

Philippines: Water District Development Sector Project

Project Name	Water District Development Sector Project	
Project Number	41665-013	
Country	Philippines	
Project Status	Active	
Project Type / Modality of Assistance	Grant Loan Technical Assistance	
Source of Funding /	Grant 0477-PHI: Water District Development Sector Project	
Amount	Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility	US\$ 2.00 million
	Loan 3389-PHI: Water District Development Sector Project	
	Ordinary capital resources	US\$ 60.00 million
	TA 9103-PHI: Water District Development Sector Project	
	Multi-Donor Trust Fund under the Water Financing Partnership Facility	US\$ 500,000.00
	Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility	US\$ 500,000.00
Strategic Agendas	Environmentally sustainable growth Inclusive economic growth	
Drivers of Change	Governance and capacity development Knowledge solutions Partnerships	
Sector / Subsector	Water and other urban infrastructure and services - Urban sanitation - Urban	water supply
Gender Equity and Mainstreaming	Effective gender mainstreaming	
Description	The Project will enable water districts (WDs), corporatized water utilities operating of to expand and rehabilitate supply systems and to build pilot sanitation facilities, in or related diseases due to unsafe drinking water and the lack of sanitation facilities. It is capacity development technical assistance to strengthen the sustainability of WDs a partnerships between local government units (LGUs) and WDs in septage management	rder to reduce water- will also provide nd promote

Project Rationale and Linkage to Country/Regional Strategy The government seeks to urgently catalyze urban water supply and sanitation investments to expand access to potable water and to address water resources pollution and overburdened service and infrastructure capacities in many provincial cities and towns. 90% of Metro Manilas 12 million population has access to piped water, while less than half of the 33 million in provincial other urban areas do. Sanitation remains a big challenge outside Metro Manila where there are no significant sewerage systems and most septic tank effluents are discharged without treatment.

The 1973 Provincial Water Utilities Act (Presidential Decree or PD 198) sought to address grossly inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure by encouraging local government units (LGUs) to form corporatized utilities called water districts (WDs). PD 198 also established LWUA, a government-owned specialized lender mandated by law to oversee the development of water supply systems in the countryside and to support WDs. This water district-specialized lender model has become a working model for other Asian countries.

A WD is a local corporate entity that operates and maintains a water supply system in one or more provincial cities or municipalities. Classified as a government-owned and controlled corporation (GOCC), a WD is run by a five-person Board of Directors appointed by the Mayor or Governor, through a General Manager. LWUA helps the WD develop its system and achieve sustainability, taking local conditions into account. WDs are not subsidized by LGUs and must operate on a cost recovery basis. To ensure affordability, WDs offer a lifeline tariff for poor households, and tariff increases are implemented only after a public hearing. Most WDs provide access to poor households through installment or socialized payment schemes for connection fees. For sustainability, tariffs are socialized, with big commercial/industrial users subsidizing smaller, more numerous, consumers. When a WD defaults on its debt obligations, LWUA can take over management, fully or partially, and assign a sixth Board member.

At the end of 2014, approximately 500 operational WDs were serving more provincial households than other types of water supply providers including LGU-run water utilities, private operators and small barangay/community systems. Private operators mostly target larger and dense franchise areas, while many LGU-run and community systems are small and struggle financially. WDs are GOCCs with a development mandate, with operations ranging in size from 30,000+ service connections to a few hundred. In general, WDs provide better service, according to studies, than LGU-run utilities, because of corporatization and LWUAs financing, training and technical assistance. But chronic underinvestment by WDs has resulted in resource pollution and over-extraction, limited system coverage, and high non-revenue water (NRW) levels. Most WDs have low efficiency and profitability and weak institutional and technical capacity, and are not yet bankable. 60% of operational WDs [305 WDs] are small with less than 3,000 connections and/or a low point-rating score; 271 WDs are non-operational.

Impact

Improved public health and living conditions for the communities outside Metro Manila that participating WDs serve.

С

Project Outcome

Indigenous Peoples

Description of Outcome	Increased access to safe drinking water and to improved sanitation for the communities outside Metro Manila that participating WDs serve.	
Progress Toward Outcome		
Implementation Progress		
Description of Project Outputs Extension and improvement of water supply systems; pilot projects Capacity and institutional development for participating WI increased awareness about sanitation.		
Status of Implementation Progress (Outputs, Activities, and Issues)		
Geographical Location	National	
Safeguard Categories		
Environment	В	
Involuntary Resettlement	В	

Summary of Environmental and Social Aspects

Environmental Aspects

The Environment category is _B_ as the subprojects are not expected to cause irreversible adverse environment impacts. An environmental assessment and review framework (EARF) has been prepared, embodying specific requirements for all subprojects to be financed under the sector loan. LWUA shall ensure that the EARF provisions are observed and that (i) all subprojects are selected in accordance with the environmental criteria for subproject selection in the EARF; (ii) the screening is conducted and environment safeguard documents are prepared for all subprojects in line with SPS; (iii) an initial environmental examination (IEE) including an environment management plan (EMP) that ensures mitigation of identified environment impacts along with related costs is prepared, and the IEE is consistent and complies with SPS and Philippine laws and regulations; (iv) the EMP is updated based on detailed design and relevant provisions are incorporated into the bidding documents; and (v) the implementation of the EMP is monitored and semi-annual monitoring reports are submitted to ADB. Implementation will be ensured by a designated officer in the PMU. Public consultations have been conducted and sample IEEs have been prepared for one water supply subproject (CKWD) and one sanitation subproject (CKWD), each including an EMP that ensures mitigation of identified environment impacts along with related costs.

Involuntary Resettlement

The Involuntary Resettlement category is _B_ in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) (SPS); land acquisition and resettlement impacts are limited. A resettlement framework (RF) has been prepared, embodying specific requirements for all subprojects to be financed under the sector loan. A resettlement plan (RP) will be completed for each subproject to be financed under the sector loan, in accordance with the RF, as required, during implementation. Under the PPTA, public consultations were conducted and a sample RP was prepared for one water supply subproject (MSFWD); initial costs for land acquisition and resettlement including implementing the RP have been estimated and integrated in the project cost. The RP follows a process consistent with SPS and Philippine laws and regulations, and ensures compliance with the same.

Indigenous Peoples

The indigenous peoples category is _C_ in accordance with SPS. However, an indigenous peoples planning framework has been prepared which will guide the preparation of an indigenous peoples plan, if required for any subproject during implementation.

Stakeholder Communication, Participation, and Consultation

During Project Design A socio-economic survey, including household surveys and focus group discussions, was conducted as part of the preparation of the Project.

During Project Implementation Project implementation will be complemented by further socio-economic surveys as part of the project performance monitoring activities.

Business Opportunities

Consulting Services	tbd
Procurement	tbd

Responsible Staff

Responsible ADB Officer	Tansengco-Schapero, Stella
Responsible ADB Department	Southeast Asia Department
Responsible ADB Division	Urban Development and Water Division, SERD
Executing Agencies	Local Water Utilities Administration Katipunan Road, Balara Diliman, Quezon City Philippines

Timetable

Concept Clearance	10 Oct 2007
Fact Finding	17 Dec 2012 to 19 Jun 2013
MRM	08 May 2014
Approval	22 Apr 2016
Last Review Mission	-
PDS Creation Date	08 Jun 2010
Last PDS Update	05 Nov 2015

Grant 0477-PHI

Milestones

Ammayal	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Closing		
Approval	Signing Date	Ellectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual
22 Apr 2016	19 May 2016	17 Feb 2017	31 Oct 2022	-	-

	Financing Plan			Utilizati	on
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)	Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	2.00	Cumulative C	ontract	Awards	
ADB	0.00	22 Apr 2016	0.00	0.00	0%
Counterpart	0.00	Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	2.00	22 Apr 2016	0.00	0.00	0%

Loan 3389-PHI

Milestones							
Ammuoval	Signing Data	Closi			sing		
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original Revised		Actual		
22 Apr 2016	19 May 2016	17 Feb 2017	31 Oct 2022	-	-		

	Financing Plan		Loan	Utilizatio	on
	Total (Amount in US\$ million)	Date	ADB	Others	Net Percentage
Project Cost	73.00	Cumulative Contract Awards			
ADB	60.00	22 Apr 2016	0.00	0.00	0%
Counterpart	13.00	Cumulative Disbursements			
Cofinancing	0.00	22 Apr 2016	0.06	0.00	0%

TA 9103-PHI

Milestones							
Approval Signing Date		Effectivity Date		Closing			
Approval	Signing Date	Effectivity Date	Original	Revised	Actual		
22 Apr 2016	17 Mar 2017	17 Mar 2017	30 Jun 2018	21 Sep 2018	-		

	Financing Plan/TA Utilization						Cumulative Disbur	sements
ADB	Cofinancing	Count	erpart			Total	Date	Amount
		Gov	Beneficiaries	Project Sponsor	Others			
0.00	1,000,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000,000.00	22 Apr 2016	33,213.00

Project Page	https://www.adb.org/projects/41665-013/main
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