

# Water and Sanitation in the Philippines

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# Country's specific needs in water and sanitation

## Status of the Philippine MDGs

**Goal 7** Ensure environmental sustainability

**Target 10:** Halve the proportion of people with no sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation by 2015

**Indicator 30:** Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)

Baseline (1990) : 73.0

Latest (2004) : 80.2; Target (2015) : 86.5

**Indicator 31:** Proportion of Households with Sanitary Toilet Facility (%)

Baseline (1990) : 67.6

Latest (2004) : 86.2; Target (2015) : 83.5

Philippine population 2007: 88 million

	Population Served as of 2007						Total Population Served
	Water District	LGU	RWSA/BWSA	COOP	MWSS	Private NGO	
Region IV-A	2,286,823	215,957	101,339	2,836	15,818	239,807	2,862,580
Region VII	433,489	520,664	15,368	64,229	-	1,113	1,034,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,851,487</b>	<b>1,511,680</b>	<b>296,886</b>	<b>100,216</b>	<b>15,818</b>	<b>286,007</b>	<b>9,062,094</b>

# Philippine's WATSAN Situation

- The Philippines has abundant water resources.
- Mean annual rainfall ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 mm.
- Those who do not have access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities ends up paying 10 -15 times higher than those with piped water system.
- The same population rely on private water vendors or shallow/dug wells, often prone to unsafe water.
- There are about 1,000 waterworks run by LGUs.
- There are about 550 Water Districts financed and regulated by LWUA.
- The high costs and low efficiency have characterized public utility services across much of the country.







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- The high costs and low efficiency have characterized public utility services across much of the country.
- Only 3.3% of the Philippines' 85 million citizens are connected to sewers, with only a small fraction of these households having acceptable effluent levels from on-site sanitation facilities.
- In Metro Manila, only 4% of the population in 2000 had sewerage services, making the city third to the last in a survey conducted by the Asian Development Bank of 18 Asian cities.
- Outside Metro Manila, only 3 of the 120 cities have sewerage systems but with only 3% of their respective populations connected.

# Prioritized Measures

- Focusing on waterless areas
- Establishment of groundwater monitoring system including a database on yield potential and recharge rates to aquifers
- Provision of safe drinking water by installing low cost water supply like hand-pumps, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection, shallow/deep/artesian tube wells and construction of infrastructures for potable water system in areas where there is poor access
- Conservation of water for sustainable water quality and supply
  - (a)improving the system's efficiency;
  - (b)Improving the metering efficiency and monitoring the unauthorized use of water;
  - (c)encouraging the use of saving devices, application of new technologies and recycling; and
  - (d)conducting intensive public information, education, and communication programs on water conservation





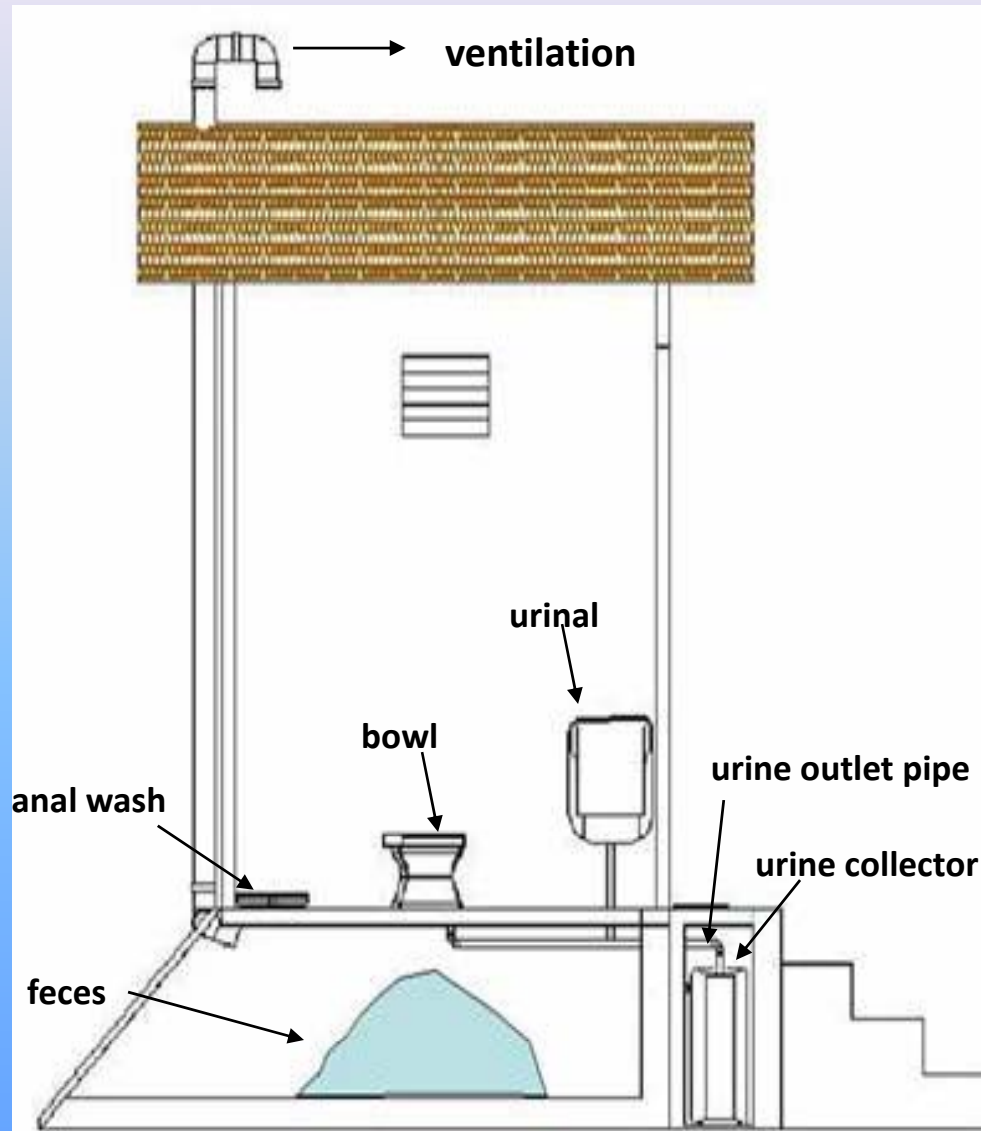
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- Development/construction of low-cost sanitation facilities



# The Dry Toilet Option

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



Urine Diversion & Dehydration Toilet

Feces and urine are separated



2-chambered vault: on-site treatment

# Recent country trends in the field

The country's largest water service providers have adopted the following strategies and directions :

- Groundwater protection and exclusive use of surface water
- Reducing water losses (non-revenue water) through efficient distribution systems
- Provision of sewerage and sanitation services, including free desludging of septic tanks
- Biosolids management (from wastewater treatment)
- Water recycling and waste water treatment

# Implementation challenges encountered by projects

Challenges in reaching the MDG targets:

- increasing price of potable water
- inadequate water resource management
- demand-management measures to minimize waste of water supply
- Sanitation is not popular
- Low awareness/low priority given to sanitations and technologies
- Social acceptance of new approaches and technologies
- Cost considerations
- Institutional mechanisms
- Technology options
- Monitoring and evaluation



**Thank You**

***Maraming Salamat***