



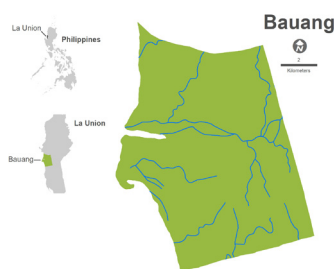
CASE STUDY: FINANCING INTEGRATED SANITATION

Bauang



Quick Facts

Country:	Philippines
Population:	73,032 Inh.
Adm. Area:	73.15 km ²



Executive Member of City Alliance
since 2017

Contact

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Project Start/End Year
2014-2028

City: Bauang City.

Country: Philippines.

Applied financing model: Public-private partnership (PPP).

Quick Facts

Population: 72,391 inhabitants/ 15,669 households.

Intervention area: 7.160 Ha

City GDP: 2,988.95 USD/capita (2017).

Estimated total required monetary investment without compensation cost: 380,000 USD.

Estimated annual sludge treatment cost: 150,000-200,000 USD.

Estimated Capital Expenditure: 300,000 USD.

Actual Capital Expenditure: not applicable (will hire services from private companies with existing FSM facilities).

City Development Priorities

1. Priority of municipal local government to implement and promote septage treatment facility (STF).
2. Department of Health, Department of Public Works and Highways and Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Environmental Management Bureau (DENR-EMB) recommend wastewater and septage management in the municipality.

Expected Project Outcomes

1. Complete collection and treatment of septage and domestic wastewater.
2. Sustainable operation and

maintenance system for service delivery.

Current Project Interventions

1. Capacity building and policy Coaching/capacity building and training to provincial and municipal government for planning, design, implementation and operation of decentralized wastewater and septage treatment facilities.¹
2. Develop capacity of the community and local authority for implementation and operation.
3. Provide assistance to provincial and municipal authority to develop policies for management of decentralized system.

Key Messages

The Integrated Sanitation Approach (ISA) interventions in the Philippines look at sanitation as more than sewerage and sanitation, but also highly relevant market innovations to effectively deliver much-needed investments in sanitation, whose strengths/ relevance is targeted at various stakeholders.

For policymakers:

Philippines' ISA stimulates and promotes mechanisms for fund mobilization such as use of tax revenues, national and local government revenues for sanitation infrastructure services.

For financing institutions:

Philippines' ISA delivers innovative funding models/ schemes that promote business opportunities, while addressing sanitation issues, in a way that is aligned with corporate/

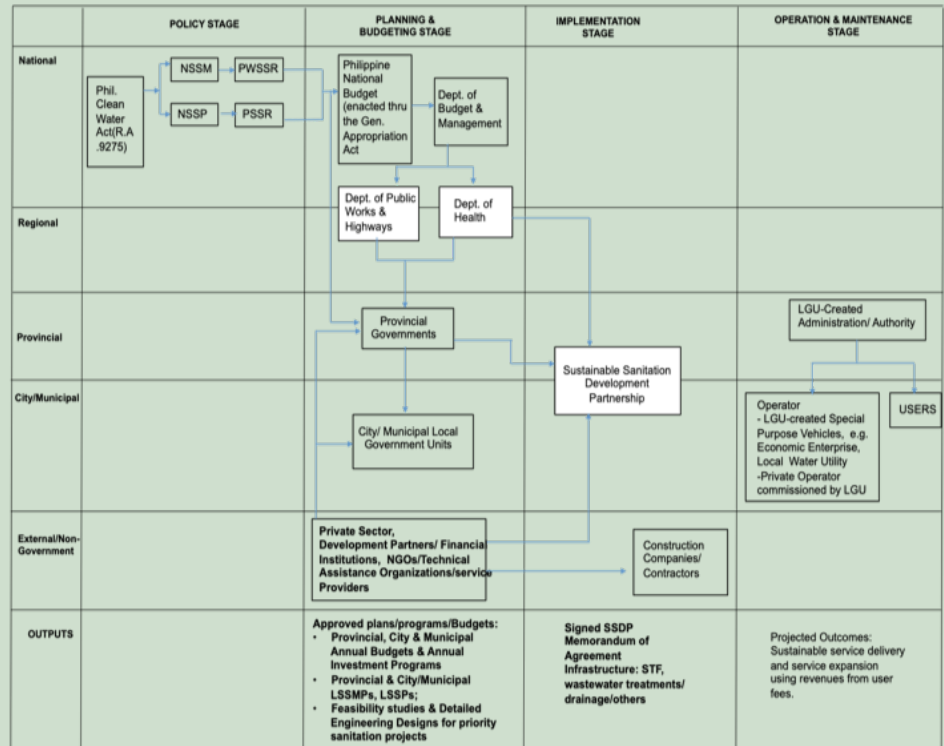


organizational goals.

For think-tanks and academia: Philippines' ISA can build a case for the conduction of impact analysis studies to demonstrate qualitative and quantitative costs and benefits of sanitation projects, especially the larger-scale, preferably at the river basin context.



Financing Scheme (as of January 2019)



POLICY

The Philippine Clean Water Act (RA 9275), together with its related regulations, provides the regulatory framework for sewerage and septage management programs, among others. It provides for the preparation of a National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP) led by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH).

PLANNING AND BUDGETING

In the NSSMP flowchart of planning activities, local implementers (local government units (LGUs) , Water Districts, etc.) will engage NSSMP to develop sanitation plans and a comprehensive program package for their top priority interventions that may be supported by DPWH through its subsidy for LGUs.

IMPLEMENTATION

Even if there are multiple financing sources, the implementing entities are the LGUs themselves following national government procurement procedures (National Procurement Law) for civil works and supplies and materials.

During pre-construction, operator training and capacity building of the LGU are done by technical assistance organizations, such as the Basic Needs Services (BNS) as part of its in-kind counterpart support to the LGUs/ projects.

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

By virtue of the Local Government Code, LGUs have been granted corporate legal personality and are authorized to engaged in business endeavors supportive of its development goals for the province/ city/ municipality.

Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Implementation of the concept of Integrated Sanitation that is applied in this city contributes to achievement of a cluster of Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as SDG 1- No Poverty; SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities; and SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals.

Contacts

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- Jakrapong Tawala, UNITAR (Administrative map)

¹ UN ESCAP, UN-Habitat and Asian Institute of Technology (2015). Policy Guidance Manual on Wastewater with A Special Emphasis on Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System.