

The background of the page is a collage of three grayscale images. On the left, a large pipe is shown with water flowing out. In the center, a group of people, including children, are gathered around a table, possibly in a community meeting or a classroom. On the right, a close-up of a person's face is visible, looking towards the left.

Philippine Sanitation Alliance

Annual Performance Report October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

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I. Executive Summary

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Philippine Sanitation Alliance (PSA) is a four-year program that works with public and private sector partners to reduce public health risks, protect biodiversity and other natural resources by developing and implementing stakeholder-driven sanitation initiatives. The PSA leverages substantial private and public sector investments in sanitation, increases capacity of local governments and water districts to address sanitation challenges, and increases public awareness and demand for improved sanitation services and willingness to pay user fees.

During fiscal year 2010 (October 2009-September 2010), the PSA worked with its partners to provide more than 120,000 people with access to improved sanitation, leveraged more than \$630,000 in cash and in kind investments in sanitation infrastructure and activities, and trained more than 650 people.

The Dumaguete septage treatment plant is now operating and user fees are being collected through the water bills. It is the first city-wide septage management system in the country that is funded and run by the local government unit (LGU) and water district. City officials attribute much of the success of the program to the effective promotion campaign that was done with PSA assistance. Septage management ordinances were approved by city councils of Calamba, Davao and Los Baños, but only the Calamba ordinance was signed by the mayor. The other two are pending review and approval by the newly-elected mayors. Cagayan de Oro and Zamboanga Cities developed terms of reference for private sector participation in septage management.

For the housing sector, the PSA worked with Gawad Kalinga to build anaerobic baffled reactors in 9 villages that serve over 1200 people. PSA also assisted partners in developing systems for hospitals, commercial centers, public markets and slaughterhouses.

In partnership with Rotary, the PSA launched and implemented two projects: the San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project and the Pasig River Improvement Project. Both projects will run for a year and a half ending on June 30, 2011. In San Fernando, a detailed baseline survey and training on septic tanks, toilets and drainage was conducted, and a large 2-day symposium and site visit was held for Region 1 to share information on sanitation issues. Sewage treatment equipment was donated by CityNet and the city's Sanitation Code was revised. In Sta. Ana, a wastewater treatment plant was built for the public market by the MMDA with assistance from the City of Manila, construction materials purchased by Rotary and technical assistance and management from the PSA. The market vendors developed a successful solid waste management program.

In health and hygiene, the PSA worked with Sta. Rosa City to develop and implement an effective promotion campaign to increase knowledge of handwashing as a way to reduce diarrhea among children under 5 years of age. In Sta. Ana, the PSA worked with Barangay Barangay 876 in Sta. Ana, Manila to enact a landmark ordinance requiring soap and proper handwashing facilities in all public restrooms. The first of its kind in the country, the ordinance coincided with the inauguration of the Sta. Ana Public Market Wastewater Treatment Plant. With the new ordinance and the new facility, Sta. Ana will now be able to put the policy of safeguarding public health and the environment into practice.

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During its third year of implementation, the PSA expanded its scope and size, adding two USAID-Rotary projects, indicators and targets. During the year, the program met or exceeded eight of its ten indicator targets and is on track to meet the life-of-project targets.

II. Year 3 Results

The project has successfully met or surpassed most of the expected targets for the third year of program implementation, and is on track to meet the life-of-project targets by the end of year 4. The project met or exceeded the targets for 8 of the 10 indicators.

1. Summary of Results for FY2010

Indicator	FY10 Results	FY10 Target	Cumulative Results (Years 1-3)	Project Target
1. Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by gender).	59,558 Men 60,559 Women 120,117 Total	300,000	185,855 Men 251,661 Women 437,516 Total	1,240,000
2. Number of feasibility and special studies/plans prepared	5	4	13	14
3. Amount of non-USAID financing mobilized for sanitation projects and facilities.	\$632,817	\$330,071	\$3,450,479	\$3,758,805
4. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques, disaggregated by gender.	410 Men 240 Women 650 Total	0	1492 Men 720 Women 2212 Total	1500
5. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs.*	418 Men 699 Women 1,117 Total	700	462 Men 842 Women 1,304 Total	1500
6. Increase in the percentage of mothers of children under five who can cite at least 2 measures to prevent diarrhea.	40.6%	25%	0	25%
7. Increase in the percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea.	0	25%	0	25%
8. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG	2	2	5	6

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assistance.				
9. Number of hygiene-related policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance.	1	1	1	2
10. Number of wastewater treatment projects developed by PSA partners that reduce pollution to levels that meet the government's effluent standards.	3	3	4	10

2. Details of Results

Number of people with improved access to sanitation:

PSA did not meet its target for improved access to sanitation for 300,000 people for the year. This was due to delays in development of septage management programs by our partners due to the elections in May. Another factor was that PSA staff time, specifically that of the Chief of Party, was focused more on finalizing, launching and implementing the two USAID-Rotary projects and less on septage management programs. A new consultant, Camille Dalmacio, has been hired to assist the Chief of Party with the Rotary projects, so the Chief of Party will be able to dedicate more time to developing septage management programs. These 120,117 people have increased access to sanitation through multiple projects, with the largest being the San Fernando City Septage Management Program, which will cover all residential and commercial establishments in the city. Secured financing for the treatment facility is being provided by Rotary through the USAID-Rotary partnership. The rest of the people are benefiting from 10 Gawad Kalinga projects and a small project to benefit a cooperative in the former Smokey Mountain dumpsite.

Number of feasibility and special studies/plans prepared:

The PSA prepared initial engineering designs for the sewerage component of the USAID-Rotary San Fernando City project that will make use of EcoTanks donated by CITYNET, the San Fernando septage treatment facility, the Naga septage treatment facility, and the Sta. Rosa public market wastewater treatment plant. An action plan for septage management and sewerage for the Calamba Water District was also developed.

Amount of Non-USAID funding mobilized:

PSA leveraged external funding from several sources, such as local government units (LGUs), water districts and the private sector for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and sanitation-related activities.

FY2010 Non-USAID Funding			
Private Sector	\$28,189	Cash	\$611,658
<u>Public Sector</u>	<u>\$604,628</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>\$21,159</u>
Total	\$632,817	Total	\$632,817

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The largest projects were:

- Negros Oriental Provincial Hospital construction of wastewater treatment plant (designed by BORDA) - Amount: \$191,852
- San Fernando, La Union purchase of land as site for the septage treatment facility - Amount: \$326,000
- San Fernando, La Union fence and road construction for the septage treatment facility – Amount: \$109,409

Please note that \$208,999 was deducted from the FY10 totals because a data review conducted on September 24, 2010 revealed three projects that were double counted in FY09 (meaning that actual projects reported during FY10 totaled \$841,816).

Number of people trained in environmental policies, strategies, skills and techniques:

Over the course of the year, the PSA trained 650 people, 37% of whom were women (compared to 34% in FY09 and 29% in FY08). Training included stakeholders from the public and private sectors.

Workshops where training was conducted included the following:

- Stakeholders' Consultation and Planning Workshop-November 24, 2009-Laguna
- Promotions Team Workshop-July 15, 2010-Cagayan De Oro
- Training on Rapid Technical Assessment of Certified Plumbers and Engineers-February 16-18, 2010-San Fernando, La Union
- Septage, Sewerage and Sanitation Technology Symposium-March 16-18, 2010-San Fernando, La Union

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition:

The PSA, in collaboration with the City of Sta. Rosa, organized a training workshop on handwashing promotion focused on the three barangays with the highest incidence of diarrhea. This was part of the campaign focused on mothers with children aged 5 and below. In collaboration with Union Galva Steel Inc., Department of Education, local government units of Cagayan de Oro, GTZ and the Fit for School program, the PSA helped organize a handwashing demonstration and promotion event and donation of six handwashing stations at Kamakawan Elementary School.

Increase in the percentage of mothers who can cite ways to prevent diarrhea:

PSA assisted the government of Sta. Rosa City in conducted a promotion campaign targeting mothers of children under five three barangays that had the highest incidence of diarrhea. A baseline survey was done, and a promotion campaign on handwashing was conducted. Results of the post-campaign survey showed that a large number (82.6%) of target mothers could cite two or more ways to preventing diarrhea, an increase of 40.6 percentage points from the pre-campaign data.

Increase in the percentage of students who wash their hands with soap:

None.

Number of environmental policies implemented:

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With technical assistance from the PSA, the Calamba City council drafted and passed an ordinance requiring all households, public and commercial establishments to have proper sewage treatment or septage management. Dumaguete City implemented its septage management ordinance by finishing construction of its septage treatment facility, collecting septage from households and collecting user fees starting in August.

Number of hygiene-related policies implemented:

To reduce diarrhea in their community, Barangay 876 in Sta. Ana, Manila enacted a landmark ordinance requiring soap and proper handwashing facilities in all public restrooms.

Number of wastewater treatment projects that reduce pollution to acceptable levels:

Laboratory tests showed that the wastewater treatment plants built with PSA technical assistance for the Sta. Rosa Community Hospital, Zamboanga City Slaughterhouse, and Sta. Cruz Provincial Hospital are producing effluent that meets the government's discharge standards.

III. Activity Highlights

The PSA project has undertaken numerous activities with its partners throughout the year to achieve the results mentioned above, and has made substantial progress on developing several city-wide septage management projects. PSA staff and consultants also promoted improved sanitation by organizing local and national training sessions and workshops and giving presentations at other organizations' conferences and workshops. Below are highlights of these activities.

1. Project Development

During FY10, the PSA focused its project development assistance on the two Rotary projects (described in section 4 below), development of city-wide septage treatment facilities, and replication of low-cost wastewater treatment systems for Gawad Kalinga villages.

A. Dumaguete City Inaugurates and Operates Septage Treatment Facility

On Earth Day (April 22, 2010), Dumaguete City and the Dumaguete City Water District (DCWD) inaugurated the country's first government-funded septage treatment facility. All 15,000 septic tanks in the city will be desludged every five years and the collected septage will be properly treated at the new P25-million facility. Located in Barangay Camanjac, the septage treatment facility is a low-cost, low-maintenance system made up of lagoons, a reed bed (constructed wetland), and sludge drying beds. Gracing the inauguration of the septage treatment facility were 281 people, including Mayor Perdices, USAID Acting Deputy Director Roger Carlson, and Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) Chairperson Mr. Prospero A. Pichay, who led the unveiling of the multi-million peso facility. Mayor Gerry Saraña of Bayawan City and Mayor Hector Villanueva of Bais City also attended.

Beginning in July, the water district added the user fee to its water bills and started collecting the fee in August. The fee covers the cost of collection and treatment of septage at the rate of P2.00

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per cubic meter of water consumed. The water district is collecting the septage using vacuum trucks and the city is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the ordinance.

A promotions campaign was conducted, which included putting fliers about the program into the water bill envelopes, press conferences, articles in local newspapers, and discussions on local television and radio about the septage management program and fees. Many visitors from other LGUs and organizations have visited the site.

B. Zamboanga City Develops Implementing Rules and Regulations

With assistance from the PSA, the Zamboanga City Septage Management Council developed and deliberated on implementing rules and regulations for the septage management system in Zamboanga City in accordance with Ordinance No. 2009-152. The city is also developing plans to bid out contracts to the private sector to collect and treat septage from four zones of the city, while the water district will provide these services for one zone.

PSA Engr. Lito Santos traveled to Zamboanga City on Sept. 17-18, 2010 to provide technical assistance to the city to improve the design of a sewage treatment plant (STP) being built for the "City Park," an area with restaurants and walking areas along the seafront. Engr. Santos also visited the slaughterhouse STP that PSA helped develop last year. Though the STP is functioning properly and producing clean treated wastewater, he identified various repairs and improvements that are needed. The City officials also requested Engr. Santos to train the operators to reduce requests to the city for help with maintenance tasks. During his visit, Engr. Santos recommended installing an interceptor to treat dry weather flow sewage using an anaerobic baffled reactor and planted gravel filter with an overflow mechanism to bypass the STP in times of heavy rainfall to one of the major drainages in the city leading to the sea near the reclaimed area.

C. Davao City Water District and Davao City Develop Septage Management Program

The Davao City Council approved, on third reading, a septage management ordinance in May and submitted it to the Mayor (then Rudy Duterte) for signature. The ordinance should have lapsed into law 15 days from submission of the legislative council without veto from the chief executive. However, the newly elected mayor said she and her staff would like to review the ordinance first before it is put into effect. The technical working group (TWG) of the city will assist the executive body in reviewing and revising it as needed. Thereafter, it will formulate the implementing rules and regulations of the ordinance which will contain accreditation guidelines for all registering septage service providers. The current draft of the ordinance provides for any entity, including the City and the Davao City Water District (DCWD), to put up a septage treatment facility that will service the desludgers of the city. It also calls for the creation of the Environmental Services Section under the City Health Office which will be tasked to maintain a databank and lead the enforcement of the city ordinance. During a meeting with the TWG, PSA Senior Project Coordinator Jay Tecson introduced Christine Haresco, a private desludger in Zamboanga City, to the TWG members. They discussed how the program was developed for Zamboanga and the viewpoint of a private service provider insofar as tariff and contracting are concerned.

The Davao City Water District will also prepare a study of all the vulnerable areas with respect to their water sources near residential areas and recommend that desludging be concentrated in these areas. It will also make representation with the Philippine Association of Water Districts (PAWD) to assist the LWUA to formulate guidelines on the development of septage

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management programs for water districts including formulation of policies, tariff-setting, and capacity building.

D. Metro Cebu Water District Develops Septage Management Program

The PSA worked with the USAID-funded Philippine Water Revolving Fund-Support Program (PWRF-SP) to support the efforts of the Metro Cebu Water District (MCWD) to develop a septage management program in coordination with the LGUs in its service area. On Sept. 2-3, MCWD staff and Chiefs of Party Lisa Lumbao and Alma Porciuncula met separately with Mayors of Cordova and Lapu-Lapu City to discuss the status of their respective septage management programs vis-a-vis the over-all status of the MCWD program for the local government units covered by its service. They were joined by PSA Consultants Jay Tecson and Andrea Echavez. Lapu-Lapu Mayor Paz Radaza (newly-elected) committed to carry on the partnership started by the previous administration. The city would be conducting consultations with constituents to get their sentiments on the program.

Cordova Mayor Adelino Sitoy reiterated his LGU's commitment to the program. The LGU had agreed to host the septage treatment facility to cover the Lapu-Lapu City and Cordova service areas of MCWD. However, upon assessment of the area earlier identified, PSA and PWRF experts agreed to recommend another area which is more accessible and not next to highly-populated area. After a dialog with PSA and PWRF, Mayor Sitoy along with Vice Mayor Rodrigo Jumao-as and members of the Municipal Council, visited possible sites for the facility. Cordova is set to pass an ordinance on septage management as well as the donation of the property to MCWD as the LGUs counterpart in the septage management program (SMP).

In a meeting on September 3, Cebu City Councilors Edu Rama and Nida Cabrera expressed interest in developing a septage management program as soon as possible, and said they will draft a septage management ordinance. Rama is head of the committee on infrastructure while Cabrera heads the committee on environment. PSA sent both councilors a copy of model ordinances that they could use for the city.

PSA also provided technical assistance to the MCWD in developing promotion campaigns to support the program. Lapu Lapu will undertake a survey in November to collect information on the target audiences.

E. Laguna Planning for Decentralized Approach for Septage Treatment

With assistance from the PSA, the Los Baños developed and approved a septage management ordinance, but it was not signed by the mayor before the May 10 elections. During a meeting on April 13, the Laguna TWG and PSA consultants discussed and agreed to revert to a decentralized approach for collecting and treating the septage of four local governments in Laguna (Los Baños, Bay, Calauan, and Victoria). Rather than building a centralized facility, a phased approach constructing two separate facilities will be proposed. One will be built in the immediate term to service Los Baños and Bay, and a smaller one will be constructed later to service Calauan and Victoria. The Los Baños-Bay facility is proposed to be built within the UP Los Baños (UPLB) complex while the Calauan-Victoria facility will be built near a resettlement area in Calauan to also service the new resettlement site.

PSA provided technical assistance to the TWG regarding the design of the facility to be built in UPLB, which may also include treatment of sewage from the campus. On September 30, a

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meeting was held with representatives from UPLB, the Los Banos City Council and LGUs and Bay LGU. The group discussed the details of the program and decided on next steps.

The TWG also completed the promotion plan for the septage management program. Prototypes will be developed soon for validation by the LGUs and pre-testing with target audiences. Large billboards are proposed to be put up in major entry points of the four LGUs promoting the objectives of the program. Weekly *recordas* are also being proposed over two months during the launch of the septage management program and construction of the first facility. Handbills will be designed to be distributed through the water bill and by barangay health workers in a house-to-house campaign.

F. Calamba Approves Ordinance Breaks Ground on Sewage Treatment Plant

After hearing public comments on the Calamba City Sewerage and Septage Management Ordinance from owners, members, and staff of the affected households and establishments on November 20, 2009, the city council approved it on December 1, 2009. Resolution No. 317 was sponsored by Councilor LV G. Baroro, the chairman of Environmental Committee. It requires that all those located within a 60 meter radius of the Bucal Spring, the city's main source of drinking water, must connect to the sewerage system that will be developed by the Calamba Water District. A septage management program (SMP) shall also be implemented. The SMP requires the installation of pre-treatment equipment/apparatus, use of proper septic tank design and regular desludging of septic tanks once the treatment facility is built. Certain penalties will be imposed depending on the number of violations incurred by the household or commercial establishment. The ordinance will be forwarded to the Mayor for his final approval.

Subsequent to the passage of the ordinance by the city council, a workshop on the formulation of implementing rules and regulations (IRR) was conducted on December 17-18. It was facilitated by PSA consultants and attended by the city health officer, representatives from the office of the building official and city planning, private developers, media and officers and staff of the Calamba Water District headed by Chairman Liquido. The participants reviewed the impact of the ordinance on the residents and commercial establishments and set specific guidelines to avoid misunderstandings. The draft IRR will be sent to concerned LGU offices for their comments in January 2010.

The first workshop of the Promotions Team supporting the Septage Management Program of Calamba Water District took place at the water district office on November 18-19, 2009. The workshop was facilitated by PSA consultants Jay Tecson and Nene Narvaez. The Promotions Team is composed of representatives from the academe, NGOs, barangay officials, businessmen, media, resorts association and concerned staff of the water district. The promotion program will focus on increasing support for the septage management and sewerage system that will be developed within a 60-meter radius from the Bucal Spring, the main source of water of the city.

Following the 10-Step Promotion Program Toolkit, the team examined the issues that may need to be addressed before pursuing the program. The team identified the main problems of Calamba residents regarding sanitation and prepared to gather data that will facilitate project development and strategy formulation. Their inputs play a vital role in ensuring that the proposed septage management program and sewerage system are initiatives that people will find valuable and choose to support.

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To protect Calamba City's main source of water – Bucal Spring – from contamination, the Calamba Water District is building a sewage treatment plant directly benefiting 153 households as well as businesses and other facilities located near the spring. Recent outbreaks of waterborne diseases prompted the water district to reach out to the city government and to USAID's Philippine Sanitation Alliance for assistance in addressing the problem. With a sense of urgency, the groundbreaking ceremony for the treatment plant was held on September 28, 2010 with water district officials and the city mayor expressing their full support and appreciation for the project. Following construction of the sewage treatment plant, a septage treatment facility will be built using constructed wetlands designed in partnership with Chia Nan University (CNU) in Taiwan and the USAID Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) project.

G. CDO City Council Considers Private Sector for SMP

Cagayan de Oro City, with assistance from PSA, is currently working on a septage management program for its urban barangays and has decided to stimulate private sector involvement in both the treatment and collection services. The city council headed by the Vice Mayor and other officers met last August 5, 2010 at the Dynasty Hotel to informally deliberate on the terms and conditions of the unsolicited proposal submitted by Rio Verde. Rio Verde currently sells bulk water to the CDO water district and has shown interest in SMP. The attendees agreed on some basic arrangements about the operationalization of the program and decided to evaluate further the proposal before they formally approve it.

H. Sta. Rosa Inaugurates Community Hospital Wastewater Treatment Plant

In celebration of Earth Day in Santa Rosa City, Laguna, City Mayor Arlene Arcillas-Nazareno and Medical Director Parnell Patacsil joined hands with PSA consultants Jay Tecson and Lito Santos in cutting the ribbon to inaugurate the completed sewage treatment plant (STP) for the Santa Rosa Community Hospital on April 23. The STP will serve the daily flow from the community hospital and nearby buildings, benefiting more than 1,200 people. The City Government started developing the facility with PSA in 2008 and has been operating it for the past few months. The STP is meeting DENR-set effluent standards and is a model for other facilities in Laguna. The Mayor thanked USAID and committed to allocate more funds for STPs for other facilities, including the City Hall and public market. The facility, as explained by Engr. Lito Santos during the program, uses low-cost, low-maintenance technology, namely an anaerobic baffled reactor-sequencing batch reactor with chlorine tank and pond. The Sta. Rosa medical Hospital is a tertiary public hospital that caters to the underprivileged in the city. It has recently upgraded its medical equipment, expanded its surgery facilities, and added beds to accommodate more patients. The wastewater facility was one of the major additions implemented to further improve the hospital.

I. Wastewater Treatment for a Small Materials Recovery Facility in Smokey Mountain

The PSA recently participated in a small project called the "Rainwater Harvesting, Waste Water Treatment, Urban Gardens, and Composting Project for the Community of Smokey Mountain." Implemented by Sustainable Project Management (SPM) and Sambayanan ng Muling Pagkabuhay (SMP) with funding from the New Zealand Embassy, the project employed an innovative closed-loop system designed to use rainwater and community-processed compost to grow non-toxic vegetables for the local community. During a previous ADB-funded project, SMP developed a materials recovery facility (MRF) for processing solid waste. The cooperative buys waste from various sources, cleans and then and resells the recyclables for a higher price. However, the cost of the water for cleaning was expensive. Therefore, the project built a

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rainwater collection and storage system to increase profits for this cooperative business. The water is also used to irrigate the urban garden.

After testing the quality of water being discharged from the MRF washing station, the team discovered it had the strength of industrial wastewater. After seeing the USAID-supported wastewater treatment system for the Dumaguete Public Market, the team contacted PSA and asked for assistance. PSA consultant Lito Santos designed a low-cost wastewater treatment system to treat this grey water. With a small budget of P100,000, an anaerobic baffled reactor, consisting of one settler and 6 baffled chambers, was constructed onsite. A sample will be taken once the micro-organisms are mature and results can be reasonably measured, to compare pollution levels before and after the implementation of the new system. The team is also using this small example as a way to educate people about water pollution and make the MRF as environmentally friendly as possible. There are 150 families who benefit from their involvement in the cooperative. The MRF employs 20 people who also built the rainwater collection system and the wastewater treatment system. They have benefited from the training and knowledge gained in the construction of these types of systems, as well as the extra employment opportunity.

J. PSA-PWRF Partnership to Promote Septage Management Among Water Districts

PSA Sr. Project Coordinator Jay Tecson attended several meetings and made presentations at two training sessions with representatives of Iloilo City, Bacolod City, and Roxas City in Iloilo together with the USAID Philippine Water Revolving Fund Support Program (PWRF-SP) to facilitate development of septage management programs for the three cities. Hosted by Metro-Iloilo Water District, the sessions featured PWRF-SP's business model and PSA's experience with local ordinances and promotion campaigns. The activities were formalized in an MOU signed by all parties.

After the first round of successful trainings on septage management for water districts held last year, another round of trainings was held in Davao (Mindanao water districts), Cebu (Visayas water districts) and Manila (Luzon water districts) in August and September. The Water District Septage Management Training Program was supported by the USAID Philippine Water Revolving Fund Support Program (PWRFSF) and the Philippine Sanitation Alliance (PSA) project. The training covers a comprehensive understanding of implementing a local septage management program led by water districts in coordination with local governments. PSA presented its experience and toolkits in developing septage management ordinances and promotion campaigns. Over 30 water districts from around the country benefitted from the training.

K. Naga Pursues Metro-wide Septage Management

Under the joint auspices of the City of Naga and the Metro Naga Water District (MNWD), the planned metro-wide septage management program has reached the final stages of detailed engineering. With an initial budget of P10 million for site development, the water district has applied for an environmental compliance certificate and is now completing requirements for the locational clearance from the Municipality of Magarao. To fulfill this requirement, the barangay and municipality need to endorse the project. The TWG is currently embarking on an aggressive consultation and promotion campaign to inform, educate, and gain approval of stakeholders. The TWG, through a series of Save the Watershed Seminar-Workshops, has gathered more than 400 health workers in the different local government units (LGUs) within its service area, namely Naga City, and the Municipalities of Magarao, Camaligan, Gainza, and Calabanga. The

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seminar-workshops provided an opportunity to discuss environmental programs on watershed protection, wastewater management (including the planned septage management program), solid waste management, and climate change. PSA Senior Project Coordinator Jay Tecson and Senior Finance Specialist Nene Narvaez joined the dialogue on October 30, 2009 with barangay councilors and zone leaders conducted by the TWG in Barangay Carangcang, host of the planned facility. They also met with the municipal officials of Magarao on October 29 to explain the project further and gain their support.

Naga City Councilor Hon. Badette Roco, who heads the City Council Environment Committee, is in the final stages of crafting the Naga City Ordinance for Septage Management. It will be finalized once the septage treatment service fee is set. This ordinance will be used as template for other LGUs involved in the program for their respective ordinances. Councilor Roco underscored the importance of the ordinance and will encourage his councilors to support it during the Nov. 4 regular session of the city council. The TWG will present during the Carangcang barangay public hearing on November 16 and kickoff the promotion campaign to support implementation of the program. The treatment facility will use septage lagoons and will cost a total of P67 million. It is expected to begin operations in mid-2010.

2. Hygiene Promotion

A. PSA Celebrates Global Handwashing Day

To celebrate Global Handwashing Day, the PSA participated in the Philippine Symposium on Sustainable Sanitation (PSSS) in Makati City from October 15 to 16, and in a handwashing promotion event at the Lucas Pascual public elementary school in Baesa, Quezon City. Together with representatives of other donor organizations, USAID Acting Mission Director Elzadia Washington gave opening remarks at the PSSS, while Chief of Party Lisa Lumbao made a presentation on PSA's work and its partner LGU initiatives. Senior Finance Specialist Nene Narvaez presented on PSA Financing Schemes for Sanitation Programs for Local Governments. Senior Project Manager Jay Tecson presented the synthesis of the two-day conference.

The PSSS was spearheaded by the Department of Health and the Department of the Interior and Local Government in cooperation with the Stockholm Environment Institute's Knowledge Node in the Philippines and the Philippine Ecological Sanitation Network (PEN). The 2-day event was attended by almost 200 participants mostly from local government units, water districts, NGOs, donor agencies, and industry practitioners. The objectives of the symposium were to promote sustainable sanitation and hygiene concepts, ideas and principles among major sanitation stakeholders and decision makers, to share and inform the participants on major policy reforms and programmatic efforts by key stakeholders and support institutions, to gather leading institutions who have embarked on essential programs, innovative projects and good practices on sustainable sanitation and hygiene for everybody to learn from, and to sustain the momentum of sanitation initiatives created by the 2008 International Year of Sanitation and the National Sanitation Summits of 2006 and 2008.

In Baesa, Quezon City, PSA facilitated a handwashing event jointly organized by Maynilad Water Services and Rotary District 3780, which will be implementing the Baesa portion of the Rotary-USAID Pasig River Improvement Project. During the October 15 event, Maynilad unveiled the handwashing and drinking water station they built at the school, and a group of about 500 students were taught proper handwashing technique by a Quezon City health officer

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who led the singing of a Tagalog handwashing song. The children were entertained by the Maynilad mascot, student and teacher dance numbers and the school band. Short speeches were made by the school principal, the president of Maynilad, the district governor of Rotary District 3780, the president of the Rotary Club of Talipapa, and the captain of Barangay Baesa.

B. Sta. Rosa Completes Successful Promotion Campaign

In 2009, Santa Rosa was in the headlines as one of the localities with the most number of AH1N1 patients with a total of 37 cases, including one fatality. The city also registered a relatively high incidence of diarrhea cases among children under five – 633 cases in three barangays alone. Because of this, the city government decided to implement a campaign to promote handwashing. The PSA assisted the LGU using the 10-Step Promotion Toolkit developed by the USAID Environmental Cooperation-Asia program (ECO-Asia). The campaign primarily targeted mothers with children under five in the three barangays.

A pre-campaign survey was conducted in April 2009 to get baseline data and focused group discussions were held to probe deeper. The survey showed that 42% of the target mothers could cite two ways to prevent diarrhea. The objective of the campaign was to increase this by at least 25 percentage points, or at least 67% of the mothers. The survey also showed that only 33% cited handwashing with soap as one of the best ways to prevent diarrhea.

The campaign was implemented by barangay health workers and midwives. The PSA conducted a series of workshops between June 2009 and March 2010 to train them and provided them with a flyer to give to mothers in the target communities. Handwashing demonstrations were also conducted in the barangay health centers and barangay daycare centers between July and September 2010.

At the end of September 2010, another survey was conducted to measure the effectiveness of the promotion campaign. Results of the post-campaign survey showed that a large number (82.6%) of target mothers could now cite two or more ways to preventing diarrhea, an increase of 40.6 percentage points from the pre-campaign data. Likewise, the number of target mothers who could cite handwashing as one of the most effective ways to prevent diarrhea increased by 37.6 percentage points to an awareness level of 70.6% from 33%. This success has led the City to decide to implement a city-wide handwashing program covering several different audiences.

Handwashing Ordinance. PSA Consultant Andrea Echavez provided assistance to City Councilor Louie Algabre, head of the Committee on Health and Sanitation, on the development of a city ordinance on handwashing that requires all public restrooms to have soap and running water. This is a replication of the ordinance passed by a barangay in Sta. Ana, Manila with PSA assistance. Councilor Algabre is now reviewing the draft ordinance to include a penal clause on establishments that are not compliant. Councilor Algabre will formally file it in the city council in October.

Regulation of Water Refilling Stations. Aside from handwashing, Councilor Algabre also asked for assistance in drafting an ordinance regulating water refill stations. PSA has provided him with an order from DOH.

Sewerage System and Septage Management Ordinance. Councilor Algabre is also interested in passing an ordinance on sewerage and septage management, or incorporating these into the city's draft environment code. PSA provided sample ordinances and Councilor Algabre asked to

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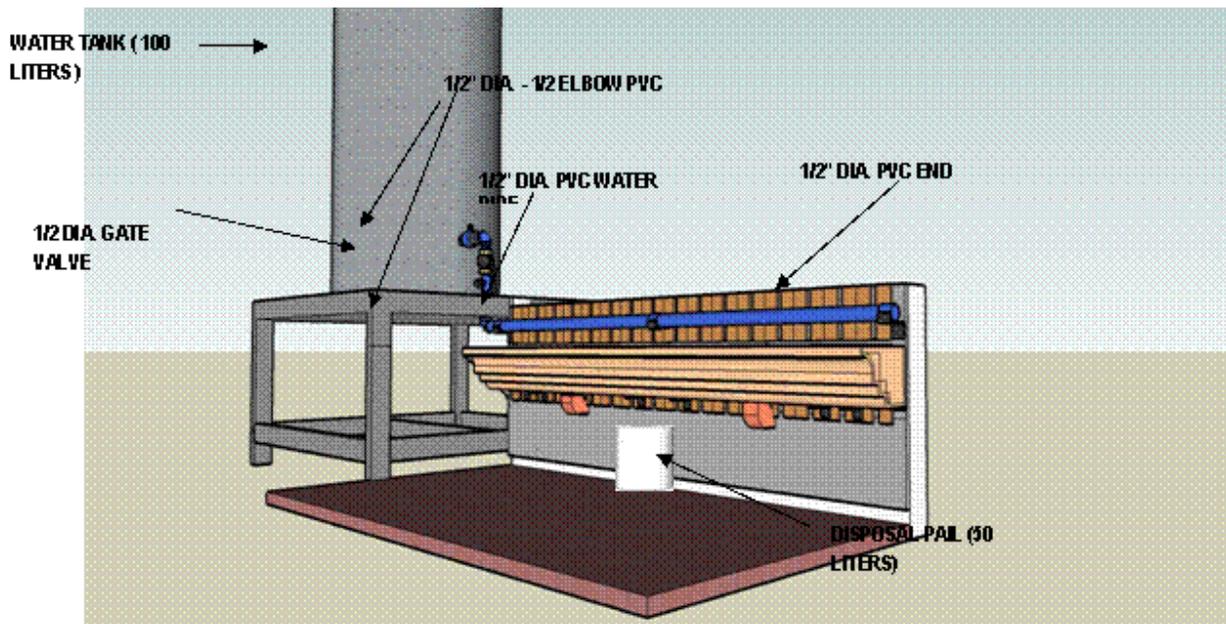
be briefed about both sewerage and septage management. Another meeting shall be set for this briefing.

C. PSA Initiates Collaboration Among Private Sector, City and GTZ in Cagayan de Oro to Promote Handwashing

PSA initiated collaboration among Union Galva Steel Inc., the city government of Cagayan de Oro and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) Fit for School program to promote handwashing among students of Kamakawan Elementary School in Cagayan de Oro City. This public school has 372 students and is located 800 meters from the national highway, so the teachers spend an hour and a half walking to and from the school each day. With technical assistance from the Fit for School project, the school has been promoting daily brushing of teeth using fluoride toothpaste and hand washing with soap before eating and after using the toilet. Toothpaste and soap are being provided by DepEd, but instead of a proper sink, the children only have bamboo poles which easily collapse.

To address this problem, PSA consultant Nene Narvaez requested the assistance of Union Galva Steel (UGC) to design and fabricate hand washing stations for the school children. UGC will install the 6 stations before classes start in June and will donate a communal station to GTZ for demonstration purposes. The school's parent-teacher association (PTA) will provide the labor for the construction. The 6 units will cost P60,000 (P10,000 each) with UGC funding P48,000, PSA P15,000 and the PTA P3,000 in the form of labor. Below is the design of the hand washing station. In addition, the CDO city government committed to pass an ordinance or an executive order requiring soap in public restrooms.

Classroom-type design:



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3. USAID-Rotary Grant Projects

A. San Fernando City Septage Management and Sewerage Project

MOA signed for USAID-Rotary San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project. On January 19, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the Rotary Club of San Fernando (L.U.), Inc., the City of San Fernando and the USAID Philippine Sanitation Alliance was signed for the 18-month USAID-Rotary Sewerage and Septage Management Project. The City Council of San Fernando, La Union approved a measure authorizing the mayor to enter into the MOA. The project is part of the USAID-Rotary International Water Collaboration, which is supporting water and sanitation initiatives in the Dominican Republic, Ghana and the Philippines. During the signing ceremony, statements of commitment were read from the Department of Health, the Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the local water district, and the Barangay association of the city. There were approximately 50 people including members of the public, media and government in attendance. A formal launch of the program is scheduled for March 11 and 12, which will be a feature of the first annual Regional Water and Sanitation Convention, which will be held in San Fernando and promoted by the city and local rotary clubs.

San Fernando City Sanitation, Sewerage and Septage Management Symposium. On March 16 and 17, the Philippine Sanitation Alliance, in conjunction with the San Fernando City government and the Rotary Club of San Fernando (LU), Inc., convened its first annual Region 1 Sanitation, Sewerage and Septage Management Symposium. The event attracted 144 registered guests from the region and included sanitary inspectors, engineers, city environment officers and private sector service providers. Also in attendance were 32 graduating engineering students from St. Louis College in San Fernando City. An exhibit hall was provided where products and services for the sanitation sector were displayed and demonstrated. The two-day event culminated in a city tour, which included visits to sanitation projects including the wastewater treatment system for the public market, the EcoSan village, the Lorma Hospital wastewater treatment plant, and the site of the proposed city's septage treatment facility. A major output of the event was a workshop where teams from 8 of the region's largest cities developed sanitation action plans. The symposium was funded in part by the USAID-Rotary San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project, with additional support from exhibitor and registration fees.

Launching of the USAID-Rotary San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project. On March 16th, the USAID-Rotary San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project was officially launched. Representatives from the Region 1 Governor's office, the City of San Fernando, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Health, USAID, and the local Rotary Club were in attendance along with 176 attendees of the Sanitation, Sewerage and Septage Management symposium. The event marks the beginning of an 18 month project that will provide septage management and sewerage for San Fernando City in La Union Province.

San Fernando City and PSA host Premier Products, Ltd. of Thailand. On May 18 through May 21, San Fernando City, La Union and PSA hosted Premier Products, Ltd., of Thailand; the manufacturer of EcoTanks, which are used in decentralized sewerage projects. The EcoTanks project of San Fernando City is a program of CITYNET (<http://www.citynet-ap.org>), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. The PSA is providing technical support for this program. During the visit, several

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potential project sites were evaluated and two selected for further study. These selected sites are the San Francisco Beach Shed area, where 55 beach sheds will be connected to an EcoTank system, and the Barangay Poro, where 750 informal settlers will be connect to an EcoTanks system through and interceptor sewer. The period for additional study will conclude in July, and the final recommendations for proceeding with the installation will be made by August. During the visit, the Premier Products engineer, Wanchai Khuankao presented the team's findings to the Technical Working Group for the USAID-Rotary International San Fernando City Sewerage and Septage Management Project, which may adopt the technology for the development of a sewerage system to serve a selected urban poor neighborhood in the city.

B. Pasig River System Improvement Project

Baesa Component of USAID-Rotary Sanitation Project Launched. Barangay Baesa hosted the launching of the Baesa portion of the USAID-Rotary Pasig River System Improvement Project on January 8, 2010. The project will work to improve the state of the Pasig River by undertaking wastewater treatment, solid waste management, hygiene promotion and related activities in Paco and Santa Ana, Manila and in Baesa, Quezon City. The following signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) during the launch: Rotary International District 3780, AECOM International Development (implementer of the USAID Philippine Sanitation Alliance project), Maynilad Water Services, Inc., and Barangay Baesa. Quezon City Vice-Mayor Herbert Bautista, City Councilor Bernadette Herrera-Dy, USAID officer Jose Dulce, and members of the Rotary Community Corps of Baesa were also present to grace the occasion.

The USAID-Rotary project committee selected Mother Earth Foundation to implement the project. MEF conducted several trainings and consultation meetings, and then the Barangay Captain said he was no longer interested in participating in the project. Therefore, the project committee decided to shift the project to Del Monte, Quezon City. MEF has since conducted many consultation meetings, trainings and promotion campaign activities there. They are actively involving schools and churches.

Manila Component of USAID-Rotary Sanitation Project Launched. On January 13, 2010, the Paco and Sta. Ana, Manila component of the USAID-Rotary Pasig River Improvement Project was launched in Sta. Ana, Manila on board the Pasig River Ferry. While cruising down the historic river, project partners signed two Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to help improve the state of the Pasig River by undertaking wastewater treatment, solid waste management, hygiene promotion and related sanitation activities in Paco and Sta. Ana in Manila. The Manila project partners include the USAID Philippine Sanitation Alliance, Rotary International District 3810, City of Manila, and Metro Manila Development Authority. Two NGOs, Lola Grande Foundation for Women and Children, Inc., and Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines, will implement various components of the project. The launch was graced by Acting USAID Mission Director Elzadia Washington; Regional Rotary Foundation Coordinator and Past District Governor Melito Salazar; a representative of City of Manila Mayor Alfredo S. Lim; and MMDA General Manager Robert Nacienceno. At the helm was Rotary International District 3810 Governor, Concepcion N. Beltran. PSA Chief of Party Lisa Lumbao presented the project components, and a joint Statement of Commitment to cooperate was made by representatives of Sta. Ana Barangays 873, 876, 879, 884, 885 and 889, PLAN International Philippines, Public Market Vendors' Associations, Church of our Lady of the Abandoned, and schools in Sta. Ana and Paco.

Developing Effective Promotion Campaigns. PSA consultant Dr. Lynne Cogswell conducted two sessions on developing effective promotion campaigns on May 19 and 20, 2010. The first

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session was a three hour introduction to promotions and included participants from Rotary District 3810, two schools and an NGO working on the USAID-Rotary Pasig River Improvement Project in Sta. Ana, Manila; an NGO working on the same project in Baesa, Quezon City; Manila Water Company; and two NGOs working with the USAID Philippine Water Revolving Fund. Dr. Cogswell gave an informative presentation on an approach to promotions that utilizes a 10-step toolkit available online. She stressed the importance of doing research to determine exactly what the problem is and understand the audience better, and cited many examples of project that did not do promotions properly and failed. Lisa Lumbao of PSA shared examples of promotions work in the Philippines supported by USAID over the last 7 years.

On May 20, Dr. Cogswell worked with a team in Sta. Ana, Manila involved in the community sanitation initiative of the Pasig River project. The Lola Grande Foundation invited the team of 9 teachers (5 from the Fernando Amorsolo Elementary School and 4 from the Sta. Ana Elementary School), 2 parents (1 from each school), and 2 persons to the full day session. After an overview on the 10-step promotion toolkit, the team identified the needed skills they bring to the group, and agreed that additional team members will be recruited who can offer technical skills and the ability to liaise with decision makers. The group also agreed to get 2 students from each school to join the team. The group started the process of (1) prioritization of issues; (2) formulation of the problem statement; (3) Identification of target audiences and stakeholders, and; (4) ideal behavior changes needed solve the identified problem. This information needs to be validated through research, included in the next steps of the toolkit. Another session will be held in the near future.

Sta. Ana Public Market Wastewater Treatment Facility. Construction of the facility began in March 2010 with P3.1 million in funding from the USAID-Rotary H2O Alliance, technical assistance from the PSA, and in-kind contributions from MMDA and the City of Manila. PSA Engineer Lito Santos designed the facility and oversaw the construction, which was done by MMDA. More than 100 people witnessed the inauguration of the treatment plant on September 16, 2010. The Sta. Ana Public Market Wastewater Treatment Facility will allow the market to comply with the Clean Water Act by treating polluted water from the market stalls and toilets before it is discharged to the adjacent Pasig River.

The inauguration was held on a Pasig River ferry boat docked at the Sta. Ana Ferry Station. Manila Mayor Alfredo S. Lim, MMDA Chairman Francis N. Tolentino, Chief of USAID's Department of Energy and Environment Rolf Anderson, and Past Rotary International Director Rafael G. Hechanova participated in a ribbon cutting ceremony and gave brief messages about the importance of the project as an example of concrete action to restore the historic river and implement the 2009 Supreme Court ruling to clean up Manila Bay and expressed hope that it will be replicated in other areas of Metro Manila. Many attendees were interested in how the wastewater facility functions using low-cost, low-maintenance technology. It makes use of naturally occurring bacteria to break down the pollutants in the wastewater. The costs of construction, monthly operation and maintenance are considerably less than that of a conventional wastewater treatment plant that requires chemicals and substantial energy inputs. Similar designs have been used in public markets in Dumaguete, Muntinlupa, and San Fernando, La Union with technical assistance from USAID.

Solid Waste Management. The Solid Waste Management Association of the Philippines (SWAPP) worked with the Sta. Ana Public Market Vendor's Association to develop a successful solid waste management program for the market. SWAPP conducted a Waste Assessment and Characterization Study and created a Solid Waste Management Committee. SWAPP trained the committee and brought them to other markets to learn about their best practices. The committee

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developed a solid waste management plan and undertook small-scale composting using market wastes. This allowed them to divert about 60% of the biodegradable waste. They have also started making costume jewelry from magazines and formulated market rules and regulations focusing on solid waste management.

Handwashing Ordinance. To reduce diarrhea in their community, Barangay 876 in Sta. Ana, Manila enacted a landmark ordinance requiring soap and proper handwashing facilities in all public restrooms. The first of its kind in the country, the ordinance carries a penalty of P100 for the first offense, P500 for the second offense and P1,000 or imprisonment for 3 to 6 days at the court's discretion for the third offense. Passage of the ordinance coincided with the inauguration of the Sta. Ana Public Market Wastewater Treatment Plant. With the new ordinance and the new facility, Sta. Ana will now be able to put the policy of safeguarding public health and the environment into practice.

To address the community's questions and concerns about the Ordinance, a Public Forum was held in late September. It was attended by community members, vendors and representatives from neighboring commercial establishments such as Red Ribbon and St. Mary's Academy.

4. Environmental Compliance

During the fiscal year, the PSA submitted two environmental screening reports (ESR) to USAID that were subsequently reviewed, revised and approved. These were for the San Fernando septage treatment facility and the Sta. Ana Public Market treatment facility. The San Fernando facility is still in the design phase. In early FY11, once a design is finalized, the PSA will revise ESR and submit it to USAID for approval. The Sta. Ana facility was constructed in FY10, and the status of the mitigation measures contained in the ESR are attached to this report in a separate file.

5. National Replication

A. LWUA Holds SMP Orientation Workshop for its Engineers

More than 30 participants attended the Septage Management Orientation Workshop for LWUA engineers on August 3-4 at the LWUA Compound. The workshop was held in cooperation with the LWUA to promote proper sanitation and wastewater treatment among water districts in line with the Clean Water Act of 2004. The workshop gave the engineers an opportunity to experience hands-on demonstration on desludging and treatment operations. PSA consultants and partners from Department of Health, Manila Water, Marikina City and Enviroconsult joined in as resource persons during the two-day event.

B. PSA Participates in East Asia Ministerial Conference on Sanitation

PSA staff provided assistance in the planning and implementation of the second East Asian Ministerial Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (EASAN) held in Manila last January 27 to 29. PSA worked with PWRF and MWSS on the documentation and communication committee, and assisted in developing the technical program. PSA consultants Jay Tecson and Nene Narvaez facilitated breakout sessions and provided support to the press coverage. Information on PSA and its work on septage management was provided in an exhibit during the whole conference. Several PSA partner cities like Dumaguete City and Marikina City were cited during

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the session on septage management. PSA and USAID-Philippines were also invited to attend the luncheon meeting for donor agencies on the third day. The next EASAN conference will be held in Indonesia in 2012.

C. PSA Supports Crafting the National Promotion Program for Sustainable Sanitation

Under the auspices of the Department of Health (DOH), a one and half day workshop on the National Sustainable Sanitation Promotion Program was conducted at the World Bank office in Manila last February 3 and 4. The workshop was meant to contextualize and integrate results of the National Sustainable Sanitation Plan (NSSP) with the task of doing a promotion program to support the NSSP. Clear objectives and targets were identified and an outline for the framework was developed, which will be subjected to a finalization consultation workshop in mid-March.

Participants included stakeholders from government, NGOs, donor agencies, and DOH consultants. The activity was supported by the Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia (SuSEA) program of the World Bank with the Department of Health. PSA provided facilitation support and provided inputs from its extensive promotion work. PSA has also suggested the use of the 10-step promotion toolkit as a process for assisting local stakeholders develop their individual promotion campaigns. The final draft is set to be submitted and approved by DOH by the end of April.

D. PSA Lined Up as Mentor for Resource Pool for Sustainable Sanitation

On March 8-12 in Tagaytay City, a workshop was held to prepare for a Training of Trainers on Sustainable Sanitation course that will be offered to sanitary inspectors, sanitation professionals and practitioners with support from the Department of Health, Center for Advanced Philippine Studies, World Bank, and the Stockholm Environment Institute. PSA consultant Jay Tecson participated in the Tagaytay workshop, finalized the list of topics for the training course, drafted the syllabi of selected topics that will be useful for the Basic or Advanced Training Course on Sustainable Sanitation and developed an oath of commitment signed by the Charter Trainers on sustainable sanitation. The training included mentoring and coaching methods as part of the basics of adult teaching and learning, delivery methods, and style.

E. Sanitation Dialogue Kicks Off Preparation for Sanitation Legislative Agenda

Last August 18, PSA-supported Philippine Ecological Sanitation Network (PEN) in cooperation with representatives from the 15th Congress conducted a 1-day Sanitation Dialogue in Manila to assist in the discussion and crafting of the sanitation legislative agenda for the 15th Congress. The dialogue was spearheaded by the Department of Health (DOH) and participated in by other PEN members and institutional partners. The first sanitation dialogue talked about proposing a national sustainable sanitation act (NSSA), creation of a sanitation bureau under DOH, creation of sanitation boards, streamlining of functions of sanitation-related agencies, and financing for the NSSA. The proposed act will cover human excreta management, domestic wastewater management, primacy of public health, emergency sanitation, and sanitation in schools. Several representatives from the 15th Congress expressed interest in authoring the proposed bill and supporting the bill during deliberation in Congress. Succeeding meetings will focus on fine-tuning the proposed sanitation bill and ramping information-dissemination activities on sanitation in congress. The first sanitation dialogue meeting was hosted by the Local Government Academy.

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IV. Management and Finance

The project is on track in terms of overall management and expenditures. During the fiscal year the project was expanded to support implementation of the two USAID-Rotary projects. The indicators and targets were likewise expanded.

No major delays or problems due to security were encountered during FY10. However, there were significant delays in implementation due to the national and local elections held May 10. In addition, too much staff time had to be spent managing the USAID-Rotary Pasig River project, which took time away from other project activities such as the septage management projects. These challenges also affected the budget since there is now significant work left to be done in FY11, which was originally planned to be a year of minimal inputs and a smaller budget. The budget is also tighter because of the strengthening of the peso.

Toward the end of the fiscal year, two people left the project to take other assignments: Dave Robbins and Jay Tecson. Chief of Party Lisa Lumbao took over their responsibilities and hired a project assistant to help with the Pasig River project, develop the website and provide day-to-day support on various project activities.

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