

ANNUAL CONSULTATION MEETING FOR THE

WATER FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

1 December 2020

Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund Key Achievements and Financial Status

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Partnering for water security



BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Kingdom of the Netherlands



Water is a basic need.

WATER FINANCING PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

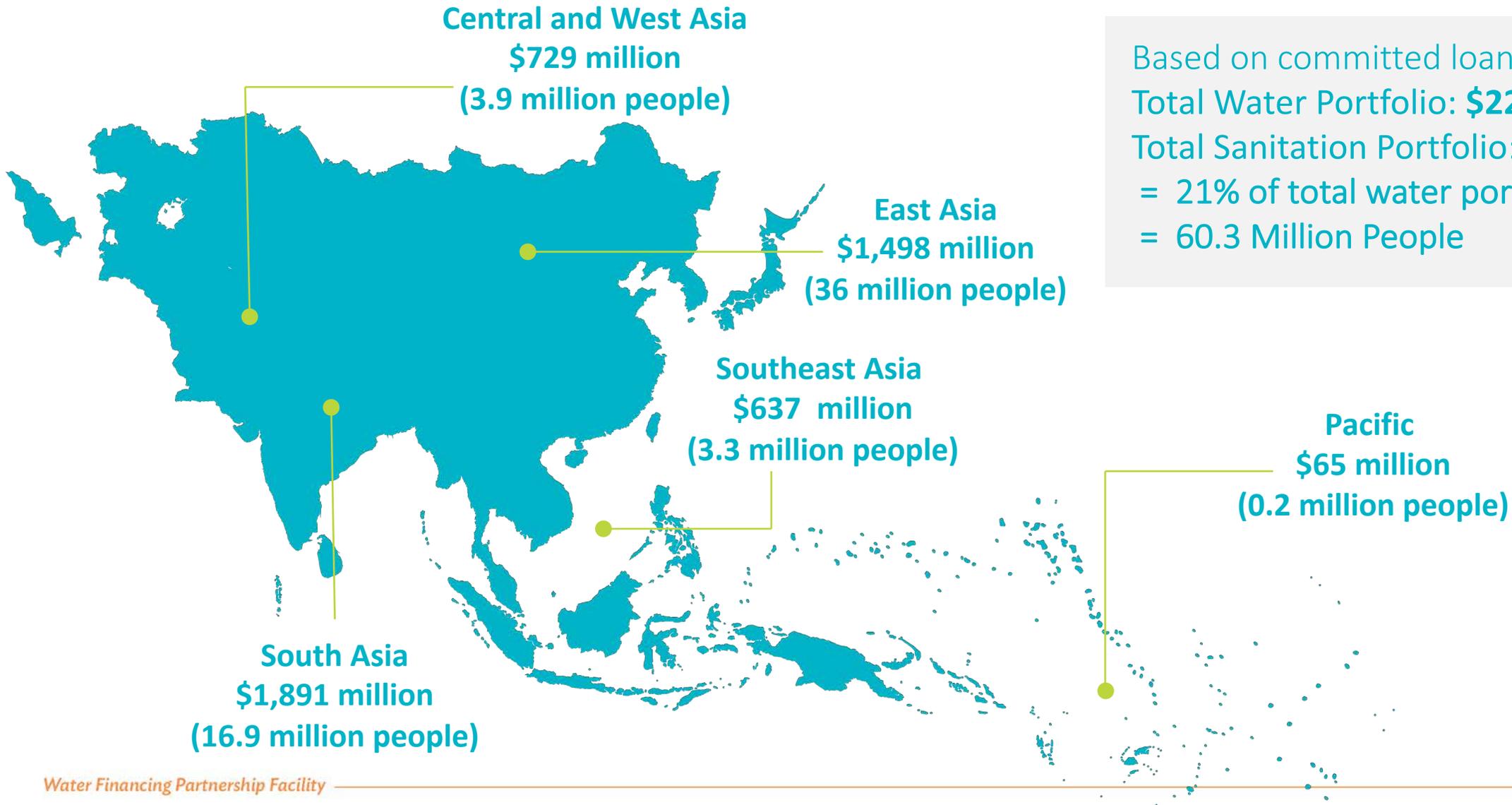
WITH YOUR SUPPORT

You have co-funded
and leveraged
\$8.3 billion worth of
water investments for
117.5 million people.



Investments in Sanitation (2011–2020)

(in \$ Million)



Based on committed loans (2011–2020):
Total Water Portfolio: **\$22.8 Billion**
Total Sanitation Portfolio: **\$4.8 Billion**
= 21% of total water portfolio
= 60.3 Million People

SANITATION FINANCING PARTNERSHP TRUST FUND

Investment Programs

- Total of \$284.46 million investments in non-sewered sanitation
- Supporting development of investment projects with most suitable holistic approach which includes non-networked systems

Piloting New Technologies

- Installing improved toilets and septic tanks in rural Mongolia, introducing desludging services for the first time
- Piloting solar septic tank in Cambodia
- Piloting new toilet technology in boathouses in Ton Le Sap Lake, Cambodia

Building Operators' Capacity

- FSM-focused Water Operators Partnerships (WOPs) Programs in:
 - 4 small towns in Nepal
 - 3 coastal towns in Bangladesh
 - 2 Ger areas in Mongolia

Developing Policies and Standards

- Enacted Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Fecal Sludge Management in Small Towns in Nepal, 2017
- Developed Rajasthan state FSM Policy and Implementation Guideline, 2017
- Formed the National Sanitation Group in Mongolia – ongoing dialogues to prepare policies in FSM
- Ongoing treated sludge initiatives in PRC, Mongolia and the Philippines
- Support to the PRC Rural Revitalization program
- Ongoing discussions in PNG for inclusion of FSM in investment pipeline

Improving Institutional Awareness

- Supporting knowledge sharing events such as trainings, master classes, FSM planning and dialogues

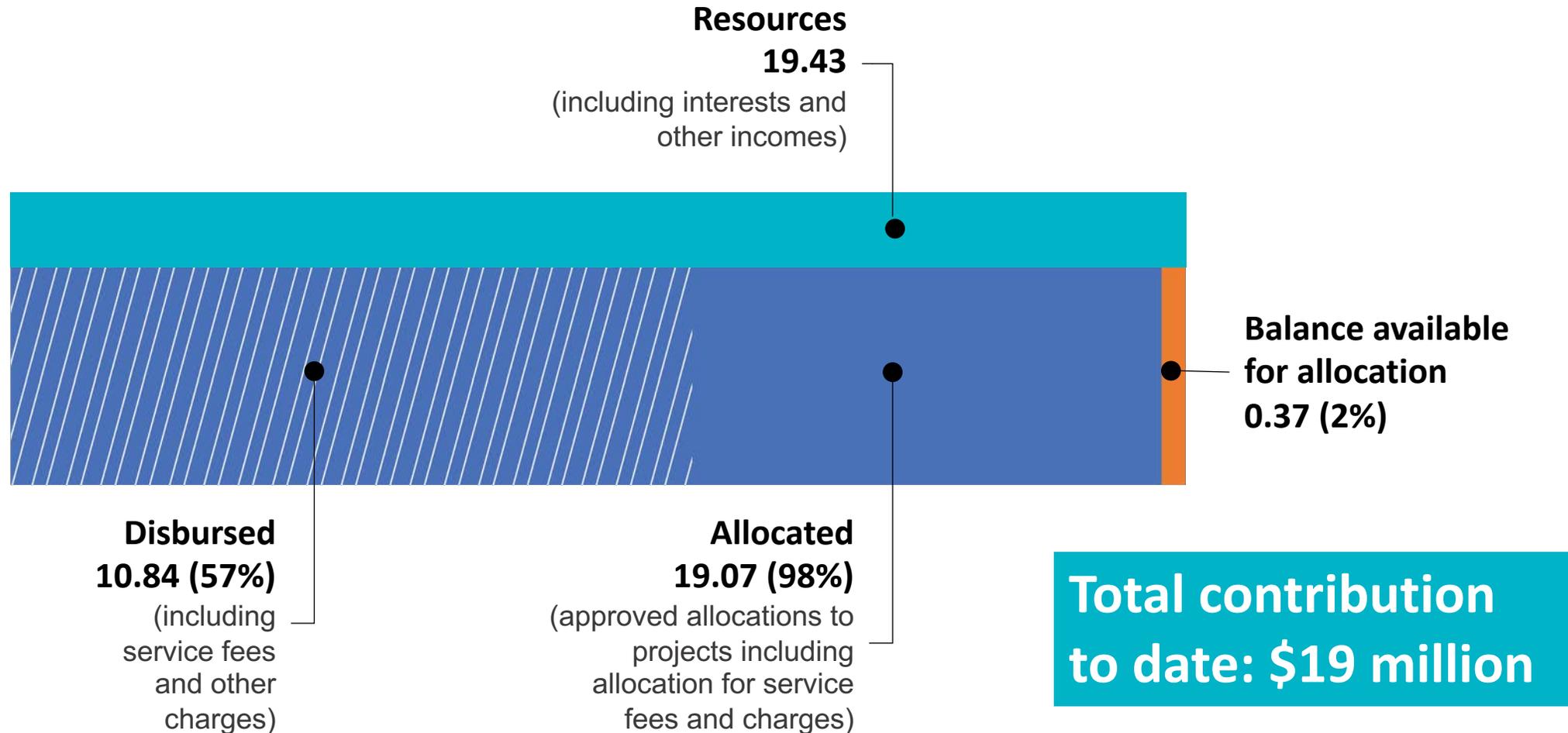
SFPTF PROGRAM QUALITY SUPPORT

Key Support	Targets (by 2023)	Achievements (as of 15 Nov 2020)
Support to development and implementation of CWIS projects	Investment in sewerage and non-sewered sanitation increased to \$1.6 billion	\$1.12 billion
	Investment in non-sewered sanitation increased to \$400 million	\$284.46 million
	17 Million beneficiaries, 15% from non-urban areas	11.73 million beneficiaries; 14.4% from non-urban 50% female
	15 projects include non-sewered sanitation	14 projects
	12 projects with CWIS components, 6 are gender-sensitive	9 projects with CWIS components, all gender sensitive
Development of guidelines for CWIS projects	10 knowledge products on CWIS	Development of 4 knowledge products and 15 CWIS Guidance Notes

FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF 15 NOVEMBER 2020

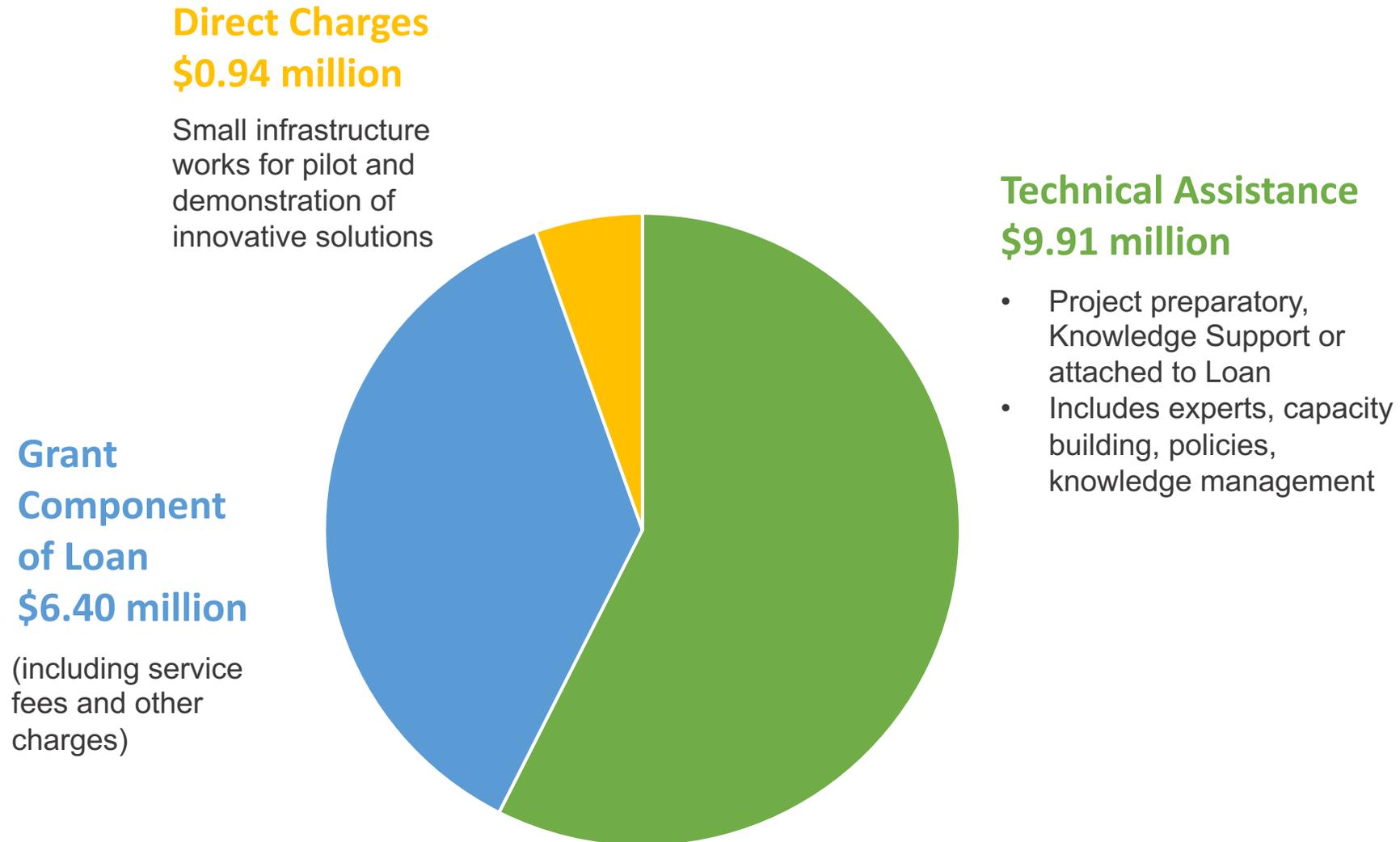
(in \$ million)

Fund Allocation



FINANCIAL STATUS AS OF NOVEMBER 2020

Type of Support



Highlights on Knowledge Product Works

ADB **BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation**

EXPERIENCE NOTES

Case Stories on Inclusive Sanitation

October 2020
Issue No. 1



IN THIS ISSUE: ADB Water shares three breakthroughs that are shaping the global response to sanitation issues. We also give a preview of upcoming case stories from Cambodia and Mongolia.

The ADB Water Sector Group is launching Experience Notes, a series of case on inclusive sanitation projects. The stories invite readers to learn about innovative approaches, technologies, and strategies used in initiatives supported by the Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund (SFPTF) under the Water Financing Partnership Facility. Each case lists lessons and tips that can guide water supply and sanitation practitioners. These are critical as the world continues to wrestle with the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, in which water and sanitation are recognized as a life-saving resource.

In 2018, Sarath Thilaka, submitted a photo to the ADB Asia Water Forum photo contest. It showed a mother bathing her children near a highway under construction in India. Her smile betrays her worry—the water will not be enough for all of them. The thought burdens her and all the other laborers living in makeshift homes while the highways are being built. Soon, the rain will pour and she will struggle to protect her children from the dirty flood water.

Sarath's photo zeroed in on a painful reality. Traditional sanitation solutions have failed to serve poor and invisible communities. Funding has favored investments in centralized sewerage systems and wastewater treatment plants for decades with limited consideration of the operation and maintenance of the assets. Prioritizing infrastructure building, however, has left millions who live off the grid with no access to safely managed sanitation services.

These include women and girls, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Many live in jam-packed cities as informal settlers. Some are homeless. Others live in remote areas, construction sites, or suffer in silence as refugees and detainees. All of them are disconnected from piped networks and safe wastewater disposal systems.

As one of the signatories to the World Leaders' Call for Action on COVID-19, ADB is committed to making water, sanitation, and hygiene available to everyone. No one should be left behind. ADB continues to strengthen partnerships with all actors to mobilize financial support. This will help countries set up water and sanitation systems that are resilient and sustainable.

The Sanitation Financing Partnership Trust Fund (SFPTF), since it was set up in 2013, has engaged the most disadvantaged sectors in sanitation projects. There is now growing evidence that an inclusive approach in sanitation is not just creating healthier communities; it also boosts economies.

"We are only as healthy as the most vulnerable members of society, no matter in which country they are."
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:
World Leaders Call for Action on COVID-19

Sarath Kuttikangavarambi Thilaka/ADB



PNG: Fecal Sludge Management in Port Moresby

Experience Notes:
Case Stories in
Inclusive Sanitation
(4 cases)

Highlights on Knowledge Product Works

29 September 2021

What is CWIS, and Why is it Needed?

Asia's cities are growing rapidly. By 2030 more than 55% of the region's population will live in urban areas. With higher population densities and urban expansion, managing the vast amounts of human waste is becoming ever more challenging. Lack of sanitation can have significant impacts on city and national economies, affecting public health, productivity, competitiveness, real-estate values, and the overall quality of life. The ADB, its clients, and key development partners have invested vast resources in urban sanitation programs, but:

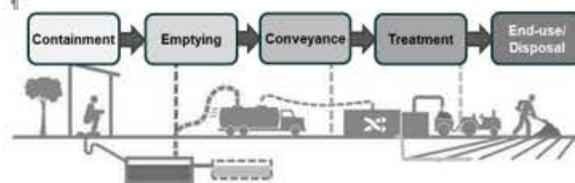
- Most investment has been for wastewater treatment and sewerage, but such conventional sewer systems tend to serve only commercial or wealthy areas.
- Institutional capacity assessment and investment is poor. Cities often lack the human or financial resources to operate and manage conventional sanitation.
- Poverty targeting is weak. The poor and those living in informal settlements use on-site sanitation services, which are often poorly built and managed and have separate and weaker supporting institutions. In the poorest areas there continues to be no sanitation infrastructure at all.
- There has been limited involvement of the small-scale private sector, which is the main sanitation service provider in low income and non-sewered areas.
- The track record for long-term operation and maintenance of sewers and wastewater treatment plants is very poor. Only a small fraction of wastewater gets treated or reused, leading to continued health and economic impacts.

Governments and their development partners need to radically rethink their approach and investment priorities for sanitation. All people need to have access to adequate and reliable sanitation infrastructure, and they need to use it in order to achieve the maximum economic returns on sanitation project investments. Sanitation services also need to be sustained—financially, environmentally, and technically. This means that city and national sanitation policies, strategies, and investments need to address the entire sanitation service chain (as illustrated below), from source through transmission to treatment and reuse or disposal. Institutions may need to be restructured to accommodate a Citywide Inclusive Sanitation-driven strategy. Systems and incentives need to be in place to monitor sanitation service performance and allow evidence-based strategic and tactical changes to optimize performance and service delivery.

The Sanitation Service Chain

ADB, "Leading Factors of Success and Failure in Asian Development Bank Urban Sanitation Projects," Manila, 2017

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City-Wide Inclusive Sanitation

Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) is an evolving concept to more effectively meet the sanitation challenges in the world's growing urban areas. It builds on current sanitation technologies and practices to achieve more comprehensive, effective, and sustainable sanitation services. The outcome of a CWIS approach is that everyone in an urban area has access to and benefits from adequate and sustainable sanitation services, and that all human waste is safely managed along the whole sanitation service chain. CWIS comprises four principal elements— institutions, safety, equity and inclusion, sustainability—with associated action areas to achieve the desired outcome as illustrated in the following graphic.



CWIS programs have the following characteristics:

- They are evidence-based; implementation and design adaptation are driven by health, social, economic outcomes.
- Institutional arrangements, accountability and regulations, with aligned incentives, are established for management, operation and maintenance of the whole sanitation service chain.
- They include a mix of diverse technical solutions that build on existing sewer and non-sewered sanitation systems, and incorporate resource recovery and re-use where feasible.
- City leaders demonstrate political will to prioritize investment in sanitation, technical and managerial leadership, and arrange long-term funding for sustainability.
- Non-infrastructure aspects of service delivery are funded, including capacity building, household outreach and engagement, and sanitation marketing.

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- Complementary urban services including water supply, drainage, greywater management and solid waste management are integrated with sanitation planning.
- Activities and funding target unserved and underserved groups including women, minorities, informal settlements, people with disabilities.

Further documentation, including video city case studies and training videos, can be found at:

- Video case studies on CWIS, World Bank
- MOOC series "Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development" City Service Delivery Assessment for Citywide Inclusive Sanitation

CWIS Guidance Notes – ongoing; 15 Guidance Notes

Moving Forward

- **Close cooperation with ADB operations departments to mainstream and promote CWIS projects:**
 - Data-based sanitation planning in Baguio City, Port Moresby, etc.
 - CWIS expert support
 - Awareness raising and capacity building
- **Capacity building and knowledge management**
- **Leveraging partnerships**, other donor's efforts on climate change, wastewater-based epidemiology and asset management

