

TWO DAYS TRAINING ON THE OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WWTPS

9-10 September, Murcia

Overview of Management and Financing Models

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Before 1998

Equivalent Population according European Directive

CUADRO 1

Población equivalente servida conforme a la Directiva 91/271

Comunidad Autónoma	Conforme		No conforme en construcción		Unsuitable treatment		Total (h-e)	Coste
	(h-e)	Porcentaje	(h -e)	Porcentaje	(h-e)	Porcentaje	1	(pta/he)
Andalucía	4.787.733	34,96	2.049.935	14.97	6.856.717	50.07	13.694.385	38.960
Aragón	1.037.000	40.76	_	-	1.507.000	59,24		
Asturias	736.311	34,70	120.000	5,66	1.265.494	59,64		
Baleares	969.848	51.05	211.252	11,12	718.834	37,83		
Canarias	2.002.075	61,48	175.000	5,37	1.079.548	33,15	3.256.624	
Cantabria	25.000	1,87	10.000	0.75	1.305.000	97,39		
Castilla y León	783.666	13,19	755.255	12,71	4.402.072	74,10		
Castilla-La Mancha	1.599.600	49,58	70.000	2,17	1.556.765	48,25		
Cataluña	5.601.135	38,77	5.849.692	40,49	2.997.491		14.448.319	
Extremadura	606.854	30,91	85.000	4,33	1.271.470	64.76		
Galicia	365.732	6,67	224.500	4,09	4.896.982	89.24	5.487.214	31.986
Medrid	10.225.814	83,47	129.300	1.06	1.895.570	15,17	12.250.685	45.44
Murcia ,	700.000	23,73	108.000	3,66		72,61		
Mayarra	75.657	8,83	10.900	1,27	770.568		857.125	21.626
País Vasco		16,72	68.000	2,03	2.716.490	81,25	3.343.490	49.475
La Rioja	125.777	22,83	_		425.229	77,17		
Comunidad Valenciana	4.364.318	48.71	1.147.000	12,80	3.449 287	38,49		
Ceuta y Melilla		_	_	-	266.912	100,00		18.928
España	34.565.520	40,62	11.013.834	12,94	39.523.429	46,44	85.102.790	36.493

72,61 % population without sufficient wastewater treatment



It was necessary:

Funding for new collectors and wastewater treatment plants

Overall investment in wastewater facilities: 645 Million €

European Union has cofunded 75 % by means of European Regional Developing Fund (ERDF) and Cohesion Fund

A new management model

Other possibility for funding public infraestructure : PPP

PPP (Public-private partnership): A contractual arrangement between the public sector and a private entity aimed at financing, designing, operating and maintaining public sector facilities and services.

Consisting on two core elements: Project finance and long term contracts

Advantages for PPP

- Make the good or service available
- Accelerated delivery
- Reduces public capital investment (reduces public borrowing) ?
- Whole life costing (a balance between construction and maintenance costs)
- Construction period : No payment
- Pay for performance and output (improved service coverage)
- Theoretically better efficiency
- Increase economic activity

Disadvantages for PPP

- Private sector has higher cost of finance (according to the risk)
- Loss of management control by the public sector
- Long term relatively inflexible structures and no controlled risks. It can appear big differences between projected and final incomes
- Potential for negative public reaction to profit and control

Factors influencing PPP model success:

- Strong institutional framework
- Win-win situation for all stakeholders
- Cost and Risk sharing arrangement
- Robust monitoring system
- Clear risk allocation

Succesfull water PPPs:

Bucharest: Water and Sanitation

Veolia won the bid to operate and maintain the water and sanitation system for 25 years

- Appr. €70 million investment into modernizing water and sanitation services between 2002 and 2006
- Built a new water treatment plant
- Reduced water losses (the loss was reduced by 44,4 %)

Succesfull water PPPs:

Manila Water

- Non-revenue water was reduced fro 63 % in 1997 to just 12,5% at present
- Without taxpayer money being spent for new water resources, the amount of water delivered to customers grew threefold from 440 million liters per day to 1.140 million
- Served customs from 3 million to 6 million, who get 24-hour service, from just 30 % before privatization
- The cost of piped water from P 150-200 per cubic meter to P 75 per month

Succesfull water PPPs:

Atotonilco WWTP

- Biggest WWTP in the world
- Capacity: 3.024.000 m3/d
- Population equivalent : 10,5 million people
- Investment : USD 700 million
- 25 years O & M



Atotonilco, Mexico

Sea Water Desalination Plant Fouka (Algeria)

Capacity: 120.000 m3/d

Population : 800.000 people

25 years O & M





Aragon Region Wastewater Treatment Plan

- 132 WWTP in 13 groups
- Population : 200.191 people (15,8 % Aragon)
- Global investment : € 297 million
- Global O & M in 20 years : € 442 million
- Planned operation year: 2006

Actually only 60 % WWTPs have been built

Sea Water Desalination Plant Escombreras

Capacity : 63.000 m3/d

• Investment : € 145 millions

O & M : 25 years

- According to the contract, it will be paid globally € 580 millions
- This plant isn't sustainable



CONCLUSION:

PPPs Not Easy, but...

- Can be a valuable option

Sometimes, the only way it can be done

Management Model in Murcia Region

Changes in Sanitation Law:

- Assigning wider competence to the Regional Government
- Approving Master Plan for Urban Wastewater Sanitation
- Implementing a "Wastewater Reclamation Tax "
- Creating a Public Entity responsible for the monitoring, operation and maintenance of facilities

Objectives of the Master Plan:

- Environmental restoration of the Segura River
- Increasing water availability through reclamation
- Complying with the European Directive on Urban Wastewater Treatment
- Protecting Mar Menor Coastal Lagoon and Mediterranean coastal waters
- Valorize all generated organic waste

The plan was designed in 2001, coming into force for a period of 10 years

The plan had to solve the following aspects:

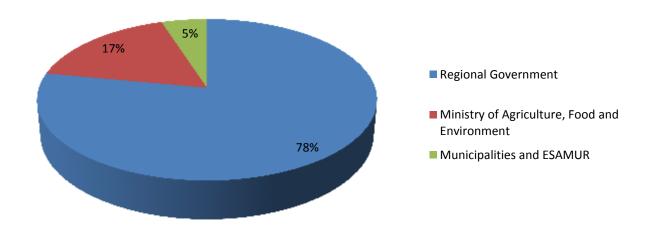
- To establish the facilities required for sanitation and wastewater treatment in the Murcia Region
- To select the set of design criteria which ensure the reliability and high quality of treated water

GUIDELINES OF THE MASTER PLAN:

- Highly recommend centralized system
- For secondary treatment, the usual system is the biological treatment with activated sludge (Conventional Activated Sludge System, Extended Aeration or Double-Stage according to the plant size and influent characteristics)
- More stringent treatments for nutrient removal
- Tertiary treatments aimed at enabling the reuse of water

Overall investment in hydraulic works: € 645,8 millions

Investment by Administrations



But evidence shows it's not enough

We have to guarantee that the maintenance and operation will be feasible

It was created a tax called "canon de saneamiento"

Main characteristics of this tax:

- Principle of solidarity: The tax is the same for all municipalities
- Tax is only paid if you're connected to the sewage
- Tax is composed of two parts, a fixed and a variable fee
- There's a rate for domestic discharges and a different one for industrial discharges. For industries are applied the "polluter pays "principle.

Weighting coefficient for industrial discharges:

$$Cc = (1.\frac{SS}{300} + 2.\frac{COD}{333} + 1,3.\frac{NTK}{50} + 2,6.\frac{Pt}{14} + 3.\frac{SOL}{2000})\frac{1}{9,9}$$

Where: SS: Suspended solids in mg/l.

COD: Chemical Oxygen demand in mg/l.

NTK: Total Kjeldahl nitrogen in mg/l.

P_T: Total phosphorus in mg/l.

SOL: Conductivity in μs/cm

- ESAMUR is in charge of collection of this tax
- Payment is collected by water supply bill through water supply companies, except for private water supplies that is collected directly by ESAMUR
- The tariff is approved by Regional Government every year

Tariff 2013:

	Fixed rate (€/supply/year)	Variable rate (€/ m3)			
Domestic use	33	0,28			
Industrial use	35	0,38			

مع خالص شكري وامتناني

Thank you for your attention

Merci pour votre attention



For additional information please contact:

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