

Poor-Inclusive Sanitation Planning and Development in Southeast Asia

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Urban Context in Asia

- ❖ Rapid urbanization in developing countries: in 2008, a greater number of the world's population lives in urban than rural areas
- ❖ Urban population in Asia is expected to double by 2030; much of the growth will occur in small towns of under 200,000 inhabitants
- ❖ High rates of economic growth over past 5-10 years



- ❖ Economic growth resulting in development of urban job opportunities and high urban migration
- ❖ Large informal and slum housing areas expanding
- ❖ Investment in basic urban infrastructure has not kept pace with urban growth, with sanitation being the laggard

Why Focus on Urban Sanitation?



Huge hidden problem with low political priority

Extremely low coverage:

Indonesia

- ❖ 2% sewerage access in 7 cities, idle capacity of sewage treatment works
- ❖ 73% private sanitation access but >25% direct discharge to drains, rivers, canals, especially in high density slum settlements
- ❖ 63% use septic tanks/soak-pits; of these 88% no septage treatment



Philippines

- ❖ 40% reside in “slum” or informal settlements with improper sanitation facilities
- ❖ 4% of the population nationwide has access to sewerage, vast majority of households are connected to septic tanks with limited septage treatment



Tackling Fronts Simultaneously

- ❖ Sanitation problem passed on: From central to local governments, from local governments to households ('private matter')
- ❖ Low capacity, awareness, motivation and budgets = low political prioritization and status

How to break the cycle of low equilibrium?

- ❖ Parallel track of working with local governments as 'models' for national scale-up, alongside national enabling framework development
- ❖ Indonesia Sanitation Sector Development Program (ISSDP), and Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia Philippines Program (SuSEA)



SuSEA
PHILIPPINES

Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia
Philippines Program



Indonesia – Local Capacity Building

- ❖ Multi-stakeholder sanitation working groups ('pokja') established
- ❖ Pokja undertake situation assessments, sanitation mapping and participatory prioritization of neighborhoods via environmental health risk assessments
- ❖ City-wide, poor inclusive sanitation strategies developed within government planning and budgeting system, not a parallel process
- ❖ Integrates city planning with community-based processes



Indonesia – Awareness Raising



- ❖ High quality publications to raise awareness
- ❖ Promote local private participation
- ❖ Develop and implement participatory campaigns in poor communities
- ❖ Government now recognizes importance of advocacy and communications
- ❖ Public-Private-Partnership for Handwashing with Soap developed

Philippines – National and Local Sanitation Planning

- ❖ Developing a “planning culture” at both local and national levels:
 - Establishment of sanitation baseline data to design environmental health interventions and outcomes targeting the poorest communities
 - Active involvement of leaders and stakeholders through inter-agency collaboration
 - Raising investments for sanitation programs and infrastructure
 - Public-private partnership
 - Community education and information dissemination
 - Enforcement of sanitation-related ordinances with applicable regulation and monitoring for compliance



Philippines – Targeting Poor Communities in Cities

- ❖ Sanitation mapping in 2 barangays/pilot city that have the least sanitation access:
 - Inner city poor (General Santos City)
 - Indigenous peoples (Polomolok)
 - Poor, informal areas (Guiuan and Dagupan)
- ❖ Future sites for small sanitation infrastructure projects through grants

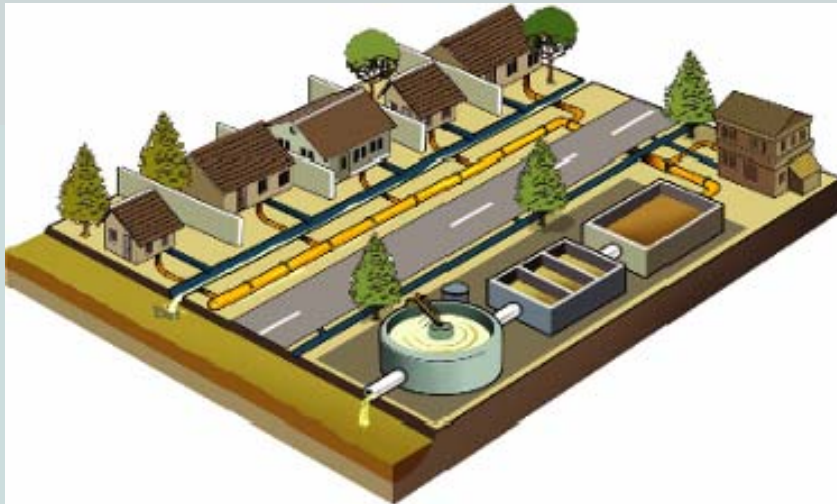


What Has Been Achieved So Far?

- ❖ Significant increase in central and local government ownership of sanitation, strong interest in scaling up approach
- ❖ Inter-city peer learning, municipal and national sanitation declarations
- ❖ Municipalities have willingness, mechanisms and tools to tackle a daunting sanitation challenge step by step - City Strategies and Sustainable Sanitation Plans developed in six cities/country
- ❖ Donors increasingly working together for sector coordination and investment
- ❖ Moving into Phase 2, with emphasis on supporting municipalities from planning to implementation; scaling up with provincial governments in key role; national advocacy to develop urban sanitation policy, strategy, investment framework and increase government expenditure in sector to implement approach



Challenges Ahead



- ❖ Moving from the policy, commitment, assessment and planning to the investment stage: city-level work needs to lead to better targeted investments in urban sanitation and improved service delivery – benefiting poor households and villages
- ❖ Scaling up and broadening of city-level approaches through the government systems
- ❖ Institutionalization of sanitation planning and coordination
- ❖ Adequate investment framework to meet the needs of millions of poor urban residents

Thank You
WSP

