



Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap



2nd Edition

Copyright 2010
by the National Economic and Development Authority

All rights reserved
The use of this material is encouraged with appropriate credit given to the copyright owner

Published by:
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
12 Saint Josemaria Escriva Drive, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, Philippines
+63 2 631- 3724 / 631-0945 local 311 to 315
www.neda.gov.ph

The Philippine
Water Supply
Sector Roadmap
2nd Edition

Preface

The preparation of the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap is another milestone in the development of the water supply sector in the country. It is a timely guide in achieving the government's Millennium Development Goals targets for halving the number of people without access to water supply and basic sanitation by 2015.

A similar roadmap for the sanitation sector will be prepared using the same multi-stakeholder approach that guided the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap preparation process. These documents will help prepare an integrated water and sanitation component in the preparation of the next Medium Term Philippine Development Plan.

The participation of the stakeholders from both government and civil society in the deliberations and discussions in the technical working groups that prepared this Roadmap assures that the interests of the water sector providers and the consumers are well balanced. The multi-stakeholder participation in the Roadmap formulation process can be a model for collaboration in sector planning with broad ownership for the process and the Roadmap document itself.

The Roadmap provides the direction to be followed to achieve the long-term vision of access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply for all by 2025. The document is sufficient to plan and implement these directions in detail. The Roadmap will not be static but will be adjusted as the operating environment changes over the years as its components are implemented. We would encourage all the stakeholders to use the Roadmap as the common guide to achieve the synergy needed for a more efficient and effective delivery of water supply services to the people.

We would like to thank the German Agency for Technical Cooperation for supporting the preparation of the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap, the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for guiding the effort, and the technical working groups for producing the document that will lead us to our vision of "Access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply for all".

Foreword

The Philippines is endowed with abundant water resources, but is currently confronted with difficulties in meeting its water needs, expansion of capacity and connecting poor households to water supply systems. Rapid population growth, economic development, urbanization, and industrialization have taken their toll on the country's water services and resource base.

Recognizing the gaps and challenges in the sector, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) with the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), supported by the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) Water and Sanitation Program, initiated a series of workshops and consultations among sector stakeholders (government officials, water service providers, non-government organizations, donor agency program officers) to assess the Philippines water supply sector and identify priority issues for policy and strategy development.

In 2007, GTZ provided technical assistance to the Philippine Government in the preparation of a Water Supply Sector Roadmap as part of its long-term advisory services and capacity building activities. The assistance was specifically provided to the various technical working groups established by an Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) led by NEDA and NWRB.

The formulation of the Roadmap went through a step-by-step process of defining the shared vision, mission and goal, identification and analysis of driving forces (internal and external), sector analysis, SWOT analysis (internal and external), formulation of strategies and scenarios, refinement of strategies and formulation of action plans and identification of champions who would promote the action agenda.

The process brought together various stakeholders within and outside of government, each interacting between and among themselves as individuals representing their institutions and organizations and collaborating through the technical working groups (TWGs). The whole process itself represents the desired system of collaboration, coordination and cooperation in the water supply sector.

Chapter 1 of the Roadmap provides the introduction, the purpose and the development framework and principles followed in the preparation of the Roadmap. Chapter 2 presents an overview of the water supply sector to provide an understanding of the sector on the access of people to water supply and coverage, service provision, financing, regulation and tariffs and the sector's institutions as well as the issues and challenges faced by the sector. Chapter 3 shows the vision, goals and outcomes in terms of four major groups of interventions needed to achieve the vision of "access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply for all" by 2025. The Roadmap Logical Framework shows these elements with the corresponding indicators, risks and assumptions to be used in monitoring attainment of the outcomes.

Chapter 4 contains the policy directions to be taken, the priority programs needed, the on-going and pipeline projects contributing to these priority programs, the investment requirements of the sector and the immediate plan and program of the sector agencies for 2008 – 2009. Chapter 5 explains how the Roadmap directions will be followed and monitored and Chapter 6 shows the results-based monitoring and evaluation system of the Roadmap.

The Roadmap formulation process is a milestone in collaboration among the sector agencies. The technical working groups of government agency and civil society representatives represent the sector from those responsible for service provision to the consumers. It is hoped that the same multi-stakeholder groups will continue to move the sector on the road to providing safe, adequate and sustainable water supply for all Filipinos by 2025.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap is the product of the cooperation and collaboration of the widest spectrum of stakeholders in the water supply sector ever done in recent years. The National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) and the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) took the lead in convening the multi-stakeholder groups and directing the Roadmap formulation process. The German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) provided technical assistance by funding the activities of the Roadmap secretariat, technical working groups and the commissioned studies on sector overview, regulation and financing.

The NEDA, the NWRB and the GTZ wish to thank the members of the multi-stakeholders groups that collaborated in the preparation of the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap.

Policy guidance, technical advice and oversight was provided by the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) composed of the NEDA (Chair), NWRB, Department of Finance, Department of the Interior and Local Government, Department of Budget and Management, Department of Justice, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Department of Health. Each agency was represented by a senior official of at least director level or equivalent authorized to make commitments and execute agreements on behalf of their agency.

To achieve efficiency in the Roadmap formulation processes, the IASC created three technical working groups (TWGs) along the following strategy lines: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building and Strategic Alliances Building. Most of the agencies and organizations had representatives in the three TWGs. The members of the TWGs were as follows:

National Economic and Development Authority
National Water Resources Board
Department of the Interior and Local Government
Department of Public Works and Highways
Department of Health
Department of Finance
Department of Budget and Management
Local Water Utilities Administration
National Anti-Poverty Commission
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
Cooperative Development Authority

Senate Committee on Public Works
House of Representatives Committees on Public Works and Ecology
League of Cities of the Philippines
League of Municipalities of the Philippines
League of Provinces of the Philippines
Philippine Water Partnership
Philippine Association of Water Districts
Philippine Center for Water and Sanitation
Streams of Knowledge
Institute for Popular Democracy
Water Commons Institute
Philippine Rural Women's Congress
Bantay Tubig

Special thanks is due to the members of the Roadmap Secretariat from NEDA, NWRB and GTZ who provided the day-to-day core support and guidance to the TWGs. The sector specialists who prepared the studies on sector overview, regulation and financing contributed to a better appreciation of the sector issues and challenges.

Acronyms

ADB AO AUSAID	Asian Development Bank Administrative Order Australian Agency for International Development
BFAR BOT BRL BRS BSWM BWSA	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Build Operate Transfer Bureau of Research and Laboratories Bureau of Research and Standards Bureau of Soils and Water Management Barangay Water and Sanitation Association
CBO CDA CDP CIIP CWA	Community Based Organization Cooperative Development Authority Capacity Development Programs Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Program Clean Water Act
DA DANIDA DBM DENR DILG DPWH DOE DOF DOH	Department of Agriculture Danish International Development Agency Department of Budget and Management Department of Environment and Natural Resources Department of the Interior and Local Government Department of Public Works and Highways Department of Energy Department of Finance Department of Health
EMB EO EOHO	Environmental Management Bureau Executive Order Environmental and Occupational Health Office
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
GDD GFI GNP GOCC GTZ	Gross Domestic Product Government Financing Institution Gross National Product Government Owned and Controlled Corporation German Technical Cooperation Agency
HDI	Human Development Index

IASC ICT IEC INFRACOM ISP IWRM	Inter-Agency Steering Committee Information and Communications Technology Information, Education and Communication Committee on Infrastructure Institutional Strengthening Program Integrated Water Resources Management
JBIC JICA	Japan Bank for International Cooperation Japan International Cooperation Agency
KMS	Knowledge Management System
LGA LGU LWUA	Local Government Academy Local Government Unit Local Water Utilities Administration
MDFO MDG MFCP MGB MIS MSLT MTPIP MTPDP MWCI MWLFI MWSI MWSS	Municipal Development Fund Office Millennium Development Goal Major Flood Control Project Mines and Geosciences Bureau Management Information System Municipal Sector Liaison Team Medium Term Philippine Investment Plan Medium Term Philippine Development Plan Manila Water Company Inc. Municipal Water Loan Financing Initiative Maynilad Water Services, Inc. Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NAMRIA NAPC NAPOCOR NDCC NEA NEDA NGA NGO NIA NPC NRW NSCB NSO NWRB	National Mapping and Resources Inventory Authority National Anti-Poverty Commission National Power Corporation National Disaster Coordinating Council National Electrification Commission National Economic and Development Authority National Government Agency Non-Government Organization National Irrigation Administration National Power Corporation Non Revenue Water National Statistical Coordination Board National Statistics Office National Water Resources Board

OCD ODA O&M	Office of Civil Defense Official Development Assistance Operations and Maintenance
P3W PAF PAGASA PAWD PCAFNRD PCAMRD PD PDF PEZA PFI PHDR PMO PMO-RWS PPA PPP PSP PW4SP PWRP PWRP-SP PWSR PWSSR PWWA	President's Priority Program on Water Philippine Air Force Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Administration Philippine Association of Water Districts Philippine Council for Agricultural, Forestry and Natural Resources Research & Development Philippine Council for Aquatic and Marine Resource and Development Presidential Decree Philippine Development Fund Philippine Economic Zone Authority Private Financing Institution Philippine Human Development Report Project Management Office Project Management Office for Rural Water Supply Philippine Ports Authority Public-Private Partnership Private Sector Participation Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan Philippine Water Revolving Fund Philippine Water Revolving Fund - Support PPhilippine Water Situation Report Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Philippine Water Works Association
RA RBCO RDC ROI RWDC RWSA	Republic Act River Basin Control Office Regional Development Council Return on Investments Rural Waterworks Development Corporation Rural Water and Sanitation Association
SABP SSIP SWOT	Strategic Alliance Building Program Small Scale Independent Provider Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TWG	Technical Working Group

UN UNDP UNICEF USAID	United Nations United Nations Development Program United Nations International Children's Fund United States Agency for International Development
WASCO WATSAN WB WD WHO WPEP WSPs WSSP	Water Supply Coordinating Office Water and Sanitation World Bank Water District World Health Organization Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Enhancement Project Water Service Providers Water Supply and Sanitation Program

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap presents the framework, vision, goals, strategies and programs needed to achieve the desired outcomes for the development of the water supply sector. The Roadmap was based on the analysis of the sector using available information by a multi-stakeholder technical working group composed of representatives from the national government agencies, local government units, water service providers, legislative branch, non-government organizations and civil society.

The Roadmap sets the direction to help the country meet the sector's challenges and intended objectives by 2010 in line with the targets defined by the 2004-2010 Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG). In the longer term, the Roadmap also aims to ensure adequate long-term availability and accessibility of potable water and sustainable management of wastewater.

The Roadmap is governed by ten basic principles formulated by the technical working group with these principles responding to the reality that water scarcity and misuse pose threats to sustainable development and the environment.

Sector Overview

Trends show that overall access of the population to water supply services and sanitation facilities has declined, along with the ability of water service providers to expand their services. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), overall access to improved water services in the Philippines declined from 87% in 1990 to 85% by 2002 (WB 2005:119). For households without formal access to safe water, the alternatives are self-provision (e.g. private wells, fetching from river/spring systems) or services of informal providers such as small-scale independent providers (SSIPs), entrepreneurs with water tankers or neighborhood water vendors.

Public water supply services are provided by about 5,400 water service providers (WSPs). Outside Metro Manila, water districts, LGUs and private operators run urban water systems while community-based organizations like BWSAs, RWSAs and cooperatives operate rural water systems. BWSAs operate Level I facilities (mostly wells with handpumps) while Level II piped supplies are operated by RWSAs and cooperatives. Most of the service providers, especially the BWSAs, RWSAs and cooperatives, were reportedly not performing well in service delivery. Common issues cited are slow service expansion and low coverage, low service quality, high non revenue water, limited access to funds, and subsidies for a majority of service providers.

NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, Series of 1995, defines the levels for water supply service in the country as:

Level 1 (point source)

A protected well or a developed spring with an outlet but without a distribution system as it is generally adaptable for rural areas where the houses are thinly scattered serving an average of 15 households with people having to fetch water from up to 250 meters distance

Level 2 (communal faucet system or stand post)

A piped system with communal or public faucets usually serving 4-6 households within 25 meters distance

Level 3 (waterworks system)

A fully reticulated system with individual house connections based on a daily water demand of more than 100 liters per person.

Water supply investments have been significantly low relative to overall public infrastructure spending. It is also characterized by bias in favor of Metro Manila and other urban areas. This phenomenon is attributed to the orientation of the public infrastructure priorities of the national government (NG) and the absence of a coherent financing framework for the water supply sector. Data from the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) for 2001 up to the first semester of 2007 shows that of the PHP 442.3 billion total national government expenditure for infrastructure, PHP 97.3 million (22%) was allocated for all water related infrastructure. Of the total water infrastructure budget, only PHP 3.7 billion (3.8%) was allocated for water supply and the rest going to irrigation and flood control.

There are a number of institutions with regulatory responsibilities in the water supply sector. These existing structures have different regulatory practices, processes and fees with cases of overlapping functions or jurisdictions. This environment suggests a fragmented regulatory framework and lack of coordination.

There are also a number of key water supply agencies in the government with distinct but related roles and responsibilities. The LGUs are responsible for the delivery of basic services including water supply and sanitation under the Local Government Code of 1991 while other agencies are providing support to LGUs and the WSPs in implementing their mandates and responsibilities.

Sector Issues and Challenges

The MTPDP identifies and prioritizes the issues and challenges besetting the sector. This include the disparities in water supply coverage across regions, depletion of groundwater especially in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu, lack of cost recovery on investments, institutional weaknesses and low willingness of consumers to pay. Pollution of water sources poses an additional threat to the sustainability of water supply systems and exposes the population to the environmentally-related diseases.

The sector's weak ability to respond to the water needs of the population and derivative problems related to sanitation, sewerage and wastewater management is rooted in the fragmented institutional environment, weak regulatory framework, inadequate support for service providers and utilities resulting in low performance levels, weak access to financing and investments, low levels of tariffs and cost recovery, inadequate support for rural water supplies, and lack of reliable and updated sector information needed for sector planning.

Vision and Strategies

This sector vision looks at universal access to water supply and recognizes that such access is a human right with special concern given to the poor and the disadvantaged.

The Roadmap envisions that:

- By 2010, 432 waterless municipalities shall have graduated to more than 50% access coverage and sustaining utility operations; that existing formal/legal utilities are expanding coverage to unserved areas, and; that 60% of water service providers shall have been regulated from the current 40% level.
- By 2015, the water supply sector shall have achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- By 2025, universal access coverage and sustained utility operations have been attained; that existing formal/legal utilities continue to expand coverage at par with population growth, and; that all water service providers shall have been regulated.

The achievement of the sector vision will use the following strategies of i) strengthening water supply and wastewater management institutions, ii) developing capacities of key agencies, water supply providers and other major stakeholders, and iii) building strategic alliances between legislative and executive champions in government, the public and private sectors and communities. These strategies will support the delivery of water supply services with the provision of additional water supply facilities through infrastructure development.

Roadmap Priority Programs and Activities

Each of the three strategies developed to meet the challenges faced by the water supply sector is translated into a cluster of priority programs and activities supporting a specific policy directive. These programs will also pursue policy reforms to enable the sector institutions to perform their mandates effectively and for the water supply sector to attain its goals.

There are a number of ongoing and pipeline projects in the sector under NGAs that directly contribute to the priority programs. These include the Small Water Supply Improvement and Financing Project, Registration of Water Utilities for Regulation, Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services for the Poor, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project

in the Visayas and Mindanao, Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector Project, Water District Development Sector Project, Philippine Water Revolving Fund, Technical Assistance to LWUA and NWRB for Small Scale Service Providers, and about 7 other funding facilities with components that also contribute to the priority programs of the sector.

Implementation Arrangement

The general oversight, overall policy guidance and steering of the Roadmap shall be exercised by the NEDA Board through the Sub-Committee on Water Resources (SCWR) of the NEDA Infrastructure Committee (INFRACOM). The implementation of the Roadmap shall be managed and supervised by the INFRACOM-SCWR. This sub-committee has been created through Infrastructure Resolution Number 2, Series of 2008. The INFRACOM-SCWR shall be assisted by a Secretariat composed of representatives from NEDA Infrastructure Staff and the NWRB

Mechanisms and processes needed for the efficient and effective implementation of the Roadmap shall include: oversight, support, legislative and policy development, regulatory, donor coordination, consultations, monitoring and evaluation, and feedback.

Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the Roadmap will be monitored and evaluated using the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) System which is integral to the sector institutions and its related activities are integrated into the annual plans and other work plans of the organizations involved in the sector. The central RBME function shall be lodged at the INFRACOM-SCWR. Monitoring activities and evaluations shall be decentralized at the national agency, local government and WSP levels based on the central monitoring and evaluation plan.

Table of Contents

Foreword	vii
Acknowledgements	ix
Acronyms	xi
Executive Summary	xv
Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose of the Roadmap	1
1.2 Development Framework and Principles	2
Overview of the Water Supply Sector	5
2.1 Access and Coverage	5
2.2 Service Performance	7
2.3 Regulation	8
2.4 Legislative Advocacy	10
2.5 Utility Reform	11
2.6 Financing and Investments	12
2.7 Institutional Arrangements	19
2.8 Issues and Challenges	27
Vision and Development Goals	31
3.1 Vision	31
3.2 Development Goals and Sector Outcomes	31
Road Map Priority Programs and Activities	53
4.1 Policy Directions	53
4.2 Priority Programs	54
4.3 On-Going and Pipeline Projects	62
4.4 Investment Requirements in the Water Supply Sector	66
4.5 Operational Plan and Program (2008 – 2010)	70
4.6 ODA Resources for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	90
Implementation Arrangement	109
5.1 General Oversight and Guidance	109
5.2 Management and Supervision	109
5.3 Projects Execution	113

5.4	Framework of Collaboration	114
	Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation	117
	References	125

Tables & Figures

Table 2.1	Population Served by Water Service Providers, by Region (as of end 2009)	6
Table 2.2	Water District Service Performance	7
Table 2.3	Benchmarking of Water Utility Models	8
Table 2.4	Key Water Supply Government Agencies	19
Table 2.5	Government Agencies with Water Resources-related Responsibilities	21
Table 2. 7	Summary of Issues in the Philippine Water Supply Sector	28
Figure 3.1	Development Outcomes and Scenarios	33
Figure 4.1	Roadmap Issues, Strategies and Priority Programs	55
Table 4.2	Investment Requirements	67
Table 4.3	Local Investment Requirement Based on the PW4SPs	68
Table 4.4	Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2008-2009	71
Table 4.5	Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2009	79
Table 4.6	Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2008-2009	85
Figure 5.1	Sub-Committee on Water Resources (SCWR)	113
Figure 5.2	Framework of Collaboration	114
Table 6.1	Detailed Evaluation Plan Matrix	117
Table 6.2	Results Monitoring Plan Matrix	118

1 Introduction

The Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap presents the development framework and principles, vision, goals and the strategies needed to achieve the desired development outcomes as agreed by the stakeholders in the sector. The first two parts discuss the purpose of the document and the principles that guided the development of the Roadmap. It gives an overview of the situation in the sector based on a comprehensive sector analysis that involved rigorous assessment of the situation through a series of expert and multi-stakeholder consultations and discourses aimed at deriving a consensus. These activities were informed by literature, individual and expert knowledge and experience, lessons from local practices and benchmarks from best practices around the world.

1.1 Purpose of the Roadmap

The Roadmap sets the direction to help the country meet the sector's challenges and intended objectives by 2010 in line with the targets defined by the 2004-2010 Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The foremost intervention to realize the aim of the MTPDP is the flagship project called the President's Priority Program on Water (P3W), which targets the 212 waterless areas in Metro Manila as well as the 432 waterless municipalities. Waterless areas are defined as those specific areas wherein there is at most 50% coverage of the population with access to water supply. all over the country and aims to provide 100% access and coverage by 2010.

MDG Number 7 aims to halve the number of people without access to water supply and basic sanitation. The Philippines is on track in achieving this goal. The Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) reports that access to water as of 2007 is at 82.9% and with the current 2.7% increase in goal achievement, the country should be able to achieve the MDG target of 86.6% by 2015.

In the longer term, the Roadmap also aims to ensure adequate long-term availability and accessibility of potable water and sustainable management of wastewater.

The Roadmap also serves as a platform and guide to:

1. Promote stakeholder participation in assessing the situation of the sector and in strategic planning and policy development;
2. Review previous initiatives;
3. Articulate a shared vision and formulate goals and objectives;
4. Formulate feasible strategies for achieving declared objectives, indicate expected outcomes and translate these into program and investment priorities;
5. Map out program components and sequence of activities in aid to financial and investment planning;
6. Identify policy areas that need further research and development;
7. Define institutional arrangements between and among national and local government agencies and units as well as the role of non-state organizations and institutions; and
8. Define the sector monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

1.2 Development Framework and Principles

The Roadmap adopts the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)¹ Framework in sector management and is guided by the Philippine IWRM Plan Framework². This framework enables the integration of the water supply sector to the overall social and economic agenda of the nation whereby both land and water resources are linked and the promotion of decentralized water governance at the lowest level possible is promoted. It supports the country's aspirations for IWRM including outcomes on sustainable water resources and responsive services for present and future needs; and improved effectiveness, accountability and synergy among water-related institutions and stakeholders.

¹ The Dublin Principles (1992) and the Rio Earth Summit (1992) popularized the global adoption of IWRM (See Snel-len & Schrevel: 2004). Subsequent to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, the Philippine Government has undertaken key initiatives to adopt, implement and institutionalize IWRM. The IWRM approach was translated into an explicit national policy in the 2004-2010 Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) that provides for the adoption of a more integrated and holistic management of our water resources that involves the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources within hydrological boundaries, to optimize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

² NWRB, 2007. The Philippine IWRM Plan Framework guides stakeholders to prepare IWRM plans and government agencies in ensuring that IWRM is mainstreamed in their respective plans, programs and projects.

The Roadmap is governed by ten basic principles that respond to the reality that water scarcity and misuse pose threats to sustainable development and the environment.

1. Water is a human right and the government has an obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the enjoyment of the right to water.
2. Water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment. It should be managed for the common good.
3. Access to water should be equitable and sensitive to gender issues and the needs of the disadvantaged.
4. The development of the water supply sector should contribute to the promotion of gender equality.
5. The governance of water resources should be transparent and socially accountable and its management should be decentralized at the lowest possible level.
6. Water supply services should be financially sustainable and socially acceptable.
7. Water supply services should be demand-responsive. This includes appropriateness and viability of technology and management options at various levels.
8. Water supply projects should have capacity development components at all levels inclusive of knowledge management that promotes a learning environment for all stakeholders.
9. Water supply provision should be a priority component in poverty reduction programs. This means giving priority to public allocation for water supply services.
10. Sanitation is directly linked to water supply.

2 Overview of the Water Supply Sector

This chapter starts with the presentation of the status of water supply provision discussing the present status of access and coverage based on best available data as well as the supply and demand side. It then proceeds to a discussion of the institutional arrangement arising from the institutional and legal frameworks in the delivery of water supply service in the country. The key institutional players in the sector are presented to illustrate mandates and how it provides the main structure of water governance in the sector. The chapter then summarizes the issues and challenges that the Roadmap seek to address in both the medium and long-term.

2.1 Access and Coverage

Without a synchronized information and monitoring system, the actual access and coverage of water supply services in the country remains difficult to measure. Various agencies including LWUA, DILG, and the National Statistics Office (NSO) compile varying statistics on water supply access and coverage using different methodologies and timeframes. NEDA is currently coordinating an assessment of the WSS sector funded by GTZ. This activity, among others, aims to come up with more updated and reliable data on the WSPs including WSS access and coverage. The draft sector assessment report is currently being reviewed by NEDA.

Based on the NSO, the country's official statistical agency, the proportion of households in the Philippines in 2004 with access¹ to water was around 80.2 %². Same 2004 figures are reported in the February 2010 MDG Watch compiled by National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)³.

Of the 80.2% with access to water from formal providers, only 44 % are connected to level 3 systems which are deemed the safest and most convenient sources of water supply (Figure 1). The rest get their water from level 2 or 1 systems. The LGUs and community-based organizations (CBOs) remains to be the biggest provider serving 55 % of those with access to water, followed by the water districts at 20% and private operators at 5 %. The informal sources provide water to the remaining 20% of the population. While the formal providers are required to meet national water quality standards, no such oversight exists for the informal providers.

¹ The MDG for water defines access to improved water sources to include household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring and rainwater collection.

² 2004 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey. Total population with access to water is estimated at 71.8 million (comprising of 15.5 million households) in 2007

³ www.nscb.gov.ph

Access to Informal Levels of Service: 80%				Informal Access: 20%
Level 3: 44%		Level 2: 10%	Level 1: 25%	Self-provision through private wells, tanked or vended water supply or piped supply provided by SSIPs
WDs: 20%	POs: 5%	LGUs & CBOs: 20%	LGUs & CBOs: 35%	

Source: WB Report, Philippines: Meeting Infrastructure Challenges, 2005

Note: WDs refer to Water Districts, PO to private operators, LGU to Local Government Units, CBO to Community Based Organizations, and SSIPs to Small Scale Independent Providers

Similar to data on access, there is no consolidated information on the actual number of WSPs and their respective coverage. As of 2010, the number of utilities registered with NWRB stand at 476. LWUA reports that as of 2010, the total number of water districts is posted at 831. This was a result of LWUA's policy to revive non-operational water districts and create new ones in areas where there are none. Meanwhile, as of 2010, the DILG is still in the process of tabulating the number of LGU-run utilities in the entire country.

Table 2.1 Population Served by Water Service Providers, by Region (as of end 2009)

Region	Water Districts	LGUs	CPC Grantees	MWSS	Total Population Served
ARMM	740,730	214,440			955,170
CAR	111,642	17,484			129,126
Region 1	3,338,874	217,014	14,616		3,570,504
Region 2	841,080	311,448			1,152,528
Region 3	3,815,430	8,748	329,478		4,153,656
Region 4	14,191,944	1,381,722	824,088		16,397,754
Region 5	4,540,428	498,996	52,602		5,092,026
Region 6	2,778,966	452,310	74,166		3,305,442
Region 7	3,506,304	5,835,978	262,476		9,604,758
Region 8	2,592,240	769,962	7,044		3,369,246
Region 9	810,000	657,540			1,467,540
Region 10	1,142,610	947,580	17,622		2,107,812
Region 11	1,713,576	287,592	79,362		2,080,530
Region 12	894,012	29,052	1,326		924,390
Region 13	996,456	242,208			1,238,664
NCR			289,638	12,110,000	
TOTAL	42,014,292	11,872,074	1,952,418	12,110,000	67,948,784

Source: National Water Resources Board, MWSS-Regulatory Office, NEDA

2.2 Service Performance

Service performance of water supply providers still needs to be improved. In terms of coverage, for instance, water districts cover less than 40 % of the population under their jurisdiction (Table 1). Majority of the water districts (76% of total) are considered small with 5,000 or less connections. While they cover a significant proportion of the population, their service coverage has been below 20 %.

Table 2.2 Water District Service Performance

Connections	No. of Water Districts	Population Served	Population under Jurisdiction	Water Supply Coverage
35,001 - up	7	3,728,474	5,343,036	69.8%
30,001 - 35,000	6	1,095,059	2,194,471	49.9%
25,001 - 30,000	6	1,112,031	2,163,261	51.4%
20,001 - 25,000	11	1,415,688	2,784,198	50.8%
15,001 - 20,000	12	1,167,532	2,478,463	47.1%
10,001 - 15,000	14	988,605	1,853,223	53.3%
5,001 - 10,000	44	1,957,989	4,975,277	39.4%
1 - 5000	326	2,552,073	14,329,155	17.8%
TOTAL	426	14,017,451	36,121,084	38.8%

Source: PAWD (2008-2009)

Results of benchmarking conducted by DILG covering 45 utilities also reveal that performance levels of utilities based on key performance indicators still fall under ideal or industry standards (Table 2.3). Among the WSPs covered, the LGUs have the most dismal performance in almost all of the indicators used in the study. Benchmarking of these WSPs and five (5) more utilities will be updated under the MDGF 1919 program being coordinated by

NEDA and DILG.

Table 2.3 Benchmarking of Water Utility Models

Key Performance Indicator	Ideal / Industry Standard	Benchmarking Results				
		LGUs	BWSAs / Coops	Water Districts	Private	Average
Sample Size		10	9	18	8	45
Coverage	100	57	66	69	66	65
Availability (Hours)	24	18	20	23	22	21
Consumption (lpcd)	>100	96	127	120	144	120
UFW (%)	20	36	16	26	26	29
Operating Ratio	<1	1.18	0.87	0.70	0.74	0.85
Accounts Receivable (months)	<1	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.8
Average Tariff (P/m ³)		7.22	7.99	17.82	15.37	13.06
Collection Efficiency (%)	98	91	99	99	102	98
Staff/ 1000 Connections	1	9	6.6	6.8	5.8	7.0

Source: Benchmarking Performance of Small Town Water Supply, DILG, 2008

a/ Tariff should be able to provide revenue from water services rendered and enable the utility to pay its MOOE, repairs, interest and principal payments if with loan and provide a reasonable surplus for replacement, extension and improvement and for the establishment of a reserve fund.

The slow expansion of services, low quality of services and inefficient operations of water utilities are attributed to the weak regulatory and financing framework in the sector, lack of technical and managerial capacity, lack of access to financing for WSS development and dependence on subsidies for majority of the service providers. Regulatory, financing and utility reforms are, thus, imperative to drive WSPs to improve their service performance.

2.3 Regulation

The regulation of water supply services continues to be fragmented. At present, the sector is still regulated by several government organizations. Among the primary regulatory institutions include the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) and Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA). The local government units (LGUs) also regulate water service provision in their respective areas as provided under the Local Government Code. A few have put their water utilities under NWRB regulation through a consensual agreement. There are also special regulatory units such as the MWSS Regulatory Office (MWSS-RO) and the Subic Bay Water Regulatory Board (SBWRB) which regulate water utilities by contract.

NWRB, by virtue of RA 2677 (Public Service Law), regulates private providers and LGU-run utilities. In 2002, EO 123 was issued to address the conflicting role of LWUA as both financing institution and regulator by transferring the regulation of water districts to the NWRB. (2002). In 2010, EO 806 was issued transferring the administration of NWRB from the Office of the President to DENR. EO 806 also superseded EO 123 by transferring the regulation of water districts back to LWUA on the basis that the Water Code does not provide for the economic regulation of water service providers by the NWRB. EO 806 glossed over the fact that the mandate given to NWRB to regulate water utilities was not contained in the Water Code but rather, in the Public Service Act. The same EO also justified the removal of the DOF Secretary from the board of NWRB.

While EO 123 of 2002 was a step forward towards the rationalization of the fragmented regulatory environment in the country, EO 806 was a step back. The conflicting role of LWUA as a regulator and financing institution remains which was addressed by EO 123, was again a glaring concern.

In the meantime, the Water Sub-Committee of the INFRACOM is endorsing the passage of a bill proposing the creation of a Water Regulatory Commission as the ideal solution to address the regulatory concerns of the sector.

In 1998, NEDA proposed a bill creating a Water Regulatory Commission (WRC). Patterned after the Energy Regulatory Commission, the purpose of the WRC is to consolidate all water regulatory powers, currently housed in several agencies, into one authority. It is envisioned that with the creation of the WRC, there will finally exist an oversight body over water supply and sanitation, setting targets, rationalizing tariffs across the country and attracting investments into the sector.

The proposed bill is currently being reviewed by the Sub-committee on Water Resources for resubmission to both Houses of Congress

2.3.1 *NWRB Strengthening*

Recognizing the important role of NWRB in regulating the WSS sector, the Roadmap, the PDF action agenda and the 2008 regulatory reform agenda called for the strengthening of NWRB to help the agency undertake its economic regulatory function more effectively.

One of the regulatory reform agenda proposed in the sector was the harmonization of tariff setting methodologies. While NWRB and LWUA both adopt cost-based pricing principles, they have different methodologies and procedures for setting and approving tariffs. NWRB uses a return on rate base approach, while LWUA uses a cash-flow approach. However, a review of both methodologies done under PWRP-SP in July 2009 indicated that given specific legal provisions in both their charters specifying different methodology for each agency, harmonization of these methodologies may be difficult to pursue in the immediate term. Thus, the LWUA tariff methodology will be adopted by NWRB. NWRB staffs were trained on the LWUA tariff methodology in preparation for

the full implementation of its role under EO 123. Despite the issuance of EO 860, the training still proved useful in support of its appellate function. Hands on training on the methodology will also be conducted once a tariff appeal has been submitted to NWRB. The NWRB remains to be the appellate body for disputes arising from protests on water district tariffs.

Another technical assistance provided to NWRB in June 2009 involved the conduct of a study to assist the agency develop a sustainable financing plan. The study aimed to identify measures to improve sourcing and implementation of NWRB's budget, looking particularly at the possibility of retaining its revenues from charges and fees to fully support the performance of its mandates. However, no existing legislation could be used to justify retaining the NWRB's revenues from regulatory charges and fees so that these could be used to augment its budget. The study recommended that NWRB maximize the opportunity to avail of the provision in the General Appropriations Act on the use of its excess income and find ways to improve revenue generation to strengthen justification to retain excess income; appeal for authority to fill up critical vacant plantilla positions and hire contractuales to augment its manpower for economic regulation.

The same study also emphasized the need to assist NWRB enhance the capability of the water utilities themselves in complying with its guidelines on tariff methodology, business plans and performance standards. The study observed that many utilities lacked competent staff to undertake the regulatory requirements.

NWRB requires the valuation of assets of the water service providers as basis for tariff adjustment. Currently, NWRB only reviews and validates as needed the valuation submitted by the WSPs requesting for tariff review and approval. To ensure the integrity of their review, PWRF-SP provided technical assistance to study the feasibility of outsourcing NWRB's asset valuation task. A study conducted in March 2010 concluded that the role of NWRB as a regulator should not be to conduct asset valuation but to rule on the acceptability of the asset values submitted by the water service providers for CPC application and tariff rate adjustment. The study recommended the outsourcing of asset valuation through an accreditation of independent PRC-licensed appraisers; mandatory contracting of NWRB-accredited appraisers, and imposition of operating guidelines to the appraisers and water utilities. There is no legal impediment for NWRB to undertake these actions. The NWRB Board has endorsed the preparation of the asset valuation operating manual. The manual will be prepared during the third quarter of 2010.

The NWRB has an approved plantilla of 129 positions. However, due to the planned rationalization of the entire government bureaucracy in 2004, a hiring freeze was put into effect. While the NWRB was identified as one agency that sorely needed strengthening, the retirement and resignation of employees, coupled with the instituted hiring freeze, the NWRB has around 100 employees to date. The proposed reorganization of NWRB, to allow the agency to perform effectively, should bring its plantilla to about 170 employees. In the meantime, the NWRB is looking to its new mother agency, the DENR to mobilize its regional offices to support and assist the work of NWRB.

2.4 Legislative Advocacy

One of the measures identified to address the fragmented institutional environment and weak regulatory framework in the WSS sector is the establishment of an independent economic regulatory body. The government has made several attempts in the past to address this issue and bills have been filed in Congress since 1997. The bills filed, however, did not progress in the legislature and have not passed the committee level.

The PDF Task Forces on Institutional Strengthening and Strategic Alliance Building included in their action agenda a proactive advocacy for independent economic regulation particularly with Congress. Relative to this, PWRF-SP is currently assisting the NEDA Subcommittee on Water Resources (SCWR) develop an advocacy plan to raise awareness in Congress about the WSS sector and the required reforms to improve sector performance with the long term goal of enacting a law on independent economic regulation for the sector. The draft advocacy plan has been submitted to NEDA. A series of orientation and consultation workshops involving concerned Congressional staffs from both the Senate and the House of Representatives will be conducted this year.

An equally important concern however is the review of the current draft of the WRC. While independent economic regulation is desired, the bill has to address the enforcement mechanism. A centralized body responsible for more than 6,000 utilities may be too daunting a task and therefore, ineffective. In addition, in light of the Clean Water Act of 2004, the need to regulate wastewater tariffs may also fall under the purview of this agency.

2.5 Utility Reform

Utility reform measures such as ring-fencing, benchmarking, business planning and performance contracting have been introduced as part of capacity building and performance improvement glide path for WSPs.

2.5.1 *Ring-fencing*

Staffs from DILG, MDFO, CDA, LGA, seven (7) LGUs and three cooperatives were trained on the ring-fencing¹ approach in July 2009. Together with mentors deployed by the Philippine Water Revolving Fund - Support Program (PWRF-SP), the DILG and CDA facilitated the pilot-testing of the approach in six (6) LGUs and three (3) coops nationwide. To date, 3 out of the 6 pilot LGUs and all 3 coops have developed their ring-fencing management guidelines. The pilot utilities all attest to the usefulness of ring-fencing as a tool in generating reliable financial reports on the true performance of their water utilities, and in identifying operational gaps, which informed their efficiency and

¹ **Ring-fencing** (*definition*) When a regulated public utility business financially separates itself from a parent company that engages in non-regulated business. This is done mainly to protect consumers of essential services such as power, water and basic telecommunications from financial instability or bankruptcy in the parent company resulting from losses in their open market activities. Ringfencing also keeps customer information within the public utility business private from other efforts of the parent company's other business.

performance improvement plans. Part of the institutionalization of ring-fencing include the development of tools such as “Guide to Ring-Fencing of Local Government-Run Water Utilities” developed by the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) in 2009; and training modules and materials and templates for local executive orders and ordinances on ring-fencing developed by the PWRF-SP. In April 2010, the Policy Governing Board of the MDFO endorsed the inclusion of ring-fencing as a pre-approval requisite for LGU loans.

To further pursue the institutionalization of ring-fencing the following activities will be pursued: a) roll-out to more LGUs; b) development of coop ring-fencing guide; c) inclusion of ring-fencing in DILG’s WATSAN Toolbox; d) issuance by DILG of a Memorandum Circular promoting ring-fencing & containing guidelines on ring-fencing; and e) establishment of a network of training service providers involving the Local Governance Training and Resource Institutes - Philippine Network, Inc. (LoGoTRI-PhilNet), the manpower and technical advisory arm of the LGA.

2.5.2 *Business Planning*

A business planning guide for water districts was developed by PWRF-SP in 2009. Hands on trainings and follow up technical assistance were also provided to 10 water districts to develop their business plans. A business planning guide is also currently being developed for the LGUs. LGUs trained on the ring-fencing approach should also be trained on business planning as part of their continuing capacity development for performance improvement.

2.5.3 *Performance Contracting*

To further improve governance and accountability among water service providers, performance contracting was introduced to concerned government agencies involved in the regulation of the Water Supply and Sanitation sector in a workshop held in November 2009. Performance contracting was developed as a tool to promote transparency and clarity in operations, foster better partnership and commitment among involved parties, and facilitate monitoring of performance. Performance contracts are envisioned to benefit involved parties - from owner to operator or manager and clients of water utilities - being a tool that can improve oversight of service delivery and push measurable targets and time-bound results. A toolkit containing information on performance contracting and guide to planning, forging and implementing performance agreements is being developed to facilitate the promotion and implementation of this scheme to drive performance improvement.

2.6 Financing and Investments

The financing policy for the sector calls for the rationalization of allocation of public resources to focus on the identified 432 waterless barangays and municipalities and to expand services of formal providers to un-served population in respective franchise areas. The policy recognizes the scarcity of public resources thus espouses targeted subsidies and leveraging

Financing Counduit / Project / Program	Source of Funds	Coverage	Eligible Projects	Loan Terms
LWUA				
1. Window 1 - Level 2 & 3 Loans	Mixed LWUA capital and borrowed local and foreign capital	Levels 2 & 3 Water Districts	<p>Level 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-up of existing water supply system Repair/rehab of existing system Immediate Impact development for new/existing system Comprehensive development <p>Level 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair / rehab / expansion of existing water supply system Development of new systems 	<p>Loan Limit: For Level III - 50% to 100% of Project Cost For Level II - 40% to 100% of Project Cost</p> <p>Repayment period and Interest Rates per LWUA Board Resolution No. 38 Series of 2009: 10 years max= 9.2% p.a. 20 years = 9.5% 30 years = 9.8% 40 years = 10.2% (Applicable to loans approved starting March 10, 2009)</p> <p>Interest rates prior to above Resolution: 1st P2.0M = 8.5% p.a. Next P5.0M=10.5% p.a. Next P13.0M=12.5% p.a. Next P30M=14% p.a. Over P50M=15% p.a.</p> <p>Repayment Period: For LWUA capital funded loans, maximum of 25 yrs including a maximum grace period of 4 yrs inclusive of construction period. For borrowed local and foreign capital funded loans, equivalent to the repayment period of the borrowed funds of up to a maximum of 25 yrs including a maximum grace period of 4 yrs inclusive of construction period.</p>
2. Window 2 - New Service Connection Loan		Level 3	New service connection, watershed management, emergency loans	<p>Loan Limit: For new service connection: 100% of Project Cost For special loan: 50- 100% of Project Cost</p> <p>Interest rate & repayment period: For new service connection: Interest rates shall be based on prevailing applicable rates. Repayment period of 5 yrs to start 1 yr after initial disbursement For special loan: Interest rates shall be based on prevailing applicable rates. Repayment period of up to a maximum of 15 years</p>

Financing Countuit / Project / Program	Source of Funds	Coverage	Eligible Projects	Loan Terms
3. Window 3 - Water Supply Facilities-Commercial Loan		Levels 2 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of Water Supply Source Development Service Connections Construction of admin building Purchase of vehicles /equipment/ tools Other facilities that will enhance efficient water service 	<p>Loan Limit: Maximum of 100% of Project Cost</p> <p>Interest rates: Funding cost (interest rates of borrowed local capital funds and other bank charges) PLUS Minimum of 2% spread but not to exceed the current prevailing commercial/market rates.</p> <p>Repayment period: Equivalent to the life of the asset acquired or the repayment period including the grace period of the borrowed funds, whichever is shorter.</p>
4. Window 4 - PDEIF & A.O. No. 192	<p>GOP Grant broken down as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PDEIF (P125M Project Development) PDEIF (P125M Efficiency Improvement) A.O. No. 192 (P50M ARMM) 		<p>For PDEIF Project Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study Test Well Drilling related to the feasibility study <p>For PDEIF Efficiency Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRW reduction program Revenue enhancement program Cost reduction program Capacity building Studies related to the above <p>For AO 192</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WS projects in ARMM 	<p>For PDEIF Project Development</p> <p>Loan Limit: No limit on the maximum loan amount</p> <p>Interest rate: 6.56% per annum</p> <p>Repayment Period: 5 years inclusive of up to two (2) years grace period</p> <p>Others: No Equity requirement; 20% cap for Creditworthy WDs</p>
				<p>For PDEIF Efficiency Improvement</p> <p>Loan Limit: Single borrower limit of P30 M</p> <p>Interest rate: 8.2 – 8.7 % per annum</p> <p>Repayment Period: 5 years for loans P10 Million and below 10 years for loans above P10 M to begin 1 month after last drawdown</p> <p>Others: 10 % minimum equity requirement</p> <p>For AO 192 Allocation reviewed jointly by LWUA and DOF</p>

Financing Counduit / Project / Program	Source of Funds	Coverage	Eligible Projects	Loan Terms
5. Window 5 -P5.0M Authority of Management		To fast track project implementation, management is authorized to release project cost or loan funds not exceeding 80% of basic construction cost prior to financial evaluation/execution of the loan contract		Loan Limit: Up to P5.0M Interest rate: Existing interest charges based on total loans granted shall be applied with repayment period depending on the result of financial evaluation.
6. Window 6 – Special Loan Window		All Water Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion projects Well drillings including development of new water sources 	Loan Limit: Up to P10 M Interest rate: 7.5% p.a. for 10-year loan 9.0% p.a. for 15-20 year loan Repayment Period: 10-20 years
MDFO				
1. MDFPP	MDF (2nd generation funds)	All LGUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> revenue generating projects social projects environment projects including sewerage, drainage, sanitation/public toilets and waste water treatment other infra projects 	Loan Limit: None provided loan is within the LGU's borrowing capacity as certified by BLGF Interest rate: Fixed rate of 9% p.a. Repayment Period: For infra projects: 15 years inclusive of 3-year grace period on principal payment For equipment: 10 years inclusive of 2-year grace period on principal payment Others: No equity required; only IRA intercept in case of default

Financing Counduit / Project / Program	Source of Funds	Coverage	Eligible Projects	Loan Terms
2. MDG Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P500 M from the MDF (2nd gen funds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 4th to 6th class municipal LGUs Provincial LGUs intending to provide and make its 4th to 6th class municipalities the beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> projects, not limited to infrastructure projects, that contribute to the attainment of the MDG goals 	<p>Loan Limit: Up to 100 % financing of proposed projects</p> <p>Interest rate: For softer-support projects: fixed rate of 7.5 % p.a. For heavy equipment: fixed rate of 7.5 % p.a. For civil works: fixed rate of 8%</p> <p>Repayment Period: For softer-support projects: 5 years inclusive of 1 year grace period on principal For heavy equipment: 10 years inclusive of 2 year grace period on principal For civil works: 15 years inclusive of 3 year grace period on principal</p> <p>Others: No equity required; only IRA intercept in case of default</p>
3. PTAC Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P 50 M from MDF- (2nd gen funds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All income class LGUs, except highly urbanized/ing cities and provinces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project feasibility studies; Detailed engineering design; Foreign exchange differential (incurred upon project implementation); and <p>Other technical assistance (TA) needs of the LGU. Examples of such TA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building; technical-related tests; revenue enhancement program; other studies related to the project 	<p>Loan Limit: Feasibility studies – 3% of estimated project cost Detailed Engineering Design - 6% of estimated project cost Foreign Exchange Differential – actual cost Others T.A. Requirements of LGUs – actual cost</p> <p>Interest rate: 4th - 6th class municipalities – 0 % 2nd - 3rd class municipalities – 0.5 % 1st class municipalities – 1.0 % Cities and Provinces – 1.5 %</p> <p>Repayment Period: Within the term of the borrower/incumbent LCE</p> <p>Others: No equity required; only IRA intercept in case of default</p>

Financing Conduit / Project / Program	Source of Funds	Coverage	Eligible Projects	Loan Terms
DBP				
Co-financing facility	PWRF (JICA, DBP and PFI funds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CW WDs, LGUs, Private Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital investment for WSS projects 	<p>Loan Limit: Up to 50 % PFI financing & 50 % DBP financing of total project cost</p> <p>Interest rate: DBP: cost of fund (ODA, guarantee fee + forex cover + GRT) + risk spread + fixing premium; PFI: PDST R-1 for 10 year benchmark + project specific spread + guarantee fee + SCL fee</p> <p>Repayment Period: DBP : Up to 20 years PFI: max of 10 years with possible extension</p> <p>Others: Equity required from borrower</p>
LBP				
Support for Strategic Local Development and Investment Project	WB (P5 B)	Water Districts & LGUs, private corporations with private LGU-based projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> income generating infrastructure projects 	<p>Loan Limit: Up to P500 million per project</p> <p>Interest rate: Up to 5 years - Fixed rate at 9% p.a. 5 to 10 years – 10 % p.a. 6 11 to 15 years – 11% p.a.</p> <p>Repayment Period: Up to 15 years, with 2 years grace period</p> <p>Others: 10% equity required from borrower; with IRA intercept in case default</p>
LGU				
	IRA, ODA	Levels 1 & 2 Water Supply projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital and operating subsidy 	Grant

with private resources. For example its indicators include a socialized financing program for 5th and 6th class LGUs and a program for public private partnerships, including opening opportunities to bring in market-based lending.

The underlying principles of the financing policy remain sound, but could be grounded by an investment policy². Moreover, the enforcement has to be strengthened. Notably national government subsidies were not directed to the Roadmap targets and instead of improving the enabling environment for private financing institutions to lend to water supply and sanitation projects, government financing crowd out private bank financing. Specifically,

- National government subsidy for waterless barangays and municipalities, amounting to PhP1.5 billion in 2009 was given to LWUA and was apparently used to support the revival and creation of new water districts. Although it may be argued that these investments contributed to service expansion, still the public resources were not used for the top priority areas. Moreover, the sustainability of these revived or new water districts has to be assessed. If these new districts do not achieve technical and financial viability, then the investments would have been put to waste.
- About 212 (40%) out of 524 municipalities identified as beneficiaries of this fund were not in the original list of 432; the identification of municipalities / beneficiaries have become largely discretionary under the current LWUA administration
- LWUA financing competed directly with private financing instead of encouraging market-based lending for utilities that have the ability to access the capital market. LWUA offered deeply concessional terms and constricted the issuance of financing waivers for water districts to borrow from other sources. Without the waiver, water district loans outside of LWUA will be in junior positions.
- LWUA has reportedly bought into a private thrift bank with the end view of putting up a water and energy bank. With two GFIs and PFIs already poised to cater to water supply projects, the water bank will be redundant.

Development partners have been seeking from the government unequivocal and operational rationalization guidelines on the allocation of grants and subsidies. In particular, the development partners are asking for the criteria for providing these grants and subsidies for water supply and sanitation projects, how the grants can be leveraged so that more resources will be generated, and the most efficient, effective and sustainable financing model to implement leveraging of public with private resources.

2 Parallels can be drawn from other infrastructure sectors in the Philippines: For telecommunications and domestic shipping, policy makers said universal access should be the goal. They clearly defined universal access, imposed universal access obligations to service providers but at the same time provided incentives. For example, the service area scheme in the telecommunications sector pairs lucrative with non-lucrative areas and requires franchise owners to provide basic telephone services to unserved and underserved areas. Another example is the mandate of the National Power Corporation-Small Power Utilities Group to engage in “missionary electrification” in rural areas funded by a universal charge levied on all power consumers. Policy-makers also pursue the universal access objective by introducing incentives for service providers to invest in an area—for example, universal access to inter-island transport services is being met through the Maritime Industry Authority’s grant of a time-bound local monopoly to encourage entry in “missionary routes” (PWRF-SP 2010).

On public-private partnerships (PPP), there is no concerted effort to encourage PPPs. Private sector participation on bulk supply or distribution is largely private sector initiated and is thus episodic and sporadic. There is no clear policy on incentives and regulation, especially those dealing with LGUs. Fortunately there is a strong entrepreneurial spirit, as evidenced by the entry of bulk suppliers and small water service providers.

Recommendations:

- The government to issue, through a new executive order, an investment policy for water supply and sanitation services
- Supplement investment policy with financing policies with categorical and operating policy guidelines and implemented mechanism on rationalization of the allocation of public resources
- Identify financing models that leverage public with private resources; in particular develop mechanisms that make use of the broader capital market, e.g., bond issuance
- Ensure DOF representation in the LWUA Board to have a direct venue to influence its financing policies
- Develop a concerted and targeted PPP program.

2.7 Institutional Arrangements

2.7.1 Major Water Supply Agencies

Table 2.4 shows the key water supply agencies in the government with their corresponding roles and responsibilities. The LGUs are responsible for the delivery of basic services including water supply and sanitation under the Local Government Code of 1991.

Table 2.4 Key Water Supply Government Agencies

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
DENR	Based on E.O. 192 (1987), the DENR serves as the lead agency in, among others, promulgating the (1) rules and regulations for the control of water, air and land pollution and (2) ambient and effluent standards for water and air quality.
DILG	Capacity building support to LGUs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of capacity building training to LGUs• Coordination of LGU master plan preparation• Provision of information to LGUs on available sector programs and financing• Providing and bringing access to financing of LGU WSS projects

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
DOF / GFIs	Financing support for the water supply sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF oversees performance of GFIs like DBP, LBP and LWUA
DPWH	Provision of technical support to LGUs upon request including implementation of Level I and Level II projects
LGUs	Based on the Local Government Code, LGUs bear multiple mandates in the sector such as resource regulation, water supply provision and economic regulation of their utilities. Planning and implementation of water supply and sanitation programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of water and sanitation master plans • Monitoring of local water and sanitation coverage and update of sector profile • Provision of support to WSPs such as the RWSAs, BWSAs and cooperatives including funding from IRA
LWUA	Capacity building support to WSPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical advisory services and financial assistance to water districts • Provision of technical and institutional support to LGUs and WSPs • Setting design standards for water supplies operated by water districts and other WSPs Financing support for Water Districts Regulation of Water Districts
NEDA	Coordinates the preparation of national development plan and investment programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of sector policies and strategies • Monitoring implementation of policies, programs and projects

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
NWRB	Regulation of WSPs including some (consenting) LGU-managed water utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tariff regulation • Coverage and service regulation • Management of WSS sector database including WSP performance data
MWSS	For water supply and sewerage services in Metro Manila through private water utilities. It also serves as the economic regulatory agency in the national capital region.

2.7.2 Water Resources Agencies

Table 2.5 shows the government departments and their particular units with water resources-related responsibilities that impact on water supply provision. Figure 2. __ shows the functional chart of these agencies showing lines of responsibility for various water resources functions.

Table 2.5 Government Agencies with Water Resources-related Responsibilities

Unit of Government	Line Bureau or Concerned Agency	Responsibilities / Concerns Related to Water
National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)	Infrastructure Staff	Formulates and recommends for approval policies on water resources
	Regional Development Councils	Sets direction of economic and social development in region through which regional development efforts are coordinated
	Investment Coordination Committee / NEDA Board	Evaluates/appraises/approves major development projects and policies

Unit of Government	Line Bureau or Concerned Agency	Responsibilities / Concerns Related to Water
Department of Public Works and Highways	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)	Constructs, maintains and operates domestic/municipal water supply and sewerage projects in Metro Manila and contiguous areas including watershed management
	Bureau of Research and Standards (BRS)	Undertakes hydrological surveys and data collection
	PMO-Major Flood Control Projects (PMO-MFCP)	Manages the planning, design, construction, organization and maintenance of major flood control projects
	PMO-Small Water Impounding Projects (PMO-SWIM)	Manages the planning, design, construction, organization and maintenance of locally-funded and foreign assisted SWIM projects
Department of Agriculture	National Irrigation Administration (NIA)	Undertakes program-oriented and comprehensive water resources projects for irrigation purposes, as well as concomitant activities such as flood control, drainage, land reclamation, hydropower development, watershed management, etc.
	Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)	Undertakes assessment, development and conservation of existing and potential soil and water sources for agriculture; undertakes cloud seeding activities
	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)	Formulates plans for the proper management, accelerated development and proper utilization of the country's fisheries and aquatic resources
Department of Energy	National Power Corporation (NPC)	Develops electric power generation facilities including hydroelectric and geothermal power; constructs dams, reservoirs, diversion facilities and plants and watershed management
	National Electrification Administration (NEA)	Promotes, encourages and assists public service entities to achieve service objectives, implements mini-hydro projects

Unit of Government	Line Bureau or Concerned Agency	Responsibilities / Concerns Related to Water
	Office of Energy Affairs (OEA)	Promotes development of indigenous energy resources such as mini-hydro projects
Department of Health	Environmental Health Services (EHS)	Responsible for water supply and sanitation programs and strategies to forestall environment-related diseases
	Bureau of Research Laboratories (BRL)	Monitors quality of drinking water
	Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)	Specialized lending institution for promoting, developing, regulating and financing water utilities, excluding Metro Manila
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	National Water Resources Board (NWRB)	Coordinates and regulates water activities in the country; supervises and regulates operations of water utilities outside jurisdiction of LWUA and MWSS; formulates and recommends policies on water resources
	Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)	Formulates environment quality standards for water, air, land, noise and radiation; approves environmental impact statements and issues Environmental Compliance Certificates
	Mines and Geo-Science Bureau (MGSB)	Manages, develops and conserves the country's mineral resources; monitors and maps groundwater resources
	Forest Management Bureau (FMB)	Formulates and recommends policies and programs for the effective protection, development, management and conservation of forest lands and watersheds
	Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)	Undertakes the protection and conservation of natural wetlands such as lakes, marshes, swamps, etc.
	River Basin Control Office	Plans for the development and management of the country's river basins

Unit of Government	Line Bureau or Concerned Agency	Responsibilities / Concerns Related to Water
	National Mapping and Resources Inventory Authority (NAMRIA)	Responsible for integrated surveys, mapping, charting, oceanography, land classification, aerial photography, remote sensing, etc.
	Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA)	Responsible for regional water resources development and management in the Laguna Lake catchment area
Department of Science and Technology	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)	Disseminates atmospheric, geophysical and astronomical data for use by economic sectors, the scientific and engineering communities, and the general public
	Philippine Council for Agricultural, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAFNRRD)	Formulates national agricultural, forestry, and natural resources research and development programs on multi-disciplinary, inter-agency approach for the various commodities including water resources
Department of Interior and Local Government	Water Supply and Sanitation Program Management Office under the Office of Project Development Services	Supports the provision of water supply and sanitation services by local government units (LGUs)
Local Government Units	Provincial Governments	Promote the development of infrastructure including irrigation, water supply, electric power and roads
	Municipal and Barangay Governments	Promote municipal and barangay Water Supply & Sanitation, watershed and other programs
Department of National Defense	Office of Civil Defense (OCD)	Monitors safety of dams and other water resources projects; prepares and supports the general public in emergencies
	Philippine Air Force (PAF)	Undertakes rain enhancement through cloud seeding
Department of Transportation and Communication	Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)	Plans, develops, operates and maintains ports and port facilities
Department of Tourism	Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA)	Promotes and develops the recreational use of water resources. Operates Boracay water utility.

Unit of Government	Line Bureau or Concerned Agency	Responsibilities / Concerns Related to Water
Department of Trade and Industry	Board of Investments (BOI)	Proponent of the CALABARZON integrated area study, covering water resources, among other aspects
	Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA)	Responsible for the promotion and management of economic zones including the regulation of water utilities operating within economic zones
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)		Implements the government's flagship anti-poverty project – Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) which includes water system construction in priority municipalities.
Department of Agrarian Reform	Foreign Assisted Projects (FAP) Office Support Services Office (SSO)	Lead implementing agency of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and orchestrates the delivery of support services to farmer-beneficiaries in the KALAHARI ARZones, an expanded agrarian reform communities composed of a cluster of contiguous land-reformed barangays,

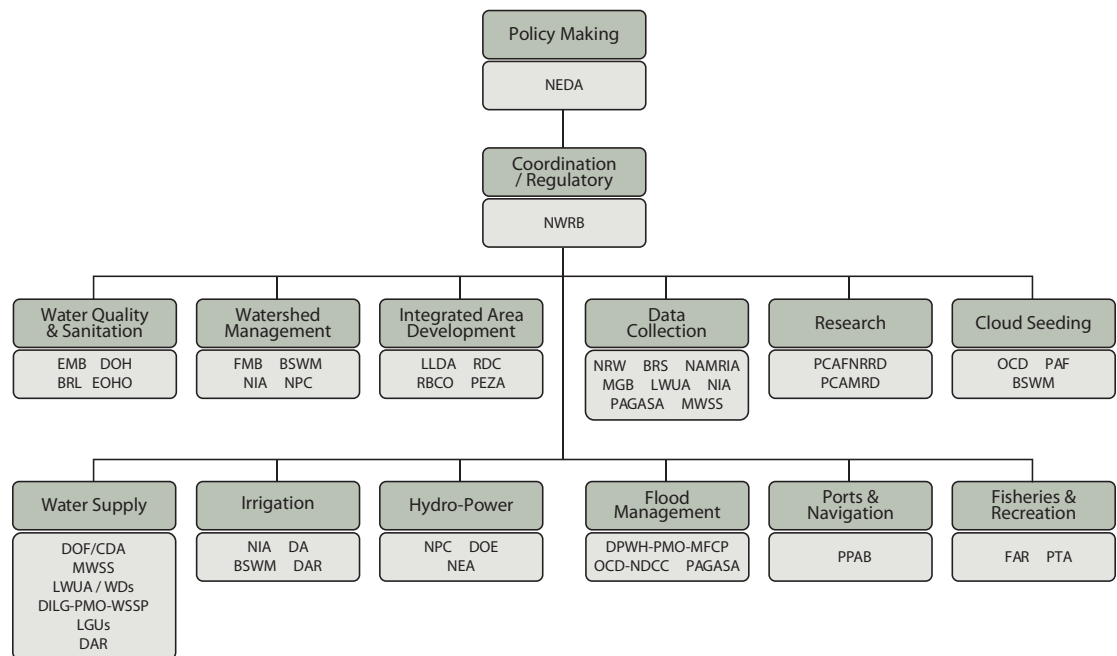
2.7.3 Policy, Planning and Programming

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) defines the institutional roles and responsibilities of sector agencies; sets broad coverage targets for the country; and defines broad policies particularly regarding access of low-income groups to services, cost recovery to support sustainability, incentives to improve operational efficiency, and mechanisms for private sector improvement.

Policy goals as formulated in MTPDP 2001-2004 include government's commitment to cost recovery, endorsement of adoption of commercial principles (including PSP in management and financing) and decentralization of responsibilities to LGUs. The Department of Finance (DOF) sets and implements policies on the use of grants and guarantees from the national government and official development assistance (ODA). However, government has struggled to make these policies work. The perception is that the insti-

tutional framework for implementing the policies has remained weak and fragmented. It is possible that a major reason for this is that the major sector agencies have not changed their paradigm of direct planning and implementation of projects to that of providing support to and developing the capacity of LGUs to plan and implement water supply projects after 1991.

Figure 2.6 Functional Chart of Water Related Agencies in the Philippines



Coordination of plans for the sector is made more difficult at present by the absence of a national government department that is responsible for translating government's policies, strategies and goals into a comprehensive water supply program covering both urban and rural areas. The last national water supply, sewerage and sanitation master plan covered the period from 1988 to 2000 and was prepared by the major sector agencies led by DPWH before Congress passed the Local Government Code in 1991.

The Local Government Code vested the LGUs with the responsibility for the provision of water supply services. LGUs at all levels retain de facto responsibility for policy, planning, and regulatory functions. At present, support for urban water supplies in poblacions and town centers is planned by LWUA with the LGUs. For the rural areas, national support to LGUs is planned by DPWH and DILG through their respective PMOs. Provincial water supply and sanitation master plans have been prepared by consultants since 1992 funded by external funding agencies starting with the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) and the World Bank and most recently by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ). Almost all the provinces have master plans but many need updating.

Planning at all levels and monitoring of sector activities are hampered by the lack of reli-

able data and the absence of a systematic and regular monitoring of sector activities in the municipalities by the LGUs. Many of the earlier provincial master plans and investment plans were based on a few standard designs for Level I and II projects that have been used during the last two decades without going to specific investigations and designs based on the hydro-geologic and water resources conditions obtained in the planning areas.

2.7.4 Support to Water Service Providers

At present, there are three sector agencies that are providing major support to water service providers.

1. LWUA. Traditionally, the LWUA provided financial and technical support to water districts. The latter included training, organizational development and technical support such as feasibility studies, design and organization and maintenance (O&M). With E.O. 279, the technical support role of the LWUA has been expanded to include all water service providers (including LGU-run utilities).
2. DILG-Water Supply and Sanitation Program Management Office (DILG-WSSPMO). This office provides capacity development assistance to LGUs especially in planning, implementation, monitoring, performance targeting and promotion of the integrated water resource management (IWRM) framework. However, unlike the LWUA, which is a dedicated support agency, the DILG-WSSPMO is a project office designed to manage specific foreign-assisted water and sanitation projects.
3. DPWH. The agency provides technical support to LGUs upon request especially in the development of Level I and Level II water supply projects, mostly for the rural areas.

However, water utilities other than water districts do not have the kind of support accorded to water districts by a dedicated and established institution like the LWUA. Major urban areas like Metro Manila and special economic zones, on the other hand, benefit from capital and technology inputs from the private sector. The least-attended publics are in rural areas where the development of the sector will require an agency that can provide assistance to the LGUs in planning and developing water supply systems and the organizations operating and managing these systems. It may be worth exploring the possibility of utilizing the capability and experience of LWUA's personnel as well as those of the major water districts in the provinces in providing assistance to the rural areas, at least for technical support and institutional development.

2.8 Issues and Challenges

The Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) prioritizes the issues and challenges besetting the sector. This includes the disparities in water supply coverage across regions, depletion of groundwater especially in Metro Manila and Metro Cebu, lack of cost recovery on investments, institutional weaknesses and low willingness of consumers to pay. Pollution of water sources poses an additional threat to the sustainability of water supply

systems and exposes the population to environmentally-related diseases.

The sector's weak ability to respond to the water needs of the population and derivative problems related to sanitation, sewerage and wastewater management is rooted in the fragmented institutional environment, weak regulatory framework, inadequate support for service providers and utilities resulting in low performance levels, weak access to financing and investments, low levels of tariffs and cost recovery, inadequate support for rural water supplies and lack of reliable and updated sector information needed for sector planning .

Table 2.7 summarizes and defines these issues based on the overall analysis of the sector by the multi-stakeholder groups during the numerous consultations made in the preparation of the Roadmap.

Table 2. 7 Summary of Issues in the Philippine Water Supply Sector

Water Supply Sector Summary of Issues		Defining the Issue
Institutional fragmentation		
Weak, fragmented institutional framework and policies on universal access to WAT-SAN services and cost recovery		Major sector agencies have not changed their paradigm of direct planning and implementation of projects to that of providing support to and developing the capabilities of LGUs to plan and implement water supply projects
Uncoordinated sector planning and lack of monitoring		Absence of a national government department that is responsible for translating government's policies, strategies and goals into a comprehensive water supply program
		After the LGC, not enough changes in government agencies programs to specifically develop the capabilities of the LGUs to perform devolved functions (e.g. establishing and operating water utilities, financing capital and O&M costs, tariff setting, regulation)
		Outdated WATSAN master plans
		Lack of reliable data and absence of a systematic and regular monitoring of sector activities (all levels)
		Little coordination in planning for the urban and rural areas of each municipality or city
Inadequate Support to Rural Water Supplies		
Inadequate support to water utilities in technical design criteria, project financing, management, operation and maintenance		Separate planning for urban and rural areas instead of whole LGU as planning unit

Water Supply Sector Summary of Issues		Defining the Issue
Limited sector capacity and mandate (e.g. LWUA, DILG-WSSPMO) to provide support services to WSPs.		Lack of comprehensive program guiding the development of the rural water supply sector
Low Tariff and Cost-Recovery Level		
Water utilities are not able to sustain operations and expand coverage.		Tariff levels are not sufficient for the majority of the WSPs to recover recurrent costs and accumulate sufficient reserves to fund new capital developments.
Tariff levels, tariff structures and tariff setting methodologies differ across individual service providers.		Lack of detailed guidelines, guidance and assistance in tariff setting and problems with collection efficiency
		Lack of political will to set and implement tariffs at appropriate levels
Low Performance of Water Utilities		
Water service providers do not perform satisfactorily.		Slow service expansion and low coverage, high NRW levels, and requirements for subsidies by the majority of service providers
		RWSAs, BWSAs and cooperatives suffer from lack of technical and managerial capacity, unable to retain skilled staff and absorb the technical assistance given
		LGU utilities lack technical, financial and management capabilities, and autonomy with regard to political interference in management decisions
Weak and Fragmented Regulatory Framework		
Lack of transparency as to sector performance and benchmarking information for individual providers make it difficult to hold service providers accountable for service improvement		The need to make water service providers accountable to consumers with expanded access, efficient use of revenues and improved service quality
The lack of sector information at the service provider level impedes effective regulation		
Sector Investment and Financing		
Low public and private sector investment in the water supply sector		Small utilities have limited revenue base and find it difficult to access financing for expansion
Limited access to financing for service expansion of small utilities		
Lack of WSS Sector Information		
General lack of sector information and continuous updating of existing information base		The need to continuously update existing provincial water supply and sanitation master plans

Water Supply Sector Summary of Issues	Defining the Issue
Lack of reliable data and the absence of a systematic and regular monitoring of sector activities in the municipalities by the local government units.	

The government has taken some steps to address the issues on regulation and financing of water utilities. Apart from improving direct access to water services with adequate infrastructure provision, the Roadmap emphasizes the urgency of taking on the following challenges to address the mostly institutional issues elaborated in the analysis of the sector and summarized in the previous table.

- Improving the institutional environment through strengthening of economic and resource regulation, integrated sector planning institutional support systems of sector agencies;
- Developing the capacity of sector agencies through a national agency paradigm shift towards support for LGUs and WSPs, sustaining capacity development programs that will contribute to the improvement of the performance of water utilities and the development of cost-effective and appropriate technologies; and
- Building alliances among development champions in the executive and legislative branches of government, public and private sector institutions and between state agencies and civil society organizations.

Vision and Development Goals³

The issues summarized in the preceding chapter provided the basis for developing the vision for the water supply sector. The vision projects a scenario of a planned future that has elements of water quality and safety, adequacy, sustainability and universal access.

3.1 Vision

“Access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply for all.”

This sector vision looks at universal access to water supply and recognizes that such access is a human right with special concern given to the poor and the disadvantaged.

The Roadmap envisions that:

- By 2010, 432 waterless municipalities shall have graduated to more than 50% access coverage and sustaining utility operations; that existing formal/legal utilities are expanding coverage to unserved areas, and that 60% of water service providers shall have been regulated from the current 40% level.
- By 2015, the water supply sector shall have achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.
- By 2025, universal access coverage and sustained utility operations have been attained; that existing formal/legal utilities continue to expand coverage at par with population growth, and; that all water service providers shall have been regulated.

The achievement of the sector vision will use the following strategies of i) strengthening water supply and wastewater management institutions, ii) developing capacities of key agencies, water supply providers and other major stakeholders, and iii) building strategic alliances between legislative and executive champions in government, the public and private sectors and communities and iv) supporting the delivery of water supply services through infrastructure development.

3.2 Development Goals and Sector Outcomes

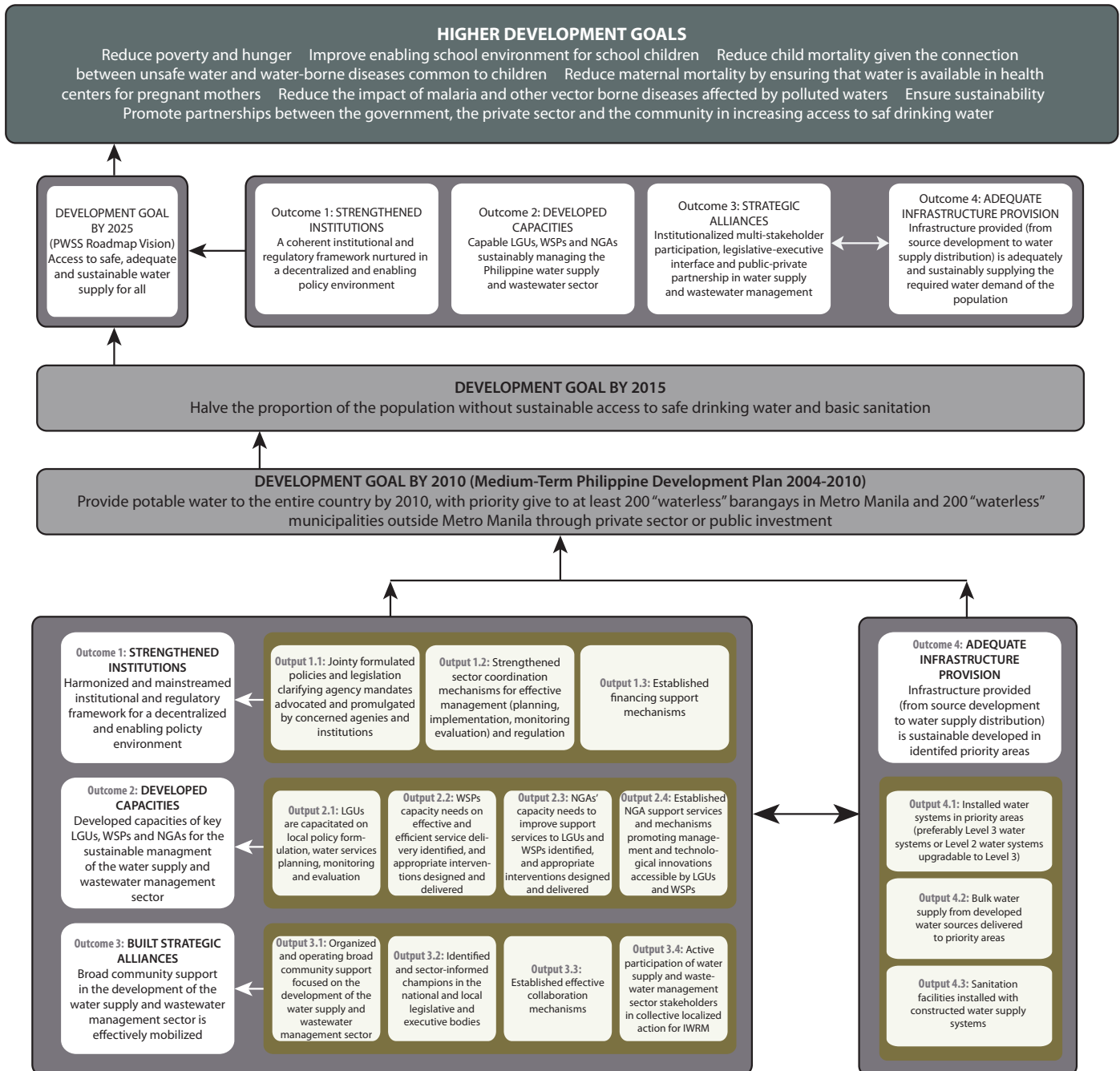
The development goal of providing potable water to the entire country and the specific strategies to achieving this goal is set in the 2004-2010 MTPDP. Priority in water services provision is given to the 212 waterless areas in Metro Manila and 220 waterless areas outside

Metro Manila. The strategies in the MTPDP to attain this goal include the provision of corresponding sanitation facilities for wastewater disposal; conduct of capacity building for all water service providers; development of technology options for water supply; promotion of private sector or public investment in water services; and vigilant monitoring and assessment of water resources particularly in critical areas.

The Roadmap supports the operationalization of the MTPDP strategies by focusing the development interventions into three core sector outcomes in the areas of institutional strengthening, capacity development and strategic alliance building. These three core outcomes dealing with improving the operating environment of the water supply sector complement a fourth core outcome of adequate infrastructure provision. The sector vision can only be attained when adequate water supply facilities needed to deliver services are provided and sustained with support from strong sector institutions and communities. These outcomes correspond to the strategies agreed upon by the Roadmap technical working group.

Figure 3.1 shows the broader context under which the Roadmap outlines the medium and long-term sector development goals and outcomes. These sector outcomes are inter-linked and support the national development goals as embodied in the government's commitments to achieve the 2004-2010 MTPDP targets and the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Figure 3.1 Development Outcomes and Scenarios



3.2.1 Strengthening Water Supply Sector Institutions

The Roadmap institutional strengthening agenda aims to provide a coherent institutional and regulatory framework nurtured in a decentralized and enabling policy environment in place by 2025.

Institutional strengthening addresses the issues of fragmentation of policies and institutions in the sector and emphasizes the need for synergy between policy settings and institutional arrangements that best facilitate the enforcement and compliance of laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. Good policies become effective policies when they are coherent, integrated, and enforced and are backed up by resources and appropriate management instruments. The variety of institutions with segmented mandates and functions at the national and local levels require appropriate mechanisms for effective coordination and collaboration under a coherent policy framework.

In the medium term, the sector aims for a harmonized and mainstreamed institutional and regulatory framework for a decentralized and enabling policy environment. This will result to:

- Clear institutional arrangement to facilitate and sustain reform processes in the sector;
- Effective tariff and performance-based regulatory policies enforced by a strengthened NWRB;
- Sustained financing and investments that balance market-based instruments with social or cross subsidies supported by a clear NG-LGU cost-sharing arrangement, counterpart and incentive mechanisms; and
- Heightened sector collaboration between state and non-state actors fueled by dynamic local IWRM mechanisms.

3.2.2 Developing Capacities for Water Supply Services

The Roadmap capacity development agenda envisions the Philippine water supply and wastewater sector being sustainably managed by capable LGUs, WSPs and NGAs by 2025.

This goal addresses the issues of the present sector performance characterized by low and skewed coverage (between urban and rural areas), weak local capacity in policy formulation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and fiscal management and the inadequate resources of NGAs to sustain support services to LGUs and water service providers. The same goal is anchored on a paradigm shift for NGAs from direct implementation of programs and projects to capacity development and support to local institutions mandated by the Local Government Code to deliver basic services.

In the medium term, the sector aims to have developed capacities of key LGUs, WSPs and NGAs for the sustainable management of the water supply and wastewater management sector. This will result to:

- New management tools and technologies adopted by WSPs for wider coverage and better quality of services;
- Improved coverage, efficiency and sustainability of water supply and wastewater man-

- agement systems; and
- Effective and sustained NGA support programs accessible to LGUs and WSPs.

3.2.3 Building Strategic Alliances

The Roadmap strategic alliance building agenda envisions a sector that has institutionalized multi-stakeholder participation, legislative-executive interface and public-private partnership in water supply and wastewater management by 2025.

Carrying out the two preceding strategies requires strategic alliances between executive and legislative champions, between the public and private sectors and among government agencies, civil society organizations and user groups and communities. These are essential to implement water supply sector reforms. Strategic alliances will only come from a dedicated commitment of political leaders in the executive and legislative branches of government who are conscious of the need for strong coordination at all levels. The same leadership should also be mindful of the institutional principle embodied in the Dublin Statement emphasizing the need for stakeholder participation and devolution of actions and decisions to the lowest level.

In the medium term, the sector aims to have effectively mobilized broad community support in the development of the water supply and wastewater management sector. This will result to:

Enabling policy environment in a decentralized framework promoting stakeholder collaboration, transparency and accountability;

- Dynamic local IWRM mechanisms, networks and initiatives supporting national policy reforms;
- Demand-responsive services that maximize the participation of the private sector in service provision; and
- Integrated water supply, wastewater and sanitation sector plans, efficient and sustainable water service providers and improved access and coverage.

3.2.4 Adequate Infrastructure Provision

The Roadmap infrastructure provision agenda envisions that infrastructure provided from source development to water supply distribution is adequately and sustainably supplying the required water demand of the population by 2025.

Provision and development of water supply facilities are critical to providing the people access to safe, adequate and sustainable water supply. Sustainability of providing efficient water supply services will be improved by achieving the preceding three institutional agenda.

In the medium-term, the following infrastructures are targeted to be provided in identified priority areas:

- Level II and Level III water systems in areas/communities with less than 50% service

- coverage in and outside Metro Manila;
- Bulk water supply for major cities and provinces; and
- Sanitation facilities installed with constructed water supply systems.

3.3 Roadmap Logical Framework

The Roadmap Logical Framework in Table 3.2 provides a more detailed presentation of the linkages among the development goals, outcomes with the corresponding activities, objectively verifiable indicators, means/sources of verification, risks and assumptions and required inputs as determined by the multi-stakeholder technical working group tasked with preparing the roadmap. This becomes the basis and guide for developing detailed plans and programs and monitoring them during the implementation of the Roadmap.

Table 3.2 Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Log Frame

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
HIGHER DEVELOPMENT GOAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and hunger; • Improve enabling school environment for school children; • Reduce child mortality given the connection between unsafe water and water-borne diseases common to children; • REduce maternal mortality by ensuring that water is available in health centers for pregnant mothers; • Reduce the impact of malaria and other vector borne diseases affected by polluted waters; • Ensure environmental sustainability; • Promote partnerships between the government, the private sector and the community in increasing access to safe drinking water 			
DEVELOPMENT GOAL BY 2025 (PWSS Roadmap Vision) "Access to safe, adquate and sustainalbe water supply for all"	100% access coverage and sustaining utility		Conflicting interests of the key organizations and institutions and insufficient support by political decision-makers endanger joint-action
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Institutions in 2025 "A coherent institutional and regulatory framework nurtured in a decentralized and enabling policy environment" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent policy and institutional framework and mechanisms • Fully functioning apex body in the WSS sector operating within a decentralized and enabling environment • Institutionalized transparency and accountability system 			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OUTCOME 2: Developed Capacities in 2025			
<p>“Capable LGUs, WSPs and NGAs sustainably managing the Philippine water supply and wastewater sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High performing and sustainable WSPs • Fully functioning local mechanisms for policy formulation, planning, monitoring and evaluation • Sustained NGA support services 			
OUTCOME 3: Strategic Alliances Built in 2025			
<p>“Institutionalized multi-stakeholder participation, legislative-executive interface and public-private partnership in water supply and wastewater management.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalized legislative-executive interface • Strong public-private partnerships • Institutionalized multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms 			
OUTCOME 4: Adequate Infrastructure Provision			
<p>“Timely provision of adequate water supply facilities from source development to distribution”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply demand by the population met through adequate and sustainable infrastructure 			
<p>DEVELOPMENT GOAL by 2015: Millennium Development Goal</p> <p>“Halve the population without access to adequate and sustainable water supply and sanitation”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 432 waterless municipalities graduated to more than 75% access coverage and sustaining utility operations • Existing formal/legal utilities are expanding service coverage to unserved areas • 90% of water service providers are regulated 		
<p>DEVELOPMENT GOAL BY 2010: MTPDP</p> <p>“Graduation of waterless municipalities from 50% service coverage”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 432 waterless municipalities graduated to more than 50% access coverage and sustaining utility operations • Existing formal/legal utilities are expanding service coverage to unserved areas • From 40% national average, 60% of water service providers are regulated 		

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OUTCOME 1: Strengthened Institutional Framework in the Medium Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear institutional arrangement to facilitate and sustain reform processes in the sector • Effective tariff and performance-based regulatory policies enforced by a strengthened NWRB • Sustained financing and investments that balances market-based instruments with social/cross subsidies supported by a clear NGA-LGU cost sharing arrangement, counterpart and incentive mechanisms • Heightened sector collaboration between state and non-state actors fueled by dynamic local IWRM mechanisms 		
<p>“Harmonized and mainstreamed institutional and regulatory framework for a decentralized and enabling policy environment”</p>			
OUTPUT 1.1	<p>Policy amendments identified, drafted, prepared, advocated and adopted by key agencies and other major stakeholders in the sector, and updated NEDA Board Resolutions on roles and responsibilities of water related agencies, such as the ff:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EO resolving overlaps and amendments to existing laws governing economic and resource regulation of the water supply sector 2. Regionalization plan for NWRB 3. Reforms in investment and financing policies including appropriate institutional requirements for attracting financing especially for lower income households/informal settlements and 5th and 6th Class Municipalities 4. Possibility of creating an apex body for water supply and wastewater management 5. Policy research on raw water pricing and tradeable water rights <p>Draft bills prepared and endorsed by key agencies and other major stakeholders in the sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. House Bill Amending Presidential Decree No. 198 (e.g. to increase LWUA capitalization) 2. House Bill Creating the National Water Regulatory Commission providing funds therefore and for other purposes <p>No. of forums conducted for policy / legislative discussions and attracting investments in the sector</p>	<p>NGAs annual accomplishment reports (e.g. DILG-WSSPMO)</p> <p>NGAs annual accomplishment reports</p> <p>Annual Accomplishment Reports of House / Senate Committees involved/referred to Archival records of the House/Senate Committees involved House/Senate Committee Reports NEDA Documentation</p>	<p>There would be no drastic changes in agency mandate resulting from the Rationalization Plan of each agency</p>
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 1.1.1 Update NEDA Board Resolution NO. 4, series 1994, and No. 6, series of 1996, based on the existing sector directives/changes to clarify roles and responsibilities of water-related agencies			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Activity 1.1.2 Draft amendments to existing laws government economic and resource regulation of the water sector			
Activity 1.1.3 Revisit and implement the regionalization plan of NWRB			
Activity 1.1.4 Review and propose reforms in investment and financing policies including appropriate institutional requirements for attracting financing			
Activity 1.1.5 Draft a national policy that prioritizes the use of government resources in investments / financing for lower income households and 5th and 6th Class Municipalities			
Activity 1.1.6 Undertake policy studies (e.g. creation of apex body for water supply and wastewater management)			
Activity 1.1.7 Advocate amendments on PD 198 to increase capitalization and borrowing of LWUA			
Activity 1.1.8 Draft bill creating the Water Regulatory Commission			
OUTPUT 1.2	In general:		
Strengthened sector coordination mechanisms for effective management (planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation) and regulation	<p>Enhanced sector planning and coordination</p> <p>a) TORs formulated and MOAs signed for the implementation of the WSS Roadmap</p> <p>b) Annual evaluation/review of the WSS Roadmap</p> <p>Sector data accessed and used by policy/ decision makers, investors, researchers and other sector stakeholders.</p> <p>a) No. of citations in publications</p> <p>b) Content build-up of the Phil WAT-SAN Portal</p> <p>c) No. of LGU databases established maintained and linked to the KM Portal</p>	<p>Documentation</p> <p>Annual evaluation report of the WSS Roadmap</p> <p>Website</p>	
	<p>Strengthened economic and resource regulatory framework</p> <p>a) Independent economic regulator established</p> <p>b) Transfer of regulation of WSPs to the independent economic regulator (all WSPs currently being regulated by NWRB, LWUA and LGUs)</p> <p>c) Increased regional presence of NWRB</p> <p>d) Increase in monitored/regulated WSPs</p>		

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
	Adoption of performance standards a) Increased number of WSPs attaining agreed performance targets/KPIs (e.g. increased coverage) b) Increased average life span of WSPs (or decreasing number of non-functional/failing WSPs)		
	Enhanced local structures for coordination, monitoring and assessment a) Number of PW4sPs updated (at least 20 provinces) and consistent with the MTPDP and lined to Phil WATSAN Portal b) Number of WATSAN Councils/Centers established and functioning		
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 1.2.1 Approve implementation and monitoring arrangements for the WSS Roadmap through signing of the TOR and MOA or a statement of commitment			
Activity 1.2.2 Establish, coordinate and upload sector information into the Phil WATSAN Portal 1. Baseline data on coverage and financing 2. Performance benchmarks 3. Primers developed by NWRB including the Customer Service Code 4. WATSAN Tool Box of DILG 5. LWUA technical standards 6. Financing and technical assistance windows 7. P/MW4SPs			
Activity 1.2.3 Facilitate, support and harmonize the establishment of LGU MIS integrating the water supply and wastewater management sector and linking them to the Phil WATSAN Portal			
Activity 1.2.4 Facilitate updating of PW4SPs (ensuring consistency with national policies) to outlining, among others, local targets and priority programs and projects			
Activity 1.2.5 Establish Provincial and Municipal WATSAN Councils that will coordinate planning, monitoring and evaluation and financing of the sector at the local level and act as nodes for national sector monitoring (policy guidelines on the creation)			
Activity 1.2.6 Complete benchmarking of water utilities performance and develop benchmark indicators for performance audit			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 1.3			
Established financing support mechanisms	a) No. of LGUs/WSs applying for financial assistance (increase in demand) b) WATSAN Committee created in the PDF c) No. of projects/programs approved and implemented based on the PW4SP d) % increase in investment (by source) in the water supply (and wastewater) sector e) Rational financing program (infrastructure and institutional capacity) for lower income households and 5th and 6th class municipalities f) Number of FAs and TAs extended to 5th and 6th class municipalities	LGUCC, MDFO, GFIs records Records of financing institutions and NEDA (for ODA funded) NGAs annual accomplishment reports (e.g. DILG-WSSPMO, LWUA)	
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 1.3.1 Create a financing window for program/projects outlined in provincial master plans (PW4SPs)			
Activity 1.3.2 Develop incentives for investments in waterless communities especially in rural, peri-urban areas, and conflict afflicted zones by studying and revisiting the ROI Cap among others			
Activity 1.3.3 Conduct an assessment of capital development and financing sources for WSPs (e.g. pork barrel funds)			
Activity 1.3.4 Study and pilot socialized financing schemes (grant/subsidies, concessional loans, cross subsidies, matching financing mix) for lower income households and 5th and 6th Class Municipalities (waterless communities)			
Activity 1.3.5 Participating in existing national government-led activities/venues for attracting private sector investments and foreign development assistance such as the Philippine Development Forum to showcase programs/projects in the pipeline (NGA-led and as outlined in PW4SPs)			
OUTCOME 2: Developed Capacities in the Medium Term	In general:		
"Developed capacities of key LGUs, WSPs and NGAs for the sustainable management of the water supply and wastewater management sector"	a) New management tools and technologies adopted by WSPs for wider coverage and better quality of services b) Improved coverage, efficiency and sustainability of water supply and wastewater management systems c) Effective and sustained NGA support programs accessible to LGUs and WSPs	LGU/WSP client satisfaction survey Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal	

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
	To be specific: a) Updated, funded and implemented Provincial/Municipal Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage Sector Plans (P/MW4SPs) b) Increased number of WSPs attaining agreed performance targets/KPIs (e.g. increase coverage) c) Improved NGA performance in advisory and support services.	Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned) NWRB monitoring data/reports on WSP performance (e.g. benchmarking results, 5-year business plan) Performance Benchmarking of Water Utilities Report	
OUTPUT 2.1			
LGUs are capacitated on local policy formulation, water services planning, monitoring and evaluation	a) At least forty (40) LGUs trained per year using the WATSAN Toolbox b) 70% of LGUs trained assessing the training as useful and appropriate against an agreed rating scale c) Number of LGU water supply projects approved for financing (i.e. water supply projects in waterless areas) d) Increased number of inter-LGU water supply projects with shared investment and cost-recovery schemes (clustered projects) e) Number of local policies promulgated for sector development (e.g. providing incentives for WSPs) f) Number of LGUs with functional WATSAN Councils/Teams	NGAs annual accomplishment reports (e.g. DILG-WSSPMO) NGOs annual accomplishment reports Training activity and evaluation reports Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned)	Demand for capacity development (e.g. trainings) is created
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 2.1.1 LGU Capacity Needs Analysis			
Activity 2.1.2 Capacity development programs for LGUs a. WATSAN Toolbox pilot training of selected LGUs in North Luzon, Urban Beltway, Central Philippines and Mindanao b. Training on appropriate technologies on household water treatment for the unserved population			
Activity 2.1.3 Conduct studies on financial, technical and institutional options for potential LGU clustering projects and feasibility study of at least one pilot LGU clustering project			
Activity 2.1.4 Updating of at least 40 Provincial / Municipal Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage Sector Plan (P/MW4SP)			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Activity 2.1.5 Conduct IEC campaign for local chief executives on LGU economic enterprise building and autonomy of WSPs			
OUTPUT 2.2			
WSPs' capacity needs on effective and efficient service delivery identified and appropriate interventions designed and delivered	a) No. of standard training modules and toolkits developed b) No. of WSPs trained by topic and type of training c) 70% of WSPs assessing the training as useful and appropriate against an agreed rating scale d) Increased number of WSPs attaining agreed performance targets/KPIs (e.g. increase coverage) e) Number of WSPs able to access financing f) Number of WSPs able to extend services to non-viable communities g) Number of best practices of utilities documented and uploaded in the Philippine Water Supply Sanitation Portal	NGAs, NGOs annual accomplishment reports Training activity reports Training evaluation reports NWRB monitoring data/reports on WSP performance (e.g. benchmarking results, 5-year business plan) Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned)	Demand for capacity development (e.g. trainings) is created
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 2.2.1 Capacity needs analysis for WSPs			
Activity 2.2.2 Formulation of WSP capacity development program/plan based on the results of the performance benchmarking	Performance benchmarking report		
Activity 2.2.3 Joint module and toolkit development among NWRB, DILG, LWUA, DPWH and relevant NGOs	Inventory of modules and toolkits previously developed by concerned agencies		
Activity 2.2.4 Organizing pool of trainers and trainers training and pilot training of selected WSPs in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao (possibly participating organizations in the performance benchmarking)	Inventory of trainers by topic in the sector Database of local experts and resource persons on WATSAN topics		
Activity 2.2.5 Facilitate technical support of NGOs and other development organizations	Inventory and directory of NGOs and other (international) development organizations in the country working in the sector (i.e. LGRC)		
Activity 2.2.6 Promotion of management and technological innovations on WATSAN	a) Researches on new and appropriate technologies for water supply and its efficient allocation b) Dissemination and adoption of appropriate technology options - IEC materials		

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
OUTPUT 2.3	a) Capacity development plan developed based on analysis and recommendations b) Number of NGA capacity development plans that are funded and implemented c) Number of technical assistance programs provided to NGAs d) Number and types of NGA products and services for LGUs and WSPs e) Improved performance on NGAs on advisory and support services	NGAs annual accomplishment reports	Demand for capacity development (e.g. trainings is created).
NGAs' capacity needs to improve support services to LGUs and WSPs identified and appropriate interventions designed and delivered.		NEDA ODA Reports	
		Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned)	
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 2.3.1 Capacity Needs Analysis of major water supply agencies (e.g. DILG, LWUA, DPWH, NWRB, DENR)	Inventory of HR skills and capacities/core competencies per agency		
Activity 2.3.2 Capacity development programs for NGAs			
Activity 2.3.3 Formulate NGAs capacity development plans and organize learning platforms for coaching and mentoring			
Activity 2.3.4 Conduct study on financing options for capacity development of NGA personnel			
Activity 2.3.5 Joint trainers training for NGA personnel			
Activity 2.3.6 Develop internal (sector) certification standards for NGA trainers			
OUTPUT 2.4	a) Pool of inter-agency trainers b) Number of NGA products and services for LGUs and WSPs c) NGA partnership with LGA, LGRC d) Number of LGUs and WSPs accessing NGA support services e) Number of LGUs and WSPs trained by topic and type of training based on demand f) Number of manuals/modules developed on management and technological innovations	NGAs annual accomplishment reports	
Established NGA support services and mechanisms promoting management and technological innovations accessible to LGUs and WSPs		Training activity reports	
		Training evaluation reports	
		Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned)	
		Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal	
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Activity 2.4.1 Identification and provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance			
Activity 2.4.2 Conduct inventory of existing NGA products and services			
Activity 2.4.3 Joint development of NGA support programs for LGUs and WSPs	Database of local experts and resource persons on WATSAN topics		

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Activity 2.4.4 Conduct study on financing mechanisms and financial conduits for support service provision			
Activity 2.4.5 Networking with resource centers (e.g. LGRC, LGA, DAP) for the provision of support services			
Activity 2.4.6 Develop tracking and feedback mechanisms for support programs			
OUTCOME 3: Strategic Alliances Built in the Medium Term	In general:		
“Broad community support in the development of the water supply and wastewater management sector is effectively mobilized”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enabling policy environment in a decentralized framework promoting stakeholder collaboration, transparency and accountability b) Dynamic local IWRM mechanisms, networks and initiatives supporting national policy reforms c) Demand-responsive services that maximize the participation of the private sector in service provision d) Integrated water supply, wastewater and sanitation sector plans, efficient and sustainable water utilities and improved access and coverage <p>To be specific:</p> <p>At least three (3) broad sector formations with platform for learning exchanges [e.g. National Water and Sanitation Association (NAWASA), Federation of Water Users Group, Provincial WATSAN Centers]</p>	<p>Media: newsprints and broadcast articles on sector issues</p> <p>Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal</p> <p>Organizational documents of the secondary and tertiary organizations</p>	
OUTPUT 3.1	Critical issues for the development of the water supply and wastewater management sector debated in public.	IEC materials produced and disseminated to 81 Provincial LGUs, 1,504 Municipal LGUs, 117 City LGUs, xxx NGOs, xxx WSPs, xxx Legislators	Policies and guidelines for community participation in development programs are adopted and implemented at the local level
Organized and operating broad community support focused on the development of the water supply and wastewater management sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Number of functional WATSAN Councils/Teams b) National Campaign on World Water Day c) At least 10 Local Campaigns on WASH, World Environment Day per year d) Number of community and women's groups involved in water sector development through participation in local development councils 	<p>NGAs annual accomplishment reports</p> <p>Organizational documents of WATSAN Councils reflecting plan and implementation of activities</p> <p>Annual WATSAN Sector Report (planned)</p> <p>Narrative and photo documentation of campaigns</p> <p>Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal</p>	

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
MAJOR ACTIVITIES			
3.1.1 Prepare a sector-wide social mobilization plan (Soc Mob) which will be the basis of individual agency SocMob plans	NWRB Social Mobilization Plan as reference		
3.1.2 Information, Education and Communication Campaign a) Preparation, publication and dissemination of IEC materials on WATSAN-related issues (e.g. water conservation, laws and policies, technology options, WATSAN Councils, Gender and IWRM, etc.) b) Conduct local and national thematic celebration of World Water Day c) Conduct regular media education and develop a WATSAN sector press corps d) Regular contribution of materials to the Phil WATSAN Portal	Inventory of IEC materials on WATSAN-related topics and preparation of communication plan		
3.1.3 Advocacy Campaign e) Develop joint policy advocacy agenda on water supply, wastewater management and gender for LGUs, NGAs and national legislators f) Design and development of community scorecard on WATSAN services for LGUs, WSPs and legislators g) Conduct water, sanitation and Hygiene / WASH Campaign			
3.1.4 Community Organizing h) Conduct training on WATSAN and gender awareness and analysis for barangay and municipal LGU staff i) Integrate gender analysis in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation system j) Organize and strengthen local WATSAN Councils	List of formed and functional and municipal WATSAN Councils/ Teams/Task Force/Boards DILG guidelines on the formation of WATSAN Councils National policy guidelines on the formation of local special bodies (e.g. WATSAN Councils vis-a-vis water quality management area board of the Clean Water Act) Provincial and Municipal Model Ordinances on the Formation of WATSAN Councils Number of provincial and municipal LGUs enacting ordinance on WATSAN Councils		
3.1.5 Network Formation k) Network with interest groups, NGO-PO coalitions and women's groups with WATSAN agenda	Directory of CSOs donors and other interest groups with WATSAN agenda		
OUTPUT 3.2	a) Annual Legislators Forum b) Number of potential individual and institutional champions in the legislative and executive bodies identified c) Number of comparative LGU Performance Scorecard on WATSAN Services (e.g. graduation of waterless municipalities and barangays) d) Number of Legislators Scorecard on bills filed, CDF projects and private partnership projects on WATSAN e) Multi-agency award and recognition system for innovative WATSAN projects	Transcript of (House of Representatives and Senate) Committee Deliberations; Committee Reports Narrative and photo-documentation report of Annual Legislators Forum Annual WATSAN Sector Report and Scorecards Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal	Identified champions in the legislative and executive bodies at all levels are able to bring the water agenda into higher order of priorities in policy making and programming
Identified and developed champions in the national and local legislative and executive bodies			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
MAJOR ACTIVITIES			
a) Massive advocacy campaign at the national level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presenatoin of the Philippine Water Supply Agenda to the Leagues • Coffee talk with Leagues (end goal: Identify Champions) • Participate on Road shows / caravans of LGU Leagues b) Advocacy campaign at the local level supported by the LGU leagues c) Develop advocacy and lobby program for the Congressional Committee on Water Resources d) Conduct consultations, meetings, fortune involving NGOs, government and the private sector for the formulation of legislative-executive agenda e) Draft inter-agency legislative and executive agenda on water supply and wastewater management sector development f) Identify and orient champions who will support and promise the legislative-executive agenda g) Orientation of Champions who will support & promote our agenda			
h) Conduct a seminar for champions (topics, agenda and design for the seminar to be determined) i) Champions Workshop on advocacy & lobbying budget (GAA) Congressional Committee on Water Resources j) Integrate water and sanitation allocation in the budget proposals of GAs to the GAA			
WATSAN Advocacy Campaign k) Develop WATSAN Campaign Plan (for championship development) l) Formulate joint legislative and executive agenda on WATSAN m) Conduct Legislators Fora on WATSAN n) Develop advocacy materials on human right to water o) Develop Scorecard on WATSAN (e.g. access, coverage, utility performance, budget allocation, reduced incidence of water-borne diseases) p) Develop Multi-Agency Award and Recognition System for Innovative WATSAN Projects			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
q) Formulate proposal for a Congressional Committee on Water r) Develop process for selecting individual and institutional champions s) Prepare "Info Kit for WATSAN Champions and Advocates" t) Annual WATSAN Sector Briefing (e.g. LCE, League Officers)			
Media Work u) Conduct regular media education and develop a WATSAN sector press corps v) Regular contribution of materials to the Phil WATSAN portal			
OUTPUT 3.3 Established effective collaboration mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Working Group in the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) Number of regular sector donors meeting (e.g. donors lunch) Number of inter-agency tri-media campaign (e.g. Hustong-Daloy, Enteng-Ebak, Dudong-Diarrhea) Number of projects jointly developed through private-public partnerships Number of resources (e.g. human, technical) mobilized for joint-projects Number of projects financed/assisted (fully or partially) with private sector investments Timely and updated information published and accessed in tri-media 	NEDA monitoring and evaluation reports on donor funded programs and projects (ODA Reports) Philippine Development Forum reports COA Reports NGAs, NGOs Annual Accomplishment Reports Annual WATSAN Sector Report Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Portal	
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
MAJOR ACTIVITIES			
Donor Harmonization a) Conduct regular dialogues with donors in the water supply and wastewater management sector b) Develop joint advocacy plans to influence country assistance strategies of donor agencies			
Learning Platforms c) Create platforms for joint program development among donors, CSOs and NGAs d) Facilitate the institutionalization of private WSP participation in sector development e) Promote alternative modalities of LGU-private sector partnership in water supply and wastewater management provision f) Create inventory of local and national NGOs involved in the water supply and wastewater management sector g) Conduct joint consultations, forums, studies/researches			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Linkaging and Networking for a Community of Practice h) Establish learning platforms for NGAs, LGUs and WSPs i) Advocate for learning platform exchanges in at least three (3) broad sector formations (e.g. Phil CAPNet, National Water and Sanitation Association / NAWASA, Federation of Water Users Group, Provincial WATSAN Centers) j) Document best practices and upload in the Phil WATSAN Portal k) Facilitate cross-visits / exchanges for LGUs, NGAs and WSPs through the learning platforms l) Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration m) Advocate for a Water Working Group in the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) n) Conduct Water Sector Donors Lunch o) Organize an Appro-Tech Expo / Caravan for LGUs, WSPs p) Promote Multi-Agency Partnership "Bayanihan" in Water Supply and Wastewater Sector (e.g. financing capacity building, promotion) q) Develop a Water Press Corps r) Conduct Tri-Media Campaign (e.g. Hustong-Daloy, Dudong Diarrhea, Enteng Ebak) on WATSAN issues s) Facilitate the participation of PAWD, PWWA, PWP, etc. in the preparation of the annual WATSAN sector report			
OUTPUT 3.4			
Participation of water supply and wastewater management sector stakeholders in collective localized action for IWRM			
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
MAJOR ACTIVITIES			
a) Conduct multi-stakeholder and regional consultations on prioritization and water allocation b) Facilitate support for the development of IWRM plans c) Conduct inventory of external resources that can be mobilized for the water supply sector d) Actively participate in river basin planning and conflict resolution e) Participate and incorporate the WSS Roadmap to the Sanitation Roadmap providing coordination mechanisms for concerned agencies / entities			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
f) Organize dialogues and joint activities on water sector issues (e.g. irrigation, hydropower) g) Support local initiatives leading to the operationalization of IWRM			
OUTCOME 4: ADEQUATE INFRA-STRUCTURE PROVISION			
"Provision of adequate water supply facilities from source development to distribution."			
OUTPUT 4.1	706 Level 1 water supply systems constructed 709 Level 2 water supply systems constructed 1,174 Level 3 water supply systems constructed		Medium-term infrastructure plan, as reflected in MTPDP 2004-2010 and the Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Program or CIIP 2004-2010, should be updated and adjusted to long-term (2025) plan. Major inputs to long-term activities (beyond 2010) will be the results of Baseline Assessment.
Installed water systems in priority areas			
ACTIVITIES (2004-2010)	INPUTS		
Construct 38,097 Level 1 and 7,696 Level 2 systems for waterless areas through the "President's Priority Program for Waterless Areas (P3W)" a) Construct 5,004 Level 1 and 1,461 Level 2 potable water supply systems and upgrade existing Level 1 system to level 2 system in the waterless barangays / municipalities in the super region benefiting and estimated population of 8,500,000 - "Rural Water Supply for Waterless Communities by DPWH" b) Construct Level 3 systems through the "Water Supply Projects for the Waterless Municipalities within the WDs by LWUA" c) Construct Level 3 systems in waterless areas in Metro Manila through the water supply projects of MWSS	To achieve the priority target of 200 waterless municipalities without access to potable water, it is estimated that PhP1.90 billion and PhP10.77 billion will be needed for investment.		

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
Construct/Rehabilitate Level 3 water supply systems through: a) Provincial Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Program (KFW III) b) Semi-Creditworthy and Pre-Creditworthy Water Districts Improvement Projects c) WS Development for Non-Operational/Non-Creditworthy WDs (Metro Luzon) d) Mindanao Rural Development Program, Adaptable Program Loan 2 (MRDP APL 2) - Water Supply Component e) LGU-Urban Water and Sanitation Project (LGUWSP) APL II f) Other nationwide locally-funded water supply projects g) Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector (InfRES) Project			
Develop technology options for water supply (e.g. solar desalination for isolated islands, windmill technology, etc.)			
Reduce incidence of waterborne diseases and increase service coverage to at least 10-20% particularly in the identified waterless municipalities through provision of safe, adequate and potable water using solar-powered water pumping technology through the "Solar Powered Prepaid Water Supply Project (SPPWSP)"			
Assist small-scale and less financially viable water districts in achieving sustainable growth and self-reliance to be able to provide better access to safe and sufficient drinking water through the "JICA Small WDs improvement Projects"			
OUTPUT 4.2	Total of 3,692 MLD produced and delivered to Metro Manila, Metro Cebu, Rizal, Bacolod, Bulacan, Aurora and Quezon		
Bulk water supply from developed water sources delivered to priority areas			
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
Develop water sources through the following: a) Umiray-Angat Transbasin Tunnel Rehabilitation Works - 780 MLD, (Bulacan, Aurora, Quezon) b) Sumag River Diversion Works - 188 MLD, (Bacolod) c) Angat Water Utilization and Aqueduct Improvement Project (AWUAIP) - Phase 2 - 394 MLD, (Metro Manila) d) Laiban Dam Project - 1,830 MLD, (Metro Manila) e) 300 MLD Treated Bulk Water Supply Project (Metro Manila)			

INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS / SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS
f) 50 MLD Wawa River Project (Rizal) g) Carmen Bulk Water Supply Project - 50 MLD, (Cebu) h) Mananga Dam Project - 100 MLD, (Cebu)			
OUTPUT 4.3			
Sanitation facilities installed with constructed water supply systems	Total of 144 sanitation facilities installed		
ACTIVITIES	INPUTS		
<p>Reduce the incidence of water-borne and other related diseases by providing safe and accessible water supply and sanitation services through:</p> <p>a) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Phase V (RWSSPV)</p> <p>b) Rural Water Supply Project for Visayas and Mindanao (RWSPVM)</p> <p>Reduce pollution of Metro Manila waterways and Manila Bay, reduce health hazards associated with human exposure to sewage and establish a gradual low-cost improvement of sewerage services in Metro Manila through the Manila Third Sewerage Project (MTSP)</p> <p>Demonstrate viability and sustainability of localized or decentralized sewerage systems through Provincial Urban Sewerage and Septage Management Program</p> <p>Arrest the further degradation of river water quality through the construction of wastewater treatment facilities through the establishment of Wastewater Treatment Facilities for the Marikina River Basin</p>			

4

Road Map Priority Programs and Activities

Each of the three strategies developed to meet the challenges faced by the water supply sector is translated into a cluster of priority programs and activities supporting a specific policy directive. These programs will also pursue policy reforms to enable the sector institutions to perform their mandates effectively and for the water supply sector to attain its goals.

4.1 Policy Directions

Institutional strengthening programs are designed to achieve desired policy and institutional transformations by 2025 that would be preceded by key results in 2010. The policy direction will focus on the following:

- Policies and legislations that would clarify agency mandates under existing laws as well as proposed policies and laws to establish a coherent legal and policy environment;
- New policy aimed at strengthening economic regulation with NWRB as the central regulatory agency;
- Policy related to the establishment of the Sub-Committee on Water Resources of the NEDA-INFRACOM with its own Monitoring and Evaluation Unit; and
- Policy related to financing support for water districts and LGU water utilities based on graduated credit worthiness and proposed policies to strengthen the financing and investment environment in the water supply sector.

Capacity development programs are designed to generate results translated into stronger capacities of NGAs, LGUs and WSPs in service delivery. The policy direction will focus on the following:

- Policy supporting decentralized planning, monitoring and evaluation of water services;
- Policy supporting budget allocation and mandates for effective and efficient water service delivery interventions; and
- Policy support for strengthening the capacity of NGAs to support LGUs and WSPs.

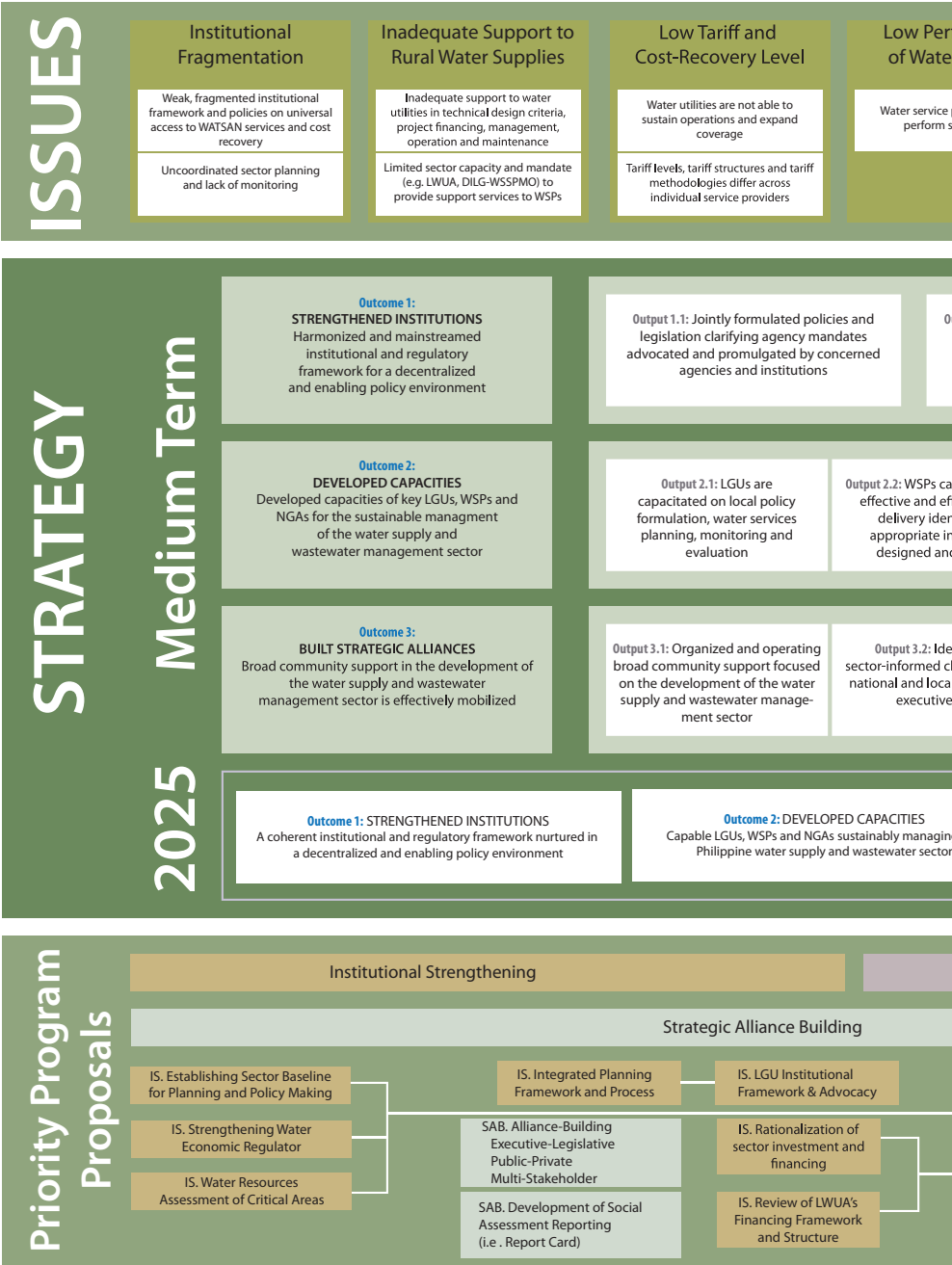
Strategic alliance building programs are designed to address problems, weaknesses and gaps in stakeholder participation and institutional collaboration. The policy direction will focus on:

- National and local policies that support multi-stakeholder participation, transparency and accountability;
- Policies that promote demand responsive services and optimum participation from the private sector;
- Policies that promote and support the integration of water supply, wastewater and sanitation sector plans; and
- National and local policies that facilitate the creation of local IWRM mechanisms, networks and initiatives.

4.2 Priority Programs

Fig 4.1 below shows the priority programs around each of the three strategies as well as two projects designed to improve water service delivery and social accountability of water service providers and water supply agencies.

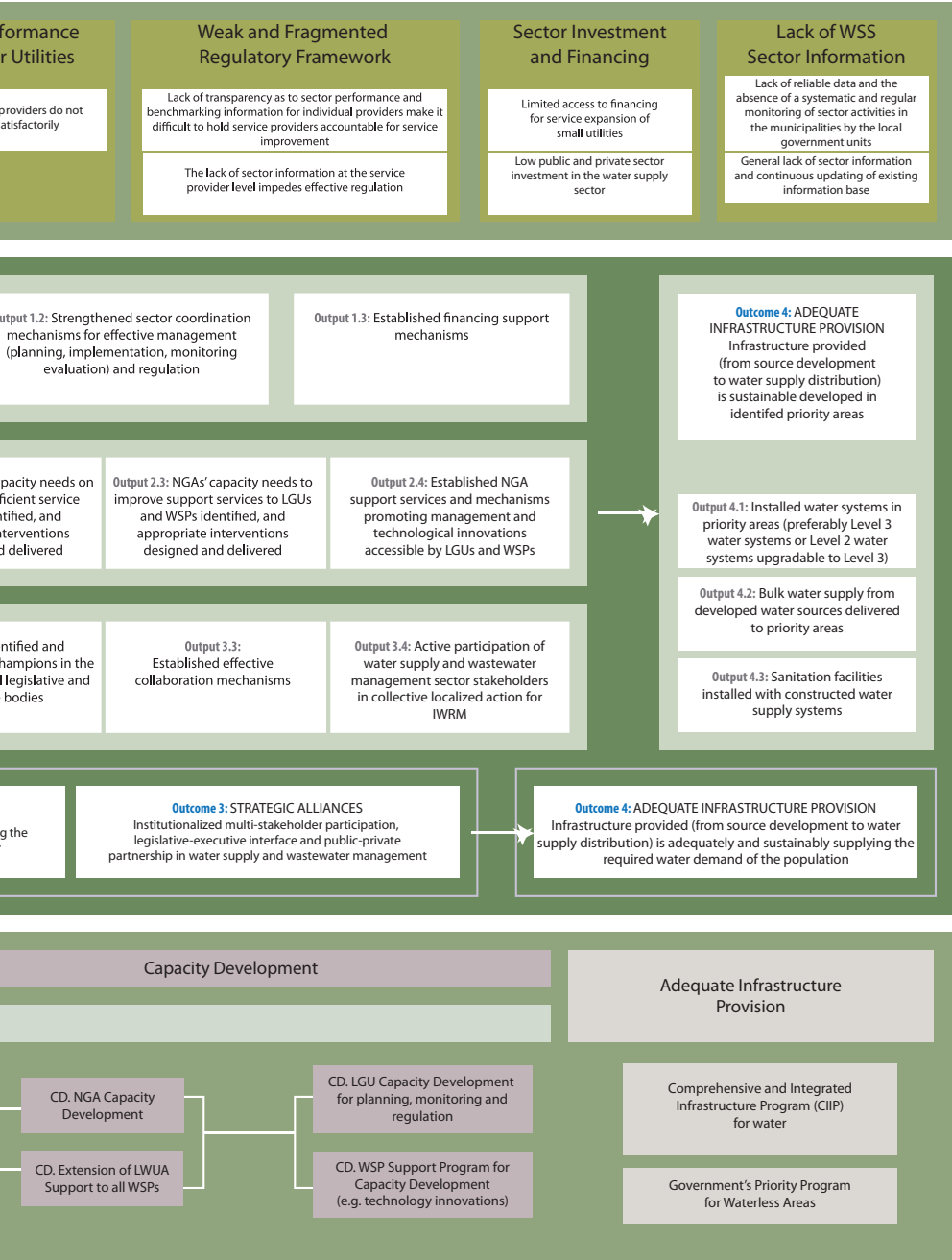
Figure 4.1 Roadmap Issues, S



At the inception of this Roadmap, at least 10 priority programs have been conceptualized and initially formulated. These include the following:

1. Establishing a Coherent and Integrated Sector Baseline for Planning and Policy Making

This program aims to establish a database that will serve as the main reference in measuring the outcomes of Roadmap strategies and priority programs



programs. Its output will be used by the Sub-Committee on Water Resources under the NEDA-INFRA COM for results-based monitoring and evaluation of the sector. It will cover information and indicators in the following key areas: access and coverage (inclusive of water-influenced poverty indicators such as health, sanitation, diseases); water resources and water quality; performance of water service providers and sector agencies; water demand and supply; sector financing and investments; and other relevant indicators.

The expected outcomes from this program include improved planning, budgeting and assessments; heightened public awareness and enhanced stakeholder participation; and enhanced transparency and accountability of sector agencies.

1A - Knowledge Integration for Sector Monitoring & Information Management Systems

This program aims to bridge sector planning with performance through the establishment of a harmonized system of information collection and sharing among policy makers, service providers, and the public that is linked to sector performance monitoring mechanism.

Further, this program provides for pilot testing of improved sector monitoring at the local level with the establishment of local management information systems. These will be linked to the national knowledge management system for water supply and wastewater management. It is expected that the knowledge management system and benchmarks established will include gender as an area of data generation, analysis and utilization, and performance assessment.

2. Strengthening Water Economic Regulation

This program aims to strengthen the water economic regulatory framework in the country. While several donor agencies have already launched initiatives towards strengthening the capacity of the National Water Resources Board, the government has not reciprocated with the required reforms for operational efficiency and effectiveness needed by the board. This program will focus on the establishment of a national economic regulatory body as a separate agency. Steps are currently being taken to draft an appropriate bill for submission to Congress. Specifically, the bill aims to: (i) to strengthen the economic regulation framework that will improve the delivery of water services by the different WSPs; and (ii) to propose the creation of an independent body with enough resources and authority to effectively carry out economic regulation.

3. Water Resources Assessment in Critical Areas

This program covers the systematic assessment, development and sustainable management of water resources in identified critical areas and priority major river basins in the country. It includes the conduct of technical studies on selected river basins; adoption of the river basin integrated management and development framework plan; development of integrated river basin master plan; organization and strengthening of river basin organizations; and the supervision of the implementation of river basin development projects.

Specific activities under this program will include:

- Conduct of environmental risk assessment and vulnerability study for priority river basins needed for hazard management and mitigation;
- Conduct of researches and technical studies on water resources development and water conservation, flood and erosion mitigation, soil conservation and water pricing;
- Undertake river basin characterization and profiling (other important principal river basin supporting domestic, irrigation and hydro-power);
- Review and develop policies on water use, water pricing and distribution; and
- Produce an atlas of the priority river basins.

The 7 priority river basins are:

- Pampanga River Basin
- Bicol River Basin
- Cagayan River Basin
- Manila Bay River Basins (Pasig-Laguna River Basin and other small basins in Bataan and Cavite)
- Agusan River Basin
- Agus River Basin (Lake Lanao)
- Cebu River Basin

4. Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Planning Framework and Process

This program seeks to develop a process of preparing national integrated water supply and sanitation plans based on the needs of people in local communities. Such plans are integrated at the municipal level then compiled into the provincial plans to eventually comprise the national integrated water supply and sanitation sector plan. This program includes the development of LGU planning capacities at the municipal and provincial levels particularly the planning and development offices. It specifically aims to: (i) develop a process of preparing long-term and medium-term national integrated water supply and sanitation plans that are updated according to the government's medium term planning cycle; (ii) develop the capacity of LGUs at all levels in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of water supply and sanitation programs; and (iii) update local level (municipal and provincial) water supply, sewerage and sanitation sector plans (W4SPs) based on the needs of local communities.

5. Strengthening of the LGU Institutional Framework and Advocacy for Ensuring Water Services Provision

This program primarily aims to achieve institutional reforms in the LGUs by transforming the mindset of LGUs from being water supply operators to doing sector coordination, planning and monitoring. This will be achieved through advocacy dialogues, distribution of IEC materials, and strengthening their coordination, planning and monitoring functions. LGUs will be encouraged to use other water service management models aside from an LGU-run model and operating the water supply systems themselves. About 5 pilot projects on strengthening LGU capacity for planning, institutional development, regulation and other support roles to water service providers will be implemented to help develop the proper approach to the trans-

formation of LGU roles in the sector.

6. Program for the Rationalization of Sector Investment and Financing

As early as 2004, reforms in the investment and financing policies of the government have been initiated pursuant to Executive Order 279 which seeks to institute reforms in the financing policies for the water supply and sewerage sector and water service providers and provides for the rationalization of LWUA's organizational structure and operations. EO 279 has the following objectives:

- Improvement of investor confidence in the WSS sector;
- Rationalization in the allocation of scarce resources in the WSS sector through classification and graduation incentives;
- Freedom of choice of WSPs in sourcing financing;
- Increase in the participation of LGUs GFIs, and PFIs in financing;
- Stimulation of improved service and creation of financial self-sustainability for WSPs;
- Promotion of initiatives aimed at self-sufficiency of WSPs, including, but not limited to, amalgamation, PSP, cost-recovery tariffs, and resource pooling;
- Grant of incentives for the improvement and graduation of WSPs;
- Education of consumers; and
- Establishment of an independent economic regulator for the WSS sector.

7. Sector Assessment and Monitoring Program

The program aims to institutionalize an effective and reliable sector assessment and monitoring process based on coherent and integrated baseline and standardized measurements. A sector assessment process will be developed to regularly prepare sector assessment reports. The assessment process will rely on information generated on a regular basis by a sector monitoring and evaluation system that will be established based on local management information systems linked to the PhilWATSAN Portal of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB).

The expected outcomes from the program are the following:

- Institutionalized national and local process of data collection, systematic data scrutiny, data analysis and updating for continuous and periodic assessment;
- Planning and policy-making based on coherent, integrated and regularly updated sector baseline;
- Well-targeted and more responsive development interventions in the sector;
- Enhanced transparency and accessibility of reliable information and indicators of performance on water supply and sanitation to policy makers, service providers, and the public; and
- Recurrent sector assessment reports produced as part of a participatory process involving the relevant sector stakeholders.

8. Support Program for Capacity Development of National Government Agencies

This program aims to improve national government agencies support services to LGUs and WSPs based on the agreed sector capacity development framework that integrates such activities among the sector organizations and institutions. The improved and sustained NGA support programs and services will contribute to the performance improvement of water service providers.

One program component will build the capacity of the WSSPMO of the DILG and the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) to support LGUs and CBOs through training and institutional development processes and exercises. Engineers of the DPWH regional and district offices will also be included in the training as they are tasked with providing technical assistance to LGUs in the implementation of LGU water supply projects.

A separate component will address the capacity development requirements of LWUA to improve its support services to the various forms of water service providers all over the country which currently is limited to water districts and rural water and sanitation associations that used to be under the defunct RWDC. It also intends to improve certain internal technical, institutional development and oversight practices to enable it to respond appropriately to the opportunities and challenges given its current mandate.

9. Support Program for Water Service Providers

This program seeks to support the development of efficient and financially sustainable WSPs. It will focus on organizational and institutional development to support the sustainability of WSPs and improve their outreach to “non-viable” communities. LWUA’s experience in providing technical, financial and institutional support to water districts during the last three decades provides adequate lessons for expanding national assistance to WSPs apart from water districts. This will be complemented by the capacity development program for LGUs to assist in providing technical and institutional support to RWSAs, BWSAs and cooperatives in operation and maintenance of small water supply systems. LGUs can arrange for such support with DILG WSSPMO, the private sector and selected water districts through PAWD.

10. Alliance Building Programs

Under the Alliance Building Programs are three major components or sub-programs dealing with executive-legislative collaboration, public-private partnerships and multi-stakeholder participation.

10-A. Strengthening Executive-Legislative Alliances

This program aims to develop effective policies and institutional collaboration mechanisms towards building an enabling policy environment in support of national and local water supply and wastewater management reforms. Specifically, it aims to: i) formulate policies specifying roles and responsibilities of various institutions in the water supply and wastewater management sector; ii) propose policies to resolve overlaps, gaps and

inconsistencies in laws and policies governing the economic and resource regulation of the water supply sector; and iii) formulate an Executive-Legislative agenda in support of national and local water supply and wastewater management reform and development.

10-B. Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships in the Water Supply and Wastewater Management Sector

This program seeks to educate LGUs on how to enter into public-private partnerships that will improve the delivery of services at reasonable cost to consumers and viable for the private operators. The specific objectives of the program include; i) provision of a venue for public - private interaction, discussion and collaboration for water supply development; ii) development of financing options for LGU utilities through private sector participation (PSP); iii) creation of clear policies and collaboration mechanisms for PSP in the water supply sector; iv) development of LGU capacity for collaboration with other stakeholders; v) development of NGA financing support system for LGUs/LGU-run utilities; vi) promotion of other management and ownership options for LGU-run utilities; and vii) strengthening of LGU leadership and participation in water supply and wastewater management.

10-C. Strengthening Multi-Stakeholder Participation in the Water Supply Sector

This program seeks to develop a process for promoting and encouraging effective participation of different stakeholders in the water supply and wastewater management sector as a key component in crafting a national integrated water supply and sanitation plan. This will facilitate broad multi-stakeholder participation and ownership of the sector development processes. The program specifically aims to:

Institutionalize effective participation of water users and communities in the local water supply and wastewater management sector at both national and local levels;

- Systematize linkages with other water resources sub-sectors (e.g. sanitation, irrigation, flood & hazard mitigation) within the IWRM framework;
- Support the formation of river basin and watershed organizations towards the local application of the Roadmap programs and processes;
- Mobilize private sector support for water supply and wastewater management sector development;
- Develop public consciousness on water supply and wastewater management sector issues through the tri-media; and
- Engage donor agencies on country assistance strategies and programs in the water supply and wastewater management sector mainly through the Philippine Development Forum.

11. Adequate Infrastructure Provision

11-A. Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Program (CIIP)

Letters of Instructions (LOI) Nos. 925 and 1186 dated 31 August 1979 and 13 January 1982, respectively, mandated the Committee on Infrastructure (INFRACOM) of the NEDA Board to prepare an integrated infrastructure program of the Government for consideration/approval of the President/NEDA Board. The CIIP (2006-2010) was first approved on 06 December 2006 by the INFRACOM and the NEDA Board on 22 May 2007.

The updated CIIP (2008-2010) includes both ongoing and proposed capital infrastructure projects of national government agencies/GOCCs as well as NG-supported LGU projects and those to be implemented through BOT/PPP undertakings. The CIIP also incorporates additional infrastructure projects culled from the President's MTPIP.

The projects are grouped into five (5) major infrastructure sub-sectors in line with their respective sectoral priorities/thrusts: Transportation; Power, Energy and Electrification; Water Resources; Communications/Digital Infrastructure; and Social Infrastructure with a separate section for the Infrastructure Support to Agrarian Reform Communities and Other Rural Areas. In addition to these, a section on re-lending programs catering to infrastructure investments was introduced.

Each project in the updated CIIP contains the following information: the output and outcome highlighting project description and expected deliverables/impact; the concerned implementing agency; the implementation schedule; financing strategy/funding source; total investment requirement (or remaining cost in case of ongoing projects) with annual breakdown; and the status of project implementation/preparation. Projects with implementation schedule extending beyond year 2010 but will commence implementation during the period 2008-2010 are also reflected in the total investment requirement of the updated CIIP (2008-2010).

The total investment requirement of the updated CIIP (2008-2010 and beyond) amounts to PhP 2,006.26 billion. In financing this required investment, the government seeks to tap the private sector as its partner to develop and implement some of the proposed projects. About PhP 613.38 billion (30.57%) of the total estimated investment is expected to come from the private sector. This would focus on projects with rates of return on investments attractive to the private sector. On the other hand, the government will continue to focus more on projects with high socio-economic impact. As such, around PhP 1,144.81 billion (57.06%) will be from National Government (NG), PhP 93.51 billion (4.66%) from Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), PhP 26.16 billion (1.30%) from Government Financial Institutions (GFIs), PhP 10.15 billion (0.51%) from the Local Government Units (LGUs), and PhP 118.24 billion (5.89%) from other sources [i.e., ODA Grants, Universal Charge for Missionary Electrification, and Energy Regulation 1-94].

In terms of geographic attribution, the total CIIP investment requirement (for 2008-2010) is allocated as follows: North Luzon Agribusiness with 17%, Luzon Urban Beltway with about 43%, Central Philippines with 19%, Agribusiness Mindanao with 17%, Cyber Cor-

ridor with 3% and the rest with nationwide coverage will have a share of 0.6%. Luzon Urban Beltway has the highest share of investment due to the concentration of ongoing and proposed BOT projects in said area.

In terms of sectoral allocation covering 2008 and beyond 2010, PhP 754.69 billion (37.62%) is allocated for transportation, PhP 611.07 billion (30.46%) for power, energy, and electrification, PhP 347.53 billion (17.32%) for water resources, PhP 56.49 billion (2.82%) for communications projects under the Cyber Corridor, PhP 167.91 billion (8.37%) for social infrastructure, PhP 31.88 billion (1.59%) for cross-sectoral projects in support to ARCs and PhP 36.69 billion (1.83%) for re-lending programs specifically allotted for infrastructure projects.

11-B. A.O. 235: To Put Together A Nationwide Water Services Program

The Government is committed to providing safe drinking water to all Filipinos, with priority given to 212 waterless areas in Metro Manila and 432 waterless municipalities outside of Metro Manila within the medium term as embodied in the 2004-2012 MTPDP. In pursuit of this commitment, the national government launched the President's Priority Program on Water (P3W) to address the supply gaps in waterless areas within and outside of Metro Manila. In August 2008, the President issued A.O. 235 mandating NEDA to formulate a program package for the remaining waterless areas to be proposed for Chinese funding.

Taking off from the P3W, the Nationwide Water Services Program shall provide water supply for more than 150 remaining waterless municipalities and general upgrade in access to water, especially in Mindanao. NEDA shall then propose the program for funding from the People's Republic of China.

4.3 On-Going and Pipeline Projects

This section briefly presents on-going and pipeline projects in the sector under NGAs that directly contributes to the priority programs discussed in the previous section. While local and community-initiated projects greatly contribute to the achievement of the sector goals and development outcomes, collection of related information poses a challenge and is still in progress.

1. Small Water Supply Improvement and Financing (SWIF) – Phases 1 & 2

The two phases of the SWIF Project which started in 2006 were undertaken to improve access of small and medium water utilities to increasingly market-based financing as part of financing reforms under EO 279. SWIF Phase 1 involved working with 11 small water utilities to improve their performance towards creditworthiness. This was supplemented by a consumer survey to ensure that improvements needed by consumers are prioritized by the utilities considering the consumers' willingness to pay for the desired level of service. Reasons for both the limited borrowing of small and medium water utilities and lending by

private financing institutions were established under the project.

SWIF Phase 2 supports the institutionalization of performance improvement processes among small and medium utilities, working with LWUA, DILG and NWRB. Likewise, it deals with the simplification of the willingness-to-pay survey as an instrument of water utilities to ensure that investments respond to consumer needs. Finally, it continues to assess the constraints to lending and identifying interventions to expand access to market-based financing by small and medium utilities.

Both phases of the SWIF Project respond to the strategy of developing financial reforms to improve access of less than creditworthy utilities to market-based financing. The project supports the priority program on the rationalization of sector investment and financing and is supported by WSP/World Bank with LWUA, DILG, CDA and NWRB as co-implementors under WSP-Philippines supervision beginning FY 2009.

2. Registration of Water Utilities for Regulation

This project aims to develop a strategy for province-wide registration of water utilities under NWRB thru a pilot province. Practical methods for identifying, registering and regulating small utilities will be developed from the pilot experience. Resource requirements to scale-up economic regulation of small utilities will also be determined. Small utilities in the pilot province will be invited to avail of the technical assistance under SWIF Phase 2 as an incentive to participate in the pilot registration project.

This project further aims to improve economic regulation by making more utility performance information available for policy and decision-makers. The project supports the priority program on strengthening water economic regulation and is supported by WSP-World Bank supervised by WSP Philippines beginning FY 2009.

3. Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor

This project aims to improve access to and affordability of potable water supply services and the efficiency of water utilities and quality of their services to poor communities. Simultaneously, it will support community-based initiatives on potable water supply in 36 waterless municipalities in 5 regions in the country with about 122,000 poor households benefiting from these initiatives.

The main expected outcomes of the project are the improvement of access and affordability of potable water supply, efficiency and quality of water supply services of water utilities and heightened participation of the poor in sustaining water supply services. Around these outcomes are corollary sub-outcomes on investment support and mechanisms for water supply services in poor communities and enhancement of local capacity for the development, operation and management of water utilities.

The project directly supports the government's efforts to reach the MDG targets of creating

of an enabling environment with the attributes of human rights, democracy and governance; eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowerment of women; reducing child mortality; and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

The project contributes to several of the priority programs most notably in the institutional strengthening and capacity development programs for LGUs and WSPs as well as to the implementation of the on-going President's Priority Program on Water. NEDA, NWRB and DILG are the implementing agencies for this project in partnership with UNDP and UNICEF with funding from the MDG Funds for Water from the Spanish Government starting third quarter of 2009.

4. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project in Visayas and Mindanao (RW3SPVM)

The program aims to increase the level of commitment of LGUs to sustainable provision of potable water by ensuring the inclusion of water and sanitation in their local development plans and investment programs. The long-term objective is to upgrade Level I facilities based on technical feasibility and people's willingness-to-pay. It will promote sustainability through community participation in planning, implementation, management and operation of completed water systems. To foster self-reliance, the cost-sharing arrangement prescribed under the NEDA-ICC funding policy will be adopted to increase the stakes of LGUs and communities in the provision of Level II water supply facilities.

This project directly contributes to the priority program on LGU capacity development in planning, monitoring and regulation wherein DILG is the lead proponent of the project with support from LWUA and NWRB targeting a 4-year implementation period and possible funding support from ADB.

5. Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector (MBUSS) Project

The MBUSS Project provides for a facility that will support the urban development and upgrading of basic urban infrastructure and municipal services in cities and municipalities throughout the island of Mindanao. It includes physical infrastructure investment for water supply, roads, traffic management, drainage, solid waste management, markets, bus terminals sewerage and sanitation. It involves institutional development for LGUs focusing on capacity building activities on project preparation and development, implementation and operation & maintenance, financial management and urban planning.

This project contributes to the priority programs on the development of LGU capacities to implement water and sanitation projects and on capacity development of WSSPMO to support LGUs. The DILG with the Land Bank of the Philippines are the lead agencies implementing the project which was from September 2002 to June 2009.

6. Water District Development Sector Project (WDDSP)

The WDDSP is a sector loan which aims to provide improved livability and competitiveness in urban areas outside Metro Manila due to enhanced water supply and sanitation infrastructure like wastewater collection and treatment as well as the sustainable provision of safe water supply and sanitation services. The project supports capacity development for both LWUA and water districts. LWUA as the lead implementing agency is responsible for short-listing 5 water districts for preparation of subproject appraisal reports.

This sector loan from ADB contributes to the priority program on capacity development of water service providers and LWUA as support services provider of the water districts.

7. Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF)

This is a leveraged funding mechanism whose primary objective is to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation by stimulating investments from the commercial or private banks through the establishment of a sustainable financing program. JBIC loan funds will capitalize the fund which will be made available to the Development Bank of the Philippines. DBP will then lend the funds to water utilities with co-financing from commercial or private banks. Meanwhile, the co-financing of direct loans is then planned to transition to capital market-based instruments such as securitization of the loan portfolio and/or pooled bond financing for new projects.

USAID complements the project through the PWRF-Support Program that addresses the institutional development, capacity-building and strengthening of the water and finance sector. The PWRF development effort rides on the US-Japan collaboration under the Clean Water for People Initiative. USAID's technical assistance on the development of the revolving fund and its credit enhancement of private financing institution loans through the Development Credit Authority complements JBIC's loan funds. A PWRF steering committee is headed by the DOE. A separate assistance on capacity building for less creditworthy water districts in support of the graduation of water service providers to creditworthy status is also being provided by JICA

The PWRF contributes to the rationalization efforts on the credit, investment and financing of water supply projects by providing a long-term financing mechanism that targets creditworthy WSPs (i.e. water districts and LGUs).

8. Technical Assistance to LWUA and NWRB for Small Scale Water Providers

The WSP-WB will provide technical assistance to LWUA to develop a training program for small scale water providers (SSWPs) and to NWRB to prepare a registry of SSWPs for improved tariff setting and regulation among the small scale water providers. The project will draw from WSP-WB's global experience in assisting small scale water providers especially in urban poor communities.

SSWPs will benefit from LWUAs extensive training courses on technical, financial, and institutional aspects of water district management and operations. NWRB can help SSWPs establish appropriate tariffs that will allow viable and sustainable operations. Regulation under

NWRB will help both these water service providers and consumers understand the need for tariffs that will help with the efficient delivery of services by the service providers at reasonable costs to consumers. This project will contribute to the priority programs on support to water service providers and on strengthening water economic regulation.

9. Other On-going Projects with Water Supply Components

There are also other funding facilities with components that contribute to the priority programs of the sector.

- **Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects** – The project aims to aid self-supporting socio-economic development activities like provision of potable water to benefit sectors at the grassroots level with particular emphasis on poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement.
- **KfW LGU Investment Programme** – This is a financing facility for projects like sanitation, drainage and flood control, water supply and other modes to be agreed among LBP, KfW and concerned LGUs. The proposed interest shall be fixed for the duration of the loan, based on the prevailing market rate at the time of availment but not to exceed 13%. A maximum of 2 years grace period may be allowed on the principal depending on the nature of the project. The facility would be available to LGUs in the Visayas and Mindanao to support the focus of the German Development Cooperation Program.
- **Cooperacion Española and NGOs in the Philippines Program** – The objective of the project is to contribute to the achievement of the MDG, sustainable human development, strengthening of democracy and addressing concerns of various vulnerable sectors in the Philippines like coverage for social need in education, health and water, governance, environment, gender and development, peace building and prevention of conflict; culture and development.
- **World Bank Strategic Local Development and Investment Project** – This is a lending facility focusing on strategic investment support to infrastructure, utilities and improvement of LGU finance and is made available to all eligible and qualified applicants comprising of LGUs, public utilities and private operators providing local infrastructure services nationwide.
- **World Bank LGU Urban Water and Sanitation Project (APL 2)** – This is a lending facility whose sub-loan terms is 9% p. a. interest rate with 3 years grace period and 15 years tenor with target program participants being LGUs and water districts.
- **Municipal Development Fund (from various ODA sources)** – The MDF is a revolving fund which uses proceeds of foreign loans, assistance or grants to finance specific projects and activities of LGUs, including water supply projects. The fund also provides training to LGU loan borrowers.

4.4 Investment Requirements in the Water Supply Sector

Table 4.2 below shows that the 2006-2010 CIIP projected investment allocation of P97 billion for the water supply sector needs an estimated additional P10 billion per year to augment the investment requirements for the years 2008-2010. This is based on the unit costs of LWUA and DILG for Level III and II water systems, respectively as well as on the following assumptions:

1. Households without access to (formal) piped water supply system and household connections are either self-provisioning or served by 'informal' providers through piped and non-piped connections;
2. Level I and II systems are upgradable to Level II and III, respectively, to partially meet the target of individual household connections; and
3. Households without access to potable water systems are using unprotected sources (e.g. rivers, open dug wells) and would benefit from Level I connection from protected sources.

The projection estimates cover investment requirements for capital expenditures in upgrading water supply systems to Level II and III. The estimate does not address the third assumption stated above because Level I systems normally do not require resources from the national government but are supplied through other sources such as household investments, PDAF, non-government and peoples' organizations and local governments.

Table 4.2 Investment Requirements

Estimated Investment Costs	# of HH	Unit Cost/HH	Total ('000 PhP)
Upgrade to Level III	2,950,060	23.73	70,008,886.57
Level II	8,149,187	34.41	280,417,173.56
Total Investment Requirement			350,426,060.13

Investment Requirements/Year to Meet Targets			Per Year ('000 PhP)
Year 2008-2010 (3 years)	25%	87,606,515.03	29,202,171.68
Year 2011-2015 (5 years)	50%	87,606,515.03	17,521,303.01
Year 2015-2025 (10 years)	75%	87,606,515.03	8,760,651.50

Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Program (CIIP) Water Supply Sector Investment			
Projected investments from 2006 to 2010 (in '000 PhP)*			97,167,305.21
Per Year Investment (in '000 PhP)			19,433,461.04

*Includes a percent of investment beyond 2010

*Includes major projects such that smaller LGU/WSP/WD projects are not yet covered

Unit Costs & Benchmarking	in '000 PhP	Units	Base Year/Source
Level III (new system)	20.00	HH	2004/LWUA
	23.73		2007/CPI
Level II			
Spring Development (5km)	2,900.00	100 HHS	2004/DILG
	3,441.04		2007/CPI

CPI	2004	Oct-07	Conversion Factor
	120.6	143.1	1.19

On the other hand, Table 4.3 shows the medium-term infrastructure investment requirements for water supply projects as consolidated from the 79 provinces' PW4SPs. The PW4SPs investment requirement is estimated at P80 billion in the medium-term and across three levels of water supply service.

Estimates were based on the projected population growth and the target economic development of the area as well as the inclusion of local source development aside from water supply distribution. It should be noted that it is even more difficult to estimate the investment requirement for the software component (e.g. organizing, capacity development) of water supply infrastructure projects. Plan Philippines estimates between 10-40% of total project cost for capacity development to ensure sustainability of operation. The PW4SP estimates capacity development to cost 15% of the total project cost for Level I and II projects and 3% for Level III projects.

Table 4.3 Local Investment Requirement Based on the PW4SPs

Region	Province		PW4SP	Medium Term Target (5 years from Year of Preparation)			Long Term Target (10 years from Year of Preparation)		
			Year of Preparation	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000
CAR	1	Abra	1995	2000	33,166	72,412	2010	37,223	155,109
	2	Kalinga	1994	1994	311,139	623,012	2010	183,337	286,407
	3	Apayao	1993						
	4	Benguet	1993						
	5	Ifugao	1992	1992	64,932	157,542	2010	124,394	843,600
	6	Mt. Province	1991	1992	126,870	174,065,130	2010	132,183	49,681,260
1	7	Ilocos Norte	1995	2000	86,369	209,683	2010	161,033	425,024
	8	Ilocos Sur	1995	2000	101,629	208,525	2010	201,600	522,430
	9	La Union	1989	1990		323,625	2000		293,906
	10	Pangasinan	1993	1994	460,000	1,764,926	2010	601,000	2,051,486
2	11	Batanes	1996	2000	2,336	5,580	2010	3,190	8,689
	12	Isabela	1994	1994	603,545	1,790,270	2010	488,921	1,175,235
	13	Nueva Vizcaya	1995	2000	95,668	189,542	2010	157,626	703,674
	14	Cagayan	1994	1998	321,985	575,684	2010	234,467	581,750
	15	Quirino	1994	1994	75,402	330,821	2010	90,221	289,899
3	16	Zambales	1996	2000	95,687	176,939	2010	261,479	1,477,310
	17	Aurora	1994	1994	48,195	230,028	2010	83,885	295,964
	18	Bataan	1992	1992	244,601	234,966	2010	327,498	298,948
	19	Bulacan	1992						
	20	Nueva Ecija	1991	1992	682,386	769,266	2010	564,104	644,058
	21	Pampanga	1992						
	22	Tarlac	1991	1992	355,296	399,855	2010	309,199	332,456
4-A	23	Batangas	1992	1996	668,983	955,981	2010	757,780	1,128,677
	24	Cavite	1989	1990	302,145	588,379	2000	271,709	559,478
	25	Laguna	1992	1996	730,398	1,133,679	2010	1,583,914	2,376,335
	26	Quezon	1994	1994	474,003	978,858	2010	545,587	1,309,514

Region	Province		PW4SP	Medium Term Target (5 years from Year of Preparation)			Long Term Target (10 years from Year of Preparation)		
			Year of Preparation	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000
4-B	27	Rizal	1994	2000		656,169	2010	173,103	1,880,031
	28	Mindoro	1994	2000	101,560	192,074	2010	169,009	776,478
	29	Occidental Mindoro	1994	2000	174,984	341,073	2010	209,668	756,425
	30	Oriental Mindoro	1993	1998	74,825	114,648	2010	66,486	118,656
	31	Marinduque	1994	1994	318,986	668,780	2010	264,659	636,351
	32	Palawan	1993	1994	73,104	130,493	2010	76,533	152,953
5	33	Romblon	1991	1992	387,424	1,169,209	2010	313,704	2,352,891
	34	Albay	1991	1992	257,842	335,114	2010	281,202	324,170
	35	Camarines Norte	1991	1992	721,654	799,011	2010	673,522	660,534
	36	Camarines Sur	1994	1994	70,359	163,196	2010	64,833	219,249
	37	Catanduanes	1994	1994	332,759	768,921	2010	307,849	851,473
	38	Masbate	1991	1992	44,421	610,742	2010	155,810	791,675
6	39	Sorsogon	1999	2005	40,961	115,289	2010	229,655	1,010,233
	40	Aklan	1999	2005	41,459	47,982	2010	210,840	1,038,581
	41	Antique	1999	2005	50,463	129,331	2010	366,845	2,028,202
	42	Capiz	1999	2005	158,739	406,227	2010	725,724	3,062,922
	43	Iloilo	1999	2005	282,383	841,436	2010	878,964	6,282,628
	44	Negros Occidental	2005	2010	67,600	202,048	2015	36,985	127,820
7	45	Guimaras	2003	2010	627,581	1,668,192	2015	371,594	2,478,891
	46	Bohol	2003	2010	2,001,172	6,778,066	2015	1,297,771	11,618,151
	47	Cebu	2003	2010	548,140	1,395,455	2015	303,858	2,006,884
	48	Negros Oriental	2003	2010	34,874	106,899	2015	22,409	78,812
8	49	Siquijor	1999	2004	15,017	37,614	2010	40,894	254,625
	50	Biliran	1999	2004	34,676	61,698	2010	215,655	896,457
	51	Eastern Samar	1999	2004	127,942	426,707	2010	742,512	3,953,515
	52	Leyte	1999	2004	30,981	134,372	2010	287,282	1,323,761
	53	Northern Samar	1999	2004	69,216	288,307	2010	280,175	1,953,698
	54	Samar	1999	2004	39,631	62,350	2010	74,206	500,985
9	55	Southern Leyte	2005	2010	14,668	338,036	2015	64,488	708,610
	56	Zamboanga del Norte	2005	2010	138,481	394,439	2015	215,740	588,289
	57	Zamboanga del Sur	2005	2010	275,272	685,522	2015	158,120	471,758
10	58	Zamboanga Sibugay	1998	2003	191,239	309,726	2010	418,539	2,614,012
	59	Bukidnon	1998	2003	191,658	318,603	2010	282,291	1,745,828
	60	Misamis Oriental	2005	2010	129,838	451,849	2015	138,457	524,151
	61	Misamis Occidental	2005	2010	18,113	46,507	2015	12,664	30,544
	62	Camiguin	2005	2010	97,640	244,160	2015	188,296	563,595
11	63	Lanao del Norte	1998	2003	94,650	409,917	2010	492,329	2,276,254
	64	Davao del Norte	1998	2003	138,071	254,779	2010	277,579	1,023,659
	65	Davao del Sur	1998	2003	90,106	163,649	2010	239,594	933,300
	66	Davao Oriental	2005	2010	204,466	546,717	2015	196,342	558,716
12	67	Compostela Valley	1998	2003	65,099	114,146	2010	276,019	1,161,685
	68	Sarangani	2005	2010	175,138	488,468	2015	259,931	746,671

Region	Province		PW4SP	Medium Term Target (5 years from Year of Preparation)			Long Term Target (10 years from Year of Preparation)		
			Year of Preparation	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000	Year	Population to be served	Investment Requirement (P) '000
	69	North Cotabato	2005	2010	380,838	1,019,935	2015	465,288	1,437,742
	70	South Cotabato	1998	2003	95,977	331,103	2010	470,998	2,057,593
CAR-AGA	71	Agusan del Norte	1998	2003	59,603	119,981	2010	163,597	689,452
	72	Agusan del Sur	1998	2003	175,082	396,885	2010	436,941	1,088,996
	73	Surigao del Norte	1998	2003	96,508	198,956	2010	194,212	1,132,235
	74	Surigao de Sur	2005	2010	69,603	283,315	2015	84,720	374,660
ARMM	75	Basilan	2005	2010	58,713	410,868	2015	36,796	346,545
	76	Lanao del sur	2005	2010	214,670	770,188	2015	224,142	486,169
	77	Maguindanao	2005	2010	208,880	1,949,787	2015	147,875	1,714,737
	78	Sulu	2005	2010	160,315	913,035	2015	101,114	483,511
	79	Tawitawi	2005	2010	105,436	799,718	2015	98,962	2,150,325

Reference: DILG-WSSPMO, 2008. Provincial Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage Sector Plan (1989-2005), compiled 2008.

4.5 Operational Plan and Program (2008 – 2010)

The Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan for 2008 – 2009 (Table 4.4) and the 2009 Plan (Table 4.5) have been updated and filtered to come up the the latest 2010 Operational Plan (Tabe 4.6) which was approved by the SCWR.

These operational plans are meant to guide the mobilization and implementation of the detailed plans and programs among the national government and implementing agencies in the water supply sector. Each table summarizes the activities to be implemented with the corresponding milestones, timelines, lead (implementing agency) and support agencies under the different outputs as broadly captured in the Roadmap's Logical Framework. These integrated plans and programs are useful tools for coordination among the sector agencies and for monitoring the detailed implementation of the Roadmap on an annual basis.

Table 4.4 Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2008-2009

1-Institutional Strengthening				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Support
Output 1.1 Policies and legislation				
1.1.1 Advocate for the proposed LWUA amendments to PD 198 on increasing its capitalization.	Position papers to support the proposed amendment submitted. Legislative champions in the 14th Congress identified. Proposed amendments approved in the 14 th Congress.	Feb - Position Papers Mar/Apr - Meet with Sponsor's Chief of Staff Mar/Apr - Meet with Opposing Sponsors re: additional unwanted inputs from other Congressmen Jun onwards - Advocacy on Passage of Bill	LWUA	PLCPD Legislative Champion DILG NEDA NWRB
1.1.2 Prepare NEDA Board Resolution(s) clarifying institutional arrangement in the water supply sector	Adoption of Resolution by NEDA Board	Apr - presentation to the INFRACOM May - NEDA Board Approval	NEDA	Members of the Roadmap
1.1.3 Support reforms in sector financing and investment				
a. Undertake studies identified/proposed under EO 279	Completion of the Small Water Utilities Improvement and Financing Project (SWIF) study under EO 279 Related policies formulated and adopted.	Feb - Capacity building in project financing Feb - Water tariff pricing study Feb - Support for development of financial product for small utilities	DOF, LWUA	NEDA, DILG, NWRB
b. Review of LWUA lending policies	<i>To be filled in by LWUA.</i>	<i>To be filled in by LWUA.</i>	LWUA	DOF, NEDA, NWRB
c. Develop incentive schemes and mechanisms for investment in non-/less commercially viable areas	Project proposal on socialized/incentive mechanism prepared Formulation of policy recommendations	Sep - Proposal Feb 2009 - Funding approval and commencement	LWUA, DILG	NWRB
1.1.4 Propose amendments to policies on economic and resource regulation	Creation of the Review Committee (Oversight and Technical Working Group) Presentation of recommendations to the NWRB Board	Feb - Formulation of Committee Mar - Review of laws May - Presentation of Recommendations	NWRB	DENR, NEDA

<p>1.1.5 Continue and expand undertaking on WSP performance benchmarking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Regular updating of the original 45 WSPs' performance b. Presentation of results of study c. Formulation of a policy proposal to integrate performance reporting in regulatory requirements and the identification of incentives for compliance 	<p>Additional 50 utilities benchmarked</p> <p>Benchmarked utilities formulated performance improvement plan</p> <p>Community of practice established</p>	<p>December</p>	<p>NWRB</p> <p>LWUA, DILG, CDA</p>
<p>1.1.6 Raw water source inventory / water resources assessment (ground, surface) of selected river basins (i.e., the Pampanga, Bicol, Cagayan, Manila Bay [Pasig-Laguna RB other small basin in Bataan & Cavite], Agusan, Agus [Lake Lanao] and Cebu River Basins) and identified critical cities (i.e., Davao, Baguio, Angeles, Bacolod, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Zamboanga).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Selection and conduct of the raw water assessment of two critical cities b. Alignment of priority studies of critical river basins for water supply 	<p>Conduct of (surface/ground) water resources assessment in Pampanga River Basin</p> <p>Presentation of preliminary results of the study</p>	<p>Feb - Preparatory mission 2nd Q - Commencement Last Q - Presentation of preliminary results 2009 - Completion</p> <p>March - DENR and NWRB consultations</p>	<p>DENR-RBCO</p> <p>NWRB</p>
<p>1.1.7 Formulate policies that promote/require nationally initiated programs and projects to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. aligned with PW4SPs / MW4SPs b. designed for LGU co-production/ management (and co-sharing) in support of the decentralization process 	<p>Stakeholders consensus on the draft related policies.</p>	<p></p>	<p>NEDA</p> <p>DILG</p>
<p>1.1.8 Policy research on economic regulation for LGU-run utilities, WDs and small WSPs</p>	<p>Policy proposal on independent economic regulation prepared.</p>	<p></p>	<p>NWRB</p> <p>NEDA, LWUA, CDA, DILG, DOF</p>
<p>1.1.9 Development of less stringent regulation requirements (light-handed regulation) for small water service providers</p>	<p>NWRB Board resolution adopting light-handed regulation for small WSPs</p> <p>Joint resolution among NWRB, DILG, LWUA and CDA on light-handed regulation for small WSPs</p>	<p></p>	<p>NWRB</p> <p>LWUA, CDA, DILG NAWASA Associative Water Streams, IPD, PCWS and other NGO members of the Roadmap</p>

LCP, LMP, LPP

<p>1.2.1 Operate and maintain the Philippine WATSAN Portal</p>	<p>Signing of the MOA for implementation</p> <p>Establishment and implementation of guidelines in the operation of the WatSan Portal</p> <p>Official launching of the Philippine WatSan Portal</p>	<p>Feb - input Roadmap into Design Jan/Feb - MOA signing Feb/Mar - Launching</p>	<p>NWRB,</p> <p>Members of the Portal and Roadmap Secretariat</p>
<p>1.2.2 Facilitate the establishment of LGU MIS and creating linkages to the Philippine WATSAN Portal</p>	<p>Selection of Ideal LGUs</p> <p>Orientation and creation of TORs with LGUs</p> <p>Launching and linkage of systems</p> <p>Creation of the database and uploading in the Philippine WatSan Portal</p>	<p><i>To be filled in by DILG</i></p>	<p>DILG, NWRB</p> <p>Members of the Portal and Roadmap Secretariat</p>
<p>1.2.3 Collection of baseline data on coverage and financing in the water supply sector</p>		<p>Jan - Finish encoding data from existing PW4SPs</p> <p>Feb - Completion of the survey of investments in the sector</p> <p>Feb – Verification / Confirmation of data from LGUs and/or concerned agencies</p> <p>Apr - Presentation of results and uploading in to the Philippine WatSan Portal</p> <p>May - Development of a continuous monitoring system</p>	<p>DILG, NEDA</p> <p>Roadmap members</p> <p>Support from DAR, DSWD, DND, etc.</p> <p>Research Assistant for data compilation and encoding</p>
<p>1.2.4 Update Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Plans (PW4SPs) through the updating of individual municipal plans (MW4SPs) with waterless municipalities as priority areas</p>	<p>Formulation of the implementation strategy to update MW4SPs</p> <p>Development of the cluster priority listing</p> <p>Attainment of LGU Commitment and signing of TORs</p>	<p>Apr - Alignment of DILG capacity development program with P3W</p> <p>Apr - Implementation strategy and proposal</p> <p>Jun - Orientation of LGUs/ Municipalities</p> <p>2009 - Provincial updating</p>	<p>DILG, NAPC</p> <p>DPWH, LWUA, DOH</p>
<p>1.2.5 Establish local WatSan Councils</p>	<p>Establishment of at least 10 WatSan Councils in Visayas and Mindanao</p> <p>Attainment of LGU Commitment and signing of TORs</p>	<p>Jun - Consultations with LGUs</p> <p>Jul to Dec - Documentation</p>	<p>DILG</p>

1.2.6 Create a reporting and monitoring system for the Sector Roadmap a. Link with the LGPMS b. Link with the WatSan Portal	Formulation/creation of reporting formats and guidelines for the Roadmap	Jan – Guidelines	NEDA, NWRB	DILG, LWUA, DPWH Roadmap and Portal Member inputs
	1.2.7 Reconvene NAPC-WASCO as the coordinating body for waterless municipalities	Review implementation agreement and guidelines (i.e., membership, responsibilities, working relationships, standards, direction (minimum requirement: Level II systems)	NAPC	DPWH, DILG, LWUA Roadmap Members
	1.2.8 Formulation of the implementation arrangement between DENR and NWRB on the employment (deputation) of DENR regional offices as nodes for resource regulation	Proposal of EO to formalize NAPC - WASCO Signing of the MOA Operationalization of the agreement	NWRB, DENR	To be filled in by NWRB and DENR

Output 1.3 Financing Support Mechanisms

1.3.1 Implement specific provisions of EO 279	Lifting of the injunction on EO 279 and implementation of provisions relevant to financing reforms for water supply	1 Quarter	DOF, LWUA	Oversight Committee of EO 279, DBM
	- Amalgamation study - Study on restructuring of LWUA's financial operation which includes the review of its lending rates		DOF, LWUA DOF, LWUA	
	- Guidelines on the seed capital (PhP300 million) for water supply and sanitation projects and development and efficiency improvement fund (PDEF)	3rd Quarter	DOF, LWUA	
	Approval of Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF)	March 4 -meeting with BSP on inclusion of water lending as an alternative mode of compliance to the agri-agra law	DOF-MDFO	GFIs
	Rationalization of credit programs for the water sector	March - ICC presentation	DOF-MDFO	GFIs, PFIs
1.3.2 Elevate the concerns for water supply in to the development agenda through the participation in the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) to attract investments in the sector	Implementation of SWIF 3rd component	Feb - Jun	DOF	
	Formation of Sub-Committee on Water Sector Reforms under PDF	Feb - Preparation of materials Feb - Formation of committee Mar - PDF	DOF, NEDA	NWRB Roadmap member agencies
	Functional Sub-Committee on Water Sector Reforms			

1.3.3 Request for increase in funding for P3W	Budget preparation	Feb - Budget Preparation Mar - Budget Call	NAPC, DPWH	DBM LWUA, DILG
	Approval of increase in budget requirement	Last Q - Approval of budget		
1.3.4 Create an inventory of financing windows for water supply programs and projects and their respective requirements and terms for availment	Uploading in to the Philippine WatsSan Portal	Jan - Inventory/documentation Feb - Uploading	DOF	NEDA, NWRB

2-Capacity Development				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Support
Output 2.1 Capacity Development of LGUs				

2.1.1 Memorandum Circular on Water and Sanitation Capacity Development Programs for LGUs for signature by DILG Undersecretary for Local Government	Issuance of Memo Circular	4th week of Feb.	DILG	LCP, LMP, LPP LWUA LGA
2.1.2 Pilot testing of WATSAN Toolbox in Region 7 (Bohol and Negros Oriental)	WATSAN Toolbox pilot tested in the 2 provinces Revised Toolbox based on pilot testing and capacity needs assessment of WSPs in the pilot area	Mar - Pilot testing Jul - Revisions on the Toolbox	DILG	
2.1.3 Roll-out of WATSAN Toolbox in the selected 432 waterless municipalities under P3W (36mun + 38mun= 74 mun)	10 Training events conducted in identified "waterless municipalities" At least 70 O&M Plans for participating municipalities developed	Feb - Nov - Training Jul -Dec. - Development of O&M Plans	DILG, NAPC	LWUA, NWRB, DPWH
2.1.4 Preparation for the integration of agency modules, primers and standards for capacity development (DILG, NWRB, LWUA, DOH, etc.)	Inventory of training services and competencies in the sector	Feb - Jun	DILG, LWUA, NWRB	DPWH, NAPC, DOH
2.1.5 Continuous participation in the WASH cluster for the development of disaster preparedness modules	Reviewed disaster preparedness modules and tailored fit in the WATSAN Toolbox	Feb - Jun	DILG, LWUA, NWRB,	DPWH, NAPC, DOH

Output 2.2 Capacity Development of WSPs				
---	--	--	--	--

2.2.1 Performance Benchmarking of water service providers				
a. Selected WSPs in Bohol and Negros Oriental	Areas for WSP improvement identified	Apr	DILG	NWRB, LWUA, CDA

b. Updating of the 45 previously benchmarked	Refinement of KPIs	Feb onwards	NWRB	LWUA, DILG, CDA
Upload in to the WatSan Portal (including lessons learned)				
c.. Piloting of Costumers Service Code	10 WSPs regulated by NWRB pilot testing the Customer Service Code adopted the Code	Feb - July	NWRB	
2.2.2 Identify priority training and prepare training design based on benchmarking results	Training Design prepared and approved	Apr	DILG	LWUA, NWRB
2.2.3 Establish a 'Community of Learning' among the benchmarked WSPs; core group among them that will provide assistance.	Training needs prioritized	May	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, CDA
2.2.4 Conduct trainings for WSPs in Bohol & Negros Oriental and other selected WSPs based on the result of benchmarking activities	Trainings conducted for at least 50 WSPs in Bohol & Negros Oriental & other selected WSPs	May – Sept	DILG	LWUA, NWRB

Output 2.3 Capacity Development for NGAs

2.3.1 Conduct TNA for sector agencies - (Initially) CD Framework Workshop on WATSAN	Capacity development framework for the WATSAN sector developed.	March	DILG for initial TNA	NEDA , concerned agency
2.3.2 Conduct trainings based on TNA identified	At least one (1) training conducted based on TNA result	September	NEDA	
2.3.3 Conduct Enhancement training for identified trainers (TOT)	Pool of trainers	November	NEDA	

Output 2.4 NGA support services and mechanism

2.4.1 Public launching of the Phil WAT SAN Portal	Phil WAT SAN Portal functional and accessible to the public	Feb	NWRB	KM & Roadmap TWGs
2.4.2 Content build-up for the enhancement of WatSan Portal	Phil WAT SAN portal utilized for sector monitoring Main information, education and communication mechanism for the sector	Jun – onwards (note: rolling activity)	NWRB	KM & Roadmap TWGs

2.4.3 Conduct of inventory of NGA products and services	Database of NGA products and services established and uploaded in the Phil WATSAN Portal	Feb – Jun	NWRB	KM & Roadmap TWGs
2.4.4 Continuous provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance to LGUs and WSPs	At least 10 LGUs/WSPs provided with timely and relevant technical and financial assistance	Feb - onwards	DILG, LWUA, NWRB	DOF, DPWH, NAPC

3-Strategic Alliance Building				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Support
Output 3.1 Broad Community Support is mobilized				

3.1.1 Conduct of local and national World Water Day celebration	Celebration of WWD at the national level and in 4 super regions	March	DENR, NWRB Regional associations of WDs, LGUs of super regions Secretariat	Roadmap TWG Members
3.1.2 Prepared standard Roadmap, IWRM, WatSan Portal presentation	Standard presentation used by member agencies in stakeholder briefings and other venues for promotion	April		Member support
3.1.3 Road show / IEC for the WSS Roadmap, IWRM plan and Philippine WatSan Portal	Statement of support from stakeholders	January-December	NEDA, NWRB	Roadmap TWG Members
a. Visayas-Mindanao Sanitation Summit	Calendar of National and Regional conferences and fora	Apr	DILG	
b. LCP Caravan		Feb, May	LCP	
c. Regional WD Association Forum		Consult PAWD Calendar	PAWD, LWUA	

Output 3.2 Champions in the national and local legislative and executive bodies				
---	--	--	--	--

3.2.1 (Executive) Briefing session with principals of the Leagues	Identification of local champions	1st Qtr: LCP 2nd Qtr: LMP 3rd Qtr: LPP 4th Qtr: LNB	DILG, NEDA, LWUA, NWRB	LCP, LMP, LPP Roadmap TWG Members
3.2.2 Legislators' briefing on the PWSS Roadmap and WATSAN issues requiring legislative action		Feb or May	NEDA, NWRB	PLCPD Roadmap TWG Members
a. Legislators				
b. Legislators				
c. Committees in Congress				

3.2.3 Develop report card on WATSAN a. WSPs: on utility performance b. LGUs: budget allocation, priority projects, etc. c. Legislators: enacted policies, proposed and supported bills, etc.	Established baseline performance scorecard for selected LGUs, WSPs participating in the benchmarking projects for annual 'grading'	Jun-Dec	NEDA, NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
	Report card forms part of the sector assessment report Concept for award system developed.	Jun-Dec	NEDA, NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
	Award system ready for implementation by 2009			

Output 3.3 Collaboration Mechanisms

3.3.1 Formulate proposal for sector assessment and link with Annual WATSAN Sector Report 3.3.2 Regular dialogue with the international development partners	Framework and guideline for sector assessment drafted	Mar – Oct 2008	NEDA	NWRB, DILG, LWUA, MWSS
3.3.3 Advocate for the formation of a sub-committee on water sector reforms in the PDF	International development partners supportive of PWSS Roadmap policy direction and priority programs. 4/12 program proposals supported for implementation Sub-Committee for Water Sector Reforms convened by DOF or NEDA	Semi-Annual Jan-Mar	NEDA, DOF DOF, NEDA	Roadmap Members Roadmap Agency Members International Development Partners
3.3.4 Establish "Community of Learning" participated in by benchmarked WSPs as a learning platform	Support group for performance improvement of WSPs established		NWRB	CDA, DILG, LWUA

Output 3.4 IWRM

3.4.1 Participate in the preparation of and incorporate the sanitation roadmap to the on-going WSS roadmap 3.4.2 Support local initiatives leading to the operationalization of IWRM (demand-driven)	Sanitation Roadmap integrated into Water Supply Sector Roadmap Relevant Roadmap activities are integrated into local IWRM plans (e.g. Bohol, Negros Oriental)	Dec Jan-Dec	DOH, NEDA NWRB	PWSS Roadmap Inter-Agency Steering Committee Roadmap TWG Members
---	--	--------------------	-------------------------------------	--

Table 4.5 Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2009

1-Institutional Strengthening				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Support
Output 1.1 Policies and Legislation				
1.1.1 Review of LWUA lending policies	Recommendations to improve lending policies agreed in the EO 279 Oversight Committee		LWUA	EO 279 Oversight Committee
1.1.2 Propose amendments to the laws on economic and resource regulation of water supply	Stakeholder consensus on policy direction for economic and resource regulation	Nov 2008 to Jan 2009	NWRB	NEDA, DILG, LWUA, CDA
Explore possibility of joining ongoing discussions on amendments to the Local Government Code				Roadmap TWG Members International Development Partners
1.1.3 Include raw water source inventory / water resources assessment (ground, surface water) in proposed and on-going technical studies on selected river basins (a) and identified critical cities (b).	Completion of Pampanga River Basin Assessment Conduct of the raw water assessment of two critical cities	4th Quarter 2nd Quarter - commencement	DENR-RBCO, NWRB	Roadmap TWG Members International Development Partners
a. Pampanga; Bicol; Cagayan; Manila Bay; Pasig-Laguna river basin and other small basin in Bataan and Cavite; Agusan; Lake Lanao in Agus; and Cebu River Basins				
b. Davao, Baguio, Angeles, Bacolod, Iloilo, Cagayan de Oro, Zamboanga				
Output 1.2 Sector Coordination Mechanisms				
1.2.1 Maintain operation of the Philippine WATSAN Portal	Phil WATSAN Portal up-to-date Development of downloadable application forms for regulation, financing and linkages to respective financing/regulatory institutions	Year-round	NWRB	Portal and Roadmap TWG Members for contributions

1.2.2 Facilitate the establishment of LGU management information system and link to the Phil WATSAN Portal	20 systems developed and linked to the Portal	December	DILG, NWRB	LCP, LMP, LPP
1.2.3 Institutionalization of the updating of the Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Plans (PW4SPs) through the individual municipal plans (MW4SPs) with waterless municipalities as priority areas	20 PW4SPs updated Monitoring and updating systems set-up and functioning	December	DILG, NAPC	DPWH, LWUA, DOH
1.2.4 Establish local WatSan Councils	Establishment of at least 10 WATSAN councils in Visayas and Mindanao		DILG	NWRB LCP, LMP, LPP
1.2.5 Deputation of DENR regional offices as nodes for resource regulation	Attainment of LGU Commitment and signing of TORs		NWRB, DENR	

Output 1.3 Financing Support Mechanisms				
1.3.1 Pilot testing of financing mechanisms developed under the Small Water Utilities Improvement and Financing Project (SWIF) study	Selection of WSPs for pilot testing.	1st Quarter 2nd Quarter	DOF, LWUA	International Development Partners
1.3.2 Implementation of the Philippine Water Revolving Fund	Development of selection criteria Pilot-testing	1st Quarter 3rd Quarter	DOF-MDFO	
1.3.3 Development of framework and guidelines for amalgamation of small WSPs	Stakeholders consensus on the framework and guidelines	2nd Quarter	DOF, LWUA	
1.3.4 Improvement of LWUA's financing framework/structure	Recommendation of reforms LWUA Board Resolution Adoption	1st Quarter	LWUA	EO 279 Oversight Committee
1.3.5 Undertake studies to develop incentives for investments in waterless / unserved areas (e.g., revisit ROI cap)	Terms of Reference for the study	1st Quarter	NWRB, NEDA, LWUA, MWSS	

2-Capacity Development

Output 2.1 Capacity Development of LGUs				
2.1.1 Continuous implementation of WATSAN Toolbox in selected LGUs (i.e., provincial, municipal, cities) in super regions			DILG	LCP, LMP, LPP LGA
2.1.2 Integration of consolidated modules from different agencies in the WATSAN Toolbox	Upgraded WATSAN Toolbox appropriate not just for LGUs but also for other WSPs		DILG	NWRB, LWUA, CDA, DPWH, NAPC, LGA
2.1.3 Consolidation of primers and standards for capacity development to come up with a common tool kit for the sector	Common toolkit		DILG, LWUA	NWRB, CDA, DPWH
2.1.4 Preparation of MW4SPs for the municipalities in Regions 2, 5, 8, 10 & 13	Priority WATSAN programs for municipalities in Regions 2, 5, 8, 10 & 13 identified.		DILG	NWRB, LWUA
2.1.5 Continuous provision of capacity development program for 432 waterless municipalities	At least 74 municipalities (36 municipalities +38 municipalities) are receiving technical assistance		DILG, NAPC	LWUA
2.1.6 Continuous participation in the WASH cluster for the development of disaster preparedness modules	At least 74 municipalities are participating in the WASH cluster		DILG	LCP, LMP, LPP
2.1.6 Inclusion of disaster preparedness topics/modules in the related WATSAN Toolbox modules	Advocacy/ promotion of the disaster preparedness modules in the training	June	DILG, LWUA, NWRB, DPWH/ NAPC, DOH	
2.1.7 Training for LGUs on the utilization of the Phil. Water and Sanitation Portal	-- (to consult TWG-Portal)	June	DILG, LWUA, NWRB	DPWH, NAPC, DOH
Output 2.2 Capacity Development of WSPs				
2.2.1 Continuous provision of technical assistance in the performance benchmarking of water utilities	Performance benchmarking of utilities adopted in other provinces		NWRB	DILG, LWUA, CDA
a. Upgrading/continuous application of performance benchmarking in Bohol and Negros Oriental and other previously benchmarked WSPs	At least 90 WSPs on their own can maintain and improve their performance		DILG	NWRB, LWUA, CDA
	At least 25 WSPs can extend assistance (i.e., as big brother) to other struggling or small WSPs			

b. Conduct advanced training for WSPs Benchmarking Team on analysis of performance indicators	Team conducts performance benchmarking mainly on their own with advisory support from relevant NGAs.	DILG	NWRB, LWUA, CDA
c. Clustering of WSPs based on training needs	Phased-in compliance to service standards (KPIs) agreed with NWRB	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, CDA
2.2.2 Implementation of capacity building based on benchmarking results		NWRB	DILG, LWUA, CDA
2.2.3 Promotion of customers service code (CSC) in other WSPs (i.e., in addition to the pilot 10 WSPs in 2008)	Pilot testing of CSC and KPIs in LGU-managed water systems. Adoption of CSC and KPIs by other WSPs.	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, CDA
Output 2.3 Capacity Development for NGAs			
2.3.1. Conduct of advanced and specialized training for NGA Pool of Trainers	At least 4 advanced trainings (2 local and 2 international) conducted	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, NEDA, CDA
2.3.2 Training for NGAs on the maximization of the Philippine Water and Sanitation Portal		NWRB	DILG, LWUA, NEDA, DPWH, NAPC, DOH, DENR, BSWM, MWSS
Output 2.4 NGA support services and mechanism			
2.4.1. Integration of the PhilWATSAN Portal as sector monitoring mechanism for the PWSS Roadmap	KM Portal adopted as sector monitoring mechanism for PWSS Roadmap	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, NEDA, DPWH, NAPC, DOH, DENR, BSWM, MWSS
2.4.2 Continuous content build-up for the enhancement of the PhilWATSAN Portal	Timely and relevant information in the PhilWATSAN Portal accessed by the general public	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, NEDA, DPWH, NAPC, DOH, DENR, BSWM, MWSS
2.4.3 Continuous inventory and coordination of new NGA products and services	Increasing demand for NGA support products and services on WATSAN Complimenting inter-agency products and services on WATSAN Timely response to demand for TA and FA to LGUs and WSPs	NWRB	DILG, LWUA, NEDA, DPWH, NAPC, DOH, DENR, BSWM, MWSS
2.4.4 Continuous provision of appropriate technical and financial assistance to LGUs and WSPs		NWRB, DILG, LWUA, CDA	
3-Strategic Alliance Building			
Activities	Milestones	Driver	Support

Output 3.1 Broad Community Support is mobilized

3.1.1 Conduct of local and national World Water Day celebration	Celebration of WWD at the national level and in 4 super regions	March	DENR , Regional associations of WDs, LGUs of super regions	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
3.1.2 Develop and implement communication or social mobilization plan for the PWSS Roadmap, IWRM plan and PhilWATSAN Portal	Roadshow for the PWSS Roadmap, IWRM plan and PhilWATSAN Portal	Jan-Dec	NEDA, NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
3.1.3 Develop policy agenda on water supply, wastewater management and gender for LGUs, NGAs and national legislators platform	List of identified policy agenda	Jan-March	NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs

Output 3.2 Champions in the national and local legislative and executive bodies

3.2.1 Raising the profile of the WATSAN Report Card	Resolutions issued adopting the scorecard	Jan-March	DILG, NWRB, LGU Leagues	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
3.2.2 Pilot testing of the WATSAN Report Card	Pilot WATSAN Report Card published in the PhilWATSAN Portal	April-June	NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
3.2.3. Nominate innovative WATSAN projects for awards and recognitions	Awarding of selected innovative WATSAN projects	June- Dec	NWRB	Sector Agencies LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs

Output 3.3 Collaboration Mechanisms

3.3.1 Preparation of sector assessment report as basis for the next Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (2011-2015)	WATSAN Sector Report	June-November	NEDA	NWRB, DILG, LWUA, MWSS, DPWH, NAPC
3.3.2 Conduct regular dialogue with donors	4/8 Project proposals considered for funding ("approval-in-principle)	Semi-Annual	NEDA, DOF	Logistics

3.3.3 Participate in the PDF Sub-Committee on Water Supply	Sector reforms proposal in the PWSS Roadmap are discussed in the sub-committee	Jan-Mar 2009	DOF, NEDA	NWRB, DILG, DPWH, LWUA International Development Partners
3.3.4 Integrate sanitation in the WSS Roadmap	Crafted recommendations on policy reforms and institutional mechanism incorporating sanitation in the sector	Jan-Dec	DOH	NEDA, NWRB, DILG, DPWH, LWUA
3.2.4 Community of Learning for water supply performance improvement	Community of Learning in the PhilWATSAN Portal	April-June	NWRB	NEDA, DILG, DPWH, LWUA, DOH LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
3.2.5 Convene legislator's fora for Congressmen in waterless communities	Leverage HOR support and PDAF for waterless communities		NAPC	NWRB, NEDA, DILG, DPWH, LWUA, DOH LCP, LMP, LPP PAWD, PWWA, NAWASA and other NGOs
Output 3.4 IWRM				
3.4.1 Continue demand-driven support to local initiatives in other river basin areas leading to the operationalization of IWRM		Jan-Dec	NWRB, DENR	DILG, LWUA, NEDA,

Table 4.6 Water Supply Sector Inter-Agency Operational Plan 2008-2009

1-Institutional Strengthening				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Remarks
Output 1.1 Policies and legislation				
<i>1.1.1 Propose amendments to existing laws/formulate policies related to economic and resource regulation</i>				
Further review of the Water Code of the Philippines for Possible Amendments considering water resources and climate change concerns/ issues.	Draft amendments of the Water Code of the Philippines and stakeholder consensus	4th Quarter 2010	NWRB	In 2009 an initial activity was conducted with support of DOST/NAST and UNEP. Gather more inputs and recommendations prior to the drafting of Amendments. Needs Funding support.
Formulation of the National Water Resources Policy	Approved National Water Resources Policy	4th Quarter 2010	NWRB / NEDA	Initial funding from DENR-RBCO amounting to P 2 Million. But total funding requirement is P 6 Million.
Deputation of DENR-RO as nodes for resource regulation	NWRB Board Resolution MOA or EO for the utilization of DENR as deputy of NWRB Training of available personnel	3rd Quarter 2010	NWRB, DENR-Reg. and RBOs	
Formulation of the National Renewable Energy Program	Completion and conduct of consultations on the policy framework on the development and utilization of renewable energy including hydropower		DOE	DOE to take the lead in the implementation of hydropower projects.
<i>1.1.2 Water resources assessments (groundwater and surface water) in proposed and on-going technical studies on selected/prioritized river basins</i>				
Conduct of Water Resources Assessment in other river basins or Water Resources Regions	Water Resources Assessment Report	Year-round	NWRB	Needs Funding Support.
Raw Water Pricing Research in Cagayan De Oro City	Raw Water Pricing piloted in Cagayan de Oro City	4th Quarter 2010	NWRB	Collaboration with Ateneo De Manila University, School of Economics
Output 1.2 Sector Coordination Mechanisms				
Maintenance of the Knowledge Management (KM) Portal	ENR Sector Monitoring information uploaded to the Philwatsan Portal	June	NWRB / DENR-Planning Service	Needs funding support.
	10% increase in membership access	December	NWRB	
	KM Portal adopted as sector monitoring mechanism for PWSS Roadmap	3rd Quarter	NWRB	NWRB supports the domain name registration and webhosting of the Philwatsan Portal.

Facilitate the establishment of LGU Management information system and link to the Phil Watsan Portal	Replicate to other provinces	4th Quarter	DILG, NWRB	
	Timely and relevant information in the PhilWATSAN Portal accessed by the general public	Year-round	NWRB	
	M&E mechanism for the Roadmap activities developed	3rd Quarter	NEDA	
	Approved Sanitation Roadmap	2nd Quarter	DOH	
	Integration of the Sanitation Roadmap and the Water Supply Roadmap	December	NEDA, DOH	
2-Capacity Development				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Remarks
Output 2.1 Capacity Development of LGUs and WSPs				
Formulation of Municipal Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Plans (MW4SPs) with waterless municipalities as priority areas	36 MW4SPs formulated	December	DILG	Included in MDG-F 1919 Project
Training for LGUs on the utilization of the Phil Watsan Portal	Conduct of Training Workshops for LGUs	March - June	LCP, NWRB	
Sharing of IUWRM Good Practices among cities	Conduct of Workshops and Conferences	March	LCP	Needs funding support.
Integration of consolidated modules from different agencies in the WATSAN toolbox	Enhancement of the WatSan Toolbox	December	DILG, Other Concerned agencies	Included in MDG-F 1919 Project
	Upgraded WATSAN Toolbox	4th Quarter	DILG, Other Concerned agencies	Appropriate for LGUs and other WSPs. Needs funding support.
	Consolidated primers and standards for capacity development to come up with a common tool kit for the sector		DILG, LWUA, Leagues	
	Inclusion of disaster preparedness topics/modules in the related WATSAN Toolbox modules		DILG, LWUA, NWRB, NAPC, DOH	

Capacity needs analysis of LGUs and WSPs using the localized Capacity Assessment tool	Draft Capacity Development Framework integrating National and Local	June 2010	DILG	
Output 2.3 Capacity Development for NGAs				
2.3.1. Implementation of NWRB Programs/Projects :				
Study on the Strengthening of Water Sector Regulation for NWRB (2009-2010)	Training package for performance-based contracting			
	Water District Tariff Review Development of an Operations Manual for outsourcing asset valuation and the training on its implementation	2009-2010	NWRB	
Continuous provision of technical assistance in the performance benchmarking of water utilities	Updated database for NWRB-regulated water utilities (at least 45 water utilities)	2010	NWRB	
Implementation of the localized Customer Service Code (CSC)	Piloting of the localized CSC to 5 municipalities	June 2010	NWRB	Included in MDG-F 1919 Project
Institutionalization of the Process of Utility Performance Improvement	Increase the performance of NWRB's CPC grantees by: Component 1. Institutionalizing the Process of Utility Performance Improvement	Oct. 2009-June 2011	NWRB	Technical Assistance to improve regulatory effectiveness as well as sector performance from W-WSP.
	Component 2. Standardizing Customer Satisfaction and Willingness to Pay Survey			
Registration and Regulation of Water Providers	Registration and regulation in areas to be identified			
	Generate data based on Water Service Providers (WSPs) operating in a specific area Identifying the practical and/or applicable type of regulation Formulation of regulatory framework	Oct. 2009-June 2011	NWRB	Technical Assistance to improve regulatory effectiveness as well as sector performance from W-WSP.

Conduct Seminars on IWRM and Climate Change Water Sector Adaptation Strategy	Seminars conducted for NWRB staff and Key stakeholders	2010	NWRB	NWRB Budget and support from GTZ/DENR-ACCBio Project
3-Strategic Alliance Building				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Remarks
Output 3.1 Broad Community Support is mobilized				
Information, Education and Communication Campaign	World Water Day – Communicating Water Quality Challenges and Opportunities	March	DENR-RBCO, NWRB, DILG and other concerned agencies	GTZ, UNDP and UNICEF (under the MDG-F 1919 Project) Dragon Boat Race Road Painting (San Miguel Ave., “Dirty Water Kills”)
	Climate Change Consciousness Week participation	November	NWRB	
	Sector Communication/Promotion Plan developed	May	DOH, NWRB	
Output 3.2 Champions in the national and local legislative and executive bodies				
WRC Advocacy Campaign	Consensus built among identified stakeholders (a,b,c) on the proposed version of the WRC Bill			
- Preparation of three-year Advocacy Plan				
- TWG Meetings Workshops	Final version of the proposed bill (with sanitation incorporated)	July August	NEDA	Legislative Advocacy Campaign support from PWRF-SP
- Stakeholder's Consultation (WatSan Service Providers, CSOs, LGUs, Water and Sanitation Users)				
- Identification/Briefing of legislative champion for the proposed WRC Bill	Proposed bill filed in Congress	August		
Output 3.3 Collaboration Mechanisms				
Participation in the Philippine Development Forum	Guideline for the Sector Assessment Monitoring			Needs Funding Support.
Output 3.4 IWRM				
Inclusion of the Water Sector Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in the next MTPDP	Improved Awareness of NWRB staff and key stakeholders on IWRM and Climate Change and consensus on the National Adaptation Strategy of the Water Sector	2010	NWRB	NWRB funds and support of DENR-GTZ-ACCBio project
Continue demand driven support to local initiatives in other river basin areas contributing to the operationalization of IWRM				

- Implementation of the JICA assisted Study on IWRM for Poverty Alleviation and Economic Development for the Pampanga River Basin (February 2009- Feb. 2011)	Stakeholder consensus on the Formulated Pampanga River Basin IWRM Plan and River Basin Management Institutional Structure	December	NWRB	This is a JICA assisted project under the DSP program. A Steering Committee and interagency TWG were created for its smooth implementation. Several Consultations and Focus Group discussions will be conducted in 2010 to ensure participatory process and stakeholder's ownership on the IWRM Plan formulated.
	Primary water related information (static water level, water quality) available and used to improve result of the Study	3rd quarter 2010	NWRB	
4 - Infrastructure and Financing Support Mechanisms				
Activities	Milestones	Timeline	Driver	Remarks
Undertake studies to develop incentives for investments in waterless/unserved areas (e.g. revisit ROI cap)	Terms of Reference Prepared	2nd Quarter	NWRB, NEDA, LWUA, MWSS	Needs funding support.
Monitoring of CIIP Projects and ongoing studies and projects within the sector	Reporting of updates	Once every quarter	NEDA	
Continuous implementation of water supply to waterless areas/ communities	Delivery of clean potable water to around 274 (64 areas/communities for phase I and II and 210 areas/communities) in Metro Manila	December	MWSS and its Concessionaires	MWSS and the two Concessionaires completed 155 sitios/communities or 73.81% of the 210 total commitments
				Phase I & II - completed 64 communities benefiting a total of 75,732 households/families
				Phase III - completed 155 communities benefiting 145,659 households/families
	Implementation guidelines formulated for the 36 waterless municipalities	June	NEDA	Included in the MDG-F 1919 Project

4.6 ODA Resources for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Existing/Concluded Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Mindanao Basic Urban Service Sector Project	Infrastructure investment; Capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Facility that supports urban development and upgrading of basic urban infrastructure and municipal services in cities and municipalities throughout the island of Mindanao.</p> <p>Physical infrastructure investment includes water supply, roads, traffic management, drainage, solid waste management, markets, bus terminals sewerage and sanitation. Institutional development for LGUs will focus on capacity building activities on project preparation and development, implementation and operation & maintenance. It will also focus on financial management and urban planning.</p> <p>Target Program Participants</p> <p>LGUs</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP)</p> <p>Implementation Period: September 2002 -June 2009</p>	<p>Engr. Rolyn Q. Zambales OIC Asst. Director DILG-OPDS (Office of the Project. Devt. Services) Project Manager, MBUSSP 5/F A. Francisco Gold Condominium, corner Mapagmahal St., EDSA, QC Telefax Nos. (02)929-6227 (02)925-1135</p> <p>Mr. Generoso S. David Bank Executive Officer/ Program Mgr. MBUSSP Land Bank of the Philippines 28th Floor, Program Mgt. Dept. LBP Plaza, 1598 M.H. del Pilar St., corner Dr. Quintos, Malate, Manila Tel. No. (02)405-7427 Fax No. (02)528-8541</p>
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR)	Infrastructure investment; Capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Supports small investment projects aimed directly at poverty reduction preferably with a conceptual link to ADB-financed loan projects. The JFPR gives priority to innovative activities that demonstrate ADB's efforts in fighting poverty.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>n.a. (not exclusively for the Philippines but also for other ADB developing member countries)</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>Maximum of four years implementation period per project</p>	<p>Mr. Megumi Araki Senior Financing Partnership Specialist The Poverty Reduction Unit ADB, P.O. Box 789 Tel. No. (02)632-6147 Fax No. (02)636-2182</p>
		<p>Main areas of assistance are: Basic economic and social services, such as community-level water supply and sanitation, small clinics, local product market facilities, skills training centers, and microfinance.</p>		

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social development fund activities - NGO activities for poverty reduction and social development - Capacity building and community development activities for sustainable and direct poverty reduction 		
		<p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>Recipients are central and local governments or NGOs implementing poverty reduction activities.</p> <p>All ADB developing member countries are eligible for JFPR funding; no prescription on maximum financing for each country</p>		

Proposed Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program for Visayas and Mindanao	Infrastructure investment; Capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Infrastructure investment covering water supply and sanitation facilities plus capacity development support</p> <p>It will involve construction of approximately 800 Level II water systems with technical provision for ready benefiting about 850,000 people plus construction of sanitation facilities for about 150,000 households.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>About 35 municipalities in Visayas and Mindanao classified as waterless</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DILG</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>Negotiation phase</p>	<p>Engr. Rolyn Q. Zambales Paulus van Klaveren Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist Southeast Asia Regional Department Tel. No. (02)6325991 Email: pvanklaveren@adb.org</p> <p>Rudolf Frauendorfer Senior Urban Development Specialist Southeast Asia Regional Department Tel. No. (02)632 5987 Email: rfrauendorfer@adb.org</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Water District Development Sector Project (WDDSP)	Infrastructure investment; capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The WDDSP is a sector loan which aims to provide improved livability and competitiveness in urban areas outside Metro Manila due to enhanced water supply and sanitation (waste-water collection and treatment) infrastructure and the sustainable provision of safe water supply and sanitation services. It also aims to support capacity development for both water districts and LWUA</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water districts -LWUA will assist in selecting (i) an initial long-list for inclusion in the ensuing sector loan, and (ii) a short-list of 5 WDs for preparation of subproject appraisal reports (SPAR). 	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>LWUA</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>Project Preparatory Technical Assistance will end May 2010; Project Report completed</p>	

2. Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Existing Program: None

Proposed Program:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Upcoming program that will be part of the \$300M fund for East Asia	To be defined	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>To be defined</p> <p>Water-related activities, around \$50M is earmarked for the Philippines, at least \$9M of which will be for sanitation-related activities.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>To be defined</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>To be defined</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>To be defined</p>	Ms. Erika Geronimo Senior Program Officer AusAID in the Philippines Level 23-Tower 2, RCBC Plaza 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City

3. German ODA

Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

Existing / Concluded Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap	Overall reform agenda	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The project aims to come up with a Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap (PWSS Roadmap), which is envisioned to help the country meet the sector's challenges and intended objectives by 2010, in line with the targets defined by the 2004-2010 MT-PDP and the 2015 Millennium Development Goals. In the longer term, the roadmap also aims to ensure adequate long-term availability and accessibility of potable water at a reasonable price.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>All Stakeholders in the water sector</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>NEDA</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>Ended in June 2009</p> <p>Resumed in January 2010 with the updating of the PWSSR</p>	<p>Agnes Balota, Coordinator</p> <p>Dir. Hanns-Bernd Kuchta Tel. No. (02)9271875</p>
Program on Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural Areas (Phase IV)	Overall reform agenda	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The project covers strengthening of national institutions in the water sector, decentralized management of water resources and introduction of appropriate sanitation systems for rural and peri-urban areas.</p> <p>The project aims to improve the institutional framework and personnel capacities of national agencies and selected local government units for integrated water resources management and management of waste water.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>DILG, NWRB, NAPC-WASCO and local residents of Bohol and Negros Oriental</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DILG, NWRB, NAPC-WASCO</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>October 2006 - June 2009</p>	<p>Agnes Balota, Coordinator</p> <p>Dir. Hanns-Bernd Kuchta Tel. No. (02)9271875</p>

Proposed Program: None

KfW Loan Facility (KfW)

Existing Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
LGU Investment Programme	Infrastructure Investment	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>LGU projects eligible for financing: local roads and bridges, ports, sanitation, drainage and flood control, water supply, telecommunication and information technology, public markets and other income-generating public facilities and other modes to be agreed between LBP, KfW and among LGUs.</p> <p>A maximum of 2 years grace period may be allowed on the principal depending on the nature of the project. The proposed interest shall be fixed for the duration of the loan, based on the prevailing market rate at the time of availment, but not to exceed 13%.</p> <p>The facility would be available to LGUs nationwide but preference would be given to LGUs in the Visayas and Mindanao to support the focus of the German Development Cooperation Program (DCP).</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>LGUs</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>LBP</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>2006-2010</p>	<p>Agnes Balota, Coordinator</p> <p>Mr. Jose Eduardo Mandapat, Jr. Land Bank of the Philippines, Program Management Department 28th Floor, Landbank Plaza 1598 MH del Pilar cor Dr. J. Quintos Sts., Malate, Metro Manila Trunk lines: (02)522-0000; 552-2200 local 2784 Fax No. (02)528-8543 Email: jmandapat@mail.landbank.com or Ms. Olga Caday-Asaña KfW Local Expert KfW Local Office, 10th Floor, PDCP Bank Center Bldg., Rufino cor Leviste Sts. Salcedo Village, Makati City Tel No. (02)812-3165 local 27 Fax No. (02)753-1441, 753-4800 Email: Ma.Caday@gtz.de</p>
Provincial Towns Water Supply System Program Phase III	Relending facility for water districts and consulting services	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>To finance goods and services for the extension or new construction of urban drinking water supply systems, consulting services for assistance during implementation and primarily to pay foreign exchange costs.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>DILG, NWRB, NAPC-WASCO and local residents of Bohol and Negros Oriental</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>LWUA</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>2009-2013</p>	<p>Mr. Jeff Diaz Project Manager, LWUA Tel. No. 927-7790</p> <p>Ms. Olga Caday-Asaña KfW Local Expert KfW Local Office, 10th Floor, PDCP</p>

4. Japanese ODA

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Existing Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF)	Infrastructure Investment	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The PWRF is a leveraged funding mechanism.</p> <p>The primary objective in the development of the water revolving fund is to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation by stimulating investments through the establishment of a sustainable financing program. JBIC loan funds will be used to capitalize the fund. The loan will be made to the Development Bank of the Philippines, which will then re-lend it to water utilities with co-financing from commercial banks or private developers. The co-financing of direct loans is then planned to transition to capital market-based instruments such as securitization of the loan portfolio and/or pooled bond financing for new projects.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>Creditworthy water service providers (water districts and LGUs)</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DBP</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>January 2009 - January 2016</p>	<p>Ms. Rose Sumaway Senior Manager Development Bank of the Philippines Tel. No. (02) 8189511 loc. 2358</p> <p>Ms. Florida Chan Project Officer Tel. No. (02)8897119</p>
Local Governance And Rural Empowerment Project for Davao Region	Infrastructure Development	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The project aims to improve the capacity of the LGUs in Davao region in delivering basic public services, specifically the supply of potable water through the following inputs from JICA: dispatch of Japanese experts, provision of equipment, training for counterpart personnel from DIDP PMO, NGAs and NGOs, community empowerment activities, and funds for cost sharing pilot project sites. While GOP supplies local staff, office space for the JICA expert and staff detailed for the project, office equipment and facilities used for the project, and labor and materials equity.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>Local inhabitants of four (4) provinces and five (5) cities in Region 11: Davao DN, Davao DS, Davao Oriental, Compostela Valley, Davao City, Panabo City, Digos City, Island Garden City of Samal, and Tagum City</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DBP Davao Integrated Development Program</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>July 2007 - July 2010</p>	<p>Shohei Matsuura Resident Representative Tel. No. (02)901-0246 Kenzo Iwakami Deputy Resident Representative Tel. No. (02)889-7119 loc 319 Takeshi Kanome Assistant Resident Representative</p> <p>Kenji Kasamatsu JICA Expert at LWUA kasamatsu@pltdtsl.net</p>

Government of Japan ODA

Existing Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Grant Assistance for grass-roots Human Security Projects	Infrastructure Investment	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>GGP aims to aid self-supporting socio-economic development activities to benefit sectors at the grassroots level. Particular emphasis is placed on poverty alleviation and livelihood improvement.</p> <p>Priority is given to the following areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty alleviation & mitigation of disparities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agricultural and rural development b. Livelihood assistance to the poor 2. Meeting basic human needs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Health & medical care b. Potable water 3. Social Welfare 4. Basic Education & Human Resource Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. School building in school areas and schools with poor educational environment b. Training center building for human resource & community development 5. Environmental Protection/ Disaster <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community-based resource management b. Disaster relief (for victims of natural disaster) <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>NGOs, POs, cooperatives, LGUs, educational, research & medical institutes (except national-based e.g. tertiary hospitals and state colleges)</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>n.a. Project proponents apply directly to the Embassy of Japan; Funding requests (following specified format) are submitted during the first quarter of the calendar year.</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>To be defined</p>	Economic Section Embassy of Japan 2627 Roxas Blvd., Manila (PO Box 414 Pasay Central Post Office)

5. Spanish ODA

Existing / Concluded Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
SPAIN – Cooperacion Española and NGOs in the Philippines Program		<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Objective: Contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), sustainable human development, strengthening of democracy, and addressing concerns of various vulnerable sectors in the Philippine society.</p> <p>Main areas of assistance: Governance; coverage for social need (education, health and water); environment; gender and development; peace building and prevention of conflict; culture and development</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>NGOs AECI calls for applications every year to Spanish Filipino NGOs. Spanish NGOs submit their proposals based on a partnership with Filipino NGOs.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>n.a. Project proponents apply directly to the the facility</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>2006 - 2008</p>	<p>contact: "Coordinadora de ONGD" at http://www.nodo50.org/congde</p> <p>Mr. Jesus Molina Coordinator General 28-B Rufino Pacific Tower, Ayala Avenue, Makati City 1200 Tel No. (02)848-9906 to 08 Fax No. (02)848-9909</p>

6. ODA from the United States

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Existing Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Philippine Water Revolving Fund – Support Program	Capacity building; institutional strengthening	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The PWRF development effort rides on the US-Japan collaboration under the Clean Water for People Initiative. USAID's technical assistance on the development of the revolving fund and its credit enhancement of private financing institution loans through the Development Credit Authority would be complemented by JBIC's loan funds to capitalize the fund. The Support Program's components are: institutional development, capacity building, and water and finance sector strengthening.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>PWRF-Steering Committee headed by DOF</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>October 2006 - Present</p>	<p>Alma D. Porciuncula Chief of Party Unit 2401, Prestige Tower F. Ortigas Jr. Road Ortigas Center, Pasig City. Telephone No: 637-9265 Email: alma_porciuncula@dai.com</p> <p>Mary Joy A. Jochico Urban Environment Specialist Tel. No. (02)552-9800</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		Target Program Participants: Financing institutions and water service providers		
Philippine Sanitation Alliance	Capacity building; institutional strengthening	Program Description: PSA works with LGUs, water districts and private sector partners to develop affordable ways to protect biodiversity and reduce public health risks through improved sanitation. Cities, water districts and private companies are building treatment facilities using appropriate technology. Projects include low-cost, low-maintenance treatment facilities for public markets, slaughterhouses hospitals and low-cost housing; and city-wide programs to properly maintain septic tanks (septage management). Cities are developing effective promotion campaigns to increase willingness to pay for sanitation services and reduce the incidence of diarrhea through proper hygienic practices, particularly handwashing. Governance is also being strengthened to reduce threats to biodiversity as LGUs work to control wastewater discharges to coastal and freshwater ecosystems. Alliance Partners 10 cities (Cagayan de Oro, Calbayog, Dumaguete, Iloilo, Malaybalay, Meycauayan, Muntinlupa, Naga, Sta. Rosa, Zamboanga), and four water districts (Calamba, Cebu, Davao and Laguna) + Private sector companies and associations include Coca-Cola Export Corporation, Max's Restaurants, C TRADE, Chamber of Real Estate and Builders' Associations (CREBA), the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines (HRAP), and the Philippine Hospital Association. Technical resource partners include Engineers without Borders and BOR-DA, a German NGO. Other NGOs include Gawad Kalinga (low-cost housing) and the Blacksmith Institute (pollution remediation).	Implementing Agency: DENR, DILG Implementation Period: 2004-2011	Arunkumar Abraham Chief of Party Unit-2401 Prestige Tower F. Ortigas Jr. Road Ortigas Center, Pasig City Tel. Nos. 635-0747. 635-6260 Email: arun_abraham@dai.com Mr. Oliver Agoncillo Natural Resources Policy Advisor Tel. No. (02)552-9800

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<p>PSA coordinates closely with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Local Water Utilities Administration, Mindanao Economic Development Council, World Bank, and the Philippine Ecological Sanitation Network.</p> <p>Target Program Participants: LGUs, water districts and private sector partners</p>		

Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)

Existing Programs : None

Proposed Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
To be defined: WSS component at the MCC funding	To be defined	<p>Program Description: To be defined</p> <p>The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a United States Government corporation designed to work with some of the poorest countries in the world. MCC funding may be between \$500 million to \$1billion disbursed over 5 years. Water supply and sanitation projects are in the priority list of the proposed development program</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: To be defined</p>	

7. World Bank (WB)

Existing / Concluded Programs:

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Strategic Local Development and Investment Project	Infrastructure investment	<p>Program Description: Eligible Subprojects Part A: Strategic Investment Support to Infrastructure, Utilities, Improvement of LGU Finance - Works and Goods for new construction, upgrading and rehabilitation works for priority subprojects in ten sectors, namely;</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: LBP</p> <p>Implementation Period 2007-2012</p>	<p>VP Liduvino S. Geron or ADM Melinda C. Cruz Land Bank of the Philippines LBP Plaza 1598 M.H. del Pilar corner Dr. Quintos Streets, Malate, Manila</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. water supply and distribution ii. power production and distribution iii. solid waste-management facilities including construction of sanitary landfill iv. waste water treatment v. housing vi. new site development for commercial purposes vii. roads and bridges viii. drainage and flood control ix. schools and health clinics x. improvement of municipal enterprise and infrastructure facilities such as public markets, slaughterhouses, bus terminals and other related income-generating projects 		
LGU Urban Water and Sanitation Project (APL 2)	Infrastructure Investment	<p>Program Description: Sub-loan Terms: 9% p.a. interest rate; 3 years grace period; 15 years tenor</p> <p>Target Program Participants: LGUs and water districts</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: DBP</p> <p>Implementation Period: October 2001 – November 2008</p>	
Manila Third Sewerage Project (WB GEF)	Infrastructure Investment	<p>Program Description: The project aims to complement the ongoing WB-assisted Manila Third Sewerage Project of LBP in the project areas in: a) identifying essential adjustments to administrative, institutional, and regulatory practices and existing legislations in order to attract private investments in DENR's wastewater sector; b) increasing the effectiveness of the agencies responsible for water pollution control through improved coordination; and c) promoting innovative, simple and effective wastewater treatment techniques.</p> <p>The project involves DENR's Environmental Management Bureau with the assistance of MWSS, LLDA, DOH, DPWH and PRRC.</p> <p>Target Program Participants: Estimated population of 3.2 million in the East Zone Area (NCR/ Metro Manila and Region IV-A)</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: DENR</p> <p>Implementation Period: August 2007 – November 2012</p>	

Proposed Programs :

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
National Sewerage and Septage Management Program	Infrastructure investment	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a United States Government corporation designed to work with some of the poorest countries in the world. MCC funding may be between \$500 million to \$1 billion disbursed over 5 years. Water supply and sanitation projects are in the priority list of the proposed development program.</p> <p>DPWH and DOH will lead a nationwide training and promotions campaign. Incentives such as funding for feasibility studies and partial funding for infrastructure shall also be granted from the national government (DPWH and DOH). Both agencies will provide funding for sewerage and septage project development at the local level through their annual general appropriations budgets.</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>LGUs</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DPWH</p> <p>Implementation Period</p> <p>2010</p>	

8. Czech Republic

Existing Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Measures Ensuring Reliable and Sustainable Drinking Water Supply for Metro Manila After Damages Caused by Catastrophic Typhoon Project	Infrastructure investment	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The project involves the rehabilitation of the existing Umiray-Angat (UA) MHPP, requiring detailed description of damages, design of the plant rehabilitation, equipment supply and installation and design and implementation of protection measures, and training of local staff.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>MWSS</p> <p>Implementation Period</p> <p>August 2006 - December 2010</p>	

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<p>The project aims to augment MWSS' source of power in providing potable water to Metro Manila and nearby provinces through the rehabilitation of 1.5 MW (Turbine Generator Units 1 and 2 or TG1 and TG2) Macua Mini-Hydro Power Plant (MHPP) of the Umiray-Angat Transbasin (UAT) Tunnel and likewise, to the Luzon Grid through the NPC.</p> <p>Target Program Participants: Population of Quezon and Bulacan</p>		

9. Multi-Donor Sources

Existing / Concluded Programs

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
Millenium Development Goal Fund 1919 for Water: Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor	Capacity Building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Institutional strengthening and capacity building for 36 selected waterless municipalities.</p> <p>A Joint Programme (JP) by the UNDP, UNICEF and Spanish Government that seeks to contribute to the improvement of efficiency, access, affordability and quality of potable water services by (i) establishing support mechanisms that would help facilitate investments in water utility expansion and/or improvements, and (ii) enhancing local capacities to plan, implement, operate and manage water supply systems.</p> <p>The programme will bring together GOP and UN partners over a period of 3 years to improve the policy environment, strengthen institutional capacities, and inform/educate local stakeholders for the efficient and sustainable delivery of water supply services particularly to the poor.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: DPWH</p> <p>Implementation Period 2010</p>	

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<p>JP's Output 1.1 Incentives Mechanisms and Partnership Modalities for Public and Private Investments in "Waterless" and Poor Communities, is implemented over 15 months starting in October 2009. Output 1.1 will establish investment support mechanisms that would facilitate the sustainable and efficient delivery of adequate and quality water services by water service providers in waterless/poor communities. Specifically, the study will (i) develop a menu of incentives options, (ii) formulate a range of partnership modalities to attract public and private investment in water supply provision in waterless and rural areas, and (iii) formulate a framework for the implementation and institutionalization of the same. The mechanisms would cover an entire range of incentives, modality (leveraging local capital, subsidy) and potential partners, among others, water districts, national government, local government, civil society organizations, private sector and donor agencies.</p> <p>Target Program Participants 367 waterless municipalities</p>		
Municipal Development Fund (Various ODA sources)	Infrastructure investment; capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>The Municipal Development Fund is a revolving fund which uses proceeds of foreign loans, assistance or grants to finance specific projects and activities of LGUs, including water supply projects. The fund also provides trainings to LGU-loan borrowers.</p> <p>ODA sources in the past include: World Bank, KfW, ADB and JBIC</p> <p>Program funded by second-generation fund: Millenium Development Goal Fund (MDG-Fund)</p> <p>This program aims to support and finance LGU initiatives that directly contribute to the attainment of MDGs.</p> <p>Component 1 (Investment Support) covers financial assistance for infrastructure and capital investment projects.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>Municipal Development Fund Office (MDFO), created by EO 41 s. 1998, under the DOF</p> <p>Implementation Period</p> <p>1998-present</p>	<p>Executive Director Helen Habulan DOF-MDFO Tel. No. (02)523-9935</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<p>Component 2 (Institutional Capacity Development Support) covers technical assistance and advisory services to LGUs, people's organizations and community-based organizations</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>Primarily LGUs; in some cases, people's organizations and community-based organizations</p>		
		<p>WSP Project: Small Water Utilities Improvement and Financing (SWIF) Project - Phase 2, Components 1 & 2</p> <p>Project Description:</p> <p>SWIF-Phase 2 will provide follow-up technical, coordination and knowledge management support to the Government to mainstream completed results of SWIF-Phase 1</p> <p>SWIF-Phase 2, Component 1 seeks to provide technical and coordination support towards enhancing and institutionalizing the performance improvement process for this segment (small and medium utilities) of LWUA's clientele.</p> <p>SWIF-2, Component 2 will work with utilities and oversight agencies to develop a pre-designed analytical model that could simplify the use of this instrument.</p> <p>WSP Project: (SWIF) Project - Phase 2, Component 3 (funded by the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF))</p>	<p>Implementing Agency: LWUA, DILG, CDA, and NWRB</p> <p>Implementation Period: July 2008-June 2010</p> <p>Implementing Agency: LWUA, DILG, CDA, and NWRB</p> <p>Implementation Period: July 2008- December 2008 (Phase 1 started in December 2007)</p>	<p>Leila Elvas/Jemima Sy World Bank-Manila Tel. No. (02)917-3143</p> <p>Leila Elvas/Jemima Sy World Bank-Manila Tel. No. (02)917-3143</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<p>Project Description:</p> <p>SWIF-Phase 2 Component 3 will continue the work started in SWIF-Phase 1 Component 3. The project component aims to assess the constraints of private financing in small and medium water enterprises, and identify interventions on the financial supply-side (banks, non banks, equity investors, etc.) to expand access.</p> <p>It is anticipated that some of these interventions may relate to: (i) developing a system of subsidiary accounting for local government-owned utilities to ring-fence their water operations, (ii) analyzing and modeling the financing needs of small utilities based on the SWIF-1 pilot of 11 utilities and documenting their experience in applying for finance, (iii) developing a new financing or finance enhancement product (such as a rediscount window); enhancing the evaluation policies of bank and non-banks (such as a process of incubation/graduation to build utility credit history and bankability); or, structures for reducing transaction/closing costs, and (iv) exploring other models of private financing such as equity financing.</p> <p>Target Program Participants: small and medium water enterprises</p>		
SuSEA	Capacity building	<p>Program Description:</p> <p>Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia (SuSEA) Philippines aims to increase access by poor Filipinos to sustainable sanitation services by addressing key demand and supply constraints.</p> <p>The types of assistance under SuSEA are:</p> <p>1. Central and Local Levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for ongoing advisory work such as sanitation mapping; sanitation intervention development and implementation 	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>DOH</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>Aug 2007 - Aug 2010</p>	<p>Mr. Lito Riego de Dios Department of Health Tel. No. (02) 7329966</p>

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance for studies specifically identified in the design: sanitation market analysis; economic and financial assessment of sanitation interventions; financing policy or mechanisms development • Communications and promotion campaign planning and product development for local and national government • Workshops and other meetings <p>2. Local level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and learning exchanges for local government • Project preparation support for local government • Grant matching for project pilots and infrastructure investment for local government • Small value incremental operational support for office equipment for local governments <p>3. Central and Local Levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small research grants for government and non-government academic and research institutions • Training, technical assistance and exchange for identified academic institutions • Support for establishment of sustainable sanitation laboratories or trials 		

Assistance Program	Sector Need being Addressed	Program Details	Implementation Details	Contact Persons
SuSEA/SusSEP	Curriculum Development on Sustainable Sanitation	<p>Program Description</p> <p>Developing Sustainable Sanitation Education Program in the Philippines (SuSEP) will introduce and incorporate sustainable sanitation into the existing college curricula on sanitation. It will also develop training modules on sustainable sanitation to enhance the knowledge and upgrade the skills of professionals and practitioners in sanitation. The education programs that will be developed will be implemented by a consortium of academic and research institutions that will be constituted through the project.</p> <p>Main Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new or enhanced formal curriculum and non-formal training programs on sustainable sanitation • a consortium of academic/training institutions to implement the curriculum <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>The target group will be sanitation practitioners involved in local government programs aimed at improving the sanitation and hygiene conditions of the poor. This group will include Regional Sanitary Engineers of the DOH, the Provincial Health Officers, and Provincial Sanitary Engineers of the Provincial Government, and the Municipal or City Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of selected LGUs.</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>Center for Advanced Philippine Studies (CAPS)</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>July 2008 – April 2010</p>	<p>Mr. Dan Lapid Center for Advanced Philippine Studies 120-A, K8th Street, East Kamias Quezon City Tel. No. (02) 433-9042 Fax No. (02) 434-5954 Email: danlapid@caps.ph</p>
Technical Assistance for NWRB	Capacity Building	<p>Program Description</p> <p>Will help NWRB prepare a registry of SSWPs and determine level of regulation required; will pilot in one province/incorporate benchmarking</p> <p>Target Program Participants:</p> <p>Small scale water service providers</p>	<p>Implementing Agency:</p> <p>NWRB</p> <p>Implementation Period:</p> <p>2010</p>	<p>Ms. Leila Elvas Country Team Leader World Bank-Manila Tel. No. (02)917-3143</p>

5 Implementation Arrangement

The Roadmap brings together relevant water supply sector institutions from government, civil society, and the private sector in order to establish coherence, pool resources and promote coordination and collaboration within a constrained institutional environment. The implementation arrangement represents pooled coordination of various institutions in government that considers their existing mandates, roles and functions in the development of the sector.

5.1 General Oversight and Guidance

The overarching policy parameters guiding the Roadmap implementation shall be the government's adoption of the UN MDGs and current strategic directions outlined in the 2004-2010 MTPDP and the Medium-Term Philippine Investment Plan (MTPIP).

The general oversight, overall policy guidance and steering of the Roadmap shall be exercised by the NEDA Board through the Sub-Committee on Water Resources (SCWR) of the NEDA Infrastructure Committee (INFRACOM). The INFRACOM-SCWR shall be assisted by a Secretariat composed of representatives from NEDA Infrastructure Staff and the NWRB.

It should be noted that upon the issuance of the NEDA Board Resolution creating the Sub-Committee on Water Resources, the Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) of the Roadmap ceased to exist such that its members formed the SCWR core and sector members. Further, it is informed that the IASC was purposely established by virtue of a Memorandum of Agreement among NEDA, NWRB, and the GTZ Water and Sanitation Program in January 2007 to enter into a partnership in a strategic collaborative planning process for the water supply sector and that this function shall have been accomplished with the publication of the Roadmap.

5.2 Management and Supervision

The implementation of the Roadmap shall be managed and supervised by the Sub-Committee on Water Resources, which shall be created through a NEDA Board Resolution.

The Core members of the Sub-Committee on Water Resources shall be composed of the following:

The Assistant Director-General, National Development Office	Chairperson
National Economics and Development Authority	
National Water Resources Board	Co-Chair
Department of Finance	Member
Department of Budget and Management	Member

Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Member
Department of Health	Member
Department of Agriculture	Member
Department of Energy	Member
Department of Public Works and Highways	Member
Department of Interior and Local Government	Member
Philippine Water Partnership	Member
University of the Philippines - National Hydraulics Research Center	Member
Department of Justice	Member
Department of Tourism	Member
Office of the President - Executive Secretary	Member

The membership of the SCWR shall also be expandable to include representatives from the different water resources-related agencies on the basis of sector focus such as:

Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Sector Members

Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System	Member
National Anti-Poverty Commission	Member
Philippine Association of Water Districts	Member
National Water and Sanitation Association	Member
Department of Social Works and Development	Member
Cooperative Development Authority	Member
Department of Agrarian Reform	Member
League of Provinces of the Philippines	Member
League of Cities of the Philippines	Member
League of Municipalities of the Philippines	Member

Irrigation Sub-Sector Members

Department of Agrarian Reform	Member
National Irrigation Administration	Member
Bureau of Soils and Water Management	Member
League of Province of the Philippines	Member
League of Cities of the Philippines	Member
League of Municipalities of the Philippines	Member

Flood Control and Drainage Sub-Sector Members

Metropolitan Manila Development Authority	Member
---	--------

National Housing Authority	Member
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	Member
League of Provinces of the Philippines	Member
League of Cities of the Philippines	Member
League of Municipalities of the Philippines	Member

Duties and Functions

1. The Sub-Committee on Water Resources shall have the following duties and functions:
2. Ensure that the direction set for the sector is carried out in accordance to the sector plan (i.e., the Roadmap);
3. Coordinate sector monitoring as well as the conduct of periodic review, evaluation and assessment of the sector (e.g., extent and status of the implementation of programs/activities identified in the Roadmap, deviation of actual performance from programmed targets, problem areas encountered in the program implementation);
4. Coordinate and/or advise the conduct of studies, researches, and policy analysis on various aspects of the sector and make subsequent policy recommendations to the NEDA Board through the INFRACOM;
5. Formulate areas of cooperation and coordination among the various agencies and instrumentalities of the government involved in the sector programs and projects to avoid duplication of efforts;
6. Serve as clearinghouse of sector information; and
7. Serve as a forum/platform for the discussion and resolution of arising issues in the sector.

Meetings

The SCWR shall hold quarterly meetings upon notice issued by the Chairperson. Special and/or emergency meetings may be held at the motion of any member submitted to the Chairperson provided that such is certified by a majority of the members through a referendum.

Decision-Making

The Sub-committee shall aim to derive consensus in all its major decisions. In cases where divergence of opinions regarding decision points would require a vote, the decision/s shall be derived at thru a simple majority (50%+1) of all members present. To facilitate decision-making, all the necessary information shall be provided by the Secretariat to the SCWR members prior to each meeting.

Quorum

Quarterly meetings of the SCWR shall observe a quorum. Quorum shall be defined as majority (i.e., 50%+1) of the core members including majority (i.e., 50%+1) of the agencies identi-

fied per sub-sector (i.e., water supply, sewerage and sanitation, irrigation, flood and hazard mitigation and water resources management).

Secretariat Services

The designated representatives of the Infrastructure Staff of NEDA and of the National Water Resources Board Secretariat shall provide the necessary secretariat services to the SCWR.

All heads of departments, bureaus, offices and instrumentalities of the government shall also be requested to extend full cooperation and assistance to the SCWR to ensure the accomplishment of its tasks.

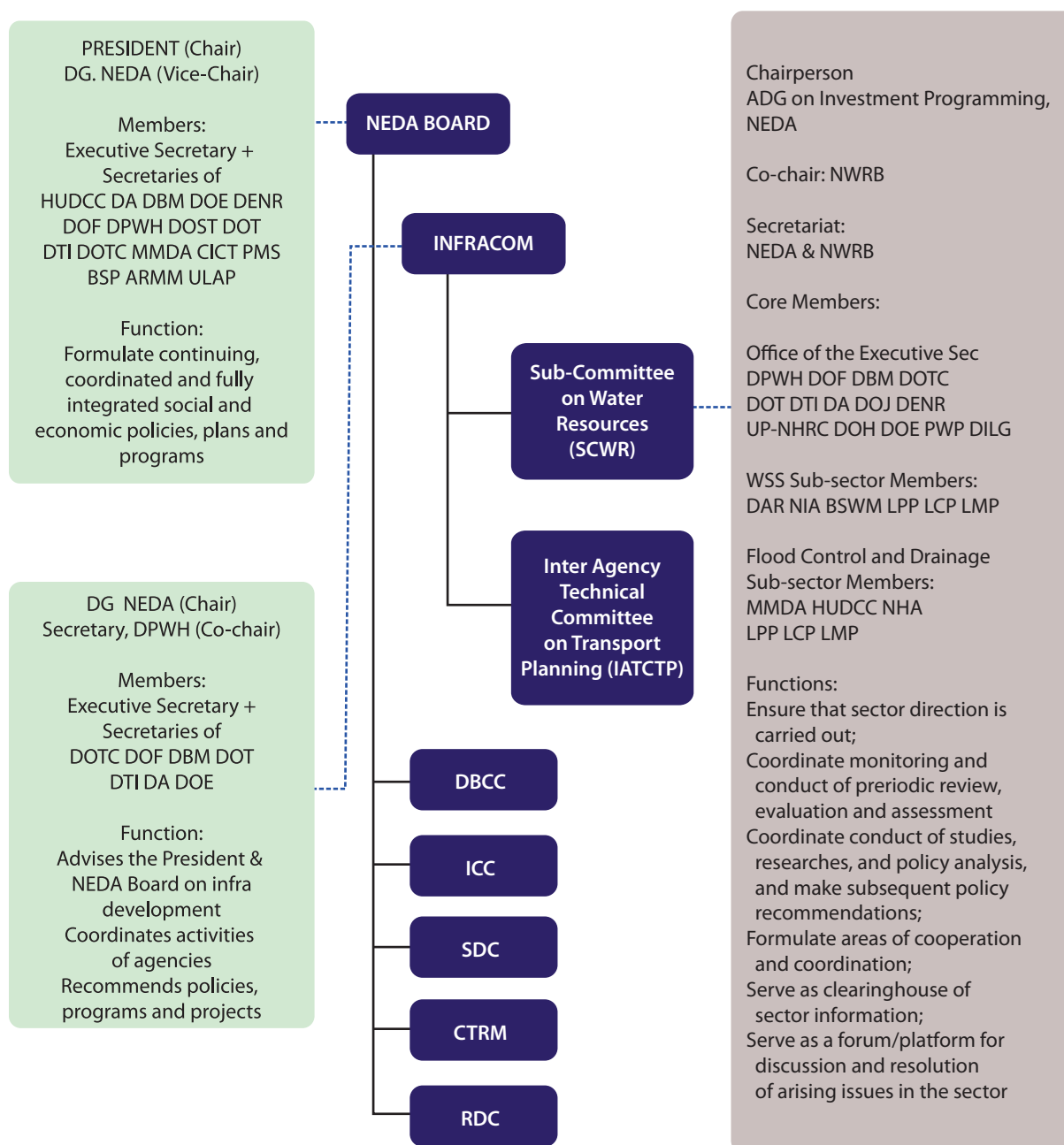
The SCWR may also create technical working groups (TWGs) as may be necessary for the purpose of discharging its functions.

Tenure

The NEDA Board Resolution shall determine the length of tenure of the Sub-Committee on Water Resources and the level of representation from each concerned agency or institution. It is proposed that each SCWR term shall be for an initial period of six (6) years in line with the duration of the MTPDP and its long-term tenure shall be for a period until year 2025 in line with the Roadmap's vision and mission.

A mandatory review shall be conducted in year 2015.

Figure 5.1 Sub-Committee on Water Resources (SCWR)



5.3 Projects Execution

The specific targets outlined in the medium-term plans and annual operational plans shall be executed by the respective agencies and institutions according to their mandates, roles, functions, resources and areas of competence. Where projects require stronger coordination and collaboration, inter-agency arrangements or GO-NGO-PO mechanisms shall be established

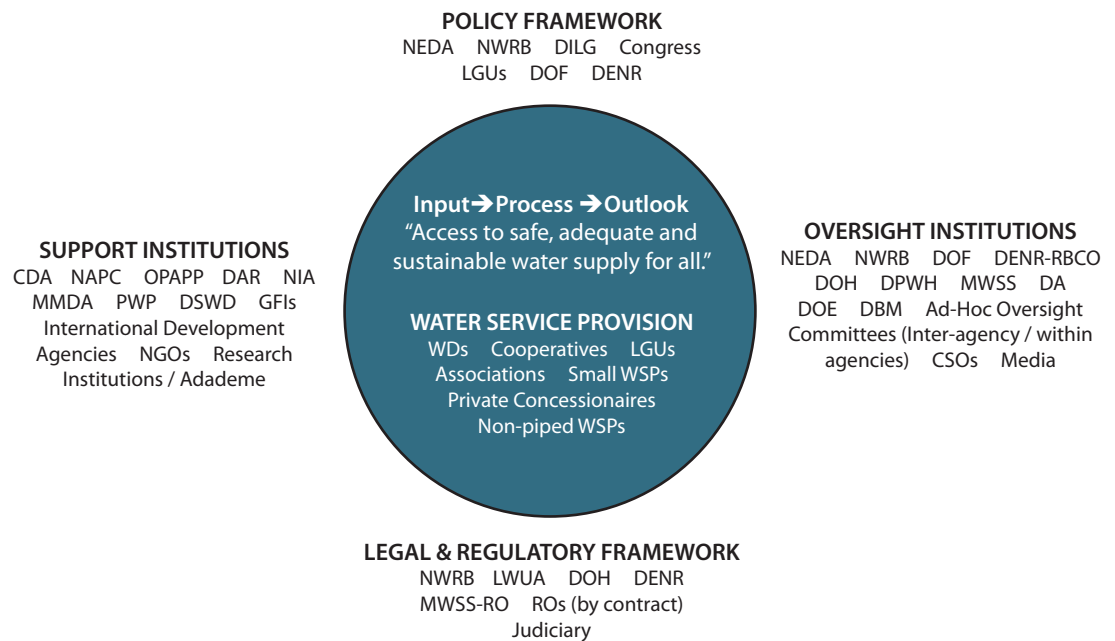
for the purpose. Water supply projects shall be implemented by water service providers such as water districts, LGUs, local water associations and cooperatives, small water service providers, private concessionaires and NGOs through donor-funded programs.

Agencies and institutions involved in the provision of enabling environments (related to policy and law, capacity development, financing, education, advocacy, public information and others) are expected to align their individual projects to the medium-term strategies and annual operational plans of the Roadmap.

5.4 Framework of Collaboration

The various stakeholders of the water supply and sanitation sector may be grouped according to their specific roles as providers of an enabling environment, service providers and users as can be seen in Figure 5.2 below.

Figure 5.2 Framework of Collaboration



5.5 Mechanisms and Processes

1. *Oversight Mechanisms.* The main oversight mechanisms of the water supply and sanitation sector and of the Roadmap shall be the existing institutions mandated for the purpose as defined in the SCWR Organizational Structure (Fig. 5.1) and the Framework of Collaboration (Fig. 5.2). The added value of the Roadmap is the recognition of the oversight role of non-state bodies such as civil society and the media. In implementing the Roadmap, there may be instances where collaborative mechanisms shall be established for specific functions.

2. *Support Mechanisms.* The Roadmap implementation shall utilize existing support mechanisms through agencies like the CDA, NAPC, OPAPP, DAR, NIA, MMDA, DSWD, PWP, government and private financing institutions, donors, NGOs, research institutions and the academe.
3. *Legislative and Policy Development Mechanisms.* While the Roadmap implementation shall operate within existing legal and policy settings and mechanisms, it shall also propose policy and legislative reforms through existing lawmaking institutions like the Congress and LGU level legislative bodies as well as policy making institutions like the NEDA, NWRB, DILG, LGU, DOF and DENR.
4. *Regulatory Mechanisms.* The regulation of various activities of water service providers and users in the water supply and sanitation sector is currently shared by the NWRB, LWUA, DOH, DENR, MWSS-RO, contracted regulatory offices and the judiciary. The Roadmap implementation shall seek policy and legal reforms leading to harmonization of the economic regulatory framework. One major reform objective is the decentralization of the NWRB functions and the possible deputization of the DENR regional offices and/or the LGUs for undertaking NWRB functions at the local level.
5. *Donor Coordination Mechanisms.* The Paris Declaration of 2005 has advocated for harmonization and closer coordination among donors. At the national level the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) acts as a platform for policy dialogue among the government, donor countries and agencies and other development partners. The Sub-Committee on Water Resources can coordinate and collaborate with relevant PDF Working Groups (WGs) on topics and activities related to the MDGs and Social Progress, Growth and Investments and Sustainable Rural Development and Infrastructure.
6. *Consultative Mechanisms.* The Roadmap upholds the IWRM framework which promotes multi-stakeholder consultations. Roadmap implementors shall establish consultative mechanisms (e.g., annual exhibits and symposia) and shall promote the establishment of local consultative mechanisms.
7. *Monitoring and Evaluation.* This Roadmap adopts the Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and its accompanying tools and mechanisms. The RBME results shall feed into assessment and planning activities and public information. Periodically, independent external evaluators shall be tapped by the Sub-Committee on Water Resources or by individual implementing agencies.
8. *Feedback.* The Sub-Committee on Water Resources shall maintain the KM Portal through a KM Portal Task Group headed by the NWRB. The Portal shall serve as a platform for interactive feedback and interaction between the various stakeholders of the sector. Individual implementing agencies and service providers shall also establish appropriate platforms for feedback.

6 Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation

The Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) System is integral to the sector institutions inasmuch as its related activities are integrated into the annual plans and other work plans of the organizations involved in the sector.

The central RBME function shall be lodged at the Sub-Committee on Water Resources. Monitoring activities and evaluations shall be decentralized to the national implementing agencies, local government units and WSPs levels based on the Roadmap's central monitoring and evaluation plan. Each implementing agency, LGU and WSP shall be encouraged to set up RBME units or designate specialized RBME personnel. The Sub-Committee on Water Resources shall also create its own RBME TWG or unit. In the interim, the IASC shall designate an inter-agency TWG on RBME.

The Roadmap Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2008 – 2010 are shown in Tables 6.1 and 6.2. The Detailed Evaluation Plan Matrix in Table 5.1 outlines the requisite sector-wide summative evaluation, optional ex-ante evaluation of selected projects, mid-term evaluation of selected projects and end-program thematic evaluation on compelling policy issues to evaluate the achievement of 2010 goals. Although the matrix outlines only the indicators of goal attainment, the evaluation shall examine the vertical logic and shall, therefore, cover an assessment of the outputs and outcomes according to pre-agreed evaluation criteria and guidelines.

Table 6.1 Detailed Evaluation Plan Matrix

Evaluation of 2010 Goal Achievement	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
Sustained and Efficient Delivery of Service	1. 432 waterless municipalities graduated to more than 50% access coverage and sustaining utility operations	"Waterless" is defined as an area with less than 50% water supply coverage (P3W, 2010 MTPDP)	Baseline: 432 waterless municipalities. Target value: 50% level of access in at least 216 waterless municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual monitoring reports Mid-term review results Project evaluation results NGA, LGU, WSP, NGO databases PhilWATSAN Portal NSO data Benchmarking studies Related literature Primary data (from interviews, focus group discussions, ocular visits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector-wide summative evaluation in 2011 Project evaluations in 2010 Thematic evaluation in 2010 Mid-Term Review of selected projects in 2009 for interim assessment of outcomes Optional ex-ante evaluation of selected projects in 2008 / 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WATSAN Sub-Committee of INFRACOM to coordinate or contract out summative evaluation and thematic evaluation Implementing agencies to coordinate project evaluations NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs to provide monitoring data
	2. Existing format / legal utilities expanded service coverage to unserved areas	"Un-served area" means non-existent of at least Level 1 water utilities	Baseline: (to be determined) Target value (still to be agreed)			
	3. 60% of water service providers are regulated	The number of water service providers(WSPs) to be considered in the computation is the nominal figure (i.e. for the year 2010)	Baseline: 40% of WSPs regulated Target value: at least 60% of WSPs regulated			

The Results Monitoring Plan Matrix in Table 5.2 outlines progress monitoring of the three key results areas and their corresponding indicators. Monitoring activities shall include monitoring of inputs, outputs and other implementation issues (such as risks and problems encountered). This plan also suggests the integration of the monitoring plan into the existing work plans of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and related NGOs, installation of RBME systems, formulation of individual RBME plans and designation and activation of M&E units and/or M&E officers.

Table 6.2 Results Monitoring Plan Matrix

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
Outcome 1: Strengthened and harmonized institutional and regulatory framework for a decentralized and enabling sector environment	1.1: New and harmonized policies and legislation	Formulation and promulgation of policies and legislation to clarify agency mandates by concerned agencies and institutions	Baseline: fragmented and outdated policies and legislation Target value: availability of new policies and legislations	Data Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accomplishment and monitoring reports • Lower House and Senate committee reports • Transcripts of Lower House and Senate committee deliberations • Policy briefs • Senate and Lower House Bills Data Collection Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring • Documentation of Lower House and Senate committee meetings • Coordination meetings with legislative lobbyists • Inter-agency monitoring conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual monitoring at NGA, LGU, WSP and NGO level • Annual monitoring at INFRACOM Water Sub Committee level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection: M&E units / officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs • Coordination and compilation: M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM • Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO and NWRB

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
	1.2: Sector coordination mechanisms for effective management and regulation	<p>These mechanisms include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Implementation arrangement for the sector plan (roadmap) 5. Functional Philippine WATSAN Portal 6. Updated Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan (PW4SP) 7. Functional local WATSAN Councils 8. New/updated economic and resource regulatory framework (connected to Result 1) 	<p>Baseline: weak sector coordination</p> <p>Target value: At least 3 of the 5 identified mechanisms</p>	<p>Data Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accomplishment and monitoring reports • NWRB records (submitted CPCs and business plans) • DILG records • Other NGA, LGU and WSP records • PhilWATSAN Portal <p>Data Collection Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • Participant observation • Key informant interviews • Secondary data collection • Review of related literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual monitoring at NGA, LGU, WSP and NGO level • Annual monitoring at INFRACOM Water Sub Committee level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection: M&E units / officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs • Coordination and compilation: M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM • Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO and NWRB
	1.3: Rational financing support mechanisms for lower income households, informal settlements and 5th and 6th class municipalities	<p>These mechanisms include rational financing and technical assistance mechanisms for lower income households, informal settlements and 5th and 6th class municipalities</p>	<p>Baseline: (to be determined)</p> <p>Target value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 5% increase in number of LGUs and WSPs applying for financial assistance 2. WATSAN Committee or Working Group created in the PDF 3. At least 5% increase in number of projects/programs approved and implemented based on the PW4SP 4. At least 5% increase in investment in the water supply (and wastewater) sector 5. At least xxx rational financing and technical assistance programs for lower income households and 5th and 6th class municipalities 	<p>Data Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LGU, CC, MDFO and GFI records • NEDA records (for ODA funding) • Accomplishment reports • Financial reports of WSPs and LGUs <p>Data Collection Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • Case studies • Key informant interviews • Secondary data collection • Review of related literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular quarterly and annual monitoring • Documentation and/or collection of related reports and records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection: M&E units / officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs • Coordination and compilation: M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM • Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO and NWRB

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
Outcome 2: Sector agencies capacitated for sustainable development of the water supply and wastewater management sector	2.1: Responsive capacity development interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity needs refer to the training needs of NGAs, LGUs and WSPs Training needs refer to capacities in local policy formulation, water services planning monitoring and evaluation Responsive interventions refer to development of appropriate training designs and conduct of training activities 	<p>Baseline: (still to be established based on compilation and analysis of TNA results)</p> <p>Target value:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At least 40 LGUs trained per year using the WAT-SAN Toolbox Seventy percent of LGUs and WSPs have assessed the training as useful and appropriate based on agreed rating scale Increase in number of documented, shared and uploaded (to PhilWATSAN Portal) best practices and lessons learned 	<p>Data Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual accomplishment reports of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs Training activity reports Training evaluation reports Benchmarking studies Training conferences (proceedings) PhilWATSAN Portal Related ODA reports from NEDA WSP performance reports from NWRB, DILG-WSSPMO and LWUA <p>Data Collection Methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case studies Participant observation in training activities Training conferences Training evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular quarterly and annual monitoring Regular training assessments Periodic training conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO
	2.2: Established and accessible NGA support services and mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGA support services and mechanisms include provision of training manuals and modules on management and technological innovations and other services for LGUs and WSPs 	<p>Baseline: (still to be established)</p> <p>Target value: An increase in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of LGUs and WSPs accessing NGAs support services Number of LGUs and WSPs trained by topic and type of training based on demand; and Number of manuals/modules developed on management and technological innovations 	<p>Data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual accomplishment reports Training activity reports Training evaluation reports PhilWATSAN Portal <p>Data collection methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation and analysis of training activity reports and evaluation reports Interviews with training participants and trainers Participant observation in training activities Training conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and annual monitoring Dialogues with legislative and executive champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
Outcome 3: Strategic multi-stakeholder alliances are established and supported by champions in the executive and legislative bodies	3.1: At least three (3) broad sector formations with sharing and learning platforms at the national and provincial levels	"Broad sector formations" may include Phil CAPNet, National Water and Sanitation Association (NAWASA), Federation of Water Users Group, Provincial WATSAN Centers and the like	Baseline: There are existing formations but in need of consolidation and establishment of sharing and learning platforms. Target value: At least three broad sector formations	Data Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcast media PhilWATSAN Portal Organizational documents Organizational conference proceedings Data Collection Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation News clippings Taping of related television coverage Video documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and annual monitoring Dialogues with legislative and executive champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO
	3.2: At least one public discourse on critical water supply and wastewater management issues	This refers to documented public debates, forums, public hearings, public consultations and related public activities that tackle water supply and wastewater management issues	Baseline: Absence of substantive public discourse on water supply and wastewater management issues Target value: At least one critical issue debated in public at the national and local level	Data Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcast media PhilWATSAN Portal Organizational documents Documents from Lower House and Senate hearings Data Collection Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation News clippings Taping of related television coverage Video documentation Key informant interviews Participant observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and annual monitoring Liaison with media practitioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
	3.3: Broad community support in the development of the water supply and wastewater management sector	Broad community support means effective mobilization of communities and their representation by organized groups such as people's organizations and NGOs in the WATSAN councils or community participation in sector campaigns	<p>Baseline: weak community support in the development of water supply and wastewater management</p> <p>Target value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 10 local campaigns on WASH, World Environment Day per year • An increase in the number of community and women's groups involved in water sector development through participation in local development councils • IEC materials produced and dissemination to 81 PLGUs, 117 CLGUs NGOs, WSPs and legislators 	<p>Data Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcast media • PhilWATSAN Portal • Transcripts of Lower House and Senate committee hearings and deliberations and committee reports • Sector scorecards or legislative and executive champions <p>Data collection methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • Print news clipping of TV news taping • Key informant interviews • Participant observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual monitoring • Liaison with media practitioners • Liaison with legislative and executive lobbyists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs • Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM • Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO
	3.4: At least one legislative and executive champion at the national and local levels per year	"Champions" pertains to the persons or institutions in the national and local executive and legislative branches exhibiting excellence and expertise in the sector	<p>Baseline: (still to be established)</p> <p>Target value: At least one individual or institutional champion identified and developed every year</p>	<p>Data Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadcast media • PhilWATSAN Portal • Transcripts of Lower House and Senate committee hearings and deliberations and committee reports • Sector scorecards on legislative and executive champions <p>Data collection methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • Liaison with media practitioners in the Senate and Lower House • Liaison with lobby groups • Key informant interviews • Dialogues with legislative and executive champions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual monitoring • Liaison with media practitioners • Liaison with legislative and executive lobbyists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection by M&E units/officers of NGAs, LGUs, WSPs and NGOs • Coordination and compilation by M&E TWG of Water Sub-Committee of INFRACOM • Interim compilation by DILG-WSSPMO

Outcome Progress Monitoring	Agreed Indicators	Detailed Description of Indicators	Baseline and Target Values	Data Sources	Modality and Timing	Agency Responsible
	3.4: Localized collective action of water supply and wastewater management sector stakeholders	Collective action refers to multi-stakeholder dialogues and joint activities around IWRM issues	Baseline: (still to be established) Target value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number and frequency of inter-sectoral dialogues and joint activities around IWRM • Decreased number and frequency of water-related conflicts (e.g. conflicts over allocation between municipal water supply and irrigation water) • Establishment of River Basin Organizations (RBOs) • Forging of IWRM agreements (MOAs and MOUs) 	Data Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative reports of dialogues and other joint activities • Local IWRM plans • Database of RBOs and RBO plans • MOAs and MOUs • Judicial and quasi-judicial records on cases related to water conflicts Data Collection Methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation • News clippings • Taping of related television coverage • Video documentation • Key informant interviews • Participant observation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly and annual monitoring • Liaison with judicial bodies and NWRB • Periodic joint monitoring missions 	

On the other hand, the monitoring of the Roadmap component on the provision of adequate infrastructure support is lodged in the annual updating of the CIIP done by NEDA with inputs from the different national implementing agencies. Likewise, other on-going and pipeline infrastructure projects that are mentioned in the chapter on priority programs are likewise monitored by the concerned oversight agencies for the projects and are reported to the SCWR for information and guidance of the NEDA Board and other monitoring committees.

References

Acosta, V. 2006. The Philippine Water Situation Report. League of Cities of the Philippines.

Bossel, H. 1998. Earth at a Crossroads. Path to Sustainable Future. Cambridge University Press.

David, C. and Inocencio, A. 2001. "Public-Private Community Partnerships in Management and Delivery of Water to Urban Poor: The Case of Metro Manila." Makati: PIDS Discussion Paper 2001.

DILG-GTZ Water Supply and Sanitation Program. Program Brief, January 23, 2007.

Francis, J. (2007). Mainstreaming Gender in the Water Supply Sector Roadmap, A presentation to the Roadmap Working Group. Conference Room 3, Mitra Building, House of Representatives, Batasan Complex, QC March 8, 2007.

Global Water Partnership. 2000. Integrated Water Resources Management. Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Background Paper No. 4, Stockholm, Sweden.

Kuzek, J.Z. and Rist, R.C (2004). Ten Steps to a Results-based Monitoring System: A Handbook for Development Practitioners. Washington D.C: The World Bank.

Luna, I. 2007. Governance for Clean Water: A Guide for Local Governments on the Clean Water Act. Makati: The Asia Foundation and The Louis Berger Group.

McIntosh, Arthur. 2003. Asian Water Supplies: Reaching the Poor. Manila: ADB.

Miser, H.J. and Quade, E.S. (eds) 1985. Handbook of Systems Analysis – Overview of Use, Procedures, Applications and Practice. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

National Water Forum. 2004. "Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation," a paper presentation at the Century Park Hotel and Malacanang Palace, March 22, 2004.

NEDA. 1998a. National Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector, Volume I: Main Report. Study conducted in association with Asian Development Bank, Australian Water Technologies and Brockman Tym International and Global Works International.

NEDA 2000. Reference Manual on Project Development and Evaluation (Volume I) and Advanced Manual on Project Evaluation (Volumes II and III).

NEDA. 1998b. National Strategy and Action Plan for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector, Volume III: Policy and Strategy Papers. Study conducted in association with Asian Development Bank, Australian Water Technologies and Brockman Tym International and Global Works International.

Nolledo, J. 2001. The 1991 Local Government Code with Basic Features. Mandaluyong City: National Bookstore

Obando, A. 2003. Women and Water Privatization. Women's Human Rights Net. www.whrnet.org/docs/issue-water/html

Philippine Development Forum Infrastructure Sub-Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation. 2008. ODA Resources for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector. Draft report prepared by the Philippine Water Revolving Fund Support Program for the PDF Infrastructure Sub-Working Group on Water Supply and Sanitation.

Philippine Human Development Report (PHDR). 2005 (2nd Edition). Philippines: Human Development Network.

Snellen, W.B and Schrevel, A. 2004. "IWRM: for sustainable use of water, 50 years of international experience with the concept of integrated water management," Background document to the FAO/Netherlands Conference on Water for Food and Ecosystems. Netherlands: Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality.

Shaw, R., Gallopin, G., Weaver, P. and Oberg, S. 1992. Sustainable Development – A Systems Approach, Status Report SR-92-2, IIASA, Laxenburg, Austria.

Singh, S. 2006. Paradigms of Decentralization, Institutional Design and Poverty: Drinking Water in the Philippines. Makati: Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Discussion Paper Series No. 2006-19.

Sorocynzki, T. 1999. Integrated Systems Analysis of Population, Land and Water Resource. Australia: University of New England (unpublished thesis).

World Bank. 2003. Philippines: Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy. East Asia and Pacific Region: The World Bank.

World Bank. 2005. Philippines: Meeting Infrastructure Challenges. East Asia and

Pacific Region: The World Bank, Infrastructure Sector Department.

Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) – East Asia and the Pacific, Philippines Country Office. 2008. Philippines Project Sheet.

UNFF 2003. National Report to the Third Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. Philippines. May 2003. www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/national/reports

Web Sources

www.fao.org/ag/wfe2005/docs/IWRM_Background.pdf

www.earthtrends.wri.org/text/water-resources/country-profile-145.html

Powerpoint Presentations

The National Water Resources Board: An Overview. July 27, 2006.

LWUA. July 27, 2007.

LWUA.2007. “The National Sewerage and Septage Management Program,” a powerpoint presentation for the GTZ Workshop on Wastewater, Sulo Hotel, August 29, 2007.

The President’s Priority Program on Water (P3W)

Tecson, Jay. 2007. “Local Initiatives for Affordable Wastewater Treatment Project (LINAW),” a powerpoint presentation for the Workshop on Developing a Septage Management Program, Calbayog City, Samar, January 24-25, 2007.

Workshop Proceedings

Roadmap Preparatory Meeting, November 24, 2006.

DILG-GTZ Water and Sanitation Program, Phase IV Strategic Planning Workshop, November 21-22, 2006.

DILG-GTZ Water Program in the Visayas. Results of the Workshop on Rapid Appraisal on Lessons Learned, Discovery Suites, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, August 9, 2007.

Strategic Collaborative Planning Workshop for Water Supply Sector Coordination,

Subic International Hotel, January 31 to February 3, 2007.

Water Supply Sector Roadmap Roundtable Discussion Workshop, Sulo Hotel, March 24, 2006.

Water Supply Sector Roadmap Working Group Meeting, Conference Room 3, Mitra Building, House of Representatives, Batasan Complex, Quezon City, March 8, 2007.

Water Supply Sector Roadmap, Institutional Development Framework Validation Workshop, Richmonde Plaza, Ortigas Center, October 13, 2006.

Roadmap Group, Feedback on the 1st IASC Meeting to the Roadmap Group OPDS Conference Room, DILG, April 20, 2007.

Secretariat Meeting, NEDA-IS Conference Room, NEDA, Pasig City, May 4, 2007.

Forum on the Proposed Amendments to PD 198, LWUA Conference Room, LWUA, May 18, 2007.

TWG Organizing Workshop, DCIEC Building, NIA Compound, Quezon City, May 30, 2007.

Bohol Water Service Providers Focus Group Discussion on the PWSS Roadmap Tagbilaran City, Bohol, June 7, 2007.

Expanded Secretariat Meeting, NEDA IS Conference Room, NEDA, Pasig City, June 13, 2007.

Expanded Secretariat Workshop, Casa San Pablo, San Pablo City, Laguna, June 25,26, 2007.

Secretariat Meeting with the Technical Advisory Group, Office of the Executive Director, NWRB, July 6, 2007.

TWG Plenary Workshop, Access Point, Quezon City, July 19, 2007.

Minutes of Inter-Agency Steering Committee (IASC) Meetings

1st Inter-Agency Steering Committee Meeting, Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Project, April 18, 2007.

2nd Inter-Agency Steering Committee Meeting, (Presentation of the Secretariat Report, Astoria Plaza, Ortigas Center, Pasig City, July 26, 2007.

3rd Inter-Agency Steering Committee Meeting, Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Project, November 16, 2007.

4th Inter-Agency Steering Committee Meeting, Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Project, March 7, 2008.

5th Inter-Agency Steering Committee Meeting, Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap Project, May 16, 2008.

