1. Development of New Water Sources

- Angat Dam the only present source of water supply for the MWSS service area serving a total of 13 million population out of the total service population of 15 million, or only 87% total service coverage.
- Angat Dam provides a supply volume of 4,000 million liters per day (4,000 mld) out of the present demand of 4,395 mld, or a deficit of 395 mld.
- By 2015, the projected demand is expected to reach 5,054 mld, thus requiring the development of supplementary sources of water to address the increasing demand.

Current Supply – Demand Projections (MLD)



Potential Sources

Source	Potential Volume	Estimated Cost
Kaliwa River	550 MLD	US\$510 M
Laiban	1,900 MLD	US\$1,450 M
Kanan River	3,270 MLD	US\$1,370 M
Laguna Rivers	300 MLD	NA
Wawa River	50 MLD	US\$100 M
Laguna Lake	500 MLD	NA

1. Development of New Water Sources Current Status

- World Bank has committed to undertake a study for MWSS to:
 - to validate water demand projections
 - to undertake the necessary updating, comparative evaluation and prioritization of the various new water sources identified, in order to come up with a new road map;
 - to prepare the first priority project biddable by 2012.
- □ For implementation in late 2011 or early 2012

2. Development of Replacement Source for Irrigation

Angat Dam is a multi-purpose facility serving domestic water supply, power supply and irrigation water.

MWSS' present water allocation in the Angat Reservoir:

Original Allocation	=	22.0 cms
Conditional Allocation from Irrigation water rights		15.0 cms
Umiray-Angat Transbasin Tunnel	=	9.0 cms
TOTAL	=	46.0 cms
	or	4,000 mld

Due to increasing water use conflicts between water supply and irrigation, a new irrigation source must be developed

Potential Sources

Source	Potential Volume	Estimated Cost
Apalit-Pampanga River	20 CMS	US\$ 110 M
Pampanga River	20 CMS	US\$ 110 M
Candaba	15 CMS	US\$ 220 M
Balintingon	17 CMS	US\$ 440 M

2. Development of Replacement Source for Irrigation Current Status

- Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of MWSS, NIA and the Concessionaires (Maynilad and Manila Water) is preparing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the joint undertaking of the Project (re: 15 CMS Water Source Development Project);
- The TWG will undertake study

to evaluate the most viable and best alternative replacement source;

to prepare the selected source biddable by 2012.

Summary

🗆 Moratorium

- While unsolicited proposals have been received, the MWSS Board recently approved a moratorium on the processing of further proposals.
- World Bank Study
 - World Bank is funding a comprehensive study to determine demand requirements. The study is also expected to identify the optimal source based on economic, environmental, social, and demand considerations.

New government policy for preference on solicited proposals

Water supply & sanitation in sri lanka



Introduction of the Country: Geographical area - 64,000 Sq. km

Population - 20 million

Ethnic - Sinhala - 73.9% Tamil - 18.2% Muslim - 7.1% Others - 0.8%

Main Religions -Buddhism, Hindu, Islam & Catholic

GDP - US\$ 2365 per capita







WATER & SEWERA	GE COV	ERAGE (TARGET	S)
	Actual	NWSDB	MDG	MDG
	2009	Target	Target	Target
		2011	2015	2025
Water Supply Coverage				
Piped (Total)	37 %	41 %		
Safe water supply	80 %		85 %	100 %
Sewerage Coverage				
Piped	2.5 %	3 %		
On-site Sanitation	83.2 %			
Adequate Sanitation	85.7 %		87 %	100%





RURAL WATER SUPPLY POLICY;

- Water is a basic human need, which warrants for equitable allocation.
- Water has an economic value
- Provision of WSS should be people centred and demand driven.
- Beneficiary Involvement, Decision Making and Participatory Planning
- Women should play a central role in decision making process .

RURAL WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

- Large-scale community participatory rural water supply projects
- ADB Assisted 3rd Water Supply & Sanitation Sector Project
- Secondary Towns and Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation
 Project
- More than 3,000 small-scale RWSSs were constructed by various government and non-governmental organizations
- They provide water to about 8% of total population of Sri Lanka.
- NWSDB established 17 RWS units attached to regional offices to provide necessary backup support for communities who run their own WSSs
- · Identified another 4 Districts to establish RWS units
- Proposed a mechanism for assets transferring system for RWS schemes
- Identify a Water quality surveillance program for RWS schemes

Aural:• Pipe borne• Individual wells• Rain water tanks• Common wells• HPTW• Buar towns• DTW• Mart towns• Common wells• DTM• DTM</t



CAPITAL BUDGET UTILIZATION 1999 - 2010 (RS. MILLION)

25,000	1										
20,000											
15,000											
10,000			_								
5,000											
0											
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
% Utilized	87	100	91	116	95	78	67	77	88	68	99
Allocation Local	1913	1966	2432	3352	3942	3944	5729	8371	8326	8597	6964
Allocation Foreign	2085	2836	6557	5479	9434	12187	20017	18880	20581	22263	15941
Utilization Local	1995	1966	2599	3335	4009	5082	4748	6060	7967	7298	6810
Utilization Foreign	1480	2836	5560	6905	8739	7566	12376	15028	17394	13838	15949

ONGOING WATER SUPPLY / SEWERAGE PROJECTS

Total 6	59
Reconstruction Tsunami effected Water Supply Project	5
Small & Medium Water Supply Projects 3	88
Large-scale Sewerage Projects	4
Large-scale Water Supply Projects2	22



NO OF FOREIGN FUNDED WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS ON GOING: 22

Expected Population to be served : 2,628,000

Total Cost Rs. 174,658 million

Foreign Component Rs. 123,751 million

Local Component Rs. 50,907 million

GREATER KANDY WATER SUPPLY PROJECT



GREATER GALLE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT





KALU GANGA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT





TOWNS NORTH OF COLOMBO WATER SUPPLY PROJECT









NO OF FOREIGN FUNDED SEWERAGE PROJECTS ON GOING: 4

Expected Population to be served : 1,761,200

- Total Cost Rs. 27,715 million
- Foreign Component Rs. 20,141 million
- Local Component Rs. 7,574million







SEWERAGE COVERAGE				
Sewerage Coverage				
Piped	2.5 %			
On-site Sanitation	83.2 %			
Adequate Sanitation	85.7 %			
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INVESTMENT - STRATEGIES

- Establishment of a Separate Unit to monitor and assess the financial and economic viability of the Project and to monitor the investment and financial forecasting.
- This Separate Unit to be assigned to assess the financial implications to the NWSDB of all investments to be undertaken.
- The Separate Unit shall analyze and recommend all possible investment alternatives.
- Special emphasis to be given towards development of low cost (*low per capita investment*) solutions to achieve sector targets.
- Harnessing private capital to the sector through BOO/BOOT type PPP arrangements.

Thank you!

MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION VIET NAM

PUBLIC – PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN THE FIELD OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Dr. Nguyễn Hồng Tiến

Hà Nội, January 2011

Before implementing PPP pilot projects in Vietnam, there have been projects that were implemented by some model such as: BOT, BT or BTO in some areas such as:

- 1. Transport project:
- Road way:
- + Hanoi Hai phong highway (BOT).
- + Hanoi Thai nguyen.
- + Cau Gie Phap Van.
- + Nguyen Van Linh Boulevard (BT).
- + An Suong An Lac Route (BOT).
- Bridge:
- + Phu My Bridge.
- + Rach Mieu Bridge.

2. Electricity projects:

- + Phu My 2 thremo-electricity
- + Phu My 3 thremo-electricity
- + Can don Hydroelectricity plant
- 3. Urban technical Infrastructure field: focusing on water supply area:
- + Thu Duc water plant
- + Dong Tam water plant Tien Giang Province.

 Most of projects applied form of assigning investors – Therefore reducing competition.
 Using Government budget mostly (transport

projects).

3. Mechanism and Policy unstable.

4. Task of repaying clearing the ground does not meet demands.

5. Measurement of mobilizing fund, promoting strength of communities for building up infrastructure basis is limited.

6. The cost, selling and buying price depends on Government's regulations...

Current difficulties and obstacles on attracting economic backgrounds to invest in water sector:

Sequence and procedure of investment: Some State enterprises running ineffectively but being protected caused exclusive rights on managing areas of supplying water – sector service that cause some difficulties to seek and set up investment projects.

Fund and resource to invest: Lack of loaned capital; sequence and procedure between Vietnamese Government and Donors....remaining differences; combination amongst Ministries, Organizations, local government is not effective. Current difficulties and obstacles on attracting economic backgrounds to invest in water sector:

The cost of clean water and wastewater tariff : The cost of clean water is decided by the People Province Community (PPC) meanwhile principle of clean water cost has to be counted correctly and accordant with customers' budget and effort that is not now implemented...Therefore, the government budget has been compensating to ensure the cost for operating, remaining and repairing...

Land policy: unstable, clearing the ground, resettling, varying cost...making total investment cost increase higher than the beginning.

Decision No 71/2010/QD-TTg dated 11 September 2010 (regulation on piloting investment according to ppp model)

Principles for piloting investment under publicprivate partnership

- 1. Achieving the goal of attracting private and foreign investment in infrastructure development to provide public services.
- 2. Privately-owned capital contribution to the Project shall include the investor's equity, commercially viable capital funded by domestic and international sources, and any other capital sources to be mobilized subject to the principle that public debts will not occur.

Decision No 71/2010/QD-TTg dated 11 September 2010

- 3. Investor's equity capital must account for at least 30% of the privately-owned investment in the Project. Investor can obtain fundings from commercial loans, and from other sources (without Government guarantee) to the maximum being 70% of the privately-owned investment in the Project.
- 4. Investors implementing the Project shall be selected on a competitive, fair, transparent, economic efficiency basis, in compliance with Vietnam's laws and international customs and practices.

Decision No 71/2010/QD-TTg dated 11 September 2010

Areas of piloting investment under publicprivate partnership

- 1. Roads, bridges, tunnels, ferry.
- 2. Railway, railway bridges, railway tunnels.
- 3. Urban transport.
- 4. Airports, seaports, river ports.
- 5. Water supply system.
- 6. Power plant.
- 7. Healthcare (hospitals).
- 8. Environment (Solid waste treatment plants).
- 9. Other infrastructure development and public services supply projects as decided by the Prime Minister.

Tendering for selection of an investor

1. Based on the approved Feasibility study report, the authorized State body shall organize the preparation of tender invitation dossiers and hold open domestic or international tendering to select the project implementing investors. Tendering shall be in compliance with legal regulations on tendering and in accordance with international practices and customs, ensuring competition, fairness, transparency and economic efficiency.

Tendering for selection of an investor

- 2. The tender invitation dossier includes details of proposal evaluation criteria, bidding procedures, draft Project Contract, attached with the approved Feasibility study report, the proposed State Contribution in the Project, proposed investment guaranty mechanism of the Project.
- 3. The Authorized State Agency shall organize appraisal of investor selection result, invite opinions of Ministry of Planning and Investment before approval of investor selection result pursuant to the prevailing regulations.

Water supplying works that were determined in the planning should be called upon to invest following PPP model

- Dicision No 2065/QD-TTg dated 12/11/2010 on approving the water supply plan for key region – Mekong delta area. Water Plants that are planned for serving inter-regions level.
 - Song Hau I Water Plant: Capacity of phase 1: 500,000 cubic meter per day-night; phase 2: 500,000 cubic meter per day-night, located in Can Tho city.
 - Song Hau II Water Plant: phase 1: 1,000,000 cubic meter per daynight, phase 2: 2,000,000 cubic meter per day-night in Chau Thanh
 Long An.
 - Song Hau III Water Plant: phase 1: 200.000m3/day-night; phase 2: 500.000m3/day-night in Chau Doc An Giang

2. According to Master Plan of building Hanoi capital:

Song Hong Water Plant: Expecting to be build at Lien trung commune – Dan Phuong district: capacity in 2020: 300.000m3/day-night; 2030 is 450.000m3/day-night (*Opacity of Hong River Surface Water is at high level. Therefore, it is necessary to build primary accumulation ponds to deposit sediment and store water*).

Water supply scale : for inner-areas of Hanoi and Melinh, Dong Anh districts and a part of urban areas along the Belt 3 and Belt 4

• THANHK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTIONS