

Programme Title:	Pro-WATER: Promoting Water and Sanitation Access, Integrity, Empowerment, Rights and Resiliency
Country:	Philippines

I. Joint Programme Information

Joint Programme Information

Programme title:

Pro-WATER: Promoting Water and Sanitation Access, Integrity, Empowerment, Rights and Resiliency

Sectorial area of intervention and policy objectives

Water and sanitation

- Promote democratic and transparent water and sanitation governance systems.
- Improve access to water and sanitation services for the poor and marginalized.
- Ensure healthy lives through sanitation and hygiene education.

UN Lead Agency:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UN Participating Organizations:

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Health Organization (WHO)

Local Partners:

Implementing Partners:

- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- Department of Health (DOH)

Participating Institutions - National

- National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
- National Water and Resource Board (NWRB)
- Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)
- UN Civil Society Assembly/Advisory Committee (UNCSAC)
- Maynilad Water Academy (Private Sector)

Participating Institutions - Regional

- Regional Hubs in all 16 Regions in the Philippines

Participating Institutions - Local

- Provincial Governments of Camarines Norte, Masbate, Northern Samar, and Zamboanga del Norte
- Ten (10) local government units namely the Municipal Governments of Basud, Capalonga, Aroroy,

Cawayan, Milagros, Monreal, Bobon, Mapanas, Siayan, and Sindangan.

- Local Civil Society Organizations
- Community Groups
- Organized Women and Girls
- Individuals – Opinion Makers
- Media Institutions

Report submitted by

Name:

Reine B. Reyes

Title:

Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Organization:

UNDP Democratic Governance - Pro WATER

Contact information:

reinebreyes@yahoo.com

(+632) 9154845006

(+632) 9285854

Reporting Period Ending:

Tuesday, November 1, 2016

II. Contact Information

Resident Coordinator

Name:

Ola Almgren

E-mail:

ola.almgren@one.un.org

UNCT contact person for implementation

Name:

Titon Mitra

Agency:

UNDP

Title:

Country Director

E-mail:

titon.mitra@undp.org

Phone:

(+632) 901.0237

Address:

30th Floor Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, PHILIPPINES

Technical team contacts

Joint programme coordinator

Name:

Jaime B. Antonio, Jr.

Agency:

UNDP Democratic Governance - Pro WATER

Title:

National JP Coordinator and GAD Focal Person

Email:

jaime.antonio@undp.org

Phone:

(+632) 9185911323 / (+632) 9285854

Address:

11th Floor Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Management Office
DILG-NAPOLCOM CENTRE, EDSA cor. Quezon Avenue, Quezon City, Manila, Philippines

Alternative UNCT contact person for implementation

Name:

Lotta Sylwander

Agency:

UNICEF

Title:

Representative

E-mail:

lsylwander@unicef.org

Phone:

(+632) 901.0188

Address:

31st Floor Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, PHILIPPINES

JP monitoring and evaluation focal point

Name:

Reine B. Reyes

Agency:

UNDP Democratic Governance - Pro WATER

Title:

Programme ME Officer

Email:

reinebreyes@yahoo.com

Phone:

(+632) 9154845006 / (+632) 9285854

Address:

11th Floor Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Management Office
DILG-NAPOLCOM CENTRE, EDSA cor. Quezon Avenue, Quezon City, Manila, Philippines

JP communications and advocacy focal point

Name:

Karen A. Aliliran

Agency:

UN Volunteer - UNDP

Title:

National UN Volunteer Communications Associate

JP knowledge management focal point

Email:

kaaliliran@gmail.com

Phone:

(+632) 9954610624 / (+632) 9285854

Address:

11th Floor Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
Management Office
DILG-NAPOLCOM CENTRE, EDSA cor. Quezon Avenue,
Quezon City, PHILIPPINES

JP private sector focal point

Agency contact points

Contact 1

Name:

Emmanuel Buendia

Agency:

UNDP

Title:

Team Leader Governance

Email:

emmanuel.buendia@undp.org

Phone:

(+632) 9178738254

Address:

30th Floor Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala
Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City,
Manila, PHILIPPINES

Contact 2

Name:

Louise Maule

Agency:

UNICEF

Title:

Chief, WASH

Email:

lmaule@unicef.org

Phone:

(+632) 9285042937

Address:

30th Floor Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala
Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City,
Manila, PHILIPPINES

Contact 3

Name:
Fe Cabral

Agency:
UNDP

Title:
Programme Analyst

Email:
fe.cabral@undp.org

Phone:
(+632) 9010249

Address:
30th Floor Yuchengco Tower, RCBC Plaza, Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, Manila, PHILIPPINES

Contact 5

Name:
Engr. Bonifacio Magtibay

Agency:
WHO

Title:
Technical Officer Environmental Health

Name:
magtibaybo@wpro.who.int

Phone:
(+632) 5289764; 528-9762; 310-6370

Address:
WHO Philippines
Department of Health
Manila City, PHILIPPINES

Contact 4

Name:
Fe Crisilla Banluta

Agency:
DILG

Title:
Programme Manager

Email:
fecrisilla_banluta@yahoo.com

Phone:
(+632) 9285854; (+632) 9189417800

Address:
11th Floor DILG - NAPOLCOM Center, EDSA corner Quezon Avenue, Quezon City, Manila, PHILIPPINES

III. Financial information

Detailed Financial Report:

 [PRO WATER-revised joint programme work plan-20Dec2016.pdf](#)

SDG-F Funds

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
-----------	----------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	900,000.00	568,000.00	568,000.00	518,834.52
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	400,000.00	132,000.00	82,350.00	32,496.48
World Health Organization (WHO)	200,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00

Total	1,500,000.00	760,000.00	710,350.00	611,331.00
--------------	--------------	------------	------------	------------

Matching Funds

Name of source	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
UNDP	200,000.00	200,000.00	68,151.85	56,080.08
UNICEF	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
WHO	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
DILG/GpH	1,500,000.00	468,445.87	468,445.87	171,471.44

Total	2,100,000.00	1,068,445.87	936,597.72	627,551.52
--------------	--------------	--------------	------------	------------

IV. Beneficiaries

Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

31555

Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers	10,322	5,075	5,247	beneficiaries of iWaSH facilities and other interventions in 14 barangays in Regions 8 and 9 only
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government	382	311	71	based on iWaSH trainings/workshops provided to LGU staff, Provincial WASH Task Force, DILG Region/Municipal Staff, and members of the Regional WATSAN Hub members

Indigenous	3,764	1,856	1,908	beneficiaries of iWaSH facilities and other interventions in 7 barangays in Region 9
Children	10,571	5,089	5,482	non-IP children in 14 barangays in Regions 8 and 9 only
Youth				
Other 1	1,592	760	832	based on community organizing/social preparation activities and sectoral planning in Region 9, composed of barangay officials, LGU staff, teachers, bwasa/coop, POs-4Ps/senior/women federation, and community members e.g. housekeepers, farmers, bwasa, carpenter, housewife, and driver.
Other 2	1,867	927	940	IP children in 7 barangays in Region 9
Total	28,498	14,018	14,480	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	12.00	10 beneficiary LGUs, Masbate Provincial WASH Task Force, DILG Region/Municipal
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Total	12	

Indirect Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs				
Civil servants/government				
Indigenous				
Children				
Youth				
Total				

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		

Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
Total		

V. Joint Programme Progress

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>JP Outcome1: “Empowered citizens and resilient communities with access to safe water and sanitation services, live healthy and productive lives through integrated water resources management”</p>	<p>Based on activities conducted from May-October 2016, a total of 1,071 women have participated in iWaSH trainings, orientations/missions, and planning workshop conducted, and detailed as follows:</p> <p>At the LGU level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 54 women out of 117 participants (46%) attended the Water Safety Plan Training composed of RHub members, municipal and provincial governments, and community representatives. Their (women) roles were highlighted on how they could support water safety planning. The integration of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with climate change, disaster risk reduction and gender concerns were likewise highlighted in the training. • A total of 121 females from UNICEF-ACF led sanitation and hygiene interventions; and • A total of 22 women participated in the PMO-led Multi-Year Planning Workshop for RHubs 5, 8, and 9 and PMO Mission/Orientation for iWaSH implementation. • A total of 14 females participated in the Orientation-Workshop on Local iWaSH implementation for iWaSH InfraDev and CO/SP in Regions VIII and IX. <p>At the community level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 760 women participated in the community organizing and social preparation activities in Region 9. <p>For iWaSH facilities to be developed under the program, a total of 13,607 women (including IPs and farmers) and girls will benefit from increased access to WASH services.</p>	<p>Substantial delays in project activity implementation have been experienced due to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of planned activities in the latter part of the 2nd Q - 3rd Q have been postponed due to insufficient operational funds. The approval of the proposed budget re-alignment and JP extension by the PMC and NSC as basis for the release of the 2nd SDGF tranche has taken a long time & process since NSC has to go through extensive technical review prior to approval and signing of the NSC Resolution. • The approval and signing of the amended MOA by RHub Responsible Partners and finalization of their respective Multi-Year Work Plans have also been delayed. Hence, direct programme implementation at the local level by the Regional WATSAN Hubs started only in September 2016 based on the funds released by the IP. Preparations, communications, and coordination arrangements for the conduct of initial project activities e.g. community organizing, sector planning have also taken a lengthy process. • LGUs' slow compliance to the requirements of the SALINTUBIG program i.e. preparation and completion of SALINTUBIG requirements such as MOA, SP Resolution, DED/FS affected the movement of GPh counterpart funds and the targeted dates of completion of iWaSH facilities. • The recent national elections in May 2016 and the transition process under the new government have also slowed down operations of the IP (DILG). • Challenges in internal financial control system to closely monitor movement, availability and disbursement of (UNDP-SDGF funds) have likewise affected PMO internal operations and implementation of PMO-led project activities. 	<p>Participation of women and girls will steadily increase as community organizing and social preparation work has begun end of 3rd quarter. Community teams (with special focus on women and girl) such as integrity monitors, barangay WASH associations, among others, are expected to be organized under the programme. The Regional WATSAN Hubs have finalized schedules for CO/SP work in selected barangays which are targeted to be completed before the end of the year.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Output 1.1 Structures and mechanisms for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene harmonized and strengthened along sector issues relating to CCA/DRR, PPP and Gender and Women Empowerment (GEWE).</p>	<p>The local implementation of iWaSH in the 10 sites is now guided by an operational framework (a milestone of the JP) that synthesizes available knowledge and existing efforts by programme partners on WASH which translate to concrete iWaSH interventions, workable strategies and practical entry points to engaging and organizing groups, developing, operating, and managing infrastructures, and sustaining these efforts through local planning and policy development on iWaSH.</p> <p>For DILG, this translates to integrating the iWaSH Infrastructure model in its DED and FS, thereby, influencing the requirements of the SALINTUBIG Program to pursue an integrated WaSH. DILG Engineers were also oriented on the iWaSH Model and are now part of the team to implement SALINTUBIG-funded WASH projects in Pro WATER sites. For UNICEF/DOH, the localization of its CLTS programme and introduction of low cost sanitation technologies will address issues on OD practice and high building costs especially for HH sanitation facilities. Also, the collaboration ACF and RI will build on the on-going sanitation and hygiene interventions in Masbate e.g. towards Zero OD Certifications in Municipalities of Milagros & Monreal by November/December 2016, introduction of child-friendly and inclusive designs for WASH in schools and day care centers, orientation and organization of Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committees, among others. Additionally, the framework set agreeable indicators and targets among partners to achieving an integrated WASH implementation at the local level.</p> <p>1 barangay iWaSH association organized in Region 9 (Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte)</p> <p>Local Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committee was organized in Masbate Province through ACF as a follow up activity and critical requirement to the completed Water Safety Planning workshop in the province.</p> <p>Members of the Water Safety Plan (WSP) Team for LGU-managed water systems were identified in the 10 sites to implement the WSP plan during the conduct of training.</p>		<p>In principle all LGUs have adopted the iWaSH framework evidenced in their support on project activity implementation, and availability of LGU staff and local counterpart funds. The passage of LGU resolutions to adopt the framework is expected once the sector plans are completed by the LGU, targeted end of the year.</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Policies, plans, programmes integrating gender responsive and rights-based principles of CCA/DRR and PPP for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene are formulated.</p>	<p>The Municipality of Siayan in Zamboanga del Norte has recently completed its LGU iWaSH Sector Planning Workshop, while LGU officials such as the Mayor and Vice Mayors in the Municipality of Sindangan also in Zamboanga del Norte have expressed full commitment and support to the programme to address the current WASH issues and problems in the next 5 years based on the assessment results on the state of the LGUs' WASH conditions that were presented prior to the sector planning activity.</p> <p>Schedules of LGU sector planning to be led by the Regional WATSAN Hubs have been finalized for all remaining sites, and are targeted to be completed by the end of the year.</p> <p>(Initial) Water Safety Plans in the 10 sites have been developed. These will be finalized by the end of the year.</p> <p>In partnership with ACF, Municipal WASH plans developed in Cawayan, Milagros, and Monreal in Masbate Province were reviewed to support the necessary revisions of MWASH plans, including identification of priorities for 2017.</p> <p>Part of the JP support to the LGU sector planning is the monitoring of the inclusion of the targets in the iWaSH sector plans in the local LGU plans such as the CDP, CLUP. In Municipality of Mapanas, coordination arrangements have been to integrate resulting iWaSH targets/investments in their on-going CDP formulation by the 3rd -4th week of November 2016; and in Municipality of Bobon, in their AIP formulation.</p>		<p>Final dates on LGU iWaSH Sector Planning:</p> <p>Region 9 Municipality of Siayan: October 24-26, 2016 Municipality of Sindangan: to be scheduled</p> <p>Region 8 Municipality of Mapanas: November 14-18, 2016 Municipality of Bobon: November 14-18, 2016</p> <p>Region 5-Masbate Municipality of Aroroy: November 7-11, 2016 Municipality of Cawayan: November 17-21, 2016 Municipality of Milagros: November 14-18, 2016 Municipality of Monreal: November 14-18, 2016 (to confirm with the LGU)</p> <p>Region 5-Camarines Norte Municipality of Capalonga: November 15-16, 2016 Municipality of Basud: November 17-18, 2016</p> <p>All 6 LGUs are expected to pass policies i.e. local ordinances and/or resolutions to support programs and projects identified and budgeted in the LGU iWaSH sector plans after the completion of the plan this year.</p>
<p>Output 1.3: LGUs' AIP budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR.</p>	<p>The JP will ensure that allocations for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene with gender and CCA/DDR are included in the LGU's AIP based on the targets/investments to be identified from the LGU iWaSH Sector Plans to be developed starting October 2016-onwards.</p> <p>All 10 LGUs have pledged 10% counterpart fund for sanitation based on SALINTUBIG allocations as indicated in the MOA with the DILG.</p>		<p>As in previous reporting, all budgets generated on water supply and sanitation will be reviewed to ensure that it includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR.</p>
<p>Output 1.4: CSOs engage and participate in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for integrated safe water sanitation and hygiene.</p>	<p>5 CSOs (which are also members of the Regional WATSAN Hubs) continue to actively participate in all programme activities under the JP, and plays a critical role in the planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of community organizing and social preparation activities in LGU priority sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Action Center (SAC) for Municipalities of Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros, and Monreal • Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD) for Municipalities of Basud & Capalonga • Center for the Development of Sustainable Communities for Social Progress (CDSP) for Municipalities of Bobon & Mapanas • Zamboanga – Basilan Development Alliance (ZABIDA); Social Action Center (SAC) for Municipalities of Siayan and Sindangan <p>RHub 9 has recently organized the barangay iWaSH association in Barangay Balok, Municipality of Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte (October 9-11, 2016).</p>		<p>Community organizing and social preparation activities i.e. barangay entry conference to be conducted by CSO members of the Regional WATSAN Hub:</p> <p>Region 9 Municipality of Siayan: October 9-11, 2016 Municipality of Sindangan: October 28-29, 2016</p> <p>Region 8 Municipality of Mapanas: November 4, 2016 Municipality of Bobon: November 5 & 6, 2016</p> <p>Region 5-Camarines Norte Municipality of Basud: November 5, 2016 Municipality of Capalonga: to be scheduled</p> <p>Region 5-Masbate Municipality of Aroroy: November 12, 2016 Municipality of Cawayan: November 25, 2016</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 1.5: Women and girls organized to engage with CSOs and LGUs in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for integrated safe water sanitation and hygiene.	<p>Community organizing activities are on-going in Region 9 and schedules for CO and SP activities have been finalized in other target municipalities starting October 2016-onwards.</p> <p>In Region 9, the barangay iWaSH association organized is composed of 14 elected BOD and officers, where 5 of these elected officers are women.</p>		<p>Since September 2016, the programme provided CO and SP orientation for the Regional WATSAN Hubs to ensure that iWaSH approach is integrated in the CO and Social preparation processes to generate meaningful participation of women and girls on policy making, planning, monitoring, and budgeting.</p>
Output 1.6. Social contracts for safe water, sanitation and hygiene are forged between community water users and providers.	<p>As in previous reporting, the formulation of social contracts is one of the major outputs to be generated from the on-going and planned CO and social preparation activities in the target municipalities.</p> <p>Currently, barangay entry conferences to identify potential leaders and officers are still being conducted.</p>		<p>Expected social contracts include Localized Customer Service Codes between the water service provider (WSP) and community/consumers, iWaSH sanitation and hygiene, and gender-related programs, among others.</p> <p>The Regional WATSAN Hubs lead the CO and SP work, and formulation of social contracts with communities, and will also ensure that it is properly implemented and monitored.</p>
Output 2.1: Integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems demonstrated, accepted and adopted by LGUs and communities for households, health centers, schools and public spaces.	<p>Standard Technical Drawings on iWaSH Infrastructure Development, Guidelines and Checklist on iWaSH DED and FS have been developed and finalized for adoption in the SALINTUBIG project sites through the assistance of the Regional WATSAN Hubs. Said guidelines and checklist will be used to review and incorporate iWaSH standards and requirements in the LGUs' DED and FS.</p> <p>Trainings on Water Safety Planning have also been provided to beneficiary LGUs and the RHubs. At present, all municipalities have developed their initial Water Safety Plans which examined their existing community water systems; identified the current hazard, risks and potential control measures; developed an improvement plan based on these hazards and risks; and developed a monitoring and verification plan.</p> <p>For sanitation and hygiene interventions, the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach has already been introduced in Regions 8 (Mapanas and Bobon) in October 2016 to field health workers who are actively involved in community-based water and sanitation activities. Results of the CLTS intervention included an Action Plan to implement the ZOD Program and the commitment to end OD by November 2016. Child-friendly and inclusive designs of WASH have also been introduced by the programme in Masbate region.</p>		<p>Based on the final SALINTUBIG allocations, more than 4,000 HHs (or a total of 51,735 beneficiaries) and identified health centers, day care centers, schools and public spaces, in the final list of priority barangays of the 10 target LGUs, will benefit from connections to safe water and sanitation systems, and participation to relevant sanitation and hygiene programmes. As of October 30, beneficiaries from iWaSH facilities to be developed from SALINTUBIG allocations in 14 barangays in Regions 8 and 9 totals to 26,524. Additional 13 barangays in Region 5 were identified in November 2016, totaling to 25,211 direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>Regional WATSAN Hubs will conduct close monitoring and review of the DED and FS being prepared by LGUs to ensure that iWaSH Standards and Requirements are incorporated in the design of the facilities. Planned CO and SP activities i.e. community consultations, organization of barangay iWaSH associations will complement this process.</p> <p>CLTS interventions in other regions will be conducted immediately next year. A learning exchange/visit on CLTS for Region 5 (Camarines Norte) is planned in November 2016.</p>
Output 2.2. PPPs forged/created for the implementation of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach between LGUs and private partners.	<p>As in previous reporting, local PPPs i.e. partnerships between the LGU/community and private entities e.g. local hardware and/or utility shops, service-oriented firms, private service operator & associations, among others are being targeted. As CO and SP activities have just began, potential PPPs have not yet been established</p>		<p>This is part of the community organizing and social preparation activities i.e. mapping of potential local PPPs to be conducted by the Regional WATSAN Hub.</p>
Output 3.1: Regional Hubs provide relevant capacity development interventions on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene that are climate change resilient and gender responsive.	<p>Regional Hubs V, VIII and IX continue to serve as repositories, disseminators, and observatories of knowledge on iWaSH. To date, the RHubs lead the conduct of iWaSH interventions e.g. sector planning, CO and SP work, promotion and advocacy of the SDGs, iWaSH framework, iWaSH models and approaches e.g. CLTS, Water Safety Planning, etc. at the local level. In Region 9, preparations and conduct of LGU sector planning workshop, presentation of iWaSH assessments, and barangay entry conferences have already been completed. In Region 8, the RHub is currently assisting municipal engineers fast track the completion and integration of iWaSH standards and requirements in the DED and FS. Other regions/municipalities will be extended the same assistance in their SALINTUBIG projects using the guidelines/checklists and standard technical drawings developed by the programme.</p> <p>Focal persons for GAD, CCA/DRR, PPP, KM, Communications, Community Organizing/SP, iWaSH Infrastructure Development, and M&E have been identified to work closely with the PMO. Project missions, documentation, training and activity designs, planning, preparation, and coordination with LGUs and other local partners have also been carried out by the RHubs.</p> <p>For this year, the RHubs manage 13%-20% of the total cost (1st tranche), per the approved multi-year operational plan, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region 8 - P554,708.00 (20%) • Region 9 - P580,736.20 (20%) • Region 5 - P700,000.00 (13%) <p>The RHubs were also recipients to five trainings e.g. sanitation programming, operational planning, water safety planning, and local Implementation of iWaSH-Infrastructure Development and CO/Social Preparation, which they will replicate as part of their capacity development assistance to beneficiary LGUs.</p>		<p>The Regional WATSAN Hubs will take the lead in the conduct and implementation of project activities at the local level based on their approved multi-year work plan. These include CO/SP work, monitoring and documentation of iWaSH models and solutions, capacity development assistance, knowledge management, and advocacy and promotion of the iWaSH framework, among others.</p> <p>To assist the RHubs in the project implementation, the TWG and PMO will continue provide support as needed i.e. coordination with other government and programme partners, policy guidelines and other technical/advisory assistance. With respect to sanitation and hygiene, the RHub members have conveyed a greater appreciation on the value of sanitation and hygiene as linked to water towards achieving an integrated WASH, together with an honest evaluation of their own capacities to support iWaSH programming in the Pro WATER sites, resulting to the identification of immediate capacity-building needs, e.g., training on CLTS, low cost sanitation options, among others. In relation to the Water Safety Plan Training, both LGUs and the RHubs were introduced to new approaches on Water Quality Management Risk Management as applied to water supply systems, and a heightened appreciation on water safety planning as a means to justify local investments for improving water supply systems.</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 3.2: Enhanced learning materials - based on the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach (integrating CCA/DRR, Gender, PPP)	<p>Training Modules and other knowledge products/resource materials were completed and will be integrated in the iWaSH Toolbox:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training modules on Basic Sanitation and Approaches • Child-friendly and inclusive designs of WASH facilities • Guidelines on the formulation and review of WASH plans (for provincial/municipal WASH task forces) have been prepared by ACF and UNICEF. • Training Module on Water Safety Planning for LGU-managed Water Systems. • Standard Technical Drawings on iWaSH Infrastructure Development • Guidelines / Checklist on Detailed Engineering and Feasibility Study • iWaSH Operational Framework • iWaSH Targets and Indicators • Community Organizing and Social Preparation Framework and Process • iWaSH Communications Plan 		Other tools and materials to be developed include Procurement Guidelines/Manual, Knowledge Management Framework & Strategy and documentation of iWaSH models/solutions, and best practices in the course of project implementation.
Output 3.3: Integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene promoted to LGUs.	Promotion of iWaSH to other LGUs will start during the expansion of the programme to Regions 11 and 12 under the Goal WASH Programme, recently approved by the PMC and the NSC. This is also part of DILG's scaling up to other waterless LGU beneficiaries of the SALINTUBIG programme outside the target areas.		

Cross-cutting issues

How has the JP addressed during the reporting period (please provide concrete actions):

1) The **sustainability** of the JP work. (200 words)

- The pioneering efforts of the programme will be continued by the Regional WATSAN Hubs, the JP and the national sector government's main capacity delivery mechanism for iWaSH among LGUs; that will ensure the adoption of the iWaSH framework and modelling solutions in the LGUs' programs, plans and budgets on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, even beyond project implementation.
- The development of the LGUs' iWaSH Sector Plans will also ensure the sustainability of JP work, with the end goal of integrating the proposed iWaSH targets and investments identified in the sector plan to local development plans e.g. AIPs, CDPs, and CLUPs, where programs and projects on iWaSH are prioritized and allocated budgets in the medium-long term.
- LGUs will be assisted to develop and pass local resolutions and ordinances to support the implementation and sustainability of the iWaSH Approach. In 2015, barangay ordinances have already been passed to support on-going efforts on ZOD in Masbate. The JP continues to work and replicate this in the other target regions. Subsequently, with the LGUs' adoption of the iWaSH framework, other barangays that were not targeted under the programme can already be covered.
- The approval of the iWaSH governance project funded by UNDP-SIWI will also continue the efforts of the JP, allowing the IP more resources to expand coverage to two other regions namely Regions 11 and 12.

2) The promotion of **women's empowerment and gender equality**. (200 words)

The programme continuously promotes and employs approaches to include women empowerment and gender equality in all its project activities. These are manifested in project activity plans and designs, training and evaluation tools, communications, advocacy and promotion of iWaSH to all stakeholders, infrastructure planning & development and CO/social preparation processes. The programme strongly advocates for substantial women participation during community consultations and missions, capacity development interventions e.g. trainings, workshops, mentoring/coaching, among others. This is also reflected in the membership composition to national and local bodies/committees such as the TWG, PMC, NSC, the Regional WATSAN Hubs, and LGU WATSAN Teams, where majority are women. Gender issues that are being addressed: (i) improving women and girls access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in households, health centers, schools and daycare centers; (ii) increasing participation of women and girls in

planning and decision making process; (iii) enhancing capacities of LGUs to mainstream gender in iWaSH planning and programming.

3) The engagement in **public-private partnerships**. (200 words)

As in previous reporting, the programme is looking at potential small scale PPPs at the local levels by encouraging partnerships between the LGU/community and local private shops/businesses, service-oriented firms, and private water supply service operators & associations that can contribute to on-going activities e.g. design for WASH infrastructure systems, low cost sanitation technologies, provision of capacity development assistance on WASH, advocacy and promotion, among others.

Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication actions that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?:

Yes

Please describe communication activities developed as part of the JP. :

The JP has developed its Communications Plan, approved by the PMO and the TWG, where communications strategies and activities are identified for implementation until April 2017.

To increase its online presence/reach in the global, national, regional and local levels, the JP has developed its website (iwash.gov.ph) in August 2016. It also has the following social media accounts, wherein the #GlobalGoals is constantly used to tag the JP's efforts in promoting the SDGs, especially the SDG6:

- * Facebook - iwash ph
- * Twitter - iwash_ph
- * Instagram - iwash_ph

The information packets and status posted on social media has reached wider audience through UNDP which has about 4 million followers, reposting and re-tweeting updates about the programme. Other local followers such as the prominent Senator Loren Legarda, has also retweeted our tweets. The JP's visibility online has increased as it gained 151% people reached and 122% people engagement on Facebook in the last seven days. Twitter analytics also showed an increase of 188.4% of tweet impressions for the last 30 days. Since press releases have been posted on the website, it has gained 475 views in the last 90 days.

To duplicate and mirror the communications efforts done at the national level, the JP is engaging local communications officers of the LGUs to promote and advocate for iWaSH in the community and household levels. An initial discussion was made between the PMO and designated Communications Officers in two municipalities in Zamboanga del Norte. A Local Communications Plan for the municipalities will be developed before the end of the year while simultaneously implementing other communication activities e.g. development of local murals.

Continuous distribution and dissemination of the JP brochure and IEC collaterals are also being carried out during briefings, orientations, workshops, trainings and other related engagements with the RHubs and municipalities.

Please provide concrete gains on how the the JP communication and advocacy efforts have increased awareness on SDGs.:

In the conduct of programme activities such as trainings, workshops and orientations, with Regional WATSAN Hubs and LGUs, the JP constantly communicates all the SDGs in its presentations and materials used. Although the programme contributes directly to SDG 6, it is also a conscious effort in the JP to relate the programme to other SDGs, where it has / will have impact, either on the short or long term. This way, target beneficiaries e.g. LGUs, communities, and schools, have a holistic understanding of the SDGs, and that safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) can be an entry point to fulfilling and/or contributing to the other targets of the SDGs, as well as promoting rights-based principles e.g. gender equality and women empowerment, good governance, CCA-DRR, among others.

The utilization of #GlobalGoals in all our information packets and the increase on people's engagements in the JP's updates have contributed to the awareness of the iWaSH approach and PROWATER's initiatives in the Philippines.

JP website URL:

<http://iwash.gov.ph>

JP website URL:

<http://iwash.gov.ph>

JP twitter handle:

@iwash_ph

JP Facebook page:

iwash ph

JP Facebook page:

iwash ph

Other social media channels managed by joint programme (Instagram, Google+, You Tube...):

Channel 1:

instagram - iwash_ph

One UN Coordination and Delivering as One

The SDG-F is based on the principles of effective development cooperation, inclusion and participation and One UN coordination.

Actions	Description
Managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc.) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	The JP continues to follow the agreed Joint Programme M&E Framework and M&E Plan in reporting for progress and results based on agreed targets, outputs, and planned activities. This also includes agreed monitoring and reporting procedures, report requirements, and deadlines/schedules. Thus, preparation of reports is done jointly by UN agencies as basis for the consolidated report. Also, the JP follows the Harmonized Cash Transfer and NIM Guidelines for its financial, procurement, and administrative processes.

Actions	Description
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	All analytical work e.g. publications, training designs and modules, tools, etc. are prepared and/or reviewed jointly by UN implementing agencies based on their expertise in the field of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. To date, the most significant analytical work developed jointly by UN partners is the operational framework on iWaSH, which now guides the implementation of iWaSH at the local level. All joint analytical work by UN partners will be packaged in the iWaSH Toolbox by the end of the programme.
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	All Pro WATER activities are jointly implemented by UN agencies. These include development of capacity development programs/projects, tools, and knowledge products on iWaSH. Reporting on programme progress are also done jointly to the NSC, PMC and the SDG-F Secretariat thru its quarterly, biannual, annual, and monthly reports. Field missions to project sites to conduct project monitoring, technical/advisory assistance to LGUs, RHubs, and communities, are (as much as possible) conducted jointly by UN partners. The conduct of the TWG every month also ensures continued collaboration among UN agencies, where opportunities for project complementation and synchronization of activities for joint implementation are discussed and agreed upon. At the end of year, the JP holds its year-end assessment, planning, and knowledge exchange together with other national and local partners.
Other, please specify:	

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery? :

The JP continues to utilize various coordination level structures (national, regional and local) established at the start of the programme. The National Steering Committee (NSC) and the Programme Management Committee (PMC) continue to provide guidance and direction on important decisions for project steering and implementation. The Technical Working Group (TWG) ensures all WASH issues are given emphasis, project activity collaborations are established, and provide substance and content to project implementation that guides the Programme Management Office (PMO) on its day-to-day operations. Starting August 2016, a representative/officer from AECID sits in the TWG, and is now part of all programme communications. A National Coordinator engaged in the PMO further ensures collaboration among programme partners. At the local level, the Regional WATSAN Hubs continue to be the programme's partner to deliver capacity development assistance to LGUs and communities. The regional, provincial and municipal offices of the DILG and the DOH continue to facilitate local implementation, providing advisory, coordination, and logistical support especially in dealings with the LGUs and communities.

National Ownership: Paris, Accra and Busan Commitments

The SDG-F strengthens the UN system's ability to deliver results in an integrated and multi-dimensional manner by supporting the Joint Programme modality and by bringing together United Nations Agencies and national counterparts in a collective effort to ensure ownership and sustainability of results of JPs and advance towards the SDGs.

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Government (specify national/local)	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Procurement Service Provision	<p>The DILG has amended its MOA with the Regional WATSAN Hubs, expanding the latter's role to manage programme funds for the local implementation of iWaSH.</p> <p>Through its regional offices, the DILG has employed strategies to fast track the implementation of the SALINTUBIG projects in the targets regions by deploying DILG-central engineers and staff to assist LGUs in the preparation of Feasibility Studies and Detailed Engineering Designs.</p> <p>The Regional WATSAN Hubs have developed their multi-year work plans and have started with implementation on activities identified in the last quarter 2016.</p> <p>LGUs have organized teams/committees resulting from the trainings on Water Safety Planning, Water Quality Monitoring, and CLTS.</p>
Private Sector	Fully involved	Policy-decision making	The Maynilad Water Academy continues to represent the private sector in the PMC. The DILG continues to collaborate with the PPP Center to develop PPP models for WASH.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Service Provision	CSO members of the Regional WATSAN Hubs continue to assist the programme in terms of capacity development interventions particularly in the organizing and social preparation activities. International NGOs such as Relief International and the ACF continue to do complementary work on sanitation and hygiene in project sites in Masbate.
Academia	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Procurement Service Provision	State Universities such as the Bicol University and Jose Rizal Memorial State University (two out of the three Regional WATSAN Hubs) are the lead implementer/responsible partner for the management and local implementation of iWaSH in Regions 5 and 9 based on a MOA with the DILG.

* Implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs

Please briefly describe the current situation of the government, private sector and civil society on regards of ownership, align:

On its second year of implementation, coordination mechanisms at the government level, particularly in the DILG region, provincial, and municipal levels, continue to improve as seen in its support to national and local implementation. In Region 8, the DILG has initiated a 'cliniquing' activity to fast track the implementation of SALINTUBIG projects where DILG-central engineers are deployed to assist municipal engineers prepare feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs for water facilities. The same will be done for the rest of the regions with SALINTUBIG projects. The DILG has also ensured that department engineers are knowledgeable of the iWaSH framework and process as applied to SALINTUBIG projects i.e. DED, FS preparation, and procurement. An orientation-training was conducted by the PMO/iWaSH engineer on the iWaSH framework and operationalization of iWaSH thru infrastructure development and CO/Social Preparation. Department engineers were also invited to be part of the PMO missions in the project sites i.e. project monitoring, orientation on local iWaSH implementation, and LGU field visits.

DOH, on the other hand, due to various government project commitments and shortage of staff, is not able to participate in the past TWG meetings and most recently, during the Programme Management Committee meeting—a growing concern among programme partners. On the other hand, their presence is much felt on local implementation, with their support to the conduct of sanitation and hygiene related activities and interventions together with UNICEF and the WHO.

CSO member institutions in the Regional WATSAN Hubs continue to be active players at the local level especially with the start of CO and social preparation activities to organize barangay water service providers/associations (BWSA), integrity monitors, and other related community team for iWaSH. To date, 1 BWSA has been organized recently for the iWaSH facility to be developed under the programme in Region 9.

The Maynilad Water Academy continues to be the private sector partner as member of the PMC, a policy and decision-making body of the JP.

Please briefly provide an overall assessment of the governance and managerial structures :

The National Steering Committee and the Programme Management Committee remain significant bodies in setting the direction of the programme, specifically on policy and decision-making on programme management issues and concerns. In the PMC Meeting in August 2016, needed budget re-alignments for the immediate implementation and completion of project activities have been approved, as well as the extension of the JP until June 30, 2017. The PMC has endorsed said proposals to continue with the initial gains the programme has achieved in the development and localization of the iWaSH framework and approach. Over-all, the PMC appreciates the work that has been done by programme partners and implementers since the start of the project.

The National Steering Committee, on the other hand, did not meet this year but was in consensus thru a resolution, approving the proposals i.e. budget re-alignment, programme extension, and WASH governance project, endorsed by the PMC. The Regional Coordinator and AECID remain committed to the JP, and as further support, an AECID representative now sits in the technical working group, with the intention of being able to address immediately any issue or those requiring any form of assistance that the organization can extend to the programme.

The TWG continues to work closely especially now in capacitating the Regional WATSAN Hubs for the subsequent rolling out of activities and interventions in the target regions. The TWG members are one in developing and designing appropriate capacity development measures for the RHubs, LGUs, and communities through the development of training modules and other knowledge products on iWaSH, tools and processes for localizing iWaSH.

The PMO is dedicated in managing not only the day-to-day operations, but also provide technical and advisory assistance to local partners where technical staff also serve as resource persons/speakers to trainings, workshops, and orientations, act as lead in the conduct of project missions, and guides the Regional WATSAN Hubs on required monitoring and reporting requirements, financial utilization and over-all project activity implementation. Currently, the PMO has six (6) full time staff and two (2) consultants engaged under the programme.

VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 6	<p>SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The counterpart iWaSH infrastructure development will benefit a total more than 4,000 HHs with access to safe water supply based on identified barangays/project sites of the iWaSH Facilities. <p>SDG Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The JP targets to declare and certify at least 12 barangays in the 10 municipalities to be ZOD/free from open defecation. Community groups to be organized e.g. integrity monitors, barangay iWaSH associations, CLTS teams/committees, among others will ensure full participation of women and girls by giving them opportunities to play significant roles in the planning & development, operations and maintenance of iWaSH facilities, and in promoting and advocating for iWaSH. <p>SDG Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The JP's provision of trainings e.g. Water Quality Monitoring and Water Safety Planning, and the introduction of low cost sanitation technologies and other related capacity development assistance enables LGUs to better plan for and manage their water resources, at the same time establish controls/measures to prevent water source pollution based on available tools that can be used to gather and interpret data and information of the municipality's WASH conditions <p>SDG Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sound and holistic iWaSH infrastructure designs and standards to develop the iWaSH facilities strongly advocates efficient water use. Communities will also be educated to efficiently use water as they take part in the planning & development, operations and maintenance of these facilities as well as its water source.
Goal 2	<p>Increased access to basic services such as safe water, sanitation, and hygiene increases immensely the well-being of communities especially women and children, where WASH plays an important role in the critical first 1,000 days of a child's life. A wide range of preventable diseases are leading causes for child mortality and morbidity. Children (and even adults) are not only threatened by malnutrition/undernutrition but also by deadly infections that are often caused by the lack of safe water supply, absence of sanitation facilities and hygiene practices. The JP primarily contributes to SDG targets 2.1 and 2.2.</p>
Goal 3	<p>The JP aspires for the overall health and well being of communities in the 10 waterless municipalities through increased access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services not only at the household levels but in public spaces such as health centers, schools, day care centers, and public terminals. Special emphasis is given to SDG target 3.3 under this goal where increased access to WASH can contribute to "ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases by 2030". The JP likewise contributes to SDG targets 3.1 and 3.2.</p>
Goal 4	<p>One of the leading causes of school absenteeism is the lack of access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. Intestinal infections (e.g. diarrhea and worm infestations), lack of privacy among girls in puberty and those menstruating, risks of being bitten by snakes or wild animals (and even reported cases of sexual harassment) are only a few of the common problems faced by communities due to unsafe drinking water, poor hygiene practices, and lack of sufficient, safe and functional sanitation facilities.</p>

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 5	As the JP focuses on the increased participation, opportunities, and over-all well-being of women and girls through increased access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services, the programme contributes to SGD targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, and 5c.
Goal 10	One of the major beneficiaries of the programme are Indigenous Peoples and groups to gain equal opportunities and access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. The selection of beneficiary LGUs was also based on the greater number or population of IPs to be benefitted by the programme. The JP contributes to SGD targets 10.2 "empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status" and 10.3 "ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard."
Goal 13	At the end of the programme, climate resilient iWaSH facilities (where WASH infrastructure designs can withstand the effects of natural disasters) are in place, budgets are allocated for CCA and DRR in the LGU iWaSH Sector Plans, and LGUs/communities are educated in climate change, mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning. The JP contributes to SDG targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3 and 13.b.
Goal 14	The programme's goal to end open defecation (especially on coastal areas) in at least 12 barangays in the ten municipalities is a starting point for minimizing marine pollution through active community participation and action.
Goal 15	Passage of resolutions and local ordinances for the protection and conservation of water sources by LGUs is one of major policies being targeted under the programme.

VII. Additional Information

Additional Comments:

The Programme Management Committee (PMC) approved the total budget re-alignment of 12.21% of the Joint Programme and (No Cost) programme extension from April 2017 to June 30, 2017 during its meeting on August 22, 2016. The budget re-alignment has been effected by UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO to adjust costing across programme components by re-allocating funds under Component 1 to augment funding requirements for activities under Components 2 and 3, namely,

- Documentation of Good Practices, approaches and lessons from the implementation of iWaSH in 10 LGUs;
- Conduct of Trainings on iWaSH infra, social preparation, community organizing, that is gender equality responsive, CCA resilient, and promotes PPP;
- Conduct of Monitoring Activities;
- Conduct of Workshops/Dialogues on PPPs;
- Conduct the implementation of a Communication Strategy for iWaSH;
- Grant Transfers to RHub to implement iWaSH approaches in the 10 LGUs;
- Purchase of Water Testing Kits for the 10 LGU sites.

Attachments

Programme baseline study *:

 [CO-Social Preparation_Inception Report_IDS Specialist.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH Infra Development_Inception Report 2016.pdf](#)

Performance Monitoring Framework *:

 [Performance Monitoring Framework_PRO WATER_Nov 2016.pdf](#)

JP Communication and Advocacy Plan *:

 [JP Communications Plan_PROWATER_Final.pdf](#)

NSC and/or PMC Minutes *:

 [PMC Minutes of Meeting 22Aug2016-signed.pdf](#)

Publications and reports generated by the JP *:

 [SDGF Water Safety Planning WSP_Training Report_July-Sept 2016.pdf](#)

 [SDGF ISCA_Training Report_FINAL 04Oct16.pdf](#)

 [RHuc Multi Year Operational Planning_7-25-16.pdf](#)

 [Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning Workshop.pdf](#)

 [SDGF QPR_3rd Q_2016_Oct 10_latest.pdf](#)

 [SDGF QPR_2nd Q_2016_July 8 .pdf](#)

 [Minutes of August 10 TWG Meeting.pdf](#)

 [Minutes of September 6 TWG Meeting.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_ISCA Dipolog City_June 21-23, 2016.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_Legaspi City_Ju15, 2016.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_Region V_Oct 26-29, 2016.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_Region 8_October 17-21-2016.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_Region 5 Masbate_October 3-8-2016.pdf](#)

 [Mission Report_Dipolog City_Sep 25-Oct 1.pdf](#)

Press releases:

 [LINKS TO PRESS RELEASES.docx](#)

Additional documentation:

 [SIGNED-NSC Resolution 1-PRO WATER.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH Operational Framework.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH TARGETS_INDICATORS.pdf](#)

 [GUIDE - DETAILED ENGINEERING for RURAL WATER SUPPLY.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH CHECKLIST_Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH Technical Drawings.pdf](#)

 [iWaSH Water System_Criteria.pdf](#)

 [Simplified Feasibility Study_Template.xls](#)