



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



THE PHILIPPINE SANITATION ANTHOLOGY, 2023 - 2024

A Compendium of Initiatives Toward Achieving
Sustainable Sanitation

First Edition

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PREFACE

The preparation of the Philippine Sanitation Anthology (A Compendium of Initiatives Toward Achieving Sustainable Sanitation) was initiated to increase awareness and document initiatives responding to the urgent call for closing the gap in sustainable sanitation. The anthology compiles the contributions of various stakeholders - government agencies, local government units, water service providers, private sector, civil society, and development partners - in addressing the need for expanding access to improved sanitation services. It comprises programs, projects, and solutions that advance advocacy, information, education, and communications campaigns; enhance investments for improved household sanitation and implementation of septage management, sewerage, and treatment programs; and innovative solutions and models implemented on the ground to help address open defecation and improve access to basic and safely managed sanitation, and delivery of these services.

The anthology recognizes stakeholders' contributions to achieving the country's SDG 6.2 (adequate and equitable sanitation for all) and SDG 6.3 (halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse) targets. The evidence and valuable insights from these initiatives envision contributing to the existing body of knowledge on sanitation in the Philippines and demonstrate efforts to address threats and promote opportunities for sustainable sanitation. It is with positive thought that the documentation would inform the implementation of mandates and functions of concerned government entities related to sanitation, foster enhanced collaboration and partnerships, and ascertain necessary actions for meeting international commitments and standards contributing to enhanced sanitation access and service delivery.

FOREWORD

Access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a human right and essential for economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability. Yet, the provision of these crucial services remains vulnerable, constantly threatened by rapid urbanization, neglect, disasters, and climate change.¹ Inadequate access to improved sanitation, aggravated by a lack of water supply, has been a challenge to billions around the globe. WHO and UNICEF estimate that about 3.5 billion people worldwide lack access to safely managed sanitation.² When sanitation facilities and services fail or are nonexistent, untreated human waste contaminates the environment, leading to the spread of deadly diseases such as typhoid and cholera, affecting health, education, livelihoods, and the environment, and causing stunting among children.³ With these implications, the need to ensure safe sanitation has never been more urgent.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets 6.2 and 6.3, call for adequate and equitable sanitation, and for halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse, respectively, by 2030. The Philippine Government has committed to the international call to provide safe, clean, accessible, and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all its population by 2030. Currently, 93.9% of the Philippine population has access to basic sanitation. However, only 21.5% of those with toilet facilities have septic tanks and less than 12% are connected to sewer systems. About 3% still use unimproved facilities such as overhang toilets and shared facilities, and 4% or 4 million people openly defecate. Pursuing the country's target for universal access to improved sanitation would require the collaborative efforts of the national and local governments, the private sector, civil society, development partners, and the communities themselves.

This year's 2024 World Toilet Day celebration, with the theme "Toilets - A Place for Peace", heightens the countdown to tackle the global sanitation crisis as it focuses on improving access to sanitation, particularly toilets as a place for protection and an indication of progress. The Philippine Government celebrates World Toilet Day by preparing the Philippine Sanitation Anthology (A Compendium of Initiatives Toward Achieving Sustainable Sanitation). This anthology compiles information on the sanitation efforts of over 20 entities in the Philippines — from the national government, local government, development and international partners, the private sector, and civil society. The resulting compendium documents approaches, funding sources, beneficiaries, and partnership opportunities. It documents how and where these entities make a difference in addressing the sanitation challenge and the corresponding results of their efforts. The sanitation anthology also highlights lessons/takeaways in implementing sanitation initiatives that contribute to achieving the country's SDG 6.2 and 6.3 targets. These successful initiatives would hopefully be expanded and inspire tangible changes where everyone is encouraged to play a role in securing access to safe sanitation for all.

¹ United Nations (UN) Water: (2024). Poster retrieved from <<https://trello.com/b/v3j4UvaZ/world-toilet-day>> on 28 October 2024

² World Health Organization/UNICEF. (2023). Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2022: Special focus on gender. <https://www.unwater.org/publications/who/unicef-joint-monitoring-program-update-report-2023>

³ UN. (2024). World Toilet Day | 19 November: <https://www.un.org/en/observances/toilet-day>

MESSAGE FROM NEDA



The sixth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.” While the Philippines has steadily made progress toward achieving this goal, Filipino families and individuals continue to experience significant challenges such as inadequate and uneven access to secure and inclusive sanitation infrastructure, services, and solutions.

As the Philippines’ premier socioeconomic planning body, the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) spearheads and supports efforts to ensure that all Filipinos have access to clean water supplies and safely managed and maintained sanitation facilities—elements that are vital to our nation’s health, dignity, and overall development.

Thus, this sanitation anthology is a timely initiative as it provides a compilation of valuable contributions to improve access to proper water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. More importantly, the publication highlights innovations and programs implemented through collaboration with stakeholders and communities. These interventions include the installation of appropriate septic tanks, the development of effective septage and sewerage management systems, the provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) loans, and the execution of advocacy campaigns.

Insights from this publication can serve as a practical benchmark for groups and communities facing similar sanitation challenges, enabling them to adopt effective strategies other stakeholders and communities have successfully implemented across the country.

Through this anthology, we hope to create more opportunities for learning, collaboration, and innovation among local and national stakeholders as we leverage expertise, technologies, and resources to address our most fundamental challenges. These, in turn, bring us closer to achieving our SDG target of ensuring access to water and sanitation for all, enabling us to progressively realize our vision of a strongly rooted, comfortable, and secure life for all Filipinos.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Balisacan".

ARSENIO M. BALISACAN, PhD

Secretary, NEDA

MESSAGE FROM DOH



Access to clean water and proper sanitation is a fundamental right, yet many Filipinos continue to face significant challenges in achieving this.

Over 12.4 million of our kababayans still rely on unsafe water sources, and many lack access to basic sanitation facilities. Alarming, open defecation remains widespread in some communities. Additionally, water service providers are hindered by financial and technical constraints, limiting their ability to meet the growing demands of our population. These challenges go beyond infrastructure—they are about health, dignity, and ensuring every Filipino's right to a safe and clean environment.

The impact is clear and alarming. Diarrheal disease outbreaks remain a critical public health concern. In 2023 alone, over 6,000 cases of food and waterborne illnesses were reported, underscoring the urgent need for immediate and effective action.

At the Department of Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) is one of our top health priorities. Guided by the Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (2020-2030) and aligned with the health sector's 8-Point Action Agenda, we are steadfast in our commitment to providing clean water and proper sanitation for all Filipinos. Our efforts include rigorous water safety surveillance and implementing nationwide programs to improve sanitation and hygiene in communities.

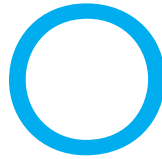
We recognize that achieving this goal requires a united approach. It demands collaboration from all sectors of society and active participation from local government units and stakeholders. Addressing these challenges involves not only building the necessary infrastructure but also fostering awareness, cooperation, and a shared responsibility for change.

Achieving universal access to water and sanitation by 2030 is not just an aspiration—it is a commitment to a healthier, safer, and more dignified future for every Filipino. Let us work together to build a Bagong Pilipinas kung saan Bawat Buhay Mahalaga!

TEODORO J. HERBOSA, MD

Secretary of Health

MESSAGE FROM DENR-WRMO



One of the cornerstones of a developed society is access to proper sanitation. This fundamental service significantly improves the quality of life by promoting better health outcomes and fostering a cleaner, more sustainable environment.

However, despite its importance, open defecation remains a pressing issue for millions of households across the country, with four million still lacking access to the most basic sanitation facilities. Persistent barriers such as insufficient funding, low prioritization by local government units (LGUs) and the national government, and other external challenges continue to hinder progress in resolving this critical problem.

To address this, a transformative strategy is necessary to achieve significant progress toward eliminating open defecation. First, effective coordination among multiple government agencies is crucial.

An integrated program that leverages the expertise and resources of key stakeholders—policy formulation by the Department of Health (DOH), governance and management support from the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), community preparation and engagement by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), infrastructure development led by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and environmental stewardship by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)—can provide a comprehensive, whole-of-government approach to the sanitation crisis.

Second, adopting a blended financing model is essential. Sharing the cost of sanitation projects among the national government, LGUs, and the users of sanitation services not only reduces dependency on government subsidies but also promotes project sustainability. When users contribute, they are more likely to take ownership of and maintain the facilities, ensuring long-term success.

Ending open defecation is not just a matter of sanitation infrastructure; it is a moral imperative and a cornerstone of social development. By fostering collaboration, securing sustainable funding, and prioritizing the well-being of underserved communities, we can create a future where every household enjoys the dignity and health benefits of proper sanitation. This collective effort will not only transform lives but also lay the groundwork for a healthier, more equitable, and resilient society.



CARLOS PRIMO C. DAVID

Officer-In-Charge, WRMO

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources through its Water Resources Management Office, the National Economic and Development Authority, and the Department of Health wish to acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the following in the preparation of this compendium:

- National implementing agencies in the water sector (Department of Health, Department of Social Welfare and Development, and the Local Water Utilities Administration);
- Provincial Government of Negros Occidental, municipalities of Cauayan and San Enrique, and La Carlota City;
- Water districts in Baliwag, Bulacan; Bayawan, Negros Oriental; Calamba, Laguna; General Mariano Alvarez, Cavite; and San Jose del Monte City, Bulacan;
- Private water utilities (Manila Water, Maynilad, and Balibago);
- Development Bank of the Philippines;
- Microfinance institutions (ASA Philippines, Inc. and Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation, Inc.); and
- Development Partners (USAID, UNICEF, GIZ, JICA, KOICA, A Single Drop of Water, Waterlinks, Water.org, and World Vision).

We highly appreciate USAID Safe Water's technical assistance in compiling and packaging these sanitation initiatives into the compendium.

Thank you to all for making this endeavor a success and we look forward to your continued dedication and support to the communities and the sanitation sector.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A

National Government

1. DOH	13
2. DSWD KALAHI-CIDSS	19
3. LWUA	23

B

Local Government Units

4. Cauayan LGU	26
5. La Carlota City	32
6. San Enrique	36
7. Province of Negros Occidental	39

C

Water Districts

8. Baliwag Water District	44
9. Bayawan Water District	48
10. Calamba Water District	52
11. General Mariano Alvarez Water District	54
12. San Jose Water District	58

D

Private Utilities

13. Balibago Waterworks System	64
14. Manila Water Company, Inc.	66
15. Maynilad Water Services, Inc (MWSI)	73

E

Financial Institutions

16. Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)	79
17. ASA Philippines	81
18. Negros Women for Tomorrow for Foundation, Inc. (NWTF)	84



Development Partners

19. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	87
20. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	91
21. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	93
22. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	98
23. Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	107
24. A Single Drop for Safe Water, Inc.	111
25. Waterlinks	113
26. Water.org	115
27. World Vision	118
 ANNEX: Documentation Template	 123

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

The Department of Health (DOH) is the country's principal health agency. It is responsible for ensuring access to basic public health services through the provision of quality healthcare and the regulation of providers of health goods and services.

With other health providers and stakeholders, the DOH pursues and assures the following:

- Promotion of the health and well-being for every Filipino;
- Provision of measures to prevent and control of diseases among at-risk populations;
- Protection of individuals, families and communities exposed to health hazards and risks; and
- Treatment, management and rehabilitation of individuals affected by diseases and disability

What are we doing?

The Environmental Health Program of the DOH is lodged in the Environmental and Occupational Health Division, Disease Prevention and Control Bureau (EOHD–DPCB). The primary responsibility of the Office is to develop policies and guidelines; implement projects and activities related to environmental health; and provide technical assistance to Regional Field Offices and local government unit (LGU) health personnel, particularly the Sanitation Inspectors, concerning environmental health and conduct advocacy activities related to environmental health (water, sanitation and hygiene).

By virtue of Presidential Decree 856 or the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, DOH is tasked to assist local health offices in developing and monitoring a comprehensive and sustainable sanitation program and meet national policy targets.

Recognizing that safe water, improved sanitation, and proper hygiene practices are essential for the country

to achieve its health, social, and economic goals, the Department of Health (DOH) issued Administrative Order (AO) 2010-0021, titled Sustainable Sanitation as a National Policy and a National Priority Program of the Department of Health, that aims to achieve universal access to safe and adequate sanitation facilities by 2028. The same goals were also adopted in the Philippine Health Agenda (2016-2022) and with the health targets of the FOURmula One (F1) Plus.

The said policy provides specific targets for the country to achieve Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) and to attain universal access to safe and adequate sanitary facilities by 2028.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

In 2019, DOH issued AO 2019-0054 or the implementation guidelines on the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS) to guide local governments in translating the national sanitation goals into doable steps. PhATSS refers to an area-based sanitation program strategy and a monitoring framework that local governments use to move communities from open defecation status to sustainable sanitation status. PhATSS allows LGUs to determine the best combination of programmatic approaches, technologies and services based on specific context and geographical area. LGUs can easily assess sanitation conditions and take concrete supportive actions.

There are four sanitation levels in PhATSS which LGUs endeavor to progressively reach as basis for LGU sanitation programming.

1. **Grade 0 (G0) or Open Defecation Status** is the status of the community in which open defecation is being practiced, members of the community are not using sanitary toilet facilities, and human feces are openly visible or exposed to the environment.
2. **Grade 1 (G1) or Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Status** is the status of the community wherein households have stopped practicing open defecation and are using sanitary toilet facilities (sharing of toilets allowed), and no human feces are openly visible or exposed to the environment.
3. **Grade 2 (G2) or Basic Sanitation Status** is the status of the community wherein households, schools, child development centers, and public institutional facilities have their own functional sanitary toilets; and communities properly manage animal excreta and properly dispose of their solid waste, in addition to maintaining the norm that open defecation is unacceptable.
4. **Grade 3 (G3) or Sustainable Sanitation**
Status is the status of the community wherein households, private establishments, and public institutional facilities have access to safely managed sanitation services; water service providers pro-actively ensure the safety of drinking water; and, the community can maintain its G2 status and the norm that open defecation is unacceptable.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

Philippines' Progress on reaching SDG 6 targets on safely managed water and sanitation

Goal 6 aims to 'ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all' and includes targets for universal access to safe drinking water (6.1), sanitation, and hygiene (6.2).

- **SDG6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all**
Indicator: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- **SDG6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations**
Indicator: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

There was a steady increment in the percentage of households (HH) having access to basic safe water supply (BSWS). From 21,225,301 or 84.17% in 2021 to 22,612,828 or 88.74% in 2022. In terms of Safely Managed Drinking Water Services (SMDWS), there was a substantial gap between the proportion of HH with access to BSWS and those using SMDWS with 64.82%.

Households' use of SMDWS is determined by the location, availability, microbiological validation, and result of water testing of the water source to which they have access.

In terms of sanitation facilities, there was also an increase from 18,911,890 or 75% in 2021 to 21,312,775 or 83.64% in 2022. Around 4 million, or 16% of the total estimated HH, still have no access to any basic sanitation facility (BSF).

The presence of BSF must be complemented with the safe disposal/treatment of excreta/sewage before a household can be considered using Safely Managed Sanitation Services (SMSS). Despite improvements in managing the presence of BSF, a lot of work still needs to be done to improve the use of SMSS. As such, strategies are needed to address challenges in the safe disposal/treatment of excreta/sewage to increase each HH's use of SMSS. In terms of attaining targets, 573 municipalities/cities, or 35% out of the 1,634 total number of municipalities/cities in the country, reached ZOD status.

Progress in advancing on the sanitation ladder

Sanitation service ladders are used to benchmark and compare service levels across countries or across regions within the country, with open defecation on the lowest rung of the ladder and safely managed sanitation service on the highest.

- **Open defecation practice is declining but remains a problem among the poorest households, in rural areas, and in eight regions in the country.** The proportion of households practicing open defecation decreased from 6% in 2015 to 3% in 2022 (refer to Annex I—Figure 1). According to the 2022 National Demographic and Health Survey (see Annex I—Table 2), the practice of open defecation is found significantly highest among households from the lowest wealth quintile (13.6%), with more living in rural areas (5%) compared with urban areas

(1.2%). Open defecation practice in 8 out of 17 regions were above the national average, with BARM being the only region where nearly 1 in every 5 households practices open defecation.

- **Households that use unimproved toilets have decreased by half** (1.7% in 2022 versus 3.9% in 2015), but **those sharing their toilets (also referred to as limited sanitation service) only decreased by 2.4 percentage points** (12.8% in 2022 versus 15.2% in 2015).
- **12.8% of households use limited sanitation service** (or households sharing improved toilets with other households) and the practice is **found across all wealth quintiles**, with the poorest households making up the majority.

What are your lessons/takeaways?

- The first step to changing what a community thinks about sanitation is to open communication lines among stakeholders. Continuous engagement and sustained monitoring of the community's progress are also needed to sustain the change. Doing so will create a culture of communication and monitoring to build community cohesion and individual ownership.
- There is a need to harmonize sanitation program activities and different approaches from various agencies and stakeholders and come up a unified approach.
- Data on ZOD should be made available at the LGU level. Data, information, and knowledge are needed when speaking to local leaders to show the gravity of the situation. These include giving them the answers to the following questions: How many households have no toilets? How many are practicing open defecation? What are their reasons for not constructing toilets? How many have sanitation related diseases? How many toilets need to be constructed and what are the strategies that will be used for toilet construction?

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

The following are the strategies and opportunities for partnerships with the government/or with the private sector to accelerate the achievement of ZOD status in the country:

1. The DOH Central Office shall facilitate agreements with other national government agencies (NGAs) and entities in carrying out the objectives of the PhATSS.
2. The DOH Central Office through the EOHD–DPCB shall provide technical support in the implementation of PhATSS guidelines.
3. The DOH Center for Health Development Offices shall also cascade the implementation to LGUs.
4. The national and regional Inter-Agency Committees on Environmental Health (IACEH/ RIACEH), through their Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Technical Working Group, shall serve as the coordination bodies and the main technical assistance providers to LGUs, pursuant to Executive Order 489, series of 1991. This will ensure that government agencies are aligned with the following inter-agency technical groups and bodies:
 - Province, Municipality, City, and Barangay—enact and enforce local policies and ordinances to implement PhATSS guidelines.
 - DOH Center for Health Development Office—coordinates with other LGUs, national agencies, and other stakeholders to support PhATSS implementation and capacity development and share reports and lessons.
 - Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)—supports the conduct of advocacy activities at the LGU level towards the effective delivery of basic WASH services.
 - Department of Public Works and Highways—provides guidance on the criteria under the PhATSS G3 status related to the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP), through their participation in the national and regional IACEH or other relevant program coordination meetings.
 - Department of Environment and Natural Resources—provides guidance on the criteria under G2 and G3 status of PhATSS related to the Solid Waste Management Act and the Clean Water Act through their participation in the national and regional IACEH.
 - Department of Education (DepEd)—provides guidance on the criteria under G2 and G3 status of PhATSS related to the WASH in Schools Program through their participation in the national and regional IACEH, or in other relevant intersectoral coordinating bodies at the provincial, municipal/city, and barangay levels
 - Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)—provides guidance on the criteria under G2 and G3 status of PhATSS related to WASH in Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD) program, through their participation in the national and regional IACEH, or in other relevant inter-sectoral coordinating bodies at the provincial, municipal/city, and barangay levels.
 - National Economic and Development Authority—integrates and identifies opportunities for financing of PhATSS under the Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan.
 - Other NGAs—other agencies that shall be involved in the implementation of PhATSS include, but are not limited to: ECCD Council, Local Water Utilities Administration, National Council on Disability Affairs, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, and Philippine Information Agency. Each agency shall contribute to PhATSS strategy roll-out and achievement of national sustainable sanitation targets based on their respective mandates and jurisdictions.

Other information

The following have been the initiatives to support PhATSS implementation and reach SDG 6 targets:

- Under the General Appropriations Act of 2023 and 2024, **DOH has appropriated P156,000,000.00** to support 4th to 6th income class LGUs in implementing sanitation projects involving the construction of toilet facilities for households with no access to toilet facilities to achieve the ZOD status.
- Provided grants to LGUs to implement the DOH Playbook on Behavioral Nudges for Hand Hygiene.
- Provided the 'Goodbye Dumi, Hello Healthy!' communication package to help LGUs promote ZOD.
- Developed the 'May K na Kami' communication package to help LGUs and other government partners (DepEd, DSWD, DILG) promote the achievement of G2 or Basic Sanitation
- Conducted events related to World Toilet Day every November 19.
- Issued the DOH Department Order 2022-0511 titled "Redefining the Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Grade I Level under the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS) and the reporting of ZOD data in the DOH-Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS)," which aims to accelerate the area-wide certification of Zero Open Defecation municipalities.





To accelerate progress in achieving ZOD target by 2025, DOH shall:

- Intensify the implementation of the ZOD campaign and amplify/promote progress of municipal-wide ZOD.
- Provide performance incentives to regions that achieve critical milestones (for example, establish regional ZOD targets through Regional Development Councils and respective local chief executives; develop ZOD acceleration micro plans; hire sanitation inspectors).
- Reach out to more sanitation inspectors.
- Launch brief Q&A videos that share lessons and quick tips on program implementation, concepts and practices in partnership with League of

Sanitation Inspectors, and development partners. To accelerate progress in achieving universal access to basic sanitation facilities, DOH shall:

- Continue supporting 4th to 6th income class LGUs in funding sanitation programs for poor households.
- Support alternative implementation strategies in providing government subsidy such as the implementation of Blended Financing with Output Based Aid (currently piloted by UNICEF and USAID) based on the Unified Resource Allocation Framework of the Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan.



DSWD KALAHI-CIDSS

Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) is a poverty alleviation program of the Philippine Government being implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). It uses the community-driven development (CDD) approach, a globally recognized strategy for achieving improved service delivery, poverty reduction, and good governance outcomes.

KALAHI-CIDSS has various modalities such as Kapangyarihan at Kaunlaran sa Barangay (KKB), National Community-Driven Development Program-Additional Financing (NCDDP-AF), Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) and Philippine Multi-sectoral Nutrition Project (PMNP). PMNP is the newest modality dedicated to improving access to clean water, proper sanitation, and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) services, and enhancing hygiene practices (WASH).

What are we doing?

PMNP adopts a bold, multisectoral nutrition approach to deliver a coordinated package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions across varying local government unit (LGU) platforms together with a harmonized social and behavior change communications (SBCC) strategy. The PMNP endeavors to increase the utilization of a package of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions and improve key health behaviors and practices known to reduce stunting in targeted local government units. PMNP is implemented in the 235 target municipalities and 5,936 barangays in 12 regions and 26 provinces in the country.

DSWD focuses on Component 2 of the three project components of PMNP: Community-Based Nutrition Service Delivery and Multisectoral Nutrition Convergence which supports nutrition-sensitive community-based interventions to improve and complement the delivery of nutrition-specific interventions. KALAHI-CIDSS' implementation uses a CDD approach: it provides financial and technical

support to communities to better understand their health and nutrition-related issues and engages them in developing and/or supporting solutions to these issues.

KALAHI-CIDSS supports two types of community-based interventions for PMNP: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)-related subprojects (SPs), and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)-related SPs. The said nutrition-sensitive SPs of the PMNP serve populations that are especially vulnerable to malnutrition and stunting, such as children below 5 years old, Women of Reproductive Age (WRA), pregnant and lactating women, Indigenous People (IPs), Pantawid Pamilya Program (4Ps) women with children below 5 years old, and 4Ps children below 5 years old. Furthermore, KALAHI-CIDSS provides capacity building implementation support to enhance the competencies of LGU officials, Parent Leaders, and Community Volunteers (CVs) for implementing and sustaining their SPs.



To support implementation, loan proceeds are transferred from the Bank to the implementing agencies in accordance with applicable government rules and regulations, then sub-allotted to their respective Regional Offices, and then transferred to the municipalities and to the communities.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The PMNP addresses the sanitation challenge through Social Behavior Change Communication and Community-Driven Development CDD. These approaches focus on the empowerment and inclusion of vulnerable beneficiary groups in

community-based Sub-ProjectPs and capacity-building initiatives. Lastly, the PMNP adopts a multi-sectoral approach, involving other National Government Agencies, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, and the private sector. The multi-sectoral approach ensures a holistic plan of action for addressing sanitation issues in the country.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

On the side of KALAHI-CIDSS and in compliance with the prescribed project timeline, the PMNP is currently at the project development in the regions with more than 50 target municipalities, namely Regions V and VIII. The rest of the regions are in the SP implementation stage.

At present, 778 WASH-related SPs have been identified out of the 5,936 target SPs across the 12 implementing regions. Out of these, six SPs have been completed in Region VII. Three are sanitary toilets, while the rest are water systems.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Addressing the issues on nutrition requires multisectoral approaches and interventions, especially all members of the communities.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with the private sector? In what aspects?

KALAHI-CIDSS works hand-in-hand with other implementing agencies such as the Department of Health and the National Nutrition Council. It also sees the potential opportunities for partnerships with private organizations that are part of the Campaign Against Malnutrition and Child Stunting movement under the Management Association of the Philippines. Various opportunities for partnerships, such as technical assistance for certain PMNP sub-projects and subsidies from said organizations, have been identified as well.





Organizing/strengthening Barangay Water and Sanitation Association or any existing relevant association to carry out the responsibility of community health maintenance



Improvement/rehabilitation of existing day care center and other ECCD centers or eligible facilities



LOCAL WATER UTILITIES ADMINISTRATION

The Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) is a Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation (GOCC) created under the Provincial Water Utilities Act of 1973 to promote and oversee the development of water supply and sanitation systems in provincial cities and municipalities outside of Metro Manila.

LWUA offers institutional development, engineering/technical, financial, and regulatory services to the water districts.

What are we doing?

- a. Completed feasibility study for 52 water districts along Manila Bay area in compliance to the Manila Bay Mandamus, and for 30 water districts outside the Manila Bay area in compliance to the Philippine Water Act of 2004.

Implemented 11 sanitation projects funded through the General Appropriations Act (GAA) of 2021 (P526.55 million) and GAA 2022 (P526.55 million) for the continuing Mandamus-covered areas. The beneficiary water districts (WDs) were: Plaridel, Bulacan; Bustos, Bulacan; Calumpit, Bulacan; Norzagaray, Bulacan; San Miguel, Bulacan; Dinalupihan, Bataan; Mariveles, Bataan; Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija; Sinoloan-Famy, Laguna; Cabuyao, Laguna; and Maragondon, Cavite.

- b. Adopted the design-and-build approach in project implementation and promoted clustering among cities to lower the cost.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Challenges:

- a. Limited investment fund for the implementation of sanitation projects.
- b. Low compliance of WDs in the submission of accomplishment reports

LWUA Actions:

- a. Recommended for possible funding from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- b. Issuance of LWUA Memorandum Circular No. 007-23 "Submission of Quarterly Accomplishment Report on Sanitation Management Programs"



What are the results/ outcomes?

1. Start-up activities ongoing for the implementation of GAA 2021 and GAA 2022.
2. More WDs complied with MC No. 007-23.
3. JICA and KOICA are open to possible funding of sanitation projects.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

LWUA must encourage WDs the Water Districts to cooperate with their LGUs in the implementation of the sanitation projects.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

There are opportunities for partnerships in the operation of sanitation facilities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS



MUNICIPALITY OF CAUAYAN

The municipality of Cauayan is a coastal town located in the province of Negros Occidental. Its service area is located in Barangay Poblacion.

What are we doing?

The output-based aid-blended finance and cash for work (CFW) for household sanitation (OBA-BF + CFW) project for environmental health and sanitation program is a scheme wherein the local government uses public grants to subsidize a portion of the cost of improved sanitation facilities that meet the standards of the Philippine Sanitation Code.

Problem / challenges being addressed by the program

The initiative aimed to address open defecation in the municipality.

What are the program objectives

1. Target at least one barangay in the municipality yearly for zero open defecation (ZOD)
2. Decrease prevalence of water-borne disease outbreaks in the municipality
3. Decrease prevalence of helminthiasis in the municipality
4. Decrease prevalence of malnourished children due to recurrent diarrheal diseases in the municipality

Source and Amount of Funding

The municipality allocated P1 million on the first year, P2 million on the second, and P3 million on the third year of implementation from the Municipal Health Office's Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses budget.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT PROGRAM / WORK AND FINANCIAL PLAN														
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH and SANITATION PROGRAM														
Calendar Year 2023														
Municipality: CAUAYAN														
Function/Project/Activity: Medicines/Medical Supplies														
Dept./Office/Unit: MUNICIPAL HEALTH OFFICE														
Fund: MHO MOOE 2023 (Php 2,000,000.00) Support to Environmental Health and Sanitation														
ITEM	PARTICULARS	Qty.	Unit	Unit Cost	ALLOTMENT BY QUARTER				Total	ALLOTMENT BY QUARTER (in pesos)				Total Cost
					1st	2nd	3rd	4th		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
A.	OTHER PROGRAM/ACTIVITIES													
1.	Zero Open Defecation Program (OBA-BF+CFW for HH Sanitation	83	septic tank	24,000.00	0	0	0	83	83				1,992,000.00	1,992,000.00
B.	HC MATERIALS													
1.	Plyers 1/2 long size colored (black to back)	266	piece	30.00	266	0	0	0	266	7,980.00				7,980.00

Period of Implementation

Yearly (since 2022)

Target Implementation Areas (barangays covered)

Barangay Man-uling (2022, 2023)
Barangay Linaon (2023, 2024)

Target No. of Beneficiaries and eligibility/selection criteria

BarangayBrgy. Man-uling – 40
Brgy.Barangay Linaon – 80

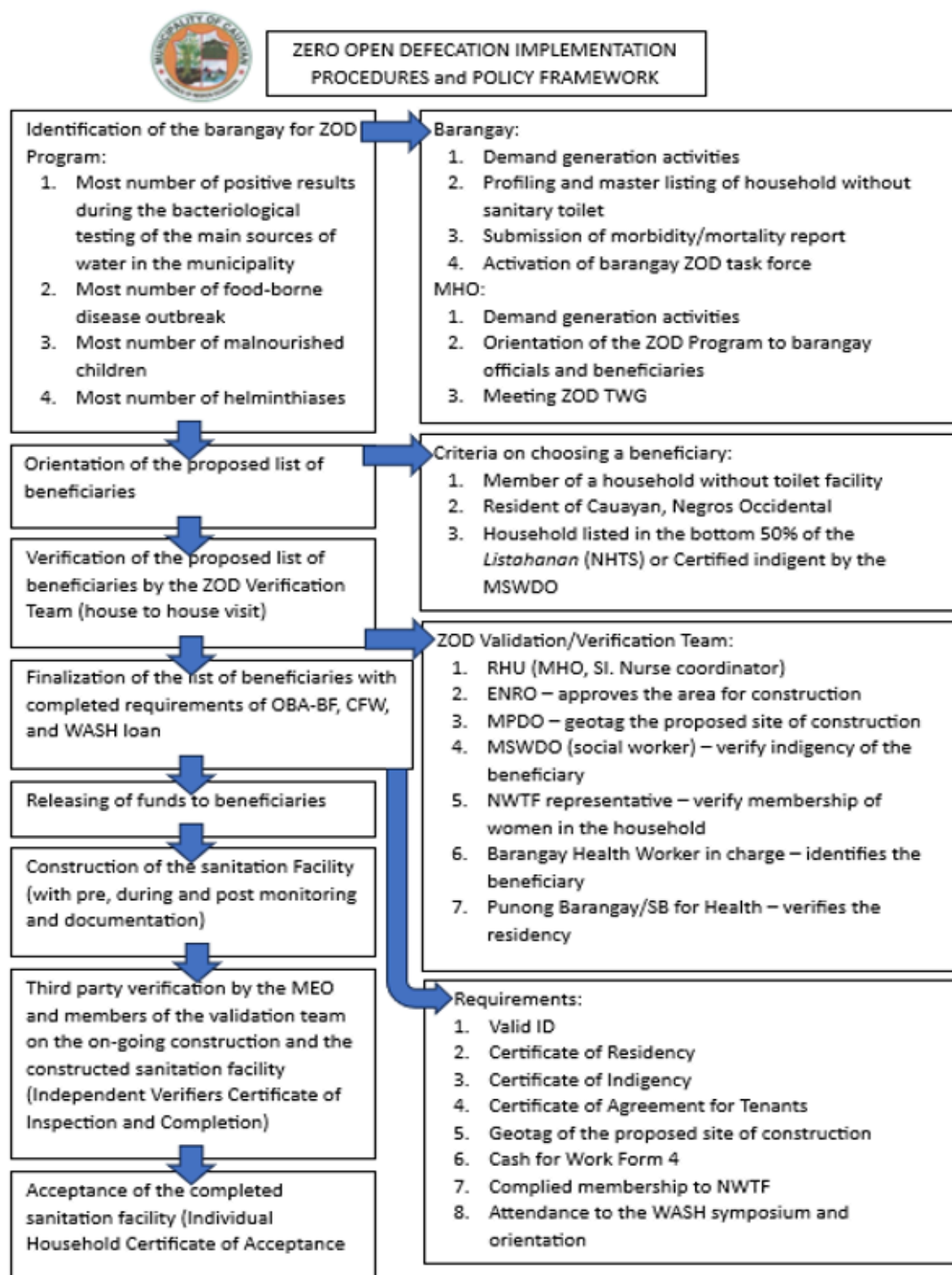
The beneficiaries were selected based on the following Selection Criteria:

1. Most number of positive results during the bacteriological testing of the main sources of water in the municipality
2. Most number of food-borne disease outbreaks
3. Most number of malnourished children
4. Most number of helminthiases

Implementing Unit and partners

1. The Cauayan Rural Health Unit (RHU) is the main program implementer. The sanitation inspector together with the nurse program coordinator finalizes the list of households without toilet facilities in the barangay. Other than demand generation, the RHU also implements behavior change programs towards elimination of open defecation in the municipality.
2. The Municipal Social Welfare Development Office determines the qualification criteria for identifying potential household beneficiaries. It also assists in the preparation of CFW grants from the national government.
3. The Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO) ensures that the construction of the toilet facilities is in accordance with local and national policies. It also makes sure that geotagging is done during the validation and verification of beneficiaries.
4. The Environment and Natural Resources Office plays a similar role to the MPDO, especially in areas with issues, such as those near the shoreline/coastline.
5. The Municipal Engineering Office is the identified independent verifier that ensures that the construction of the toilet facility is in accordance with the Philippine Sanitation Code. The representative monitors the construction activities before completion and acceptance and issues the certification of conformity.
6. The Public Employment Service Office (PESO) provides additional grants through the Department of Labor and Employment's (DOLE's) Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged/Displaced Workers (TUPAD) program if the CFW funds are already exhausted.
7. USAID Philippines provided technical guidance to the LGU's journey in clearing its first ZOD barangay.
8. Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation (NWTF) Project Dunganon implements its water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) lending program through the LGU. It offers loan products for household beneficiaries using market-based interest to support the program. It also joins activities involving the verification of potential beneficiaries and conducts WASH symposiums.
9. Barangay Council and barangay health workers (Rural Health Midwife, Barangay Health Workers, Barangay Nutrition Scholars) implement demand generation and assists in monitoring of WASH facilities before, during, and after they are constructed.

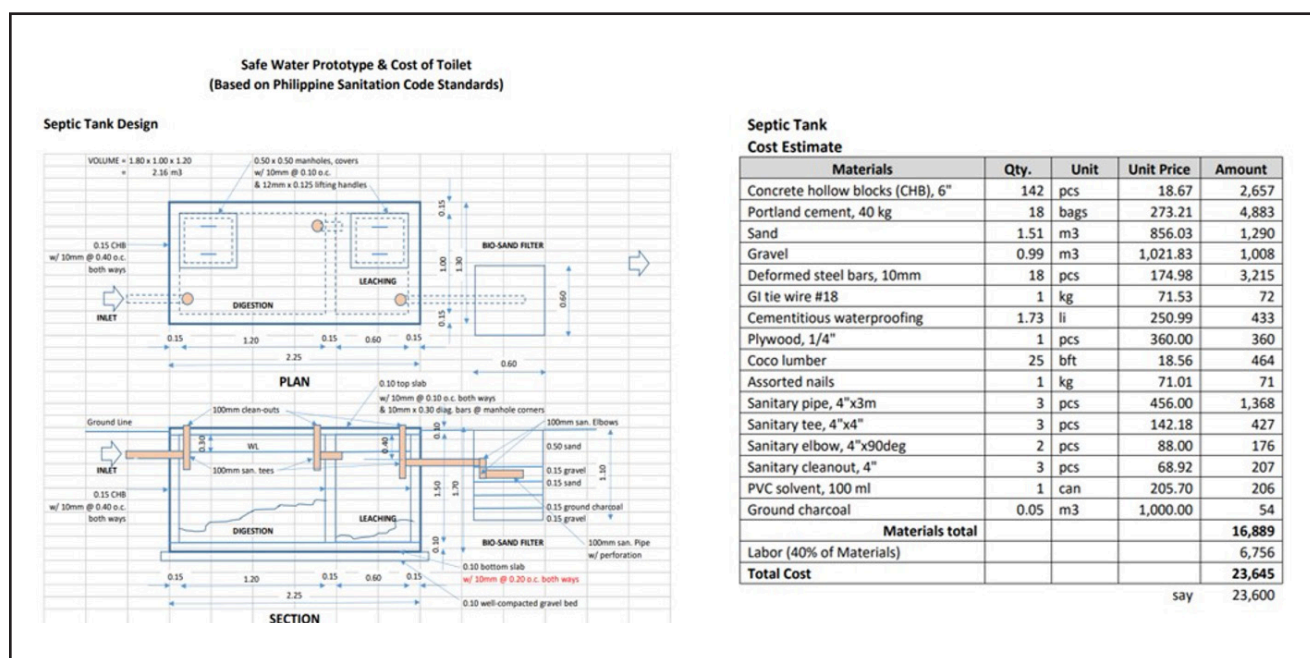
Verification and Monitoring System (Who, how and when?)



How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The toilets that were constructed were in line with the Philippine Sanitation Code: these were dual chamber, completely sealed, and flood resistant. Incentives were offered to encourage households to construct the sanitation facilities.

The septic tank is from the local government unit (LGU) and the toilet bowl from the provincial government. These grants are then complemented with household equity, based on the household's ability to pay. Funding is sourced from a microfinance loan or from the Department of Social Welfare and Development through its CFW program or from PESO through the DOLE's TUPAD program.



What is the status of the program?

2022 – completed

2023 – completed

2024 – ongoing


Funds utilized/ mobilized (sample FUR)


Republic of the Philippines
Province of Negros Occidental
Municipality of Cauayan

FUND UTILIZATION REPORT

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION PROGRAM

PARTICULARS	CHECK NUMBER	DATE	OR NUMBER	DATE	AMOUNT
Transfer of Funds	Municipal Fund				2,000,000.00
TOTAL					2,000,000.00
		Approved Amount		EXPENSES	
		2,000,000.00		DATE	Check No.
Disbursement:				Amount	Balance
Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation		12/19/2023	1661735	1,920,000.00	
Ang Bata Hardware - Toilet bowl		12/19/2023	1661807	78,320.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT RELEASED		2,000,000.00			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENT				1,998,320.00	
BALANCE					1,680.00

Submitted by:  WENDEL L. TALABAN
Mun. Accountant
Cauayan, Neg. Occ.

Noted by:  JOHN REY D. TABUJARA
Municipal Mayor
Cauayan, Neg. Occ.

Date started and completed

Republic of the Philippines
Western Visayas
Province of Negros Occidental
Municipality of CAUAYAN
Barangay MAN-ULING

**RISK RESILIENCY PROGRAM THRU CASH-FOR WORK
CY 2023**

WORK ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

This is to declare that the projects/activity Construction of Sanitary Toilet located at Brgy. Man-uling, Cauayan, Negros Occidental under the Risk Resiliency Program thru Cash-for Work has been implemented from September 12, 2023 to September 21, 2023 was already 100% completed.

A. Summary of Cash-for Work Activities Implementation


OUTPUT INDICATOR 1				OUTPUT INDICATOR 2			OUTPUT INDICATOR 3		
Physical		Financial		Community Work			Plans/Policies/Capacity Building Activities/Convergence		
No of Benes	Accomplishment	Target Amount	Accomplishment	Indicator	Target	Accomplishment	Indicator	Target	Accomplishment
33	33	135,300.00	135,300.00	Construction of Sanitary Toilet	33	33	Materials (LGU counterpart)	33	792,000.00

B. Good Practices/Success Stories
➤ Construction of toilet and septic tank in accordance with the prescribed standards of the Philippine Sanitation Code.


C. Other related activities (Convergence Strategies and etc.)

ANNEXES: Photo Documentations (Before, During, After)

Prepared and submitted by:


MARIAM H. ITONA, RN
Environmental Health and Sanitation Program
Nurse Coordinator

Conformed by:


MA. AYESA B. HUGNATAN, MD
Municipal Health Officer

Actual number of implementation areas (e.g no. of barangays)

1. Barangay Man-uling – cleared as ZOD
2. Barangay Linaon – for verification

Actual number of beneficiaries

2022 – 40 sanitary toilet facilities

(Barangay Man-uling)

2023 – 83 sanitary toilet facilities

(Barangays Man-uling and Linaon)

2024 – 124 facilities ongoing construction

(Barangay Linaon)

LGU Funding per beneficiary

- P24,000.00 per sanitary toilet facility

Per unit cost of septic tank and toilet structure

The total cost of the sanitation facility was P30,000.00: the septic tank subsidized by the LGU was worth P24,000.00, the toilet bowl that was donated by the provincial government cost P1,000.00, and the structure, cost P5,000.00, because of the household equity through a Negros Women for Tomorrow Foundation (NWTF) loan.

Meanwhile, the total out-of-pocket cost per beneficiary for the construction of the sanitary facility paid from the CFW programs were:
DSWD CFW – P900.00
PESO DOLE TUPAD – P500.00 (+ interest rates of the WASH loan)

What are the results/ outcomes?

Barangay Man-uling was declared ZOD barangay last December 2023. The barangay received P20,000.00 and a plaque from the provincial governor. The number of malnourished children and cases of diarrheal diseases in the barangay were also found to have been decreasing over the years.

The OBA-BF + CFW program taught the LGU to empower women and acknowledge their capacity to provide a sanitary facility for their own household by paying a small amount (less than P1,000.00) across a short period (maximum 10 days). This gender-sensitive program boosts both women and men's sense of accountability and ownership, giving them shared responsibility and equity. One teary-eyed beneficiary said "mas nami pa amon toilet sa amon balay (The toilet is better in our house)". The program helps create a healthier community where every beneficiary family is given the chance to have a clean, safe and dignified home.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

The enabling factors that made this project a success were the following: supportive and visionary leaders, reliable partners with shared goals, collaborative stakeholders, and an active and output-oriented implementing body.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

This innovative project scheme that had multiple funding sources (national government, LGU, private institution) was the first of its kind not only in the LGU, but the whole country. Output-based aid is also an innovative concept. Championing this project led to USAID and NWTF bringing together various financing institutions in the country to visit Cauayan on November 14, 2023. The innovative project concept made access to sanitation easier through partnerships with microfinance institutions in the country.

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/ejmK5ZkeJ9NFooxd/>





LA CARLOTA CITY

La Carlotta City is a fourth class component city of the Province of Negros Occidental. The Kanlaon Volcano and the Mount Kanlaon Natural Park can be found here.

What are we doing?

1. Achieve Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) status for all barangays in La Carlota.

Problem / challenges being addressed by the program?

There was lack of appreciation of households on the importance of sanitation. This issue was compounded by limited financial resources and time, as well as few available workers who could build the sanitary facilities.

What are the program objectives?

The LGU envisioned to have all 14 of its barangays declared ZOD areas by 2023. To achieve this, it identified the following objectives:

1. Promote community awareness on ZOD
2. Engage households to construct toilets
3. Educate on the proper construction and maintenance of toilets

Source and Amount of Funding

1. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Region VI provided funding for 1,540 beneficiaries worth P6,006,000.00 in 2022, and supported 1,065 beneficiaries with funds worth P4,366,500.00 in 2023.

2. The Provincial Local Government Unit provided funding worth P120,000.00 in 2023.
3. The LGU tapped its Gender and Development (GAD) funding allocation worth P350,000 in 2022 and P700,000 in 2023.

Period of Implementation

- 2022 - 2023

Target Implementation Areas

- 11 barangays

Target No. of Beneficiaries and eligibility/selection criteria

2,605 beneficiaries were targeted from 2022 to 2023.

Implementing Unit/s

The City Health Office (CHO) and the LGU of La Carlota.

Verification and Monitoring System

CHO sanitary inspectors conduct monthly monitoring. Barangay Sanitary Inspectors submit quarterly reports are submitted quarterly to the Provincial Health Office (PHO). Follow-up inspections of households with shared toilets are also conducted, and the residents are encouraged to have their own toilets at home.

Other information

A verification team from the PHO conducted ZOD monitoring.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The problem and status were first identified. Community consultations were then conducted, which generated inputs in formulating strategies. The local government unit also coordinated with other agencies and the communities. This was followed by implementation and then monitoring.

The septic tank dimensions are 4 ft x 4 ft x 6 ft depth.

What is the status of the program?

On going implementation and monitoring

Funds utilized/ mobilized

- Funds were mobilized from DSWD Region VI, the PHO, and the LGU's GAD fund.

Date started and completed

- The initiative started in 2022. By October 20, 2023, 2023 La Carlota City was declared a ZOD city.

Actual number of implementation areas (e.g no. of barangays)

- 11 barangays

Actual number of beneficiaries

- 2,605 beneficiaries were targeted from 2022 to 2023. There were 1,540 beneficiaries in 2022 and 1,065 in 2023.



USAID Safe Water jointly inspected with the La Carlota City Health Office's Sanitary Inspectors and staff the ongoing construction of septic tanks at Barangay Batuan on 8 July 2023. La Carlota SI, Marilou Sendico (yellow shirt), measures the dimension of the septic tanks.

Funding per beneficiary

- In 2022, the funding was P3,900 per beneficiary. In 2023, it became P4,100 per beneficiary

Per unit cost of septic tank and toilet structure

- PhP 4,950 grant per facility

What are the results/ outcomes?

1. 100% zero open defecation
2. Waterborne diseases decreased/eliminated
3. No more sighting of human waste in creeks, drainage systems, and fields
4. More private toilets, making the community safer for women and children

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Nothing is impossible with leadership, determination, hard work and teamwork. The LGU is grateful for the support from DSWD Region VI, the PHO, the barangays, the private sector and the communities.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

The private sector provided the construction materials on credit while the documents of cash for work were being processed.

Other information

The ZOD ordinance ensures that each newly constructed house has a sanitary toilet.

The LGU should be encouraged to continue its efforts to support communities and promote behavioral change to achieve the second level of ZOD.







MUNICIPALITY OF SAN ENRIQUE

San Enrique is a fourth class, coastal municipality of Negros Occidental.

What are we doing?

The local government unit (LGU) of San Enrique aimed to have all 10 barangays declared as Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) areas.

Problem / challenges being addressed by the program?

There were still households with no sanitary toilets, and some people were not cooperative with the program implementation.

What are the program objectives?

To motivate the people to abandon open defecation practices, including not defecating in open fields and waterways.

Source and Amount of Funding

- Risk Resiliency Program Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Disaster Risk Reduction (RRP-CCAM-DRR)
- Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU), which provided toilet bowls
- Municipal and barangay local government units (M/BLGUs), which funded toilet bowls.

Period of Implementation

- September 2018 until September 2023

Target Implementation Areas

10 barangays

Target No. of Beneficiaries and eligibility/selection criteria

1172 beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries were identified based on the following criteria:

- Households without toilets or have shared access to toilets.
- Able to construct sanitary facilities within 10 days, starting from the distribution of materials.
- Low-income families who cannot afford to construct their own toilets.

Implementing Unit/s

The Municipal Health Office and the Local Government Unit of San Enrique

Verification and Monitoring System

The Provincial Health Office (PHO), the LGU Department Heads, the Liga ng Barangay President, and the Sangguniang Bayan Member for Health conducted house-to-house visits from October 17, 2018 to September 7, 2023.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Cash grants were offered as incentives to households, provided they construct the sanitary facilities. The PHO and M/BLGUs provided toilet bowls. The LGU also sought help from a construction and hardware store to provide materials, with the promise to pay once the RRP-CCAM-DRR subsidies are received.

What is the status of the program?

Completed

Date started and completed

- September 2018 until September 2023

Actual number of implementation areas

- 10 Barangays

Actual number of beneficiaries

- 1172 Beneficiaries

Funding per beneficiary

- Risk Resilience Program – climate change adaptation and mitigation, Disaster Risk Reduction (RRP/CCAM/DRR) and Local Government unit/Provincial Health Office.

Per unit cost of septic tank and toilet structure

- P4,100.00 per Septic Tank.
- P500.00 per Toilet bowls.

What are the results/outcomes?

1. The poor families, especially those in coastal and hazard areas, experienced improved conditions.
2. There was positive impact to the community and the environment.
3. Beneficiaries worked effectively and efficiently. They had a greater appreciation of their duties and responsibilities toward attaining a healthy and environment-friendly community.

What are your lessons/takeaways?

The beneficiaries and the implementing government units should cooperate and work hand in hand to achieve the Zero Open Defecation target.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

Yes, by allocating funds and procurement of materials for the construction of sanitary toilets.





PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

Negros Occidental is a province in Western Visayas. The provincial local government unit's vision is "An empowered and healthy Negrense in a globally competitive, ecologically balanced, and peaceful Negros Occidental under responsive and accountable governance."

What are we doing?

The Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Program is a comprehensive initiative designed to eradicate open defecation and promote safe and hygienic sanitation practices. Key strategies of the program include:

1. **Financial incentives**
 - a. Barangay level: P20,000 incentive for each ZOD-declared barangay
 - b. Local government unit (LGU) level: P100,000 incentive for each ZOD-declared LGU
2. **Partnership and collaboration**
 - a. **Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD):** Funding support for toilet construction through its Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM) Cash for Work scheme from 2022 to 2023
 - b. **LGUs:** Support for toilet construction
 - c. **USAID:** Technical assistance for advocacy, site assessment, toilet design

Problem / challenges being addressed by the program?

1. Construction of toilet facility was not a priority of households
2. Some landowners did not allow households to construct toilets



3. Some areas are geographically isolated and disadvantaged
4. Limited financial support
5. Cultural beliefs revolving around and lack of awareness on sanitation

What are the program objectives?

1. Reduce food and waterborne diseases
2. Prevent water contamination
3. Increase household using safely managed drinking water services
4. Ensure equity to sanitation services for all

Source and Amount of Funding

- Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) of Negros Occidental through its (Gender and Development) fund: P2,000,000
- DSWD: P21,000,000 in 2022 and P41,000,000 in 2023
- Department of Health (DOH): P1,200,000,00

Period of Implementation

- The initiative started in 2018 and is still ongoing at present.

Target Implementation Areas

All households without toilets were targeted, particularly those along the buffer zone of Malogo river.

Target No. of Beneficiaries and eligibility/selection criteria

The beneficiaries were households without toilets or open defecators and were willing to construct toilet facilities.

Implementing Unit/s

Environmental and Occupational Health
Program–Infectious Diseases Cluster

Verification and Monitoring System

Barangays send out letters of requests. The verification and certification team then schedules the visit and conducts random inspections of sitios, puroks, or zones in the barangay. The barangays provide spot maps and master lists of households to facilitate the process.



How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The program offers incentives to encourage participation and recognize achievements. These incentives include rewards for declared ZOD barangays and LGUs, as well as outstanding Sanitation Inspectors.

To address the issue of households without toilet facilities, the program provides toilet bowls and construction materials for septic tanks and toilet structures. These are compliant with standard designs and specifications. However, due to some limitations, some septic tanks are designed with double chambers, while others have single chambers. Partnerships with LGUs, barangays, and Non-Government Organizations are also essential for the successful implementation of the program.

What is the status of the program?

To date, 124 out of 601 barangays are declared ZOD

Date started and completed

The program started in 2021 and is still ongoing.

Actual number of beneficiaries

To date, 310 households (or around 14,000 beneficiaries) along the Malogo River have been covered.

Funding per beneficiary

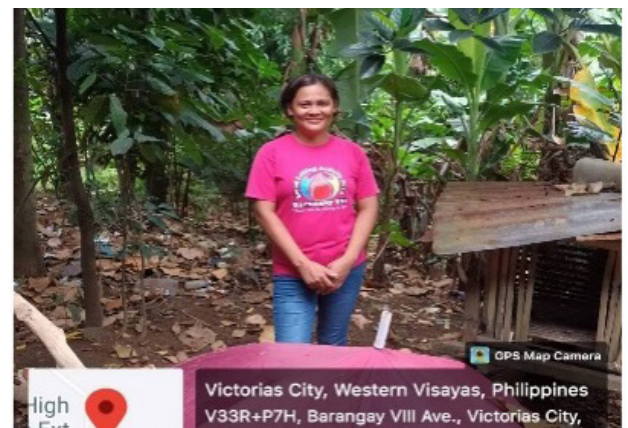
- LGU counterpart –P30,000
- DSWD–P4,100
- Barangay, household counterpart, and province–P7,000–8,000

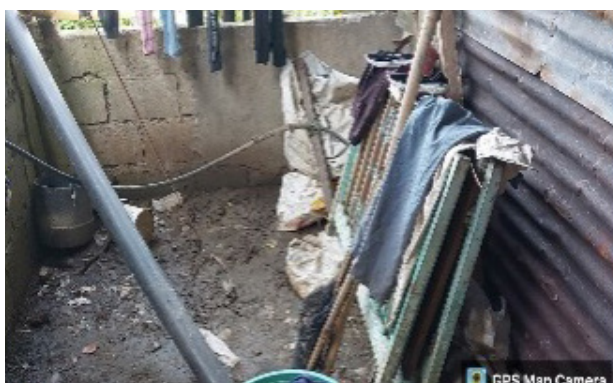
Per unit cost of septic tank and toilet structure

See previous section

What are the results/ outcomes?

Food and waterborne diseases were decreased in the area, and water quality was improved. In addition, household members enjoyed improved equity and privacy after they were provided with individually owned sanitary toilets.





What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Active community participation and the involvement of barangay officials are crucial for the success of the program. Communities that feel empowered and involved in decision-making processes are more likely to sustain behavioral changes and sanitation practices. Access to affordable and durable sanitation infrastructure is essential for achieving ZOD status. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of progress and implemented strategies allow for timely adjustments and improvements.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

There are several opportunities for partnerships with both the government and private sectors in the implementation of the program.

Infrastructure Development and Financing:

Partnerships with the private sector can facilitate investments in low-cost and sustainable sanitation products. Additionally, government partnerships can leverage grants, subsidies, or public-private partnerships to build sanitation infrastructure in underserved areas.

Capacity Building and Awareness:

Government agencies can collaborate with local educational institutions and health departments to integrate sanitation and hygiene education into curricula and community outreach programs.

WATER DISTRICTS



BALIWAG WATER DISTRICT (BWD)

Baliwag Water District (BWD) is a Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation (GOCC) in Baliwag, Bulacan that is primarily focused on providing potable, adequate, and affordable water to its concessionaires. Established on July 1, 1989, under the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) Certificate of Conditional Conformance No. 407, BWD has been a reliable source of water supply in the area.

In 2013, BWD expanded its services to include sanitation, launching its Septage Management Program. A significant milestone was achieved with the inauguration of its Septage Treatment Plant, which is located in Barangay San Roque in Baliwag and is the first fully mechanized treatment plant solely owned and operated by a local water district.

What are we doing?

The Baliwag Water District Septage Management Program is a comprehensive wastewater management system designed to serve the entire city of Baliwag. Its objective is to provide efficient and environmentally friendly septage management services within the service area in a cost-effective manner.

The initial construction of the treatment plant, procurement of equipment, permits, and establishment of office and laboratory facilities were financed through loans. The land for the plant was acquired through Internal Cash Generation (ICG). Subsequent operational costs and improvements have been funded through a combination of loans and ICG.

The program beneficiaries include qualified BWD concessionaires, who are provided with regular desludging services every five years; non-BWD concessionaires, who are individuals and entities within and outside the franchise area who can

avail of desludging services upon meeting specific requirements and securing necessary approvals; and nearby municipalities and water districts, which can access the service through service contracts.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The Septage Management Program has had a significant impact in several key areas. The initiative contributes to environmental protection by protecting groundwater from potential contamination caused by failing septic systems. It helps improve public health by ensuring that extracted groundwater is clean and safe for human consumption, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases. It also supports inter-municipal cooperation: BWD collaborates with neighboring municipalities and water districts and assists those that lack the resources to establish their own treatment facilities. In addition, BWD provides them with essential collection and treatment services through Memoranda of Agreement and



Service Contracts, enabling these entities to comply with environmental regulations and avoid penalties from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources Environmental Management Bureau. This collaborative approach benefits all parties involved—clustered water districts can fulfill their sanitation mandates, while BWD can optimize operations and reduce costs through economies of scale.

What is the status/results/outcomes?

BWD desludging operations covered a total of 17,056 households during its first cycle (2013–2017). The second cycle (2018–2023) served 17,870 concessionaires. As BWD enters its third cycle in 2024, it marks a decade of successful operations. In

addition to serving its own concessionaires, BWD's clustering program covered 9,612 households in nine nearby municipalities.

Through close coordination with the City Health Office of Baliwag and the local government unit (LGU) of Baliwag City, BWD contributed to the prevention of water-related diseases and illnesses caused by failing septic systems.

The LGU of Baliwag's recognition as a "Hall of Famer" in the Manila Bayani Award by the DILG is a testament to the successful implementation of BWD's Septage Management Program, particularly in the area of liquid waste management.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

The implementation of BWD's Septage Management Program has yielded several key insights:

- **Groundwater protection:** Regular desludging and proper disposal of byproducts are crucial for safeguarding groundwater resources.
- **Environmental and health impact:** Failing septic tanks can significantly harm the environment and public health.
- **Community engagement:** Effective community engagement, including intensive information, education, and communication campaigns, is essential for successful program implementation.
- **Inter-municipal cooperation:** Collaborating with neighboring municipalities and water districts can enhance service delivery and resource optimization.

Government support: Adequate funding from national and local governments is vital for the implementation and sustainability of septage management programs.





Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with the private sector? In what aspects?

Yes, there are opportunities for partnerships with government and non-government organizations in various areas, such as grants, research and development, and financing.

One successful approach is through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). BWD has utilized PPPs for

the operations and maintenance of its treatment facility. Other water districts can explore similar PPP arrangements or consider Build-Operate-Transfer partnerships.

Additionally, septage clustering offers a viable strategy for water districts and LGUs in close proximity. By sharing resources and infrastructure, these entities can collectively address their sanitation needs, as demonstrated by BWD's collaboration with nine nearby municipalities.



BAYAWAN WATER DISTRICT (BAWAD)

Bayawan Water District (BAWAD) is a government-owned and controlled water utility in Bayawan City, Negros Oriental, Philippines. With a vision of “Changing people’s lives by providing sustainable potable water” and a mission to “Serve with expertise and technological advancement,” BAWAD is committed to delivering quality water services to its customers.

Bayawan City, a second-class component city, covers a land area of 699.08 square kilometers and is divided into 28 barangays. As of 2020, the city’s population is estimated at 122,747 people, with an average annual growth rate of 0.80%.

Currently categorized as Category C by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA), BAWAD serves a total of 10,292 active service connections as of October 2023. Its service area encompasses nine urban and suburban barangays, thirteen hinterland barangays within Bayawan City, and one barangay in the neighboring municipality of Santa Catalina.

What are we doing?

In pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) #6, BAWAD, in collaboration with Vitens Evides International and the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Bayawan City, implemented the Grid-Tied Solar-Powered Water Supply System project to address the water needs of the underserved populations in Barangays Bugay and San Jose.

Before the project, residents in these areas relied on distant and unreliable water sources since the barangay-run water supply system was no longer operational. The construction of a small water treatment facility in San Jose and Bugay improved water quality in the region.

A 2020 survey conducted by BAWAD revealed that 369 households in 2 urban and 12 rural barangays lacked proper toilet facilities. Poor access to safe water contributed to open defecation and unhygienic practices, leading to environmental pollution, increased risk of infectious diseases, and contamination of the Uwakan River.

By providing adequate access to safe water, BAWAD empowered residents to construct proper toilet infrastructure and sanitation facilities, improving hygiene, reducing water-related diseases, and promoting a cleaner and healthier environment. Ultimately, this project has contributed to protecting and preserving lives.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Before gaining access to BAWAD's water supply, residents in these hinterland barangays faced numerous challenges in getting water, and the available water sources were distant and unreliable. Limited water availability hindered people from performing necessities such as drinking, cooking, and bathing. The lack of adequate water supply led to poor hygiene and sanitary practices and increased the risk of waterborne diseases.

Beneficiaries are now able to enjoy the convenience and ease of having access to safe, affordable, and potable water in their own households. This has significantly reduced the time and effort spent on fetching water from distant sources and carrying heavy containers.

The availability of safe water also allowed the residents to allocate more time to livelihood activities and education. Additionally, the installation of water connections reduced the prevalence of waterborne diseases by providing access to clean and safe water for many families.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

To date, the project has benefited a total of 288 households, or 1,584 individuals, in the two hinterland barangays. Notably, 63.9% of the accountholders are women.

BAWAD's provision of safe water significantly improved sanitation and hygiene practices, leading to a reduction in diseases, undernutrition, and injuries related to water collection, particularly among women and children.





Moreover, the increased access to safe water has limited open defecation in these vulnerable communities.

Building on the success of the Bugay-San Jose Water Treatment Facility, BAWAD has implemented another 1.5 million peso solar-powered water supply project in Sitio Kaayahan, Barangay San Jose. This project, inaugurated on September 13, 2023, can serve up to 300 households. The water source for this project is located 1.2 kilometers away from the community and is accessible only on foot during the rainy season.

BAWAD plans to replicate this successful model in the nearby Barangay Dawis and other unserved hinterland barangays of Bayawan City.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Building strong partnerships and fostering collaboration are essential for the successful promotion and implementation of SDG #6. By leveraging expertise, technology, and resources, these partnerships contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth.

Bayawan Water District's collaboration with Vitens Evides International, the LGU of Bayawan City, and local barangay stakeholders was instrumental in extending water services to underserved hinterland areas. BAWAD's provision of safe water significantly improved access to water for household needs such as cooking, washing, and sanitation. Improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene is crucial for reducing poverty, promoting equality, and supporting socioeconomic and sustainable development.



Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government or private sector? In what aspects?

Partnerships can significantly enhance the implementation of water, sanitation, and health programs and foster innovation.

The City Government of Bayawan has partnered with Bayawan Water District through a Memorandum of Agreement to facilitate the collection of septage fees alongside water bills. This collaboration is in line with the City's Septage Management System and Water Usage Ordinance of 2011, which establishes policies for septage management and water usage.

In 2022, the joint effort resulted in the collection of P2,334,719.64 from 8,968 households in urban barangays. These funds are allocated for desludging household septic tanks every five years and sustaining the operations of the Bayawan City Waste Management and Ecology Center. This initiative contributes to improved household sanitation and the prevention of water source contamination.

The efficient collection of charges has ensured the sustainability of the city's septage and water usage programs, leading to a cleaner environment, cleaner water sources, and ultimately, a healthier population.



CALAMBA WATER DISTRICT

Calamba Water District (CWD) is a government-owned and controlled corporation that provides public water supply services, as outlined in Presidential Decree No. 198, the Provincial Water Utilities Act of 1973.

What are we doing?

CWD is committed to providing Calamba City residents with a 24/7 supply of potable water and septage management services. CWD's operations and projects are administered and maintained through its Corporate Operating Budget, guided by its Board of Directors.

The water district operates, manages, and maintains the city's water supply system and is poised to launch its own Septage Treatment Plant before the end of 2023.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

CWD is committed to providing good public service and customer satisfaction by ensuring a sufficient and continuous supply of potable water to all its service areas within Calamba City. To achieve this, the district implements effective Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Reduction Programs and efficient customer service strategies. CWD has invested in its own Septage





Treatment Plant and acquired two vacuum trucks to provide septage management services before the end of 2023, all funded through its own resources.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

Construction of the Septage Treatment Plant was completed on June 27, 2022. Process proving was conducted from March 27 to April 27, 2023. A public hearing was held on October 20, 2023, to inform the public about the implementation of the Septage Management Program. The full implementation of the program is contingent upon the approval of proposed tariff rates by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA).

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government / or with the private sector? In what aspects?

CWD continues to work in partnership with the Local Government Unit (LGU) of Calamba City to ensure the successful implementation of the Septage Management Program.

GENERAL MARIANO ALVAREZ WATER DISTRICT

The General Mariano Alvarez Water District (GMAWD) is a public utility agency operating in General Mariano Alvarez (GMA), a municipality in Cavite. Its objective is to provide clean and potable water to GMA 24/7.

What are we doing?

GMAWD aims to survey, inspect, and desludge the septic tanks of their concessionaires and treat collected septage through a three-stage treatment process. This ensures that the effluent is compliant with the parameters stipulated in Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Department Administrative Order (DAO) 2016-08 and 2021-19 for Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC Code) 37000.

Funded by its revenue, GMAWD established its Septage Treatment Plant (GMAWD-SpTP) in compliance with Republic Act No. 9275 (Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004), the Supreme Court's continuing mandamus to clean and rehabilitate Manila Bay, and Ordinance No. 2016-116 (Septage and Sewage Management Program in the Municipality of General Mariano Alvarez).

GMAWD-SpTP is located at Lot 115, Sitio Rolling Hills, Brgy. Francisco de Castro, in the municipality of General Mariano Alvarez.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

- 1. Public Health Risk Prevention** – The GMAWD-SpTP contributes to preventing waterborne diseases that may contaminate underground water, rivers, and deep well water sources. GMAWD also educates concessionaires about the potential health risks associated with improper septic tanks design and usage.
- 2. Surface Water Protection** – GMAWD-SpTP is operated and maintained to ensure that surface waters are not contaminated by any outflows from septic tanks and sewage systems prior to treatment
- 3. Land Protection** – The GMAWD-SpTP is operated and maintained to ensure that land is not contaminated by any outflows from septic tanks and sewage systems prior to treatment.



The GMAWD-SPTP

4. Groundwater Protection – Desludging of septic tanks and informing the public of its proper design prevents contamination due to septage leakage. It also benefits future generations by ensuring a reliable supply of potable water.

5. Conservation and Resource Recovery
The resources recovered in the wastewater (including biosolids and recycled water) is identified and utilized as much as possible within the bounds posed by various regulatory agencies.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

As of September 2023, there were 1,729 surveyed, 1,709 inspected, and 1,168 deslugged septic tanks in five barangays in GMA. The effluent complies with the parameters stipulated in DENR DAO 2016-08, based on monthly effluent tests conducted by a third-party DENR-accredited laboratory.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

- Septage treatment plants (SpTPs) operations need to comply with existing environmental and health standards given the vital role they play in environmental and health protection.
- Planned and scheduled maintenance is the essential to guarantee continuous operations of SpTPs.

- Strict adherence to safety protocols is paramount to protect both workers and the environment from the inherent hazards associated with direct exposure to septage.
- The waste produced during treatment (sludge cakes) can be utilized in many ways, including as a land applicator or a sustainable energy source.
- Effective information dissemination is crucial to raise public awareness of the importance of SpTPs. This fosters community

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

Government Partnerships

- **Collaboration:** A strong partnership between the GMAWD-SpTP and the local government unit can significantly enhance service delivery quality and ensure compliance with legal requirements. Barangays should also be included in field operations to facilitate effective information dissemination.
- **Support and assistance:** Government grants or other forms of assistance can support the future development and expansion of the SpTP.
- **Quality control oversight:** The government can implement quality control measures to ensure that the SpTP operates in compliance with existing rules and regulations.



Primary Treatment Area



Secondary and Tertiary Treatment Area



SAN JOSE DEL MONTE CITY WATER DISTRICT (SAN JOSE WATER)

The San Jose Del Monte City Water District (San Jose Water) is a government-owned and controlled corporation established on July 22, 1980, under Presidential Decree No. 198, or the Provincial Water Utilities Act of 1973. As a Category A water district, it serves San Jose Del Monte City, which is the fourth most populous component city in the Philippines, according to the 2020 Philippine Statistics Authority census. Originally, San Jose Water had only 200 service connections, which it inherited from the old municipal waterworks system it replaced. Despite initial challenges such as water turbidity, scarcity, and limited financial resources, the district has grown significantly over the years to become one of the largest water districts in terms of service connections in Central and Northern Luzon. In 2018, it entered a partnership with Primewater Infrastructure Corporation and is now the fourth largest water district in the country. As of September 2023, San Jose Water has over 140,000 service connections.

What are we doing?

San Jose Water provides safe and potable water service and septage collection services to over 140,000 households in San Jose Del Monte. To address the lack of financial resources in the late 1980s and early 2000s, San Jose Water implemented the Tawid-Uhaw Project, which provided communal water access through two-faucet structures funded by local government and civic organizations. Only a few of the original 62 communal faucets remain functional since most have since been replaced with

individual piped service connections, a few remain operational in areas with limited infrastructure. San Jose Water also installed drinking and handwashing stations in public primary and secondary schools across the city as part of its community relations program.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

We are making a difference by making safe and potable water accessible to majority of the San Joseños. Our service covers all 62 barangays in the city. As of September 2023, we are bringing water service to 97% of the city's population*, with 94% of consumers enjoying 24/7 water supply.

In compliance with the Clean Water Act of 2004, we are one of the first water districts that implemented a comprehensive septage management program. We are now on the third year of the second 5-year cycle, desludging our water service account holders as well as non-account holders. Our first fully mechanized 60 cumd-capacity septage treatment plant started operations in 2015. The expansion of the SpTP to accommodate 120 cum of septage was completed in 2019.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

San Jose Water was recognized for its Septage Management Program, receiving the Huwarang Lingkod Tubig Award for Best Practices in Information Dissemination during the 2017 World Water Day Awards because of its the Septage Management Program. Likewise, the city government was awarded the Huwarang Lingkod Tubig Award for the Septage Management Project Program. It has also been consistently recognized by the Department of the Interior and Local Government for being one of the few LGUs compliant with the Clean Water Act.

What are your lessons/takeaways?

Implementing a septage management program requires close coordination with the local government. Only the LGU can enact ordinances mandating desludging and imposing penalties for non-compliance. Additionally, intensive information campaigns are crucial to educate the public about the program, its benefits, and their role in its success.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with government or with private sector? In what aspects?

San Jose Water partnered with Primewater Infrastructure Corporation, a private corporation, to finance and expand its water supply and septage treatment plant operations and maintenance. San Jose Water now acts as a regulator and ensures that Primewater Infrastructure Corporation adheres to the provisions of the partnership agreement and key performance indicators meet the standards and requirements of the national government. and meets both internal and national government standards.



San Jose Water is one of the first water districts that implemented a comprehensive septage management program in compliance with the Clean Water Act of 2004 and the continuing mandamis issued by the Supreme Court in 2008. Its first fully mechanized 60 cumd-capacity septage treatment plant started operations in 2015. The expansion of the SpTP to accommodate 120 cum of septage was completed in 2019. San Jose Water is now on the third year of the second 5-year cycle, desludging water service account holders as well as non-account holders.



In the late 80's to the early 2000's when it waas still unable to provide individual service connection due to lack of financial resources, San Jose Water implemented the Tawid-Uhaw Project - structures made up of two communal metered faucets funded by San Jose Water in partnership with the local government and civic organizations. Of the 62 communal faucets installed under this project, only a few are now operational as most of the areas where the TUPs were previously installed now enjoy individual piped service connection.

PRIVATE WATER UTILITIES

BALIBAGO WATERWORKS SYSTEM, INC. (BWSI)

Balibago Waterworks System, Inc. (BWSI) is a privately owned company established on May 20, 1958. Its primary purpose is to operate a waterworks utility system.

BWSI established Clean Liquid Philippines, Inc. (CLPI) on October 19, 2021 in response to the Clean Water Act of 2004. CLPI is a corporation dedicated to the development, construction, operation, and maintenance of septage and sewerage systems.

What are we doing?

BWSI implements a Septage Management Program (SMP) to improve sanitation and environmental conditions by reducing domestic wastewater pollution and preventing wastewater from finding its way to bodies of water, including water sources.

SMP involves the following key activities:

1. Survey: Gathering baseline data on residential accounts, including septic tank presence, age, last desludging date, and accessibility.
2. Information, education, and communication: Raising public awareness about the program and gaining public acceptance.
3. Collection and transport: Using Department of Health (DOH)-accredited vacuum trucks to siphon septic tanks and transport the sludge to a Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and DOH-accredited wastewater treatment facility.
4. Treatment and proper disposal: Treating the sludge to meet DENR effluent standards before disposal or reuse.



BWSI initiated the SMP four months after establishing CLPI. CLPI partnered with several existing treatment facilities in strategic locations while the Septage Treatment Facility was under construction.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Establishing CLPI has enabled BWSI to contribute to improving public health, protecting the environment, and enhancing overall sanitation.

CLPI addresses the sanitation challenge by consistently collecting, transporting, treating, and safely disposing of treated septage to prevent groundwater and surface water contamination.

To expand its capacity, CLPI has accredited and partnered with other transporters to bolster its capacity.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

The program's results include:

- **Improved public health:** The program has led to improved public health outcomes, including a reduction in cases of diarrhea and other water-related illnesses.

- **Environmental protection:** The septage management program prevents the discharge of untreated septage from polluting water bodies, protecting aquatic ecosystems and water sources and safeguarding water quality.
- **Regulatory compliance:** The program ensures compliance with regulatory standards and best practices for the collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of septage.

Public awareness: The program has raised public awareness about maintaining hygienic septic tanks and has relieved the local government unit from the burden of implementing their own septage management program.

What are your lessons/takeaways?

- Local government units can employ a holistic approach by integrating septage management into a comprehensive sanitation and wastewater management strategy to effectively address sanitation challenges.



- Embracing innovative technologies for septage treatment and resource recovery can lead to more cost-effective and environmentally friendly solutions.
- Establishing data collection and monitoring systems is crucial for tracking progress and making informed decisions.

Conducting educational campaigns and implementing behavior change initiatives can promote proper sanitation practices and reduce the stigma associated with septage management.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with the private sector? In what aspects?

- Government entities establish guidelines, issue permits, and ensure compliance with safety and environmental regulations. They also develop policies and frameworks that support safe septage management practices.
- The private sector can contribute by developing or sourcing cost-effective technologies to help improve the lives of many Filipino Households.
- Both the government and the private sectors can help in providing funding for the construction of septic tanks and wastewater treatment facilities.
- The government or the private sector can fund a regional mega septage treatment facility to help prevent fly-by-night operators and facilitate the accreditation of desludgers in each municipality or city.



MANILA WATER COMPANY, INC.

Manila Water Company, Inc. (Manila Water) is a publicly listed company with extensive experience in the Philippine Water Sector. Its services include water treatment, distribution, wastewater management, and sanitation. As the concessionaire of the state-run Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System, Manila Water serves over 7.7 million customers in the East Zone conc

What are we doing?

Manila Water has been consistently providing clean and potable water and offering sewerage and sanitation services to customers since 1997.

Manila Water's steadfast commitment to protect the environment is evident in the magnitude and scale of its efforts to ensure that domestic wastewater from households does not contribute to the pollution of rivers and other water bodies. The proper disposal and treatment of wastewater is an essential element of Manila Water's services.

1.1 Sewerage Services

Manila Water's sewerage services include the operation and maintenance of networks of sewer pipelines that collect and convey sewage to Sewage Treatment Plant (STPs). The STPs clean the wastewater before safely returning it to water bodies.

Manila Water started with a single STP in 1997, but has since built more treatment facilities to increase the company's wastewater treatment capacity. Over 470 kilometers of sewer lines are maintained in the East Zone to date. Manila Water currently operates 26 wastewater treatment facilities across the East

Zone. Some of these major STPs include:

- Marikina North STP, by far the largest and most ambitious sewage facility constructed by Manila Water, is designed to treat 100 million liters per day (MLD), serving 500,000 residents in Marikina City and San Mateo, Rizal.
- Taguig North STP, which also houses the Liwasan ng Kagitingan at Kalikasan recreational park, has a treatment capacity of 75 MLD, serving 292,000 residents in Taguig and Makati.
- Ilugin STP, part of the North and South Pasig Sewerage System, collects and treats the sewage flows of certain areas in Pasig City, and portions of Mandaluyong City and Quezon City. It has a capacity of 100 MLD.
- Olandes STP, an internationally awarded facility, began operations in 2010. This STP treats wastewater from nearly 48,000 customers in Marikina City and Quezon City.

Wastewater management will play an even more crucial role in the coming years as the company extends its wastewater services to cover more areas and benefit more people in the East Zone. Manila Water is investing in the Three-River System Wastewater Master Plan to provide its increasing customer base with the best sanitation and sewerage services. The master plan involves the large-scale construction of wastewater



treatment facilities and sewer network across the Marikina River, San Juan River, Pasig River, and Laguna Lake systems that comply with regulatory and environmental standards. The construction, which is currently ongoing, includes the following projects:

- The North and South Pasig Sewerage System Project, which is a 100-MLD sewage treatment plant with a 65-km sewer network.
- Mandaluyong West – San Juan South–Quezon City South Sewerage System Project which is composed of a 60-MLD sewage treatment plant with a 53-km combined sewer network.
- Hinulugang Taktak Sewerage System in Antipolo City, Rizal, which will maintain and rehabilitate the ecological balance in the area by treating up to 16 MLD of wastewater from households before discharging it to the falls.

1.2 Sanitation Services

Manila Water conducts regular desludging or septic tank siphoning of areas that are not yet covered by sewerage system as part of its routine desludging caravan. It emptied 121,001 septic tanks in 2023.

Manila Water's sanitation services include operating and maintaining the desludging vacuum tankers that clean or siphon domestic septage from septic tanks. The collected septage is disposed of at Septage Treatment Plants (SpTPs). Manila Water currently operates two SpTPs capable of treating a total of 1,400 cubic meters of septage daily. One is also under construction to expand sanitation coverage to more customers in Rizal Province by 2025.

Included in the company's desludging program is an information, education, and communication campaign. Manila Water advocacy managers and service Area representatives go to barangays to promote the benefits of its desludging program. These activities also serve as avenues for customers to reach out to the company to have their concerns and queries addressed.

This comprehensive approach underscores Manila Water's commitment to manage wastewater effectively and safeguard environmental health while ensuring the well-being of the communities it serves.

2. Water Education and Environmental

Advocacy

Manila Water is committed to educating the public about water conservation, environmental protection, and proper sanitation practices. The company's initiatives include:

2.1 Lakbayan Water Trail

The Lakbayan program provides participants with firsthand insights into the journey of water, from its raw state to safe and potable drinking water. It also shows the meticulous treatment processes being undertaken by Manila Water to safeguard the environment from wastewater. There were 1,125 individuals who joined 48 tours in 2023 alone.

Manila Water introduced a new component to Lakbayan called "SALIN-Lakbayan para sa mga Guro Program" in the same year. It is a collaborative

effort with the Department of Education aimed at educating teachers on Manila Water's sustainability journey and water and wastewater treatment processes. In its inaugural year, SALIN welcomed 73 teachers from 20 public elementary schools in Metro Manila's East Zone.

2.2 Toka Toka Wastewater Advocacy

"Toka Toka" (from the Filipino word 'toka', which means 'share') is the first and only advocacy initiative in the Philippines that focuses on wastewater management as a way of protecting rivers and other waterways. Running for over 10 years, Toka Toka encourages everyone to take part through four different ways: (1) connecting to sewer lines; (2) properly disposing solid waste; (3) availing of Manila Water's desludging services; and (4) supporting the campaign by sharing the advocacy with the community.





Toka Toka now counts hundreds of partners who help spread the advocacy. In addition, 18 partners from local government units, national government agencies (NGA), corporations, and other organizations have been engaged.

Toka Toka also holds an annual recognition program honoring top-performing barangays that help the company achieve its desludging targets for the year, as well as those that have successfully implemented sustainable environmental programs in their respective communities. Numerous environmental programs, including initiatives focused on community gardening, waste recycling, and upcycling, have been launched through this initiative.

2.3 Adopt-an-Estero

The Adopt-an-Estero Program, initiated in 2010, is a collaborative effort involving estero communities, private organizations, local governments, and national agencies. This program was launched to address

the ongoing Supreme Court mandate for agencies, led by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), to clean up Manila Bay. A key strategy is to clean up the tributaries that flow into the bay.

In 2020, Manila Water answered this call by adopting the San Juan River. This commitment involves cleaning up the river's four most polluted tributaries: Maytunas, Ermitanyo, Buhangin, and Buayang Bato. These tributaries traverse the cities of Quezon City, San Juan City, and Mandaluyong City, all within Manila Water's concession area. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed by Manila Water, DENR, and the local governments of Quezon City, San Juan City, and Mandaluyong City, formalizing the partnership and commitment to environmental issues.

Manila Water also actively participates in the annual International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) Day. The company sends employee-volunteers and provides essential support, such as water tankers and drinking water



stations, to ensure the hydration and hygiene of cleanup volunteers.

3. Manila Water Foundation

Manila Water Foundation (MWF), the social development arm of the Manila Water Enterprise, remains dedicated to its mission of championing environmental programs and ensuring Water Access, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) for all communities.

3.1 WASH: Lingap Sanitasyon

The Lingap Sanitasyon program addresses the need for proper sanitation in both homes and public areas. It aligns with the Department of Health's Zero Open Defecation Program (ZODP) advocacy and health education campaign. By partnering with

local governments, the program aims to ensure that Filipinos have access to toilets, practice good hand hygiene, and contribute to environmental conservation.

3.2 World Toilet Day

MWF promotes proper sanitation for health in schools and communities. It leads campaigns to mark World Toilet Day every November 19. It conducted a Sanitation Fair at an elementary school in 2023, attracting over 200 students and parents. Attendees received products from sanitation partners and learned about innovative sanitation solutions. The fair also reinforced the importance of proper sanitation habits and highlighted the availability of septic tank desludging services for homes.

3.3 Lináng Program

Leveraging the wealth of water and wastewater technical excellence from the parent company, MWF established in 2023 the program, Lináng, derived from the Filipino term for “develop”. Lináng is a water and wastewater technical mentorship support program aimed at enhancing the skills of local water service providers in rural areas, enabling them to better deliver water and wastewater services for the community. Through Lináng, MWF fosters a robust learning exchange for positive change, improving critical community services for health and productivity.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Manila Water is committed to sustainable growth, with a focus on developing water and wastewater projects. By employing strategic financing models, it aims to optimize capital allocation, mitigate financial risks, and maximize returns. This approach accelerates the development and implementation of critical infrastructure projects, ensuring that Manila Water meets the evolving needs of the communities it serves.

Concurrently, Manila Water maintains a strong focus on innovation, leveraging the collective expertise of external stakeholders and internal employees. Through collaborative research, development, and partnerships with industry leaders and technology pioneers, it pioneers new solutions to address both current and emerging challenges. Furthermore, it fosters an innovative culture within the organization, encouraging and supporting employees to propose and develop innovative ideas and solutions that drive sustainable infrastructure advancements.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

In 2023, Manila Water's key performance indicators show a total volume of 76.76 million cubic meters of total wastewater treated, with 8,079.46 tons of Biochemical Oxygen Demand or organic pollution load removed through wastewater treatment, plus 63,391.11 tons of CO₂ avoided due to wastewater treatment.

Manila Water also achieved a total of 303,724 sewer service connections and desludged a total of 121,001 septic tanks in the East Zone as of 2023.

Moreover, it received a 100% score in its wastewater effluent quality compliance scorecard, versus the target of 95.00%. The score was based on the scorecard set by the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System Regulatory Office. This was relative to the applicable General Effluent Standards set in the issued Wastewater Discharge Permits to the treatment facilities by either Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) Environmental Management Bureau or the Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA).

Recently, Manila Water also undertook a major project to ensure compliance to DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2016-08 that included new parameters in the biological nutrient removal of nitrogen and phosphorus. This entailed the diverting flows from smaller treatment plants to larger facilities and operational adjustments in others. In 2021, the DAO was amended to DAO 2021-19, raising the standards for six parameters including NH₃-N and P.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Manila Water believes that building wastewater infrastructure and improving the sewer network to provide sewerage services to all its customers is a collaborative effort, requiring effective partnerships with key stakeholders. Recognizing the inherent challenges of building capital-intensive wastewater facilities, Manila Water turned these challenges into opportunities by leveraging partnerships with local and national governments.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

As challenges arise during construction, the company continues to collaborate with stakeholders to mitigate the impact of these projects. Given that most work is underground, projects often affect traffic flow and road usage. Additionally, the construction of treatment facilities requires significant land areas, posing challenges related to land availability.

To encourage customer cooperation in achieving these goals, the company has initiated and continues to implement water education and environmental advocacy programs, such as Lakbayan and Toka Toka.

Despite these challenges, Manila Water remains committed to achieving 99% coverage of its wastewater management system, relying heavily on the cooperation of the communities it serves.

Other information

In 2020, Manila Water achieved a significant milestone by issuing its first Sustainability Bond, totaling USD 495 million. This issuance was the largest sustainability bond ever issued by a listed private water utility in Asia and marked a historic moment as the first ASEAN Sustainability Bond by a corporate issuer from the Philippines.

Aligned with its commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and guided by the principle of creating shared value as a driver of business growth, Manila Water allocated the funds from the sustainability bond towards both existing and future water and wastewater projects. These projects were carefully selected to align with sustainability objectives and adhere to rigorous eligibility criteria focused on Sustainable Water & Wastewater Management, as well as Affordable Basic Infrastructure.

In its commitment to advancing wastewater management and sanitation services, Manila Water has allocated a portion of the sustainability bond proceeds to critical projects focusing on Wastewater Collection and Treatment Services.

Beyond providing essential sanitation services, these projects play a pivotal role in ensuring that wastewater is treated properly, removing organic pollutants before its release into water bodies. Furthermore, these projects contribute to the broader commitment to managing carbon emissions. Within the domestic wastewater sector, expanding sewer and sanitation coverage emerges as a strategic measure to mitigate methane emissions originating from septic tanks, thereby promoting environmental sustainability and resilience.

Through these concerted efforts, Manila Water is not only fulfilling its sustainability objectives but also driving positive change for the communities it serves and the environment at large.

MAYNILAD WATER SERVICES, INC.

Maynilad Water Services, Inc. is the water and wastewater services provider for the 17 cities and municipalities comprising the West Zone of the Metropolitan Manila Area.

What are we doing?

Maynilad's current initiatives to provide wastewater services to all its customers in the West Zone include:

1. **Construction and operation of wastewater treatment facilities:** This involves building and operating Sewage and Septage Treatment Plants, as well as the necessary conveyance systems.
2. **Desludging of septic tanks:** This service involves the removal of sludge from septic tanks.

Its other initiatives include:

1. **Wastewater Educational Campaign (WEC):** Maynilad's Wastewater Educational Campaign (WEC) aims to cultivate a generation of environmentally conscious individuals, specifically junior and senior high school students in the West Zone. Comprising three modules, the WEC fosters collaborative discussions on the: (a) Urban water cycle: Understanding the natural water cycle and its impact on urban environments; (b) Effects of improper wastewater management: Exploring the consequences of inadequate wastewater treatment and disposal; and (c) Maynilad's wastewater services: Learning about the company's role in providing efficient and sustainable wastewater services.

Through these discussions, the campaign instills the importance of young people's role in promoting sustainable lifestyles by practicing proper wastewater management in their homes and communities.

2. **Public consultations:** Maynilad conducts public consultations to discuss proposed projects and initiatives with barangay members, officials, homeowners' association members, and other relevant stakeholders. These consultations promote transparency and encourage public involvement by providing a platform for concerned stakeholders to ask questions and seek clarifications before project implementation. During these consultations, Maynilad presents information on the potential effects, benefits, and other pertinent details of proposed projects.
3. **Community briefings:** Community briefings are part of Maynilad's basic sanitation services for program areas. This proactive approach involves scheduling septic tank desludging services for various barangays once within a five-year sanitation cycle. Through these briefings, the importance of septic tank desludging in maintaining sanitation and public health is emphasized.



4. **Desludging support:** Maynilad offers free desludging services to numerous institutions, including schools, government offices, public markets, hospitals, city halls, and jails. Furthermore, the company extended its desludging services to Manila quarantine checkpoints, COVID-19 quarantine facilities, and portalets.
5. **Kubeta PH:** The Kubeta PH campaign aims to raise awareness about responsible wastewater management and environmental stewardship. It uses humor to spark conversations about the importance of toilets, making wastewater and proper sanitation practices more mainstream. While the campaign encourages individuals in residential, commercial, and public establishments to maintain clean and functional toilets, it also calls for a deeper level of commitment to environmental sustainability.
6. **Daloy Dunong and other community workshops:** Maynilad integrated wastewater education into its various community capacity development programs, such as Daloy Dunong, Ginhawa Gardening Workshop, Kapit-Kapwa Livelihood Seminar, and Talakay Tubig Forum. These programs cater to different sectors, including elementary school students, educators, barangay health officers, and community leaders. The workshops cover a range of water, sanitation, and hygiene topics, from basic hygiene and sanitation practices to the more complex impacts of climate change on urban water and wastewater systems.
7. **Project Kubeta Ko:** Project Kubeta Ko was a collaborative initiative involving Maynilad, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the city government of Manila, and the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System. The project aimed to provide 400 portable, container-based toilets to informal

settler families at Parola Compound in Tondo, Manila, in support of the Supreme Court's mandate to clean up Manila Bay. The portable toilet units were developed by Loowatt, Limited, and donated by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Maynilad is responsible for treating the sewage collected from these toilets, ensuring compliance with wastewater and solid waste management laws.

8. **Environmental programs and activities:**

Maynilad's flagship environmental conservation program, "Plant for Life," aims to rejuvenate denuded watersheds and protect the water supply for millions of consumers. The program mobilizes volunteers from both public and private sectors to participate in annual tree-planting activities.

Additionally, Maynilad actively leads and partners with government agencies, communities, and private institutions to organize river and coastal cleanup campaigns. This includes participating in the annual International Coastal Cleanup to support the rehabilitation of vital water resources.

9. **Adopt-an-Estero Program:** Maynilad participated in DENR's Adopt-an-Estero program. This initiative involved installing interceptor lines along estero easements and diverting their outfalls into Maynilad's existing sewer lines. The goal of this project is to clean up waterways before discharging them into Manila Bay.





How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

Aside from providing sewerage and sanitation services to customers, Maynilad is also committed to preserving waterways and ensuring the sustainability of water sources. It treats wastewater generated by its customers before discharging it into receiving water bodies, demonstrating its dedication to environmental protection.

Maynilad conducts community briefings, public consultations, and educational campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of proper wastewater management and maximize the benefits of its wastewater programs and projects. These initiatives aim to gain public acceptance of the services offered and to popularize the concept of

wastewater as an issue as urgent as water access, health, and climate resilience.

Maynilad continues to innovate and explore new ways to meet its service obligations, striving to be a catalyst for change in addressing sanitation challenges in the Philippines.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

As of September 2023, Maynilad has 23 wastewater facilities (20 sewage treatment plants, 2 joint sewage and septage treatment plants, and 1 septage treatment plant) and 640 km of sewer lines. It operates a fleet of 89 desludging trucks. From January to September 2023, Maynilad treated 50,367,758 m³ of wastewater. Moreover, Maynilad served a population of 2,954,450 by sewerage and offered sanitation services to 2,501,603 customers for the current compliance year.



What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Effective collaboration with public and private stakeholders is crucial for the efficient delivery of wastewater services. This includes working together during the drafting and implementation of laws, regulations, and wastewater infrastructure projects.

One of the significant challenges faced by Maynilad in implementing wastewater projects is the lack of public understanding and appreciation of the benefits to both people and the environment.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

The government can provide support by:

- Helping in the implementation of wastewater projects to ensure timely completion.
- Collaborating with Maynilad in its initiatives, including its educational campaigns, public consultations, and community briefings. This will help enhance customer acceptance of Maynilad's sewerage and sanitation programs.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES (DBP)

The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) is the country's premier development financing institution. As a government-owned policy bank, DBP actively supports projects and programs that are aligned with the National Government's priority development programs and inclusive growth initiatives.

DBP's primary mandate is to provide banking services, principally to service the medium- and long-term needs of agricultural and industrial enterprises, particularly those in the countryside and preferably small and medium-scale enterprises. (Sec. 2, Executive Order 81, s. 86 as amended by Republic Act 8523).

Currently, the bank's development initiatives are primarily directed at supporting growth in its priority sectors: infrastructure and logistics, environment, social services and community development, and small and medium enterprises.

What are we doing?

DBP implements a financing program called Lending Initiative for Sanitation (LINIS) Program, which aims to contribute to the national government's goal of achieving universal access to sanitation. It provides credit assistance to local government units (LGUs), water districts, and private companies to help them comply with:

- The Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 or Republic Act No. 9275.
- Decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippines ordering the concerned government agencies to clean up, rehabilitate, and preserve Manila Bay, and restore and maintain its waters to SB level (Class B Sea waters).
- Presidential Directive No. 2018-0081 dated 12 February 2018 requiring all resorts in the country to have wastewater treatment facility.

The LINIS Program offers two types of loan facilities:

- Long-term Loan Facility: This is for larger projects such as Septage Treatment, Sewerage Treatment, Stand-Alone Treatment, and Basic Sanitation Projects.
- Short-term Loan Facility: This is a credit line facility for smaller, shorter-term sanitation projects.

The eligible loan amount ranges from up to 70% of the total project cost (for private companies) to up to 100% of the total project cost (for LGUs and water districts).

By 2030, DBP LINIS Program is expected to have financed PHP 10 billion of investments in sanitation and other wastewater treatment projects.

The funding source for the LINIS Program comes from the Bank's internally generated fund.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The LINIS Program offers comprehensive financing solutions. It may provide for up to 100% financing for LGUs and water districts, including for project preparation activities. It can also provide co-financing support for LGU projects under the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program.

The projects financed under the LINIS Program include septage treatment facilities, sewerage treatment facilities, and standalone septage treatment facilities.

As of August 31, 2024, DBP has provided financing assistance to four borrowers with an aggregate loan amount of P542.775 million under the LINIS Program.

What is the status/ results/ outcomes?

As of August 2024, three projects financed under the LINIS Program are fully operational:

- Two septage facilities with a capacity of 142 cu.m./day.
- One sewerage treatment facility with an aggregate capacity of 1,500 cu.m./day.
- 63 standalone sewerage treatment facilities with an aggregate capacity of 6,065 cu.m./day.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Stricter enforcement of relevant laws is crucial to further boost funding for the sanitation sub-sector. This will increase the demand for sanitation projects. While DBP has been actively promoting the LINIS Program, a whole-of-government approach involving agencies like the National Economic Development

Authority and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is necessary to ensure stakeholder compliance and increase investments in various sanitation projects.

Additionally, the proactive involvement of donor agencies and technology providers in raising awareness about the LINIS Program will significantly contribute to the successful mainstreaming of sanitation projects.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

DBP is open to partnerships with key stakeholders to boost sanitation investments.



ASA PHILIPPINES FOUNDATION, INC.

ASA Philippines Foundation, Inc. (ASA) is a non-government organization (NGO) registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and regulated and compliant with the Microfinance NGO Regulatory Council to operate and implement microfinance and other social development-related activities nationwide.

What are we doing?

ASA helps improve the informal sector's access to financing for their businesses, as well as other services such as housing, water and sanitation, and education. As of October 31, 2024, ASA has 2,030 service points across the archipelago from Itbayat in Batanes down to the southernmost municipality of Sitangkai in Tawi-tawi. It is dedicated to better the lives of the poor through the delivery microfinance and other social services to over 2.2 million micro-entrepreneurial women in the communities and has a P41.96 billion portfolio.

Water and Sanitation Financing (WaSaFin)

has disbursed a total of 1,059,690 loans across the country with an accumulated amount of P10,199,678,000. ASA's flagship program made water and sanitation financing accessible to the marginalized segment of Philippine population nationwide. The financing provides for new water access and toilet installations, as well as upgrades and improvements to existing toilets and water connections. It also supports the establishment of water storage in communities on far-flung islands like Palawan, and Tawi-tawi. As of October, WaSaFin has 219,188 active borrowers with

a portfolio amount of P1,330,093,498. In addition to financing, WaSaFin program's key components are behavioral change communication and skills training for local masons.

Special programs under WaSaFin

a. Sanitation for the poor program

ASA's Sanitation for the Poor program, implemented in Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Leyte, and Eastern Samar, provided financing with a subsidy package to enable 2,040 Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiary households to construct toilets. ASA shouldered 50% of the subsidy, using funds from its microfinance operations and a World Bank grant.

b. Integration for Sanitation Program

The Integration for Sanitation Program, implemented in Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Leyte, and Eastern Samar, complements local government units' (LGUs') sanitation programs, particularly the Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) programs. This program benefited 4,133 households and is funded by ASA's own resources earned from microfinance operations.

c. KasilyASAn Program.

The KasilyASAn Program is an initiative to combat open defecation by providing individual household toilets free of charge. ASA constructed sanitation facilities and turned them over to beneficiary communities at no cost. It operates in the following communities:

1. Brgy. Lusak, Mamasapano, Maguindanao del Sur
2. Brgy. Cabasaran, Marawi City, Lanao del Sur
3. Brgy. Bato, Gamay, Northern Samar
4. Brgy. Hiluctugan, Mahaplag, Leyte
5. Brgy. Aninipan, Flora, Apayao
6. Brgy. Lumaping, Jose Dalman, Zamboanga del Norte

Beneficiaries: 461 units of sanitation facilities as of this year 2024.

Fund: ASA's own resources earned from microfinance operations.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

ASA addresses four key areas in its water and sanitation initiatives: providing financial assistance to clients for their water and sanitation needs, promoting awareness and encouraging behavioral changes related to hygiene and sanitation practices, offering technical expertise and support for the planning, design, and implementation of water and sanitation projects, and providing free toilets to vulnerable communities through the KasilyASAn program.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

Special programs under WaSaFin have been completed, with commitments delivered to beneficiaries.





What are your lessons/ takeaways?

1. While ASA provides water and sanitation financing, more needs to be done to address needs given the scale of the country's water and sanitation issues.
2. The participation of barangays and LGUs is crucial to the program's success.
3. Although the program includes orientation for awareness raising and technical assistance, the choice of skilled workers, such as masons, remains with the client.
4. Buy-in from stakeholders is essential for the program's success.
5. Land tenure issues and high-risk areas pose challenges to program implementation.
6. The adoption of technology can facilitate large-scale water and sanitation projects.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

Opportunities for partnerships have been leveraged, resulting in multiple projects with varying degrees of outcomes. Future programs will require partnerships with private organizations and local governments to ensure the complete success of projects. Technical expertise from other organizations will also be critical.



NEGROS WOMEN FOR TOMORROW FOR FOUNDATION, INC. (NWTF)

Negros Women for Tomorrow for Foundation, Inc. (NWTF) is a non-profit microfinance organization founded in 1984. It aims to support the fight against poverty by providing micro-financing and development services to the urban and rural poor of the Philippines.

What are we doing?

NWTF's Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program provides loans to microfinance clients for the construction of sanitary toilets, the purchase of water filters, and the payment of water connection costs.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

NWTF enables households in the Visayas, Palawan, and parts of Luzon to afford sanitation and access clean water by providing financing and educating them on health and sanitation practices.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

Since 2013, NWTF's WASH program has disbursed 410,846 loans amounting to P3,402,645,714.

Since 2013 :

WASH Loans disbursed : 410,846

WASH amount disbursed : PHP 3,402,645

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Education is crucial in creating demand for WASH products. Collaborating with local masons can be beneficial given their presence within the community.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

Blended finance has been instrumental in enabling the poorest households to acquire sanitary toilets. Local health officials can help identify communities with greatest need.



DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the United States' government agency that leads international development and humanitarian assistance efforts to partner countries.

What are we doing?

Provides technical assistance to National Government Agencies (NGAs), local government units (LGUs), water service providers, and other stakeholders in improving water security by increasing access to resilient water supply and sanitation services, improving the sustainable management of water resources, and strengthening water sector governance.

Location: National, Palawan, Negros Occidental, and Sarangani

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

USAID, through Safe Water, has introduced an innovative financing scheme called Output-Based Aid and Blended Finance (OBA-BF), which leverages public subsidies with household equity that is advanced by microfinance institutions. OBA-BF

provides a viable alternative to conventional local sanitation programs where households are provided with toilet bowls that either do not get installed or do not meet the Philippine Government's standards and requirements for onsite containment (i.e., septic tanks).

OBA-BF ensures 100 percent efficiency as subsidies are released only after a verified result (i.e., installed toilets); empowers women/mothers, as main borrowers to safeguard the health of their families; and generates local employment within the community.

USAID also assists LGUs that are committed to develop their sanitation programs by providing technical assistance and capacity building in reviewing technical specifications, developing pre-feasibility studies, and conducting procurement and technical evaluation for the construction of septage treatment facilities.



What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

Status:

- Funds mobilized - A total of PHP 3.8 million (USD 76,576) and PHP 7.03 million (USD 121,685) from the pilot implementation in 2022 and replication in Cauayan from 2022-2024, respectively.
- 1,600 people provided access to improved sanitation (2022-2024)

Results/Outcomes:

- Strengthened partnerships between LGUs and microfinance institutions (MFIs) increased access of poor households to improved sanitation services and facilitated the integration of the latter in the LGU WASH programs.
- Grants leveraged by 1:1.4 times with MFI resources and household equity contributions,

thereby supporting demand generation and reaching more beneficiaries.

- Sanitation services were made more affordable with the targeted grants subsidizing a portion or full cost of the toilet to complement the household counterpart's share of the facility. This was financed through a microfinance loan or their own resources, according to their ability to pay.
- One hundred (100) percent implementation efficiency versus the traditional LGU subsidy program involving the distribution of toilet bowls and some construction materials which result only in about 8 to 20 percent completion of the sanitary facilities.
- Expanded customer base for MFIs from increased demand generation in partnership with the LGUs.
- Construction of compliant sanitation facilities helped LGUs and MFIs to jointly address issues

related to inadequate access to sanitation and reduced the incidence of water-borne diseases and child stunting.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

The OBA-BF can be an effective and efficient scheme in improving access to sanitation.

- Strong partnership between the LGUs and MFIs can leverage resources to reach more households with proper sanitation services.
- Strong policy support and LGU commitment are required to provide resources including subsidy allocation for OBA, and integrate the scheme to enhance their existing sanitation, environment or health programs.
- The OBA-BF assures compliance with standards, thus, its adoption for LGU programs will be more effective in addressing open defecation, waterborne diseases, and environmental protection.
- Poor households are willing to pay for improved sanitation. The OBA-BF scheme improves the

affordability of sanitation facilities by leveraging household equity that may be financed from microfinance loans with targeted grants or subsidies.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

There is an opportunity to replicate and bring to scale the OBA-BF program to other LGUs that are committed to increase access to sanitary toilets as well as address open defecation.

The program may also be expanded to other MFIs through their WASH loan programs.

There is also an opportunity to facilitate linkages between LGUs and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Center to undertake septage management projects that require technical assistance (TA) support and alternative sources of capital for infrastructure projects.



Other information

Knowledge products such as the OBA-BF Implementing Guide for LGUs and MFIs and Septage Operational Plan and Septage Management Toolkit were prepared to facilitate replication and implementation of these sanitation related initiatives.

Other information on OBA-BF:

- [Asia Water Forum 2022: Achieving Universal Sanitation](#) (Global Waters USAID session press release)
- [Cauayan Environmental Health and Sanitation Program and Launching Output-Based Aid-Blended Finance + Cash for Work for Household Sanitation](#) (NWTF video posted by Mayor's Office – Cauayan, Negros Occidental)
- [Guide for Implementing the Output-Based Aid with Blended Finance \(OBA-BF\) Program for Household Sanitation](#) (USAID Safe Water guidebook)
- [Hybrid Finance Model Shows Promise in Boosting Access to Sanitation](#) (DAI Global Developments blog)
- [Leveraging Resources for Improved Household Sanitation through Output-Based Aid and Blended Finance: A Proof of Concept](#) (ADB Asia Water Forum 2022 Presentation)
- [Leveraging Resources for Improved Sanitation through Output-based Aid and Blended Finance: Proof of Concept from the Awesome OBA-BF Pilot](#) (USAID Safe Water report)
- [Making Sanitary Toilets Affordable for Every Filipino Family](#) (Global Waters fact sheet)
- MOA signing with partners (social media posted by [ASA Philippines foundation personnel](#), [Alabel Information Office](#))
- [NWTF, Cauayan partner up for sanitation initiative](#) (Visayan Daily Star press release)
- OBA-BF pilot culmination activities (social media posted by [USAID Philippines](#), [ASA Philippines Foundation](#), [Alabel Information Office](#), [NWTF](#))
- [OBA-BF replication in Cauayan, Negros Occidental](#) (Mayor's Office – Cauayan, Negros Occidental social media post)
- [Preventing Water-Borne Diseases Among Poor Households](#) (Global Waters fact sheet)
- [Protecting a Marine Reserve through Household Sanitation](#) (Global Waters fact sheet)
- [US Senate staff visit in Sagay City, Negros Occidental – revisiting OBA-BF beneficiaries a year after the pilot activity](#) (USAID Philippines social media post)
- [USAID Safe Water's Output-Based Aid and Blended Finance Piloting Experience](#) (USAID Water YouTube testimonial video)
- [USAID, Partners install 100 toilets to promote household sanitation](#) (US Embassy in the Philippines website press release)
- [USAID's WASH-FIN Program: Country Brief Series](#) (USAID fact sheet)
- [Virgie's Hope for Better Sanitation](#) (USAID Medium blog)
- [WASH Blended Finance Project in Suyac Island, Sagay City](#) (NWTF video)
- [World Toilet Day 2021 post featuring OBA-BF testimonials](#) (USAID Philippines social media post)
- [World Toilet Day 2022 post featuring OBA-BF replication](#) (USAID Philippines social media post)



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

UNICEF, the United Nations agency for children, works to protect the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged and those hardest to reach. We provide and advocate for education, health and nutrition services. Protect children from violence and abuse. Bring clean water and sanitation to those in need. And keep them safe from climate change and disease.

What are we doing?

Climate Resilient Household Sanitation through Output -Based Aid and Blended Finance (OBA-BF)
The project used the OBA-BF approach to make sanitation facilities more affordable for low-income families. Currently, a climate-resilient toilet with a double-chamber septic tank and leach pit costs around PHP 53,000.

- **Output-Based Aid:** The project provided a PHP 45,000 subsidy (about 85 percent of the cost) to eligible families. This subsidy was given only after the toilet was completed and met Department of Health (DOH) standards.
- **Blended Financing:** Families eligible for a loan, as verified by municipal authorities, took out a microfinance loan to cover the remaining cost of the toilet.

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) advanced the full cost of construction, including the subsidy from the local government and UNICEF, so families could build the toilet even before the subsidy was released.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The 3 percent Open Defecation situation in the Philippines has an approximate cost of USD \$450 million nationwide. Access to poor sanitation has a negative health impact on children and the poorest communities, leading to malnutrition and stunting. The socio-economic cost to the country is approximately USD \$1.5 billion per annum.

OBA-BF presents a real and practical alternative to the financing and construction of climate resilient toilets at the household level using a mix of national government and LGU grants and household (HH) loans (via MFIs).

Three municipalities have participated in this proof-of-concept pilot which lasted from October 2023 to October 2024.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

After completion of the project, 151 households (HH) built climate resilient toilets with support from microfinance institutions and local health offices.

The overall repayment rate of the loans is at 93 percent, with the 4th class municipality having a 100 percent repayment rate.

These households will be in a better position to access safe sanitation and recover after a climate-related hazard.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

The project demonstrated that the poorest communities are willing to pay 1/3 of the cost to access climate resilient sanitation and move to zero open defecation (ZOD) status.

This financial mechanism is based on household participation, and embedded into LGU WASH governance; thus, increasing ownership and sustainability of the projects. This project will inform and influence the ongoing development of DOH policy on OBA-BF.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

The Department of Health (DOH) is completing the development of the policy to include this financial mechanism as a way to move the country to ZOD status.

Currently, the DOH supports the contract construction of HH toilets or direct provision of toilet materials. Such projects are typically done with minimal community participation, and ownership, which affects the sustainability of the facilities.

Currently, the DOH has USD \$3.5 million available for sanitation projects. Under an OBA-BF framework, more than 18,750 HH could have access to climate resilient toilets and contribute to SDG 6 targets for the Philippines. Additionally, this represents a 60 percent larger HH reach with access to sanitation, compared to the existing DOH sanitation finance system (bulk contracts). Microfinance institutions are best positioned to support the government in scaling up the program.



DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) PROGRAMME

GIZ is a service provider for international cooperation for sustainable development & international educational work, covering a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment promotion, energy and the environment, and peace and security.

What are we doing?

GIZ Regional Fit for School Program (2011 – 2022) and a DeveloPP project (GIZ and UNILEVER, 2016 – 2023) to support access to access to sanitation.

Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and in partnership with the Southeast Asian Ministries of Education Organization and its Regional Center for Educational Innovation and Technology (SEAMEO INNOTECH), the program supports Ministries of Education in the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia and Lao PDR to implement and monitor WASH in Schools (WinS) programs in the respective countries.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

The Regional Fit for School Program supported the development of the Department of Education's (DepEd) WinS Policy, its implementing guidelines,

and monitoring system that operationalizes the WinS Policy through the Three-Star Approach. Transparency and accountability to WASH standards and reaching its benchmarks are driving forces in the education sector. It aims to engage school heads and education officials and trigger action at all levels of education governance and on a nationwide scale. Through this program, WinS Massive Open Online Courses were also developed for school heads and division personnel to provide low-cost training solutions that ensure content quality and uniformity at a mass scale.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

In 2023, at least 48,106 schools (out of 50,000) in the Philippines participated in the WinS monitoring. Along with increased participation, schools in the Philippines have reached remarkable achievements in WASH standards. Over the past six years, there has been a continuous increase in the proportion of schools achieving at least one-star rating or those that met all the crucial WinS indicators. In 2017, only



9.1 percent of schools reached one star level, and this increased to 54.3 percent in 2023 (one star level is comparable with the UN Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) basic service level).

The WinS Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) were developed to address the capacity development needs of DepEd. Since the pilot run of the WinS MOOCs in 2019 to 2020, “Leading WinS” in Schools MOOC reached a total of 33,845 education personnel, with 18,605 course completers or a 55 percent completion rate. On the other hand, “Accelerating WinS” in Divisions MOOC for sub-national officials reached a total of 2,988 enrollees, with 1,070 course completers or a 36 percent completion rate.

The role of health and hygiene measures in schools was highlighted during the pandemic. As part of the program’s continued support to DepEd, a MOOC

on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in Schools was developed. From its launch in August 2022 to date, a total of 75,020 DepEd personnel have enrolled in the course, and 56,497 participants have completed all the modules and activities.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

The well-known gap between policy and implementation can be addressed by developing models that work; consolidating standards; establishing practical action towards crucial indicators; and exercising transparency and recognition using a monitoring system designed to trigger action and institutionalize accountability.

Government needs to be in the driver’s seat, supported by development partners that work with the government over a long period of time. Trust building is key.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

The WinS program and its monitoring system as a model can contribute valuable lessons for strengthening the implementation of the DOH Healthy Learning Institutions, particularly in the attainment and recognition of standards.

The wealth of WinS data available, along with the robust and transparent monitoring system, offers great potential for DepEd to link up with local government and private sector partners. Knowledge of the gaps that need to be filled facilitates resource mobilization initiatives from the national down to the division and school level of DepEd. Potential areas

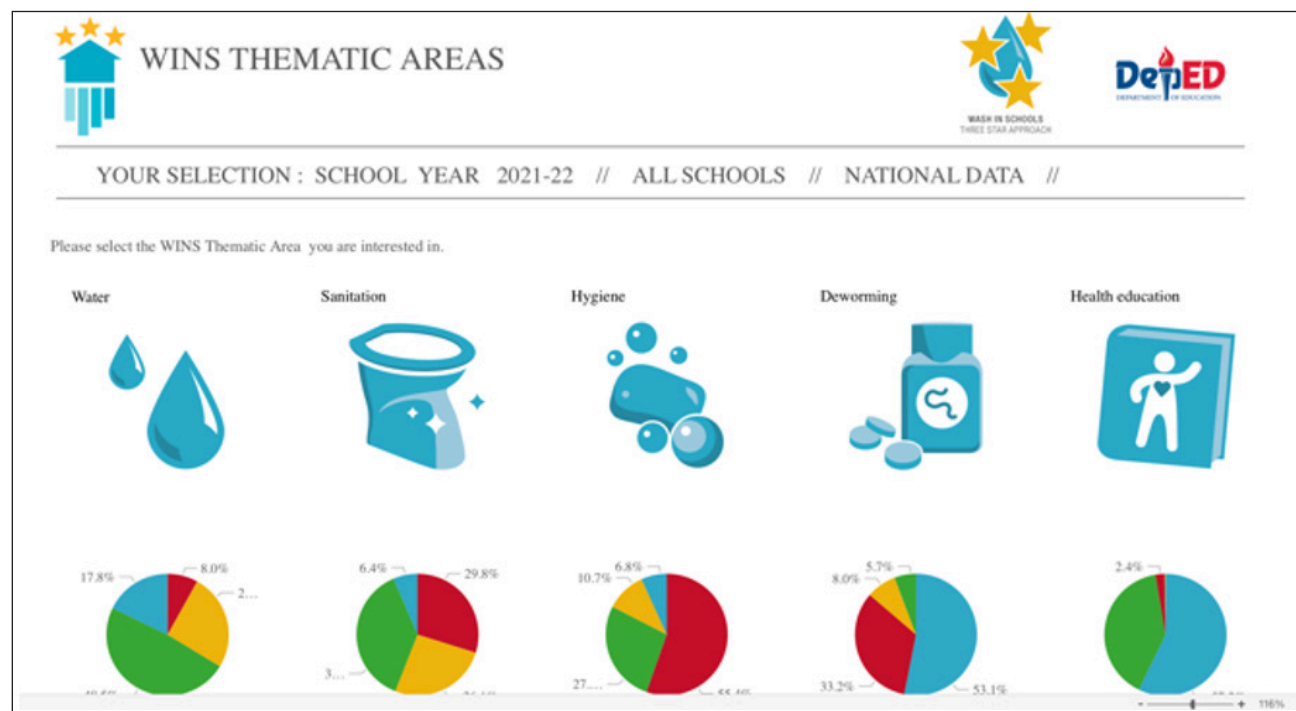
for support include construction of WASH facilities, and provision of regular supplies for conducting the operation and maintenance of hygiene-related activities in schools.

Other information

In November 2023, the Economist Impact launched a study on toilet loss in public schools in four countries, including the Philippines. Toilet loss is the economic and societal cost of neglected toilets. The GIZ program contributed to the study.

<https://impact.economist.com/perspectives/sites/default/files/ei-unilever-tackling-toilet-loss-vf3.pdf>

The WinS monitoring dashboard from SY 2017/18 to 2022/23 can be accessed through this link: <https://wins.dep.ed.gov.ph/homepage/wins-monitoring-dashboards/>



Accelerating WinS and Leading WinS MOOCs can be accessed at this link: Professional Development - NEP: All courses (deped.gov.ph)

Welcome to ACCELERATING WINS!



Welcome to LEADING WINS!



Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in Schools MOOC can be accessed at this link:
Professional Development - NEP: All courses (deped.gov.ph)

Contents and course structure

The four modules in this course are:



Access the WinS MOOC Factsheet here.

Access to WinS knowledge Map of DepEd at this link:

<https://wins.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/DepEd-Overview-Capacity-Development-2024-04-19-v01.pdf>



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

JICA is a bilateral aid agency of the Government of Japan which administers the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programs including (i) technical cooperation, (ii) grant aid, (iii) ODA Loans, and (iv) Private Sector Investment Finance in an integrated manner.

What are we doing?

JICA aims to contribute to the promotion of international cooperation as well as sound development of Japanese and global economy by supporting the socioeconomic development, recovery or economic stability of developing regions. JICA operates in 146 countries with 96 overseas offices and 15 domestic offices.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

In the Philippines, JICA is promoting technical assistance in the field of integrated water resource management (IWRM), development of comprehensive sewerage/ wastewater treatment master plans with local government units (LGUs), promotion of new, innovative, and affordable technologies for septage/ wastewater management thru Private-Public-Partnership (PPP) by facilitating linkage with Japanese small and medium enterprises, and providing grant and financing in water supply and sanitation development.

What are the status/results/outcomes?

JICA has contributed to the following targets:

- increasing the number of sewerage and septage/ wastewater facilities resulting in an increase in wastewater treatment and coverage
- protection of the environment through the availability of new wastewater technologies compliant with the country's effluent standards
- increasing water supply coverage
- promotion and compliance with related water/ environmental laws including improvement in planning and water and sanitation governance
- technology transfer and capacity enhancement of government and private personnel in sound management of water supply and sanitation facilities

What are your lessons/takeaways?

- Water and sanitation management in the Philippines is highly fragmented. It is crucial that the government accelerate the streamlining and creation of an apex body to manage the sector.

- Considering the country's growing concerns on water availability and quality of water bodies, there is a need to emphasize the importance of increasing sanitation facilities to protect the water environment. Government programs on sanitation such as NSSMP should be further promoted and improve its accessibility to LGUs. In addition, PPP arrangements should be encouraged and further explored. On the other hand, LGUs together with the water districts should be urged to increase their investments in sanitation facilities.
- There is a lack of appreciation of sanitation management's contribution in protecting the water environment. Hence, further promotion is needed to increase awareness and understanding of its contribution to water environment protection. This should also be aided with capacity building (i.e., technical skills, additional knowledge) of water personnel in the management of sanitation facilities.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

As a bilateral agency, JICA annually welcomes proposals coursed through official channels and duly endorsed by Philippine oversight agencies. Sewerage/ septage/wastewater management remains as one of the focus areas of JICA, including environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Other information

Please see Attachment 1 List of Past and Present Projects and Attachment 2 Photos of JICA WSS Projects

Annex

JICA On-going/Incoming Water and Sanitation Projects

1) Project for the Septage Management of Metro Cebu Water District (Grant Aid)

- a) Grant Agreement signed: February 27, 2023 (until December 31, 2026)
- b) Grant amount: JPY 2,052 million yen
- c) Estimated schedule: 2023-2026
- d) Executing Agency: Metropolitan Cebu Water District (MCWD)
- e) Objective: To promote septic tank sludge treatment by the construction of septic tank sludge treatment facilities and by the procurement of vacuum trucks, thereby contributing to the improvement of the contaminated water environment
- f) Locations: Compostela, Liloan, Consolacion, Mandaue City, Cebu City, Talisay City
- g) Scope of work: Construction of 430 cubic meter (capacity) Septage Treatment Plant (STP) in Cebu City; procurement of vacuum trucks, and consulting services

2) Project for Master Plan Study on Comprehensive Sewerage System Development (TCP)☒

-Under Preparation-

- a) Period: 36 months from commencement of the project
- b) Implementing Agency: Metropolitan Cebu Water District
- c) Purpose: Sanitary environment and water environment in Metro Cebu is improved by utilizing the Master Plan for Comprehensive Sewerage System Development, the financing methods, and the pre-feasibility study of prioritized projects
- d) Target of M/P: wastewater management (sewerage system) and decentralized wastewater management (septic tank and Johkaso system)
- e) Target area of M/P: Cebu City, Mandaue City, Lapu-lapu City, Talisay City, Liloan, Consolacion, Compostela and Cordova

3) Study on Water Supply Improvement in Cotabato City (Outline Design Survey)

- a) Period: Started on Nov. 2023
- b) Implementing Agency: Metro Cotabato Water District

4) Project for Master Plan Study for Comprehensive Wastewater Management in Davao City (TCP)

- a) Records of Discussion Signing: September 12, 2023
- b) Period: three (3) years from commencement of the project
- c) Implementing Agency: City Government of Davao in cooperation with Davao City Water District
- d) Expected goal: Comprehensive wastewater management is promoted through the development of centralized and decentralized treatment system and septage management which are proposed in the M/P developed in the Project
- e) Scope of work:
 - i) Basic data collection, evaluation and analysis of the current status
 - ii) Formulation of M/P
 - iii) Study of financing methods
 - iv) Feasibility Study (F/S) for prioritized projects
 - v) Capacity Development of comprehensive wastewater management of counterpart

5) Project for Integrated Water Resources Management Advisor (TCP)

- a) Period: June 2023 to April 2025
- b) Implementing Agency: National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Cooperating Agency: National Water Resources Board (NWRB)
- c) Purpose: Supporting formulation of a national development plan for the water resources sector; preparation of policy papers, studies, and data management methodologies for effective IWRM implementation, and formulation of IWRM master plans.

6) SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for the effective and sustainable development of sewer infrastructure by using decentralized wastewater treatment technology to achieve the new effluent standards in the Philippines (SME Promotion)

- a) Project period: November 2022 – November 2023
- b) Counterpart Organization: City Government of Baguio
- c) Japanese private company partner: FUJICLEAN Co. Ltd.
- d) Purpose: Demonstration and verification of Johkaso system which meets the newly introduced effluent standards in the Philippines
- e) Target area: Baguio City

7) Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Septage Management Improvement with Advanced Treatment Method in Panglao, Bohol in the Philippines (SME Promotion)

- a) Project period: Project period: March 2022 – December 2024
- b) Counterpart Organization: Provincial Government of Bohol
- c) Japanese private company partner: OM Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
- d) Purpose: Demonstrate and verify the validity of Advanced Treatment of Filtrated Separated from Septage (SBR system) which meets the newly introduced effluent standards in the Philippines and the way to disseminate and the challenges in the Philippines will be taken into consideration and rearranged
- e) Target areas: Municipalities of Panglao and Dauis, Bohol

8) SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Advanced Dispersible Microbe System in the Philippines

- a) Project period: (under preparation)
- b) Counterpart Organization: Cagayan de Oro LGU
- c) Japanese private company partner: Hinode Sangyo Company Ltd.
- d) Target area: Cagayan de Oro City

Past Projects by JICA

1) Provincial Cities Water Supply Project (Phase III, IV,V) (Yen Loan Program)

- a) Exchange of Notes/Loan Agreement: November 1994/ December 1994 (Phase III); July 1995/ August 1995 (Phase IV); March 1997/ March 1997 (Phase V)
- b) Implementing Agency: Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- c) Loan amount/ Loan disbursed amount: 6,212 million yen/ 2,328 million yen (Phase III); 6,131 million yen/ 1,917 million yen (Phase IV); 7,228 million yen/ 4,222 million yen (Phase V)
- d) Objective: To provide safe and high quality water through expansion and upgrading of water supply systems in the water districts of provincial cities of the Philippines

- e) Locations:
 - i) Phase III – Butuan City, Cagayan de Oro City, Kalibo
 - ii) Phase IV – Bacolod, Batangas, Masbate, Quezon Metro, Tarlac
 - iii) Phase V – Candon, Santiago, Tanay, San Jose del Monte, Pinamalayan, Metro Roxas, Surigao

2) Project for Improvement of Water Quality in Local Areas (Grant Aid)

- a) Period: 2002-2003
- b) Implementing Agency: Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- c) Construction of water treatment plants (WTPs) to improve water quality of seven (7) water districts
- d) WDs and Location: Panitan in Capiz, Dingle-Pototan in Iloilo, Pontevedra in Capiz, Abuyog in Leyte, Pagsanjan in Laguna and Binmaley and Lingayen in Pangasinan

3) Rehabilitation Project for Cagayan de Oro Water District's Facilities Damaged by Typhoon Sendong (Yen Loan Technical Assistance)

- a) Period: 2012 – 2013
- b) Implementing Agency: Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- c) Amount: JPY 94 million
- d) Counterpart Organization and Location: Cagayan de Oro City Water District in coordination with LWUA/ Cagayan de Oro City
- e) Purpose: The target water supply systems damaged by typhoon Sendong in Macasandig and Balulang in CDO are rehabilitated and operational
- f) Scope of work:
 - i) Rehabilitation of production facilities (booster pumps, production wells, generator sets, chlorinator, controllers and transformer cables)
 - ii) Replacement of laboratory equipment
 - iii) Replacement of damaged water meters
- g) Relevant assistance: Provincial Cities Water Supply Project Phase III

4) Small Water Districts Improvement Project (SWDIP) (Technical Cooperation)

- a) Period: 2005-2012 (inclusive of two-year project extension)
- b) Implementing Agency: Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA)
- c) Purpose: (i) Water supply services and management of selected water districts are improved; (ii) Guideline for improvement of water supply services and financial viability of the target water districts are prepared
- d) Target: 54 small water districts nationwide; additional six (6) water districts from extension period
- e) Inputs: Trainings for water supply operation and management and office equipment; Preparation of improvement plans; 20 water districts were selected for provision of facility improvement

5) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Phase V (Yen Loan Program)

- a) Exchange of Notes Date/ Loan Agreement Signing date: December 1999/ December 1999
- b) Loan approved amount/ Disbursed amount: 951 million yen/ 456 million yen
- c) Final disbursement date: March 2007
- d) Executing Agency: Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
- e) Purpose: Provide safe, adequate, and easily accessible water supply and sanitation services
- f) Location: Ilocos Sur, Nueva Vizcaya, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro

6) Capacity Development Project on Water Quality Management (Technical Cooperation)

- a) Records of Discussions (R/D) signing/ Period: October 24, 2005/ January 2006 – January 2011
- b) Location: Metro Manila, Regions III, VI and XII
- c) Implementing Agency: Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Environmental Management Bureau
- d) Purpose: Strengthening of the capabilities of EMB Central and Regional Offices to implement priority actions mandated under the Clean Water Act – Implementing Rules and Regulations

7) Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Metro Cebu Water District (Grant Aid)

- a) Grant amount: 1,020 million yen
- b) Exchange of Notes Date/ Grant Agreement Date: March 2014/ April 2014
- c) Executing Agency: Metropolitan Cebu Water District
- d) Project Completion: September 2016
- e) Objective: Develop a system to monitor the water supply condition accurately almost in real time and to establish an appropriate operation management system for water supply facilities by introducing the SCADA system in MCWD water supply service area, thereby contributing to the improvement of water supply situation in the target area
- f) Location: Metropolitan Cebu
- g) Components: Facility construction, installation of equipment, and consulting services

8) Environmental Development Project (Yen Loan Program)

- a) Exchange of Notes Date/ Loan Agreement Signing date: September 2008/ September 2008
- b) Loan approved amount/ Disbursed amount: 24,846 million yen/ 24,814 million yen
- c) Completion date: January 2017
- d) Executing Agency: Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)
- e) Objective: To reduce emissions of environmental pollutants in the Philippines by providing LGUs, private corporations, GOCCs, water districts, and cooperatives/associations with the mid-to-long tenor funds through DBP, thereby contributing to the improvement of living conditions and environmental protection
- f) Location: Nationwide

9) Japanese Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion Projects

- Pilot Survey for Disseminating SME Technologies for Applicability of Dewatering Equipment for Septage Management in Cebu; October 2013-September 2015; Metro Cebu Water District, AMCON Inc./ Cebu City
- Pilot Survey for Disseminating SME Technologies for Mobile Sand Filtration Tank for Drinking Water and Rehabilitation System for Sand filters; October 2013-March 2016; Metro Cebu Water District, Nihon Genryo Co. Ltd. & Yokohama Water/ Cebu City
- Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Portable All-in-One Water Purification System; Sagay LGU and INADA Inc.; Sagay, Negros
- Feasibility Study for the Introduction of Wastewater Treatment Improvement Technology Utilizing Equipment for Dispersible Microbe System in the Philippines; Cagayan de Oro, Hinode Sangyo Co. Ltd.; Cagayan de Oro City



The Php 3 Billion Parañaque Water Reclamation Facility of Maynilad Water Services Inc. was funded under the Environmental Development Project (EDP), a two-step loan scheme implemented by the Development Bank of the Philippines. The sewerage treatment plant with sewer networks is the first large-scale Biological Nutrient Removal compliant with the country's effluent standards with the capacity to treat 76 million liters of wastewater per day.



From left: Wastewater treatment facility of the Boracay Island Water Company funded under Environmental Development Project; Under the SME scheme, JICA also provided a Dewatering Facility for sludge drying of Cebu City's Septage Facility.



Under JICA's technical cooperation scheme (Small Water Districts Improvement Project) with the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) and water districts, selected water districts were provided with facility improvement such as pipeline rehabilitation and expansion, development of water sources, and office management equipment.



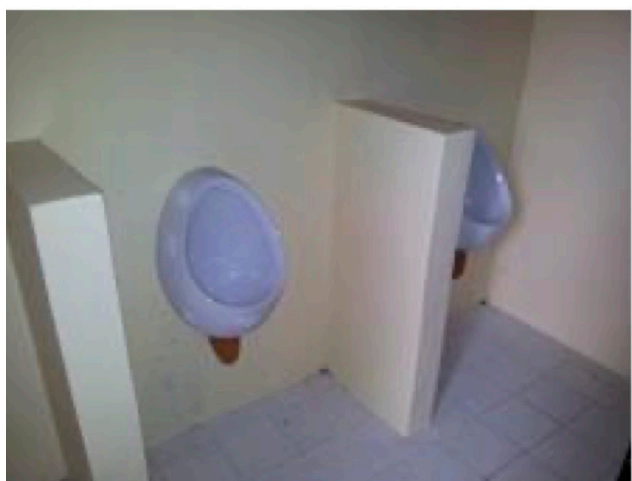
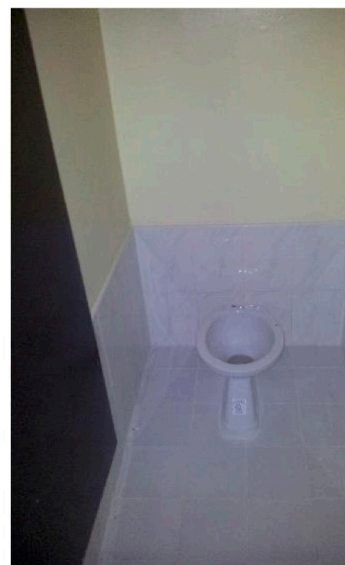
Various laboratory equipment was provided to three (3) regional offices of DENR (Pampanga, Iloilo, Sarangani) to aid the agency in water quality monitoring under the JICA-DENR Capacity Development Project for Water Quality Management.



Through JICA's SME scheme, one (1) unit of All-in-One Water Purification system was provided to Sagay LGU to help the city improve access to safe drinking water.



The Project for Improvement of Water Quality in local areas with the Local Water Utilities Administration is a grant aid project which involved the construction of eight (8) water treatment plants in seven water districts to help improve water quality for safe drinking water.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Phase V: Several Level 1 and 2 water systems were constructed in rural barangays to help address the lack of water supply. Toilets in schools and public markets were also constructed to aid in improving access to sanitation.

KOREA INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (KOICA)

KOICA is Korea's representative development cooperation agency, established in April 1991. Through diverse projects, we aim to strengthen friendly relations and exchanges with developing countries, reduce poverty and enhance quality of life, promote sustainable development, and pursue humanitarian causes in developing countries.

What are we doing?

KOICA is currently implementing programs that integrate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services into its project objectives and activities.

1. Strengthening Health Care Provider Network (HCPN) with Enhanced Linkage to Community for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH).
 - Objective: Reduced maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate in all project sites by the end of project implementation.
 - Funding: USD 7 million
 - Implementing Agency: World Health Organization (WHO)
 - Project sites: Aklan, Agusan del Sur, and Davao Region
 - Project Duration: 2020-2025
2. Supporting Peace Building through Strengthening Essential Services for Vulnerable Children and Adolescents in Maguindanao and Cotabato City, BARMM.

- Objective: High community resilience, coverage of essential services for children, adolescents, and women in the selected conflict-affected and/or remote municipalities
- Funding: USD 5.95 million
- Implementing Agency: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Project sites: Maguindanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, and Cotabato City
- Project Duration: 2023-2027

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

1. WASH integrated in KOICA-WHO Project on RMNCAH
 - a. Increasing capacity of health service responsiveness for RMNCAH
- Trainings for sanitary inspectors and other relevant health personnel on Water and Safety Plan Development (WSP), Local

Drinking Water Quality Surveillance (LDWQS), Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT), and Healthcare Waste Management (HCWM). The main objectives of the capacity building activities are to develop regional and provincial water and safety plans, to re-visit existing operational manuals for local drinking water quality surveillance, and test water samples using portable test kits.

- Development of online modules for WASH FIT
 - Conduct of Health Facility Assessment using WHO WASH FIT
 - Procurement and distribution of WASH for birthing facilities items and solar panels as part of WASH interventions.
- b. Increasing LGU's accountability through establishing performance accountability and strengthening health leadership:
- Performance Accountability System (PAS) for Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) and WASH in health facilities. PAS is a strategy to improve health service delivery and to encourage local leaders and other stakeholders in crafting a breakthrough plan, strategizing activities to answer health issues in their community.
2. Ensuring that children, adolescent boys and girls, pregnant and lactating women (especially teenagers) in the selected communities have access to WASH services particularly in the early learning and alternative learning facilities by the KOICA-UNICEF Project in the provinces of Maguindanao and Cotabato City. WASH/ sanitation activities include:
- Conduct of training workshop on WASH in early learning centers and alternative learning system (ALS) teachers.
 - Infrastructure refurbishment with WASH facilities and equipment, and provision of WASH supplies.

- Capacity building of health workers and community health workers on WASH.
- Refurbishment of gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive WASH facilities in the Barangay Health Center/Station.
- Strengthening local governance on WASH service delivery.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

1. KOICA-WHO Project

- a. The ZOD certification in the Davao region increased from 9 percent (based on the 2022 Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) data) to 35 percent, with a total of 402 barangays out of 1,134 now being Grade I ZOD certified. Monitoring of grade I certification for PAS ZOD is ongoing. (2023 Annual Report and 2024 Bi-annual Report)
- b. Increased number of policies/issuances institutionalizing/supporting PAS ZOD.

2. KOICA-UNICEF Project in BARMM

- a. Development of Regional WASH Plan for 2025-2027 and operational plan for 2025 which are integrated to the LGUs' Annual Investment Plans.
- b. Action Plans for WASH in Schools were updated and incorporated into the Division Education Development Plans for 2024-2028.
- c. Increased capacities of BARMM Ministries, Offices, Agencies and LGUs from the Project Sites on WASH in Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programming.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

WASH in health care facilities is crucial in reducing maternal and infant mortality

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

While KOICA is working on these two current projects with UN agencies and the Philippine Government, there are many types of KOICA programs that can be explored to create more synergy and ensure sustainability and long-term

impact on healthcare and sanitation. Various channels could be through development projects, or public-private partnership programs, among others. Sanitation together with healthcare and education, remains to be one of KOICA's important focus areas.





A SINGLE DROP FOR SAFE WATER, INC. (ASDSW)

A Philippine Hybrid Development Organization

Vision: Empowered communities taking responsibility to improve their quality of life and managing their resources and capacities.

Mission: To strengthen the WaSH governance and technical capacities of strategic partners.

What are we doing?

In 2022-2023, A Single Drop for Safe Water embarked on the following initiatives:

1. Worked with LGUs for the implementation of the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation in the provinces of Palawan, Catanduanes, Surigao Del Norte, Dinagat Island, Sorsogon moving towards province- wide GI certification; Two (2) zero open defecation (ZOD) certified municipalities, 70 plus ZOD certified barangays, and 1,900 toilets built in households.
2. Humanitarian Response for Typhoon Odette in Palawan, Puerto Princesa City, and Surigao Del Norte including the implementation of 25 water systems with management systems. Provided response to Typhoon Paeng in Lebak, Kalimansig, and Sultan Kudurat, including three (3) water systems (response for 20,000 families).
3. Implementation of water systems and formation strengthening of management organizations including ring fencing of LGU- run systems in

Sta Maria, Laguna; Puerto Princesa City; Opol, Misamis Oriental; Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya; Lupao, Nueva Ecija; Sibulan, Negros Occidental, and Duay, Mindoro Occidental.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

For sanitation, we are capacitating Municipal LGUs in line with the Provincial LGU. We helped form province- wide and municipal- based governance systems, Local Sustainable Sanitation Plans (LSSPs)/WaSH Plans for systemic investment and implementation.

In line with PhATSS building demand capacity as well as the capacity to monitor and certify ZOD barangays in line with PhATSS. Since 2014 and in coordination with the LGUs, there are now more than 800,000 individuals living in ZOD certified barangays, mostly in rural areas. Five (5) provinces are moving towards becoming fully GI status, alongside increased investment in water systems and sanitation.



What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

Provincial wide work is ongoing in Sorsogon, Palawan, Catanduanes and Dinagat Island, targeting ZOD by the end of 2028.

What are your lessons/takeaways?

Creation of critical mass. This means that you must work with enough municipal LGUs and barangays in a coaching manner so that they see tangible results. Once you reach around 30 percent, then the LGUs (from the barangay to the province) can take complete ownership and you are no longer needed.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

We are continuously working with LGUs (either through external funding or the LGUs directly hire us). We would like to see more LGUs hire us directly for the coaching program.

Other information

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www.singledrop.org



WATERLINKS

WaterLinks is a fully independent, non-profit organization engaged in building capacities of water and sanitation service providers across Asia and the Pacific.

WaterLinks is committed to improving operational efficiencies of WASH service providers through mentoring, conduct of policy studies as well as conduct of technical and specialized training programs in water and sanitation.

What are we doing?

WaterLinks is focused on building capabilities of water and sanitation utilities to help them improve their operational efficiencies. Its Water Operators Partnerships (WOPs) and other training efforts are focused on:

- Non-revenue Water Management
- Asset Management
- Billing and Collection Services
- Customer Relations
- Septage Management
- Climate Change Adaptation

In addition to WOPs, WaterLinks also conducts policy studies and hosts webinars on sanitation-related topics, contributing valuable knowledge and insights to the sector.

Currently, WaterLinks is actively engaged in assisting the governments of Bangladesh, Nepal, and the state of Odisha in India as they embark on the path of regulatory reform for water and sanitation services.

As part of this project, a Water and Sanitation Services Regulatory Conference for South Asia was organized in Nepal in September, facilitating regional collaboration and knowledge exchange in pursuit of improved regulatory frameworks and enhanced service delivery.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

WOPs are proven catalysts for improving specific performance parameters of service providers. These peer-to-peer relationships draw direct engagement and exchange of practical knowledge. WOPs offer mutual benefits through cooperation. Recipients are able to improve operations and expand services by adopting new policies and practices and building their skills and capabilities. Mentor partners also enhance their skills by applying knowledge in new settings and achieving their sustainability goals.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

The success story of Baliwag Water District (BWD), particularly their investment in a Septage Management Program (SMP), is a testament to the benefits of collaborative knowledge sharing and mentorship through a multi- mentee WOP with Indah Water Konsortium (IWK) in Malaysia and Maynilad in 2010-2011.

Armed with the knowledge gained from the WOP, BWD made the strategic decision to invest in a Septage Management Program. BWD's commitment to improving sanitation services paid off. They were able to expand their sanitation service coverage to 100 percent of their barangays. BWD's success did not stop at achieving full sanitation coverage within their service area. They also extended their impact by implementing a septage clustering program in eight (8) nearby municipalities. This expansion has likely improved sanitation services for a broader population.

BWD received awards and recognition for their performance in septage management. These awards serve as a benchmark for other water utilities in the Philippines, inspiring them to adopt similar best practices.

One of the aspects of this success story is the transformation of a former mentee into a mentor. BWD, once in need of guidance, has now become a leader in the field of sanitation and water management. This demonstrates the power of knowledge sharing and mentorship and the willingness to invest in best practices.

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

- Sanitation is a local government responsibility (under the Local Government Code). Unfortunately, sanitation does not appear to be a priority of local governments.

- In many cases, sanitation has been delegated to water districts. The water districts are typically underfunded and most of their funds tend to go to water supply services to augment coverage or to improve service quality.
- Ineffective enforcement of sanitation regulations.
- The urban poor also remain excluded from sanitation services.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

There are numerous opportunities for partnerships in sanitation with both the government and the private sector:

- **Infrastructure development** – can be formed to finance, design, construct, and operate sanitation infrastructure, such as wastewater treatment plants and sewage systems. Private sector expertise and funding can complement government efforts to expand and maintain sanitation infrastructure.
- **Financing and investment** – private sector involvement can help mobilize investment and financing for sanitation projects. Investment firms and development banks can partner with government agencies to fund sanitation initiatives.
- **Technology and innovation** – collaboration between the government and the private sector can facilitate the adoption of innovative sanitation technologies. This can lead to more sustainable and cost-effective solutions.
- **Policy and regulation** – the government and the private sector can collaborate on the development of effective sanitation policies and regulations to ensure compliance with sanitation standards.

WATER.ORG

Water.org is a global nonprofit organization that offers smart solutions to break down barriers between people living in poverty and access to safe water and sanitation. Founded by Gary White and Matt Damon, we have made it our mission to bring water and sanitation to the world.

What are we doing?

Water.org believes in the power of water in breaking the cycle of poverty, achieving global equality, and making a bright future possible for all.

Our approach is based on creating connections that lead to transformation; connecting people to real solutions so they can take control; connecting the poor to affordable financing so they can move forward; and connecting donors, advocates, experts, and economic powers to accelerate our progress in pursuit of safe water and sanitation for all.

We help meet the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) and other goals related to it, thereby solving the most pressing social challenges of our time. We are changing lives in 11 countries. In the Philippines, we work jointly with our partners in all 17 regions in bringing access to affordable financing and expert resources to make household water and toilet solutions a reality.

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

A. WaterCredit Initiative®

The WaterCredit Initiative® is our core and powerful solution. We are currently working with over 50 direct and indirect financial partners in the Philippines such as commercial and rural banks, and cooperatives to add loans for water and sanitation solutions to their portfolios, enabling low-income households to build or upgrade essential sanitation facilities in their homes. Every repaid loan creates the opportunity for another family to get the safe water and toilets they need, fast and affordably. It is a pay-it-forward system that makes it possible to help more people in ways that will last.

In collaboration with several LGUs, financial institutions and other WASH champions like USAID, UNICEF, and Lifebank Foundation, we have supported Output-Based Aid and Blended Finance (OBA-BF), an innovative financing scheme that combines local government support with financing solutions that enable families to have their own sanitary toilets.

B. Advancing the Global and National Conversation

We are committed to working with partners to influence public policy and practice changes that make more funds available to families and small enterprises for water and sanitation solutions. We also work directly with governments to design strategies so that existing budget resources can be deployed more efficiently and effectively to those most in need.

We have actively shared our data-supported knowledge and strategic financial guidance with these partners through some of the following activities:

1. Executive Fora on WSS topics
2. Intercountry Learning Exchanges
3. Small and Medium Enterprise Finance Fora
4. Annual Conferences of Various Microfinance Councils

C. Driving Impact through Evidence

Data and evidence inform our work and contribute to the strength of our impact. We are committed to rigorously monitoring and evaluating the performance of our solutions and learning from the results. We carefully track our impact by analyzing monthly partner reports and progress, conducting household visits and viability assessments, and performing rigorous research to improve how we work and change more lives.

D. WaterEquity

WaterEquity scales our solution. It is another way to fuel our work to empower families in need with access to financing solutions, such as small loans, for household water connections and sanitation facilities. This solution is in high demand and set to scale.

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

With our market-driven and people-driven approach in the Philippines, we have::



Improved the lives of more than 9.6 million Filipinos to date



USD 2.1M loans disbursed and USD 402M capital mobilized

99% repayment rate



For sanitation alone, USD 1.7M loans were disbursed



More than 50 partners nationwide with 97% women borrowers

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

- Through years of experience, we found that millions of people were paying high prices for water from vendors or collecting water from unsafe natural sources. Both options cost families time, money, opportunities, and health.
- For millions of people, financing makes sense. We believe in putting the power of water directly into the hands of the people who need it. Small, affordable loans offer families the ability to purchase long-term safe water and sanitation solutions that solve their immediate need and over time will cost less than continuing to pay for temporary fixes.
- Access to capital is the most important barrier to solve the global water crisis. We have broadened our efforts and joined forces with others to increase financing for water and sanitation, helping even more people in need.

- Effective organizational support through a broad range of technical assistance strengthened our partnerships and provided our WSS partners opportunities to expand their lending portfolios.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

We are scaling impact by exploring new markets and financial solutions with water and sanitation champions to help end the global water and sanitation crisis. Some of the strategies and opportunities that we want to upscale with partners are the following:

- ✓ Output-Based Aid and Blended Finance with Local Government Units, Financial Institutions and Other WSS Champions
- ✓ New Climate-related WASH Product- Rainwater Harvesting/ Water Filter
- ✓ Electronic Learning
- ✓ Infrastructure-related initiatives
- ✓ Bonds for Access to Safe Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Social and Behavioral Change Communication Strategies
- ✓ Sector-wide Impact Challenge/ Sustainability Certification Programs
- ✓ Supplier and Buyer Credit Lines
- ✓ Hosting/ Sponsorship of Informative Events with WSS Champions

WORLD VISION

World Vision is an international Christian relief, development, and advocacy organization, working with children, families, and communities to overcome poverty and injustice.

World Vision is dedicated to working with the world's vulnerable children and communities serving all people regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender.

What are we doing?

World Vision Development Foundation implements various initiatives that span two Technical Programmes: Education and Health and Nutrition; and Enabling Programmes: WASH, Child Protection, Livelihood, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management/ Climate Change Adaptation and Spiritual Nurture.

World Vision's WASH Programming aims to ensure access to at least basic WASH services for all communities and their households, schools, healthcare facilities and emergency settings. It is anchored on the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6 focused on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Covered Provinces: Pangasinan, Camarines Norte, Batangas, Aklan, Antique, Cebu, Samar, Misamis Occidental, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Bukidnon, Agusan Sur

How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?

World Vision provides the following:

- Safe and Sanitary Latrines
- Safe Drinking Water
- School-based Potable Water System and Hand-Washing Facility
- School Communal Toilet
- Distribution of Hygiene Kits
- WASH Trainings
- WASH Facility Construction Trainings

What are the status/ results/ outcomes?

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS

30 taps installed in communities

25,903 individuals accessed clean water and hygiene kits/ facilities

1,093 children benefitting from constructed handwashing facility

5,689 children and adults (including community health workers) trained in proper hygiene and sanitation practices

100 parents trained on latrine construction and maintenance

IMPACTS

95% of children and caregivers have access to clean drinking water from 35% in 2020 *Safe Drinking Water for the Philippines Phase IV Project*

Incidence of waterborne diseases in covered areas reduced to **0%** from 3% in 2020 *Safe Drinking Water for the Philippines Phase IV Project*

86% of children have improved awareness of the importance of personal hygiene from 84% in 2020 *Safe Drinking Water for the Philippines Phase IV Project*

99% of households have access to quality water from 88% in 2020 *Safe Drinking Water for the Philippines Phase IV Project*



CONTRIBUTING PROJECTS

Child Protection Capacity Development in Fragile Areas in Mindanao Project

Online Micro-sellers Multipurpose Cooperative for WASH in Batangas Program

Safe and Sanitary Latrines in Quintin Remo Elementary School Project

Safe Drinking Water for the Philippines, Phase IV Project

School-based Potable Water System and Hand-Washing Facility in Siayan National High School Project

School Communal Toilet in Moises Padilla Project

WASH Facility Construction in Batangas 2 Project

What are your lessons/ takeaways?

Strong partnership with the local government and community stakeholders is a strategic approach to enhance the sustainability, impact, and reach of WASH initiatives, creating a foundation for healthier and more resilient communities.

Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?

WorldVision can explore partnerships with the private sector to enhance the scale and impact of WASH initiatives.

The organization also excels in community engagement and mobilization. We can work closely with communities to raise awareness about the importance of WASH practices, promote behavior change, and involve local stakeholders in the planning and implementation of projects.

Other information

<https://www.worldvision.org.ph/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Clean-Water-Phase-3-Project.pdf>





ANNEX

Documentation of Sanitation Initiatives

Name of LGU _____

Province _____

Name of Respondent _____

Designation/ Position _____

LGU Department / Unit _____

Date Accomplished _____

QUESTIONS	RESPONSE
A. What are we doing? Describe your Sanitation Program/ Initiative	
Problem / challenges being addressed by the program	
What are the program objectives?	
Source and Amount of Funding Note: If National grant, indicate which NG program); If Provincial support, indicate program; If LGU allocation (indicate budget category whether MOOE or capital outlay, and line item (General Fund, PDF, GAD, others)	
Period of Implementation	
Target Implementation Areas (barangays covered) and selection criteria	
Target No. of Beneficiaries and eligibility/selection criteria	
Implementing Unit/s	
Verification and Monitoring System (Who, how and when?)	
Other information	

QUESTIONS	RESPONSE
<p>B. How and where are we making a difference? How specifically are we addressing the sanitation challenge?</p> <p>Describe approach or methodology (e.g. provision of cash grant, technical assistance, distribution of toilet bowls and construction materials for septic tank and toilet structure, others)</p> <p>Describe design or specifications of septic tanks and toilets</p>	
C. What is the status of the program?	
Funds utilized/ mobilized	
Date started and completed	
Actual number of implementation areas (e.g no. of barangays)	
Actual number of beneficiaries	
Funding per beneficiary	
Per unit cost of septic tank and toilet structure	
D. What are the results/ outcomes? Describe achievement of objectives and impacts on beneficiaries, communities, and the LGU	
E. What are your lessons/ takeaways? Describe lessons from implementation and factors contributing to achievement of targets	
F. Are there opportunities for partnerships with the government/ or with private sector? In what aspects?	
G. Other information	
H. Please share pictures of the Program/ Project/ Innovation/ Solution	