

# **Philippine Sanitation Alliance**

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**

Prepared for  
**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**  
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By

**AECOM International Development**

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## 1.0 Introduction

Inadequate sanitation and sewerage management increasingly impacts health, the economy, the environment, and the quality of life in Asia. In the Philippines, the Department of Health estimates that water-borne diseases cause 55 deaths every day and one-third of all diseases. This high rate of illness and disease is caused by contamination from untreated human waste. Most households have septic tanks that are not watertight and not regularly desludged, and the highly polluted effluent goes untreated into the drainage system. Public and private establishments, such as hotels, hospitals, markets and slaughterhouses, do not have proper sanitation facilities and are illegally discharging highly polluted wastewater into creeks and rivers used for swimming and fishing by the poor. Recent efforts have been made to begin addressing sanitation and sewerage issues, but the amount of sewage that is treated remains small.

In response, USAID/Philippines and the Global Development Alliance launched the Philippine Sanitation Alliance (PSA), a four-year program started on October 1, 2007 and ending September 30, 2011. The PSA aims to provide more than 1,200,000 Filipinos with access to basic sanitation services to protect biodiversity, reduce public health risks and promote increased productivity by developing and implementing stakeholder-driven sanitation facilities. In partnership with the private sector, these treatment facilities will adopt appropriate technology, employ user fees for full cost recovery where applicable, and serve as platform for sharing innovative solutions throughout Asia.

The PSA focuses on achieving on-the-ground improvements in sanitation, substantial private sector investments in sanitation, and increased capacity of local governments to address sanitation challenges. The PSA also works with its partners to educate the public about the need for improved sanitation, and encourage people to support the projects and pay user fees.

To ensure effective implementation of the PSA, the following monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan will enable AECOM International Development to plan, manage and document progress towards achieving the goals and cooperative agreement requirements of the PSA. This revised version includes results from new activities implemented through the USAID-Rotary International Water Alliance launched in December 2009. Additional funding for two projects was provided by USAID to AECOM in March 2010. Data collected and reported for each indicator will provide USAID/Philippines and GDA with detailed information regarding project impacts by describing progress achieved. The M&E plan will also provide the data required to inform management decision, improve operations, identify performance gaps, reassess performance targets and set goals for improvement. AECOM will report on project performance on a quarterly and annual basis, as described below.

## 2.0 Expected Results and Performance Indicators

Over a four-year timeframe, the PSA aims to provide more than 1,240,000 Filipinos with access to basic sanitation services to protect biodiversity, reduce public health risks and promote increased productivity by developing and implementing stakeholder-driven sanitation facilities. In addition to these on-the-ground sanitation improvements and corresponding health benefits, PSA treatment facilities also will provide substantial private sector investments in sanitation, increased capacity of local governments to address sanitation challenges, and increased public awareness and demand for improved sanitation services and willingness to pay user fees.

The expected results for the four-year project with corresponding performance indicators are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1. Expected Life-of-Project Results (FY 2007-2011)**

Expected Results/Impacts	Performance Indicators
1. Over 1,240,000 people with access to improved sanitation facilities	1. Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance, disaggregated by gender (3.1.8)
2. Increased capacity of participating local governments and partners to plan and implement decentralized sanitation projects through preparation of at least 14 prefeasibility or special studies/plans.	2. Number of prefeasibility or special studies/plans prepared
3. More than \$3,758,805 in non-USAID financing leveraged (a more than 2:1 resource leveraging of private and public sector funds)	3. Amount of non-USAID financing mobilized for sanitation projects and facilities (separated by source such as public and private)
4. More than 1,500 people trained on appropriate technology and approaches for sustainable sanitation interventions	4. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques, disaggregated by gender
5. Improved sanitation and hygiene practices to improve health through training at least 1,500 people in hygiene practices.	5. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs.*
6. Improved sanitation and hygiene practices through at least a 25% increase in the percentage of mothers of children under five who can cite at least 2 measures to prevent diarrhea.	6. Increase in the percentage of mothers of children under five who can cite at least 2 measures to prevent diarrhea.
7. Improved sanitation and hygiene practices through at least a 25% increase in the percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea.	7. Increase in the percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea.
8. Improved regulatory environment by facilitating the creation or implementation of at least six policies or laws, such as septage management ordinances and the Clean Water Act.	8. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance.
9. Improved regulatory environment by facilitating the creation or implementation of at least two hygiene-related policies or laws.	9. Number of hygiene-related policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance.
10. Protection of biodiversity through improved water quality resulting from at least ten new wastewater treatment facilities.	10. Number of wastewater treatment projects developed by PSA partners that reduce pollution to levels that meet the government's effluent standards.

\*Defined as people attending hygiene promotion campaign events that include training on soap making, hand washing, and related hygiene improvement activities.

Promoting a strong and productive role for women is important to the success of the PSA, and thus participation by women in program activities will be disaggregated by indicator, where applicable. For example, involvement in public participation and pilot project planning is important for incorporating their views, elevating their role in society, and increasing the sustainability of the pilot projects.

The PSA contributes to Goal 3 of the Country Assistance Strategy – Philippines 2009-2013, which is “Investing in People to Reduce Poverty.” The set of indicators presented here may change, decrease, or expand over the life of the program, as is most practical. Likewise, the targets presented here are subject to change. Please see the attached Performance Indicator Reference Sheets for more details on each indicator.

### **3.0 Method of Data Collection**

The AECOM team will ensure that the data are timely and accurate by gathering and reviewing information quarterly. Further, data collection methods will be consistent and comparable over time, with any changes to be documented as a revision to this M&E plan. To do this, the team will:

- Develop new and utilize existing forms to record data;
- Develop filing systems and databases for collating and storing information; and
- Collect and validate data on a quarterly basis.

All PSA partners that have spent time or money on project activities will be given a leverage contribution form to fill out and sign each month. AECOM will collect all forms and summarize them in a leverage summary and send it to USAID monthly and together with the quarterly report. For the indicator measuring number of people with access to improved sanitation, AECOM will gather this information through telephone, e-mail and face-to-face communications with its partners, following USAID’s guidance on which people should be counted for each pilot project. People will be counted who will benefit from pilot projects that have approved financing, as well as those that are already built and functioning. This information will be recorded on leverage contribution forms and signed by the implementing partner. Number of people trained will be counted using attendance sheets at PSA-organized training programs and workshops, broken down by number of male and female participants. This information will also be entered in TrainNet, except for the number of people trained in child health and nutrition (hygiene promotion activities, indicator 4).

The AECOM team will use a data quality assessment checklist to ensure that data meet the standards described in ADS 203.3.5.1:

- Validity – Does the data clearly and adequately represent performance?
- Reliability – Are data collection processes stable and consistent over time?
- Timeliness – Are data collected frequently and are they current?
- Precision – Does the data present a fair picture of performance, and do they have an acceptable margin of error?
- Integrity – Are data objective, independent, and free of manipulation?

In addition to reporting results in the PSA quarterly reports, AECOM will submit data to USAID/Philippines for its annual report, and will include this data in the PSA annual reports.

### **4.0 Annual Targets**

Over the four-year project, AECOM expects most of the results to occur during the second half of the project because of the time it takes to develop plans with the new partners, conduct training, workshops and site visits, and then focus on pilot project development and construction. Table 2 below indicates estimated annual targets for each indicator. Please note that several of the targets were changed during implementation following discussions with USAID, such as increasing the target for number of people trained to 1500 because the first

**Table 2. Annual Targets**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>FY08 Target</b>	<b>FY09 Target</b>	<b>FY10 Target</b>	<b>FY11 Target</b>	<b>Cumulative Target</b>
1. Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by gender).	10,000	300,000	300,000	630,000	1,240,000
2. Number of feasibility and special studies/plans prepared	4	4	2	4	14
3. Amount of non-USAID financing mobilized for sanitation projects and facilities.	\$150,000	\$450,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,358,805	\$3,758,805
4. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques, disaggregated by gender.	200	400	20	-	1,500
5. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs.*	-	100	700	700	1,500
6. Increase in the percentage of mothers of children under five who can cite at least 2 measures to prevent diarrhea.	-	-	25%	-	25%
7. Increase in the percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea.	-	-	25%	-	25%
8. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance.	2	1	2	1	6
9. Number of hygiene-related policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance.	-	0	1	1	2
10. Number of wastewater treatment projects developed by PSA partners that reduce pollution to levels that meet the government's effluent standards.	-	1	3	6	10

year target was exceeded by more than 800 (see annual reports for a summary of actual results achieved relative to targets). Other targets were increased when the project was expanded by \$600,000 in 2009 and by \$281,000 in 2010.

## 5.0 Resource Leverage Monitoring

To measure the amount of non-USAID resources leveraged, AECOM will request each PSA partner that has spent resources to fill out a cost share contribution form. Each partner will be required to sign the form to indicate that the data therein is an accurate estimate of cash and/or in kind resources contributed. AECOM will then compile the data in a summary form and submit to USAID monthly and together with the quarterly report. The summary will include subtotals for public sector partners and private sector partners, as well as the subtotal for cash and in-kind resources. The detailed list of contributions from each partner will also be submitted to USAID. If targets are not met, the report will include an assessment of why they were not met and suggestions for improving performance or recommending changes to the targets due to uncontrollable circumstances. The PSA partners are listed in the table below:

**Table 3. PSA Partners**

<b>Private Sector</b>		
<i><b>Private Companies</b></i>		
▪ Coca-Cola Philippines	▪ C TRADE	▪ Max's Restaurants
<i><b>National Associations</b></i>		
▪ Chamber of Real Estate and Builders' Associations (CREBA)	▪ Philippine Hospital Association	▪ Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines
▪ League of Cities of the Philippines		
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>		
▪ Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA)	▪ The Blacksmith Institute ▪ Rotary International	▪ Gawad Kalinga
<b>Philippine Local Governments and Water Districts</b>		
▪ Calbayog City	▪ Dumaguete City	▪ Meycauayan City
▪ Cagayan de Oro City	▪ Laguna Water District	▪ Muntinlupa City
▪ Calamba Water District	▪ Metro Cebu Water District	▪ Santa Rosa City
▪ Davao City Water District	▪ Metro Naga Water District	▪ Zambaonga City
<b>Other Government/Donor</b>		
▪ Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	▪ World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) and Program for Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia (SuSEA)	▪ Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCo)
▪ Philippine Department of Natural Resources (DENR)	▪ Philippine Department of Health (DOH)	▪ Housing and Urban Development Coordination Council (HUDCC)
▪ Philippine Ecological Sanitation Network (PEN)		

## 6.0 Monitoring Biodiversity

The USAID Forestry & Biodiversity 119 Report recognizes sanitation as a major threat to marine and freshwater biodiversity in the Philippines. As untreated wastewater effluent from cities and towns, intensive animal husbandry operations, and industry is discharged into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters, habitat quality of fish, corals, and other flora and fauna dependent on clean water is severely degraded, thereby limiting the diversity of life the ecosystem can support. Six PSA partner cities are located near Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs). The PSA aims to reduce the threats to biodiversity in these areas by (1) assisting public and private sector partners to build wastewater treatment facilities to reduce the amount of pollution entering water bodies that flow into KBAs; (2) assisting cities to develop city-wide action plans with short, medium and long term actions that, once fully implemented, will significantly reduce the amount of pollution entering water bodies that flow into KBAs; and (3) scaling up both private and public pilots to a nationwide scale through national associations to have a larger impact on biodiversity and health throughout the country.

It is well documented that degraded water quality, as measured by indicators of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), nutrients, and solids, are directly linked to negative trends in fish and coral reef biodiversity (Chopra 2005<sup>1</sup> and Tsai 1973<sup>2</sup>). To document the impact of PSA's threats-based approach to biodiversity conservation, AECOM will monitor the reduction in untreated wastewater released into the aquatic and marine environment as a result of project interventions. In addition, water quality data, a key indicator of habitat quality, for PSA sites near KBAs will also be monitored.

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<sup>1</sup> Chopra, Kanchan Ratna. 2005. *Toward Improving Waste Management for Overall Biodiversity and Human Well-being*, pp. 329-331, *In: Ecosystems and Human Well-Being: Current State and Trends: Findings of the Condition and Trends Working Group (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series)* by Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (Dec 14, 2005).

<sup>2</sup> Tsai, Chu-Fa. 1973. Water quality and fish life below sewage outfalls. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 1973; 102: 281-292.

## 7.0 Performance Indicator Reference Sheets

1. Number of people in target areas with access to improved sanitation facilities as a result of USG assistance						
Results Data						
	Baseline	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Planned		Women: 5,300 Men: 4,700 Total: 10,000	Women: 149,500 Men: 150,500 Total: 300,000	Women: 149,500 Men: 150,500 Total: 300,000	Women: 330,000 Men: 300,000 Total: 630,000	1,240,000
Actual	0	Women: 11,525 Men: 5,641 Total: 17,166	Women: 179,577 Men: 120,656 Total: 300,233	Women: 60,559 Men: 59,558 Total: 120,117		
Description						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of people					
Disaggregated by:	Gender					
Description:	Improved sanitation facilities = Technologies more likely to ensure privacy and hygienic use, and proper treatment of wastewater, i.e., connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine. Also includes those using facilities that have wastewater treatment such as public markets, slaughterhouses, hotels, restaurants and hospitals. The users may include employees, customers and household residents whose are part of a septage management program that includes septage treatment. Unimproved sanitation facilities (not counted here) = open pit latrines, and bucket latrines. This indicator accurately measures delivery of a basic human service, using definitions that are completely consistent with internationally endorsed WHO/UNICEF indicators.					
Plan for Data Acquisition						
Data Collection Method:	Data will be collected by communicating with partners who have built improved sanitation facilities or have approved financing for such facilities. It will be entered into a data collection form developed with USAID. For city-wide septage management programs, census data plus estimates of expanded daytime populations will be used. If there are two facilities serving the same population, they will not be counted twice.					
Data Source(s):	Implementing partners.					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be assessed and analyzed by PSA project staff, and reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as projects are developed					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
Data Quality Issues						
Known Data Limitations and	All the persons impacted by sanitation pilot activities will be counted. Most sanitation pilots have a specific service area and technical intervention which should make this					

Significance (if any):	number relatively easy to define.
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:	Assessment will include discussion with USAID to agree upon the population to be included for each pilot project on a regular basis.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Analysis of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners and USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

<b>2. Number of feasibility and special studies/plans prepared</b>						
<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		4	4	2	4	14
Actual	0	4	4	5		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of feasibility and special studies/plans					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	Feasibility studies and special plans include action plans prepared by cities and partners, pre-feasibility studies and initial engineering designs for pilot projects, and operation and maintenance plans for wastewater treatment facilities.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	Data will be collected by PSA project staff. It will be entered into a data collection form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	PSA project staff and implementing partners.					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as studies and plans are prepared					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):						
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually					
Procedures for Future	Analysis of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.					

DQA	
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners and USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

<b>3. Amount of non-USAID financing mobilized for sanitation projects and facilities<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		Cash: \$142,000 In-Kind: \$8,000 Total: \$150,000	Cash: \$445,000 In-Kind: \$5,000 Total: \$450,000	Cash: \$1,795,000 In-Kind: \$5,000 Total: \$1,800,000	Cash: \$1,353,805 In-Kind: \$5,000 Total: \$1,358,805	\$3,758,805
Actual	0	Cash: \$389,311 In-Kind: \$18,054 Total: \$407,365	Cash: \$2,297,926 In-Kind: \$112,371 Total: \$2,410,297	Cash: \$611,658 In-Kind: \$21,159 Total: \$632,817		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	USD (\$)					
Disaggregated by:	Cash and In-kind financing, implementing partner, donors, public sector, private sector					
Description:	This indicator measures additional funded support for SO4 pilot activities, workshops and wastewater treatment facilities. Either in-kind services and contributions or direct cash expenditures can be counted under this indicator. Sources of support are all that do not originate from USAID including NGOs, other donors, private sector companies, water utilities, local and national governments, etc. Examples of cash funds to be allocated to this indicator include local government, utility or private expenditures or secured financing to build treatment facilities, produce information materials, travel related to the project, and for workshop venues and materials. In-kind expenditures include staff time for workshop preparation and attendance, exchange or site visit attendance and co-share of per diem expenses.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	Data will be collected by PSA project staff from implementing partners. It will be entered into a data collection form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Implementing partners.					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reviewed for accuracy and reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible	PSA Chief of Party					

<sup>3</sup> The report will break down the funds by cash or in-kind and by private sector or government. Water utilities that are government owned and controlled corporations will be considered private sector.

Individual(s):	
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	Ability of implementing partners to estimate in-kind contributions
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:	PSA project staff will assist the partners by describing the types of expenses that should be included and providing examples if necessary.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Analysis of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with partners and USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Monthly

#### 4. Number of people trained in environmental law, enforcement, public participation, and cleaner production policies, strategies, skills and techniques

Results Data						
	Baseline	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Planned		Women: 90 Men: 110 Total: 200	Women: 150 Men: 250 Total: 400	Women: 7 Men: 13 Total: 20	-	1,500
Actual	0	Women: 300 Men: 737 Total: 1,037	Women: 180 Men: 345 Total: 525	Women: 410 Men: 240 Total: 650		
Description						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of people trained					
Disaggregated by:	Gender					
Description:	This indicator measures an important input to achieving SO results, namely the transference of skills and experience to counterparts and beneficiaries. Training includes both formal (classroom, workshop, etc.) and informal (on-the-job, etc.) sessions covering all aspects of natural resources management. Subject areas covered under this indicator include technical training on wastewater treatment technologies, participatory action planning workshops, information campaign and social marketing training and operations and maintenance training for specific wastewater treatment plants.					
Plan for Data Acquisition						
Data Collection Method:	PSA project staff will collect attendance sheets and enter the data in a form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Individuals attending workshops and training sessions will be documented by attendance sheets.					
Data Analysis /	Data will be reviewed for accuracy and reported to USAID/Philippines.					

Dissemination Plan:	
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

<b>5. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs</b>						
<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		0	Women: 70 Men: 30 Total: 100	Women: 450 Men: 250 Total: 700	Women: 450 Men: 250 Total: 700	1,500
Actual	0	0	Women: 143 Men: 44 Total: 187	Women: 699 Men: 418 Total: 1,117		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of people attending hygiene promotion events					
Disaggregated by:	Gender					
Description:	This indicator measures the number of people attending sanitation and hygiene events conducted by implementing partners to promote behavior change and increase awareness of the need for improved sanitation. These events may include water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) events, which are lively activities with caravans, a mascot, training on how to make soap, handwashing demonstrations, parades, etc. Information materials describe proper handwashing techniques, proper septic tank design, and the health effects of poor sanitation.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	PSA project staff will enter the data in a form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Partners					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of	Continuous as activities are undertaken					

Data Acquisition:	
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

#### 6. Increase in the percentage of mothers of children under five who can cite at least 2 measures to prevent diarrhea

<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		0	0	25%	0	25%
Actual	0	0	0	40.6%		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Percentage of mothers who cite measures to prevent diarrhea on a survey					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	A baseline survey will be compared to a post-promotion campaign survey and the percentage increase in the number of respondents who can cite at least 2 ways to prevent diarrhea will be measured.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	PSA partners will conduct the two surveys, baseline and post-campaign, and submit the results to the PSA. PSA project staff will then enter the data in a form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Partners' surveys					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data	PSA office in Makati City					

Storage:	
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>	
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):	
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

**7. Increase in the percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea**

<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		0	0	25%	0	25%
Actual	0	0	0	0		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Percentage of students who, while at school, observably wash their hands with soap and clean water after using the toilet to prevent diarrhea.					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	A baseline survey will be compared to a post-promotion campaign survey and the percentage increase in the number of school children who wash their hands with soap after using the toilet will be measured.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	PSA partners will conduct the two surveys, baseline and post-campaign, and submit the results to the PSA. PSA project staff will then enter the data in a form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Partners' surveys					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):						
Actions Taken to						

Address Data Limitations:	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

### 8. Number of pollution and urban environment policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented

Results Data						
	Baseline	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	Total
Planned		2	1	2	1	6
Actual	0	2	1	2		
Description						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	Number of policies, laws agreements or regulations implemented by partner cities as a result of USG assistance. These may include the Clean Water Act (but may only be counted once), city septage management ordinances, city sanitation codes					
Plan for Data Acquisition						
Data Collection Method:	PSA project staff will collect data from implementing partners and enter the data in a collection form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Implementing partners					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reviewed and reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
Data Quality Issues						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):						
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually					
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.					

<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>	
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly

### 9. Number of hygiene-related policies, laws, agreements or regulations implemented as a result of USG assistance

<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		0	0	1	1	2
Actual	0	0	0	1		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of policies, laws, agreements or regulations					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	Number of policies, laws agreements or regulations implemented by partner cities as a result of USG assistance. These may include city ordinances or city sanitation codes that require public buildings or schools to have water and soap in bathrooms.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	PSA project staff will collect data from implementing partners and enter the data in a collection form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Implementing partners					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):						
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually					
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.					
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>						
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.					
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table					
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.					
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly					

**10. Number of wastewater treatment projects developed by PSA partners that reduce pollution to levels that meet the government's effluent standards**

<b>Results Data</b>						
	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>Total</b>
Planned		0	1	3	6	10
Actual	0	0	1	3		
<b>Description</b>						
SO4:	Management of Productive life-sustaining natural resources strengthened					
Intermediate Result:	Urban environmental management improved					
Objective:	Investing in People					
Program Area:	1. Health					
Program Element:	1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation					
Unit of Measure & Value:	Number of wastewater treatment projects					
Disaggregated by:						
Description:	Number of wastewater treatment projects developed by PSA partners that reduce pollution to levels that meet the government's effluent standards. Laboratory tests will be used to measure the pollution level.					
<b>Plan for Data Acquisition</b>						
Data Collection Method:	PSA project staff will collect data from implementing partners and enter the data in a collection form developed with USAID.					
Data Source(s):	Implementing partners					
Data Analysis / Dissemination Plan:	Data will be reported to USAID/Philippines.					
Timing / Frequency of Data Acquisition:	Continuous as activities are undertaken					
Est. Cost of Acquisition:	Minimal staff time and funds for laboratory analysis, about \$80 per facility.					
Responsible Individual(s):	PSA Chief of Party					
Location of Data Storage:	PSA office in Makati City					
<b>Data Quality Issues</b>						
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any):						
Actions Taken to Address Data Limitations:						
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	Annually					
Procedures for Future DQA	Review of data collected and comparing planned versus actual indicator values.					
<b>Plan for Data Analysis, Reporting, and Review</b>						
Data Analysis:	Compare targets to actual performance. Review trends over time.					
Presentation of Data:	Performance indicator reference sheets and program targets framework table					
Review of Data:	Reviewed annually with USAID to refine methodology based on findings.					
Reporting of Data:	Quarterly					