

SUSTAINABILITY OF COMMUNITY-BASED DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS IN JANIUAY, ILOILO

Rosalie Arcala-Hall, Antonio D. Salazar Jr. and Nozel Christy A. Fabila

University of the Philippines Visayas
Miagao, Iloilo 5023
nafabila@up.edu.ph

ABSTRACT

Access to water for domestic use is limited in most rural areas in the Philippines. To address this, the government funds the construction of Level II water systems in rural areas through the Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHY-CIDSS) program, which is turned over to recipient communities with the expectation that they will be operated and maintained by a community-based organization (CBO). In Panay, 94 water systems have been funded by the KALAHY-CIDSS. However, some of these water systems have not sustained. This study analyzes the conditions that allow collective action among members of CBO's to sustain their water system. The paper used an integrated theory of the Common Pool Resource (CPR) theory and Goal Framing Theory. Through a multi-method comparative study of three KALAHY-CIDSS-funded barangay water systems in Janiuay, Iloilo, it is argued that the institutional design of the CBO and the collective orientation of the members affect the collective action of members. The findings reveal that CBO that were able to sustain their water system had all the elements of the CPR theory coupled with members having a normative goal frame. The results suggest that participative rule-making, membership benefits, and participative local government support were factors that affected promotion of collective action among members.

Keywords: Community Based Domestic Water Organization, Collective Action, Sustainability, KALAHY-CIDSS, Common Pool Resource, Goal Frame