

The background image shows a sanitation truck with a large orange tank. The tank has the text 'CESS POOL' and Odia script 'ବୃହତ୍‌ପୁର ମହାନଗର ନିଗମ' (Bhubaneswar Mahanagar Nigam). A nameplate on the truck reads 'KAM-AYDA'. A logo for 'f5m' is also visible. The truck is parked on a dirt road, and several workers in orange protective suits and yellow gloves are standing nearby. The truck's bed is loaded with green corrugated hoses.

SanitAction: Understanding urban sanitation regulation challenges

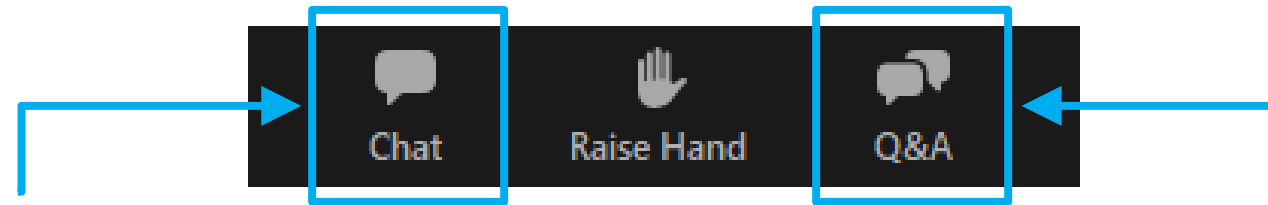
08/02/2023

WEBINAR INFORMATION



- This webinar will be **recorded and made available “on-demand”** on the IWA website, with presentation slides, and other information.
- The **speakers** are responsible for **securing copyright permissions** for any work that they will present of which they are not the legal copyright holder.
- The opinions, hypothesis, conclusions or recommendations contained in the presentations and other materials are the **sole responsibility of the speaker(s)** and do not necessarily reflect IWA opinion.

WEBINAR INFORMATION



- **'Chat' box:** please use this for general requests and for interactive activities.
- **'Q&A' box:** please use this to send questions to the panelists. (We will answer these during the discussions)

Please Note: Attendees' microphones are muted. We cannot respond to 'Raise Hand'.

Poll 1

MODERATOR: SIYKA RADILOVA

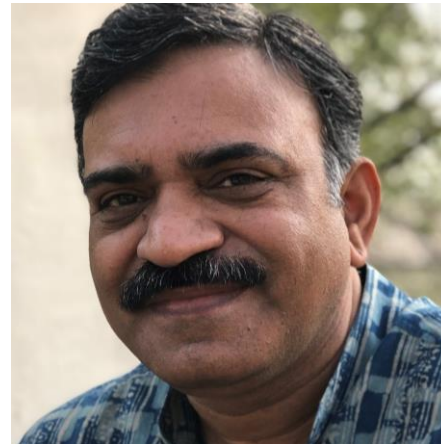
MODERATOR & SPEAKERS



Siyka Radilova,
International Water
Association, United
Kingdom
(Moderator)



Mai Flor, WaterLinks,
Philippines



Suresh Kumar Rohilla,
International Water
Association, United
Kingdom



Abdullah Al-Muyeed,
CWIS-FSM Support cell,
Bangladesh



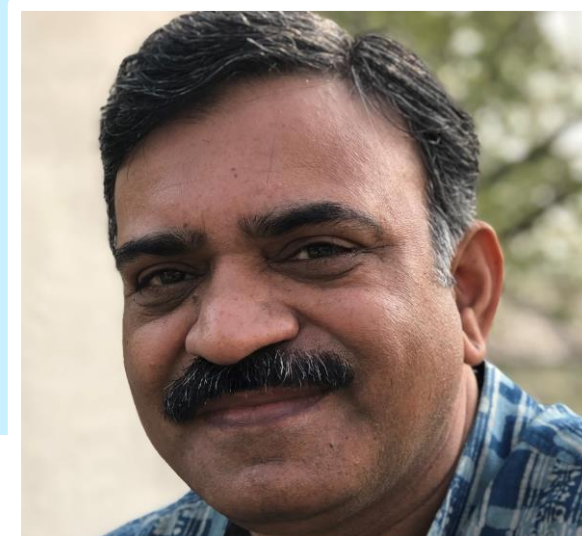
Patrick Lester N. Ty, MWSS
Regulatory Office,
Philippines

AGENDA

- Welcome, housekeeping rules, introduction, poll
Siyka Radilova
- Lessons learnt: Regulating for CWIS
Suresh Kumar Rohilla
- Towards the Design of Effective Regulatory Arrangements for WASH in South Asia
Mai Flor
- Government leadership towards Scaling up CWIS and achieving SDG 6.2 in Bangladesh
Abdullah Al-Muyeed
- Regulatory approach towards achieving CWIS in Metro Manila, Philippines
Patrick Ty
- Q&A Discussion
Speakers & Moderator
- Poll, Final remarks and conclusion
Patricia Policar

Lessons learnt: Regulating for CWIS

SURESH KUMAR ROHILLA, IWA



GLOBAL SANITATION AGENDA

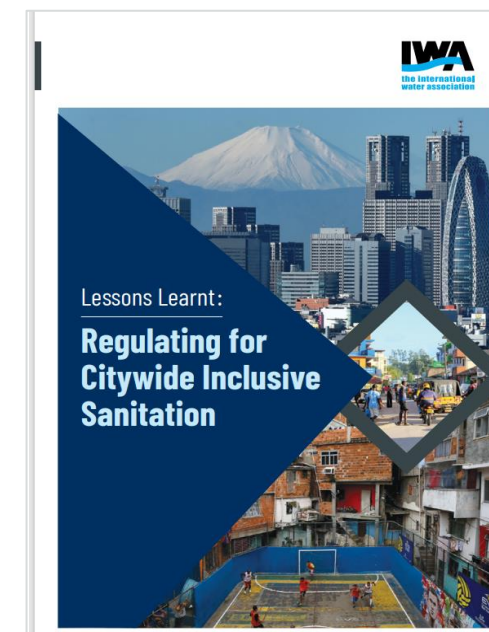
- The Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) approach is recognized by key international players as the way forward to achieve SDG 6.2.
- **Citywide inclusive sanitation** is a public service approach to planning and implementing urban sanitation systems to achieve outcomes summarised in Sustainable Development Goal 6: **safe, equitable** and sustainable sanitation **for all**, irrespective of where people live within the city or what **technologies** are used to serve them



R-CWIS INITIATIVE

How the project was developed

- Collaboration with its partners, namely representatives from regulators and organisations across the globe.
- This involved setting up a team at IWA Secretariat as well as an Advisory Board & a Task Force.



CASE STUDIES

Starting the CWIS transition

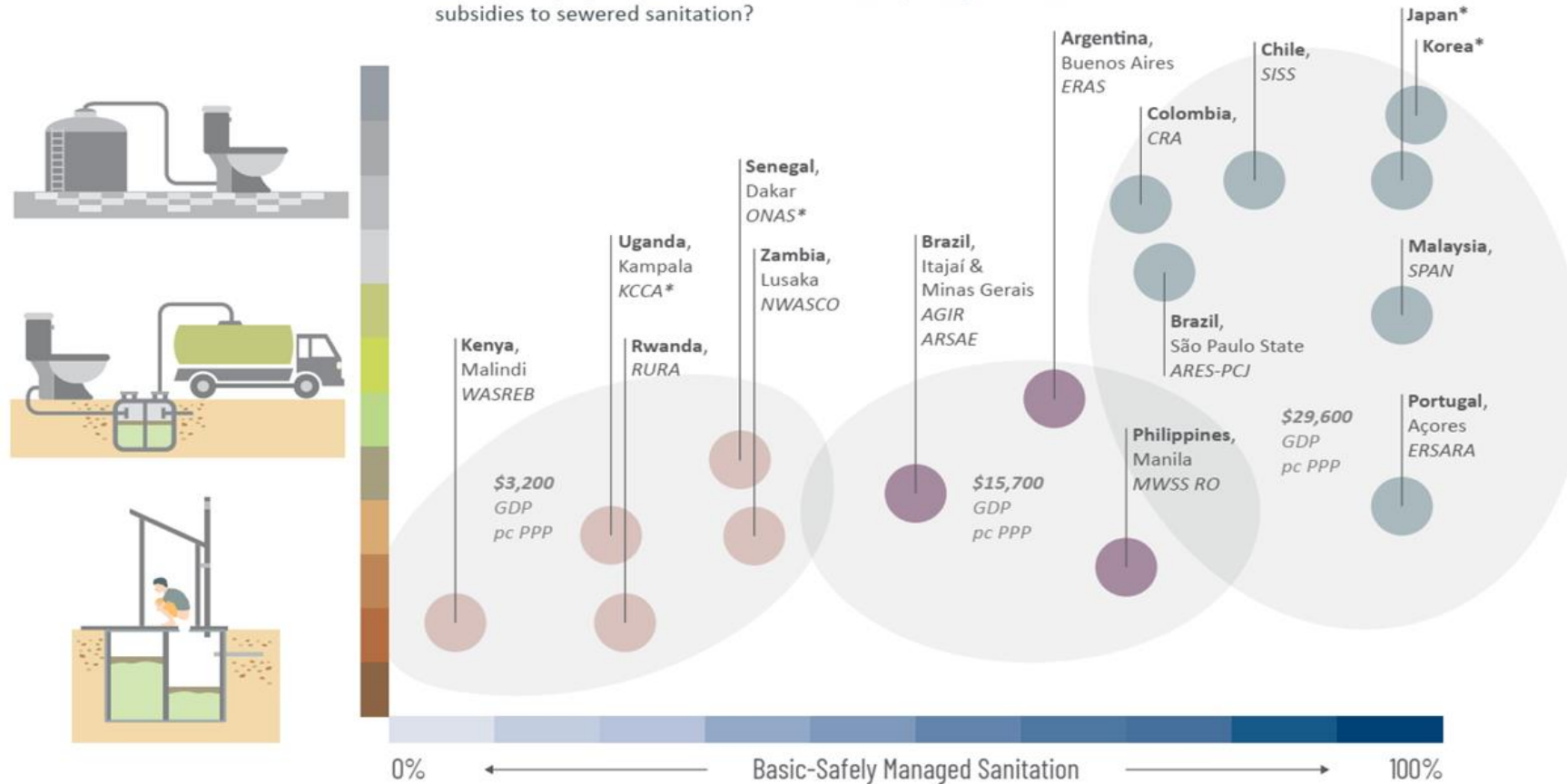
How do the cases deliver through regulating their NSS whilst managing the unfair subsidies to seweraged sanitation?

Ensuring CWIS works

How do these cases regulate their transition to sewerage whilst improving their NSS?

Completing the CWIS journey

How do these cases regulate their 'remainder' NSS?



LESSONS LEARNT

- Safe-guarding safe services provision to all requires **a review of utility and regulator mandates**, especially in fast-growing settlements.
- **Data** is essential for utilities for their own operations and planning. This is an expensive venture and therefore government should provide and incentive.
- **Gradual, incremental regulatory measures** more feasible than bold moves.
- There is need to rethink the **role of the regulator**, there has been a dynamic change over the years and the Citywide Inclusive Sanitation approach requires further shifts.

LESSONS LEARNT

- Regulators need to have sufficient ‘independence’ and always necessarily being aware of the socio-economic-political context.
- Also, as the context evolves, reassessment is needed, in order to enabling the sustainable delivery of sanitation for all.
- Citywide Inclusive Sanitation is relevant in all contexts (not just in Low-Income Countries) and sanitation – especially non-sewered sanitation – needs to be planned and managed to take account of cross-cutting linkages with housing, drainage, and solid waste.

LESSONS LEARNT

Roles and Responsibilities

- Recognise Citywide Inclusive Sanitation as the critical first step to the longer-term goal of implementing **Integrated Urban Water Management**.
- Adjust the license of public water (and/or sewerage) supplier to become a water and sanitation company, with responsibilities to manage sanitation service provision for all.

Regulation and standards

- Harmonise regulatory requirements across sanitation-related sectors to **ensure the protection of human health and the environment**.
- Prepare Standard Operating Procedures to ensure the **well-being of sanitation workers**.

WHAT IS HAPPENING?

Reshaping the global **urban** sanitation agenda by focusing on **inclusive sanitation** service goals--and the **service systems** required to achieve them - rather than the traditional singular focus on expanding sewer networks and treatment works



WHAT IS HAPPENING?



Inclusive Urban Sanitation



- Engage public, private, academic sector to share their experiences and define global goals and fundamentals of a **public sector** approach to **service outcomes**.
- The initiative is being progressed through the **SanitAction** campaign – IWA’s global call to action on inclusive urban sanitation.

WHAT ACTIONS IS IWA PLANNING?

- IWA journal special issues on [inclusive urban sanitation](#) and other publications focusing on LMIC including [white paper / position papers](#).
- **Webinar series**, MOOC and [learning sessions](#) including focused trainings.
- [Blogs / Stories](#) series including podcasts and documentaries.
- Launch of [biennial Innovation Conference](#) to be held in LMIC & Innovation [Awards](#).

For more information on how you can help to reshape the global agenda on urban sanitation, contact:

Suresh Kumar Rohilla
Programme Lead
suresh.rohilla@iwahq.org



[www.iwa-network.org/
projects/
inclusive-sanitation](http://www.iwa-network.org/projects/inclusive-sanitation)



Towards the Design of Effective Regulatory Arrangements for WASH in South Asia

MAI FLOR, WATERLINKS,

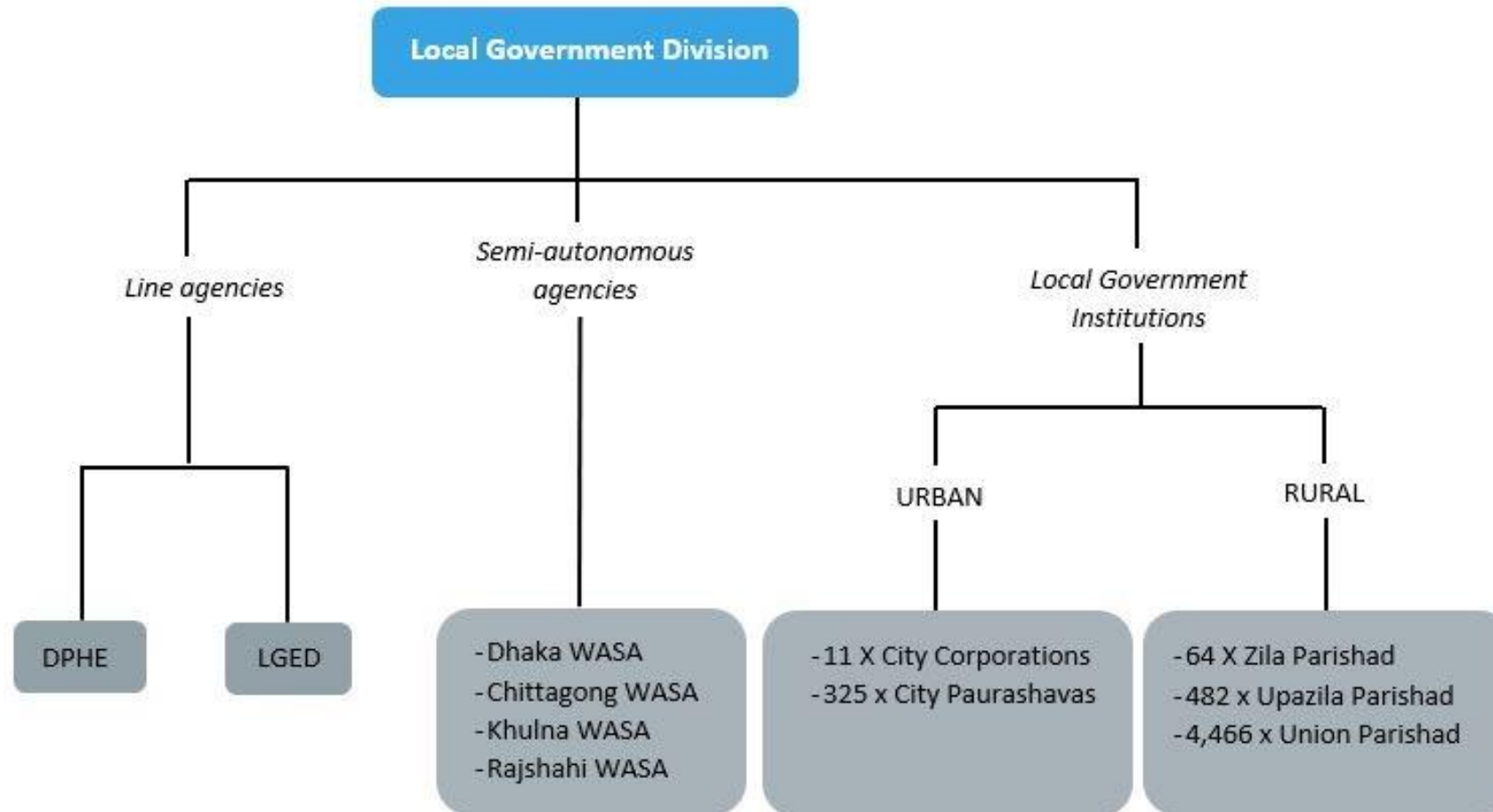


BACKGROUND



- BMGF supporting a review of current efforts at reform in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.
- Countries in various states of reform.
- Review of current efforts at reform; understand challenges faced, and assist in arriving at a feasible option.
- Models from Africa, Manila, Malaysia will be introduced.

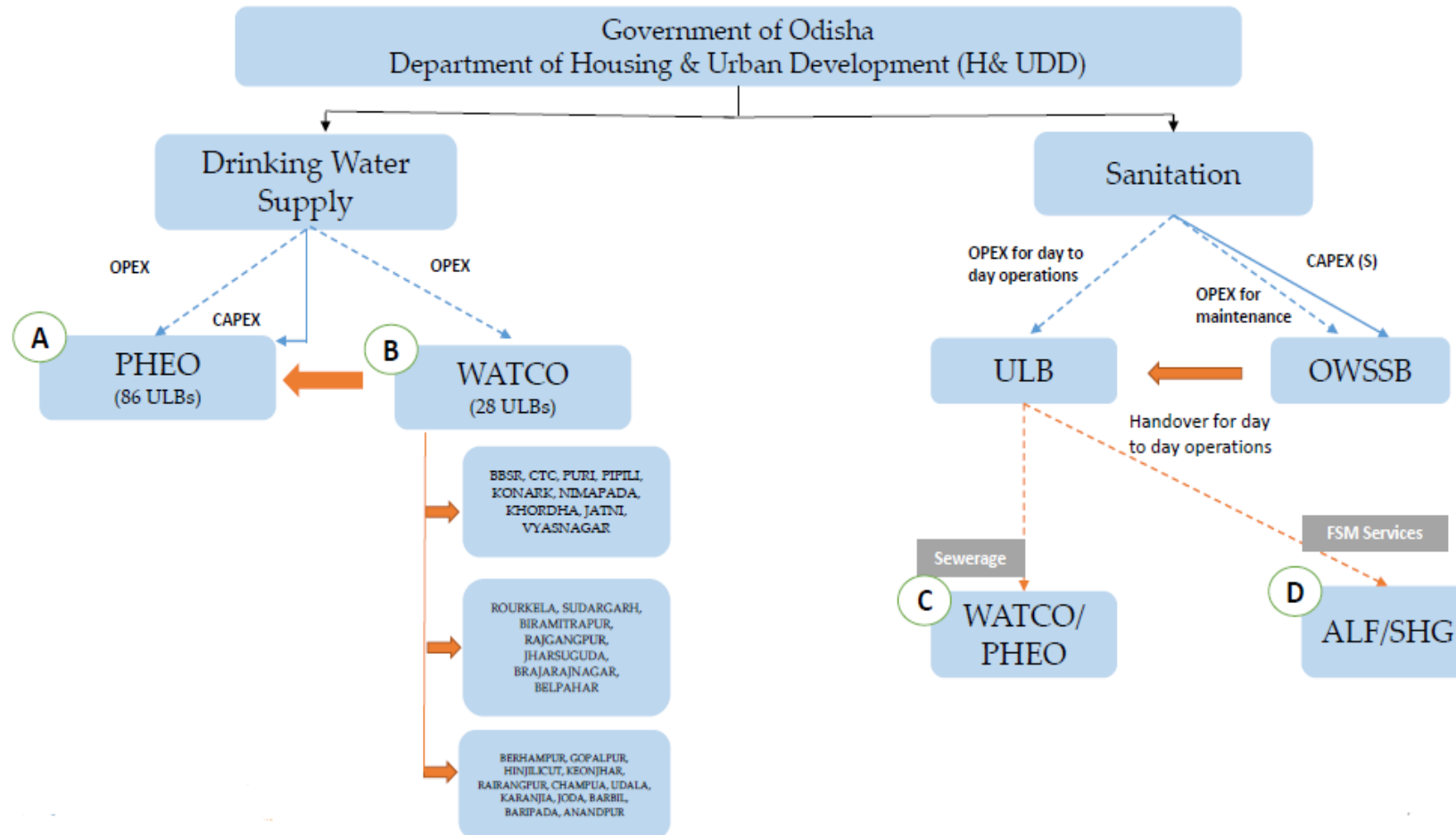
ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN WASH SERVICES (BANGLADESH)



Source: SNV Smart Development Works Review of Policy, Review of Legal and other Governing Factors related to Faecal Sludge Management in Bangladesh, 2014.

- Note: WASA responsibility limited to sewerage services; FSM the responsibility of Local Governments

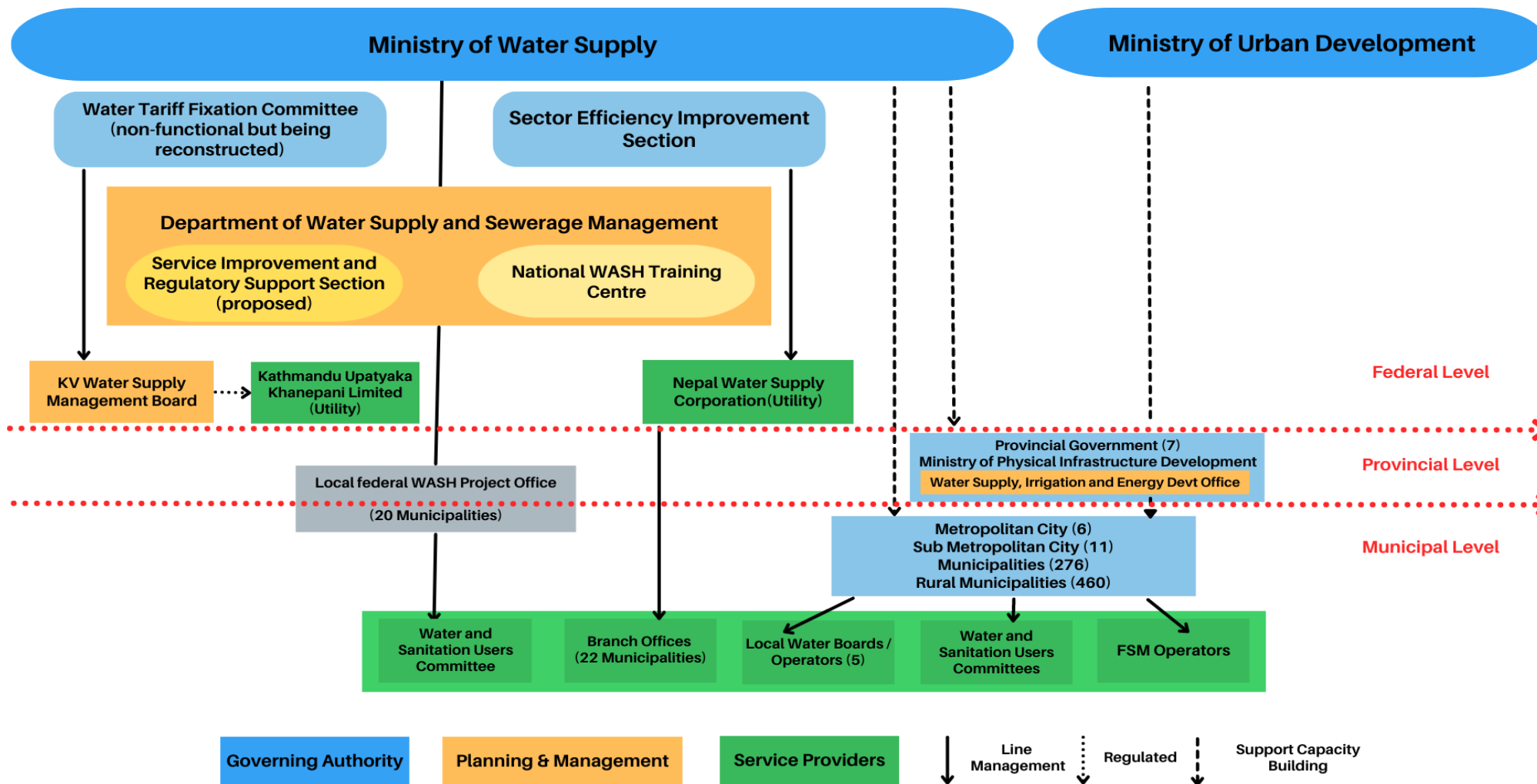
ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN WASH SERVICES (ODISHA, INDIA)



Source: Centre for Policy Research Report, 2022.

- Note: WATCO is a wholly-owned, not-for-profit Company of the Government of Odisha, registered under the Companies Act and incorporated in November 2015

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN WASH SERVICES (NEPAL)



Source: Adopted from WASHReg, *Regulating Water and Sanitation Services in Nepal*, 2022.

COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF REFORM (BANGLADESH)



- Previously worked on the creation of a Water Regulatory Commission with support from ADB (2015) - current status is unclear.
- ADB has recently approved further technical assistance support to establish regulatory arrangements for WASH services.
- BMGF, through WaterLinks and UNICEF, and other donors is supporting this effort.
- In parallel, WaterLinks and UNICEF are assisting local governments craft regulations and arrangements to enforce laws prohibiting discharge of untreated waste from septic tanks directly into drainage systems.

COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF REFORM (ODISHA, INDIA)

- Excellent achievement by the State Government through the Housing and Urban Development Department.
- Drink from Tap Program resulted in 24/7 water supply and 100% coverage in the capital city of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and Berhampur covering 350,000 people through the state-run water company, WATCO.
- Adopted a decentralised, non-sewered, community-led faecal sludge and septage management program that had the potential for rapid scale-up; sewerage only for large cities.



COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF REFORM (ODISHA, INDIA)

- The only State in India to have provided every urban centre a septage treatment plant; 108 STPs are fully operational across 107 cities (as of Sept 2022) increasing access to safe disposal of faecal waste from 2% (2015) to 98%; 8 more will be completed by March 2023 covering all 114 cities.
- Government wants to create a state-wide regulator to ensure gains are sustained.
- WaterLinks is supporting the Government in this effort.



COUNTRIES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF REFORM (NEPAL)

- In October 2022, Parliament passed the Water and Sanitation Act, a law providing for the creation of the Tariff Fixation Commission (TFC).
- TFC is envisioned to regulate tariffs as well as service performance of service providers.
- WaterLinks and UN-Habitat are providing technical support to the Government to develop appropriate rules and regulations to ensure the effectiveness of the future regulator.



PROSPECTS FOR REGULATION



Bangladesh

- Explore possibility of a combined regulatory system on FSM for both Dhaka South and Dhaka North cities through discussions with Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC) and Dhaka North City Corporations (DNCC).
- Assist DNCC and DSCC to craft regulations and arrangements to enforce laws prohibiting the discharge of untreated waste from septic tanks into drainage systems.
- Discuss with City Corporations a more robust Citizen's Charter, particularly on the conditions for the provision of services and fixed period for service delivery as mandated by the Local Government (City Corporation) Act 2009.
- Work with DWASA to elaborate the “annual performance agreement with targets” as provided by the Water Supply and Sewerage Authority Act (Dhaka), 1996.
- Support for a Paurashava covered under the ISDB/Foundation/Others Fund to pilot regulatory arrangements in sanitation service delivery and effect the Citizen's Charter.

PROSPECTS FOR REGULATION



Odisha, India

- Government support for the creation of a State-wide regulator for urban water and sanitation services is strong.
- Assistance will be in the development of a comprehensive regulatory framework that would be suitable for Odisha; lessons from Malaysia's SPAN model and some aspects from Manila's Regulatory Office would be considered.

Nepal

- As the Water and Sanitation Act has been passed, support will be for the drafting of regulations detailing the organizational structure, composition, qualifications of commissioners, powers, and functions of the TFC.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES UNDER THE BMGF GRANT



IMPORTANT ELEMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE REGULATION

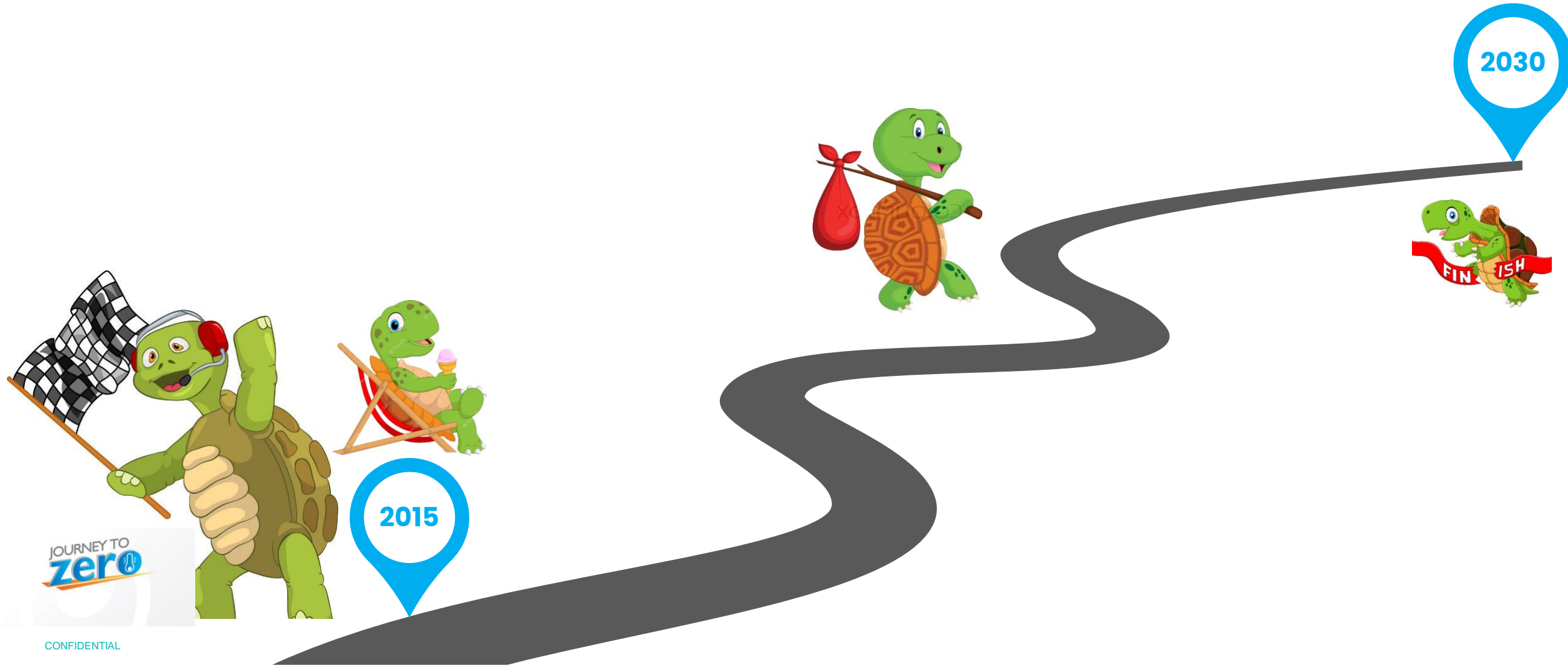
- Independent and autonomous regulator.
- Clear mandate.
- Staffed by competent and well-trained personnel.
- Clear targets for operators to achieve over a specific period (e.g. 3-5 years).
- Tariffs linked to service standards and performance.
- A system of incentives and penalties for operators.
- Consumers at the centre of regulation to ensure affordable tariffs, good services, a process for filing complaints and dispute resolution.

Government leadership towards Scaling up CWIS and achieving SDG 6.2 in Bangladesh

DR. ABDULLAH AL-MUYEED, CWIS-FSM SUPPORT CELL



A turtle's journey towards 2030 Targets

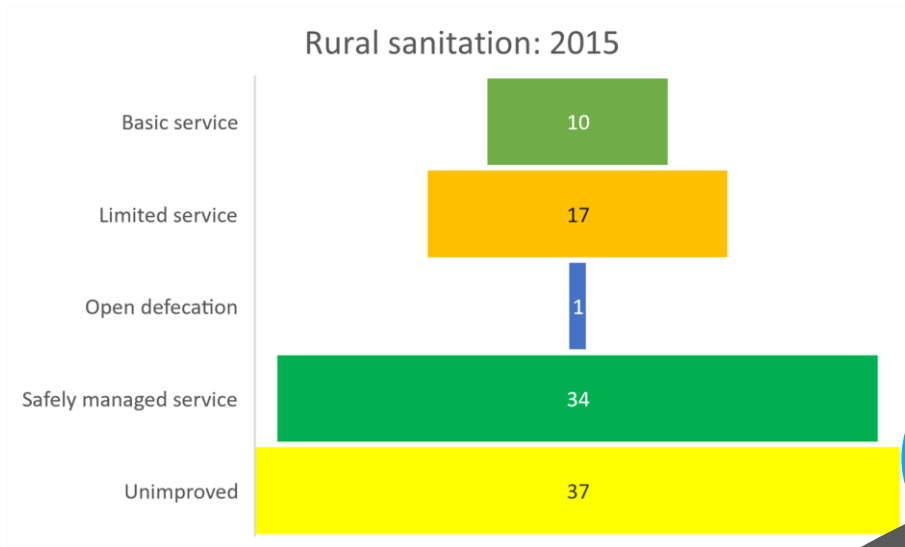


JOURNEY TO
zero

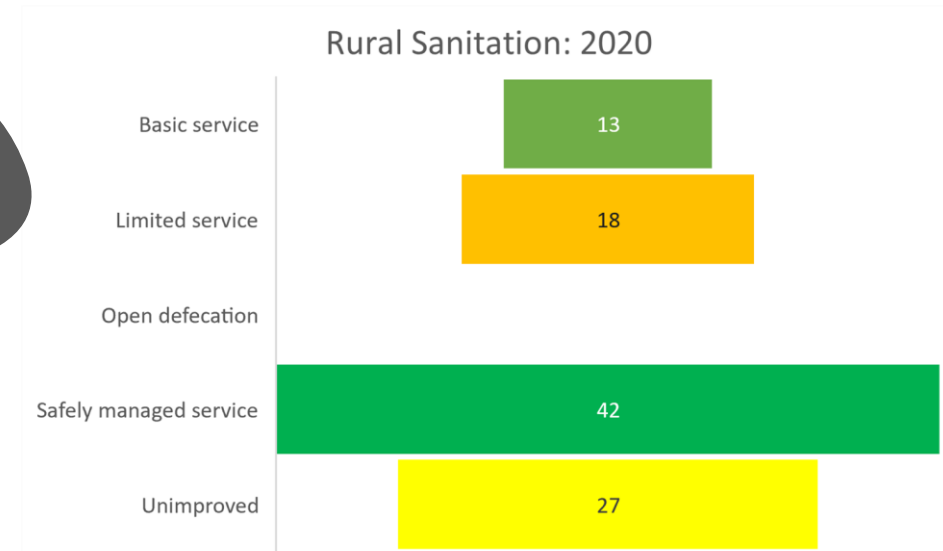
A tired turtle!

Open defecation was not acute problem

- Shared toilet (Limited service) is the reality
- Poor people (lowest quintal) needs to move to Basic level
- Policy landscaping needs revision: Approach, Technology, Data management



Source: JMP
2021



Source: JMP
2021

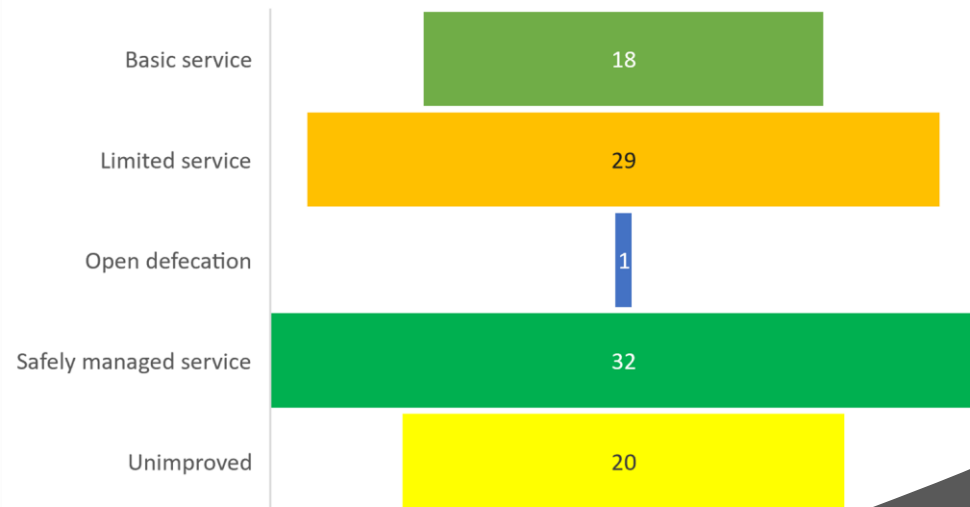
A tired turtle!

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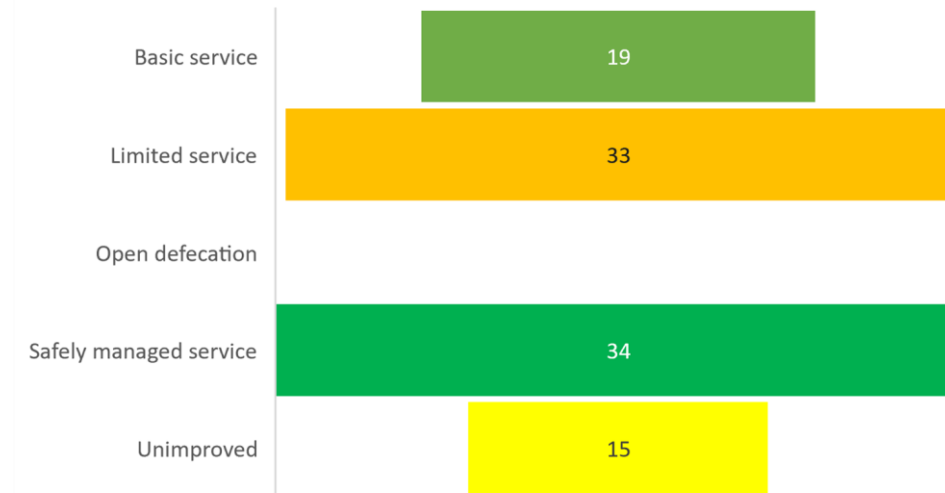


Urban Sanitation: 2015



Source: JMP 2021

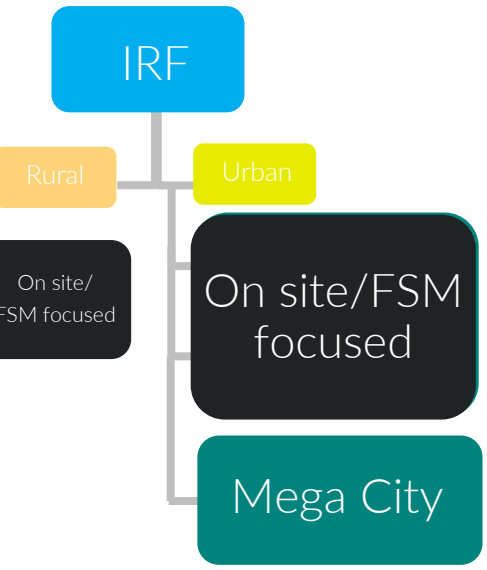
Urban Sanitation: 2020



Source: JMP 2021

Landscape Change towards Safe Sanitation: Rural and Small-Town Perspective

 BANGLADESH



<p>Paurashavas with operational FSM services (10)</p> <p>A 2021</p>	<p>Paurashavas selected from funded projects for FSM services (115)</p> <p>B 2025</p>	<p>Paurashavas having land for FSM services (26)</p> <p>C 2025</p>	<p>Paurashavas need land procurement for FSM services (184)</p> <p>D 2025+</p>
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Municipalities



CWIS-FSM Support Cell

Policy & Advocacy	Building Capacity
Demonstration & Replication	Financial planning and influencing IFIs
Developing Market for innovation	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
Disaster, emergency & coordination	

329 Small Towns + Rural areas

Milestone
Institutional and Regulatory Framework (IRF) has been approved with the central notion of ensuring safe sanitation service in Bangladesh, aligned with SDG target 6.2.

2017

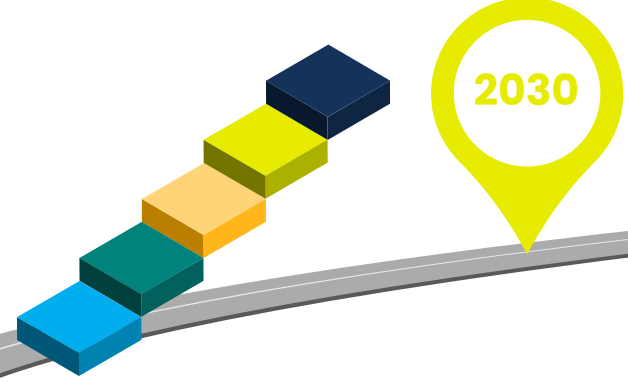
Milestone
National Action Plan (NAP) for Paurashavas and Rural

2020

Pro Poor Strategy 2020

Rural

Non-Paurashava towns, growth centers	Rural areas
A	B



2030

Turtle is steadily moving!

2025

150+ FSTPs will be in operation

National Dashboard for SDG6.2

Expansion of urban facilities

CWIS framework

Integrated Waste Management

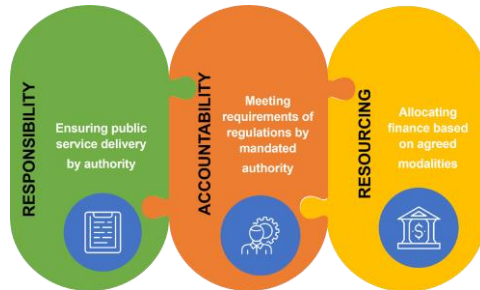
Poor people gets Basic Sanitation

National WASH Accounts

Graduation as Middle-Income Country

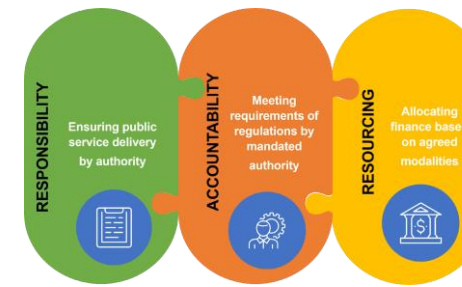
Resource mobilization

Rural contextual technologies



2021

OVERVIEW



Problem:

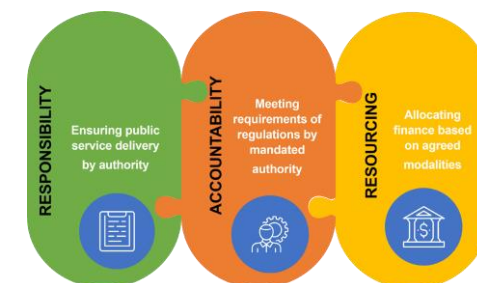
- Lack of relevant national DOCUMENTS for functional institutional roles towards meeting new WASH challenges by 2030.
- Insufficient data on individual municipalities toward achieving sanitation targets by 2030
- Inadequate Resource allocation for sanitation and waste management
- Lack of Technological innovation and appropriateness
- Lack of CWIS capacity enhancement

Solution

- Establishment of CWIS-FSM Support Cell led by LGD under MoLGRD&C
- Establishment of a national sanitation dashboard (www.sanboard.gov.bd) for individual municipalities
- Tapping essential resources through advocacy with IFIs and with the Government
- Conducting relevant research to identify technological gaps
- Initiating CWIS capacity enhancement initiative based on capacity need assessment

CWIS RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The strategic support of CWIS-FSM Support Cell strengthens resource mobilization efficiently through advocacy with different development partners like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, AIIB, and AFD on sanitation and waste management in the urban setup of Bangladesh. As a result, **300 million USD** has been invested in new projects from 2021-22, and more than **1.5 billion USD** is in the pipeline for further investment in sanitation and waste management.



ESTABLISHED CITY AND NATIONAL LEVEL MEASUREMENT, LEARNING, AND EVALUATION SYSTEM BY CONSIDERING THE CWIS FRAMEWORK WITH APPROPRIATE INDICATORS

The National Dashboard (www.sanboard.gov.bd) is developed with appropriate CWIS indicators including demographic, socio-economic, financial, and technical along with SADDD data. 50 more SFDs are already published by CWIS-FSM Support Cell peer-reviewed by SuSanA the target is to develop about 100 SFDs by 2023.

The advocacy is ongoing with a2i and the BBS triggering recognition of the national dashboard as a contributor to SDG 6.2 data. Moreover, In order to enhance the number of cities for the dashboard and to tap more resources, a proposal is now developing by the technical committee formed by SIR division of DPHE.



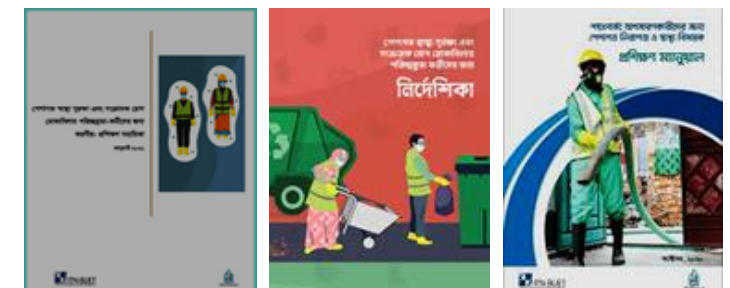
NATIONAL LEVEL CWIS CAPACITY BUILDING PLATFORM



Under the CWIS Eco-system, the CWIS-FSM Support Cell works with the ITN-BUET, a national-level capacity-building hub for sanitation and waste management, to develop skills and provide training on the entire value chain of sanitation and waste management conceptualizing the CWIS approach.

The developed modules prioritize the health-safety and rights of the waste workers. The strategic advisory and advocacy roles of the CWIS-FSM Support Cell will ensure the standardization of different CWIS modules that are developed by ITN-BUET and the Center of Global Water and Sanitation of the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Bangkok, and effectively delivered as built-in components of several projects implemented by the Government of Bangladesh.

- [Prioritize the Health and Safety of Waste and Sanitation Workers-Briefing Paper](#)
- [Fecal Sludge Management in Municipalities Sustainability Concerns-Briefing Paper](#)



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT THROUGH POLICY INDICATIONS

The Government of Bangladesh adopted necessary changes in policy governance. Subsequently, it approved the Institutional and Regulatory Framework (IRF) for Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) and “National Action Plan (NAP)” for implementation of the IRF-FSM during 2017-2020 to facilitate FSM service delivery by local government institutions (LGIs) aligned with SDG target 6.2. Under the directive of this NAP, ‘CWIS-FSM Support Cell’ has been set up by the Local Government Division (LGD) under The Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives ([MoLGRD&C](#)) within the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), which acts as the nodal coordinating agency for achieving SDG6.2 nationally.



[CWIS Brief of Bangladesh](#)

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN PROMOTING CWIS

CWIS-FSM Support Cell advocates for technology that demonstrates a full sanitation value chain and provides citywide sustainable services for both faecal sludge and solid waste. The responsibility of providing sanitation and waste management services lies with the Municipal authority according to the policy of Bangladesh.

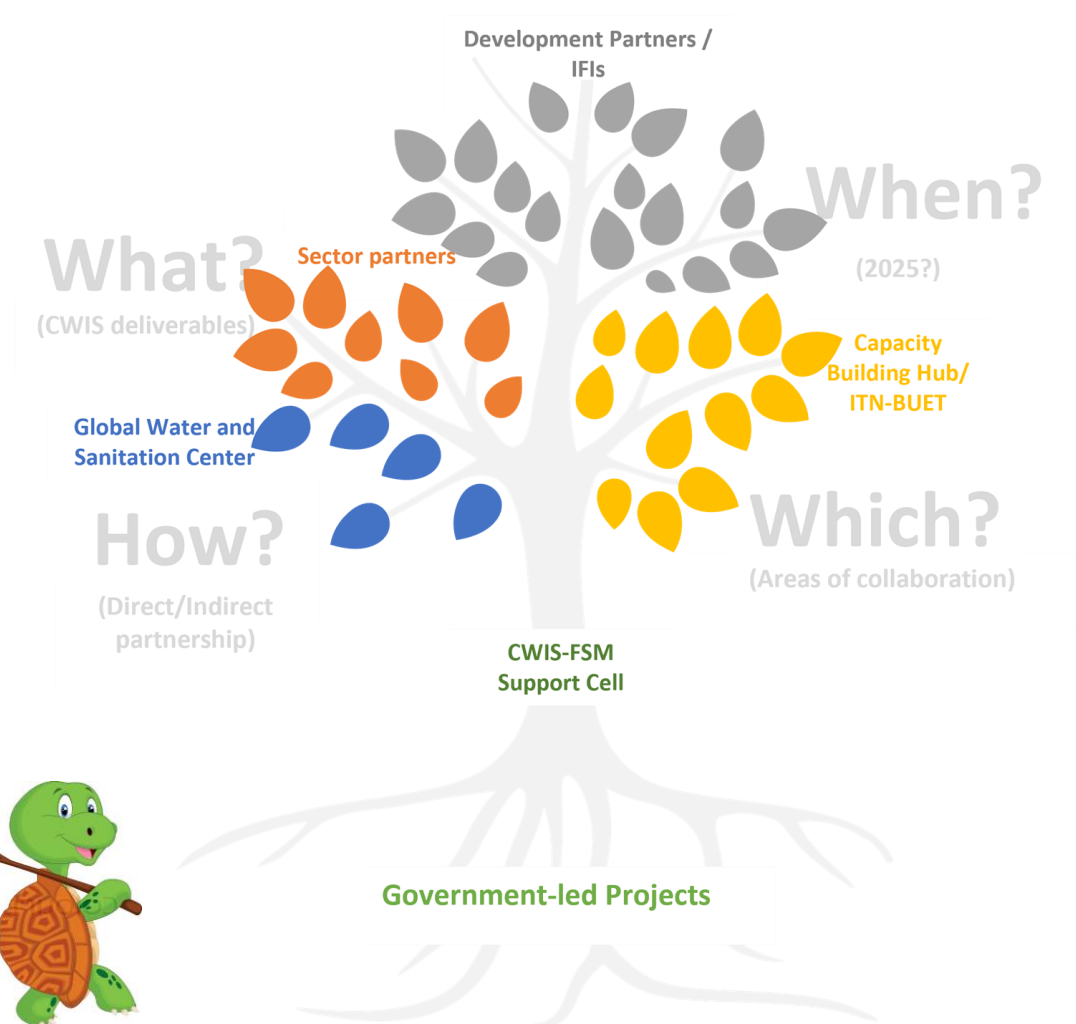
The cell is advocating for innovative technologies like Omniprocessor, Gasifier, and/or pyrolysis unit that can treat not only faecal sludge but also appropriate solid waste. Including such innovative technologies requires an appropriate business model for sustainable O&M by the Municipality.

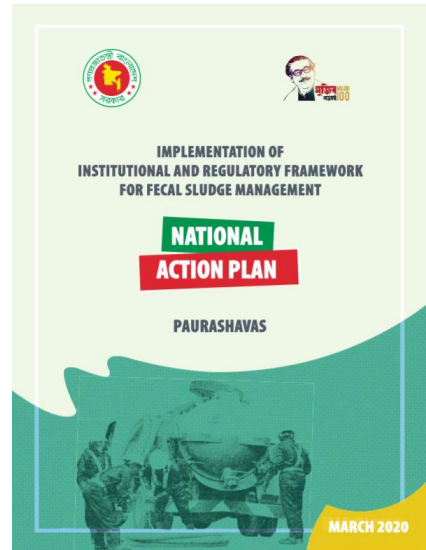
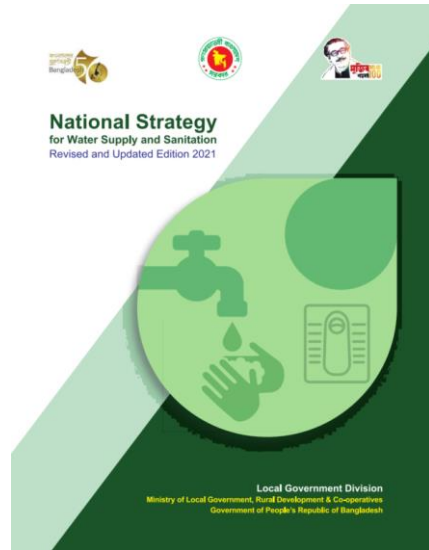
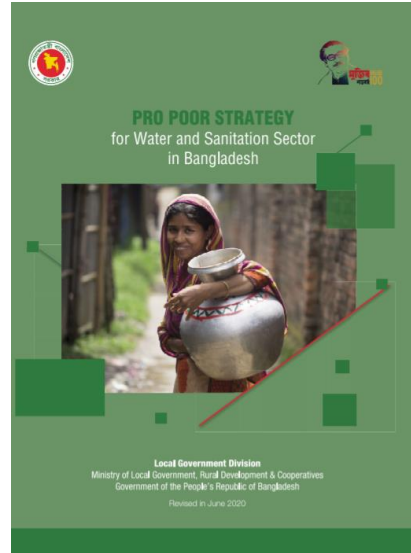
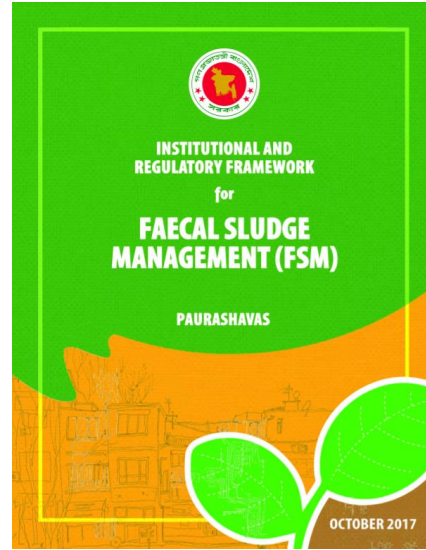
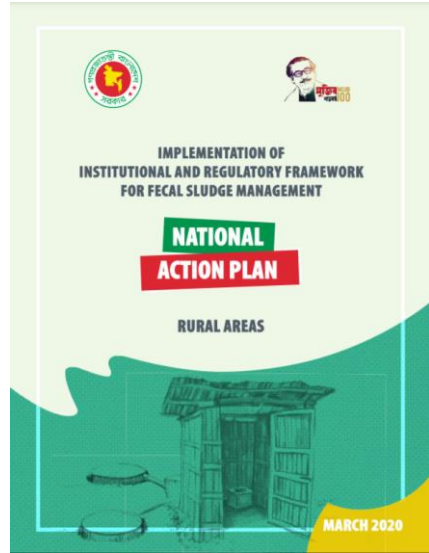
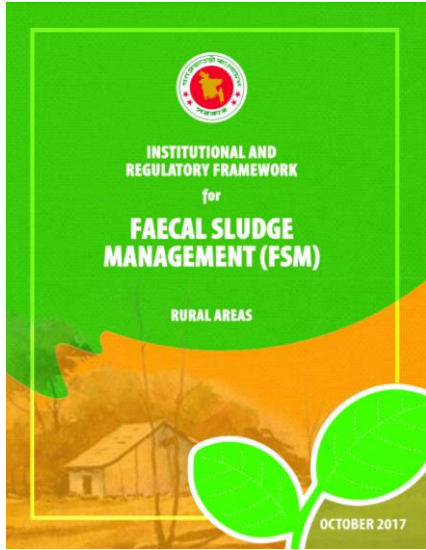
- [Market insights for the multi-unit reinvented toilet in Bangladesh](#)
- [Market opportunity for the portfolio of Omni Processor technologies in Bangladesh](#)



CREATING CWIS ECOSYSTEM

CWIS-FSM Support Cell is working to establish the CWIS ecosystem in Bangladesh through partnership and collaboration. The cell is doing strong advocacy working inside the Government to answer queries and provide strategic guidance to implement CWIS in Bangladesh.





CWIS-FSM Support Cell

Annex

Supported by



Thank you!

CWIS-FSM Support Cell



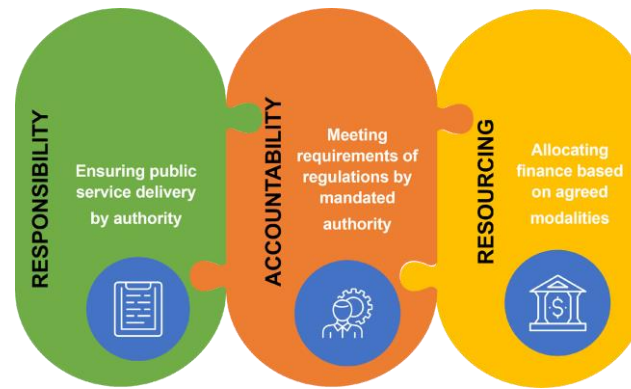
Supported
by



CWIS-FSM Support Cell



Dr Abdullah Al-Muyeed
Chief Operating Officer
CWIS-FSM Support Cell, DPHE
aamuyeed@cwisfsm-supportcell.org



Source of Illustration of character: Internet

Regulatory approach towards achieving CWIS in Metro Manila, Philippines

PATRICK LESTER N. TY, MWSS REGULATORY OFFICE



METROPOLITAN WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM REGULATORY OFFICE

MANDATE

- Sets tariff adjustments during the Rate Rebasing
- Monitors the Concession Agreement
- Reviews, monitors, and enforces rates and service standards
- Arranges and reports regular independent audits of the performance of the Concessionaires
- Monitors the infrastructure assets



CONCESSION AREAS



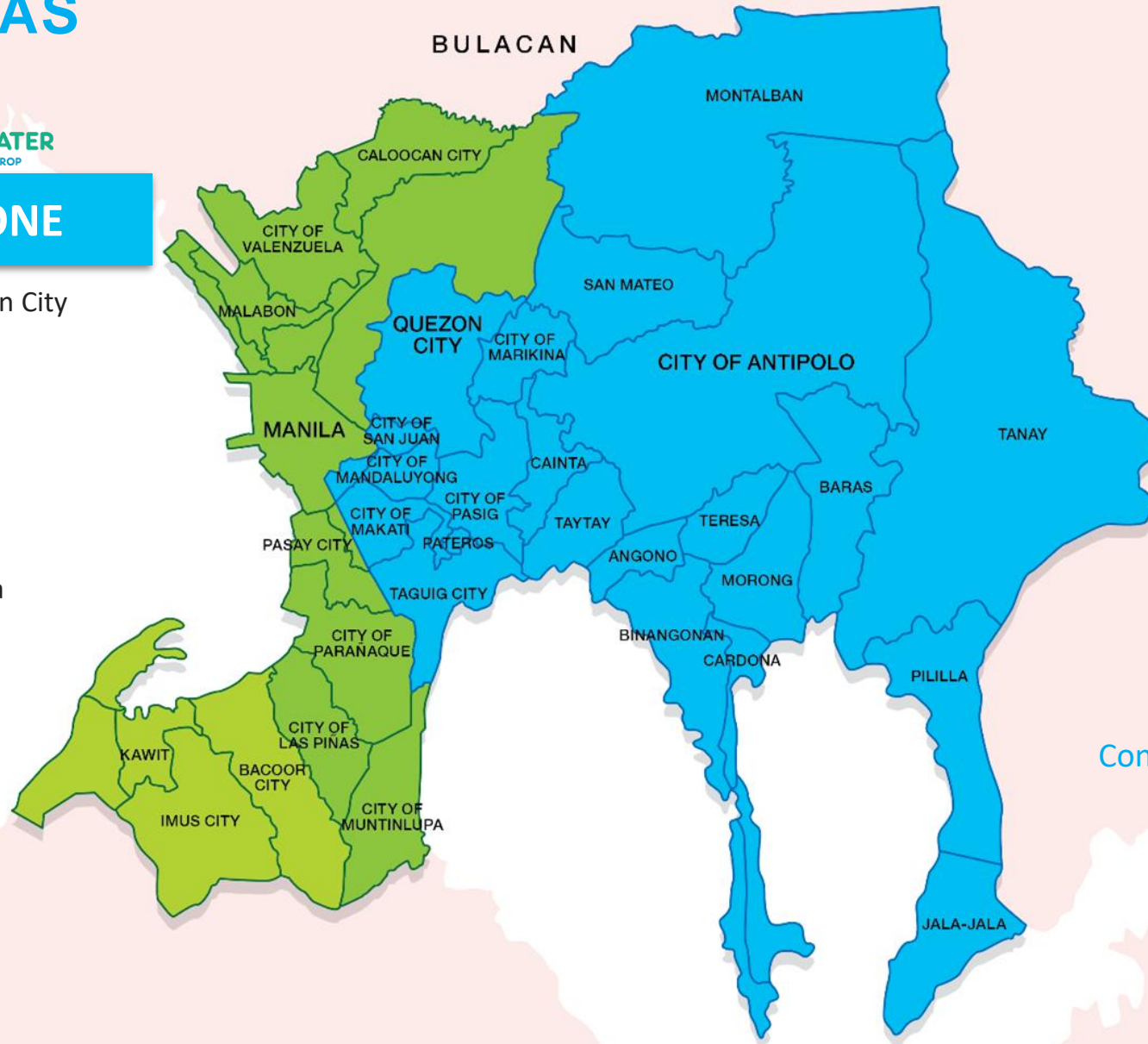
WEST ZONE

- North Quezon City
- North Caloocan
- Valenzuela
- Malabon
- South Caloocan
- Manila
- Pasay
- Makati
- Paranaque
- Parts of Cavite
- Las Pinas
- Muntinlupa



EAST ZONE

- Parts of Quezon City
- Marikina
- Pasig
- Pateros
- Taguig
- Makati
- Mandaluyong
- San Juan
- Parts of Manila
- Rizal Province

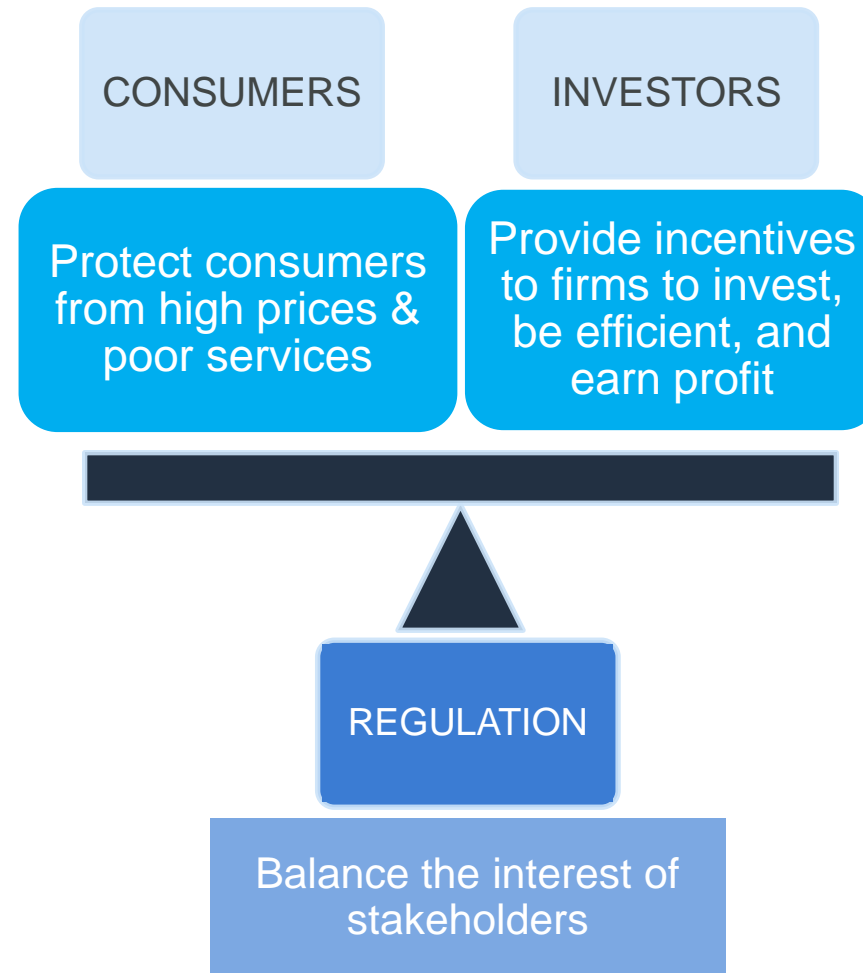


TWO CONCESSION AREAS

- Promote competition
- Benchmarking
- Flexibility



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK



PRE-PRIVATIZATION VS CURRENT CONDITION



DESCRIPTION	PRE-PRIVATIZATION	CURRENT CONDITION (AS OF DECEMBER 2021)
POPULATION SERVED	5.82 M	17.21M
WATER SUPPLY COVERAGE	48%	94%
SEWER COVERAGE	9%	26%
SANITATION COVERAGE	1%	82%

CLEAN WATER ACT OF 2004



- SEC. 8. Domestic Sewage Collection, Treatment and Disposal. - **Within five (5) years following the effectivity of this Act, the agency vested to provide water supply and sewerage facilities and/or concessionaires in Metro Manila** and other highly urbanized cities (HUCs) as defined in Republic Act No. 7160, **in coordination with LGUs, shall be required to connect the existing sewage line** found in all subdivisions, condominiums, commercial centers, hotels, sports and recreational facilities, hospitals, market places, public buildings, industrial complex and other similar establishments including households **to available sewerage system.**

- SEC 8.4 : **Role of MWSS and Water Concessionaires in Metro Manila**

In case of Metro Manila and other MWSS franchise areas being serviced by the water concessionaires, sewerage facilities and sewage lines shall be provided by water concessionaires in coordination with the LGUs **in accordance with their concession agreements.**

PROBLEM

SOLUTION

1 High Investment cost and burden of tariff increase to customers

Financial Restructuring

2 Infrastructure footprint versus availability of land

Best-fit innovative infrastructure system, and Rewards/Recognition mechanism

3 Environmental Targets versus construction timeline

4 Lack of awareness and low number of customers availing desludging services

Information, Education, and Communication strategies

TARIFF STRUCTURE FOR SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

WHEREAS in its rate rebasing submission to the MWSS RO dated in March 2007, MWCI had identified that willingness to pay for sewerage and other services "poses a real, serious threat to the expansion of sewerage services and would need to be re-examined in the 2008 Rate Rebasing";

WHEREAS, the RO determines that there is a need to scale up investments in the sewerage and sanitation sectors to prevent, control and abate pollution on water resources and to determine the appropriate charging schemes for different consumer classifications to address issues on affordability and subsidy;

NOW THEREFORE, for and consideration RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, to the Board of Trustees the following:

1. The rationalization of sewerage charges based on the respective schedule set below;

Charge	2007	2008
Environmental Charge all customers	10%	12%
Separate Sewer Network (for sewer connections only):		
Residential sewer charge	50%	40%
Commercial sewer charge	50%	45%
Combined Sewer System:		
Residential sewer charge	0%	0%
Commercial sewer charge	0%	0%

The imposition of the rationalized rates shall adjustment should the performance of the Concession investments as indicated in its Business Plan.

2. The rationalized sewerage charging schemes for different become effective upon approval Trustees on the concessionaires' and compliance with the publication of the MWSS Charter.

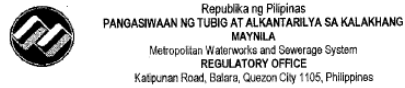
SO ORDERED, Quezon City, 05 December

Justice ALBERTO
Officer-In-Charge

Atty. ESTRELLA B. ZALDIVAR
Deputy Administrator for Administration and Legal

MELCHIOR F. ACOSTA, Jr.
Deputy Administrator for Customer Service Regulation

TIMO
Deputy



IN RE: RATIONALIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHARGE (10%) AND SEWERAGE CHARGE (50%)

RO RESOLUTION NO. 07-024-CA

WHEREAS, on 31 May 2007, Manila Water Company, Inc. (MWCI) formally submitted its Rate Rebasing Petition to be implemented on 01 January 2008, pursuant to Section 9.4 (General Rate Setting Policy/Rate Rebasing Determination) of the Concession Agreement (CA);

WHEREAS, Rate Rebasing as defined under Article 9.4 of the CA is essentially a comprehensive review, examination and revalidation of operational expenditures, capital expenditures, revenues, service obligations and the Appropriate Discount Rate (ADR) from a historical and future view points;

WHEREAS, Section 8.4 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (R.A. No. 9275) provides:

"8.4 Role of MWSS and Water Concessionaires in Metro Manila. In the case of Metro Manila and other MWSS franchised areas being serviced by the water concessionaires, sewerage facilities and sewerage lines shall be provided by the water concessionaires in coordination with the LGUs in accordance with their concession agreements. Prior to connection to the main sewerage line, secondary line should be already be in place coming from pre-treatment facilities or directly from sources."

WHEREAS, Schedule 5 of the CA provides the authorized levels of the environmental charge at 10% of the applicable water charge, while sewerage charge is 50% of the applicable water charge;

WHEREAS, Section 9.2.4 of the Concession Agreement allows adjustments on the application of discounts and surcharges consistent with the Rate Adjustment Limit (RAL), thus:

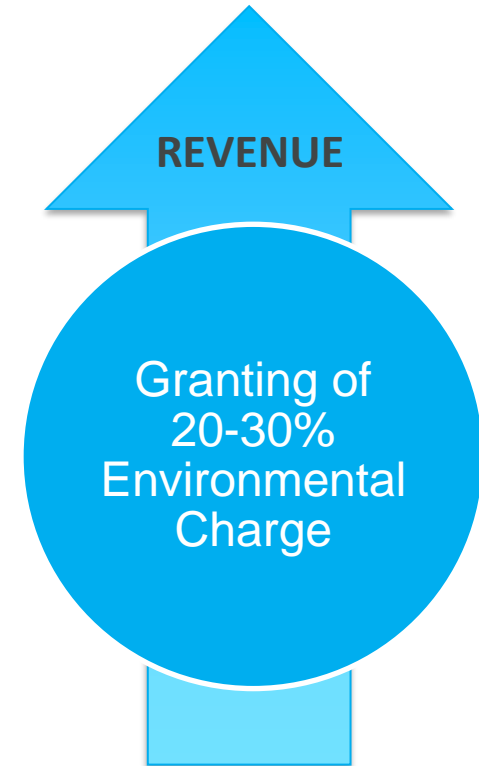
"In the event the Concessionaire proposes to make a charge (other than one which relates solely to the level of Standard Rates in Section 9.2.3.2 above) to the basis of which the Concessionaire makes or calculates any Standard Rates (including a charge in application of discounts and surcharges to Standard Rates), the Concessionaire shall notify the Regulatory Office and submit sufficient supporting information to enable the Regulatory Office to verify the proposal is consistent with the RAL for that Charging Year.;"

Charge	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Environmental Charge all customers	10%	12%	14%	16%	18%	20%
Separate Sewer Network (for sewer connections only):						
Residential sewer charge	50%	40%	30%	20%	10%	0%
Commercial sewer charge	50%	45%	40%	35%	30%	30%
Combined Sewer System:						
Residential sewer charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Commercial sewer charge	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

FINANCIAL RESTRUCTURING

FINANCIAL INCENTIVE

Tariff adjustment on Environmental Charge **APPROVED** in the recently concluded Fifth Rate Rebasing Exercise in 2022



SEWERAGE INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

BEST-FIT INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE



Separate System

- Ideal system for wastewater management
- Requires higher investment cost (extensive sewer system)
- Can be challenging to construct (permitting issues, political issues, etc.)



Combined System

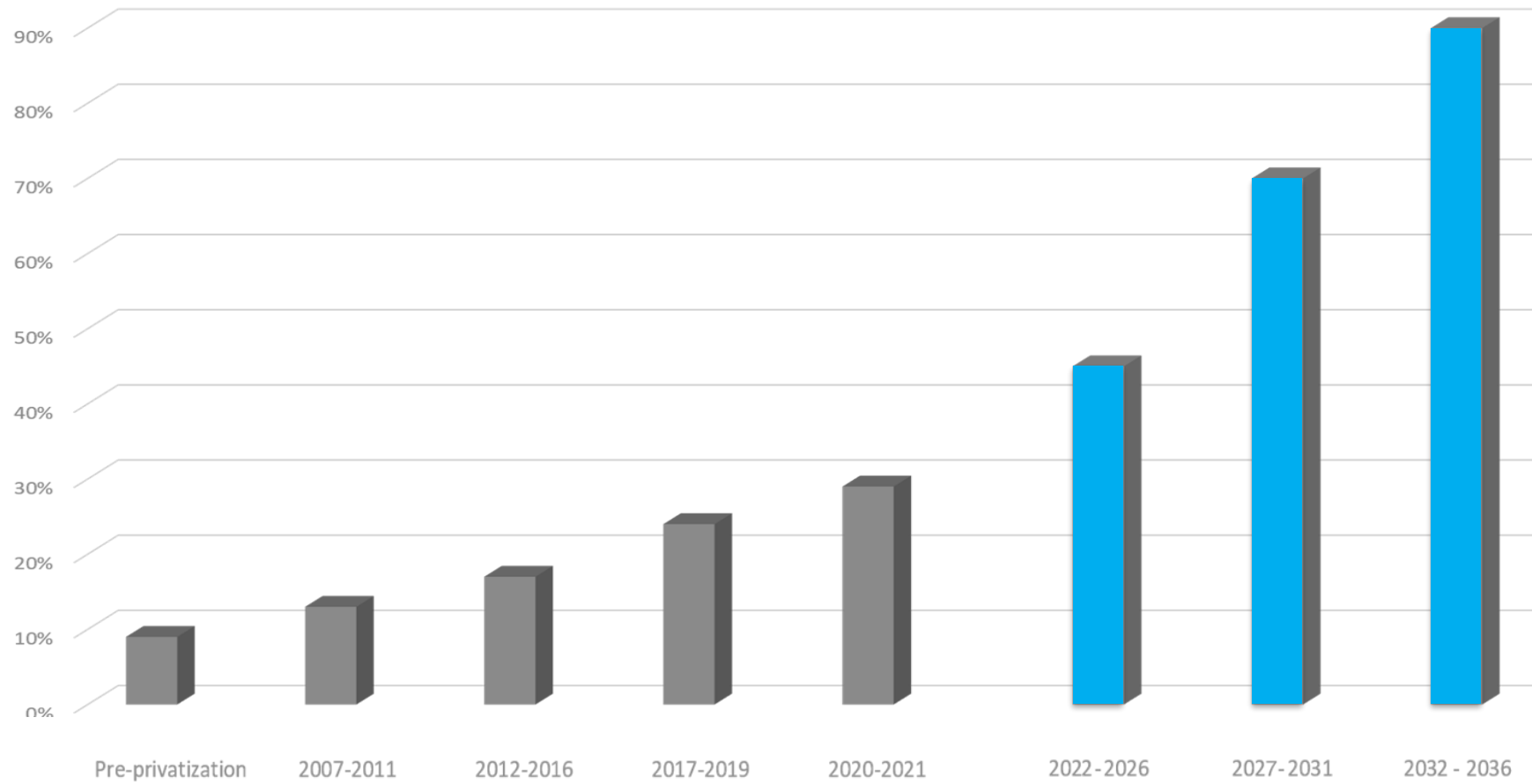
- Utilizes existing drainage system
- Expedient solution to pollution reduction
- Can easily be upgraded to separate system for future plans



Desludging Services

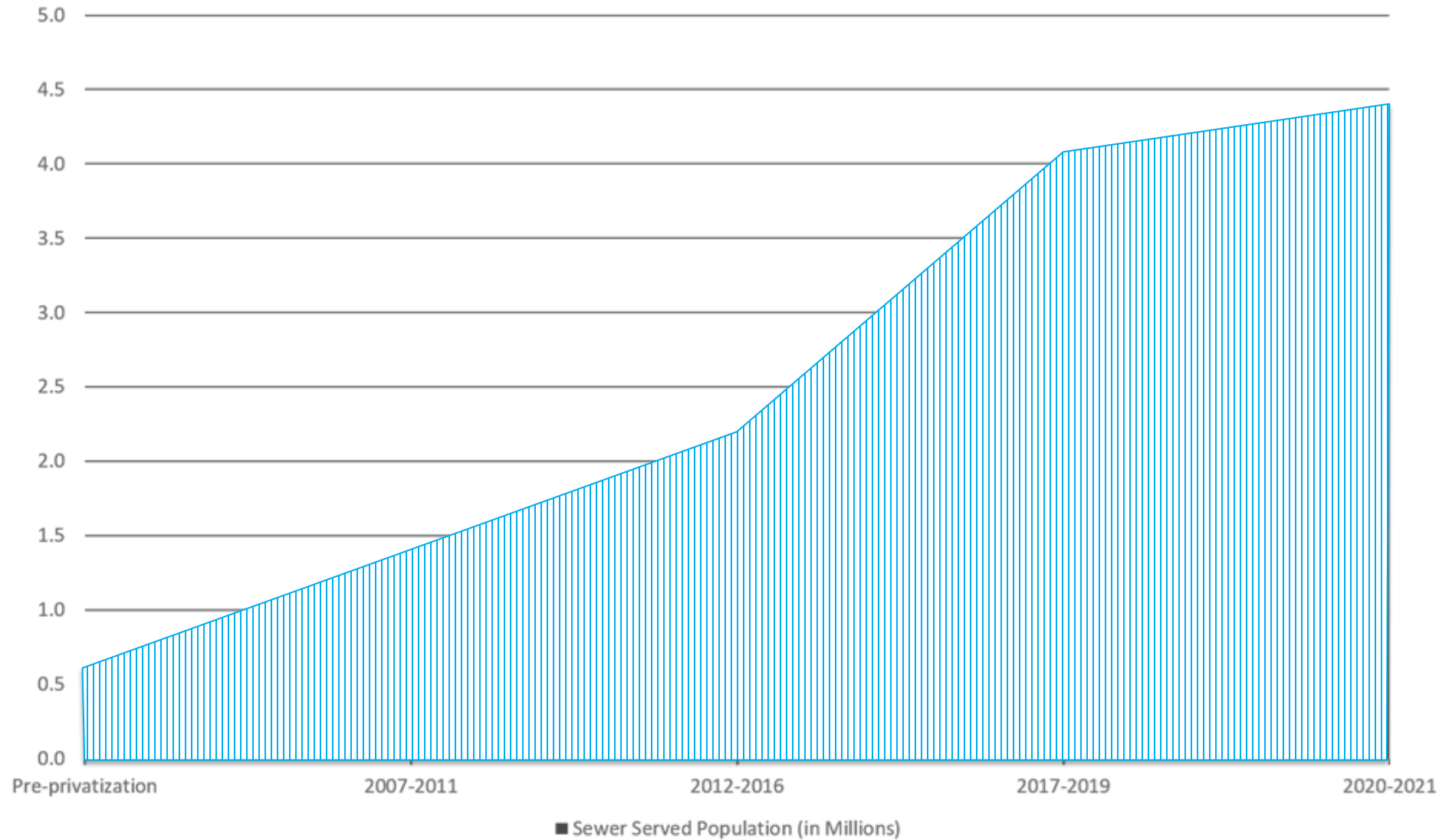
- Septic tanks desludging every 5-7 years
- Sludge is treated in septage treatment plants

SEWERAGE COVERAGE

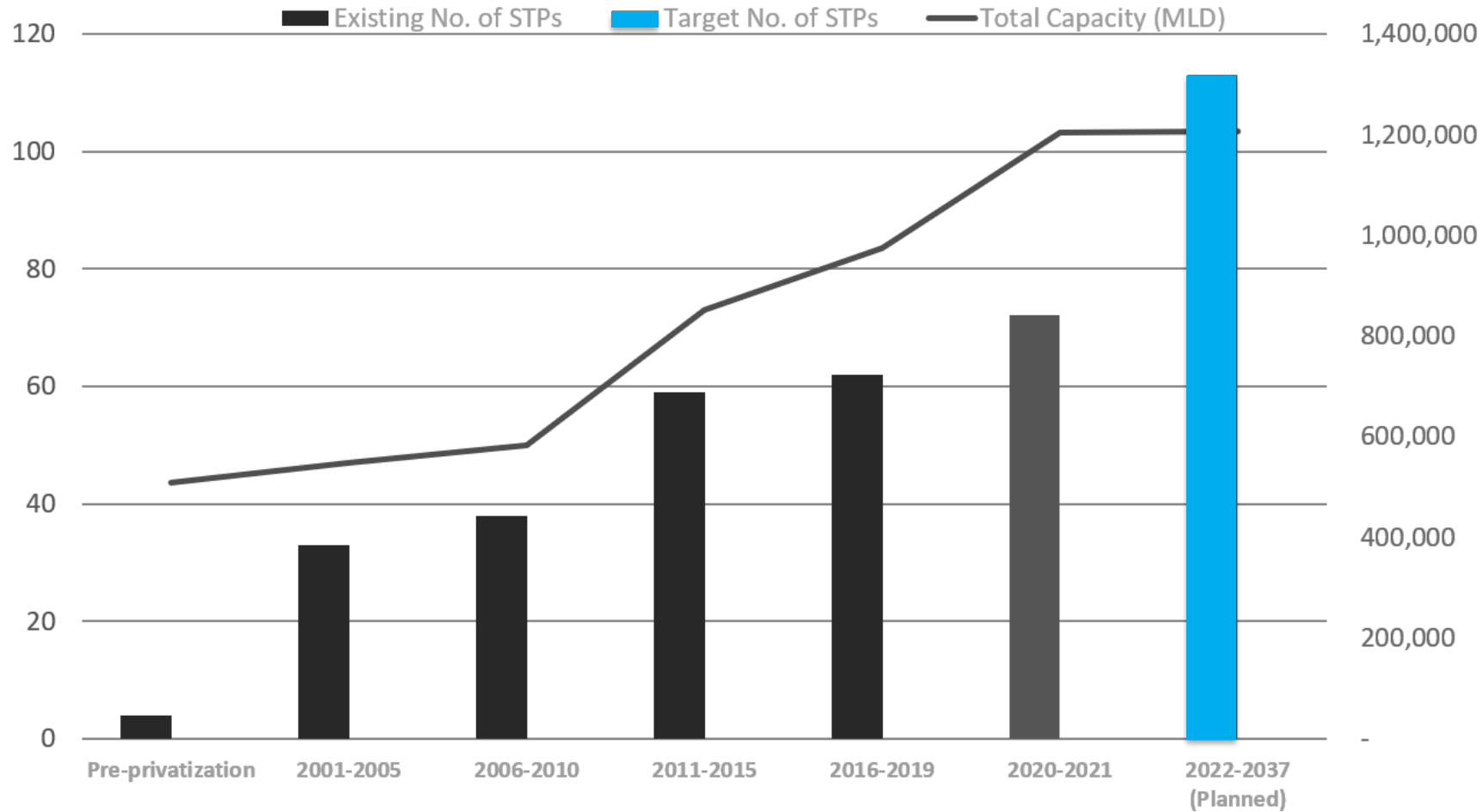


TARGET SEWERAGE COVERAGE

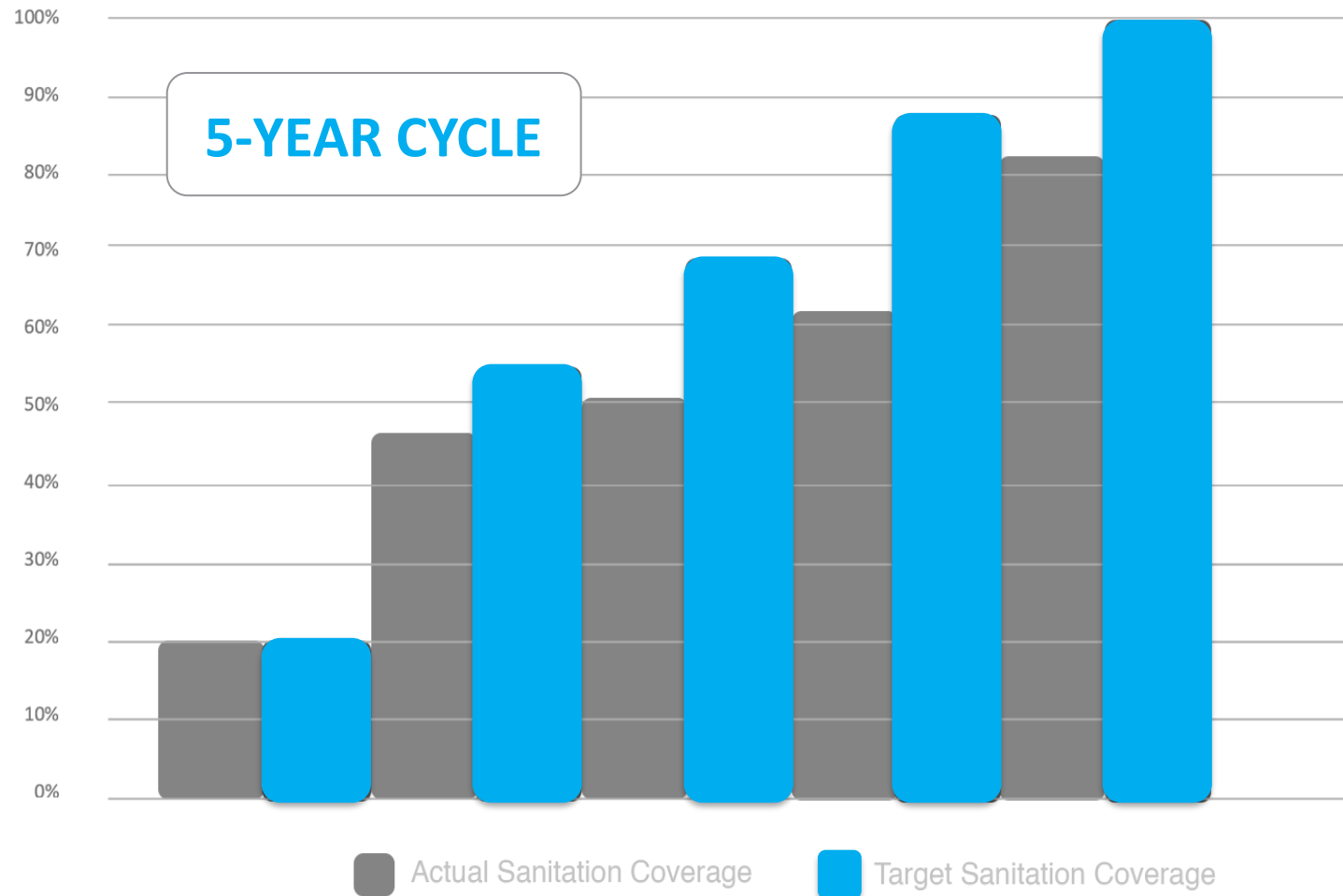
SEWER SERVED POPULATION



SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS (STP)



SANITATION COVERAGE



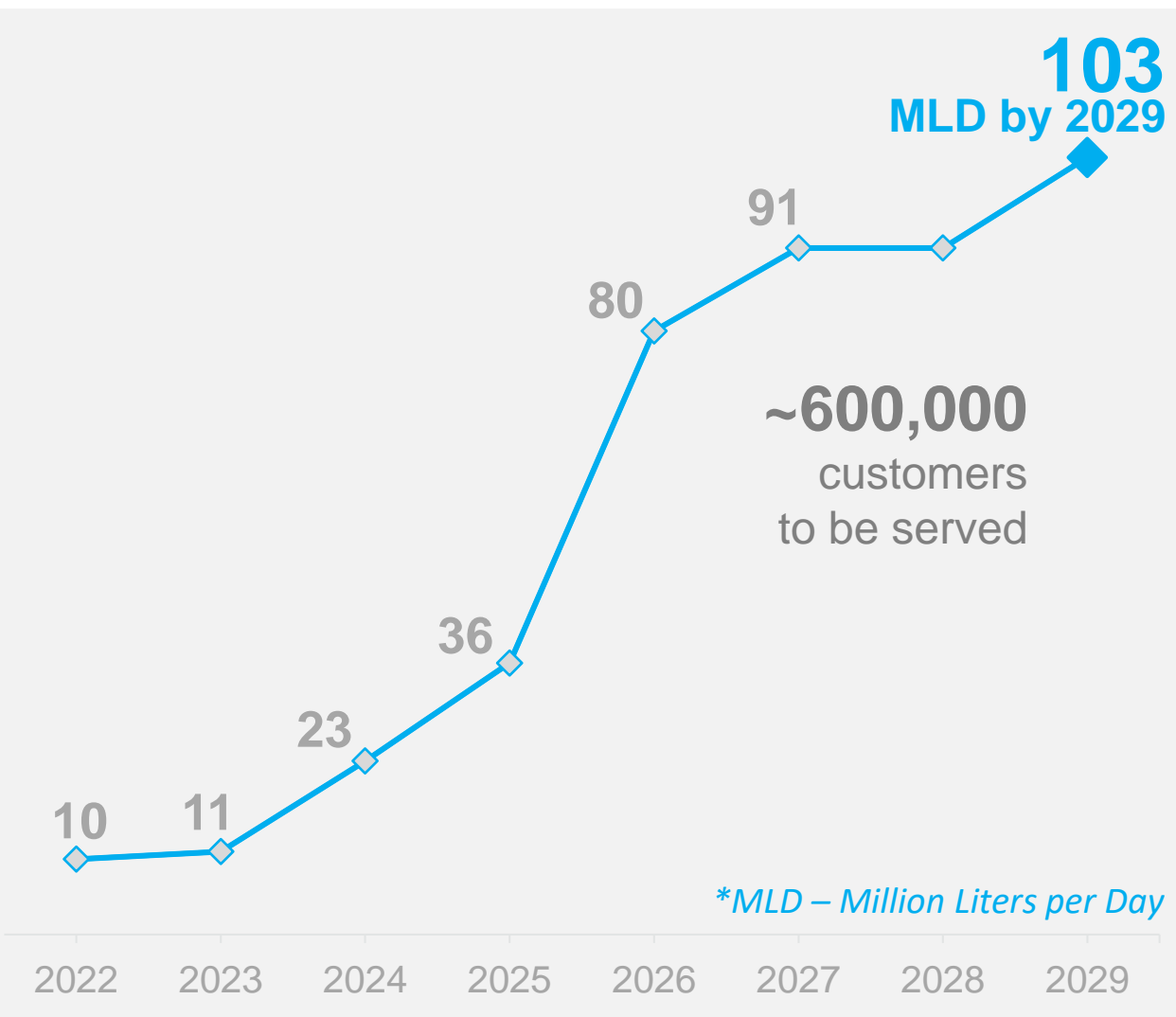
BEST-FIT INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE



● “NEW WATER”

- The “**first drinkable reused water**” in the Philippines
- A **potable by-product** of used water from households that underwent rigorous wastewater and water treatment processes
- Converting used water is globally-accepted
 - ✓ Countries, such as Namibia and United States, have been implementing direct potable reuse
 - ✓ The Philippines will be the **first in Asia** to adopt **direct potable reuse** through “New Water”

BEST-FIT INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE



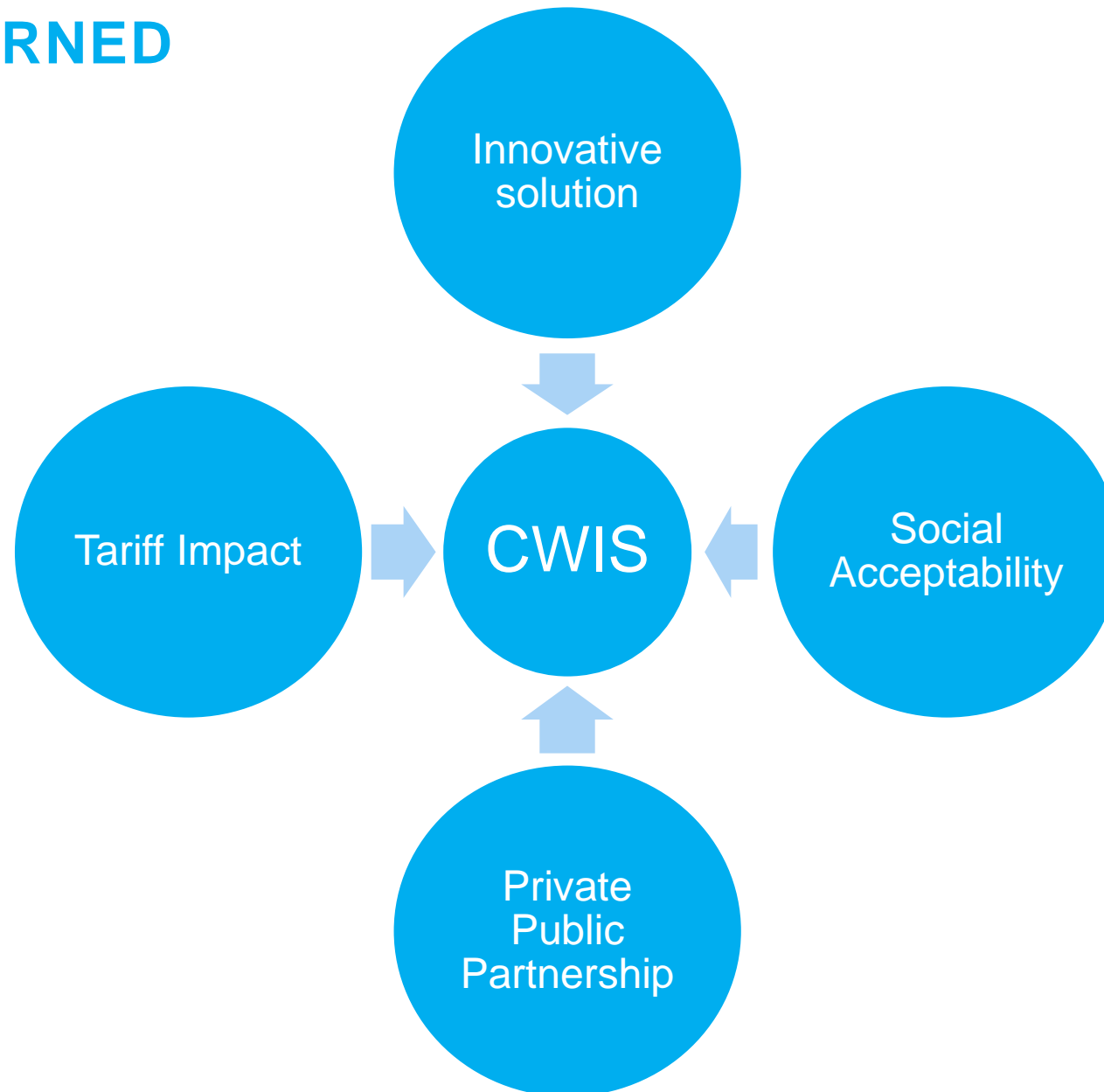
New Water Sites	Target Capacity (MLD*)	Target Completion Year	Population
Parañaque	Ph1 – 10 Ph2 – 10	Ph1 – 2022 Ph2 – 2025	168,500 (4 Barangays)
Valenzuela	Ph1 – 1 Ph2 – 14	Ph1 – 2023 Ph2 – 2026	45,000 (3 Barangays)
Pasay	Ph1 – 12 Ph2 – 6	Ph1 – 2024 Ph2 - 2027	70,150 (1 Barangay)
Alabang	3	2025	11,200 (1 Barangay)
Cupang	30	2026	200,000 (6 Barangays)
Tunasan	5	2027	23,500 (1 Barangay)
CAMANA	12	2029	79,000 (6 Barangays)

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION

- Recognized Local Government Units (LGUs) in expanding and improving the sanitation and sewerage coverage among their stakeholders
- Social Media Campaigns on Sewerage and sanitation
- Campus Awareness Drive on Water, Sewerage and Sanitation



LESSONS LEARNED



THANK YOU.

Q&A Discussion

MODERATOR & SPEAKERS

Final remarks & Conclusion

MODERATOR

UPCOMING WEBINARS



A large banner for a webinar. The background is a dark blue image of water splashing. In the top right corner, the IWA logo is visible. The word 'WEBINAR' is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Below it, the title 'Water Safety Planning' is written in a smaller white font, followed by the subtitle 'Launch of the IWA-WHO Water Safety Plan Manual (Second Edition)' in an even smaller white font.



1 MARCH 2023
10:00-11:30 GMT

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UPCOMING WEBINARS



WEBINAR

Empowering women in water - perspectives from the African region

*Discover concrete actions and interventions
to achieve a more diverse and inclusive
WASH sector*



8 MARCH 2023
15:00-16:30 GMT

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Speakers:

Asma El KAsmi, ONEE Water, Morocco
Chataigne Djuma, IWA YWP Steering Committee, Congo
Geraldine Mpouma Logmo, CAMWATER, Cameroon
Maggie Momba, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa
Rose Kaggwa, Kampala Water, Uganda
Leunita Sumba, WIWAS, Kenya

IWA AT AFWA CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION



ABIDJAN - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Event	Title	When	Time
Technical Sessions	Regulating Inclusive Urban Sanitation – Lessons Learnt	21 st February 2023	13.30 - 15.00
	Sanitation – an integrated element of urban water management	22 nd February 2023	15:30 - 17.00
Workshop	Scaling up Inclusive Sanitation	22 nd February 2023	10:30 - 12:00

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