

ASEAN IWRM PERFORMANCE REPORTS & MONITORING INDICATORS

Philippines 2010 Report (Sanitation Management) Outcome Indicators

IWRM Issue 6 – Sanitation Management (18 indicators)			
Indicator Types	Indicators	Progress	Description
Outcome Indicators	1. Percentage of rural population having access to improved sanitation system	%	
	2. Percentage of urban population having access to improved sanitation system and served by sewer network	%	
	3. Percentage of treated wastewater reused for non-potable purposes (i.e. further treatment after wastewater treatment process) [e.g. for washing, cleaning, irrigation]	%	

Outcome Indicators Notes

Enabling Environment Indicators

EE Indicators	1. Any “Policy” on urban/rural sanitation and sewerage systems	Yes	See Note 1
	2. Any “Legislation/Regulations” on urban/rural sanitation and sewerage systems	Yes	See Note 1
	3. Any “Financial framework and Financing plans” for urban/rural sanitation and sewerage systems	Yes	See Note 2

Enabling Environment Indicators Notes

Note 1:

The following are the existing laws, policies, regulations on urban/rural sanitation and sewerage systems;

- National Plumbing Code 1959 (wastewater provision) – guidelines, criteria and standards for the design and construction of sanitation and sewerage facilities.
- Department of Health Circular, PD 522, IRR No. 220 series of 1974 – Sewage from house plumbing system shall be connected to a public sewerage system, if available, or to a septic tank.
- Sanitation Code of the Philippines 1975 – provides guidelines on sewerage collection and disposal, excreta disposal and drainage, with IRR.

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- Philippine Environmental Code 1977 (Waste Management Provision) – established standards for air and water quality, and guidelines for land use, natural resources, groundwater and waste management.
- Local Government Code 1991 – Devolves provision of basic services and facilities to LGUs, including sanitation, sewerage and flood control.
- National Policy on Urban Sewerage and Sanitation of 1994 (NEDA Board Resolution No.5) – Giving highly priority to improved urban sanitation and sewerage. Contains national policy, strategy and action plan for urban sewerage and sanitation.
- National Building Code 1997 and its IRR contains certain provision on wastewater disposal and drainage. It requires the connection of new buildings to sewerage system.
- Clean Water Act 2004 – contains provision on National Sewerage and Septage Management Program.
 - Section 5 of RA 9275 of the Clean Water Act of 2004 tasked the DENR in coordination with NWRB to designate certain areas as water quality management areas (WQMA) using appropriate physiographic units such as watershed, river basins or water resources regions.
 - The objective of the WQMA is to protect, thru stakeholders collaboration, the water body and its tributaries by keeping their water quality within the Water Quality Guidelines or Criteria conforming to the water body's classification.

Note 2:

Of the total annual budget of the water and sanitation sector merely 3% are allotted for this program. Based on the available data, a summary of investments made in the sub-sector since 1970 is estimated, assuming an allowance of about 25 % for projects that were implemented by other government and private organizations (PTA's Sewerage for Boracay Environmental Infrastructure Project, projects implemented by land developers, NGOs, etc.). Investment in the sub-sector was estimated at P1.5 billion per year. This figure is 29 times less than the estimated P43.8 billion average annual investment for water supply projects. In other words, for every 97 pesos spent on water supply projects, only 3 pesos were spent on sanitation and sewerage projects.

Institutional Set-up Indicators

IS Indicators	1. Any Integrated national and provincial institutions to implement sanitation policies	Yes	See Note 1
	2. Any Policy & Planning Department on sanitation and sewerage	Yes	See Note 1
	3. Any Project management Department for sanitation and sewerage	Yes	See Note 1
	4. Any Development control branch or unit for sanitation and sewerage		
	5. Any private sector participation in providing sanitation services for the people	Yes	See Note 2

Source: ASEAN Working Group for Water Resources Management (AWGWRM) – Oct 2015
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	6. Any Sewerage Network Rehabilitation department		
	7. Any Sewerage & Sanitation Maintenance department		

Institutional Setup Indicators Notes

Note 1:

The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) is a Line Bureau of the DENR mandated to implement and enforce six (6) major environmental laws, namely: Presidential Decree No. 1586 (Environmental Impact Statement System 1978), Republic Act (RA) No. 6969 (Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990), RA 8749 (Clean Air Act of 1999); RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Wastes Management Act of 2000), RA 9275 (Clean Water Act of 2004), and RA 9512 (National Environmental Awareness and Education Act of 2008). Pursuant to Executive Order No. 192, EMB is also mandated to provide research and laboratory services and secretariat services to the Pollution Adjudication Board and the National Solid Waste Management Commission.

Note 2:

Encouraging Private Sector Investment

Republic Act No. 6957 of 1990 entitled "An Act Authorizing the Financing Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Infrastructure Projects by the Private Sector and for Other Purposes" manifested the government's policy of greater private sector participation (PSP) in the provision of water and sanitation sector.

Example of Private Sector Participation

Boracay's Sewerage Facility

Boracay is an island in Malay municipality renowned for its beaches that derives its main income from tourism. Triggered by the threat of pollution, the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) intervened and constructed sewerage facility through a P100 million loan, payable in 10 years from Japanese Aid Agency OECF. The system was scheduled to be in service through a private operator by 2001. Legislation was passed allowing PTA to charge an Environmental Management Fee to visitors (P25 for foreigners, P10 for Philippine citizens). User fee will also be charged to business establishments and households. The sewerage system was planned to serve about 70 percent of the islands population, as well as its main tourist areas.

Other Experiences

Some developers of subdivisions, Exports Processing Zones, and other land intended for tenancy are now incorporating sewerage systems as a component, particularly those targeting the high-income market. Operation and maintenance are either supplied by private operators through contracts or provided in-house using specially trained staff. Tariffs (following "polluters pays" principle) from all connected establishments are collected monthly to cover the amortization and operating costs of the sewerage system, which usually includes collection, treatment and disposal facilities. Examples of such private system are found in

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Mactan Export Processing Zone, Philippine Export Processing Zone in Cavite, Ayala Center, and Ortigas Center.

Management Tools Indicators

MT Indicators	1. Any national sanitation/sewerage information systems/database	Yes (8) No (1-7) NA	
	2. Any comprehensive sewerage/sanitation master plan at national, regional and local levels	Yes	See Note 1
	3. Any code of practices for sewerage and sanitation system design		
	4. Any system for treating wastewater for reuse [for non-potable water purposes (i.e. further treatment after waste water treatment process)]		
	5. Any sludge disposal programs and systems		

Management Tools Indicators Notes

Note 1:

1988-2000 Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Master Plan (WSSMP): this plan emphasized the commitment of the national government to provide for the basic needs of the pollution, especially in depressed areas. WSSMP was the result of an extensive inter-agency undertaking that involved the DPWH, DILG, NEDA, MWSS, LWUA and NWRB. WSSMP set the framework and agenda for organized, unified action by policy makers and program implementers, at all levels of the government, to execute and manage water supply, sewerage and sanitation programs and projects throughout the country. WSSMP was also intended to serve as an example and reference for the private sector and non-government organization actually or potentially involved in the development of the sub-sector.

1994 National Urban Sewerage and Sanitation Strategy Plan (NUSSP): the purpose of the sanitation program was to create a more effective institutional framework to guide policy and institutional reforms; and to propose an appropriate development strategy and investments plan to improve sewerage and sanitation coverage nationally.

The **Philippines' Clean Water Act**, passed in 2004, requires the preparation of a National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP) as part of the country's overarching National Sustainable Sanitation Plan. The NSSMP was envisioned to provide technology interventions and institutional and financial frameworks to guide local governments, water districts, and other project proponents through the process of developing infrastructure projects for managing wastewater in cities.