



SAGANA AT LIGTAS NA TUBIG SA LAHAT PROGRAM (SALINTUBIG)

PROGRAM BRIEFER

The Program is the Aquino Government's response to the lack of access to sufficient and safe water supply. It will be implemented until 2016.

BACKGROUND

The Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by NSO in 2008 revealed that the population with access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilet facilities has increased. The proportion of population with clean and safe sources of water supply increased from **73.8% in 1991** to **81.4% in 2008**. The remaining 18.6 percent of population obtained their water from sources that are considered unsafe such as unprotected well, developed spring, undeveloped spring, river, stream, pond, lake or dam, rainwater, tanker truck or peddler, among others. The proportion of Filipinos with access to sanitary toilet facilities likewise increased from **71.8% in 1991** to **88.6% in 2008**. (MDG Progress Report, 2010)

But these favourable results hide the fact that almost one in five (or 15.73 million) persons are still unable to access safe water and one in ten (or 9.62 million) persons do not have access to sanitary toilet facilities. (MDG Progress Report, 2010)

The Department of Health (DOH) together with the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) signed a Memorandum of Agreement on December 2010 to formalize their partnership for the implementation of the "Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat" (SALINTUBIG) Program formerly known as the President's Priority Program (P3W) on Water. The program promotes shared responsibility between the national government and local government units in providing water supply systems to waterless areas by awarding national government grants based on a rational prioritization scheme and requiring local government counterpart funding in all cases. The prioritization scheme underscores the health improvement and poverty reduction impacts of having safe water supply.

OBJECTIVES:

- To increase service coverage to "waterless municipalities" (more than 50% of the poor households have no access to potable water supply).
- To provide capacity building to the municipalities and water service providers in the preparation, implementation, and management of water supply and sanitation services

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

The Program targets to provide potable water supply for **455** municipalities until 2016. These municipalities were ranked using the following criteria:

- **ACCESS LEVEL** — priority shall be given to areas with the deepest needs for the improvement of their water supply service delivery. Municipalities which have more than 50% of the households' population without access to safe water were given priority.
- **POVERTY INCIDENCE** - added consideration shall be given to communities with the highest numbers of poor population.
- **INCIDENCE OF WATERBORNE DISEASES** - added consideration shall be given to areas with the highest incidence of waterborne diseases (incidence per 10,000 population of acute bloody diarrhea, acute watery diarrhea, cholera and typhoid and para-typhoid fever).

In addition to the priority waterless municipalities, the program will also assist the following "thematic areas":

- **Resettlement/relocation sites-** Problems in relocation sites such as inadequate delivery of basic services such as electricity and water are the main conditions that force the relocated families to go back to the cities.
- **Waterless Lying-in or Rural Health Units-** One of the reasons why a health system is not being accredited by Philhealth is the lack of adequate water supply. To effectively deliver health care to poor Filipino patients, the program would extend the grant coverage to include waterless Rural Health Units (RHUs)/ Lying-in.
- **Poorest communities-** this is for purpose of assisting poor communities which may have a high level incidence of water-borne diseases and extreme case of waterlessness.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

For 2011, the DOH administers the funds and implements the project through their regional offices- Center for Health Development (CHDs); DILG provides capacity intervention to enhance the administrative and technical capability of beneficiary municipalities and extends assistance in the social preparation of target communities; and NAPC undertakes the responsibility of selecting waterless municipalities and barangays and coordinates the over-all implementation of the Program.

For 2012, the administration of the budget was transferred to DILG with Php 800 Million and to Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) with Php 700 Million. Some of the waterless municipalities with water districts were endorsed to LWUA. A Memorandum of Agreement is being finalized to include LWUA as partner in implementing the program until 2016.

SOURCE OF FUND: The Program is allocated a Php 1.5 Billion for FY 2011. At least 10% of the total project cost will be provided by the LGU (municipality).