

PHILIPPINES

Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor (MDGF-1919)



Economic Governance

Total Budget:	USD 5,375,000		
Budget by Agency:	UNDP:	3,813,266	
	UNICEF:	1,561,734	
Participating Gov. Entities:	National Economic and Development Authority, Department of Interior and Local Government, National Water Resources Board		
Start Date:	1 June 2009	Approval Date:	19 January 2009
Est. End Date:	1 June 2012	Signature Date:	13 April 2009
Disbursements:	First Disbursement:	1 June 2009	USD 2,037,075
	Second Disbursement:	17 September 2010	USD 2,449,723
	Third Disbursement:	2 September 2011	USD 846,788
In Brief:	<p>This proposal contributes to the improvement of efficiency, access, affordability and quality of potable water services provided by utilities. It supports community-based initiatives to enhance and establish the sustainable delivery of water in depressed communities in five (5) regions; 36 waterless municipalities with 122,000 households (HHs). Government investments in infrastructure will be complemented by policy/regulatory reforms and capacity building to stimulate investment flows, promote participation, empower duty bearers/claimholders and address socio-economic needs. Grassroots organizations, local government units (LGUs) and other local institutions will be mobilized to ensure access of water to HHs and community facilities and institutions. Cost-recovery measures will be integrated to ensure sustainability. Financing schemes will also be tested. Capacities of local duty bearers and claimholders, esp. women, will be capacitated to sustain the delivery of services.</p>		

Outcomes:

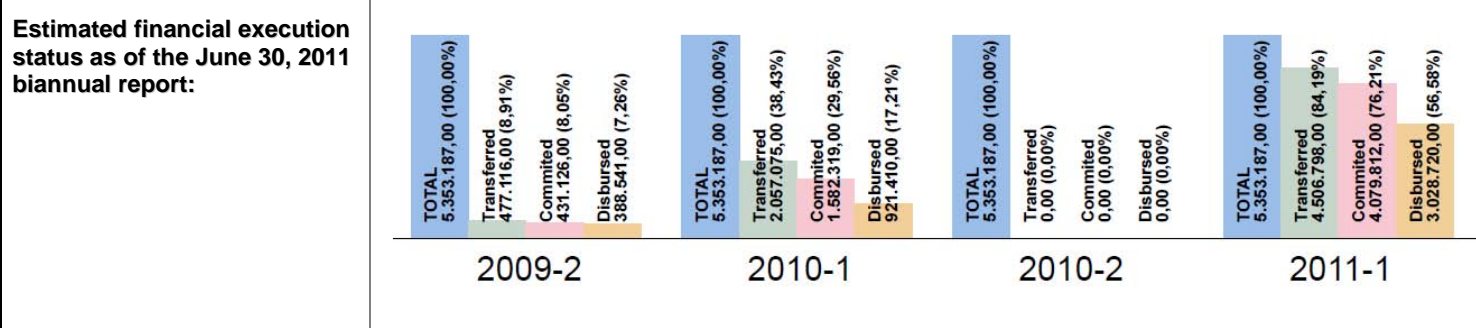
- Establish investment support mechanisms to improve efficiency, access, affordability and quality of water services provided by utilities at the local/community level
- Enhance local capacities to develop, operate and manage water utilities by fostering inclusive participation in decisions relating to water service provision



Regions of Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region 2 (Cagayan and Isabela), Region 5 (Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), Region 9 (Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibuguey), Region 10 (Bukidnon, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental and Misamis Oriental), and Region 13 (Agusan del Sur). 	
MDGs	MDG7 T7.C	
Beneficiaries	Direct	Indirect
• No. Institutions	89	
• No. Women	259	
• No. Men	385	
• No. ethnic groups	0	

Project coordinator: Kathleen P. Mangune
 RCO Focal Point: Cynthia Arce, Maria Fare

Status The programme had a long inception phase resulting in some delays. However, programme is advancing well towards expected outcomes and outputs.



Main Achievements:

Commendable progress has been made towards expected results, the MTE found that the JP has the potential to significantly impact on the quality and effectiveness of water service delivery in the Philippines.

The Department of Health (DOH), the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) and DILG have prioritized the JP's 36 municipalities in a new program of government for hard infrastructure in waterless areas. Three out of 5 policy studies presented to the INFRACOM Technical Board, while two have been presented to the Sub-Committee on Water Resources.

Local chief executives (LCEs) declared and signed their commitment to increase or allocate a minimum percentage of their development fund for water supply provision during the Local Water Governance Forum (LWGF). Said LCEs are not limited to the 36 JP municipalities.

Other commitments made by local stakeholders during the LWGF include the following: Protection of watersheds; Regulate mining and logging activities in their areas; Improve solid waste management; Intensify information, education and communication; Include water resources management in education curriculum; Payment of water bills on time.

Local stakeholders also expressed support for the policies on, among others, (1) adoption of the Integrated Water Resources Management principle; (2) the creation of satellite offices of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) and eventually, a single economic regulatory body; (3) benchmarking and ring-fencing; and (4) revisiting the financing guidelines for water projects in waterless communities

Partnership with Vestergaard for the provision of interim water supply sources for select remote JP areas.

Partnerships with other government agencies/corporations, universities (state-owned and private), and the private sector forged for the mobilization of concerned stakeholders, particularly the youth, in advocating for the prioritization of water supply provision.

About 200,000 local stakeholders, particularly the schoolchildren and the youth, mobilized for the advocacies on providing water supply to Filipinos in waterless areas.

The National Strategic Communication Plan and 36 local IEC plans have been completed. National IEC activities have been rolled out. Training on C4D and collateral design completed.

Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the **activities/outputs/outcomes**?

Observations

Paris Declaration

Leadership of national and local governmental institutions:
 National ownership and leadership is strong. The Government seconded its staff to the JP who continue to be based in the respective departments, which ensures that institutional capacity is developed and there is ownership of the process and results as well as sustainability of the JP. MTE found that "With respect to national ownership, the MTE mission was impressed by the level of awareness and engagement at all levels. At national level, the key government partners – Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) have seconded staff to work for the JP on a full time basis while continuing to be housed in their respective offices. The JP outputs are also routinely submitted for endorsement and approval by formal government mechanisms such as the Sub Committee on Water Resources and the Committee on Infrastructure. This ensures that the outputs are nationally owned and once

	<p><i>approved, are included for implementation as part of the government programme on water service delivery. At the local level, the municipal and barangay LGUs that were visited were very much engaged and fully conversant with the outputs and processes of the JP. In both Dangcagan and Don Carlos municipalities, the full LGU administration, including the Mayors, were assembled for the MTE process and also accompanied the mission to visit the barangays.”</i></p> <p>Involvement of CSOs and citizens:</p> <p>Alignment and Harmonization:</p> <p>The JP complements existing government’s infrastructure programs in potable water supply such as the President’s Priority Programme on Water (P3W).</p> <p>Innovative elements in mutual accountability:</p>
Delivering as One	<p>Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices:</p> <p>Role of the RCO and synergies with other MDG-F JPs:</p> <p>RCO provides significant support to the 4 JPs in the country. As a focus country it receives additional support for C&A and M&E programme and country level efforts.</p> <p>Inter-agency coordination:</p> <p>Apart from the PMC mechanism, the JP TWG meets as necessary. The JP Coordinator has instructed the submission of monthly progress reports. There is also regular contact via e-groups to ensure joint delivery and timely implementation of activities.</p> <p>The different JPs coordinate among themselves -- either directly or through the UN Coordination Office (UNCO). UNCO also periodically shares relevant information on existing JPs, when relevant.</p> <p>A website is developed specifically to ensure better coordination of activities. Late feedback from and disharmonized standards of UN partners continues to cause delays. The design of the JP put additional burden in terms of managing expectations to the JP partners.</p>
Sustainability (concrete actions and strategic partnerships)	<p>Sustainability Plan in place?</p> <p>The policy outputs are being subjected to discussions by the highest policy-making committee in the land to ensure their sustainability. The capacity building being undertaken under the JP, in itself, is a sustainability measure for the existing or future water supply systems in the beneficiary areas. Partnerships with civil society and the academe have been forged by DILG to assist them in capacity building under the JP and in future similar projects of DILG.</p> <p>Collaboration with the Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig (SLT) partners (DOH, DILG and NAPC) being forged for the use and adoption of the JP outputs (WATSAN Toolbox, methodologies, policies) for the rest of the waterless communities (419). The collaboration would include initiatives to ensure that the SLT partners are able to rollout the SLT, thus, rollout the JP outputs, through a capacity assessment and capacity development strategy to implement the program, as well as initial project rollout efforts (launch, logframe development, project appraisal training) which will carry a branding to be launched by the MDG-F and continued by the SLT.</p>
Innovation and Scale-up	
External Factors and mitigation	.
Communication and Advocacy	<p>C&A plan in place? yes</p> <p>The communications plan highlighted the mobilization of the youth, media and civil society to drum up national support for policies and investment.</p> <p>The local strategy focuses on raising awareness on core WATSAN issues and necessary actions among local stakeholders.</p>

M&E		
Missions from MDG-F Secretariat:	Date: April 2009 Date: March 2010 Date: March 2011	Members: Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Sara Ferrer Members: Sophie de Caen, Paula Pelaez, Adan Ruiz Members: Layla Saad
Mid Term Evaluation:	Evaluator: Richard Chiwara Period: February – March 2011	