

Presentation

Presentation from the 2009 World Water Week in Stockholm
©The Author(s), all rights reserved

WORLD
in Stockholm,
August 16–22, 2009 **WATER**
WEEK

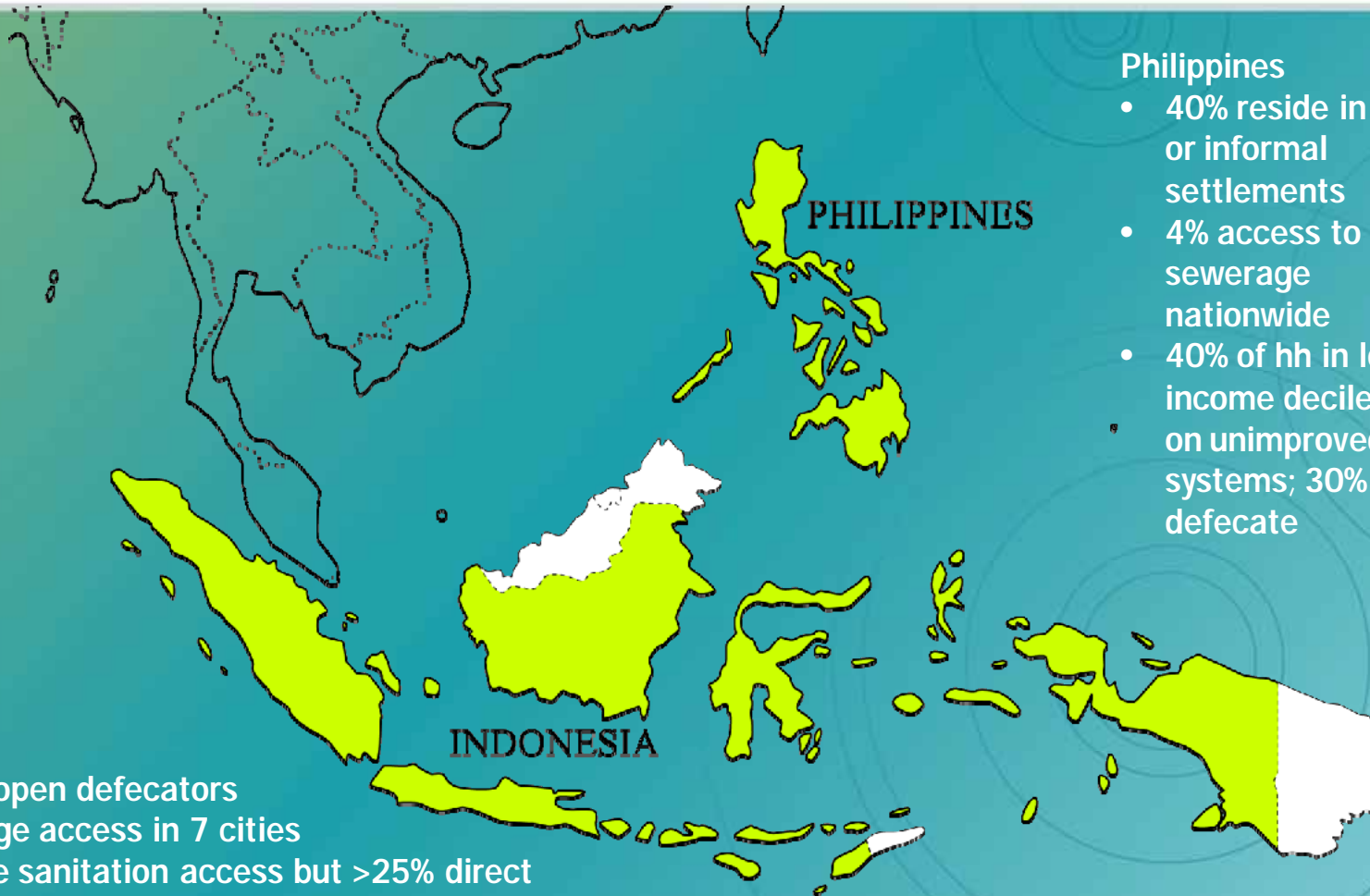
City-Wide, Poor-Inclusive Urban Sanitation Approaches in Indonesia and the Philippines

Almud Weitz

Regional Team Leader, WSP-EAP

Stockholm World Water Week, 19 August 2009

Urban Sanitation Trends in Indonesia and the Philippines



Philippines

- 40% reside in slum or informal settlements
- 4% access to sewerage nationwide
- 40% of hh in lowest income decile rely on unimproved systems; 30% openly defecate

Indonesia

- 66 million open defecators
- 2% sewerage access in 7 cities
- 73% private sanitation access but >25% direct discharge to drains, rivers, canals
- 63% use septic tanks/soak-pits; of these 88% no septage treatment

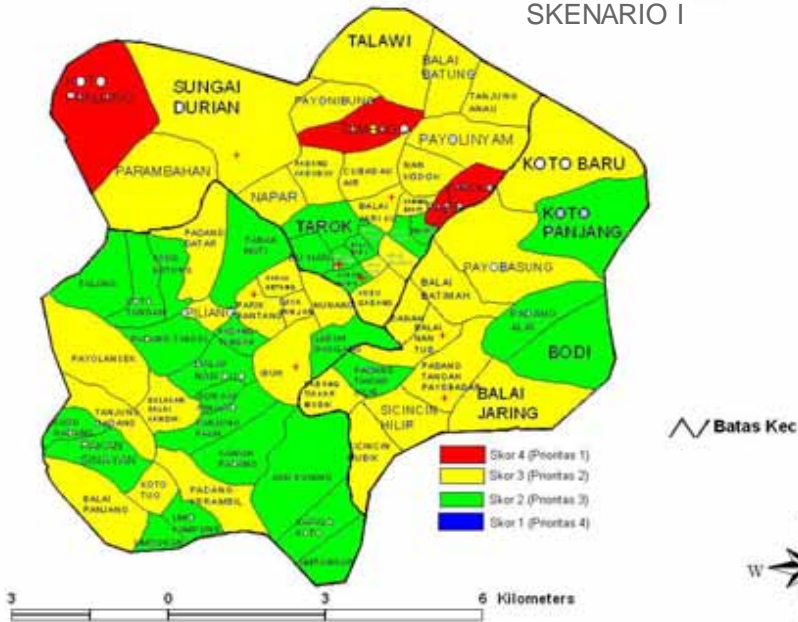
Why Poor-Inclusive Approaches?

- ❖ **Mixed urban development patterns: poor and rich living side by side**
- ❖ **Across-the-board lack of sanitation infrastructure**
 - ➔ **absence of key municipal infrastructure and services (sludge treatment, garbage disposal) affects all – but disproportionately the poor**
- ❖ **On-site disposal not possible in densely crowded slum areas – land for treatment is rare**
- ❖ **Economies of scale needed in larger cities**
 - ➔ **without city-wide sanitation services planning focus on poor areas is not possible**

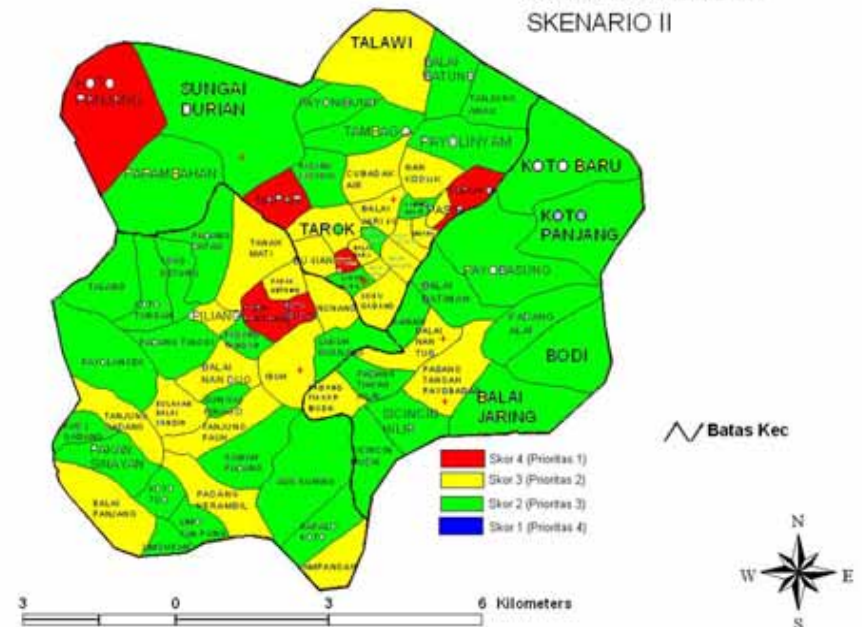


- ❖ **System-focused and risk-focused**
- ❖ **System approach: developing urban policies, capacities and facilities that benefit the larger populations**
 - ❖ **National policy framework**
 - ❖ **City-wide sanitation strategies, based on sanitation mapping**
- ❖ **Risk approach: policies and facilities targeted at the vulnerable**
 - ❖ **Environmental health risk assessments (EHRA) to identify priority high risk areas**
 - ❖ **Decentralized community level measures (simple community sewer systems, decentralized treatment, etc.)**

SKALA PRIORITAS
KOTA PAYAKUMBUH
SKENARIO I



SKALA PRIORITAS
KOTA PAYAKUMBUH
SKENARIO II



- ❖ **Dual approach to assess the general environment and to examine known risks/vulnerabilities**

- ❖ **Tests on special aspects of risks:**
 - ❖ **stool surveys to understand incidence and intensity of soil transmitted helminths in Dagupan City and Guiuan**
 - ❖ **drinking water quality sampling of water points**
 - ❖ **water pollution mapping to identify significant polluters in Silway River, Mindanao, for General Santos and Alabel**



❖ **Goal:** reduce incidence of STH in Barangay Pugaro by 50%

❖ **Potential Interventions:**

System focused:

- **Health systems:** Improved surveillance systems for STH; mass deworming
- **Septage management:** Development of septage handling and disposal capacity → regulation and facilities

Risk focused:

- **Programs to stop open defecation and improve hygiene behavior**
- **Improvement of public toilets**

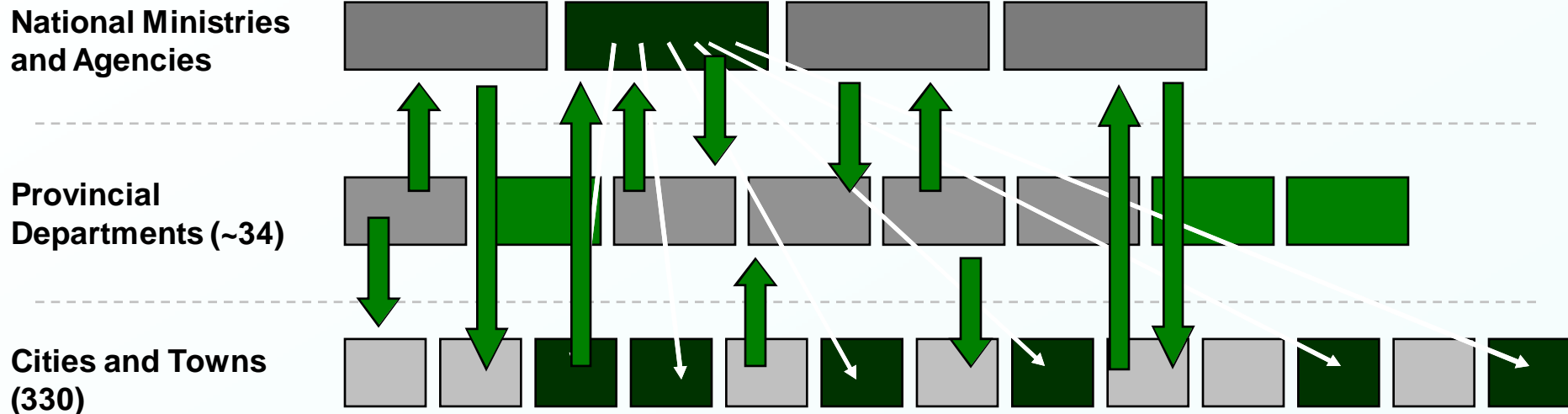


Indonesia: from 12 to 330 Cities by 2014

Phase One: Champion agency supports development of planning ‘model’ in 6 cities and encourages “sanitation summits” for peer sharing of lessons and competition

Phase Two: 3 Provinces, more cities, other donors → city/province pressure for national support → consensus, min service standards, national gov commits co-funds for local plans

Scaling up: (2010 - 2014): Acceleration of Urban Sanitation Development Program: major capacity building, institutional development, budget allocations increased



Philippines: National Sewerage and Septage Management Program

❖ **Targets by 2020:**

- ❖ **60 local governments developed local sanitation plans**
- ❖ **76 sewerage and septage management systems built and operated by local implementers**
- ❖ **9.9 million additional people have access to improved sanitation**
- ❖ **Php. 13.4 billion spent on sanitation improvement projects**
- ❖ **More than 216 million kilograms of BOD diverted from the environment as result of sewerage and septage management projects**

Challenges Ahead

- ❖ **Implementation of system-focused approaches, in particular:**
 - ❖ **National sanitation financing framework**
 - ❖ **Better targeted infrastructure investments**

- ❖ **Risk-focused approaches:**
 - ❖ **Recognition of not only peri-urban but also squatter settlements**

- ❖ **Sequencing of implementation**

