

	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 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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 Sur, Masbate, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Ten (10) local government units: Municipal Governments of Basud, Capalonga, Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros, Monreal, Bobon, Mapanas, Siayan, Sindangan.

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

Report submitted by

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III. Financial information

Detailed Financial Report:

Joint Programme Work Plan and Budget Monitoring Report_Final_as of May 12-2016.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)	919,626.00	568,000.00	171,995.38	396,004.62
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	321,496.00	132,000.00	128,127.68	3,872.32
World Health Organization (WHO)	160,748.00	60,000.00	1,751.00	58,249.00

Total	1,401,870.00	760,000.00	301,874.06	458,125.94	
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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	50,000.00	157,013.80	42,986.20
UNICEF	200,000.00	338,924.00	0.00	338,924.00
WHO	200,000.00	165,000.00	35,000.00	165,000.00
DILG/GPh	2,123,929.00	254,939.45	1,868,989.55	0.00

Total	2,723,929.00	808,863.45	2,061,003.35	546,910.20

IV. Beneficiaries

Total number of direct beneficiaries to date:

2958

Direct Beneficiaries - Breakdown

Beneficiary type - individual	Total	Female	Male	Comments
Farmers	4	2	2	
Entrepreneurs	13	11	2	
Civil servants/government	223	103	120	Civil servants at the local and national governments

Indigenous	11	4	7	Kabihug tribe and other tribes in the regions
Children	2,344	1,413	931	based on UNICEF-led sanitation and hygiene interventions on Child to Child Approach
Youth				
Private Sector	5	3	2	
Barangay leaders/members	8	5	3	
Community-based organizations	7	3	4	
Elementary School Teachers	162	134	28	based on UNICEF-led sanitation and hygiene interventions on Child to Child Approach
MLGUs Women	181	181		based on UNICEF-led sanitation and hygiene interventions on MWASH orientations
Total	2,958	1,859	1,099	

Beneficiary type - institutional	Total	Comments
SMEs		
Cooperatives		
Government/municipal organizations	14.00	10 LGUs 4 NGAs
Private sector	1.00	
Community-based organizations		
NGOs	5	
Academe	4	
Water Service Providers	4	
Total	28	

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
JP Outcome 1: "Empowered citizens and resilient communities with access to safe water and sanitation services, live healthy and productive lives through integrated water resources management"	At the LGU level, two hundred nine (209) women have participated in trainings on Integrated Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene assessments, Data Analysis and Consolidation, Risk Assessment & Water Quality Monitoring, and Results-based Sector Planning Process in the 10 target municipalities. Specifically, these include women from member institutions of the Regional WATSAN Hubs e.g. CSOs, academe and local water service providers, and the municipal staff of the LGUs. At the community level, a total of 32 women have participated in the assessments e.g. HH surveys, FGDs and KIIs on WASH that includes governance, gender, and CCA/DRR. In sanitation programs led by DOH-UNICEF, a total of 134 women school teachers and 1,413 girls were trained in Child to Child Approach for WASH in schools in Masbate; and 181 women were oriented on MWASH plans and PhATS. On the 5% reduction of incidences on water-borne diseases, there are no specific interventions yet as planned activities under Component 2 (Demonstrating Solutions on iWaSH/Infra and CapDev) will start only by June/July 2016 in the LGUs' selected and/or priority barangays based on the iWaSH assessment conducted last year.	The very participatory and consultative process employed by the programme in the deliberation and delivery of project outputs specifically in establishing the iWaSH framework as well as the development of the integrated assessment tools have contributed to the delays in programme implementation. Like any other firsts in the sector, it is going through a long and laborious process to harmonize differing perspectives, concepts and approaches not only on WASH but also to ensure that CCA, DRR, GEWE, PPP and good governance dimensions are integrated in the process. Coordination and delivery of project activities at the regional, provincial and local levels have also proven to be problematic especially last year. As a countermeasure, the lead IP has appointed focal persons at the regional and municipal levels to facilitate coordination on programme activities. The DILG has also amended its MOA with the Regional Hubs which will make the latter eligible to implement activities at the local level based on an approved work plan on in wash. This is now being circulated for signature.	Participation of the women and girls in initial Pro-WATER interventions and DOH-UNICEF led sanitation programmes is an important starting point for future and more substantial participation among women and girls in planning and implementation of projects and programs based on an integrated framework on WASH. This is expected to steadily increase this year once specific interventions for communities (especially women and girls) on iWaSH are in place. The application of the iWaSH framework and strategy can be reflected in the project activities to be conducted under Outputs 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6, which are closely linked and will contribute to the achievement of this indicator. This will also serve as basis for future reporting i.e. level of participation and satisfaction to planning, decision-making, monitoring and implementation of IWaSH projects and programs in the project sites.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
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).	All target LGUs have recognized the need for an integrated framework on WASH based on the results of the assessment, to which largely, have very low levels (20%-40%) of coverage and access to WASH. This is evident on their on-going requests for technical and advisory assistance on the detailed engineering designs and feasibility preparations/studies for the planned infrastructure on WASH in their priority barangays. The orientation-training on Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning conducted in April 2016 has also reinforced the LGUs' commitment for iWaSH, reflected in their draft Results and Resources Frameworks for iWaSH, which will be the basis (initial) for their LGU sector plans. The LGU Results-based iWaSH Sector Plans complemented by specific interventions on iWaSH will determine the number and kind of "harmonized structures for iWaSH" at the LGU and barangay levels. At the provincial and regional levels, the Regional WATSAN Hubs together with the DILG and DOH regional and provincial offices are continuously being trained on iWaSH that will further guide the LGUs on the programme and sector plan implementations. In UNICEF's covered areas in Masbate (Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros & Monreal), pre-JP MWASH Councils (4) and BWASH Committees (21) were strengthened and activated/reactivated to continue with its sanitation programs.		Work has started and is continuing in putting together the iWaSH Framework using the initial knowledge distilled from the iWaSH Assessment Tools, iWaSH Assessment Results, Training Module for Conducting iWaSH Assessments and from the various documentations of trainings such as the TOF for Conducting iWaSH Assessment, the Water Quality Monitoring Training, and recently, the Results-based Sector Planning Process. The framework outline was presented to all JP partners during the TWG meeting last March 8, 2016. The adoption of the iWaSH framework by LGUs is a critical requirement for the release of the GOP allocations for infrastructure to ensure that LGU needs for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene are addressed. The passage of LGU resolutions to adopt the framework will institutionalize projects and programs on iWaSH. This is planned once the sector plans are completed by the LGU.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)			Expected deliverables
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.	6 target LGUs (and additional 4 LGUs) will complete their Results-based iWaSH Sector Plans by July/August 2016. Initial draft (i.e. Results Resources Framework, RBME Framework, Risk Analysis) has been completed during the orientation-training in April 2016. This will be validated and elaborated together with the LGUs after the local elections to coincide with the term of the newly elected officials. UNICEF-led WASH plans (with DRR and gender) in Masbate have been crafted. This will be reviewed and integrated in the LGU iWaSH sector plan. 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 starting August 2016 onwards. Integration of iWaSH in the CLUPs is expected to happen by December 2016. The programme will monitor the inclusion of completed iWaSH sector plans in the LGU review and updating process. Under DOH/UNICEF's parallel assistance in Masbate, 3 WASH municipal ordinances and 27 barangay ordinances were crafted; and 1 municipal ordinance & 18 barangay ordinances were enacted in 2015 and 2016 respectively, to support the ZOD program. A provincial EO was also signed, endorsing the integration of the PhATS into their province's local health system.		The JP will determine the LGUs' dates/period for the review and updating of the CLUP. LGUs' CLUPs review and updating vary. Given the agreed requirements to ensure that safe water, sanitation, and hygiene are consistently implemented in an integrated manner, the said municipal and barangay ordinances will be subjected to review based on the agreed iWaSH framework of the programme. This is to ensure that safe water and sanitation are equally given importance in the process. The same will be done for infrastructure projects on water supply.
Output 1.3: LGUs' AIP budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR.	The JP will ensure that allocations for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene with gender and CCA/DDR are included in the LGU's AIP as a requirement for the release of the GOP funds on infrastructure. To date, the lead implementing partner (DILG) has finalized the 2016 GOP allocations amounting to 81M PhP. To formalize the agreement, the DILG Region and LGU recipients will sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) which will be the basis for the funds releases. Moreover, the development of the Results-based iWaSH Sector Plans will further determine LGU specific budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, with 5% allocations for gender and CCA/DDR within a 3-5 year period. In Masbate, based on UNICEF's specific interventions on sanitation, four pilot LGUs allocated a total amount of PhP 11,765,600 to support their WASH plans for implementation in 2016. Budget allocations were also made for DRR, integrating WASH. The Municipality of Milagros allocated PhP 3.5M, part of which were used for WASH supplies and facilities.		Reported allocations on sanitation will be reviewed and aligned with the water supply budgets and programs in the LGU iWaSH sector plan. This is to ensure that safe water and sanitation, and hygiene are implemented jointly by the LGU for each of the project site. The same will be done for budget allocations on water supply infrastructure projects thru the GOP/Salintubig projects.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 1.4: CSOs engage and participate in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for integrated safe water sanitation and hygiene.	6 CSOs (which are also members of the Regional WATSAN Hubs) are fully engaged in the activities of the JP especially on the integrated iWaSH assessments and trainings on Water Quality Monitoring, and on Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning. Said CSOs cover the following LGUs: • 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); Center for Social Concerns and Development (CESCOD) for Municipalities of Siayan and Sindangan CSO participation will increase significantly based on the amended MOA between the DILG and the Regional WATSAN Hubs where the latter become the lead partner in the implementation of the JP activities at the local level. Under the UNICEF's existing partnership with ACF and the Center for Health Solutions and Innovations (CHSI), both support the MLGUs and BLGUs in developing WASH-related policies, plans and budgets; and on the documentation of sanitation models in Masbate. ACF has also collaborated with other CSOs, leveraging their support and technical assistance and provision of capacity building activities on PhATS.		The amended MOA need to be signed by all the Regional Hubs for the implementation of JP activities at the local level. To date, a resolution from the Eastern Visayas Regional Hub (Region 8) designating the Leyte Metropolitan Water District as DILG's "Responsible Partner" and fund administrator has been issued. The same resolution will be required from the WATSAN Hubs of Regions 5 and 9. Initial activity and budget plans to conduct the LGU iWaSH sector plans have been drafted by the WATSAN Hubs. A work plan for other activities e.g. community organizing, capacity development, monitoring, among others, will also be required as basis for the funds management modality underlined in the amended MOA.
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.	Initial participation of women in the programme was through the conduct of the iWaSH assessments (LGU and HH /community levels) last year, specifically to gather women's perspective on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene i.e. uses/needs for water, hygiene practices, issues/challenges encountered on access to WASH, availability of WASH programs for women, among others. On sanitation/hygiene interventions by UNICEF in Masbate, women are strongly engaged in community level processes. 181 women were oriented on MWASH plans and PhATS. 162 elementary school teachers (28 Men / 134 Women) on Child to Child Approach for WASH in Schools and 2,344 children (931 boys / 1,413 girls) were trained in Child to Child Approach. Significant results under this output are expected once project activities based on the iWaSH framework commence by June 2016 based on the agreed priority project sites/barangays where the infrastructure project and related interventions will take place.		Social preparation and community organizing must emphasize even at the early stage the need for an integrated safe water, sanitation, and hygiene approach/strategy to ensure meaningful participation of women and girls in the process.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Progress	Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 1.6. Social contracts for safe water, sanitation and hygiene are forged between community water users and providers.	Project activities and related interventions under this output are targeted to be implemented starting June 2016 and/or once communities are organized in the priority sites. Social contracts expected to be generated include Localized Customer Service Codes between the water service provider (WSP) and community/consumers, iWaSH gender-related programs, etc. where the infrastructure and related iWaSH interventions will take place.		The generation of social contracts is one of the major outputs of the CO (community organizing) activities that will be implemented. The Regional WATSAN Hubs will be trained on CO based on an integrated framework on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. The Hubs will facilitate not only in the crafting of said social contracts with communities but will also ensure that it is properly implemented and monitored.
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.	Based on the iWaSH assessments conducted last year, priority sites/barangays were established by partner LGUs. DILG has finalized negotiations on the allocation of budgets for water supply for 2016 in the 10 projects sites worth Php81M: Region 5 Basud 10,000,000.00 Capalonga 10,000,000.00 Aroroy 6,000,000.00 Cawayan 10,000,000.00 Monreal 8,000,000.00 Milagros 10,000,000.00 Milagros 10,000,000.00 Region 8 Bobon 12,000,000.00 Region 9 Siayan 12,000,000.00 *sindangan 6,000,000.00 *targeted for 2015, released in 2016. To date, the Municipalities of Mapanas, Siayan and BoBon are being assisted in their iWaSh infrastructure needs. In Siayan and Mapanas, standard technical drawings for iWaSH infrastructure have been started while drawings for water system facilities have been finalized. On-going are the technical drawings for sanitation and hygiene. Also, the Municipality of Mapanas has completed their Detailed Engineering Design and is now on its procurement process. On DOH/UNICEF's sites, 15 barangays have been declared ZOD (G1), while 2 barangays are declared G2. 96 barangays conducted post triggering activities and 13,053 individuals were reached by hygiene promotion activities. WASH programme was likewise implemented in 144 schools and 264 day care centers. This includes distribution of hygiene kits and promotion communication materials, installation of hand pumps, and construction of handwashing facilities.		Data analytics for the project sites based on the iWaSH assessment results have been completed and presented to partner LGUs during the TOF on Results-based Sector Planning. These will be further validated by LGUs and RHubs in preparation for the LGU sector planning in July 2016. In addition, scoping missions by programme partners to these priority sites/barangays will be conducted starting May 2016 in preparation for the infrastructure development, capacity development interventions, community organizing, among others. This will be complemented by a detailed assessment of the iWaSH infrastructure needs and design (e.g. Detailed Engineering Design, Standard Technical Drawings, Feasibility Studies, etc.) by a consultant hired for the project who will later on capacitate the RHubs and LGUs in the same areas. Early sanitation interventions by DOH-UNICEF in reported sites in Masbate will be reconciled with the list of agreed priority sites where iWaSH activities will take place. Technical support for safe water e.g. provision of WQM equipment & supplies to 10 LGUs complemented by WQM trainings and interventions on sanitation by the DOH and UNICEF will be reviewed and consolidated to form the models for iWaSH to be jointly delivered by the programme.

Expected Results (Outcomes & Progress outputs)		Difficulties	Expected deliverables
Output 2.2. PPPs forged/created for the implementation of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach between LGUs and private partners.	The DILG signed an MOU with the PPP Center with the aim to develop PPP models for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. At the local level, PPPs are targeted as 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. In the Municipality of Milagros (Masbate), the UNICEF-DOH facilitated in establishing a partnership between the municipality and a local hardware store for supply strengthening.		Part of the community organizing and social preparation activities at the project sites is to map out potential PPPs with both public and private entities i.e. local suppliers and shops for hardware/fixtures, tapping on people's associations (TODA, senior citizens), etc.
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.	Three Regional Hubs (Region 5, 8, and 9) continue to serve as repositories, disseminators, and observatories of knowledge on iWaSH. To date, the Regional WATSAN Hubs have been capacitated in the following areas: • Conduct of the Integrated Assessment on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene • Risk Assessment and Water Quality Monitoring • Regional Hubs Institutional Building Workshop, Knowledge Exchange and Conference (i.e. Orientation on the Sustainable Development Goals vis a vis Pro WATER; Communication for Development/C4D, among others) • Results-based iWaSH Sector Planning The 3 Regional WATSAN Hubs have been the key player and partner of LGUs in the conduct of the iWaSH assessments e.g. HH survey, FGDs, KIIs and LGU profiling. Assistance to the LGUs will likewise be extended by the Regional Hubs in validating the data analytics of the 10 municipalities, in the conduct of the Results-based LGU sector planning by July 2016, and other planned activities under the programme. In the Institutional Building Workshop, Knowledge Exchange and Conference last year, nine RHubs (with the inclusion of the 3 Pro WATER RHubs) have participated in this event. The other Regional Hubs are critical in the promotion of the iWaSH framework/strategy in other LGUs outside of the programme.		To continuously increase local capacities of the Regional WATSAN Hubs, additional trainings e.g. sanitation concepts and approaches, community organizing, knowledge management strategy, water safety planning, among others, are already planned starting May 2016. The Regional WATSAN Hubs are expected to capacitate all officers and staff of the Municipal Offices (Planning, Health, Engineering, Information/Communications, etc.) of the 10 LGUs on their iWaSH needs.

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)	Four Knowledge products were completed and will be packaged by the Knowledge Manager to be included in the iWaSH Toolbox: • iWaSH Assessment Tools • Training Module on iWaSH Assessment • Training Module ad Guidelines on Risk Assessment and Water Quality Monitoring conducted by WHO. • The Training Module on the Resultsbased iWaSH Sector Planning Process The document on Integrated Framework on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene is now on its final phase.		Existing materials and approaches to sanitation are being mapped and reviewed. This also includes existing Local Sustainable Sanitation Plans (LSSPs) in the target LGUs per its contribution to the iWaSH framework. Best practices on sanitation in Masbate are already being documented. Additional Training modules, Manuals, Technical Guides e.g. standard drawings, DEDs, Feasibility Studies, on infrastructure development, community organizing and approaches to be employed in the programme will also be packaged and included in the Toolbox. A Knowledge Manager is engaged in the programme to package the modules and other contents in the iWaSH Toolbox; and establish the strategy with the Regional Hubs for its roll out/dissemination to other Regional Hubs and LGUs.
Output 3.3: Integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene promoted to LGUs.	This has not yet started pending the demonstration models on iWaSH in the target LGUs. In UNICEF sites, the PhATS has been adopted by the Province of Masbate as the province-wide sanitation strategy, through the signing of a Provincial Executive Order. In relation to this, the first provincial sanitation summit was conducted in Masbate; and Sanitation Task Group (STG) members have conducted field visits in Masbate in ZOD and non-ZOD barangays.		DILG is looking at the other waterless LGU beneficiaries of the 2016 SALINTUBIG allocations to promote the iWaSH framework by applying the same requirements, specifically on its sectoral planning process. In support of the JP, the iWaSH governance programme (through UNDP/SIWI-Sweden International Water Institute) will ensure the replication of the Pro WATER approach and process in other waterless LGUs beyond the JP. PhATS as a sanitation strategy should be integrated into and aligned with the overall iWaSH framework to ensure its clear contribution to iWaSH results i.e. its direct contributions to sanitation and hygiene and also to water safety.

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 JP will ensure that WASH targets included in the LGU iWaSH Sector Plans are integrated in the Annual Investment Plans (AIPs), Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs), and in the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs). This will prioritize programs and projects on WASH and ensure budgets are allocated. The JP will also ensure that LGU resolutions are passed adopting the iWaSH framework to facilitate the implementation of the LGU iWaSH sector plans and its inclusion in the AIPs, CLUPs, and CDPs of the LGUs.

The iWaSH governance project to be funded by UNDP-SIWI will build on the gains of the on-going Joint Programme on Pro WATER. It is a strategy to localize the SDG specifically in 455 waterless municipalities addressing key governance issues such as the fragmentation of policies, structures, and programmes and the lack of participation of community groups, especially women and girls, that continually hamper the efficient delivery of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The programme is also designed to mainstream cross cutting concerns such as CCA, DRR, gender equality and public-private partnerships. DILG will replicate the iWaSH framework and strategy thru its Salintubig and BUB programs.

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

The programme target of increasing the levels of participation among women and girls in the planning, decision-making, monitoring, and implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene projects and programs, guide the crafting of project activities and related interventions to promote women's empowerment and gender equality under the JP. It is also the conscious effort of programme partners to engage more women (and girls) and record sex disaggregated data during the conduct of trainings, workshops, community consultations, and other project-related activities. In the development of iWaSH infrastructure systems, the needs of women and girls (with the inclusion of IPs and PWDs) are prioritized, to be reflected in the standard technical drawings on safe water supply and sanitation. The JP will also ensure that programs and projects on WASH under the LGU iWaSH sector plans target the welfare of women (and girls); and that the 5% budgets on gender are expended for WASH programs for women (and girls).

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

In the assessment conducted last year, 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 the JP's project activities e.g. development of infrastructure systems on WASH, provision of capacity development assistance on WASH, and delivery of WASH services, among others. The experience of UNICEF/DOH in establishing partnership between the municipality and a local supply store can be a starting point.

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. :

As part of its communications and advocacy materials, the JP has designed and printed 500 copies of its Pro WATER Programme Brochure for dissemination. The SDGF Visual Identity Guidelines have been disseminated to partners, resulting to an agreed Pro WATER visual identity for programme collaterals e.g. presentation materials, programme packets, tarpaulins used during Pro WATER activities at the national, regional, and provincial levels.

A marked event in the programme is the celebration of World Water Day. An exhibit of the SDGs, iWaSH and PRO WATER was put up during the World Water Day Run on March 22, 2016 in Marikina City. The event was participated by sector agencies e.g. NWRB, LWUA, DPWH, DOH, Maynilad, and the Manila Water. A similar exhibit was also put up in January 26-28, 2016 during the Sanitation Learning Experience (SANLEX) conference in Quezon City.

To ensure global exposure of the JP, social media have also been utilized to promote Pro WATER events using the #PROWATER. Pro WATER has also been registered in the SDG Initiatives an on-line global platform for the SDGs.

The SDG-F Secretariat has provided with activity notes and photographs on Pro WATER. The JP also reviewed web visuals and videos prepared by the Secretariat.

The Communication Work Plan to develop the JP's Communication Plan has also already been drafted. Activities include (1) environmental scanning and stakeholder analysis, (2) development of communications plan i.e. workshop and training of local communication officers, (3) development of IEC

materials e.g. community mural, audio visual presentation, a 3-5 minute documentary film, creation and maintenance of website and social media accounts, and writing/publishing of press releases, and (4) conduct of other events such as TV/radio guesting, press conference, awareness campaigns and knowledge conference.

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

The SDGs are continuously presented and promoted in all Pro WATER activities e.g. trainings and workshops, orientations and briefings, among others. Since last year, an estimated 442 participants* to said activities have been oriented on what the SDGs are, and the JP's specific contributions to SDG 6-Clean Water, and how it cuts across other SDGs 2,3,4,5,10,13,14 and 15. Participants show high appreciation and an increased awareness of the SDGs after the trainings/workshops/orientations based on the evaluation forms accomplished.

*on the conduct of the regional iWaSH assessments and Data Analysis, Municipal Water Quality Monitoring trainings, RHubs Knowledge and Learning Exchange and Conference, Year-end Assessment and Planning Workshop

JP twitter handle:

@prowater ph

JP Facebook page:

prowater_ph

JP Facebook page:

prowater ph

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

Channel 1:

Google+: prowaterph@gmail.com

Channel 2:

Youtube: prowaterph@gmail.com

Channel 3:

Instagram: prowaterph

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 follows the agreed Joint Programme M&E Framework 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	It was earlier agreed with UN agency partners that all analytical work (e.g. publications, tools, etc.) will be done jointly by UN implementing agencies to ensure that safe water, sanitation, and hygiene are given equal importance in the programme. This is evidenced in the development of the iWaSH framework, review of tools, researches, and sector publications and programs to contribute to the framework development. Even in the development of activity designs for trainings, workshops and other capacity development activities, UN agencies are consulted in the process. Review of reports (quarterly, bi-annual, annual) is also being done jointly.
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. Programme reporting (physical & financial performance) to the NSC, PMC, TWG and the SDG-F Secretariat is also being done jointly by UN agencies, where the major output is a consolidated report (quarterly, biannual, annual, and monthly updates). Scoping missions to the project areas to evaluate the LGUs' needs for WASH interventions have also been done jointly among UN partners.
Other, please specify:	

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

Structures for coordination have already been established at the start of the programme thru the following bodies: 1) the National Steering Committee (NSC) among UN agencies, the governments of the Philippines and Spain; 2) the Programme Management Committee (PMC) composed of UN agencies and national implementing agencies (e.g. DILG, DOH, NWRB, etc.); 3) the local partners (municipal, regional levels) e.g. the Regional WATSAN Hubs for the delivery of capacity development interventions, and the local offices of the DILG and DOH with focal persons at the regional, provincial, and municipal levels; 4) the Technical Working Group (TWG) composed of UN agencies and national partners; and 5) at the national level, the Programme Management Office staff for managing the day-to-day operations of the programme. To further ensure joint delivery among UN agencies, it was agreed that the TWG regularly meets (monthly) to discuss planned activities of the programme and report on its progress. And that at least one or two representatives of its TWG-member agency participate in the conduct of programme activities e.g. scoping missions, trainings, workshops, and consultations. It was also agreed that developments in the UN and government agency's sector of concern are also reported through the TWG meetings.

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
	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Procurement Service Provision	The DILG has issued a Memorandum Circular: El Nino Advisory, so that necessary action/counter measures can be taken to address threat of El Nino (drought) especially in the Pro WATER sites;
Government			The DILG has also negotiated an additional budget for infrastructure in the 10 target sites amounting to \$2,123,929M;
(specify national/local)			Partner agencies e.g. DOH, DILG, NEDA, NWRB continue to participate in all programme activities especially during TWG meetings and workshops, also serving as resource persons and/or key speakers;
			LGUs implement the SALINTUBIG/BUB infrastructure development in their respective localities which involves procurement of goods and services;
Private Sector	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Service Provision	The DILG and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Center have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the aim to develop PPP models for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene.
Civil Society	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Service Provision	CSO Member institutions of the Regional WATSAN Hubs e.g. CESCOD, SAC, CBD, ZABIDA, and CDSP have assisted in the conduct of the integrated assessments on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene last year and will continue to provide technical and advisory assistance to partner LGUs in the development of their sector plans and policies, infrastructures on WASH, as well as on other related capacity development programs.
Academia	Fully involved	Policy-decision making Budget Procurement Service Provision	State University members of the Regional WATSAN Hubs will be the lead implementer/partner in managing specific programme activities at the local level based on the amended MOA with the DILG, where the former shall be responsible for implementing, monitoring, reporting, and managing funds for local level implementation.

^{*} 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:

Coordination systems with the DILG and DOH regional, provincial, and municipal levels have improved as the PMO conducted regional visits in all target areas early in January. The objective is to orient the DILG and DOH local personnel about the programme and solicit their support to the implementation of activities where their assistance in terms of coordination with LGUs and partner local offices are needed. As a result, specific persons were nominated by the DILG and DOH local offices to serve as focal persons for the programme. It was also agreed that DILG and DOH local offices will be included in all communications and invitations in all activities of the programme, and be given reports/updates on the JP's progress. The DILG was able to negotiate additional funding for infrastructure development through its national programs, increasing its counterpart from \$1.5M to \$2.1M as well as its coverage from 6 LGUs to 10. As models for iWaSH are firmly established and successfully implemented in the target sites, the DILG plans to replicate

this in other target waterless municipalities in the country.

CSO member institutions in the Regional WATSAN Hubs will have a stronger presence at the local level where most of the technical and advisory assistance will be provided by the Hubs.

Small-scale private sector partnerships at the local level are being eyed to encourage local access to materials, technology, and services on WASH which are more practical, cost effective, and will be able to better address the needs of beneficiaries.

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

The programme is continually guided by the Programme Management Committee and the National Steering Committee (NSC) should there be critical decisions to be made. At the PMC level, this was demonstrated in November 2015, where specific changes were made to clarify the JP's targets among partners i.e. what needs to be measured and reported based on the specific interventions and limitations of the programme. The NSC also continue to provide guidance to the JP thru careful evaluations of reports, annual work plans and budgets, and propose corrective actions as necessary to improve programme implementation.

Coordination among sector agencies and between the national, regional, and municipal levels continue to improve as programme activities are implemented jointly and thru opportunities for further sector collaboration (i.e. participation to the Philippine Development Forum-Sub-committee on Basic WATSAN, etc.).

VI. Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

SDG #	JP Contribution
Goal 6	
Goal 2	
Goal 3	
Goal 4	
Goal 5	
Goal 10	
Goal 13	
Goal 14	
Goal 15	

VII. Additional Information

Additional Comments:

The JP has initiated specific advocacy and communications efforts to continuously promote the SDGs and the objectives, expected contributions and results of the programme in all Pro WATER activities mostly with partner LGUs, the Regional WATSAN Hubs (thru its network of academes, NGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc.), in various trainings and learning events in the country, briefings/meetings internally with JP implementing partners, externally to other sector agency principals and staff thru the PDF Subcommittee

on WATSAN, and in orientations/consultations at the community or barangay level through the conduct of assessments and scoping missions. These efforts will be expanded with the engagement of a UNV Communications Associate this year based on a clear communications and advocacy strategy to be crafted.

Attachments

Programme baseline study *:

- REGION 5 BASUD Camarines Norte iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 5 CAPALONGA Camarines Norte iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 5 AROROY Masbate iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 5 CAWAYAN Masbate iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 5 MILAGROS Masbate iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 5 MONREAL Masbate iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 8 BOBON Northern Samar iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 8 MAPANAS Northern Samar iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 9 SIAYAN Zamboanga del Norte Northern Samar iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf
- REGION 9 SINDANGAN Zamboanga del Norte Northern Samar iWaSH Assessment Results.pdf

Performance Monitoring Framework *:

Performance Monitoring Framework_PRO WATER_May 2016.docx

NSC and/or PMC Minutes *:

PMC Minutes of Meeting Nov 6-2015.pdf

Publications and reports generated by the JP *:

- Pro-WATER IP Year-end Assessment and 2016 Planning Workshop.pdf
- RHubs Knowledge Exchange Conference Documentation.pdf
- Documentation for Training of Facilitators April 2016.pdf
- ☐ Dapitan City Training on WQM_Dec 7-9, 2015.pdf
- Masbate Proceedings of RA and WQM Training.pdf
- N. Samar Proceedings of RA and WQM Training.pdf
- Proceedings of RA and WQM Training in Legazpi City (2).pdf
- 2016-03-31 SDGF UNICEF PRO WATER Progress Report 2015.pdf

Other publications:

SDGF brochure-FA-041316.pdf

Press releases:

RePubliko - Activity Enrollment Form WWD 2016 Run.pdf