

<b>Programme Title:</b>	Pro-WATER: Promoting Water and Sanitation Access, Integrity, Empowerment, Rights and Resiliency
<b>Country:</b>	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

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**Reporting Period Ending:**

Monday, May 1, 2017

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### III. Financial information

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#### Detailed Financial Report:

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

#### SDG-F Funds

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	900,000.00	712,794.56	668,247.32

UN Agency	Total approved funds	Total funds Transferred to date	Total funds committed to date	Total funds disbursed to date
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	400,000.00	400,000.00	82,350.00	32,496.48
World Health Organization (WHO)	200,000.00	200,000.00	197,394.00	181,572.00

<b>Total</b>	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	992,538.56	882,315.80
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## 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	101,641.09	56,118.95
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	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,265,118.08

<b>Total</b>	2,100,000.00	2,100,000.00	2,001,641.09	1,721,237.03
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## IV. Beneficiaries

### Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

39400

### Direct Beneficiaries – Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers				
Entrepreneurs	46	9	37	Participants who attended the SanMark training in Northern Samar; participants who attended the mason's training in Masbate.

Civil servants/government	502	249	253	Participants who attended the workshops and training (SanMark, PhATS orientation) in Northern Samar and Camarines Norte; participants who attended the Sanitation Learning Tour in Masbate; provincial/municipal officials who were trained on PhATS in Masbate; DSWD/DepEd and LGU personnel trained on WASH in ECCD, including orientation on PhATS, in Masbate; participants in the learning exchange visit between Masbate and Saranggani provinces; participants who joined municipal orientations on the use of voucher system in WASH; participants to the iWaSH Sector Planning in Mapanas, Bobon, Capalonga, and Basud
Indigenous				
Children	5,428	2,713	2,715	Children participating in group hygiene activities in schools and daycare centres as part of WASH in schools/ECCD programme in Masbate; Children participating in the development of iWaSH Community Murals
Youth				
Other 1 (Barangay leaders/members/CSO reps)	1,869	1,454	415	Participants who attended the SanMark training in Northern Samar; members of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and Parent Group Organisations (PGOs), and other barangay members, who attended orientations in WASH in schools and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)/daycare centres; number of daycare workers who were trained on the use of WASH in ECCD manual; Participants to the community organizing/social preparation activities in Mapanas and Bobon; Participants to the development of iWaSH Community Murals
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,845</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>3,420</b>	

<b>Beneficiary type - institutional</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Comments</b>
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	8.00	Participation to workshops and trainings (SanMark, PhATS orientation) in Northern Samar and Camarines Norte, Sanitation Learning Tour in Masbate, WASH in ECCD, learning exchange visit between Masbate and Saranggani provinces, municipal orientations on the use of voucher system in WASH, iWaSH Sector Planning in Mapanas, Bobon, Capalonga, and Basud, and iWaSH Community Murals in Siayan, Aroroy, Basud and Capalonga.
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		

NGOs		
Regional Hubs	3	Participation to workshops and trainings (SanMark, PhATS orientation) in Northern Samar and Camarines Norte, Sanitation Learning Tour in Masbate, WASH in ECCD, learning exchange visit between Masbate and Saranggani provinces, municipal orientations on the use of voucher system in WASH, iWaSH Sector Planning in Mapanas, Bobon, Capalonga, and Basud, and iWaSH Community Murals in Siayan, Aroroy, Basud and Capalonga.
Schools	19	Participation in group hygiene activities in schools and daycare centers as part of WASH in schools/ECCD programme in Masbate and development of iWASH Community Murals
<b>Total</b>	30	

### Indirect Beneficiaries - Breakdown

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

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations		
Private sector		
Community-based organizations		
NGOs		
<b>Total</b>		

## 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” Targets: • 5% increase in increase in participation of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on activities conducted from November 1, 2016 – April 30, 2017, a total of 1,712 women and 2,713 girls have participated in iWaSH trainings on sanitation programming, CO/SP activities, sector planning workshops conducted, implementation of iWaSH community murals, detailed as follows:</li> </ul> <p>At the LGU level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of 106 women out of 141 participants attended the Results-based iWaSH sector plans in Regions 5 and 8</li> <li>- A total of 174 women-civil servants/LGU officials who attended the trainings on SANMARK, PhATS orientation, Sanitation Learning Tour in Masbate, WASH in ECCD, and municipal orientations on the use of voucher system in WASH.</li> </ul> <p>At the community level based on CO/SP activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A total of 1,272 women participated in the social preparation/CO activities in Region 8.</li> <li>- 54 school girls (and 57 school boys) and 23 women (mothers) participated in the development of the iWaSH community murals in Regions 5 and 9.</li> <li>- 2,659 girls participated in group hygiene activities in schools and daycare centers as part of WASH in schools/ECCD programme in Masbate.</li> <li>- 154 women barangay leaders, members of PTAs, Parent Group Organizations (PGOs), who attended the SANMARK training, WASH in schools and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)/daycare centers, and daycare workers who were trained on the use of WASH in ECCD manual.</li> <li>- 9 women entrepreneurs who attended the SANMARK training in Northern Samar.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A significant drop in water-borne cases has been reported in Region 8 particularly in the municipality of Mapanas, Northern Samar following specific iWaSH interventions by the programme i.e. provision of water quality testing kits and conduct of ZOD program-related activities. From the 216 water-borne cases reported in 2015, it dropped to 136 cases (or 62%) in April 2016. LGU and community actions e.g. boiling of water, distribution of aqua tabs, dis-infection of water sources, sourcing of alternative water sources, among others were immediately taken after their drinking water sources were tested, where majority (87 out of the 110 WS) tested positive for E.Coli and Total Coliform. On ZOD-related activities, 1 barangay (Jubasan) is already declared ZOD and 3 barangays are actively implementing CLTS where 80%-100% of the HHs have already constructed temporary/makeshift sanitation facilities and are set to be declared ZOD by June 2017. In Masbate Region, four (4) barangays are already ZOD certified (G1) and 1 barangay is certified as G2.</li> </ul>		<p>Similar data on reduced water-borne cases and ZOD certifications are being gathered and validated in other LGUs.</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). Targets: • 10 LGUs adopting the iWaSH framework based on LGU re</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 LGUs have adopted the iWaSH Framework evidenced in their support to the joint implementation of the programme thru LGUs' counterpart funding, creation and institutionalization of the iWaSH Councils and iWaSH Teams, and passage of LGU local policies e.g. SB resolutions and/or ordinances on WASH e.g. ZOD, formulation of sector plans, adoption of iWaSH targets and requirements in their AIPs, CDPs, and CLUPs.</li> <li>• 6 LGUs (Bobon, Mapanas, Capalonga, Basud, Siayan &amp; Sindangan) have established harmonized structures for iWaSH thru the creation of the iWaSH Councils and iWaSH Teams. It was further institutionalized thru the passage of SB resolutions or ordinances that detail the membership composition &amp; structure with defined roles;</li> <li>• At the barangay/community level, 7 barangay iWaSH associations (iBWASAs) have been organized in the municipalities of Siayan &amp; Sindangan while initial social preparation and community organizing activities have been conducted in Mapanas and Bobon.</li> </ul>		<p>Remaining deliverable includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish iBWASAs for the municipalities of Mapanas, Bobon, Basud and Capalonga, and Masbate LGUs</li> </ul>
<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. Targets: • 6 LGUs with policies formulated for iWaSH that mainstreams CCA, DRR a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 LGUs (Municipality of Sindangan, Siayan, Mapanas, Bobon, Basud, Capalonga, Milagros, and Monreal) have policies formulated for iWaSH (that mainstreams CCA, DRR and GEWE) which include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Mapanas, NS - Barangay ordinances on ZOD, SB Resolution on the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team;</li> <li>□ Bobon, NS - LGU ordinance on the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team; Executive Order for the implementation of the ordinance</li> <li>□ Siayan, ZDN - SB Resolution for the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team;</li> <li>□ Sindangan, ZDN - SB Resolution for the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team</li> <li>□ Basud, CN - LGU ordinance on the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team</li> <li>□ Capalonga, CN - LGU ordinance on the formation of the iWaSH Council and Team</li> <li>□ Milagros, Masbate - LGU ordinance on Zero Open Defecation (ZOD)</li> <li>□ Monreal, Masbate - LGU ordinance on Zero Open Defecation (ZOD)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 10 LGUs (target of 6 plus 4 Masbate LGUs) have formulated their Results-based LGU iWaSH Sector Plans, with a total of Php571.69M targeted investments for iWaSH in the next 5-10 years, broken down as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Php 506.22M for Water Supply</li> <li>- Php 41.05M for Sanitation and Hygiene</li> <li>- Php 24.41M for capacity development activities on iWaSH, communications &amp; advocacy on iWaSH, M&amp;E activities, water permit application, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 2 LGUs (Municipality of Siayan and Sindangan) have integrated iWaSH outcomes, outputs, and in their CLUPs.</li> </ul>		<p>Remaining deliverables include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalization/packageing of the LGU iWaSH Sector Plans by LGU and the Regional Hubs</li> <li>• Passage of resolutions/ordinances for the implementation of the sector plans and/or integration of iWaSH outcomes, outputs, and activities in the AIP</li> <li>• Local policy formulation on ZOD for Basud and Capalonga</li> </ul>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Output 1.3: LGUs' AIP budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR. Targets: • 6 LGUs with AIP budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 LGUs (Municipality of Mapanas, Siayan and Sindangan) have included iWaSH targets and investment requirements in their AIPs and CDPs.</li> <li>• All 10 (6 plus 4 Masbate) LGUs are committed to expend 10% counterpart fund for sanitation based on SALINTUBIG allocations as indicated in the MOA with the DILG. Municipalities of Mapanas and Bobon have been trained in Sanitation Marketing, where construction of low cost sanitation options are targeted in the priority sites/barangays.</li> </ul>		<p>Remaining deliverable includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 LGUs (Municipality of Basud, Capalonga, Bobon) to include iWaSH targets and investment requirements in their AIPs and CDPs.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 1.4: CSOs engage and participate in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for integrated safe water sanitation and hygiene. Targets: • No. of CSOs participating in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for integrated safe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 RHub-member CSOs continue to lead in the implementation of programme activities e.g. monitoring of iWaSH/SALINTUBIG projects, community organizing, communications and advocacy activities on iWaSH, among others, at the local level: Social Action Center (SAC) Region 5, Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD), Center for the Development of Sustainable Communities for Social Progress (CDSP), Zamboanga - Basilan Development Alliance (ZABIDA); Social Action Center (SAC) Region 9.</li> <li>• Substantial programme support is also being extended by 4 local/international NGOs e.g. Relief International (RI), Action against Hunger (ACF), Community Health Solutions and Innovations (CHSI) in Masbate sites thru UNICEF in their sanitation and hygiene programs.</li> </ul>		<p>Expected deliverables from the RHub-CSOs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of regular monitoring activities for the iWaSH InfraDev and CO activities;</li> <li>• Organization of iBWASAs monitors in the priority sites/barangays in Regions 5 and 8, and integrity monitors for the 3 regions;</li> <li>• Consultation/planning workshops with LGUs to integrate iWaSH targets/outcomes/outputs in the AIPs, CDPs, and CLUPs of remaining target LGUs Regions 5 and 8;</li> <li>• Conduct of capacity development assistance to LGUs i.e. sanitation programming, water safety planning, CO/SP, etc.</li> <li>• (At the PMO level) Conduct of Perception Survey to assess the level of satisfaction of CSOs on policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring on iWaSH. Scheduled in May 2017.</li> </ul>
<p>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. Targets: • No. of women and girls organized • No. of organized women and girls repo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To date, 371 women have been engaged in the programme through various community organizing and social preparation, and communications and advocacy activities in Regions 8 and 9.</li> <li>• A major result of the said intervention is the 7 organized iBWASAs where 47 women were elected as BOD officers in the municipalities of Siayan and Sindangan in Region 9: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Barangay Balok, Siayan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 6 of these elected officers are women</li> <li>□ Barangay Datagan, Siayan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 7 are women officers</li> <li>□ Barangay Munoz, Siayan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 5 are women officers</li> <li>□ Barangay Seriac, Siayan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 7 are women officers</li> <li>□ Barangay Misok, Sindangan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 8 are women officers</li> <li>□ Barangay Lawis, Sindangan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 7 are women officers</li> <li>□ Barangay Bago, Sindangan - 14 elected BOD and officers, where 7 are women officers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• A total of 78 women have participated in the development of iWaSH Community Murals in the municipalities of Siayan, Sindangan, Aroroy, Basud and Capalonga as part of the JP advocacy on iWaSH at the community level.</li> </ul>		<p>Remaining deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional women (and girls) organized for iWaSH through the iBWASAs and integrity groups in Regions 5, 8, and 9 as part of the CO/SP activities being led by the Regional Hubs.</li> <li>• (At the PMO level) Conduct of Perception Survey/Rapid Assessment on women and girls in organized iBWASAs and integrity groups to assess their participation in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for iWaSH. Scheduled in May 2017.</li> <li>• Conduct of iWaSH community murals development in municipalities of (Region 8) Mapanas and Bobon, (Region 5) Milagros, Monreal, Cawayan, (Region 9) Sindangan for additional 3 barangays and Siayan for 3 additional barangays</li> </ul>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<p>Output 1.6. Social contracts for safe water, sanitation and hygiene are forged between community water users and providers. Targets: • 6 social contracts for iWaSH formulated, implemented, and monitored</p>	<p>For Region 9 LGUs (Siayan and Sindangan):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RHub 9 closely coordinates with the LGU on upcoming CO/SP activities in preparation for the formulation of social contracts or Localized Customer Service Codes for the organized iBWASAs in the municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>For Region 8 (Mapanas and Bobon):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RHub 8 has conducted initial CO work (barangay entries) to orient barangay recipients of the iWaSH SALINTUBIG facility and tap on potential barangay leaders to compose the iBWASA. Activities for the formulation of social contracts will also be part of the on-going CO work.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Localized Customer Service Codes (LCSCs) based on the organized iBWASAs in Regions 5, 8 and 9.</li> <li>• The Regional WATSAN Hubs continue to lead in the CO and SP work to organize local iWaSH associations, and assist the LGU in the formulation of the LCSCs, and monitor and report on the progress of its implementation.</li> </ul>
<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. Targets: 6 LGUs • 4,000 households in at least 12 Barangays connected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 LGUs have on-going construction of Level II iWaSH System/facilities (SALINTUBIG) covering a total of 2,746 HHS in the following barangays: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Municipality of Siayan, Zamboanga Del Norte <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Barangay Balok with 275 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Muñoz with 196 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Seriac with 184 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Datangan with HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Diongan with 484 HHS</li> </ul> </li> <li>□ Municipality of Bobon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Barangay Sta. Clara wit 610 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay San Juan with 156 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Gen. Lucban with 297 HHS</li> <li>□ Barangay Salvacion with 544 HHS</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• SANMARK/Low cost sanitation technologies have been introduced to 2 LGUs in Northern Samar through actual trainings conducted in the project sites/barangays. Moreover, LGUs continue to implement the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Approach through the developed ZOD-Action Plans with the commitment to end open defecation before the end of the programme. A sanitation and hygiene learning tour/knowledge exchange was conducted for Region 5 LGUs (Capalonga and Basud, Camarines Norte) to learn from the experiences of the Masbate LGUs on sanitation programming within an iWaSH approach. This was followed by an orientation-workshop on Phased Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) that provided a detailed guidance to partner LGUs in consolidating initiatives on ZOD and other aspects, while scaling up at the municipal and provincial levels.</li> </ul>	<p>LGUs' slow compliance on the SALINTUBIG requirements and subsequent revisions to the Detailed Engineering Design and the lack of and/or insufficient water supply from targeted/potential sources have caused substantial delays in the infrastructure development. But based on the released SALINTUBIG allocations, the JP will be able to increase coverage of 51,735 beneficiaries in the 10 target LGUs, which are estimated to be completed by the end of 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remaining LGUs (Mapanas, Sindangan, Capalonga, Basud, and Masbate LGUs) with iWaSH Infrastructure development are either enhancing the DED based on the technical recommendations or on its procurement stage and will begin construction between May-June 2017.</li> <li>• Regional WATSAN Hubs to conduct close monitoring of the infrastructure development in the LGUs, and continue to assist LGUs complete the SALINTUBIG requirements for remaining LGUs.</li> <li>• RHub and LGU Trainings on Water Safety Planning to complement on-going and future iWaSH infrastructure development in the municipalities in Regions 5, 8, and 9.</li> <li>• UNICEF with RHubs continue with the CLTS triggering in WASH-Nutrition and PRO-WATER sites, and post-triggering activities/monitoring; capacity-building on C4D; expanding WASH in schools and day care centres; and organizing groups on SANMARK.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 2.2. PPPs forged/created for the implementation of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach between LGUs and private partners. Targets: • 4 PPPs (Private Sector Participation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential PPPs have been identified i.e. possible partnerships with local suppliers/service providers, microfinancing institutions, etc. on sanitation and hygiene interventions.</li> <li>• Partnership(s) with microfinancing institutions and sanitation entrepreneurs in the target LGUs through UNICEF. A 2-day learning event is planned in June 2017 to establish said PPPs.</li> <li>• Partnership with water.org is being explored to provide LGU access to microfinancing for WASH.</li> <li>• Consultation/dialogue with the Maynilad Water Academy is planned on May 2, 2017 to discuss details of PPP in terms of capacity development assistance on iWaSH</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 PPPs for iWaSH established</li> </ul>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
<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. Targets: • 6 Regional Hubs serving as repositories, disseminators, an</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Regional Hubs are actively engaged and now lead in the project implementation. RHubs have crafted their 2017 AWP, have been approved and recently, funds have been downloaded to Responsible Partners. Major activities being led by the RHubs include the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizing of barangay iWaSH associations</li> <li>- Formulation of social contracts among organized barangay iWaSH associations</li> <li>- Implementation of the Local Communications Plans i.e. development of iWaSH Community Murals in target sites</li> <li>- Technical &amp; advisory assistance and monitoring of iWaSH infrastructure development in the target sites</li> <li>- Documentation of models on iWaSH in the target sites</li> <li>- Enhancement and localization of knowledge products on iWaSH e.g. iWaSH Sector Plans, Local Communications Plan, Water Safety Plan, iWaSH training modules, etc.</li> <li>- 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.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Starting 2017, the RHub coordinators are now part of the JP Technical Working Group and have already participated in 2 TWG meetings in January and April 2017, respectively.</li> <li>• The RHubs (Regions 5, 8 and 9) were also tapped by DILG as resource persons on iWaSH Sector Planning, Rights-based Governance Trainings and Community Organizing outside of the Joint Programme target sites.</li> <li>• Additional RHUBs (Regions 10, 11 &amp; 12) have been oriented on the iWaSH Approach and learned from the experiences shared by RHubs 5, 8 and 9 during the Knowledge-Exchange activity in December 2016.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RHubs to continue to lead in the implementation of key activities at the local level:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CO/SP work e.g. organizing of barangay iWaSH associations; formulation of social contracts among organized barangay iWaSH associations</li> <li>- Implementation of the Local Communications Plans i.e. development of iWaSH Community Murals in target sites</li> <li>- Technical &amp; advisory assistance and monitoring of iWaSH infrastructure development in the target sites</li> <li>- Documentation of models on iWaSH in the target sites</li> <li>- Enhancement and localization of knowledge products on iWaSH e.g. iWaSH Sector Plans, Local Communications Plan, Water Safety Plan, iWaSH training modules, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>Output 3.2: Enhanced learning materials – based on the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach (integrating CCA/DRR, Gender, PPP) Targets: • 1 Integrated Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Toolbox rolled out to 16 Regional Hubs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 iWaSH Knowledge Products developed:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidelines on iWaSH Community Organizing</li> <li>- Guidelines on iWaSH Infra Development (FS, DED)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Training and activity design have been prepared by the PMO to formally roll out the iWaSH Toolbox modules to other regional hubs. This is being funded by the DILG as part of mainstreaming iWaSH in their capacity development program on water supply and sanitation.</li> </ul>		<p>Remaining deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iWaSH Knowledge Products for finalization and packaging in the iWaSH Toolbox by June 2017.</li> <li>• iWaSH Toolbox modules to be rolled out to other RHubs through the conduct of trainings where RHubs 5, 8 and 9 will serve as resource persons/trainors.</li> </ul>
<p>Output 3.3: Integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene promoted to LGUs. Targets: • 10 LGUs adopting the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene outside of the target areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Starting April 2017, iWaSH is promoted to other LGUs through the conduct of the Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning in other SALINTUBIG and BUB LGUs in Regions 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, NIR, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a webinar course/module on iWaSH through a partnership with Local Government Academy by June 2017 to further promote iWaSH to other LGUs</li> <li>• Replication of iWaSH interventions e.g. sector planning, community organizing, etc. to target LGUs in Regions 10, 11, and 12 under the Goal WASH/iWaSH Governance program.</li> </ul>

## 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)

DILG through its Office of Planning and Development Services-Water Supply and Sanitation Project Management Office is actively mainstreaming the iWaSH approach in its water supply and sanitation capacity development program for LGU recipients under the SALINTUBIG, BUB (Bottom-up Budgeting) and ADM (Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities) programs. Starting 2nd quarter of 2017, the WSSPMO will use the training module on Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning in the preparation of the required WASH sector plans among priority municipalities with low access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in Regions 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, NIR, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The 2018 SALINTUBIG guidelines for LGUs will also be revised to integrate the iWaSH approach. DILG actively advocates for the integration of the iWaSH approach in the design of the new/successor water program 2018-2022 to other sector agencies such as Local Water Utilities Association (LWUA), Department of Health (DOH), National Water Resources Board (NWRBO, and the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC). The DILG further advocates the integrated approach through its inputs to the NEDA-draft Executive Order (EO)-“Adopting a Policy that Sets the Direction for the Integrated Management, Development, Utilization, and Regulation of the Water Resources of the Philippines”, with emphasis on the roles of LGUs in the delivery of safe water, sanitation and hygiene services, through an integrated approach to WASH.

The Goal WASH/iWaSH Governance program supports the replication and scaling up of the iWaSH approach to other LGUs in Regions 10, 11 and 12, as well as strengthening other regional hubs implement the integrated approach. The Regional Hubs will be the key players in the iWaSH capacity development program being pursued by the DILG to assist LGU beneficiaries for SALINTUBIG/BUB/ADM. Under the same program, the development of the national policy on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene will facilitate the coordination among sector (and related) agencies in implementing WASH programs. Sector agencies including UN implementing organizations have recognized the importance of the iWaSH approach and now integrate it in their existing programs and projects.

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

The programme continuously promotes and employs approaches on women empowerment and gender equality in all its project activities:

- The JP together with the RHUBs and LGUs ensures that at least 30% of participants in meetings, workshops, consultations, and knowledge events on iWaSH policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring, are women and girls. Hence, participation of women in WASH will allow equal access to resources and decision making in WASH implementation. In the same manner, the participation of men especially will reduce over-burdening of women in the management of household/community sanitation and hygiene giving women more time for productive activities and making WASH a shared role/responsibility between sexes.
- The RHUBs and LGUs ensure that at least thirty percent (30%) of positions in the structures/organizations for iWaSH such as the Municipal iWaSH Councils and iBAWASA are occupied by women. The participation of women in elected positions will increase women's ability to access resources and decision making for WASH.
- The JP conducted GAD Workshops and GSTs with RHUBs and LGUs (2015) and GAD materials on WASH were provided to the RHUBs and LGUs thereby increasing capacities of duty bearers and claim holders in mainstreaming gender equality dimensions in the design and implementation of iWaSH programmes, projects and activities and in increasing capacities of women and girls to access and control resources for WASH and in making decisions that will bring about equity and equality in WASH at the community level.
- The JP mainstreamed gender dimensions in all its tools, knowledge products and presentations.

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

The high interest on sanitation financing from the municipal level and on organizing sanitation entrepreneurs at the community level during the SANMARK trainings, validate the potential for establishing small scale PPPs 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. A planned learning event cum trade expo in June 2017 will support the establishment of said PPPs. The continued partnership with Maynilad Water Academy based on an MOU looks at how iWaSH can be integrated in their current capacity development program.

## Communication and Advocacy

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### **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 on August 2016, and it was approved by the Technical Working Group on September 6, 2016. The plan states the overall communication activities and strategies that need to be implemented before June 2017. Based on the plan, the following activities are expected to be implemented and delivered:

#### 1. Conduct of training for Local Communication Officers.

The JP has conducted the Local Communications Plan Training and Workshop to Regional Water and Sanitation Hub IX last December 1-2, 2016 at the Jose Rizal Memorial State University. It was attended by the designated Communications Officers for the RHub IX and for the Local Government Units of Siayan and Sindangan, Zamboanga del Norte. The final output was the Region IX Local Communications Plan, covering activities and strategies to be implemented in Siayan and Sindangan. This training aims to duplicate and sustain the communication initiatives being implemented in the national and global levels.

#### 2. Creation and maintenance of iWaSH official page.

The JP has built and developed its website on July 2016 and it has been up and running since August 2016. Since then, the JP's website has gained 3,383 page views. Press releases, presentations from the workshops and trainings conducted, accomplishment reports of the programme are all posted on it.

#### 3. Creation and maintenance of Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and Youtube Channel accounts.

The JP has established its online presence since June 2016. To date, the JP has 332 fans in FB (67% are women and 33% are men), 27 followers in Twitter and 37 followers in Instagram. Even if we just have a little number of fans in our social networking sites, it does not hinder us from engaging in the global, national and local levels. All posts have used #SDGF, #SDG6 and #GlobalGoals to tag the JP's efforts in promoting the SDG6 and its localization in the Philippines, thereby reaching a wider audience from across the globe. Since their establishment, administering and maintenance, our Facebook page has reached 16,806 users, where 11,658 of them has engaged on our posts; in Twitter, we have 471 profile visits and our posts have reached 25,142 impressions. Most of our tweets have been re-tweeted by UNDP (9,194 followers). In our Youtube channel, documentary films on water and water governance, as well as some of our activities are uploaded on it.

#### 4. Development of iWaSH Community murals.

Because some of our project sites have no reliable cellular and data connections networks, one of the strategies to communicate the JP's goals, accomplishments and messages is through community murals. Through the murals, the JP aims to popularize the integrated water, sanitation and hygiene approach and to influence behavior change at the community level. This communication vehicle also hopes to be beneficial in reaching all types of audience. In line with the global celebration of World Water Day, the JP

has developed iWaSH community murals in Region V (Aroroy, Masbate; Basud and Capalong, Camarines Norte) and Region IX (Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte) last March 16-24, 2017. It was participated by school boys and girls, teachers, fathers and mothers. In Aroroy, Masbate, the development of the mural has turned out to be a community activity, a socially engaged one, because it was not just solely participated by the select school boys and girls and mothers, the other members of the community has also initiated in helping out finish the 17 wall panels. In Siayan, Zamboanga del Norte, the activity was participated by indigenous peoples. Alongside the mural painting is a face painting activity to the children and mothers.

#### 5. Press releases.

The JP has constantly written press releases published on its website and posted on its social networking sites, to disseminate information regarding its conducted activities and its newsworthy accomplishments.

#### 6. Documentary film and promotional video.

The JP is in process of developing its promotional video and documentary film to capture the gains and to sustain the JP's efforts on iWaSH. These videos endeavor to document and communicate the results, impacts and good practices of iWaSH through the lens of the beneficiaries.

7. Photo and video documentation. All JP's activities, workshops, training, missions and field visits have been properly documented. We have an archive of photos and videos, which were also posted in our Facebook and Twitter accounts.

Aside from the said activities, we have also distributed hundreds of JP's brochures, info-materials and collaterals during briefings, orientations, workshops, and trainings. A total of 85 ecobags were also distributed to school boys and girls during the development of iWaSH community murals, as part of its marketing and visibility at the community level.

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

The JP has an incessant effort in communicating the SDGs, which is incorporated in all its presentations and materials used, targeting our beneficiaries in the LGUs, communities and schools so they could gain holistic understanding and appreciation of the 17 SDGs. We also managed to relate the SDG6's contribution to other SDGs in all our activities in the national, regional and local levels, as well as in our success stories submitted to the Communications Officer of SDGF New York, as input for the High Level Political Forum 2017 on Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 14, and 17.

The utilization of #SDGF #SDG6 and #GlobalGoals in all our information packets has contributed to the dissemination of information on water, sanitation and hygiene at the global level, especially the Philippines' initiatives on implementing the WASH programme in an integrated manner.

#### **JP website URL:**

<http://iwash.gov.ph>

#### **JP website URL:**

<http://iwash.gov.ph>

#### **JP twitter handle:**

@ProWater\_PH (iwash\_ph)

#### **JP Facebook page:**

IWASH PH

#### **JP Facebook page:**

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

**Channel 1:**

Instagram: iwash\_ph

**Channel 2:**

Youtube Channel: prowaterph@gmail.com

## 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	JP partners continue to follow the agreed Joint Programme Work Plan, Theory of Change, Performance M&E Framework and M&E Plan in the implementation and reporting of progress and results of the programme i.e. agreed targets/outputs/activities, monitoring and reporting schedules and procedures. The JP also follows the Harmonized Cash Transfer and NIM Guidelines for its financial, procurement, and administrative processes. The budget re-alignment and revisions to the JP work plan were also jointly undertaken.
Joint analytical work (studies, publications, etc.) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	Resulting knowledge products e.g. the iWaSH Framework and iWaSH targets/indicators, guidelines to CO/SP and Infrastructure Development, various training modules on iWaSH, etc. are developed, reviewed and approved by UN implementing agencies under the JP. Progress reports, TORs and training/activity designs and work plans are also presented, discussed, and approved by the JP partners.
Joint activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for SDG-F JPs	<p>For this reporting period, activities undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies under the JP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iWaSH Knowledge Exchange for Regional Hubs 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 (December 2016) where progress of the joint programme was presented and experiences of the Regional Hubs partners in the JP were shared to other regional hubs for replication and scaling up on iWaSH interventions in regions 10, 11 and 12.</li> <li>• Finalization of the iWaSH Operational Framework and iWaSH Targets/Indicators during consultation meetings with partners.</li> <li>• Development of a national iWaSH policy through consultation meetings with partners.</li> <li>• Participation of partner agencies such as UNDP, DILG and DOH to sanitation trainings and learning tours led by UNICEF.</li> <li>• Development of the Terms of Reference and requirements for the Final Evaluation of the JP.</li> <li>• Review and approval of the Regional Hub Annual Work Plans and budgets.</li> </ul>
Other, please specify:	

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

As in previous reporting, the JP maximizes established coordination mechanisms at the national, regional and local levels thru the following:

- 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.
- 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 mobilizing the LGUs and communities.

In the latter part of 2016, an AECID representative now sits in the Technical Working Group to be updated of the progress of implementation and participate in the discussion and decision-making on issues, and directly feedback to the funding organization. In January 2017, the Regional Hubs are now part of the Technical Working Group Meetings to closely coordinate and report on the progress of implementation at the local level.

## 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>At the national level, sector agencies have recognized the need to pursue the iWaSH approach. Several initiatives have already been undertaken by the DILG to raise this at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iWaSH Framework has been integrated in the proposed design of the successor Water Program (SALINTUBIG) for 2018-2022, where components on WASH shall be implemented in an integrated manner which will cover not only infrastructure but as well as social aspects e.g. CO/SP activities, results-based sector planning, among others. Costs for implementation of projects and programs using the iWaSH approach will be based on the experience of the Pro WATER pilot sites. The successor program will also include results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects on WASH. DILG shall continue to lead in the capacity development and infrastructure components of the successor program for non-water district areas.</li> <li>• iWaSH principles (i.e. HRBA/results-based integration approach to WASH, mainstreaming CCA/DRR and gender) and emphasis on LGU's responsibility for efficient delivery of basic services that include water, sanitation and hygiene have been incorporated as comments to the NEDA proposed Executive Order (EO) on "Adopting a Policy that Sets the Direction for the Integrated Management, Development, Utilization, and Regulation of the Water Resources of the Philippines."</li> <li>• Starting April-June 2017, DILG will implement the Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning in SALINTUBIG and BUB municipalities in Regions 1, 2, 4A, 4B, 5, 6, NIR, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.</li> <li>• The partnership being explored with LGA to develop a module on iWaSH to be integrated in the WEBINAR course regularly given to LGUs. Through the WEBINAR, the programme expects more LGUs to be reached by iWaSH.</li> </ul> <p>At the local level, iWaSH is now a priority of beneficiary LGUs as evidenced in their medium and long term (5-10 years) targets and investment requirements to increase access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene in the form of infrastructure development and rehabilitation of iWaSH facilities, capacity development programs to organize barangay iWaSH associations and community groups, sanitation and hygiene promotion/advocacy, provision of materials and equipment for water quality monitoring, among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LGUs have also committed to include iWaSH targets in their Annual Investments Plan (AIPs) and Comprehensive Development plan (CDPs). The Municipality of Mapanas has already included iWaSH targets in their CDP, while remaining LGUs will include investment requirements on iWaSH in their AIPs. Water Quality Tests, procurement of re-agents and WQ testing supplies, and the development of water safety plans have been incorporated in the iWaSH sector plan and were allocated budgets to support its implementation.</li> <li>• The creation and institutionalization of the iWaSH Councils in six LGUs to serve as the local oversight and policy making body on iWaSH will ensure the sustainability of the interventions through ordinances and/or resolutions passed to support the proposed institutional reforms on WASH. The iWaSH Councils and teams were created through enactment of LGU ordinances and Executive Orders.</li> <li>• LGUs remain committed to expend 10% their SALINTUBIG grants for sanitation i.e. construction of low-cost sanitation technologies, implementation of the CLTS/ZOD program, among others.</li> </ul>

Partners	Involvement *	Type of involvement	Examples
Private Sector	Fully involved	Service Provision	The Maynilad Water Academy continues to participate in the Technical Working Group meetings and consultations. The Academy has shared its existing program on water resources management. A dialogue on PPP is planned in May 2017 to elaborate on the proposed activities under the partnership i.e. how the iWaSH approach can be integrated in their existing courses and modules. Establishing PPPs at the local level will be supported by a learning event planned in June 2017 where partnerships with microfinancing institutions for WASH and local hardware and service suppliers are targeted.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Service Provision	Civil society representatives from various sectors such as the youth, senior citizens, 4Ps women leaders, fisherfolks, parent-teachers associations, transport, teachers, barangay health workers with the inclusion of IPs and PWDs are actively involved during the conduct of LGU iWaSH sector planning, community organizing and social preparation activities, and in orientation-trainings on PhATS, sanitation marketing, and WASH in schools/ECCD. They have contributed in establishing and validating existing conditions on WASH, in formulating action plans for sanitation and water quality, and in setting the targets and investment requirements to increase access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. 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, CHSI, and the ACF continue to do substantial complementary work on sanitation and hygiene in project sites in Masbate.
Academia	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Service Provision	Jose Rizal Memorial State University (JRMSU) and Bicol University (BU) remain as RHub lead implementer/responsible partner for the funds management and local implementation of iWaSH activities in Regions 5 and 9 based on the amended MOA with the DILG. Both universities have integrated the Pro WATER programme in their research and extensions program, which results to mainstreaming iWaSH in their organization and provision of counterpart funding i.e. staffing and specific budget for operations.

\* 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:**

- DILG and DOH have recognized the importance of the iWaSH approach and have gradually integrated this in their existing programs and projects. For DILG, it has now been integrated in their capacity development program and SALINTUBIG Guidelines for 2018 implementation. DOH has so far agreed in the integration of the iWaSH approach in the successor water program for 2018-2022, where proposed budgets will cover not only infrastructure on WASH but as well as capacity development/soft component aspects of the program.
- Beneficiary LGUs have been very active in the project implementation of the program. The iWaSH approach has now been adopted in the 10 sites evidenced in their continued support to the program and delivery of programme outputs e.g. iWaSH sector plans, local policies on iWaSH, organized barangay iWaSH associations through the assistance of the Regional Hubs. Targets and investment requirements have been committed to the sector plans and have now been reflected in their Annual Investment Plans and soon in their CDPs and CLUPs. The LGU also ensures that representatives from various sector groups are well represented during consultations, trainings, and assemblies.
- Communities in beneficiary barangays are actively participating especially in the community organizing

and social preparation activities as well as other trainings provided by the programme. They have contributed in setting the targets of the sector plans and have been vocal in their aspirations to have clean and safe water and increased access to sanitation and hygiene services which reflects the LGU's over-all goal on WASH (based on ToC developed).

- The Regional Hubs now take the lead in the management of funds and implementation of project activities at the local level.

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

- As in previous reporting, the National Steering Committee and the Programme Management Committee remain significant and effective bodies in setting the direction of the programme, specifically on policy and decision-making on programme management issues and concerns. The last PMC Meeting was held in August 2016 to acquire approval of the budget re-alignments as well as endorsement of the programme extension until June 30, 2017. The PMC and the NSC are planned to be convened before the end of programme (May/June 2017).

- The Regional Coordinator continues to support the programme especially on the reporting and administrative requirements from the SDGF Secretariat, and recently on the procedures for the Final Evaluation of the JP.

- AECID regularly sits in the Technical Working Group meetings and is updated in all programme-related activities and discussions.

- The TWG works closely with the Regional Hubs in the completion of project activities at the local levels. TWG members are also active in consultation meetings pertaining to sustainability of the JP efforts after the end of the programme i.e. development of a national iWaSH policy, iWaSH Toolbox roll out, among others.

- The PMO continues to manage not only the day-to-day operations, but also provide technical and advisory assistance to local partners during trainings, workshops, and orientations, project missions, and guides the Regional WATSAN Hubs on required monitoring and reporting requirements, financial utilization and overall project activity implementation.

## **VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs**

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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> <p>Actual Contributions: A total of 51,735 beneficiaries in 27 priority barangays identified from iWaSH facilities to be developed and related project activities. 2 LGUs have started with the construction of the iWaSH facilities and the rest are finalizing the DEDs and/or are already in the procurement stage.</p> <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> <p>- 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 &amp; development, operations and maintenance of iWaSH facilities, and in promoting and advocating for iWaSH.</p> <p>Actual contribution: SANMARK/Low cost sanitation technologies have been introduced in all LGUs. LGUs are committed to expend 10% of their SALINTUBIG fund on sanitation. 6 LGUs have been conducted CLTS triggering activities where action plans have been formulated to end OD in the municipality i.e. pass ZOD ordinances, allocate budget for low cost sanitation facilities, conduct of post-triggering activities, among others.</p> <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> <p>Actual contribution: 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 enable 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> <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. 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 &amp; development, operations and maintenance of these facilities as well as its water source.</p> <p>SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>Actual Contributions: A total of 51,735 beneficiaries in 27 priority barangays identified from iWaSH facilities to be developed and related project activities. 2 LGUs have started with the construction of the iWaSH facilities and the rest are finalizing the DEDs and/or are already in the procurement stage.</p> <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> <p>- 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 &amp; development, operations and maintenance of iWaSH facilities, and in promoting and advocating for iWaSH.</p> <p>Actual contribution: SANMARK/Low cost sanitation technologies have been introduced in all LGUs. LGUs are committed to expend 10% of their SALINTUBIG fund on sanitation. 6 LGUs have been conducted CLTS triggering activities where action plans have been formulated to end OD in the municipality i.e. pass ZOD ordinances, allocate budget for low cost sanitation facilities, conduct of post-triggering activities, among others.</p>

SDG #	JP Contribution
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> <p>Actual Contribution: A total of 2,659 girls participated in group hygiene activities in schools and daycare centers as part of WASH in schools/ECCD programme in Masbate. On-going WASH interventions by UNICEF complement the nutrition programs of LGUs in Mapanas and Bobon. Budgets for WASH in Nutrition have also been allocated by Region 8 municipalities due to the undeniable link of increased access to WASH in the prevention of water-borne diseases especially among infants/children and the elderly.</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 SGD 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> <p>Actual Contribution: Increased access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services in the 10 target LGUs thru provision of water quality testing kits, formulation of water quality and risk assessment plans, development of water safety plans, capacity development assistance on sanitation programming (CLTS, PhATS, SANMARK), formulation of local policies to support Zero Open Defecation and institutional reforms on WASH, infrastructure development and strengthening of local WASH service providers and integrity groups.</p> <p>A significant drop in water-borne cases has been reported in Region 8 particularly in the municipality of Mapanas, Northern Samar following specific iWaSH interventions by the programme i.e. provision of water quality testing kits and conduct of ZOD program-related activities. From the 216 water-borne cases reported in 2015, it dropped to 136 cases (or 62%) in April 2016. LGU and community actions e.g. boiling of water, distribution of aqua tabs, dis-infection of water sources, sourcing of alternative water sources, among others were immediately taken after their drinking water sources were tested, where majority (87 out of the 110 WS) tested positive for E.Coli and Total Coliform.</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> <p>Actual contribution: Allocated budgets for water supply infrastructure development and introduction of low cost sanitation options and promotion of potential livelihoods for sanitation marketing will improve communities' access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. Safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion programs in schools complement the infrastructure component of the programme.</p>
Goal 5	<p>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.</p> <p>Actual Contribution: As of reporting period, a total of 1,712 women and 2,713 girls have participated in iWaSH trainings on sanitation programming, CO/SP activities and sector planning workshops conducted under the programme, with the objective of increasing participation, opportunities, and over-all well-being of women and girls through increased access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services.</p>
Goal 10	<p>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 benefited 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."</p>

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 13	<p>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.</p> <p>Actual Contributions: 10 LGUs (target of 6 plus 4 Masbate LGUs) have formulated their Results-based LGU iWaSH Sector Plans, with a total of Php571.69M targeted investments for iWaSH e.g. climate resilient iWaSH facilities that can withstand the effects of natural disasters, capacity development on CCA/DRR in the next 5-10 years.</p>
Goal 14	<p>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.</p> <p>Actual Contributions: 2 LGUs (Region 8) have passed barangay ordinances to end open defecation. 1 barangay Mapanas (Jubasan) is already declared ZOD and 3 barangays are actively implementing CLTS where 80%-100% of the HHs have already constructed temporary/makeshift sanitation facilities and are set to be declared ZOD by June 2017. In Masbate Region, four (4) barangays are already ZOD certified (G1) and 1 barangay is certified as G2.</p>
Goal 15	<p>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.</p> <p>Actual Contributions: The creation and institutionalization of the iWaSH Councils in 6 LGUs to serve as the local oversight and policy making body on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene will ensure the protection and conservation of water sources through ordinances and/or resolutions passed on WASH.</p>

## VII. Additional Information

### Additional Comments:

Budget under the matching funds:

From the original \$2.1M allocation, an additional amount of \$1,368,851 was provided by the three (3) partner agencies for the joint programme implementation. Hence, actual total matching funds is \$3,468,851, with the following details.

Agency Original Additional Total Matching Funds allocation

UNDP 200,000 50,000 250,000

UNICEF 200,000 138,924 338,924

WHO 200,000 0 200,000

DILG/GPh 1,500,000 1,179,927 2,679,927

Total 2,100,000 1,368,851 3,468,851

The additional amount of \$1,368,851 was already transferred by the three (3) partner agencies to the LGUs and CSOs implementing the JP. The amount has also been committed to be disbursed as of to date. To date, UNICEF has already disbursed their additional matching funds of \$138,924.

### Attachments

#### Performance Monitoring Framework \*:

 [Performance Monitoring Framework\\_PRO WATER\\_April 30, 2017.pdf](#)

#### JP Communication and Advocacy Plan \*:

 [JP Communications Plan\\_PROWATER\\_Final.pdf](#)

**Publications and reports generated by the JP \*:**

-  [2016 Pro WATER Annual Project Report\\_UNDP.pdf](#)
-  [2017-1st Quarter Progress Report\\_Pro WATER .pdf](#)
-  [Mission Report\\_Bobon iWaSH Sector Planning\\_Dec 5-7, 2016.pdf](#)
-  [Mission Report\\_Mapanas iWaSH Sector Planning\\_Nov 28-30, 2016.pdf](#)
-  [Mission Report\\_Cam Norte Feb 27\\_March 4-2017.pdf](#)
-  [Pro WATER\\_GAD Report 2016.pdf](#)
-  [Minutes of TWG Meeting\\_November 21, 2016.pdf](#)
-  [iWaSH Knowledge Exchange 2016.pdf](#)
-  [Research Presentation\\_iWaSH Knowledge Exchange December 2016.pdf](#)
-  [Minutes of TWG Meeting\\_January 27, 2017.pdf](#)

**Press releases:**

 [LINKS TO PRESS RELEASES.docx](#)

**Additional documentation:**

-  [Policy on iWaSH\\_Creation of iWaSH Council\\_Region 8.pdf](#)
  -  [Integration of iWaSH Approach\\_SALINTUBIG Special TWG Meeting\\_Feb.14, 2017.pdf](#)
  -  [DILG Inputs to the NEDA Executive Order.pdf](#)
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