

Sanitation in the Philippines

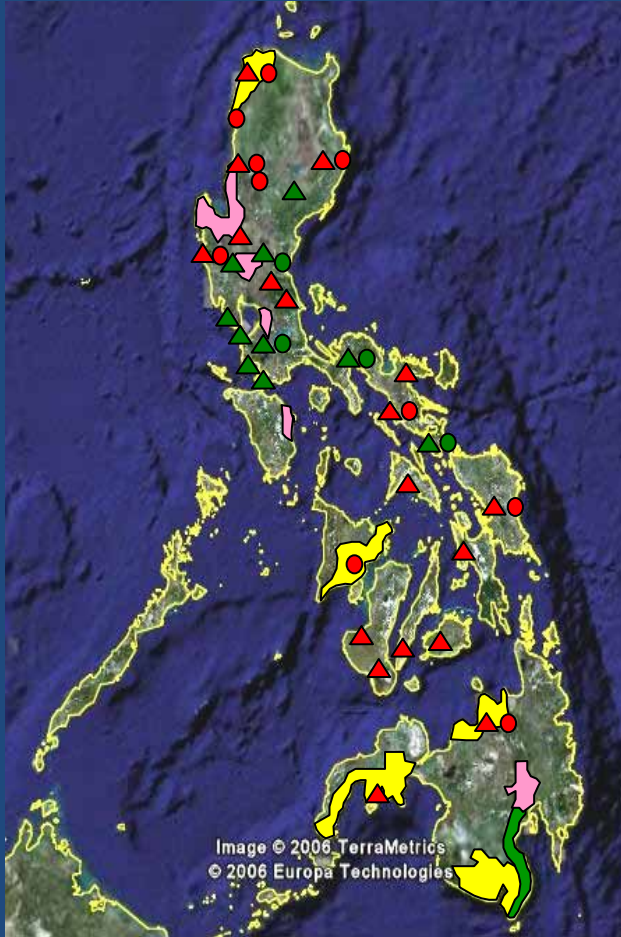


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Current national sanitation situation



The country's sewerage goes to open water bodies contributing heavily to pollution of water sources

58% of country's groundwater is contaminated.

About 64% of rivers exceeded drinking water criterion.

Only 10% of the population have access to piped sewerage

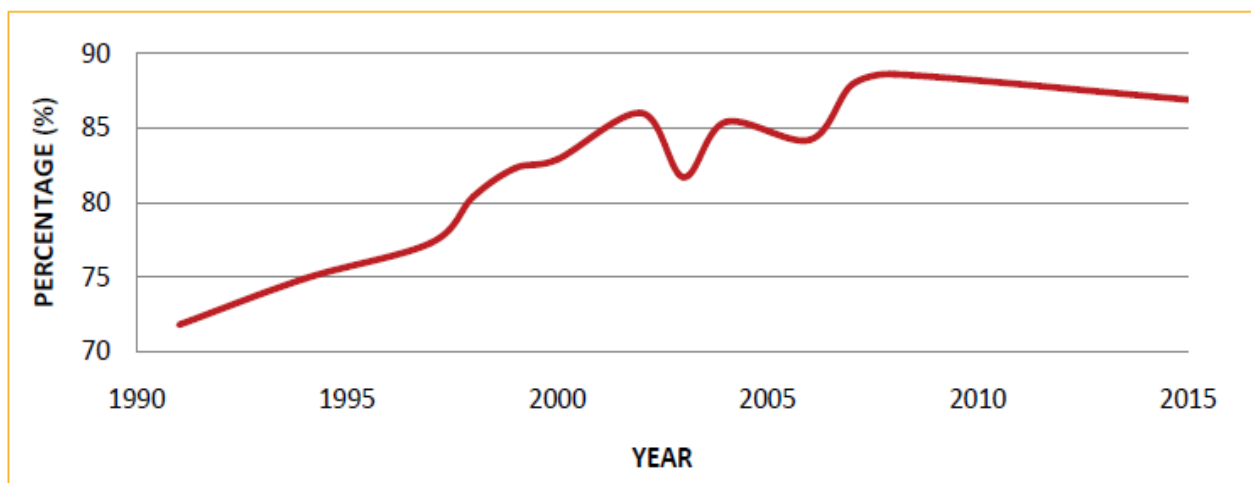
	BOD/DO	TDS	COLIFORM
Unsatisfactory			
Marginal			
Satisfactory			

Current national sanitation situation

- 20 million Filipinos have no access to improved sanitation facilities. **About 9% still defecate in the open**
- Only 77% of Filipinos have sanitary toilets (2007 FHSIS data). **23% of the Filipinos do not have sanitary toilets (1 in every 5 households!). 15.1 million share toilets**
- There are about 38 million diarrhea cases/year; 11,338 deaths/year due to acute watery diarrhea
- **Sanitation crisis in emergency situations**

Current national sanitation situation

Figure 5.2 Percentage Access to Sanitary Toilets



Source: Philippines Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals 2010

Table 5.3 Estimated Coverage for Sanitation: 1990-2008

Year	URBAN AREAS (in %)		RURAL AREAS (in %)	
	Improved	Open Defecation	Improved	Open Defecation
1990	70	8	46	23
1995	73	7	52	21
2000	76	6	59	18
2005	78	5	65	15
2008	80	4	69	14

Source: WB/UNDP JMP 2010 Report

Issues and challenges in sanitation

1. Weak Sanitation Governance

- Many institutions are armed with sanitation-related mandates, but no one is in charge for the sanitation sector.

2. Inequitable Access to Basic Sanitation Facilities and Sewerage and Septage Management Services

- Access to sanitation is much lower in rural areas compared to urban areas.

3. Low Investment and Financing

- Only 3 percent of public investments in water supply are used for sanitation.
- Private sector investments are limited because sanitation, sewerage and septage are perceived to be nonrevenue services.

Issues and challenges in sanitation

4. Lack of Awareness of the Value of Sanitation and its Services

- Most LGUs accord the lowest priority and allot only minimal budgets for sanitation, septage and sewerage services.

Sanitation is not POPULAR

- Low awareness/low priority given to sanitation
- Cost considerations
 - P60,000/hh for sewerage
 - P10,000/hh for septage management
- Institutional mechanisms (WD's or LGUs or both?)
- Technology options
- Monitoring and evaluation

5. Improper, inadequate, ill-maintained facilities

- Improperly constructed sanitation facilities. Inadequate school based facilities. Poor maintenance of existing facilities

Strategic Plan and Focus (PDP 2011-1016)

1. Develop effective national **leadership** and sanitation governance.
2. Develop a **regulatory** framework
3. Rationalize **investments and financing** to provide infrastructure in strategic areas
4. Mainstream sanitation in **emergency/disaster** response
5. Improve service delivery through vigorous **communication**

Potential areas for technology exchange

1. Sewerage management support

- Few investments in proper sewage collection and treatment, especially outside Metro Manila. Selected highly urbanized cities (HUCs) outside Metro Manila provide services to less than 3 percent of their respective area populations (WB 2005).

2. Septage and waste water treatment

- Final treatment for septage and septic tank effluents is needed before wastewater is released to the environment.

Case examples of successful sanitation-related projects

1. Bayawan City Sanitation Strategy

- Decentralized wastewater treatment using constructed wetlands in peri-urban areas.

2. Xavier University Study on Public Health Safety of Using Human Excreta from UDDT for Agriculture

- Conclusion: Microorganisms do not pose a public health threat if human excreta is used in agriculture. However, *ascaris ova* may still be infective after 6 months.

3. Ilocos Innovative Floating Sanitary Toilet Project

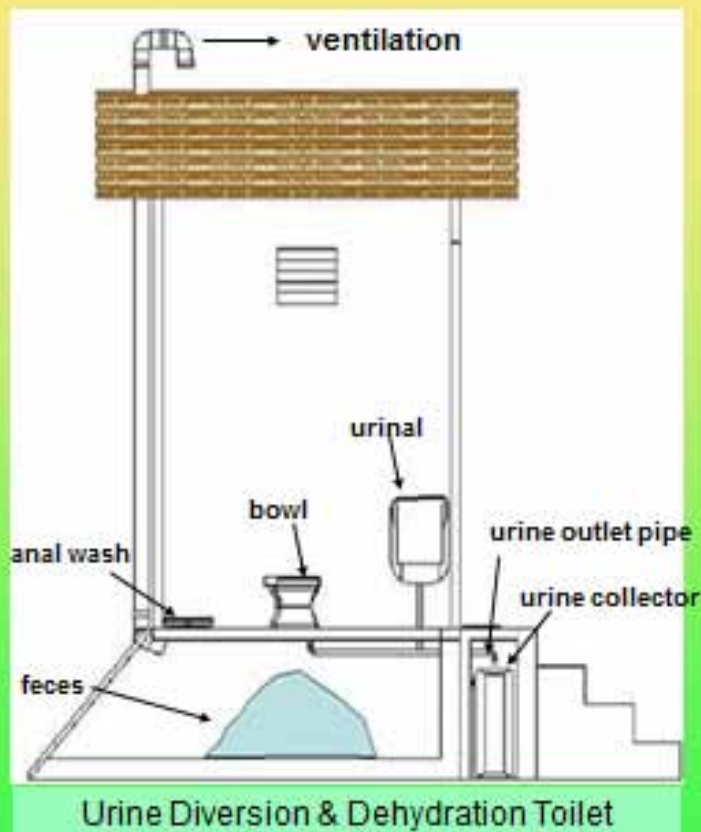
- For use in bodies of water like coastal communities and marshlands. Also applicable for flooded areas.

Examples from UN-HABITAT work in the Philippines

1. Implementation of Ecosan toilet facilities in Bacon District, Sorsogon City

The Dry Toilet Option

- Does not need water and septic tank
- Cost vary to type of materials



Examples from UN-HABITAT work in the Philippines

2. Conduct of water and sanitation assessments and community education in 5 waterless (less than 50% water access) municipalities in Caraga and Bicol Region in the Philippines

