

### Coordination – Cooperation – Collaboration for CWIS and the role of Policy, Institutions and Regulations

Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project How Policy, Institutional and Regulatory Reforms can Support More Inclusive Sanitation

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### **Baguio City: Context**

# Outline

Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project

What we have learned

## **Baguio City: Context**

- Sufficient legislation and guidelines
- Complex institutional arrangements
- Heavy dependence on onsite sanitation
- Key challenges and opportunities

### **Sufficient Legislation and Guidelines**

National	Local
<ul> <li>Republic Act 1378, Plumbing Law, 1955 ("Plumbing Code of the Philippines")</li> <li>Republic Act 6541, National Building Code of the Philippines, 1972</li> <li>Republic Act 7160, Local Government Code, 1991, (Environmental Services Section)</li> <li>Republic Act 9003, Ecological Solid Waste Management Act, 2000</li> <li>Republic Act 9184, Government Procurement Reform Act, 2003</li> <li>Republic Act 9275, Clean Water Act, 2004</li> <li>Presidential Decree 856, Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, 1975,</li> <li>Presidential Decree 1087, Water Code of the Philippines, 1976</li> <li>Presidential Decree 1096, National Building Code of the Philippines, 1977</li> <li>DENR Administrative Order No. 2016, 08, Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016</li> <li>DENR Water Quality Monitoring Manual Volume 1 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring, 2018</li> <li>DENR Water Quality Monitoring Manual Volume 2 Effluent Quality Monitoring, 2018</li> <li>DENR EMB Memorandum Circular 2013, 06, Guidelines for Water Quality Management Area Action Planning and LGU's Compliance Scheme</li> <li>DNER EMB Memorandum Circular 2016, 13, EMB Approved Methods of Analysis for Water and Wastewater</li> <li>DENR EMB Memorandum Circular 200, 04, Clarification on the Reporting Requirements for Specific Parameters Under DENR Administrative Order No. 2016-08 or the Revised Water Quality Guidelines and General Effluent Standards of 2016</li> <li>DOH Administrative Order 2019, 47, National Standard on the Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tank Systems, 2019</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>City Ordinance 1988, 54, Illegal Disposal of Refuse, Excrement and Egesta</li> <li>City Ordinance 1995, 98, Compulsory Connection to City Sewerage System</li> <li>City Ordinance 2016, 18, Environment Code of the City of Baguio</li> <li>City Ordinance 2020, 36, Septage Management Ordinance of the City of Baguio</li> <li>BCG Resolution 2020, 50 Creation of a City Wastes Management Office</li> </ul>

### **Complex institutional arrangements**



Source: NEDA, Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (draft), 2020

### **Dependence on onsite sanitation**



10% sewerage service

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- Population: 370,870 (2020) to 460,000 (2035)
- Rivers heavily polluted
- 2/3 access to BWD water supply system  $\rightarrow$  high volume of wastewater/faecal sludge to be managed
- 1/3 rely on tanker trucks, wells and unsafe sources  $\rightarrow$  which sanitation technologies for those households?



Onsite sanitation will remain the main sanitation service at household level at medium and likely long term



#### ACCELERATING INCLUSIVE SANITATION

### **Key challenges and opportunities**



- Enforcement of the emptying periodicity
- Management of commune septic tanks
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- Efficient enforcement to reduce illegal dumping
- Develop a « social » desludging program to service the poorest households
- Revise and harmonize service tariff to ensure equity between service users (sewerage vs. onsite)
- Extended opening hours of the Septage Treatment Plant
- Secure and provide additional treatment sites to respond to future demand
- ✓ Valorisation program of biosolids

### Baguio City Sanitation Improvement Project "Soft" interventions

### 1. Sanitation master plan:

- a. Socially and gender inclusive
- b. Climate and disaster resilient
- c. Covering entire service chain
- d. Greater Baguio area
- 2. Strengthen and consolidate sanitation functions in Local Government Unit
- 3. Capacity building for Local Government Unit:
  - a. Compliance manual
  - b. Asset management
  - c. Management information system
  - d. O&M of treatment plant potential engagement with private sector
- 4. Strengthen **financial position** while ensuring equity: tariff reforms, tariff collection mechanism
- 5. Communication strategy
- 6. Position tracking system for compliance enforcement and planning
- 7. Scheduled desludging service

### What we have learned

- Enabling environment (policy, regulatory and institutional aspects) most important factors to consider for successful delivery of CWIS project
- But also the most challenging
  - Sufficient legislation but sometimes contradictory and difficult to find
  - Overlapping mandates between local government unit and water district
  - Need support in skills and resources, and time
- Financial sustainability and equity
- Private sector's resources (skills, efficiency, finance) can be mobilized but only with
  - enforcement of regulations
  - communication strategy and awareness raising
  - policy on tariff

# Thank you

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