Towards Improved and Inclusive Water and Sanitation Service Delivery

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Revisiting the Sector

“Shift from conventional approach of project development, implementation and operations of WSS service delivery”

Drivers towards decentralized program implementation:

• Lessons from past experiences
• Maturing and strengthened institutions
• Introduction and rise of new technologies
• Innovation of adaptable and applicable options that are economically efficient and effective
Retrospect: Features and Key Lessons from Past WB Projects (1)

Outside Metro Manila:

• **Water District Development Project (1997-2004)**
  - strengthening ownership and sustainability through “bottom-up-approach”
  - transition from central gov’t to LGU on procurement & implementation

  - professionalizing operations through private sector participation (PSP)
  - PPP procurement modalities were introduced (i.e. pilot DBL and management contracts)

• **Strategic Support for Local Dev’t and Improvement Project (2008-2016)**
  - Ramping-up “demand-driven WSS investments” of LGUs/water service providers
Retrospect: Features and Key Lessons from Past WB Projects (2)

Metro Manila:

• **Manila Second Sewerage Project (2002-2008) through MWSS**
  - transition intervention through septage wastewater treatment facility

• **Manila Third Sewerage Project (2006-2012) through LBP**
  - decentralized (small) wastewater treatment facilities
  - design-built contracts
  - procurement through commercial practice (within threshold) recognized

• **Manila Wastewater Management Project (2012-2017) through LBP**
  - catchment area (bigger) treatment facilities
  - scaling-up design-built contracts
  - threshold for commercial practice procurement increased
However, the challenge on “Universal access to improved WSS” still remains.

**WB intermediate interventions:**

- **Poor Household Access to Improved Water Services - a pilot project (2008-2013)**
  - Incentives provided to connect poor HHs through output-based aid (OBA)
  - 28,562 poor HH connections (benefitting 142,810 people)
  - Payment through reimbursement

- **Rural Water Supply Manuals (2012)**
  - Updated RWS Manuals- Design (Vol.1); Construction Supervision (Vol.2); & Operation & Maintenance (Vol.3)

- **Unified Financing Framework (2015)**
  - Viability Gap Financing (VGF)
  - Mainstreamed poor household’s access to improved WSS (scaling-up pilot OBA as a national program)
Innovations comes along with New WB Procurement Framework effective June 1, 2016

Features:

• more choices for different situations and contexts
• flexibility to adopt fit-for-purpose procurement approaches
• value for money

Implications:

• Management (CPO, PIO and APMs) are empowered to take most decisions; Board waivers are minimized
• Prior Reviews streamlined to
  ➢ allow task teams to focus on large value or high risk and complex procurement and
  ➢ assist clients with Contract Management and hands-on expanded implementation support
Core Procurement Principles

- Value for Money
- Economy
- Integrity
- Fit-for-Purpose
- Efficiency
- Transparency
- Fairness

These principles also apply for APA, PPP, Commercial Practices etc.
Now…the major Challenge to meeting MDG:

How do we accelerate access to sustainable & improved WSS service delivery?

• Mainstreaming the UFF and new procurement framework into a National Water Supply and Sanitation Program
Thank you