

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

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II. Programme summary

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.

Promote integrated water governance and climate change adaptation.

Joint programme summary:

The proposed joint programme is a collaborative multi-sectoral action supported by the Spanish Government in partnership with the UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN WOMEN together with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Health (DOH), National Water Resources Board (NWRB) and the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW); with selected Provincial and Municipal Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Academia, Private Sector, community groups, and women and girls.

It aims to build on the experiences and gains, achieved in the previous two Joint Programmes (JP) supported by the Spanish Government, MDGF 1919 on Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) and MDGF 1656 on Climate Change Adaptation implemented in the Philippines. MDG-F 1656 project entitled: "Strengthening the Philippines' Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change", as well as MDGF 1919 "Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor", with the end goal of

accelerating progress towards the MDG targets on water and sanitation by 2015. In particular, MDG-F 1919 established the foundations of water governance institutions, benefiting the Philippine government's hard infrastructure programme, and contributing to enhancing water access to 122,000 households in 36 waterless municipalities.

The joint programme is aligned with the priorities of the Philippine Government, the Spanish Government, and the UN, in promoting the principles of human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, and climate change adaptation in governance processes. The joint programme, therefore, will strengthen the local governance systems and empower communities, especially women and girls, on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene; improving policies, institutional systems, planning, programming and budgeting and test solutions to integrate and harmonize CCA, rights-based and gender responsive principles and actions.

Aware of the current situation of fragmentation in implementing water, sanitation and hygiene at the level of local governments, the joint programme will emphasize inter-agency collaboration and complementation at all levels. Given this, the joint programme will bring about 3 major results:

- 1) Improved governance of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at all levels especially at the local levels.
- 2) Broadened access through improved solutions that are demonstrated in the implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene that will benefit most especially women and girls in households, schools, health centers and public spaces.
- 3) Generated knowledge utilized to aid policy advocacy, planning, capacity building based on the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

The Integrated Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Systems Approach will be utilized as the framework for implementing the joint programme. The framework ensures a coordinated, harmonized approach to implementing safe water, sanitation and hygiene programmes at the local level and will be informed with knowledge from MDGF 1919 and 1656 and from the AECID supported Climate Change Academy of the Bicol University, the current programme on Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women with PCW and the current Capacity Development Program implemented by DILG-LGA.

To facilitate efficiently the realization of the intended results, the joint programme will be implemented in three (3) components:

Component 1: Improving Local Governance of Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Component 2: Demonstrating Solutions to Broaden Access to Safe Water Supply and Improve Sanitation and Hygiene

Component 3: Generating & Utilizing Knowledge on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Initially on its first year of implementation, the joint programme will target approximately 2,000 households, especially women-headed homes, children and IP families, 3 schools, 3 health centers and 3 important public spaces such as markets and transport terminals, in 6 waterless municipalities in 4 poorest provinces, and 3 regional knowledge hubs, in three regions. On the second year of the implementation, the tested and refined solutions will be applied in other waterless municipalities in the other poorest provinces in the Philippines.

Through this, the joint programme will contribute in attaining the outcome of: achieving empowered citizens and resilient communities with access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services and live

healthy and productive lives.

Duration:

Thursday, January 1, 2015 to Saturday, December 31, 2016

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 Sur, Masbate, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Six (6) local government units (to be determined during the inception phase), that will be chosen among the Municipal Governments of Basud, Capalonga, Cabusao, Del Gallego, Garchitorena, Lupi, Siruma, Tinambac, Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros, Monreal, Palanas, Dimasalang, Esperanza, Mandaon, Taft, Bobon, Mapanas, Biri, Laong, Las Navas, Kalawit, Katipunan, Buug, Imelda, Ipil, Tungawan, Siayan, Sindangan.
- Local Civil Society Organizations
- Community Groups
- Organized Women and Girls
- Individuals - Opinion Makers
- Media Institutions

III. Programme budget

Total amount requested from the SDG-F:

1 500 000.00

Total contribution through matching funds:

2 100 000.00

Aggregate amount requested and broken down by Agency:

Name of Agency:

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Amount:

900 000.00

Name of Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Amount: 400 000.00
Name of Agency: World Health Organization (WHO)	Amount: 200 000.00

Aggregate matching funds amounts and broken down by source:

Short explanation of strategy:

The GOP will mobilize and match available funds from the SALINTUBIG Program managed and administered by the Department of the Interior and Local Government amounting to US\$ 1.5 M.

The UN agencies composed of UNDP, UNICEF and WHO will each provide US\$200,000 counterpart fund or a total of US\$600,000.

Name of source: SALINTUBIG Funds	Amount: 1 500 000.00
Name of source: UNDP	Amount: 200 000.00
Name of source: UNICEF	Amount: 200 000.00
Name of source: WHO	Amount: 200 000.00

Aggregate amount requested and broken down by UNDG Harmonized Budget Category

	SDG-F Budget	Matching Funds
Staff and other personnel costs	96 889.00	
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	50 673.00	15 000.00
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	5 300.00	
Contractual services	875 000.00	1 736 455.00
Travel	284 864.00	43 545.00
Transfers and Grants Counterparts	76 000.00	300 000.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	6 274.00	5 000.00
Total Programme Costs	1 395 000.00	2 100 000.00
Indirect support costs (not to exceed 7%)	105 000.00	
Grand TOTAL	1 500 000.00	2 100 000.00

IV. Programme description

Background and rationale:

By 2025 water scarcity is expected to affect more than 1.8 billion people—hurting agricultural workers and poor farmers the most (2014 Human Development Report. UNDP). It is ironic that the Philippines – a nation of islands surrounded by water – is now suffering from water scarcity. In 2011, the proportion of families

with access to safe water supply is at 84.4 percent but according to the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap, trends show that overall access of the population to water supply services and sanitation facilities has declined, along with the ability of water service providers to expand their services. Although overall access to improved water source has significantly increase to 96 percent in 2013 (National Demographic Health Survey 2013. Philippines. Page 7), still around 56.9 percent of households do not treat their water (Ibid) and from among those who treat their water, only 35.2 percent use appropriate treatment methods (Ibid) .

Water scarcity impacts on sanitation and hygiene and can degrade water quality. This is evidenced by the DOH finding that diarrhea and other water borne diseases are among the leading causes of mortality with an incidence rate of 1,967 for every 100,000 Filipinos. The rapid decline of the quality of water resources due to pollution, poor sanitation and the alarming number of Filipinos who still have to resort to open defecation at this day and age is cause for urgent attention. About one quarter of the population is still not served with individual sanitary types of sanitation facilities (Zero Open Defecation Programme. DOH Presentation Materials, shared during the Workshop on PRO WATER Programme Document Development. Manila, Philippines, August 22-23, 2014). This means that every single day probably 10 million Filipinos still defecate in the open , and this has serious consequences to health, human development and dignity, not only of the affected population but equally, the dignity of the entire nation.

The economic losses due to poor sanitation can be felt not only in terms of health but also in livelihoods such as from declining fish yields and declining tourist occupancy in areas with high levels of coliform (Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap. 2012). Women and girls are affected the most because water, sanitation and hygiene are inextricably linked with their reproductive and economic roles, as well as with their safety and dignity; affecting women's and girls' agency .

At the national level however, the prospect for meeting MDG 7, Target 7.C: Halve the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation or those who cannot afford it by 2015, is high. The 5th Philippines MDG Report would show that the country already surpassed its target of halving the proportion of people with no access to basic sanitation. It is very likely to meet its target with regards access to safe water by 2015 (The Philippines 5th MDG Report, August 2014). This is supported by the 2011 Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) conducted by NSO that shows the continuously increasing number of families that have access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilets facilities. The proportion of families with access to safe water supply has consistently increased from 78.1 percent in 1998 to 84.4 percent in 2011. This covers community water systems and protected wells. Other sources of water that are considered unsafe are unprotected well, developed spring, undeveloped spring, river, stream, pond, lake or dam, rainwater, tanker truck or peddler and other sources. The proportion of families with access to sanitary toilets has significantly increased from 80.4 percent in 1998 to 91.6 percent in 2011. Own toilets, shared toilets and closed pits are considered sanitary, in contrast to open pits, drop/overhang, pail system and absence of access to a toilet facility. The current trend illustrates that the probability of attaining the 2015 MDG target to ensure that 86.8 percent of the population will have access to safe water is high . More recently, the National Demographic Health Survey by the Philippines Statistics Authority shows that almost 96% of Filipino households get their drinking water from an improved source, which is a dramatic improvement, but only 32.9% of these households actually get it from a piped sourced and the greatest proportion, 36.6%, sourcing their water from bottled water. It is important to highlight however, that the proportion of shared toilets is at 20% across most surveys, even NDHS 2013. These households actually do not own their own toilets which would bring actual coverage closer to 70%(National Demographic Health Survey 2013).

Even if the goals for safe water and sanitation are met based on the MDG targets set by the country in 2000. There are still substantial pockets of population that continue to suffer water scarcity and access to

basic sanitation and thus forced to have unhygienic practices and are at risk for water borne disease. The National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) pinpoints where the bulk of this deprived populations are: at least 16 million of them are in 455 municipalities, located mostly in the 10 poorest provinces in the country. These municipalities are now called Waterless Municipalities (Waterless Municipalities/Barangays are determined if more than 50% of the poor population in a Municipality or Barangay do not have access to safe water) and are the geographical focus of the joint programme.

One major problem contributing to water scarcity and unhygienic sanitation is the fragmentation of structures, policies and programmes on safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Institutional fragmentation in terms of the absence of a single national government agency that is responsible for translating government's policies, strategies and goals into a comprehensive water supply program, have resulted in uncoordinated and oftentimes ambiguous policies for the water sector.

At the local level, the fragmentation manifest in terms of structures, policies and plans. At the moment there are several committees that have a role on water and sanitation such as the WATSAN councils, WASH teams, and Local Health Boards. Programming and budgeting for water and sanitation is done in various planning modalities and processes such as the Local Poverty Reduction Action planning process, Annual Investment Planning, Water and Sanitation Sector Planning. The mandate to operationalize water and sanitation programmes and projects at the local level is also done by several offices, the planning coordination office, the health office and the sanitation office. In some local governments, water and sanitation is also being implemented by the infrastructure and engineering division .

The 2013 Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Assessment conducted by ADB states that at the moment, more than 30 different agencies in the country have some role in water resources and water supply and sanitation, but there is currently no single department or body with overall responsibility for sector policy and coordination, or for overseeing implementation of sector reforms, especially outside Metro Manila. The report explains that at the local level for example, the DILG, the DOH, the DPWH, and the LWUA have all at one time or another started to pursue rural water supply improvement programs based on various parameters (ADB. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map, Introduction, 7. 2013).

More effective inter-agency coordination for sector planning and monitoring is thus imperative for sustainable safe water, sanitation and hygiene become a reality. Key players in government agrees to this strategy because in October 2011, Executive Order 62 was issued by the President of the Philippines, creating an interagency committee that was to draft a master plan addressing all water sector issues. This coming together as one is a major breakthrough. The task to draft the master plan was to be led by the Secretary of the DPWH, whom the President appointed "water czar" in 2010.

The government is expected to announce the creation of the National Water Resources Management Office, a "superbody" under the Office of the President, which will absorb all economic regulation functions of agencies in the water supply sector. The new body is expected to be mainly responsible for management and protection of the country's water resources for domestic water supply; sanitation; irrigation; hydropower; fisheries; aquaculture; flood control; navigation and recreation, including enhancement and maintenance of water quality; conservation of watersheds; and control of water pollution and environmental restoration; without compromising the natural ecosystems' functions and services. Similarly, in October 2011, a bill (commonly referred to as "the Angara bill" after its proponent) was filed with Congress, that sought to adopt the integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach to water supply management by dividing the country into provincial water resource zones, within which all water utilities would be synergized and integrated. This bill also proposed strengthening the NWRB, renamed the Water and Sanitation Regulatory Authority, which would serve as the lead agency

(ADB. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map, Introduction, 7. 2013).

The crippling effect of corruption and the political culture, which is estimated to consume up to 20% of the national budget each year, has greatly diminished the government's ability to deliver quality public services to its citizens. Furthermore, water policies and programs have all too often excluded marginalized groups, especially the poor and indigenous peoples, who live in informal settlements and remote areas. The limitations space for the marginalized means that there are few opportunities for them to ensure that the governance of water is carried out in a transparent, accountable manner, which is in accordance with their human rights, rather than vested interests. The control of water services by privileged few has led to higher costs of water, leading to a higher water tariffs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene are also inextricably linked with climate change. In the Philippines, climate change is a major concern for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, particularly with regard to its impact on mean and extreme precipitation rates. Modeling 50 years into the future, a time-series-based analytic model formulated by the United Kingdom-based Climate Research Unit showed two key results for the Philippines: an increase in June–August precipitation under all scenarios, but a decrease in December–February precipitation under the high carbon dioxide emission scenario. How these changes might affect the wet and dry seasons in the country is still to be studied. In any case, there seems to be a general consensus among climatologists that over time, climate change will heighten the severity of droughts and deluges (ADB. Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Assessment, Strategy, and Road Map, Introduction, 7. 2013).

The onslaught of the 'Super Typhoon' Haiyan, one of the most powerful storms recorded in Philippine history, raised the requirements to immediately address environment and climate change issues in ensuring sustainable access to water and sanitation. "More than 6,000 people lost their lives, a total of 14 million people were affected and 4.1 million people were displaced – including 1.7 million children. Access to safe water and sanitation significantly decreased with damages to sanitation facilities and water supply systems, triggering concern on the potential outbreak of water-borne diseases" ("Yolanda Emergency Response: Early Recovery Sanitation Strategy", UNICEF, p. 4).

Conflict is another major barrier to access safe water, sanitation and hygiene. In times of conflict, water fetching, especially by women and girls, put them at risk of cross fires, violence and even rape. Practicing sanitation and hygiene become more difficult because safety is compromised. Water service providers are closed down because workers, staff and employees' lives become at risk. The conditions of safe water, sanitation and hygiene in evacuation centers are too often unacceptable. The breakout of diarrhea among women and children in an evacuation center during the siege in Zamboanga City in 2012 is just one of the numerous incidences.

Poor food utilization plays an important role for populations that have very limited access to improved water sources and sanitary toilets (2012 Country Gender Assessment 2012. World Bank). The Philippines Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Version 2.0 concluded that the Mindanao Island is experiencing acute food security situation. The analysis covers 25 provinces of the Mindanao Island Group of the Philippines. The areas depicting high levels of acute food insecurity problems are mainly located in Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula), in ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao), as well as in the highly natural disaster prone belt along the east coast of Mindanao and in Lanao del Norte. Standard gender analysis would show that women and children are disproportionately affected by food insecurity especially when the factors, as the 2012 IPC analysis shows, point to high incidence of poverty, underemployment, increased food prices, displacements due to typhoons, flooding, landslides, and drought, and in some areas prolonged armed conflict. Over and above experiencing hunger, women and children are also overburdened when physical access to markets and food is an additional issue in

geographically isolated areas such as the island provinces or the mountainous interior of provinces where there are poor or no roads at all . Factors like clean drinking water, sanitation, primary healthcare and nutritional literacy have to be addressed for achieving nutrition security for all(2014 Human Development Report. Meeting the Zero Hunger Challenge. Special Contribution. Professor M.S. Swaminathan. Page49).

The indigenous peoples are also among the worst affected by the negative impact of water scarcity . According to the Water-Culture Institute, Indigenous Peoples face at least four types of water-related challenges: (1) Indigenous cultural and spiritual understandings about water are misunderstood or simply ignored by the dominant Western societies; (2) Indigenous communities are not included meaningfully in water policy and planning processes; (3) Customary access and rights to water is seldom recognized by the state authorities that now control indigenous areas, and (4) Waterbodies that are critical to cultural and physical wellbeing are being polluted by outside forces beyond their control (<http://www.waterculture.org/IndigenousWater.html>).

To show, as an example, how water scarcity negatively impacts on IP communities, especially women and children, the study conducted with Mangyan women (Susanita G. Lumbo, Mary Yole Apple M. Declaro, Venessa S. Casanova, and Elmer G. Ruedas, Occidental Mindoro State College; September 2010). shows that among the problems they encounter, malnutrition and poor sanitation are among the problems listed by women in the health analysis. According to the paper, the Mangyan communities covered by the study have no toilet facilities. The wastes are disposed in rice paddies, creeks, canals, and grassy areas. Women washed their clothes in open canals where the animals drink and where the farmers also wash their farm tools at the end of the day. Drinking water is usually impure and unsafe for human consumption. Major illnesses that prevail in the communities are believed to be water borne such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and typhoid fever (http://www.arsa1996.org/pictures/pdf/ARSA_IV_PRCDGS_VOL1/GENDER%20ROLES%20IN%20RURAL%20DEVELOPMENT/1_Susanita_Lumbo_et.al_73-81.pdf (accessed on September 8, 2014) . As in the Mangyan study, some IP communities that are within the identified waterless municipalities in the Philippines also have the same issues when it comes to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Given the issues confronting the sector, the joint programme will anchor on and support the implementation of national programmes that directly addresses the gaps as shown by the assessments on the sector. Specifically, the joint programme will anchor on the implementation of Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig para sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) by DILG; the Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) and Zero Open Defecation Programme (ZODP) by DOH; the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) by NWRB and the Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB) also of DILG.

By linking the joint programme with the on-going programmes implemented by the national government agencies, will facilitate the realization of key outputs set forth in the National Roadmaps for Water Supply and Sustainable Sanitation, specifically in building the capacities of local players, and greater collaboration and partnerships among relevant agencies and organizations in the sector. The joint programme will also contribute in the targets of the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, specifically in broadening access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

In terms of alignment to the UNDAF principles, the joint programme will promote human rights, transparency, accountability, and national ownership. The components of the joint programme outline the specific outputs and the process by which the UNDAF principles can be achieved.

The joint programme will address two (2) gender equality and women empowerment issues. The first issue pertains to the participation of women and girls. Specifically, women are rarely considered for employment in water supply construction projects, beyond areas in which women have traditionally been involved in

(e.g. administrative and financial aspects or selling food and doing paid laundry in construction sites). Most projects do not view women as potential workers. Where women workers need to move close to the worksite, they require secure and safe areas in construction camps. Also linked to participation is the issue on gender gaps found in women's participation in water consumers/concessionaires groups that are organized to operate and maintain domestic water systems, irrigation systems and sanitation facilities as well as in decision-making bodies for water, sanitation and hygiene.

The second gender issue that the joint programme will address is access to and control of resources for water, sanitation and hygiene. Women and men have divergent requirements based on the seasonality and location of their activities. Water, sanitation and hygiene projects are designed without considering these variations and often have a great impact on women's workload. On the other hand, women and girls are rarely consulted on the design and implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene projects. In order to ensure that these issues are discussed and acted upon, women representatives (individuals and institutions) will be engaged at all levels of the programme structure and in all decision making processes of the joint programme.

To ensure sustainability of results and environmental sustainability, the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) are integrated in the programme implementation.

The joint programme will utilize relevant outputs of the MDGF 1656 specifically global data on climate change that have been downscaled by PAGASA to the city and municipality level, and translating this data to the sector level. Another strategy is to utilize the Philippine Environment Monitor to inform the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects, including data related to the health of the environment and water supply and quality degradation. And, in order to ensure that the implementation of CCA related activities are well informed, the joint programme will likewise utilize the knowledge from the AECID supported Climate Change Academy of the Bicol University, the current programme on Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women with PCW and the current Capacity Development Program implemented by DILG-LGA.

On the other hand, creating the demand for good governance in safe water, sanitation and hygiene is a strategy for sustainability in itself- by strengthening the Regional Hubs (The Regional Hubs were established during the implementation of MDGF- 1919 to provide capacity development packages to LGUs. It is composed of the Academia, CSOs, NGOs, and regional government agencies with expertise on safe water, sanitation and hygiene) as observatories and utilizing its capacity to deliver needed capability building packages to LGUs and CSOs that integrate CCA, gender equality and PPP principles and strategies. Strategically the knowledge for good governance in WATSAN is made readily available, on-time, beyond 2016. In order to ensure that the Regional Hubs are able to sustain itself as a knowledge generating hub and capacitor, a business model in collaboration with private partners will be developed to ensure financial soundness, good management and competent human resources. In terms of sustaining the gender equality outcomes of the programme, the gender issues in safe water, sanitation and hygiene will be continually addressed by the GAD plans of the NGAs and LGUs involved in the programme. The GAD plans are required by the PCW and these are financed by the five percent (5%) mandated budget for gender equality.

There are several options that the joint programme will explore in collaborating with the private sector. Banking on the expertise of the private sector, the joint programme may engage them in the conduct of technical and advisory assistance, and serve as mentors/coach in improving governance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The private sector-led learning institutions for safe water, sanitation and hygiene

may be engaged in the enhancement and sharing of current tools, technologies, and best practices in local governance including development of business models for sustaining the regional knowledge hubs. Another option which is currently being done is to mobilize resources and supplies from the private sector to finance investment requirement of the water and sanitation sector and development of low cost technologies. In exploring these options, private sector representatives will be engaged at all levels of the programme structure and in strategic decision making processes of the joint programme.

Mainstreaming of gender and women's empowerment:

Women participation in development has been institutionalized in the Philippines since 1975 and further strengthened in the first Framework Plan for Women formulated in 2004. It was in 2009 that the hallmark law for women and gender equality, Republic Act 9710 or the Magna Carta of Women was passed. The MCW is a comprehensive women's human rights law that seeks to eliminate discrimination against women by recognizing, protecting, fulfilling and promoting the rights of Filipino women, especially those in the marginalized sectors. In particular, women's' right to food security, productive resources and basic social services explicitly provides removal of social, political and economic barriers to access to water and sanitation.

However, water and sanitation programmes in the Philippines are traditionally viewed as infrastructure projects and therefore attributed as the domain of men. In the actual implementation of project activities relating to the MDGF 1919, eighty to ninety percent (80%-90%) of household attendance to consultations, community mobilization, advocacy, and project/activity implementation have been participated and attended by women in relation to their reproductive roles and tasks but not yet as recognized equal players in the implementation of the project.

Women play various critical socio-economic and political roles in the family, community, government, business and society in general. These different roles provide a wealth of information on how the need for safe water, sanitation and hygiene can be rightly addressed and managed. In the past, several women members have been engaged in significant duties on safe water, sanitation and hygiene. They include WSP managers, bookkeepers, collectors, water integrity monitors, technical working group members under their local governments, council members, among others. On sanitation, majority of barangay health workers and some rural sanitary inspectors are women. However, water and sanitation engineers are mostly men and men still control and decide the utilization of government resources for water and sanitation.

Gender mainstreaming will be the key strategy to ensure that PROWATER outcomes contribute positively to gender equality using the Gender and Development (GAD) approach that has been institutionalized in the Philippines. The GAD framework considers the advancement of the status of women and girls, as well the roles and needs of both women and men – girls and boys, in water and sanitation, contributing to gender equality as the ultimate goal.

Based on the Harmonized GAD Guidelines (HGG) a common (government and ODA) document for monitoring gender equality markers in implementing programmes and projects in the Philippines, the joint programme have identified the following gender issues to be addressed:

1. Participation of women and men.
 - a. Women are rarely considered for employment in water, sanitation and hygiene construction projects, beyond areas in which women have traditionally been involved in (e.g. administrative and financial). Most projects do not view women as potential workers. Where women workers need to move close to the worksite, they require secure and safe areas in construction camps.
 - b. Gender gaps are often found in women's and men's participation in water consumers/concessionaires groups that are organized to operate and maintain domestic water systems, irrigation systems and sanitation facilities as well as in decision-making bodies for water, sanitation and hygiene.

2. Access to and control of resources for water, sanitation and hygiene.

a. Women and men have divergent requirements based on the seasonality and location of their activities. Water, sanitation and hygiene projects are designed without considering these variations and often have a great impact on women's workload .

b. Women and girls are rarely consulted on the design and implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene projects.

It is being envisioned that by addressing the gender issues as mentioned above, the joint programme will contribute in:

1. Reducing time, health, and care-giving burdens from improved water services giving women more time for productive endeavors, adult education, empowerment activities and leisure.

2. Convenient access to water and sanitation facilities increasing privacy and reduce risk to women and girls of sexual harassment/assault while gathering water and using sanitation facilities.

3. Higher rates of child survival becoming a precursor to having fewer children and thereby reducing women's household responsibilities and increases opportunities for women's personal development.

Pro WATER Gender Markers and Gender Equality Outcomes and Indicators

The Harmonized GAD Guidelines (HGG) will be used as the gender marker and GAD M&E tool for the joint programme. These markers highlights the outcomes, outputs, activities and indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The HGG was jointly developed by PCW and NEDA together with ODA and non-government partners to provide Philippine government agencies and donors with a common set of analytical concepts and tools for integrating gender concerns into development programs and projects. It further addresses management results of integrating gender equality and women's empowerment concerns into key stages of the project cycle: project identification and design, assessment of projects for funding; project implementation; and monitoring and evaluation. The joint programme will utilize two (2) sets of HGG markers, one at the national level and the other will be used at the local level. These markers are provided in the Annexes.

In order to directly contribute to achieving gender equality in the sector, the joint programme envisions to achieve the following:

- Women, to some extent, equally participate with men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the joint programme as well as in the implementation of projects on safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the local levels.
- Safe water supply facilities are constructed, that will equally benefit women and men.
- Positive behavioral changes in sanitation and hygiene are practiced in communities, making women and men healthier and socially dignified.
- Women's agency is enriched, expanding their freedoms to make choices and decisions for themselves, their children and the community.
- Women and girls organized and capacitated to engage with CSOs and LGUs in governance processes on water and sanitation; organized women and girls actively participate in the crafting of social contracts for safe water, sanitation and hygiene, monitor the quality of programmes and projects as well as the quality of services on safe water, sanitation and hygiene, delivered to communities.
- At least 5% of LGU budgets for safe water, sanitation and hygiene are allocated for gender equality actions.

Building on Current Programmes on Gender Equality in the Philippines

The joint programme plans to build on the gains of the current gender equality programme being implemented by PCW – the Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women, which is

funded by AECID. In distilling gender dimensions of water governance, the joint programme envisions to examine the gains of the PCW programme and adopt the lessons that fit the requirements of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Disaggregated Data

Sex and age disaggregated data at the level of the project sites are not yet available. This will be gathered and completed within the inception phase. A gender equality and women empowerment baseline on water and sanitation will also be completed during the inception phase. However, sex disaggregated data and information will be gathered throughout project implementation.

Funds for Gender Equality

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 7192, otherwise known as the Women in Development and Nation Building Act, which allocates five percent (5%) to thirty percent (30%) of overseas development assistance to GAD, government agencies receiving official development assistance through the joint programmes will ensure the allocation and proper utilization of the funds.

The utilization the GAD budget in the joint programme will be consistent with Joint Circular 2012-01, "Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Gender and Development Plans and Budgets and Accomplishments Reports to Implement the Magna Carta of Women," issued by the Philippine Commission on Women, NEDA and DBM. While the Joint Circular refers specifically to agency annual GAD plans and PAPs, the Joint Circular also establishes a set of principles and guidelines, which should be observed as well as requirements for annual GAD reports, which must be observed by the joint programme (Diokno, Maria Socorro. Comments to the SDGF PRO WATER Programme Document (Email), August 31, 2014. Manila Philippines).

Estimated total allocation of joint programme GAD budget based on government requirements is at US \$ 180,000.00 (see breakdown). This will be utilized for activities that will ensure that entire joint programme budget is responsive to gender equality and women empowerment.

JP Resources

SDG-F (Amount USD: 1,500,000.00) / (5% Allocation: USD 75,000.00)
UNDP (Amount USD 200,000.00) / (5% Allocation: USD 10,000.00)
UNICEF (Amount USD 200,000.00) / (5% Allocation: USD 10,000.00)
WHO (Amount USD 200,000.00) / (5% Allocation: USD 10,000.00)
DILG (Amount USD 1,500,000.00 / (5% Allocation: USD 75,000.00)
TOTAL JP Funds (Amount USD 3,600,000.00) (5% Allocation: USD 180,000.00)

However, since the joint programme outcome has been designed to impact on gender equality in water, sanitation and hygiene; bulk of the budget, especially in components 1 and 2 is actually devoted to gender equality.

Sustainability:

As a reference, the time-series-based analytic model formulated by the United Kingdom-based Climate Research Unit showed two key results for the Philippines in the next 50 years into the future: an increase in June–August precipitation under all scenarios, but a decrease in December–February precipitation under the high carbon dioxide emission scenario. How these changes might affect the wet and dry seasons in the country is still to be studied. In any case, there seems to be a general consensus among climatologists that over time, climate change will heighten the severity of droughts and deluges . Given this scenario, the joint programme will utilize relevant outputs of the MDGF 1656 especially the Vulnerability Assessment Tools and the global data on climate change that have been downscaled by PAGASA to the city and municipality

level, and translating this data to the sector level. Another strategy is to utilize the Philippine Environment Monitor to inform the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects, including data related to the health of the environment and water supply and quality degradation (Supetran, Amelia and Balota, Agnes; Presentation during the experts meeting for SDGF Programme Development. August 28, 2014. Manila, Philippines). By utilizing these tools, the modeling for the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in the context of CCA becomes science informed.

Moreover, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) principles are incorporated to enhance the resiliency of the local community and the physical infrastructure from the impacts of natural hazards and extreme weather events. The program will adopt a risk management approach, applying water safety mechanisms to prevent and minimize the contamination of water sources; remove contamination through treatment and prevent re-contamination during storage, distribution and handling of drinking-water. From this, vulnerability assessments will be utilized to determine risk-prone areas where water and sanitation systems are to be located and identify communities that are more susceptible to geographical and water-related disasters.

Communication and advocacy on safe water, sanitation and hygiene will also emphasize the effects of climate change to effect the needed behavioral change among target beneficiaries. Communities that are well-informed, better understand their needs, and therefore can articulate and take action better.

The downscaled data on climate change produced by PAGASA will become key inputs in the local safe water, sanitation and hygiene sector plans of LGUs as well as the IWRM principles and the gender issues produced by the gender analysis. The integration will allow LGUs to see ecosystems holistically and enable them to address fragmentation and manage their water resources in an integrated manner. Eventually, the sector plans will be integrated into the integrated Comprehensive Development Plans (5 Years) and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (10 years).

Finally, the issue of sustainability goes beyond the physical/technological adaptation but will also draw from the social and governance infrastructures that will be created during the programme. Creating the demand for good governance in safe water, sanitation and hygiene that is resilient to climate change, is a strategy for sustainability in itself. Climate resilient sector plans, policies and budgets will be developed based on the learnings from previous programmes on CCA and from the Albay Climate Change Academy of Bicol University.

Making the gains resilient at the community level should be taken by the community itself, to manage the safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems through the sectoral councils. Safe water systems facilities have an average functional life-span of twenty-five (25) years; this factor is considered in the sector plan and climate scenarios, as well as in the maintenance and overall management approach. However, great effort will be made to ensure that communities and users govern these water, sanitation and hygiene systems. This will include the protection from sudden climate changes and to some extent, defense, of water sources. The CSOs and the communities will become the “watchdogs” and accountability mechanisms (Malay, Beckie. Workshop Notes, August 22-23, 2014. Workshop on PRO WATER Programme Document Development. Manila, Philippines) - as this will enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the process after the programme completion date, and allow citizens with the time and focus to participate. To sustain CSO participation beyond the joint programme, the CSOs and citizens-women and girls together with LGUs will formulate Social Contracts on Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to ensure that the quality of services for safe water, sanitation and hygiene conform to certain standards, such as climate resilient, set by the communities during the MDGF 1919. This social contract will be the basis for CSO’s sustained participation, monitoring and evaluation of the quality of services and goods delivered by local governments on safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Core and Non-Core Funds Allocated for Sustainability

The chart shows the allocated amount for sustainability activities.

UNDP (Core Fund: USD 581,600) / (Non Core Fund: USD 200,000)

UNICEF (Core Fund: USD 88,000) / (Non Core Fund: USD 200,000)

WHO (Core Fund: USD 120,000) / (Non Core Fund: USD 200,000)

DILG (Non Core Fund: USD 1,409,952)

Total JP Funds (Core Funds: USD 789,600) / (Non Core: USD 2,009,952)

Public-private partnerships:

Based on the demand that the joint programme intends to create specifically in integrating CCA, DRR and gender equality in the governance of an integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene, there are 3 options that will be considered in collaborating with the private sector:

Private Water Service Providers and Private Schools and Academies

1) Engaging them in the conduct of technical and advisory assistance to serve as mentors/coach in good governance of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as the development and sharing of relevant tools, technologies, and best practices in local water governance including development of business models for sustainability. In this way, the private sector can be engaged by the regional hubs.

Private Suppliers of Materials for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene and Companies with CSR Programmes

2) Mobilize resources and supplies from the Private Sector to finance investment requirement of the water and sanitation sector; and

3) Development of low cost technologies.

A sensitive issue arising from public-private partnerships for integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the Philippines is the privatization of water and sanitation services. This issue is linked with elite capture, higher water pricing and tariffs, contractualization of labour and displacement of workers especially women. Elite capture of water and sanitation utilities also alienate community groups and CSOs such as consumer groups from participating in critical decision making processes such as tariff-setting. The advice given by CSO representatives is to be sensitive in designing PPPs for the joint programme, and ensure that, after the project life cycle, the ownership of the WATSAN facilities remain in the hands of the community.

In order to ensure that the issue of privatization and elite capture are addressed, the principles of the Ruggie Framework will be used as reference to guide the creation and operation of PPPs. The Ruggie Framework sets out the human rights duties of the private sector through three foundational principles: respect, protect and remedy (Diokno, Maria Socorro. Comments to the SDGF PRO WATER Programme Document (Email), August 31, 2014. Manila Philippines). These are briefly presented below:

Respect

- Business must respect human rights (applies to all enterprises regardless of size, sector, operational context, ownership, structure)
- The responsibility to respect human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights

Protect

- States must protect against human rights abuse by third parties, including business
- States should set out clearly the expectation that all business must respect human rights throughout

their operations

Remedy

- Access to effective remedy

Civil society participation:

The previous joint programme established social institutions for water and sanitation that facilitated community organization and ownership, and provided an effective guarantee for the sustainability of the project especially with the increasing number of local women participating and leading these institutions. These social institutions include local water and sanitation teams, barangay water associations, integrity monitors, water and sanitation councils, and regional hubs.

The water and sanitation councils will continue to participate in and inform water governance processes through policy recommendations/formulation. The water and sanitation councils, the municipal water and sanitation teams, and the BWSAs (Barangay / Village Water and Sanitation Associations) will remain in place long after the duration of the program, to ensure that the community infrastructure projects of DILG's SALINTUBIG (Sagana at Ligas na Tubig para sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) - provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and capacity development packages to 455 water less municipalities) ; Department of Health Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) and Zero Open Defecation Program; and Department of Education's "vegetable gardens" in schools program and Water Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools program are implemented efficiently and effectively.

The citizen integrity monitoring teams (with women and girls participating) will increase its presence, participation, and influence in safeguarding the management of water resources from corruption, collusion, and elite capture of the water system even beyond the project completion date. These teams can help ensure that entry points for citizen's participation are founded and maximized to fulfill citizens' rights to water. The developed monitoring tool for Participatory Public Finance will be utilized to report on deviations/anomalies in the standards set for water and sanitation project development, budget, and implementation. The Civil Society today maybe clustered according to the following: (1) grassroots associations - participation and representation in the water and sanitation councils, BWSAs and Integrity Watch Groups; (2) NGOs or Professional Non-profit organizations- as intermediary groups, will provide capacity building support through community organizing, mobilization and advocacy ; and (3) Academe - as learning institutions, they will provide continuous research, training and education to their respective communities.

Finally, the United Nations Civil Society Advisory Committee (UNCSAC) a mechanisms for CSO participation in the UN will be involved in all levels of the implementation of the joint programme. The UNCSAC Chair in the country is a member of the Programme Management Committee. The UNCSAC comprises 77 national and local CSO networks that are multidisciplinary and covers a wide range of discipline including CCA, DRR, gender equality and women empowerment, public-private partnerships. Some of these CSOs and networks may likewise posses the expertise on safe water sanitation and hygiene . The UNCSAC elects every 2 years 15 CSOs who will become part of the advisory committee. The advisory committee elects the chairperson, who now represents the network in the PMC of the joint programme.

Justification of the Joint Programme modality:

The joint programme builds on the gains and lessons learned on the previous MDGF on water and sanitation governance and CCA. It will sustain, expand and better the momentum that the MDGF has achieved in the last 5 years in terms of synergies, development of knowledge for policy advocacy and knowledge for capacity building and program development. The collaboration of UN agencies will further strengthened multi-sector cooperation and ownership among the key stakeholders to work together and address the multi-dimensional challenges that face the sector. Through the joint programme, efforts to

converge geographically and thematically have been agreed by all the partners and its realization will be facilitated by the joint programme.

Each of the 4 UN agencies carries with them their rich and diverse expertise, experiences and external network of stakeholders. UNICEF together with its partners DILG and DepEd brings its expertise and experience in promoting sanitation and hygiene education; mobilizing communities and in working with civil society to implement community based activities; working with the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) models to improve sustainability and ownership of the sanitation solutions at the community level; promoting behavioral change in the communities using schools as entry points for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes; and introducing water sanitation and hygiene as an entry point to improving DRR programming.

On the other hand WHO together with DOH, brings in their expertise of water quality control; quality construction of water supply infrastructures and broad experience in mobilizing communities and working with them to develop safety plans.

UNDP together with DILG and NEDA, Climate Change Commission (CCC) brings their experience and expertise in the governance area, especially in the water supply sector and integrated management of water with a human rights based approach.; institutional strengthening and capacity building, especially in the planning sector; climate change adaptation measures and DILG; and Gender and women empowerment.

UN Women will ensure that gender equality issues and women empowerment strategies are mainstreamed throughout the planning, design and implementation of the joint programme. Specifically, UN Women together with PCW will contribute in ensuring that the provisions of CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women - the Philippines is a State Party to this convention) and the Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710) in ending discrimination and discriminatory practices in designing and implementing water, sanitation and hygiene programmes are being adhered to by the joint programme.

Primarily, the joint programme will anchor on and support the implementation of national programmes specifically the Salintubig and the Grassroots Participatory Process - Provision of Potable Water Supply (GPP) by DILG; the Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) and Zero Open Defecation Plan (ZODP) by DOH; the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) by NWRB. These programmes are described briefly below.

The Salintubig implemented by DILG aims to contribute to the attainment of the goal of providing potable water to the entire country and the targets defined in the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 Millennium Development Goals (MDG), and the Philippine Water Supply Sector Roadmap and the Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap. The program is designed to provide grant financing and capacity building for the implementation of water supply projects in waterless communities, in poorest villages (Barangays) with high level of waterborne diseases and resettlement areas and public health centers without access to safe water. The DILG is the lead executing agency responsible for the provision of grant financing for the implementation of the projects and enhancing the capacity of local government units and water supply providers to plan, implement, manage and operate the projects. The NAPC (National Anti Poverty Commission - created through Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act, spearheads the Salintubig programme) is the agency responsible for the overall coordination and monitoring of the program. The Department of Health (DOH) is the implementing partner agency responsible for the identification and project implementation in target waterless rural health units/lying-in clinic facilities. The Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) has been tapped for its project development expertise to assist in the Salintubig program implementation in waterless communities

covered by water districts which will undertake the system improvements under LWUA's guidance and supervision (http://www.lwua.gov.ph/news_10/sept_12/news_salintubig.htm).

The Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) by DOH is a nationally agreed upon recovery and development strategy for promoting universal access to improved sanitation and hygiene behaviour focusing on ending the practice of open defecation by facilitating the change of social norms and building resilience. This will be achieved by targeted behavioral change communication, access to safe drinking water, WINS, sanitation marketing, solid waste, and wastewater and drainage management in a graduated/phased approach. Under the PhATS, the Zero Open Defecation Programme (ZODP) implemented by DOH is based on the Zero Open Defecation Plan that has been crafted as a result of the Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap. The programme is anchored on a DOH policy on sustainable sanitation as national policy and national priority program. The policy guides DOH public health offices in assisting local sanitation planners and stakeholders in the formulation of local plans and interventions together with LGUs to help them respond to the challenge of increase access especially of the poor to sustainable sanitation. The programme envisions that by the end of June 2016, all provinces, cities, and municipalities have declared sustainable sanitation as a policy; half of all municipalities have local sustainable sanitation programs, including local sustainable sanitation communication and health promotion plans; and, sixty percent (60%) of all Barangays practicing OD will be declared Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) status.

The Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) implemented by NWRB - IWRM is a systematic, collaborative and multi-stakeholder process, which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources within hydro geological boundaries, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner and without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. It links water and water-related policy, objectives, and uses to improve planning and decision making in the operation and management of natural resources and environmental systems and in the design and implementation of relevant programs and policies. The joint programme, will utilize and explore the implementation of 2 principles that is advocated for by IWRM specifically citizens participation and water resources conservation.

The Grassroots Participatory Process (GPP) Provision of Potable Water Supply - is carried out under the National Government, through the Human Development and Poverty Reduction Cluster (HDPRC). The GPP is designed to make the planning and budgeting process of both local and national governments more participatory through involvement of CSOs and communities. Priority projects will be reflected in the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans (LPRAPs). The Provision of Potable Water Supply under the GPP is implemented by DILG. It is a bottom-up approach to budgeting ensuring the participation of CSOs, community groups and Barangay councils in the identification of programmes and projects that are critical to responding to the development needs of poor Local Government Units (Cities and Municipalities). One priority poverty reduction project identified by the participating cities and municipalities under the GPP is the Provision of Potable Water Supply. For 2013 and 2014, Php 1,120,947 (347 LGUs) and Php 2,185.151 (630 LGUs), have been allocated respectively, lodged under the DILG budget for infrastructure investment and capacity development of the target beneficiaries and for 2015, a total amount of Php 2,642.782 for the 708 cities and municipalities have been allocated.

The UNDP is currently poised to support DILG's Salintubig and GPBP good governance objectives, and UNICEF is supporting DOH's PhATS and ZOPD and WHO is supporting the water safety programme of DOH. The multi-sectoral nature of the joint programme will allow the UN agencies supporting these government programmes to integrate their actions and resources, providing the stage for coordinated and integrated approach to delivering safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

On the other hand, the joint programme will utilize the gains of MDGF 1919, MDGF 1656 and AECID supported CCA Programmes and plough these into the implementation process, in particular:

Investment Policies and Mechanisms: MDGF 1919 complemented government investments in infrastructure with policy / regulatory reforms as well as capacity building activities, stimulating investment flows, promoting participation, and empower both duty-bearers and claimholders to address socio-economic needs. This includes the Implementation and Operationalization Plan for the National Water Resources Management Office, which is currently being used as a reference in high-level discussions for the creation of the apex body; as well as the Report on Strengthening Economic Regulation to Enhance Water Service Delivery Performance, which assisted the capacity building activity of DILG, the National Anti-Poverty Commission, and CSOs, on project evaluation and tariff setting.

Regional Hubs and other Social Infrastructure: MDGF 1919 supported the establishment of 36 WATSANS and 65 User Associations in 16 Regional Hubs. These hubs have been utilized as a base for launching project initiatives in terms of training, organizing, and community mobilizing, as well as knowledge generation and management. UNDP helped establish the Localized Customer Service Code - a social contract between duty-bearers (government and water service providers) and claimholders (citizens), to have the right to water that 24 hours, 7 days a week, and that meets the Philippine national standard of drinking water. The Code also serves as guide on the roles and responsibility of the water service providers based on the established key performance indicators. This binding social contract has been adopted by 36 municipalities, resulting in increased connection/membership, implementation of reasonable tariffs, increased collection efficiency, efficiency in water use, improved quality and availability of service, and more active involvement of consumers in the operation and maintenance of the system, which are all important to ensuring sustainability.

Building the Interests and Capacities of Local Institutions and Communities: MDGF 1919 developed a Water Governance Toolbox, which contains a series of manuals, training modules, water-related laws and policies, case studies, and advocacy materials that serve as a roadmap to effective water governance. The Toolbox strengthens the capacities of local governments, water service providers and local communities to forge a strong partnership that respects, protects, and fulfils the peoples' right to water. Moreover, a scorecard for evaluating a benchmarking WSP capacity in WSS was developed and used by CSOs.

Building Water Integrity: MDGF 1919 produced the Citizens' Guide to Participatory Public Finance in Water Governance, providing a monitoring checklist for citizens to assess the Corruption Vulnerabilities in Water Governance using Public Finance as an analytical lens. IWAGs were trained from informed networks of citizens, especially women, youth, farmers, water service providers, teachers, workers from the health and education sector, and members from civil society organizations and faith based groups. The IWAGs acted as an anti-corruption augmentation of the wider initiative on enhancing access to water, increasing transparency and lowering the incidence of corruption.

Albay Climate Change Academy of Bicol University: The academy is the brainchild of the CIRCA of the provincial government of Albay and a concrete output of the MDG-F1656 Albay Demonstration site of the UN Joint Programme supported by the Government of Spain. The academy employs a capacity development for better governance approach on four levels, including awareness on disaster risks and climate change issues; modular and progressive training on scenario building, climate and disaster risk assessment, and disaster risk management; technical assistance for mainstreaming of disaster and climate risk management in local planning processes and outputs; and guided experiential learning in the implementation of "disaster or climate proofing" by local stakeholders. The technologies that are available in the academy will be tapped to enrich the CCA dimensions of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Local Climate Change Adaptation Sector Planning & Climate Change Expenditure Tagging Tool: These tools are currently being developed and implemented by DILG-LGA and supported by international partners. The joint programme intends to utilize these tools.

Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women: funded by the Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) or the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, the project aims to enhance capacities of PCW, other government agencies, and selected LGUs to respond to gender and women's rights issues in order to contribute to the reduction of gender disparities and inequalities in economic, social and political spheres through implementation of the MCW law. Given this opportunity, the joint programme envisions to maximize AECID's presence and efforts on gender equality at the institutional level, specifically in DILG and NEDA, complementing the joint programme's gender actions with AECID in these departments as well as in LGUs where complementation is possible .

The current knowledge and technology, as well as the social and governance infrastructure present at the local level for water, sanitation and hygiene are in dire need of support given the issues confronting the sector, specifically the fragmentation of delivery systems, ambiguous policies and multiple planning processes. To ensure efficient implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene programmes at the local level, the issues and gaps surrounding water governance need to be addressed. The joint programme is designed to confront and address these issues and to share the solutions and models that will come out of the process thereby filling, as well, the knowledge gap.

Regions of intervention:

The bases for the joint programme in choosing the project sites and regions are:

Year 1:

1) the Priority Provinces under the Philippine Development Plan (2011-2016). The PDP Provinces are categorized as follows :

- a. Provinces with highest magnitude of poor households, 2010;
- b. Provinces with highest poverty incidence based on population, 2012; and,
- c. Provinces exposed to multiple hazards, 2012;

2) waterless municipalities with open defecation communities;

3) Government agencies (especially DILG and DOH) convergence areas.

Year 2:

4) Contiguous waterless municipalities for replication.

5) Willingness of LGU officials to implement the model of an integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene system approach that is CCA resilient, gender responsive and rights based.

Initially on its first year of implementation, the joint programme will target approximately 2,000 households, especially women-headed homes, children and IP families, 3 schools, 3 health centers and 3 important public spaces such as markets and transport terminals, in 6 waterless municipalities in 4 poorest provinces, and 3 regional knowledge hubs, in three regions. On the second year of the implementation, the tested and refined solutions will be applied in other waterless municipalities in the other poorest provinces in the Philippines.

The LGUs listed below are being considered as partners for the joint programme. Final selection will be based on the scanning and scoping assessment missions that will be done during the inception phase.

YEAR 1

Bicol Region V

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Bicol University, University of Nueva Caceres
Provinces: Camarines Sur (Municipalities of Basud and Capalonga), Masbate (Municipalities of Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros, Monreal).

Eastern Visayas Region VIII

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Eastern Visayas State University, Metro Leyte Water District, Center for the Development of Sustainable Communities for Social Progress, Inc.

Provinces: Northern Samar (Municipalities of Bobon and Mapanas)

Zamboanga Peninsula Region IX

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Western Mindanao State University, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Zamboanga City Water District, ZABIDA

Provinces: Zamboanga del Norte (Municipalities of Siayan, and Sindangan)

YEAR 2

Bicol Region V

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Bicol University, University of Nueva Caceres
Provinces: Camarines Sur (Municipalities of Cabusao, Del Gallego, Garchitorena, Lupi, Siruma, Tinambac), Masbate (Municipalities of Palanas, Dimasalang, Esperanza, Mandaon).

Eastern Visayas Region VIII

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Eastern Visayas State University, Metro Leyte Water District, Center for the Development of Sustainable Communities for Social Progress, Inc.

Provinces: Eastern Samar (Municipality of Taft), Northern Samar (Municipalities of Biri, Laong, Las Navas).

Zamboanga Peninsula Region IX

Regional Knowledge Hub and their Partners: Western Mindanao State University, Jose Rizal Memorial State University, Zamboanga City Water District, ZABIDA

Provinces: Zamboanga del Norte (Municipalities of Kalawit, Katipunan), Zamboanga Sibugay (Municipalities of Buug, Imelda, Ipil, Tungawan).

The expertise to implement safe water, sanitation and hygiene programmes are currently present in the regions, provinces and municipalities. Local experts such as hydrologists, sanitation engineers, sanitation inspectors, civil engineers, medical technologists, bacteriologist, plumbers, reside in the targeted areas. Some of the targeted municipalities have existing water supply and sanitation facilities of various levels (Level I, II, III) and the knowledge on managing water utilities is also available.

The DILG have been implementing water and sanitation programmes at the local level nation-wide, since the 1990s, reaching up to the Barangay (village) levels. DILG presence is established at all levels: Regional DILG Offices in all the 16 regions, DILG Offices in all 81 provinces, 143 cities and in 1,491 municipalities of the country. The DILG Regional Offices continuous to be a partner of the different national government agencies in implementing several infrastructure projects at the local level such as bridges, farm to market roads and most especially water and sanitation. DILG PLGOOs (Provincial Local Government Operations Officers) and MLGOOs (Municipal Local Government Operations Officers) are permanently stationed at the provincial and municipal government level, serving as focal persons for implementing water and sanitation programmes.

At the regional level, there are several institutions that can be tapped- the Academia, with its distinct

center of excellences accredited by the CHED (Commission on Higher Education – accredits center of excellences for different academic fields and extension services, e.g. community development, women’s studies, public health, etc.) in both academic and extension services. The Regional Hubs created during the MDGF 1919 have its own distinct excellences, and building on this ingrained discipline for academic and extension work, the joint programme will contribute by bringing in knowledge on climate change adaptation, gender equality, PPP, safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

Also at the regional level, the Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) has recognized GAD Resource Centers which are lodged within an academic institution. The expertise on gender equality and women empowerment is likewise present; however it also needs enhancement in terms of linking knowledge and expertise with safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The GAD (Gender and Development Focal Points are established by law in all government agencies; government owned and controlled corporations, and LGUs) Focal Points are also established, as mandated by law. This gender structure is in-charge of facilitating gender mainstreaming actions as well as GAD planning and budgeting.

Thus far, the municipal governments, especially the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) are capacitated to implement soft and hard infrastructure projects. In fact, all projects that are being implemented in local governments which are of ODA nature are usually lodged under this office. At an average, the MPDO have 10-15 staff. Office equipment is adequate; computers, printers, LCDs and supplies are usually provided. Basic communication facilities are also available such as cell sites, and internet connections; some of the municipalities have internet shops and wifi ready commercial establishments. Basic heavy infrastructure equipment to implement water, sanitation and hygiene projects is also available at the local level such as small/mini dump trucks and tractors.

Finally, NGOs and CSOs are present at the regional, provincial and municipal levels, with varied interests and expertise such as on sustainable development, natural resources and environment, gender equality, reproductive health, migration and other rural concerns.

Targeted groups:

Initially on its first year of implementation, the joint programme will target approximately :

- 2,500 rural women, aged 18-65, majority are unemployed or unpaid rural workers, some of them are single parents or heads of households
- 3,000 girl-children aged 0-17; ages 4-15 years old majority are in school while around 5% of them are not attending school; ages 16-18 unemployed or unpaid rural workers, some of the girls aged 15-17 are married and with children, also includes a substantial number of girl-child laborers in domestic and agricultural work.
- 5,000 men and boys, majority are unemployed or unpaid rural workers, some boys aged 12-17 are not attending schools (around 5%), includes a substantial number of boy-child laborers in domestic and agricultural work.
- 1,500 indigenous peoples located in remotest areas, with no access to basic facilities, majority of the men and boys are seasonal agricultural workers, women are unemployed and unpaid seasonal agricultural workers. This sector has been deprived of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene even if they own the ancestral domains where majority of water resources can be found. This sector cannot afford, on a regular basis, standard water tariffs; however, they can contribute immensely in sustaining natural water resources and are knowledge bearers of indigenous practices for conservation.
- 900 students in 3 schools, with no access to basic facilities such as electricity, water and sanitation.
- 3 health centers – average 3 staff, catering to average 30 patients a week.
- 3 important public spaces – with women’s economic corners and women in the informal economy, such as markets and transport terminals, approximately 300 women and girls.

The profile of the target groups will be completed during the inception phase.

Design, multisectorial strategy, results and implementation plan:

Conceptual Framework

The joint programme will utilize an integrated framework for delivering safe water, sanitation and hygiene. Women and girls and their communities are the target claim holders. The programme will be primarily operationalized at the LGU level (waterless municipalities), delivering safe water, sanitation and hygiene, guided by the principles of resiliency, integrity, access, empowerment, gender equality and rights based. The delivery mechanism will utilize multi stakeholder participation (CSOs, academe, community groups) and public-private partnerships modalities. The programme will also establish an expanded spatial access not only at the household level but will also include health centers, schools and public spaces such as markets, transport terminals and parks. The joint programme will have 3 components, (1) strengthening governance; (2) broadening access; (3) generating knowledge. The diagram presents the conceptual framework for implementing the joint programme.

Joint Programme Theory of Change

The joint programme aims to contribute in achieving the outcome of “Empowered citizens and resilient communities with access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services, live healthy and productive lives through integrated water resources management.” This joint programme will therefore help the Philippine government achieve the sector objectives set in the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 (Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 has aimed to reduce the number of waterless areas from 498 to 0).

The joint programme outcome will be measured according to:

- Increase in participation of women and girls, in planning, decision-making, monitoring and implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene projects and programs.
- Reduction on incidence of water-borne diseases and practice of "open defecation" in target municipalities based on increased access to water services, improved sanitation and advocacy campaigns on hygiene.

In order to contribute in achieving the outcome, the joint programme shall implement actions, guided by the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach that will bring about:

- 1) Improved governance of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene at all levels, especially at the local levels.
- 2) Broadened access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene through improved solutions that are demonstrated in the implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene that benefit women and girls in the households, schools, health centers and public spaces.
- 3) Generated knowledge to aid policy advocacy, planning, capacity building based on the experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene that benefit women and girls in the households, schools, health centers and public spaces.

The expected outputs are the following:

Component 1: Improving Local Governance of Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Output 1.1: Structures and mechanisms for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene harmonized and strengthened along sector issues relating to CCA/DRR, PPP and GEWE (Gender Equality and Women Empowerment).

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.

Output 1.3: LGUs' AIP budgets for safe water, sanitation, and hygiene includes allocations for gender and CCA/DRR.

Output 1.4: CSOs engage and participate in policy making, planning, budgeting and monitoring for

integrated safe water sanitation and hygiene.

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.

Output 1.6. Social contracts for safe water, sanitation and hygiene are forged between community water users and providers.

Component 2: Demonstrating Solutions to Broaden Access to Safe Water Supply and Improve Sanitation and Hygiene

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.

Output 2.2. PPPs forged for the implementation of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach between LGUs and private partners.

Component 3: Generating & Utilizing Knowledge on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Output 3.1: Regional Hubs provides relevant capacity development interventions on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene that is climate change resilient and gender responsive.

Output 3.2: Enhanced learning materials – based on the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach (integrating CCA/DRR, Gender, PPP).

Output 3.3: Integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene promoted to LGUs.

These targeted outputs are based on the key problems that citizens, especially women and girls, have identified: denial of their right of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene as well as marginalization of impoverished citizens, especially women and girls, from governance processes. Another problem that has been identified is the fragmentation of delivery mechanisms for safe water, sanitation and hygiene and the lack of knowledge on safe water, sanitation and hygiene among communities, women and girls specially.

Multi-sectoral approach

The multisectoral strategy will be utilized in order to deliver a holistic and integrated approach to delivery of an integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene.

The joint programme will harness the technical expertise of the involved UN agencies and government partners to broaden water access, enhance water quality, and enhance sanitation and hygiene, delivering one comprehensive water and sanitation system to the communities, with women and girls being the target beneficiaries. In terms of spatial impact, the joint programme will use water and sanitation as a catalyst for development to improve the quality of life in households; to improve the quality of healthcare in health centers; and to create an environment conducive to learning in schools.

To guide the implementation, key principles will be crosscutting and embodied in the outputs and activities. Citizen empowerment, gender, and human rights principles will be used to ensure that citizens participate in the development and implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives, which aim to fulfill the citizen's right of access to safe water, and to lead a life with dignity. To safeguard this, integrity principles will be infused in the project to reduce corruption vulnerabilities and increase project sustainability. Moreover, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles are incorporated to enhance the resiliency of the local community and the physical infrastructure from the impacts of natural hazards and extreme weather events.

The multi-sector approach will also ensure that the varying plans and strategies of government / UN agencies working toward the same water and sanitation objective will be brought together and, where possible, streamlined under the Joint Programme. Indeed, a number of policies issued by national government agencies such as the National Sustainable Sanitation Plan, Zero Open Defecation Plan, and

Philippine Approach to Total Sanitation, and Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Plan - which is a requirement of the Clean Water Act - mandate the creation of multisectoral bodies at the local level. While these plans and strategies have seemingly differing structures and use differing language, it is more often than not the same people participating in those structures, working toward the same or complimentary objective.

Another is the fact that many government and UN agencies use similar indicators to measure progress for safe water access and sanitation. Under the multi-sector approach, the joint programme will combine these indicators to measure, in phases, progress towards the integrated objective of fulfilled right to safe water and sanitation, thus encouraging partners to work together as one (See dashboard of initial indicators on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene in the Annex) . The integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene dashboard is at the core of the local integrated framework (SMART Output 1.1.1) and will serve as a convergence guide to institutionalize the multi-stakeholder approach.

Results and Implementation Plan

The joint programme will build upon the gains achieved in the successful implementation of the MDG-F 1656 project entitled: “Strengthening the Philippines’ Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change”, as well as MDGF 1919 “Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor”. This will be done by enhancing and institutionalizing the good practices that has been employed under the MDG-F joint programmes particularly: good governance practices, broadening access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and knowledge generation and management. The joint programme will be implemented in three (3) components:

- Component 1: Improving Local Governance of Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Component 2: Demonstrating Solutions to Broaden Access to Safe Water Supply and Improve Sanitation and Hygiene
- Component 3: Generating & Utilizing Knowledge on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

These components will be implemented simultaneously in the targeted sites, timed and calibrated based on the capacities of local partners utilizing the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach that is aligned with the principles of CCA, DRR, gender equality, rights based and PPP practices.

Component 1: Improving Governance of Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

This component will be designed to harmonize local governance systems and empower communities especially women and girls, to implement multi-sector activities that will enhance their capacities to integrate and harmonize current local actions on safe water, sanitation and hygiene and mainstream rights-based approaches, gender equality, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA,) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

The focus area of intervention will be on institutional development, policy and programme development, budgeting and resource allocation, monitoring for integrity and transparency.

At the level of LGUs, this component will enhance the capacities of local governments to institutionalize a multi-sectoral structure, develop and implement policies, plans and programmes, and appropriate resources and budgets for an integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene, based on the principles of Gender Equality, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) / Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

The component will also assist CSOs to engage with LGUs in addressing institutional fragmentation of water, sanitation and hygiene, policy formulation as well as in developing policies, plans and programmes

and appropriating budgets and resources. Likewise, it will assist the CSOs to monitor the implementation of government programmes and projects, including the use of resources and budgets for water, sanitation and hygiene. Further, the joint programme will also help and link CSOs with communities/citizens, especially women and girls, to formulate service standards for safe water, sanitation and hygiene, integrating the principles of Gender Equality, Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

At the community level, the component will organize women and girls, and establish linking mechanisms with CSOs and LGUs, to participate in policy formulation and programme and project development. The joint programme will also enhance women and girls' sense of agency to create demands for rights-based quality standards for safe water, sanitation and hygiene, participate in its development and monitor its implementation in particular through social contracts that will ensure the delivery of safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices based on certain quality standards mutually agreed by all (LGU, CSO and citizens/women and girls) in households, schools, public spaces, economic spaces and health centers.

At the national level, the lessons learnt on the ground would be fed back up into the regional hubs and transmitted to the PMO and the PMC. The PMC members would then recommend policy reforms, particularly in regards to harmonization of programmes and projects that are implemented by the national government agencies. These recommendations will be elevated to the NEDA Infrastructure Committee - Sub Committee on Water Resources (NEDA INFRACOM - SCWR). The subcommittee is a transitional structure (in the absence of the apex body for water and sanitation in the Philippines) where strategic issues on water, sanitation and hygiene are raised and acted upon and where innovative knowledge and lessons are shared which are then fed into sector policy formulation (The subcommittee meets every quarter) .

Component 2: Demonstrating Solutions to Broaden Access to Safe Water Supply and Improving Sanitation and Hygiene

The objective of this component is to demonstrate the application of solutions to increase demand for and use of safe water and basic sanitation as well as improved hygiene practices through inclusive participation and collective decision making. To do this, Component 2 will harness LGUs, CSOs, community groups, citizens/women and girls, and institutions who have adopted the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene approach in the actual implementation of projects. These projects will ensure appropriate and resilient water supply services, sanitation and hygiene facilities for households, health centers, schools, and public spaces.

The focus area of intervention will be on community level models of practice with community driven programs for safe water, sanitation and hygiene, resilient infrastructure development, as well as strengthening relationships with private sector partners.

The main partners of this component are the Local Government Units (LGUs), their contractors, suppliers, CSOs, households, especially households headed by women (or women headed households) and Communities/Citizens- Women and Girls as well as Men. The key activity will be the demonstrations of integrated solutions in building resilient safe water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and systems.

Another activity is to create demands for safe water, sanitation and hygiene using current sanitation and hygiene technologies, where demands for total sanitation and hygiene will be created at the Barangay (village) level. Once the demands are created, activities that will impact on the behaviors of women and men, boys and girls will be implemented. The behavioral change is expected to influence households and families to collectively build sanitation facilities using their own resources. Technical assistance in terms of providing low cost technologies will be made available to the households. In order to ensure transparency

and integrity in the implementation of the infrastructure and in setting up and implementation of the total sanitation approach, CSOs and organized women's groups will conduct periodic monitoring. The private-public partnership that is built in the implementation of water system infrastructures will also be monitored by community teams/integrity monitors, to ensure transparency and integrity of the process.

The envisioned regional results emanating from this component are as follows:

Region V: Addressing poor sanitation practices and CCA/DRR, access to safe water and linking the regional hubs and LGUs with the Albay Climate Change Academy of Bicol University.

Region VIII: Addressing access to safe water and CCA/DRR.

Region IX: Addressing access to safe water by IPs, indigenous practices and conflict.

Common to all Regions:

- Improved quality of family life in households especially that of women and children, provided with safe and secure 24/7 water supply for drinking, cleaning, hygiene, nutrition and economic activities;
- Improved quality of healthcare in health centers: ensuring that health centers have reliable access to water to sterilize their equipment, provide hand-washing facilities for staff and treat patients appropriately, especially pregnant women and children. The sanitation facilities will also reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases, easing the burden on health centers and medical staff.
- Improved welfare of children in schools: Providing a safe and secure water and sanitation system for schools, creating an environment in classrooms which is conducive to learning, as children, properly hydrated and less vulnerable to waterborne diseases are able to concentrate in class and reach their full academic potential.
- Improved economic activities especially among women in the informal economy: access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene will improve economic productivity of women in the formal and informal economy. There are designated spaces for women-led economic activities which are usually referred to as women's corners and the success of these economic activities (e.g. culinary, food stalls) are usually linked with good access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.
- Positive and encouraging behavioral changes among women and men, girls and boys in the use of water and sanitation facilities, i.e. citizens use water and sanitation facilities properly and care for them.
- Women and men, girls and boys, practice healthy hygiene at home, schools and public spaces.

Component 3: Generating & Utilizing Knowledge on Safe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene.

The objective of this component is to gather knowledge from the ground, by documenting primary information given by LGU staff, functionaries and elective officials, as well as from CSOs and citizens women and girls in implementing integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene projects. This information will be packaged as tools for policy formulation, planning, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation, and as models for infrastructure development of integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices that are aligned with the principles of Gender Equality, CCA, DRR and PPP.

It is assumed that, by strengthening the hubs to generate and share knowledge in a continuous process of refinement and enrichment, they will be able to inform the development of plans and policies that aim to fulfill the rights of citizens, particularly women and girls, in terms of access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

Furthermore, it is assumed that, with the implementation of a communications plan, the level of citizen engagement in water governance will be raised in order to generate the public pressure needed for local and national government to adopt these plans and policies, thus contributing to the overall outcome of

delivering safe water, sanitation and hygiene to communities.

The focus area of intervention will be on generation, dissemination and utilization of knowledge. Central to achieving the objectives of component 3 are the regional hubs. Key activities will include enhancing the capacities of Regional Hubs to serve as repositories and disseminators of knowledge, as well as governance observatories on safe water, sanitation and hygiene. It is important to prepare them as a credible center for knowledge management and utilization as well as a dependable institution and partner of LGUs, CSOs and communities. Capacity building of the hubs in terms of institutional arrangements, staffing, resource mobilization and network building will be conducted. One of the first and last activities of the project will be for the hubs to conduct baseline studies, data collection and analysis of the target regions; therefore, it will be important to ensure that this capacity is present among the hubs at the start of the joint programme. Moreover, there will be a documentation of indigenous practices for CCA and DRR, as well as best practices / lessons learnt- it is also important to ensure that the skill and discipline to conduct documentation activities is present in the hubs. Part of the capability building process is to create demands on the services the hubs will offer during the implementation of the joint programme through marketing activities. Another activity is to forge public-private partnerships, to expand and sustain the reach of the regional hubs. Partnerships with private sector will revolve around technical support, with private sector companies helping the regional hubs develop a business model to expand coverage and ensure sustainability.

An equally important activity is to document processes, distill and package knowledge. During the course of the implementation of the programme, the regional hubs will document process on the ground, distill the knowledge embedded from the documented processes and package this knowledge that will later on be fed into the updating of the WATSAN Toolbox. The WATSAN Toolbox was first developed under MDGF-1919 programme. This toolbox, which contains a package of technology for the Hubs to organize and train social structures in rights-based local water governance, including the development of rights-based policies and the setup of citizen integrity monitors. Given the fact that this joint programme aims to go beyond securing water access to achieve the broader objective of sanitation and hygiene, water safety, CCA / DRR and private sector partnerships, will see that the toolbox is reviewed and enhanced to incorporate the additional technologies required, particularly those related to gender mainstreaming. The toolbox will then be rolled out to the Hubs, which will utilize the technologies to the organization and strengthening of water, sanitation and hygiene structures in LGUs.

As knowledge disseminators the regional hubs are expected to offer training programmes that have been designed based on the knowledge gathered during the implementation of the joint programme which have been crystallized as tools for policy formulation, planning, implementation, financing and monitoring and evaluation and as models for infrastructure development of safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices that are aligned with the principles of Gender Equality, CCA, DRR and PPP. From these knowledge exchanges, the joint programme will encourage the use of knowledge for policy development, programme development, as well as to create demand among LGUs in other water less municipalities especially those in the ARMM. It is also assumed that these events will trigger political leaders to adopt and commit to water safety, sanitation and hygiene, thus sustaining and replicating the initiative elsewhere.

On the second year of implementation, the solutions that have been developed and packaged into usable knowledge will be rolled out to 20 of municipalities. The regional hubs will disseminate the tools, models, best practices and gains achieved in the implementation of the joint programme. The hubs will likewise disseminate and make popular global knowledge products that were developed under the previous MDGF projects. To foster an environment conducive to citizen empowerment and policy advocacy, communications and marketing campaigns will be undertaken across the country. To this end, a communication plan will be designed during the inception phase of the joint programme followed by the

actual campaign implementation in the 1st year of implementation.

Another activity will be the development of a multi-stakeholder dashboard to track progress of good governance of safe water, sanitation and hygiene. The dashboard will be enhanced based on current standards to allow joint programme implementers and partners a quick appreciation of the progress of the interventions at the municipal level.

Coordination and governance arrangements:

At the Global Level. The joint programme is a collaboration among UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and the Government of Spain, and will harness the technical expertise of the involved UN agencies. In particular UNDP's experience on good governance that is linked with safe water, sanitation and hygiene and CCA as a result of the implementation of MDGF 1919 and MDGF 1656; WHO experience in enhancing water quality systems at the local level; UNICEF's expertise on sanitation and hygiene; UN WOMEN's experience in mainstreaming gender equality in programmes and projects, and the expertise of the Government of Spain in joint programming and implementation. Collectively, these participating agencies and their partners, are also poised to provide knowledge and technical assistance on the other sectoral dimensions of the programme such as CCA and PPP, specifically, AECID who has been implementing programmes on CCA/DRR with DILG, and gender equality with PCW.

At the National Level. A National Steering Committee (NSC) will be established with members from the UN, Government of Spain and the Government of the Philippines. The NSC will provide guidance and direction for the implementation and achievement of outcomes as envisioned in the Joint Programme. The members of the NSC are:

- Philippine Government /Co-convenor - Deputy Director General for Planning, NEDA
- United Nations /Co-convenor - Resident Coordinator
- Government of Spain - Designated Embassy Representative

A Programme Management Committee (PMC) will be created composed of the UN Partners (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNWOMEN) and the GOP composed of DILG, DOH, NWRB, and PCW. The private sector will also be represented in the committee. The CSO is represented by UNCSAC. Representatives from the Hubs and LGUs would be invited to the PMC to report on specific programmes and projects, and share strategic lessons and knowledge that has been developed on the ground during the course of implementation.

A Programme Management Office (PMO) will be created and lodged at the DILG, being the Lead Implementing Partner of the joint programme. A Program Manager will be engaged to manage and supervise the day to day operations of the programme and will be responsible for planning, coordination and management of joint programme implementation along with the Financial Specialist and Administrative Officer. The DILG will provide counterpart personnel. The PMO staff would dedicate 100% of their time to project management.

At the Local Level. Two (2) local structures will be tapped for the implementation of the joint programme. The Municipal Water and Sanitation Council expanded to include water safety and hygiene concerns will be the focal structure. The Municipal water and sanitation council is composed of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC), Municipal Engineer, Municipal Health Officer, Budget Officer, Local Government Operations Officer, SB /Councilor (Sangguniang Bayan member, an elected official that seats in the local council) for Infrastructure or Appropriation, Gender Focal Person, Municipal Disaster Coordinating Officer, representatives from the Provincial government (Water, Health and Sanitation) representatives from Water District and CSOs. The Team will be headed by the MPDC. The Team will be responsible for the implementation of the key activities towards the achievement of the desired outputs at the local level. At the meso-level, the Regional Hubs which have been established during the MDGF 1919

are observatories for safe water, sanitation and hygiene, to deliver needed capacities to LGUs and CSOs that integrate CCA, gender equality and PPP principles and strategies.

The decision making process, will adopt the bottom-up system with decision points emanating from the local governments through the water and sanitation council, and are coursed through the PMO onwards to the PMC and if needed or requested, upward to the NSC. Regular consultations will be calendared for Municipal water and sanitation council, the PMO and PMC. Annual and semestral reporting and consultations will also be calendared with the NSC or as required by the SDGF.

An information sharing system will be established, emanating from the PMO, to track technical, operational and financial information. Information will be disseminated by the PMO to the municipal water and sanitation council. Local partners will be guided on how to raise critical information and issues relating to the implementation of the joint programme to the PMO.

Monitoring and Evaluation System is also established according to the requirements of the SDGF. A web page, based on the M&E plan shall be developed and maintained for easy access of information. Documentation of processes and lessons learned/best practices shall also be institutionalized and this will be carried out together with the Regional Hubs.

An institutional arrangement will be developed during the inception phase to guide the process of coordination and to manage the integration of activities at the local level.

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Risk analysis:

Based on the expected outputs (risks linked with outputs) of the joint programme, several risks have been identified and measures to mitigate the risks are stated in the Risk Analysis Matrix found in the attachments section.

Also, there are two risks that should be considered arising from climate change. The Philippines is currently experiencing the El Niño phenomenon that can bring about droughts in the target areas. This will have tremendous impact on the availability of safe water, some of the water sources can run out dry.

One the other hand, the Philippines experiences typhoons and storms that can bring about massive flooding and landslides during the months of July to December and this can impact on the phase of project implementation at the site level. Infrastructure activities will be most affected and travel to these areas can be difficult. In addition, water quality is seriously affected, particularly in areas where open defecation is high.

The onslaught of the 'Super Typhoon' Haiyan, have raised the likelihood of another typhoon of that magnitude. This scenario will be factored into the sectoral plans of target municipalities and will be considered in the design and implementation of safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Risk reduction strategies will also be identified for El Nino which is expected to hit the country anytime.

A contingency plan for El Nino and possible typhoon will be crafted during the inception phase.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E):

The Results Framework developed under the programme is the basis for the design of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework that will guide program partners and implementers, most notably civil society organisations, in tracking progress and achievement of program outputs and measure its contributions towards the expected outcomes or results within the program implementation, and higher-level outcomes

related to the UNDAF and sector goals of the national government (PDP 2011-2016).

JP Outcome: "Empowered citizens and resilient communities with access to sustainable safe water and sanitation services, live healthy and productive lives through integrated water resources management."

Indicators:

(1) Percentage (%) increase in participation of women and girls in planning, decision-making, monitoring and implementation of safe water, sanitation, and hygiene projects and programs.

(2) Percentage (%) reduction on incidence of water-borne diseases and practice of "open defecation" in target municipalities based on increased access to water services, improved sanitation and advocacy campaigns on hygiene.

The achievement of the JP Outcome follows the theory of change effected by needs-based capacity development interventions, infrastructure development, and knowledge creation that are localized to influence policy formulation and decision-making processes, making them more relevant and therefore, benefiting more communities. In view of this, three (3) major components (and specific indicators) are proposed under the programme based on target groups/beneficiaries where program interventions are to be provided, as found in ANNEX II Results Framework, and ANNEX IV: Joint Programme Monitoring Plan.

Measures to ensure joint implementation of M&E activities

The development of the Results Framework of the programme is the first and crucial step to ensure joint-implementation of M&E activities. The formulation of the joint programme outcomes reflects the mandates, goals, and expected contributions of the program partners and implementers (e.g. sector government agencies, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO) through an integrated and coordinated manner. Thus, everyone has a stake and ownership to the Results Framework.

Responsibilities for data collection, analysis and reporting have been identified and agreed upon. In addition, resources (e.g. financial, manpower, tools/instruments) for the conduct of M&E activities have been delegated to a specific and/or a team of program partners to gather and report on information required based on the Joint Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Agreed M&E activities include quarterly/bi-annual/annual monitoring and reporting activities, Joint Programme field monitoring visits, annual reviews, audit and a final evaluation of the programme. Other critical requirements (detailing the responsible partners, resources allocation, development of systems & tools, etc.) based on the timeframe/period of implementation are reflected and agreed upon in the Joint Programme M&E Framework. Four percent (4%) of the total joint programme funds shall be allocated for the implementation of the M&E system. (See Annex IV Joint Programme Monitoring Plan)

M&E and information sharing system

The Results Framework initially developed shall be validated with local stakeholders (e.g. target LGUs, CSOs, communities, among others) to ensure a common understanding of the programme's objectives and targets. Guided by the same, the detailed Results-based M&E (RBME) Plan shall be further developed and implemented in two levels: (i) progress level and; (ii) results-based monitoring and evaluation.

At the progress level, focus is to monitor and report on the achievement of outputs under each joint programme component. This shall be conducted bi-annually producing two (2) monitoring reports detailing the status and completion of outputs and the use of resources. This will also include the updated work (AWP) and M&E plan. At the outcome/results level, the focus is to monitor and report on results identified within the timeframe of the programme. This shall be carried out once a year. Given that the joint programme is only a 2-year implementation, one (final) evaluation shall be conducted at the end of the programme implementation.

Coordination for data collection and reporting (e.g. submission of reports) shall be clearly established at the national, regional (DILG Regional, Provincial & LGU Offices) and LGU levels, and compliance shall be a strict requirement under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to be executed with partner agencies and local governments. In addition, M&E monitoring forms and tools shall be developed to gather data from the barangay (villages) and LGU levels that will be processed and analysed by the DILG regional/provincial offices and submitted to the central office. The specific procedures and institutional arrangements for M&E shall be elaborated upon validation of the joint programme's Results Framework with local partners and stakeholders.

Information-sharing on M&E shall be based on progress reports on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), summary reports on activities and results, and other relevant Joint Programme documentation e.g. M&E Plan, programme monitoring forms (national and local), annual work plans, financial reports, schedules of activities, video/photo documentation during FGDs and local consultations, among others. Information systems such as the creation of a joint programme webpage and/or e-group shall be established to facilitate program-level discussion and info-sharing/exchange based on reporting requirements. The use of electronic mails is also a must for timely reporting and information-distribution and the prospect for utilizing real time monitoring system is currently being explored (e.g. use of mobile phones and tabs).

Reporting System (frequency and audience)

The reporting system shall be defined based on the level and quality of information to be provided in aid of implementation and decision-making. This includes four (4) levels including the minimum report requirement and its frequency:

1. The SDGF Secretariat

- Composed of: UN and the Spanish Government
- Report Requirement & Frequency: Annual Monitoring Reports, Final Evaluation

2. National Steering Committee (NSC)

- Composed of: UN – Resident Coordinator, Philippine Government (Deputy Director General for Planning, NEDA), Spanish Government (Designated Representative from the Embassy)
- Report Requirement and Frequency: Bi-annual Reports (including updated work and monitoring plans); Annual Monitoring Reports (Progress/Financial and Results)

3. Programme Management Committee (PMC)

- Composed of: UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UN WOMEN, DILG, DOH, NWRB, NEDA, PCW, Private Sector and CSOs
- Report Requirement and Frequency: Bi-annual Reports (including updated work and monitoring plans); Annual Monitoring Reports (Progress/Financial and Results)

4. Operational/Coordination Units, Technical Programme Management Committees

- Composed of: Joint Programme Technical Working Group
- Report Requirement and Frequency: Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring Reports, Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports, Annual Monitoring Reports

5. Implementation Level/All stakeholders

- Composed of: Sector Government Agencies (NWRB, DOH, LGA, with DILG National-Region-Provincial-Municipal), LGU teams/working groups, CSOs, Regional WATSAN Hubs, UN organizations, UNDP
- Report Requirement and Frequency: Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring Reports, Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports, Annual Monitoring Reports

6. Beneficiary Level

- Composed of: Communities and local partners in the joint programme
- Report Requirement and Frequency: Monthly/Quarterly Monitoring Reports, Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports, Annual Monitoring Reports

At the level of stakeholders and beneficiaries, reporting is conducted through a bi-annual regional M&E workshop where local partners/implementers and beneficiaries to the programme are invited to report on the accomplishments/progress, and most importantly, discuss and resolve issues/challenges faced during implementation. The content and frequency of reporting at the levels of SDGF Secretariat, the NSC, PMC, and TWG is based on the agreed reporting requirements identified in the JP M&E Framework.

Link to Knowledge Management and Communication and Advocacy activities

The M&E Framework is instrumental to obtaining and compiling evidence-based results, local/community-based initiatives, and lessons-learned to support the Knowledge Management and Communication and Advocacy strategies of the joint programme. Specific M&E activities and landmark events (e.g. regional workshops, KM/safe water, sanitation and hygiene advocacy/awareness campaigns, World Water Day celebration, among others) are identified in the Joint Programme Implementation M&E Framework to increase visibility and presence by promoting the goals and objectives of the joint programme, increase community and other local stakeholders' participation in the process, and systematically document and develop localized knowledge/resource materials that can already be used to advance on-going project interventions in different target groups and areas, therefore maximising its use, and not only utilized for future (end of programme) scale up/replication.

US \$ 60,000.00 has been allocated for M&E.

Communication and advocacy (C&A):

The communication strategy and approach will be anchored on the 3 components of the joint programme. For component 1, the approach will focus on communicating the purpose of the integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene framework with LGUs, CSOs community groups, women and girls, as well as the policy and decision makers at the national and local levels as the main audience. Also, the changes that have been achieved as a result of the participation of women and girls in water governance will be highlighted and communicated. This will be done by utilizing the learning platforms and gatherings for safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the national (e.g. world water day) and local levels (e.g. State of the LGU reporting).

The strategy for component 2 will focus on communicating the innovative approaches and creative solutions that have been employed in demonstrating the application of infrastructure and social solutions to increase demand for and use of safe water and basic sanitation as well as improved hygiene practices through inclusive participation and collective decision making. The gains from the demonstrations will be communicated during learning platforms and gatherings for safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the national and local levels as well as in TV/Radio and Social Media.

The results of the process of monitoring for integrity will also be highlighted and communicated, especially among CSOs, maximizing the network of UNCSAC in the Philippines.

For component 3, the packaged knowledge on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene will be showcased in key learning events that will be organized by the regional hubs at the local level.

At the community level, the joint programme will employ the communication for development or C4D where the process of communication will involve community and project participants dialogue with implementers and conduct development initiatives. The C4D approaches of looking into people's

awareness, knowledge and attitudes. Instead it focus on practice, examines people's behavior towards water and sanitation and find ways towards change because problems always rooted in or associated with what people do and what they fail to do.

The key strategies in C4D that will be adopted by the joint programme will focus on Behavior Change Communication using social marketing (selling of ideas to help inform, influence and support households, community group and opinion leaders for the adoption and sustained practice of desired behaviors. Next is social mobilization that engages and motivates civil society (NGOs community and faith based organization/ networks, etc.) around a common cause to educate and provide support to communities and families and Advocacy to ensure that the perspective, concerns and voices of children, women from marginalized group are reflected in upstream policy dialogue and decision making.

The existing IEC materials for safe water, sanitation and hygiene will be used as guide for community based development communication planning to come up with a knowledge management products and policy advocacy on water, sanitation and hygiene. Documentation of best practices on water and sanitation will be one of the activities.

In order to ensure that the communication strategy will be implemented, the joint programme will conduct the following activities:

Activity 3.3.2.1: Organize dialogues on Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

Activity 3.3.2.2: Develop documentaries for TV / radio / social media.

Activity 3.3.1.1: Conduct local knowledge exchanges (national, world water day)

A communication plan will be further developed, using the strategy as explained above, during the inception phase.

Amount allocated for communications totals US \$ 30,000.00.

Knowledge management (KM):

The joint programme will be substantially driven by the knowledge management process and this will be carried out under component 3 but covering as well the processes within and lessons emanating from components 1 and 2.

A key strategy is to utilize the knowledge that is being generated during programme implementation. The joint programme will encourage the use of knowledge for policy development, programme development as well as to create demand among LGUs in other water less municipalities that are not yet part of the programme.

Another strategy is to popularize among joint programme implementors and academia current knowledge products on WATSAN, Hygiene, CCA and gender equality that have been produced during the implementation of MDG-F in other countries and settings (e.g. WATSAN Toolbox; MDG-F/SIWI, 2013, Recommendations for the application of an intercultural approach in rural water and sanitation projects).

The focal structure for knowledge generation and utilization are the Regional Hubs. This structure is an important link in the knowledge generation and utilization chain. Ensuring that lessons are captured as primary information from the ground, analyzed and disseminated at the meso and national levels and monitored, in terms of its use in policy and programme development. Documentation of JP results, good practices, and lessons-learned will be done by the Regional Hubs in collaboration with the municipal WATSAN/Hygiene Council and CSO/NGO partners.

All the activities related to knowledge management are as follows-

Activity 3.1.1.1: Conduct of capacity needs assessments

Activity 3.1.1.2: Joint Programme Planning

Activity 3.1.1.3: Conduct of training activities for Regional Hubs on safe water sanitation and hygiene, CCA, DRR, PPP, GEWE and business planning with other institutions including the Albay CCA Academy.

Activity 3.1.1.4: Develop training modules and materials on integrated safe water, sanitation and hygiene systems approach that is climate change resilient and gender responsive (incorporating the knowledge from Albay CCA Academy).

Activity 3.1.1.5: Conduct training programmes for LGUs and stakeholders, CSOs and Women's Groups on safe water, sanitation, and hygiene, gender equality, CCA, DRR and PPP.

Activity 3.2.1.1: Review and incorporate additional tools into existing WATSAN Governance toolbox.

Activity 3.2.1.2: Print and launch and distributing toolbox to hubs

Activity 3.2.2.1: Conduct activities for enhancement of webpage

Activity 3.3.1.1: Conduct local knowledge exchanges (national, world water day)

Activity 3.3.2.1: Organize dialogues on safe water, sanitation and hygiene

Activity 3.3.2.2: Develop documentaries for TV/Radio/Social Media

Knowledge will also be distilled from the monitoring reports (bi-annual and quarterly), as well as in the financial and physical report based on the AWP. The knowledge platforms as referred to by the SDGF TOR, if still functional will also be utilized such as the nine (9) UN Agency-led thematic knowledge management plans; teamworks and research partnerships.

Contribution to the post 2015 development Agenda:

The joint programme is framed within the context of accelerating the achievement of targets on water and sanitation by 2015. It is also aligned to the sector goals of the national government by complementing existing programs for infrastructure development and strengthening local capacities. Based on DILG targets under the Salintubig and GPBP (Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process) programs, it is estimated that 30 municipalities and 12,000 households will increase its water and sanitation coverage by 2016 benefiting from the joint programme's scaling up interventions.

The joint programme provides a multisectoral approach/model that enhances the participation of the communities, the LGUs, CSOs and local business sector in the sustainable use, management, and conservation of water resources. The JP will provide a good model for the community participation, because the people are trained and empowered to transition from merely being users of the water resources, to owners and custodians of the water systems. The post 2015 agenda is about ensuring the sustainability of natural resources and having local communities exercising control over the use of this essential service.

With the way the joint programme is designed and implemented, with water, sanitation and hygiene as the main anchor, and slanted towards gender equality, CCA/DRR, PPP and rights-based- it will directly contribute in 3 of the 5 defined post 2015 priorities for development in the Philippines: poverty reduction and social inclusion; environmental sustainability, climate change and disaster risk reduction; and, accountable, responsive, and participatory governance.

The integrated governance model for safe water, sanitation and hygiene that will be demonstrated by the joint programme is a good example on how development projects can be designed utilizing successful models that came about as a result of localizing the MDGs such as: clear institutional arrangements, presence of policies supporting the MDGs, focused programs and projects on the MDGs and the engagement and partnerships with various sectors.

Clearly, the joint programme is capitalizing on the country's gains and knowledge in implementing actions to achieving the MDGs. As the 5th MDG Report of the Philippines would show, the country target on water is likely to be achieved and its sanitation target has already been met. Even so, sustaining the gains and improving further the technologies and solutions that have been utilized by government and its partners, CSOs and community groups will guarantee a continued effort to achieving the other unmet MDGs. Beyond the technologies developed by MDGs, the joint programme also intends to link with current programmes on the ground and in order to deepen the impact of the assistance of the Government of Spain, it will tap on the opportunities provided by AECID, specifically the efforts of Climate Change Academy of the Bicol University; the current programme on Institutional Strengthening of National and Local Governance on Human Rights and Economic Empowerment with a Gender Focus: Implementation of the Magna Carta of Women with PCW and the current Capacity Development Program implemented by DILG-LGA to facilitate genuine local autonomy and enhance capacities of local government units to be effective economic and service units.

It has been argued that improved and expanded access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene are critical especially in meeting the targets on nutrition, reproductive and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, education and income poverty. Thus, the joint programme wishes to undo, the barriers that prevents access, especially by women and girls, not only to safe drinking water and sanitation, but to other basic needs and services, like water freely flowing, expanding their freedoms to nurture and to lead.

V. SDG-F - Joint Programme Management Arrangement

Coordination and Oversight Mechanisms

The Fund will rely on UN Resident Coordinators (RC) to facilitate collaboration between Participating UN Organizations to ensure that the programme is on track and that promised results are being delivered. The Resident Coordinator will exercise his/her authority over the programme by being entrusted with leadership of the overall programme design, ongoing programmatic oversight of the Fund's activities by co-chairing the National Steering Committee meetings.

To ensure proper checks and balances of programme activities the RC is called upon to establish committees at two levels:

- A National Steering Committee (NSC), and
- Programme Management Committee(s) (PMC).

The NSC consists of the Resident Coordinator, a representative of the national Government in the role of Co-Chair and a representative of the AECID or in its absence from the Embassy of Spain and/or other sponsoring partner entity, according to the SDGF ToR.

The responsibilities of the PMC will include:

1. ensuring operational coordination
2. appointing a Programme Manager or equivalent thereof;
3. managing programme resources to achieve the outcomes and output defined in the programme;
4. establishing adequate reporting mechanisms in the programme;
5. integrating work plans, budgets, reports and other programme related documents; and ensures that budget overlaps or gaps are addressed;
6. providing technical and substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan;
7. agreeing on re-allocations and budget revisions and make recommendations to the NSC as appropriate;

8. addressing management and implementation problems;
9. identifying emerging lessons learned; and
10. Establishing communication and public information plans.

Fund Management Arrangements

The Joint Programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the Joint Programme through the AA. Each Participating UN Organization receiving funds through the pass-through has signed a standard Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The Joint Programme team will consolidate narrative reports provided by the Participating United Nations Organizations and provide them to the AA no later than 31 March per the MOU Participating UN Organizations will submit financial reports no later than one year after the completion of operational activities

The MPTF Office will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the Joint Programme Team and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the timetable established in the MoU;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the SDGF, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds” as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds”) to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

Consolidated information will be available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SDG00>

BudgetPreparation - The Programme Coordinator will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget,

showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

Fund Transfer - The initial transfer will be made based on the approved and signed Joint Programme document. The subsequent instalment will be released in accordance with Annual Work Plans approved by the NSC and always based on the SDGF ToRs and Guidance for JP Formulation. The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum expenditure threshold of 50% of the previous fund release to the Participating UN Organizations combined. If the 50% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organization's performance. On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceeded 50% and the work plan requirements have been met. If the overall expenditure of the programme reaches 50 before the end of the twelve-month period, the participating UN Organizations may upon endorsement by the NSC request the MPTF Office to release the next instalment ahead of schedule. The RC will make the request to the MPTF Office on NSC's behalf. Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.

Interest on funds - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization and as documented in the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with the donor.

Balance of Funds - The disposition of any balance of funds remaining at the end of programme implementation will be in accordance with the agreements between the Participating UN Organizations and the implementing partners as well as donors where applicable.

Accountability, Monitoring, Mid-Term Review and Evaluation

Joint programmes are required to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learned and the contributions made by the Joint Programme. Monitoring reports are prepared and presented to the JP SC twice a year and include updated work and monitoring plans.

JPs will produce annual monitoring reports plus a final evaluation report. Evaluations quality will be according with UNEG and OECD-DAC rules. Ongoing monitoring and results management will take place in line with UN standards and SDGF ToRs and Guidance for JPs Formulation.

All communication materials developed as part of a JP should acknowledge its several partners. The SDGF and Spanish Cooperation's logos should always be used jointly in all JP's communications.

Audit - The Administrative Agent and Participating UN Organizations will be audited in accordance with their own Financial Regulations and Rules and, in case of MDTFs, in accordance with the Framework for auditing multi-donor trust funds which has been agreed to by the Internal Audit Services of participating UN organizations and endorsed by the UNDG in September 2007.

Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The following governing cooperation or assistance agreements between the Government of

The Philippines

and the UN participating organisations will be the legal basis for the relationships for conducting activities: For each UN Agency please indicate the title and date of the agreement between the Agency and the National Government:

Agency name	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement	Date agreement was signed
UNDP	The Agreement Between the Government of the Philippines and the United Nations Development Programme	21 July 1977
UNICEF	Basic Cooperation Agreement	20 November 1948
WHO	Basic Agreement	28 December 1950

VI. Annexes

Letter signed by Resident Coordinator:

 [RC letter _SDGF JPD PRO-WATER.pdf](#)

CN Endorsement of National Steering Committee:

 [SDG F NSC Meeting _12 sept 2014.pdf](#)

Commitment of matching funds:

 [Philippines_Commitment of Matching Funds.pdf](#)

Results Framework:

 [Philippines_ANNEX II Joint Programme Results Framework Matrix Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Budget break-down per outcomes, outputs and activities:

 [Philippines_ANNEX III AWP Year 1&2_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Budget break-down per UN Agency *:

 [Philippines_Budget Breakdown Per UN Agency_Sept. 15, 2014.docx](#)

Submission letter signed by JP partners *:

 [JP Submission - Participating Agencies.pdf](#)

Joint programme monitoring plan *:

 [Philippines_ANNEX IV Joint Programme Monitoring Plan_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Research Framework *:

 [Philippines_Template. Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Research Framework_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Performance Monitoring Framework *:

 [Philippines_Performance Monitoring Framework_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Minutes of formulation meetings and events *:

 [Philippines_SDGF Formulation Meetings Mins.pdf](#)

Participants list of consultation meetings and events *:

 [Philippines_Attendance.pdf](#)

Risk analysis *:

 [Philippines_Template. Risk Analysis_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Joint Budget Plan:

 [Philippines Joint Programme Work Plan and Budget.xls](#)

Additional documentation:

 [PPT SDGF Tech Workshop Sept 22.pdf](#)

Additional documentation:

 [PPT Post PMC Checklist 6 Sept.pdf](#)

Additional documentation:

 [Philippines_Theory of Change_Sept. 15, 2014.doc](#)

Additional documentation:

 [Photo Documentation of SDGF Consultations.docx](#)

Additional documentation:

 [List of SDGF JP Acronyms.docx](#)
