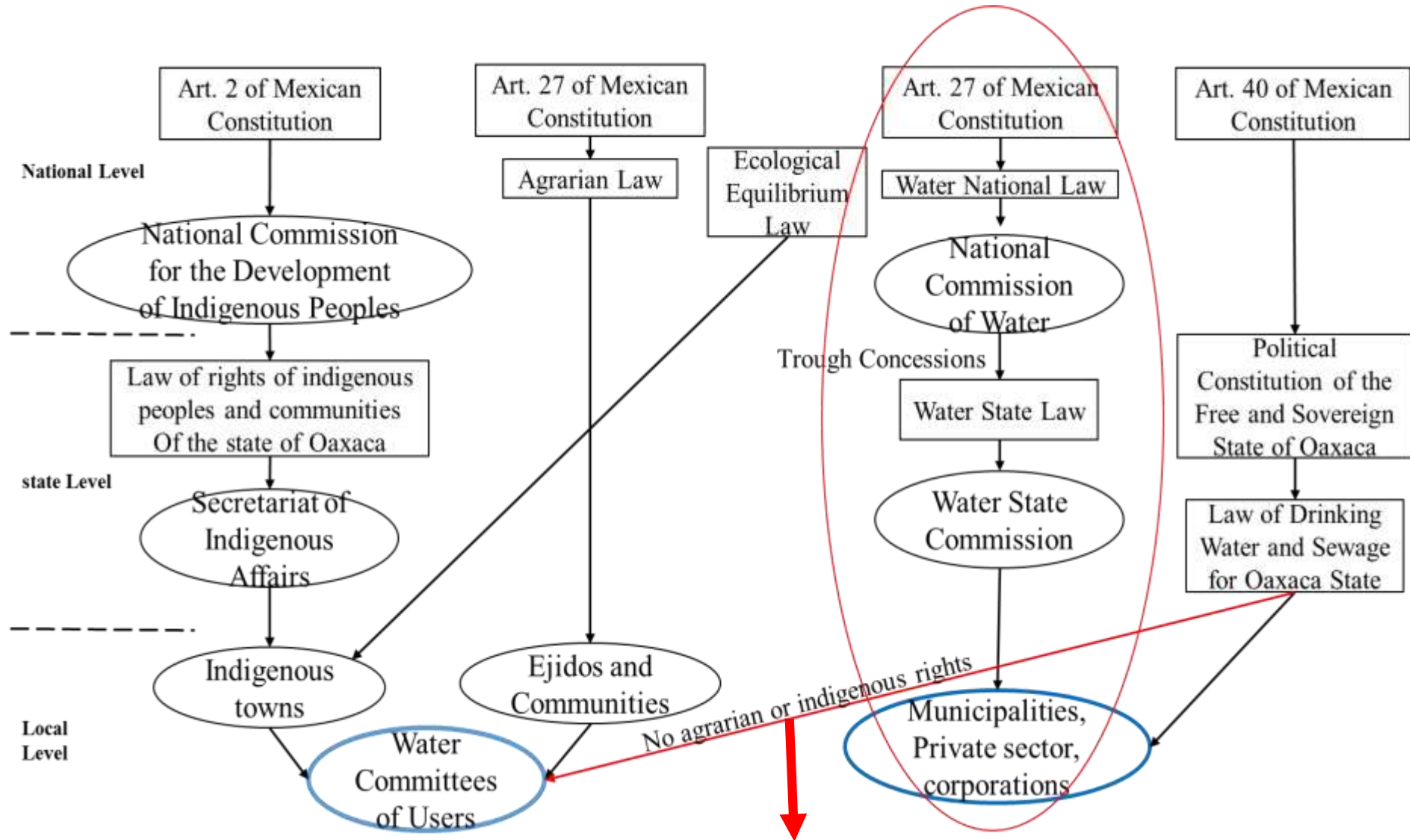


Agrarian Institutions



Results and Discussions 1

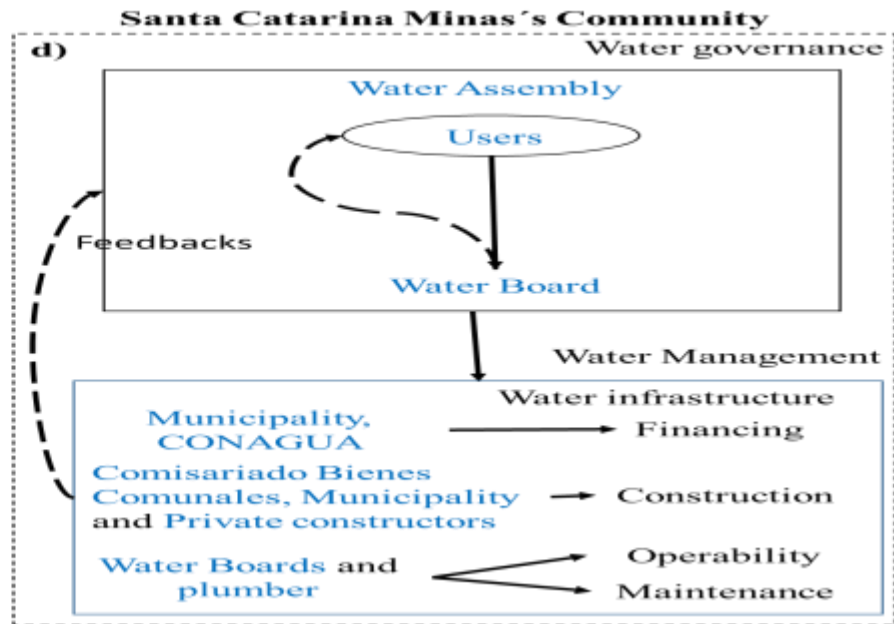
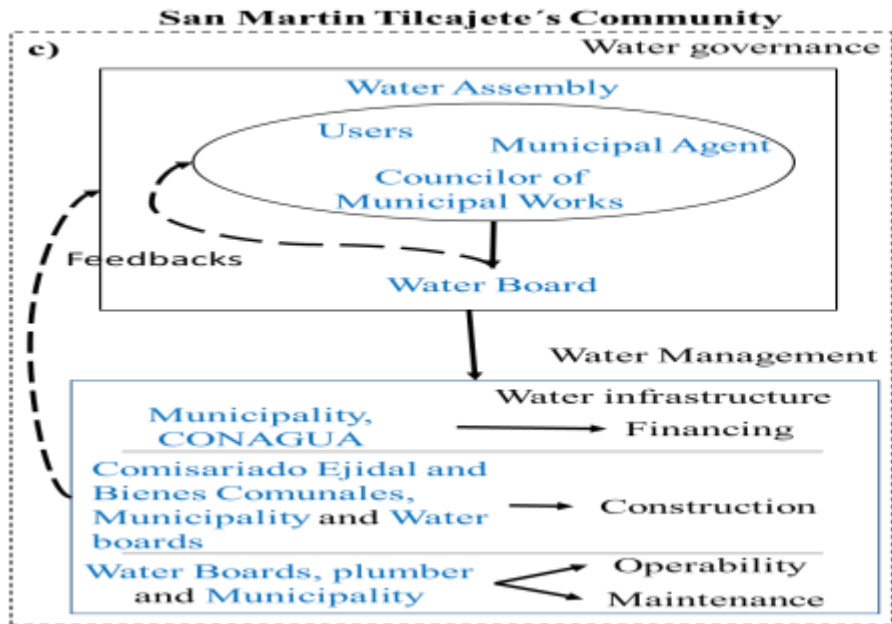
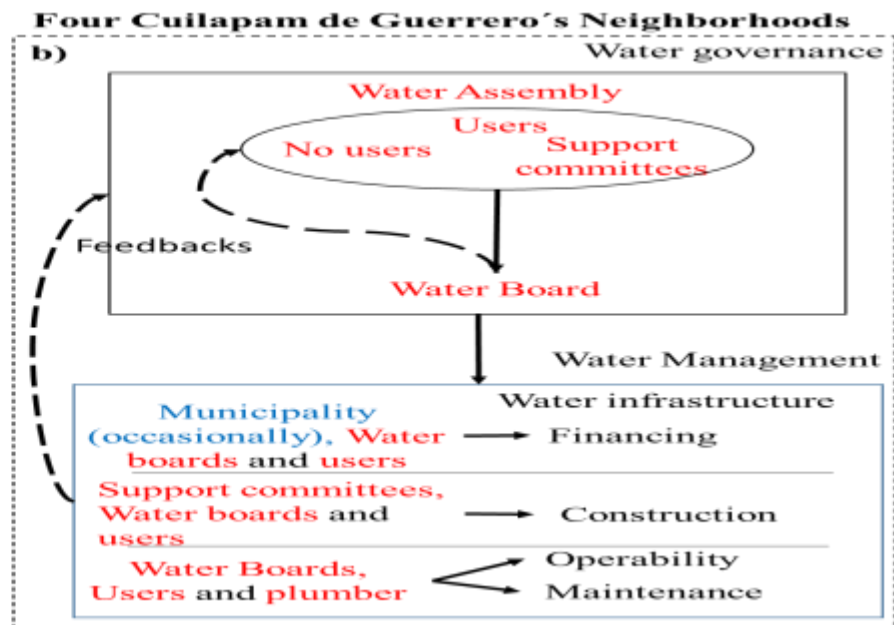
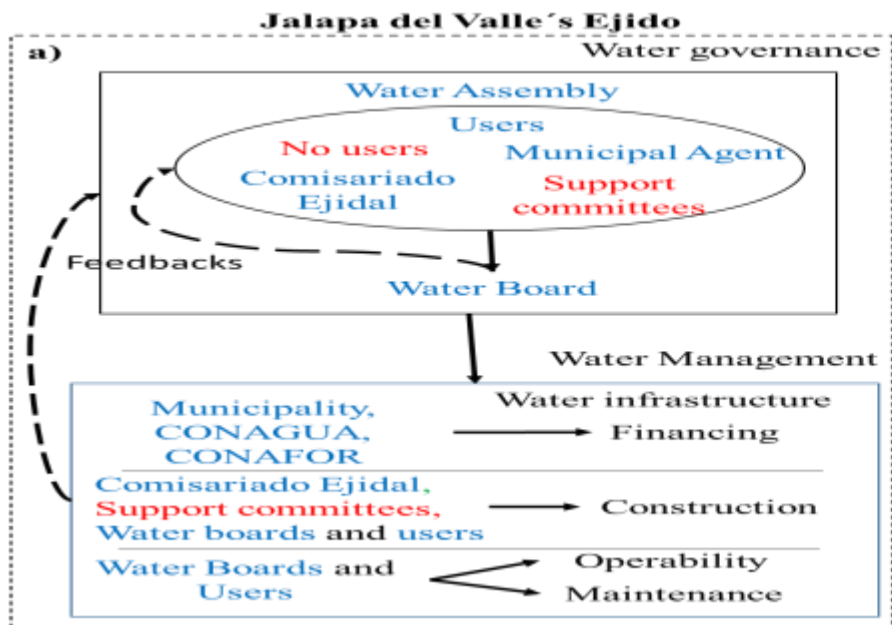
Actual governances institutions of drinking water use at different organization level



The central problem is the well concessions

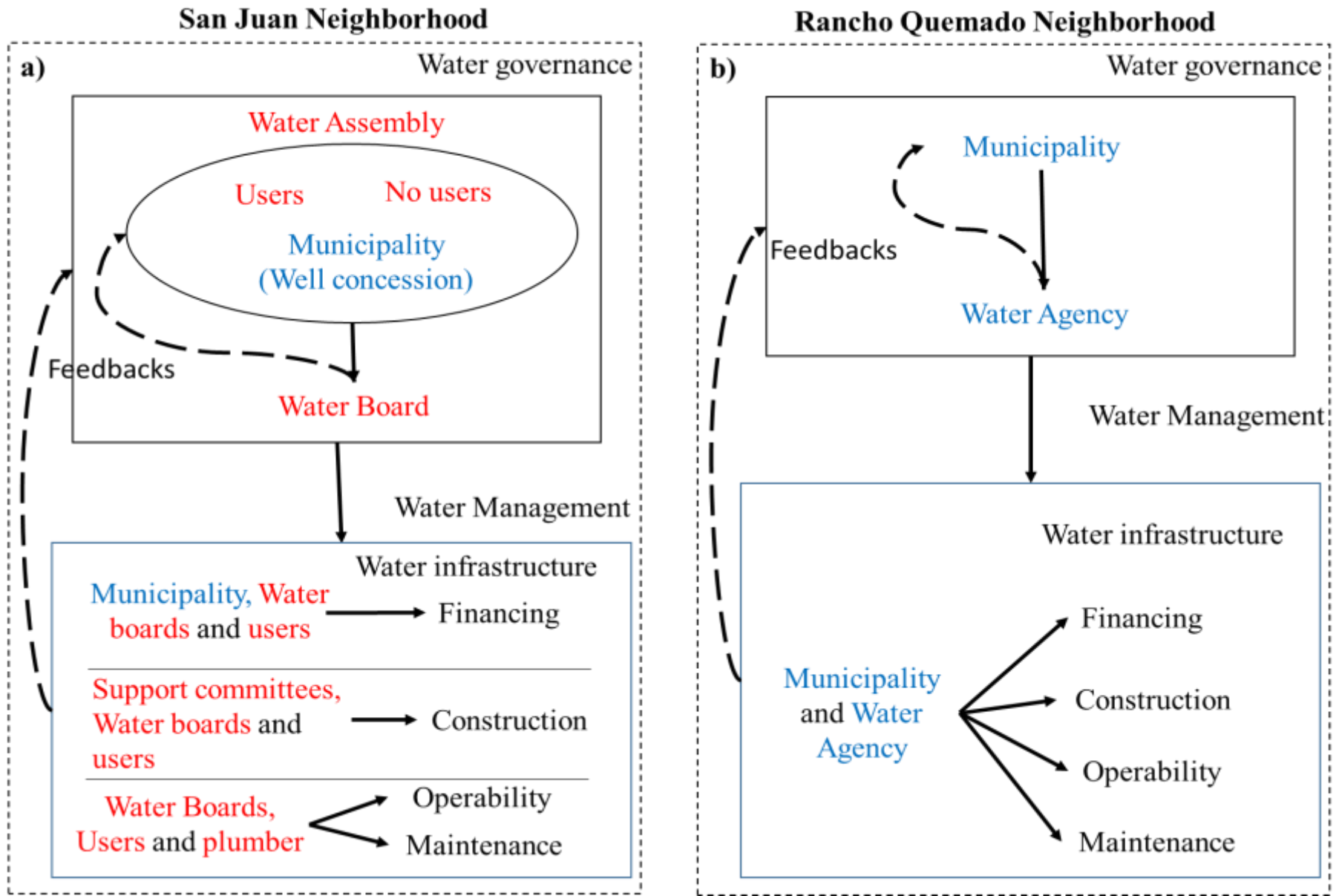
Results and Discussions 2

Interaction between formal and informal institutions in drinking water (2014)



Results and Discussions 3

Institutional change in governance of drinking water in Cuilapam de Guerrero (2016)



Results and Discussions 3

What was the difference between water committees that produced different changes?

Variables	San Juan	Rancho Quemado
Main sources of income	No regular employment: 20% Professionals: 36%	No regular employment: 52% Professionals: 26%
Economic efficiency: (income / expenses)	Positive balance (200k)	Negative balance
Users satisfactions	100% good and excellent	82% good and excellent
Key stakeholders	Some actors found loopholes on legislation (lawyers)	None



Conclusions

1. The institutions and governance of drinking water have changed multiple times, with parallel process in different legislation arenas taken place.
2. There is overlap on the four laws that oversee drinking water management at local level, with different degrees of recognition for water user committees (WUC).
3. A major problem is the security of well concessions because of the lack of recognition of non agrarian and indigenous WUCs by National Water Law.
4. Governance's regimes followed different model of WUC ranging from municipality to social based.
5. The WUCs of San Juan Cuilapam and Jalapa del Valle proved the most successful as long-term institutions (four decades), most likely because 1) their effectiveness on water provision in rural areas, 2) a strong social participation and 3) they flexibility to collaborate with other institution (governmental, non-governmental and common property land tenure).

Therefore, we suggested that the inclusion of all types of WUCs in the National Law would help to improve water supply in rural areas for the long-term by allowing WUCS access to well concession, funding and training programs.

Agreements: we thank the communities for their collaboration, IPN and CONACYT for their financial support