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USAID/PHILIPPINES SAFE WATER

Work Plan for Year 2

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Work Plan for Year 2

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIP	Annual Investment Plan
BPI	Bank of the Philippines Islands
BWSA	Barangay Water and Sanitation Association
BMRB	Buayan-Malungon River Basin
BMRBMC	Buayan-Malungon River Basin Management Council
CMS	Central Management System
COP	Chief of Party
CDRRMO	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DREAM	Davao River Basin Disaster Risk and Exposure Assessment for Mitigation
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOH	Department of Health
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines
EIP	Efficiency Improvement Project
ENRO	Environment and Natural Resource Office
EMMP	Environment Management and Monitoring Plan
ECAN	Environmentally Critical Areas Network
FAS	Field Accounting System
FOM	Field Operations Manual
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GENSAN	General Santos
GSC	General Santos City
GSCWD	General Santos City Water District
GFI	Geoscience Foundation Inc.
GBC	Green Building Code
GPH	Government of the Philippines
HH	Household
IPPF	Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IIWS	Integrated and Inclusive Water Security
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LOP	Life of Project
LDIP	Local Development and Investment Plan
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LDIP	Local Investment Plan

LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MO	Manila Observatory
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MCM	Million Cubic Meters
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan
MW4SP	Municipal Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Plan
NATRIPAL	Nagkakaisang Tribu ng Palawan
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGP	National Greening Program
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting Survey for Poverty Reduction
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NWRB	National Water Resources Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OBA	Output-Based Aid
PCSD	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PFFWR	Palawan Flora and Fauna Watershed Reserve
PTFPP	Palawan Tropical Forestry Protection Programme
PES	Payments for Ecosystem Services
BuCor	Philippine Bureau of Corrections
PBSP	Philippines Business for Social Progress
PHILGBC	Philippines Green Building Council
PWSSMP	Philippines Water Supply and Sanitation Services Master Plan
POC	Point of Contact
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
P/MDC	Provincial and Municipal Development Council
PPFDP	Provincial Physical Framework and Development Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPC	Puerto Princesa City
PPCWD	Puerto Princesa City Water District
RBO	River Basin Organization
RWSA	Rural Water Supply Association
SEP	Strategic Environmental Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SWP	Safe Water Project
TAMIS	Technical and Administrative Management Information System
TWG	Technical Working Group
TWG-PFFWR	Technical Working Group for Palawan Flora, Fauna and Watershed Reserve
TOC	Theory of Change
URAF	Unified Resource Allocation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VGF	Viability Gap Financing
WC	Watershed Committee

WDM	Water Demand Management
WD	Water District
WRM	Water Resource Management
WS	Water Service
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH-FIN	USAID Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Finance Project
WSP	Water Service Provider
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSIP	Water Supply Improvement Project
WP	Work plan

1. INTRODUCTION

The Safe Water Project (SW) is USAID's flagship project in the water and sanitation sector in the Philippines. Safe Water is a five-year project, which runs from December 2019 to November 2024. The Project aims that after five years, local government units (LGUs), water service providers (WSPs), and watershed councils (WCs) in the selected areas will have the information, incentives, and partnerships to identify and address barriers to a water-secure future. This will specifically address the water supply and sanitation needs of the unserved and underserved households in the Philippines' most water-stressed communities. The Safe Water Team will enable and sustain this expansion in access by developing and reinforcing the systems that underpin and deliver vital WSS services while also managing and protecting the crucial upstream water resources on which these communities depend.

The Safe Water Project encompasses three broad and interconnected objectives.

- Objective 1 – Increased access to resilient water supply and sanitation services
- Objective 2 – Improved sustainable management of water resources; and
- Objective 3 – Strengthened water sector governance.

The first objective focuses on improving the quality, upgrading the level of service—from point source to piped supply or from basic to improved sanitation and the expansion of services. The second objective focuses on improving the mechanisms for coherent planning and coordination systems and increasing investments for water resource management. The third objective focuses on the sound policy formulation, institutional strengthening and regulatory reforms to improve the sector's enabling environment.

For the Philippines, long-term water security is vital to sustaining its economic growth and achieving other important national goals: improved health and welfare for the poor and most vulnerable; socio-economic and ecological resilience to recurring shocks; and peace and stability. The Government of the Philippines' (GPH), development goals and objectives for the sector, as stated in the 2017-2022 Philippine Development Plan (PDP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan and the recently formulated COVID-19 pandemic recovery plan consistently include universal access to safely managed water supply and sanitation services (targeted by 2030), improved water resource management to ensure sustainable use and improved enabling environment, referring to crucial policy, institutional and regulatory reforms. The GPH has made strides in advancing these objectives, but its roadmap is fraught with challenges and the tasks ahead are numerous, urgent and complex.

The Safe Water Project is well positioned to contribute to the objectives of the national and local governments in the locations where the project operates. The focal sites of the project, agreed with USAID are Palawan, Negros Occidental and Sarangani Provinces. However, the Team will work to extend the project reach beyond these prioritized provinces as successful models and approaches are scaled and sustained through collaboration and communication with water services policy makers and thought-leaders at the basin, regional, and national levels.

Under the auspices of the U.S. Government's Global Water Strategy and United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Philippines's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), and drawing on the USAID's broader policy framework including the Indo Pacific Strategy and the Women Global Development and Prosperity (WGDP), Safe Water will help GPH achieve sector goals by employing systems-wide strengthening, building the capacity of stakeholders—and strengthening linkages among them—across the dynamic WSS sector.

This Workplan sets out the Year 2 activities (October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021), both continuing activities from the Year 1 Work Plan and new plans. The Work Plan also discusses new constraints in the project's operating environment. The presentation of the activities is grouped according to project objectives and sites. is based on the tasks that will be undertaken by the Team's management and specialists based in Manila and The Teams based in Puerto Princesa, Bacolod and General Santos Cities. Because the Team's strategies for Objectives 1 and 2 are consistent across the three field sites, the set of activities with some nuances, will be constant across the three sites. Most of the Objective 3 activities will be undertaken by members based in Manila, as these will cover technical backstop to the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and other water supply and sanitation national government executing agencies for, primarily, implementation of the key reform areas of the recently approved Philippine Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plan (PWSSMP) and the Unified Resource Allocation Framework (URAF)[1], which sets the policy for financing and public resource allocation.

The Work Plan also identifies the cross-cutting activities related to knowledge management, communication, gender development, and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

[1] The Unified Resource Allocation Framework was formerly referred to as the Unified Financing Framework.

2. SAFE WATER

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Safe Water has the following geographic focus:

1. Palawan Province and Puerto Princesa City
2. Sarangani Province and General Santos City; the Buayan-Malungon River Basin (BMRB) — upstream of General Santos City—will serve as the WRM demonstration site
3. Negros Occidental Province and Bacolod City[2]

The coverage includes other cities and municipalities in the three provinces apart from the three above-mentioned highly urbanized cities. In Year 1, the Team prioritized the 18 cities and municipalities in the three provinces listed in Table 1 based on number of people in need of water supply and sanitation services, the economic significance, and allocation of Salintubig grants. The stakeholders confirmed the prioritization in the co-design workshops. For Year 2, the Team identified additional cities and municipalities, using the same criteria to cover more ground.

TABLE 1. TARGET YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 LGUS

YEAR	PALAWAN	SARANGANI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
1	Puerto Princesa City	General Santos City	Bacolod City
	Taytay	Malungon	Bago City
	Coron	Alabel	San Carlos City
	Dumaran	Maasim	Silay City
		Kiamba	Talisay City
			Murcia
			Candoni
			Isabela
			Salvador Benedicto
2	Narra	Glan	Sagay City
	Roxas	Malapatan	Cadiz City
	San Vicente		Victorias City
	Aborlan		Escalante City
	Busuanga		Calatrava
	El Nido		Taboso
			Enrique B. Magalona
			Manapla
			Pulupandan

[2] DAI identified Zamboanga as the third site in the proposal. However, USAID requested greater diversity and advised to identify and propose an alternative site that meets the criteria outlined in the Safe Water Request for Proposal and supported by adequate analysis. After reviewing three short listed provinces, USAID agreed with DAI's recommendation of Negros Occidental.

Given the additional cities and municipalities in Year 2, the Team is expanding as well the priority watersheds that are the sources of water for these LGUs. Access of communities to safely managed and basic water services in these LGUs is very low, ranging from 23% to 56 % with only Aborlan, Palawan having 60.5% access to basic and safely managed water facilities. Hence on top of the six (6) watersheds in Year 1, nine (9) more will be included in Year 2, as shown in Table 2, which are the sources of water for the additional municipalities. Compared to BMRB, assistance in these additional watersheds will be more directed towards capacitating LGUs to address immediate issues in water resource management as may be identified jointly with LGUs, WSPs and communities. Interventions in BMRB, as the demo site for IWRM will be more holistic, involving strengthening the capabilities of both the multi-sectoral river basin management council and the LGUs in watershed management planning and aligning this plan to existing planning mechanisms; mobilizing communities to implement agroforestry and rehabilitation measures; mainstreaming PES and other alternative financing; and institutionalizing community based monitoring and evaluation.

TABLE 2. TARGET YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 WATERSHEDS

YEAR	PALAWAN	SARANGANI	NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
1	Puerto Princesa City	General Santos City	Bacolod City
	Irawan	Buayan Malungon	Bago
	Montible	Siguel	Malogo
2	Lake Manguao	Glan	Himugaan
	Narra	Malapatan	Binalbagan
	Aborlan		Ilog-Hilabangan
	Dumaran		

Except for Lake Manguao Watershed, where a watershed management plan will be formulated at the request of the LGU, these additional watersheds will be profiled only in year 2, in preparation for the watershed management planning that is programmed in Year 3. The phasing of activities will ensure that SW's field staff will have the time and resources to complete improved water resource management activities in the six target watersheds in the Year 1 work plan.

2.2 TECHNICAL APPROACH

The three principal components of Safe Water's technical approach, the Integrated and Inclusive Water Security Framework (IIWS Framework) is shown in Figure 1. It is underpinned by three (3) three broad and interconnected objectives.

- Objective 1 – Increased access to resilient water supply and sanitation services
- Objective 2 – Improved sustainable management of water resources; and
- Objective 3 – Strengthened water sector governance.

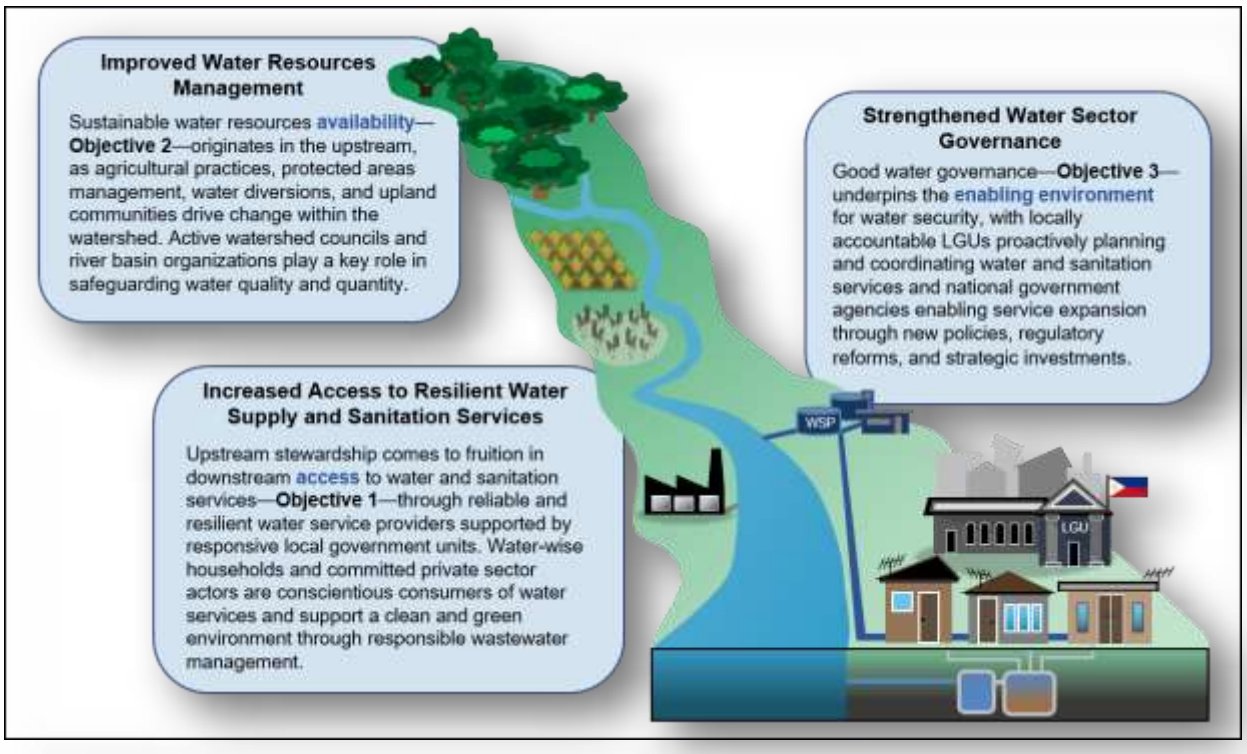
Briefly, the ideal and desired principal actors, assets, and interconnections that make up the IIWS Framework are:

- Water-wise households—informed customers of WSS services, conscientious consumers of water for domestic needs, and efficient users of water for sustainable livelihoods. Far from passive recipients of WSS services, households must be advocates for better services with their

LGUs and WSPs and active participants in water resources decision making within their communities.

- Reliable and resilient providers that possess the technical, operational, and management capacities to bring safe and dependable WSS services to their communities. To fulfill their mandates, service providers need access to financing, environmental and technical data, and technology to build, maintain, and sustain their constructed and natural assets. They must also incorporate the full cost of protecting those natural assets through payments for ecosystem services (PES).
- Responsive LGUs and WSPs that proactively plan, coordinate, and finance local WSS services, bolstered by supportive national agencies that enable service expansion through policies such as the Unified Resource Allocation Framework (URAF). LGUs, WSPs and national agencies also play a critical role in upstream land-use management and the protection of natural assets.
- Active watershed councils (WCs) and river basin organizations (RBOs) that help sustainably manage watersheds, forests, and water resources by bringing together an array of actors to monitor resource use and synchronize plans.
- Committed private sector partners that recognize and embrace their role as economic stewards of water resources for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes. Private financing institutions also represent a key source of investment for the constructed assets that underpin water security.

FIGURE 1. SAFE WATER INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE WATER SECURITY FRAMEWORK



The IIWS Framework is inherently place-based—the way in which water is accessed, stored, managed, consumed, and disposed of—changes from community to community and watershed to watershed.

Across all planned project sites, the Safe Water team will contextualize the Framework at the local and national levels considering the unique characteristics that both reinforce and undermine water security.

To inform the design of all activities, Safe Water will support local actors to:

- Map constructed and ecological systems and associated vulnerabilities;
- Convene diverse groups of stakeholders around site-specific challenges, using data and technology to forge consensus;
- Assist stakeholders to design and implement targeted interventions that meet holistic, systems-wide needs; and,
- Monitor and evaluate interventions for impact and sustainability, making course-corrections as needed.

2.3 THEORY OF CHANGE

The theory of change (TOC) agreed with USAID is presented below. Together with the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan, it was approved in July 2020. The Project Theory of Change is as follows:

IF the Safe Water Project partners effectively with sector stakeholders to:

- Develop and disseminate accurate and reliable information on the state of water resources, climate change impacts, and domestic demand projections;
- Strengthens capacity and competency of sector actors to interpret, analyze and use data for decision-making;
- Develop integrated and coordinated planning platforms for water and sanitation service providers and water resource managers; and
- Strengthen the enabling environment for the effective regulation, financing, and rationalization of institutional roles in the sector

THEN National and local government institutions will be able to develop and implement the long-range policies necessary to balance sector investment, water resource management, and domestic needs for improved and expanded water and sanitation services,

WHILE Water and sanitation service providers will have the ability and the motivation to adopt measures to support water resource protection, efficiency, and financial sustainability in operations,

AND water consumers will have the knowledge and will to support a sustainable sector through water resource protection, efficient water use, and willingness to pay,

LEADING TO An integrated, evidence-driven, and institutionalized governance and investment framework that will sustain water resources and water and sanitation services for the long term

THEREBY: Improving water security for water-stressed communities in the Philippines.

The Results Framework (RF) for Safe Water, shown in Table 2, is aligned to meet the goals of increased access to resilient water supply and sanitation services, improved sustainable management of water resources, and strengthened water sector governance over the life of the project.

TABLE 3. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 OBJECTIVE 1: ACCESS TO RESILIENT WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES IMPROVED

APPROACH	SUB-RESULTS	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Strengthening capacities for WSS service delivery	Access to tools, technologies, training, on water supply and sanitation service provision provided; Access to tools, information, evidences and training on risk analysis for the management of water resources provided Analysis on bulk water sources and storage options provided Community voices in service delivery (especially for women) strengthened	Operational, technical and financial management capacities of the WSPs improved for better performance and/or service expansion Understanding of WSPs on hydrologic and climate analysis improved enabling informed decisions for better water sources planning that in turn ensure stable and sustainable supply Participatory coordination mechanisms among WSS service institutions and diverse stakeholders at various levels institutionalized	Access to resilient water supply and sanitation services improved	Improved water security of water-stressed communities
Leveraging additional funding	Access to public and private financing to build, operate and maintain resilient WSS infrastructure improved Financing approaches to accelerate WSS expansion and improvement developed, including facilitation of household investments for improved sanitation facilities or water supply connections	New and additional financing mobilized, enabling the implementation of water and sanitation projects, and affordability of household investments for improved water supply connection or sanitation facilities		
Establishing protocols and standards for a more	Tools and processes for coherent and integrated	Integrated local policies, plans and investment programs		

integrated and coordinated planning of WSS service, LGU development and water resource management	planning and coordination among LGUs, WSPs, and river basin bodies and other stakeholders improved Water security awareness among diverse stakeholders (including private sector) increased	prepared and adopted by the LGUs, WSPs and other stakeholders for sustainable WSS services and WRM		

2.3.2 OBJECTIVE 2: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IMPROVED

APPROACH	SUB-RESULTS	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Enabling environment and institutional mechanisms on IWRM	Tools, information and trainings provided to enhance IWRM capacities of institutions and stakeholders Viability of PES schemes demonstrated Nature-based solutions to improve water storage capacity and regulate flow levels introduced	IWRM-informed water policies / strategies established Partnerships on improved WSS services and WRM developed and/or institutionalized Investments for landscape and water shed protection, conservation and rehabilitation increased contributing to improved economic conditions of upland communities	Increased management effectiveness of critical watersheds and water resources	Improved water security of water-stressed communities
Establishing protocols and standards on efficient water resource use and water demand management	Water conservation awareness improved Support to the implementation of Green Building Code and national water fixture efficiency labelling standard provided Water efficient technology options like low-flow water fixtures, rainwater harvesting, storage and reuse of water, considering	Increased adoption of measures to better manage, conserve and use water to ease pressure on water resources Capacities and actions of public and private actors on water conservation enhanced Water efficiency protocols (i.e. WDM audit and green infrastructures) for land		

	economic, social, equity factors provided Water audits and best practices on efficient use promoted Use of incentives and fees to promote water conservation and efficiency increased	development and associated industries adopted Incentives on promoting water conservation and efficiency established		

2.3.3 OBJECTIVE 3: WATER SECTOR GOVERNANCE STRENGTHENED

APPROACH	SUB-RESULTS	INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
Facilitating the implementation of the reform agenda for the WSS sector	NEDA-led government policy decisions and actions to operationalize the URAF and Sector Master Plan informed by sound analytics and evidences	Water and sanitation sector reforms prioritized in the Master Plan and URAF financing policy advanced and implemented	Water sector governance strengthened characterized by transparency, accountability and effectiveness.	Improved water security of water-stressed communities
Establishing approaches, models and protocols on knowledge sharing for scaling up resilient WSS service provision and sustainable WRM	Models, approaches, and best practices for water security, WRM, and resilience disseminated, exchanged and applied International best practices are identified and incorporated in the models and approaches developed for improving WSS service and sustainable WRM	Broad constituency of actors (national and local government policy makers and executing agencies, WSPs and constituencies) informed, voice ideas, contribute and participate in the application of best practices and development and implementation of water security initiatives		

2.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS AND TARGET DELIVERABLES

Table 3 shows the life of project targets in the contract and original work plan, which were prepared prior to the identification of Negros Occidental as the alternative site to Zamboanga City. The targets with asterisks are currently being reviewed and will be revised based on the on-going baseline assessment and the hydrologic studies scheduled to be conducted from August 2020 to January 2021.

TABLE 4. SAFE WATER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND LIFE OF PROJECT (LOP) TARGET

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATED BY	LOP TARGET
Value of new funding mobilized (in US$) to the water and sanitation sectors as a result of United States Government (USG) assistance.	LGU, Province	[redacted]
Number of water and sanitation sector institutions strengthened to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance.	Province, Region	20
Number of tools, technologies, or measures developed, enhanced, adopted, or implemented to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services.	Province, Region	30
Number of partnerships developed and/or institutionalized to manage water resources or improve water supply and sanitation services as a result of USG assistance.	Province, Region	18
Number of people gaining access to basic or safely managed drinking water services as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, LGU, Province	350,000*
Number of people receiving improved service quality from an existing basic or safely managed drinking water service as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, LGU, Province	1.1 M*
Number of people gaining access to basic or safely managed sanitation services as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, LGU, Province	272,000*
Number of people receiving improved sanitation service quality from an existing "limited" or "basic" service as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, LGU, Province	420,000*
Number of coordination mechanisms institutionalized at the local, watershed, and/or regional levels as a result of USG assistance.	LGU, Province, Region	15
Percentage change in women in decision-making positions in WSPs supported by Safe Water.	Region	50%*
Amount of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided related to sustainable landscapes as a result of USG assistance.	Province, Region	1.0 M Mt*
Number of hectares of forest under improved management.	Province, Region	330,000 Ha*
Number of people benefiting from the adoption and implementation of measures to improve water resources management as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, Province, Region	1.0 M*
Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities.	Gender, Province, Region	150,000*
Amount of investment mobilized (in US$) for sustainable landscapes supported by USG assistance.	Province, Region	[redacted]
Number of people who apply improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance.	Gender, Province, Region	200*
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income, or employment).	Region	40%*
Major reform initiatives supported	No disaggregation	4
Number of policies or plans developed, enhanced, or implemented to promote water security.	Province, Region	50

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATED BY	LOP TARGET
Number of mechanisms developed and/or enhanced for exchanging knowledge on water security.	Province, Region	15

2.5 CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

Table 4 below lists some of the constraints identified under the Year 1 Work Plan, which continue to affect activities lined up in Year 2. In addition, COVID-19 pandemic related prevailing issues, which have affected even the Year 1 Work Plan, are also discussed below.

TABLE 5. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS	POTENTIAL IMPACT
Free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples (IP) communities	The Indigenous People's Act requires national and local government agencies, as well as NGOs and private sector, to engage with and obtain free, prior and informed consent of IP communities before starting any activities within the boundaries of designated IP lands (such as those under Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claim). Securing the IP clearances is a long and tedious process which can take more than a year to complete.
Political economy in project sites	The political economy in the project sites will directly affect the coordination of relevant agencies, consensus building and collaborative activities. For example, political alliances and business interests have allegedly prevented the Puerto Princesa Water District from developing new water sources (accounts from key informant interviews).
Willingness of government agencies, including LGUs to invest or undertake reforms	The necessity for reforms or investments do not always align with agencies'/ LGUs willingness and commitment to the reform or investments.
Financial sustainability and ability to invest for improvement or expansion of services by water service providers is limited by cost recovery from tariffs and borrowing capacities	Gaps and/or poorly enforced economic regulations has resulted in tariffs that are not based on costs or standards of service. Hence utilities have limited internally generated resources to pay for investment requirements. Moreover, credit financing is constrained by existing debt overhangs or LGUs' statutory limitations on borrowing capacities.
Timing of water district board member nomination and appointment; and LGU elections	Water district board member nomination and appointments are made during even-numbered years (2020, 2022, 2024) as mandated by the Local Water District Law. Watershed management council membership follows the three-year terms of city and barangay officials, as provided by individual LGU ordinances. The change of women leadership will depend highly on these timelines.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the project in many ways:

- The pandemic has imposed severe limitations on the Team in implementing the project[3] - The enhanced community quarantine (ECQ) implemented on March 17, 2020, in many parts of the country, resulted in working from home and suspending all travels and field activities. The ECQ was lifted on May 31, 2020. However, Metro Manila remained under general community quarantine (GCQ) from June 1 until August 3 and was again put under modified enhanced community quarantine from August 4 to 18. While government may revert to general community quarantine for economic considerations after August 18, the public is still advised to self-impose enhance quarantine in view of the continuing rise in new cases. The project areas are under modified GCQ; which eases travel restrictions within the provinces.

  Travel restrictions delayed the deployment of field team members and field activities that required in person attendance. The situation continues to evolve making it difficult to anticipate when normalcy will be restored. The prolonged limitations have affected project schedule and implementation of priority activities, especially the baseline assessment, hydrology studies and assessment of WSPs and WRM management bodies and plans.

  The quarantine has also delayed the project partners' implementation of projects, particularly, the Salintubig projects in 5 municipalities in project sites or the septage management projects of Puerto Princesa City and General Santos City Water District.

- The economic downturn adversely affects the viability of water service providers and budgets for investments- The economy has taken a severe beating from the lockdown. Unemployment surged from 5.3% in January 2020 to its current 17.7%. Net primary income from abroad is down by -4.4%; remittances are down by 13%; and production volume of the manufacturing sector is down by 40%. First quarter GDP decline is -0.7%, the second quarter at -16.5%, and full year estimate ranges from -5 to -6%.

  The economic downturn will affect the fiscal resources for WSS investments. The overall infrastructure budget will be reduced, and the lion's share is still expected to go to public works and transportation.

  LGU budgets will also be affected by lower internal revenue allotments (IRA), at least in 2021. The 2022 budget may see an increase in the IRA by as much as 50% if the Supreme Court rules in favor of LGUs, giving them a share in all government revenues, as is executed. However, LGUs historically have not allocated much of their development budget to water supply and sanitation. Their fiscal autonomy precludes national government from earmarking any of the internal revenue allotment.

  Water Districts, as autonomous government corporations, do not receive any transfers from the national government are totally reliant on their revenues. The adverse economic impact of the pandemic has resulted in reduced collection efficiency by as much as 30 to 20%. However, their operating costs have either been retained or increased because of the government's appeal

[3] *Note: Enhanced community quarantine halts 75% of economic activities; modified ECQ 50% and general community quarantine (GCQ) 25%. In all cases travel is restricted and those allowed ingress in areas outside of residences are required to undergo tests and 14 days of quarantine*

not to cut services and, in some cases, provide free water in public handwashing stations. According to LWUA and PAWD, most WDs are dipping into their reserves and some have requested debt payment moratorium. If the situation persists, the logical action of WDs is to postpone capital investments, cut O&M costs and eventually cut services.

- The national sector reform agenda, embodied in the PWSSMP and the new policy for public resource allocation, the URAF, took a back seat from the more pressing activities of the government to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic- The PWSSMP was not approved by the Infrastructure Committee until April 24, 2020 and the URAF Operating Plan and its policy issuance, the draft NEDA Board Resolution, was not discussed by the NEDA Board's Infrastructure Committee (Cabinet level) until July 24, 2020. The Committee members have two weeks to send their comments on the draft Resolution. The Plan and Resolution will then be taken up again for final approval in the next Committee meeting (tentatively scheduled within the fourth quarter of the year). The approval by the Infrastructure Committee of the URAF Policy issuance and the operating plan carries with it the mandate of NEDA to lead and enjoin other government agencies to adopt the implementing guidelines of the URAF and the key reform areas of the PWSSMP. hopes, that with NEDA's mandate the project activities related to the technical assistance to NEDA and other government agencies implement both plans will pick up.

2.6 CARRYOVER OF YEAR 1 ACTIVITIES AND YEAR 2 EXPANSION AREAS

The project commenced in December 2019 and technical activities started in January 2020. The Team spent January to March with start-up activities, work planning, including co-design workshops in project sites, which were completed in March. Right after the third workshop, the government mandated community quarantines went into effect necessitating mostly work from home arrangements, which constrained internal team, as well as team and stakeholders' engagement. The Team maximized the use of virtual tools and platforms for stakeholder interaction and implementation of activities using secondary data, desk research and analysis and virtual meetings with partners and beneficiaries. Notwithstanding constraints, the Team has accomplished significant progress, notably:

- Conducted consultation with national government agencies led by NEDA and three (3) co-design workshops and established stakeholder relationships in all project sites;
- Prepared three (3) MOUs between USAID and the Provincial Government in the project sites. All MOUs have been signed by the Governors and will soon be sent for the signature of the Mission Director. These MOUs outlines the collaboration in the implementation of SW. DAI/SW signed three (3) MOUs with private sector partners, namely: Philippine Business for Social Progress' Water Alliance, Mahintana Foundation and Foundation for Sustainable Society Inc. The PBSP/Water Alliance MOU focuses on water demand management, and the other two focuses on supporting watershed protection and alternative livelihood development. Several other MOUs (with Water.org, Coca Cola Foundation, PLDT SMART) have been drafted and are in different stages of finalization.
- Gathered and analyzed secondary data to initially identify hotspots and priority watershed areas for the Year 2 Work Plan. The data is shown in Annex B.

- Conducted preliminary assessment of the forest and land cover of priority watershed and delineation of barangays covered in the six priority watersheds: Buayan-Malungon and Siguel in Sarangani, Montible and Irawan in Palawan, and Bago and Malogo in Negros Occidental
- Reviewed existing watershed management plans for Buayan-Malungon River Basin and Bago. Others do not have watershed management plans yet.
- Updating governance improvement and capacity building models and tools, which will be used in the WSP trainings and mentoring. These trainings will commence in Year 2.
- Prepared Water Demand Management Framework to guide the formulation of field site WDM action plans to be done in Year 2. The framework will look at a more comprehensive list of entry points and levers.
- Prepared Strategic Approach to Alternative Livelihood Development
- Preparing Water Security Framework to guide the preparation of the Provincial Water Security Plans, also scheduled to commence in Year 2
- Conducting in depth baseline assessment related to the project indicators, targets and information that will substantiate project strategies and priority activities

Several major activities, whose progress was affected by pandemic-related travel and meeting restrictions, will be carried over to the Year 2 Work Plan. These activities include:

- Completion of baseline line assessment, including the hydrologic studies in priority watersheds
- Diagnostic assessment of water service providers and identification of the priority capacity development requirements
- Trainings and technical assistance to WSPs
- Assistance to the 5 Salintubig municipalities namely, Taytay, Coron and Dumaran in Palawan Province, and Isabela and Candoni in Negros Occidental Province in accessing the grant financing for water supply projects,
- Technical backstopping of NEDA for the implementation of the PWSSMP and the URAF
- Identification of pilot municipalities for the implementation of the Central Management System
- Working with Water.Org to link households to microfinance institutions[4]

[4] The MOU between Water.org and DAI/SW has been finalized but is not signed yet. It is held in abeyance by Water.org pending commitment of the organization's internal funding to the Philippine Office.

3. ACTIVITIES FOR YEAR 2

This section outlines the specific activities to be accomplished under the Safe Water Year 2 Work Plan, which covers the period from October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021. These include carryover activities from the Year 1 Work Plan and new priority activities that respond to the government's priorities stated in related development plans, including those in the COVID-19 pandemic recovery plan[5]. These priorities include continued service provision, water demand management and accelerated service expansion. At the local level the project will respond to LGU priorities related to the preparation of provincial water security plans; and improving governance and capacity of water and sanitation service providers to operate efficiently and sustainably.

The project will have a common set of activities, with some nuances, related to Objectives 1 and 2 of the project, in each of the three field sites. The project specialists based in Manila will provide the strategic directions, analytical frameworks, and technical leadership in the execution of project interventions. The field teams led by the Site Managers will be responsible for on the ground execution. Objective 3 activities on the other hand will be undertaken mostly by the Manila-based team members led by the Resource Mobilization Specialist.

3.1 PAUSE AND REFLECT SESSIONS IN LIEU OF CO-DESIGN WORKSHOPS

At project inception, the Team committed to conduct annual co-design workshops to engage the project stakeholders in the validation of strategies and prioritization of activities. The co-design workshops for the Year 2 Work Plan were originally scheduled for July 2020. However, the Team decided to postpone the consultations because of the baseline assessment, including the hydrologic studies, have not been completed yet. Both activities were affected by the travel and meeting constraints of the quarantines. The complete baseline assessment report is targeted to be submitted in January 2021, or after the completion of the hydrologic studies. As such, in lieu of the co-design workshops prior to the preparation of the work plan, the Team proposes to conduct pause-and-reflect sessions with the stakeholders within the second quarter of Year 2, possibly, February 2021 to have more accurate and robust data that will underpin the water security analysis and design of interventions. These sessions still give stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback and recommendations and for the Team to adapt the Year 2 Work Plan based thereon.

In the meantime, The Teams will conduct, together with the baseline data gathering, key informant interviews to validate continuing and emerging issues, strategies and priority activities in the Year 2 Work Plan. As of this writing the KIIs and FGDs are on-going, the results will be reflected in the review of the work plan by the second quarter of Year 2, i.e., around February 2021.

3.2 YEAR 2 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES LED BY THE MANILA OFFICE

The activities lined up under Objectives 2 and 3 will be implemented in all of the project's field sites. These will be complemented by site specific activities that will be discussed in each of the three (3) field site work plan sections.

[5] NEDA's We Recover as One Plan

3.2.1 OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASE ACCESS TO RESILIENT WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

The Resilient Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Specialist and the Water Security Manager will lead and supervise field teams in the following activities:

1. IDENTIFYING INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATIONAL DEFICIENCIES AND CARRYING OUT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO WATER SERVICE PROVIDERS (WSPS)

The WSS Specialist and the Water Security Manager are preparing a comprehensive WSP Assessment Tool that will be used by The Teams in carrying out the detailed investigations. The tool contains sets of checklists and questionnaires for each of the types of WSPs, namely, Water Districts (WDs), LGU-run water systems and rural/barangay waterworks associations.

Among the WSP reports and documents that will be gathered are the Monthly Data Sheets (MDS) of the WDs, Water Safety Plans, Municipal Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans, Business Plans, etc. The condition of the WSPs can be assessed more or less from these reports. Data analyses will be augmented by field investigations as needed.

Once the infrastructure and operational deficiencies are identified, they will be ranked in terms of priority, and then identify phased solutions. The Team will identify a menu of technical assistance for WSPs within the first quarter of Year 2.

The WSS Specialist will prepare the SOWs and identify the experts and resources needed for the proposed TA agenda as developed from the investigations above.

While the TA menu has yet to be prepared, one topic that is high in the list of capacity building needs is ring-fencing of LGU-run water utilities. Ring-fencing is a requisite step in establishing the Central Management System. Ring-fencing of waterworks account is important in determining if the utility is earning or losing. The Team will identify LGU-run water systems that have not yet unbundled the waterworks operation from the overall LGU account. Even in cases where the LGUs have a Municipal Economic Enterprise Office, the Team will still recommend ring-fencing of the water and sanitation services, to be able to monitor performance indicators.

The Team will build on the ring-fencing toolkit and training materials developed by the USAID-PWRF Support Project. Other USAID projects and DILG have adopted and are using these resources. The Team will conduct the ring-fencing training workshops in batches of WSPs which will be identified during the assessment of training needs.

2. UPDATE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLANNING MODELS

The WSS Specialist and the STTA finance advisor will review and adopt the World Bank-developed financial toolkit to conduct financial stress test of WSPs that are experiencing significant reduction in revenue streams due to the impact of the pandemic, i.e., low collection efficiency and maintained or

even higher operating costs. The financial stress test will be a prelude to the review of the existing strategic business plans or the formulation of one. The Team, led by the WSS Specialist will update the strategic business plan model (developed by USAID's Philippine Water Revolving Fund Support Program, and adopted by other USAID projects, LWUA, Water Districts and some LGUs) to align its toolkit to the WB model as well as to the standard URAF financial model that will be used to rationalize public resource allocation.

The financial stress test and the business plans will be used to identify the financial support that may be needed from the URAF Program or measures for business recovery.

In preparing the financial stress test and business plans, the Team will organize the WSPs into clusters of 5 and conduct structured training sessions on the use of the financial model and the strategic business plan model and toolkit. The Team will also help them prepare a checklist of information necessary to carry out the financial analysis and business plan as well as the participatory steps within each WSP to engage policy makers, management and staff, as well as external stakeholders in preparing the strategic business plan. The Team and the WSP representatives will agree on a schedule of outputs and milestones leading up to the financial analysis report and strategic business plan. The Team will provide one-on-one mentoring as the WSPs prepare the outputs and will backstop them in the presentation of the financial report and business plan to their respective Boards.

As the investment programs and priority projects are identified in the business plans, the Resource Mobilization Specialist and/or Finance STTA will review these projects and identify the appropriate financing source. If appropriate for URAF grant funding the Team's assistance will extend to guiding them prepare financing proposals that will be submitted to the appropriate executing agency, i.e., LWUA, DILG, DOH or DPWH.

3. DESIGN AND BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES WITH USAID-SURGE RELATED TO WSS SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

SURGE is a USAID project which assists CDI cities in the Philippines. It is now on its fifth year and has one more year to go. The sixth and final year of SURGE coincides with Safe Water's Year 2. Safe Water operates in SURGE areas, namely: Puerto Princesa City, General Santos City and Alabel, have overlaps in the assistance provided, thus the need to coordinate activities between the two projects.

Among the potential follow on activities of Safe Water in common areas are:

- Hydraulic modelling of the distribution system to determine capacity to absorb additional bulk water sources;
- Assistance to General Santos Water District in the procurement and preparation of implementation plan for its septage management project
- Assessment of NRW when new sources are commissioned and in getting their distribution systems ready to set up District Metering Areas (DMA);
- Preparation of water demand management plans, following SURGE training of WSPs and major users

- Technical assistance for septage management operations
- Preparation and/or implementation of water safety plans, including production of knowledge products on water safety planning and climate/disaster risk assessment
- Updating of strategic business plans of Puerto Princesa City Water District and General Santos City Water District

4. IDENTIFY LGUS FOR PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CMS)

The USAID WASHFIN project's Philippine Team prepared the CMS Guidelines. The CMS aims to put under the LGU management the small, disparate community-based service providers to ensure common technical standards are used, tariffs are rationally set, and their performances measured using standard key indicators. The CMS is expected to improve governance, operation efficiency and rationalize tariff setting to improve cost recovery – all pre-requisites for eligibility for viability gap funding under the URAF Program. The URAF, while a financing policy, is intended to leverage financing incentives with institutional and regulatory reforms. In Year 2, the Team will introduce the CMS concept to LGUs in Safe Water sites and identify those interested and committed to implement it, as well as identify the reform champions in the LGUs. The CMS requires a paradigm shift and progressive reforms; hence it is important to have a local champion to sustain the effort.

The CMS implementation will include setting up governance systems, primarily an independent economic enterprise and capacity building of participating LGUs on sound utility management, technical standards, good practices for operation and maintenance and use of the NWRB methodology for tariff setting.

The WSS Specialist, Knowledge Management Manager and the Communications and Outreach Manager will develop related training and mentoring programs and a comprehensive information/ advocacy package of materials to promote the CMS. These will be used in the consultations and securing mandates for its implementation. A forum on the "State of the Barangay Water Services" may also be conducted to engender appreciation and better understanding of the benefits of the CMS.

5. PREPARE PROVINCIAL WATER SECURITY PLANS

The provincial governments in the SW sites identified the preparation of water security plans as a priority given water source challenges that affect the provision of services. These will be prepared together with the LGUs in Year 2, starting Q2, after completion of the baseline assessment and hydrologic studies. The following are the major activities related to the formulation of Provincial Water Security Plans:

- Prepare the analytical framework and tools for water security planning
- Relatedly, develop a comprehensive Resiliency and Risk Assessment Framework for WSPs. This framework will integrate existing and future plans of WSPs that contribute to ensuring water security such as but not limited to climate resilient infrastructure design and construction, Emergency Response Plans, Business Continuity Plans, Water Safety Plan and Strategic Business

Plan. The framework will also include water demand management measures such as adoption of green technology and eco-efficient water infrastructure, policy, regulatory and advocacy measures.

- Facilitate water security fora with policy makers at the provincial and municipal governments to do a SWOT analysis for water and sanitation services, to establish the parameters of the plan, and to set targets within respective jurisdictions
- Conduct a series of facilitated trainings for the preparation of water security plans with milestones on sections of the plan. In between, the Team can be called upon for mentoring and guidance.

The Provinces of Palawan and Negros Occidental and General Santos City are extensively using the groundwater resources for domestic water supply, at 80%, 40% and 71% of total groundwater extraction permits granted by NWRB. Sarangani Province presents a different picture where only 3% of the groundwater extraction permits is used for domestic water supply. The utilization of surface water resources for domestic water supply is very low at 0% to 3% of surface water permits across all three provinces. Hence, a potential major recommendation will be the shift of bulk water sources to surface water. Should this be the case, the Team will include development of surface water sources in the TA menu from the first activity.

6. IDENTIFY AVAILABLE FINANCING SOURCES, MATCH WITH WSS INVESTMENTS AND FACILITATE ACCESS

The Team will continue to identify available financing sources including grants from the national government, local budgets, commercial sources and ODA for proposed and pipeline WSS projects and activities and match them to investment needs. The Team will also work with LGUs and WDs to identify other available funding from local budgets, commercial sources and special funds.

Based on the WSP assessment conducted under Objective 1, the Team will provide assistance on strategic business planning, financial planning including a review of eligible projects or activities of WSPs for URAF support (see discussion of the URAF under Objective 3), ring fencing, among others. The strategic business plans will be the basis for identifying the WSPs' investment program and priority projects. The Team will assist WSPs assess appropriate financing for projects and how these can be accessed, including URAF's viability gap financing (VGF) for expansion projects, grants or concessional loans for efficiency improvement projects (EIP); credit financing from commercial banks or government lenders (e.g., the Development Bank of the Philippines, the Land Bank of the Philippines and Municipal Development Fund Office); and alternative schemes such as public-private partnerships (PPPs)/joint venture agreements. On PPP and JV arrangements, the Team will coordinate with PPP Center to access materials already developed on decision tools to determine appropriateness of PPP options, project development, procurement, and contract management. Where appropriate the Team will also assist them apply for special funds such as the National Sewerage and Septage Management Program (NSSMP) and the People's Survival Fund (PSF).

7. COMPLEMENT WSS INITIATIVES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

The Team will collaborate with development partners to leverage project funding resources with SW's technical and capacity building assistance The Team is monitoring the development of the World Bank Program for Results (P4R) Financing which can be used for capital investments and institutional strengthening—in particular restructuring of the Salintubig Program and setting up of a utility benchmarking system that will be aligned with the operationalization of the URAF.

8. COLLABORATE WITH WATER.ORG TO SCALE EFFORTS TO FINANCE HOUSEHOLD SANITATION FACILITIES AND WATER SUPPLY CONNECTION

Under the partnership of SW and Water.org, the latter will mobilize its partner MFIs to introduce or expand lending programs for water supply connections or household sanitation facilities. The Team will facilitate the working arrangement between the LGUs and WSPs and MFIs to develop demand generation activities, including marketing of services and financing.

3.2.2 OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

Apart from providing strategic directions and guidance in the Team's implementation of water resources management activities, the Water Resource Management (WRM) Specialist will provide assistance to the. DENR-FMB to support its carbon accounting, verification and certification system.

1. THE. DENR-FMB IN ESTABLISHING ITS CARBON ACCOUNTING, VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEM (CAVCS)

Building on initial activities conducted by USAID projects (B+WISER and Protect Wildlife) the Safe Water team will assist DENR-Forest Management Bureau (FMB) in establishing its CAVCS. The draft Administrative Order adopting CAVCS is now under review by the DENR Policy Technical Working Group and the corresponding manual has been presented in the private sector consultation facilitated by Protect Wildlife. Considering that other projects (USAID-SIBOL and FAO) have expressed interest to provide assistance to FMB, the WRM Specialist will explore with FMB the specific type of assistance it will require from the Safe Water Project. The WRM Specialist will specifically reach out to SIBOL to get to know related planned activities at the national and local level, and to identify where Safe Water can complement or provide a value add to these activities. Possible areas of assistance in year 2 will be in terms of finalizing the draft manual for CAVCS, organizing the pool of verifiers and facilitating the accreditation of verifiers and certifying body.

2. ASSESS THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT COUNCILS AND DEVELOP A CAPACITY STRENGTHENING PROGRAM

The Team is expected to complete the organizational capacity assessment instrument for WMCs before the end of Year 1. The WRM Specialist will orient the field teams in using this instrument to assess current capacity of WMCs and Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and identify appropriate capacity building programs for their members.

The WRM Specialist will lead the development of the training design and materials for capacity building or institutional strengthening of WMCs/TWGs. This will include materials, references, analytical models and toolkits on watershed management plan formulation, preparation of LGU conservation plans, plantation establishment and others. Aside from technical training, the program will include non-technical training and orientation activities to instill the "integrated water resources management" and the "ridge to reef" planning framework among watershed stakeholders. The capacity building program may also include capacitating the WMCs on establishing partnership with relevant national government agencies and the private sector through co-management agreements.

The WRM Specialist will also lead the orientation of The Teams on the use of the training materials and will serve as a resource in the field trainings.

3. DEVELOP LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CAPACITY FOR CLIMATE AND HYDROLOGIC RISK ASSESSMENT

Climate change alters hydrological cycles resulting to unpredictable and increasing frequency and intensity of floods and droughts. In the country, the most common manifestations of climate change are the increasing frequency and magnitude of extreme rainfalls, storm surges and heatwaves. The deadliest and/or most destructive typhoons that visited the Philippines for the past two decades included Durian in 2006, Fengshen in 2008, Ketsana and Parma in 2009, Megi in 2010, Nesat in 2011, Bopha in 2012, Haiyan in 2013, Rammasun in 2014, Koppu in 2015, and Mangkut in 2018. These extremely damaging storms caused damage to several landscapes, waterscapes and infrastructures including water supply facilities. With the downscaled climate data, water service providers and the LGU can work together to plan for reducing and mitigating the risks and improve resilience during extreme climate events that result to flooding and drought.

The climate data will be used as basis for determining which facilities and water resources will need retrofitting and protection from flood, storm surges, strong winds and drought. Based on climate projections, the water utility can be guided in building climate resilient facilities, planning for mitigants or emergency responses or ensuring continuity of service in times of disasters and recovery measures from extreme events like typhoons and droughts.

The WRM Specialist and the Water Security Manager will lead the trainings that will be conducted by project partners, Manila Observatory and Geosciences Foundation Inc. on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis within the second or third quarter of Year 2.

4. SCALE ADOPTION OF PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Led by the Resource Mobilization Specialist and Finance STTA, the Team will review the experience of setting up payment for ecosystem services (PES) system in municipalities in project sites, Bago in Negros Occidental, Brookes Point in Palawan, and Mt. Matutum in Sarangani[6]. The review will be used to demonstrate the effectiveness of as an innovative financing scheme for water resource management to other LGUs, which will be involved in the management of priority watersheds. The Team will identify the areas where PES can be replicated and promote the idea to the concerned

[6] Both PES were developed by USAID projects, B+WISER for Bago City and PROTECT for Brooke's Point and Mt. Matutum

LGUs. For those interested, the Finance STTA will conduct the necessary assessment and analysis to set it up.

5. MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Team will conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within the priority watersheds to identify existing and potential enterprises and products that provide income and market opportunities for local communities, while helping to promote conservation or sustainable management of natural resources. The assessment will also include vulnerability of these areas to hazards that may impact on livelihood, coping mechanisms and resilience measures that can be adopted.

Apart from resource mapping, the Team will also conduct community scoping & profiling. Results of these activities will be presented to the respective Water Shed Management Councils Technical Working Groups to agree on priority livelihood activities. Based on the identified priorities, site level planning will be initiated to engage the community and other stakeholders.

The Team will then assist LGUs and communities in brokering partnership with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments or financing for livelihood development and watershed protection/ conservation. Planning workshops with new partners will be conducted regularly including pause and reflect sessions at the end of the year.

6. PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO WATERSHED MANAGEMENT COUNCILS AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS IN MONITORING THE STATE OF WATERSHED RESOURCES

In addition to the existing monitoring systems used by the different government agencies, Safe Water will institutionalize community-based monitoring of watershed health, using indicators as may be agreed with watershed stakeholders. "Citizen Monitors" will be organized and trained in water quality and quantity monitoring so that local communities may have the information necessary to make rational decisions on site with respect to managing the watersheds. Compensation for citizen monitors may be sourced from PES generated funds or from other sources (such as from LGU funds). At the watershed and LGU level an STTA will be engaged to institutionalize state of watershed reporting.

7. SUPPORT TO FIELD TEAMS ON WATER DEMAND MANAGEMENT

In Year 1 SW developed a WDM Framework based on the roles and mandates of stakeholders in the water supply chain. The Framework distills lessons and international experience on WDM, the BE SECURE Project's approaches and experiences, and the Team's own research and analysis of the enabling environment in the country. The framework presents a range of WDM measures that WSPs, water users, regulators and policy makers may apply depending on their respective analysis of socio-economic benefits of the measures. The WDM Framework intends to reinforce the Water Security Framework that is being done under Objective 1. For year 2, led by the Private Sector Engagement Advisor the Team will:

- Review and enhance the WDM tools developed by Water Alliance with Maynilad Water Academy, including the water audit modules developed under the BE SECURE Project.
- Develop information materials on WDM
- Orient field teams on the water demand management framework and advise them in the preparation of respective WDM plans
- Determine the interest of the major cities, Puerto Princesa, Bacolod and Sarangani to strengthen enforcement of the Green Building Code and labelling of water fixtures per guidelines of the Department of Trade and Industry, and other incentive mechanisms, such as a reward system for best performing WSPs, commercial establishments, land developers and LGUs. These mechanisms will be considered in partnership with NGAs and the private business sector, and
- Advise NEDA, LWUA and NWRB on measures to promote WDM in existing regulatory and administrative guidelines. Under the government's COVID recovery plan (We Heal as One), WDM becomes an imperative with the plan's emphasis on enhancing water conservation and efficiency measures to avert water shortages. The plan cites establishment of rainwater harvesting facilities, water recycling technologies and informational campaigns on water conservation among the recommended measures.

At the site level, the execution of the WDM plan will start with the Team obtaining buy-in from key stakeholders. The Team will use water consumption data to build evidence on the importance of WDM in ensuring sustainable water supply. An assessment of water consumption behavior and use for instance among large water users will serve as evidence to expand water audits and efficiency best practices among businesses. On the WSP side, the results of the assessment done under Objective 1 on NRW losses will be used to drive NRW management measures or use of rainwater harvesting technology.

Led by the Private Sector Engagement advisor and the Field Site Managers, the Team will undertake the following activities in Year 2:

- Document local WDM best practices that will be featured in the WDM modules as real-life showcase during trainings. Initially, WDM services, particularly water audit will be provided in collaboration with Water Alliance to build internal WDM capacity from among field site technical team.
- Conduct campaigns that strengthen messaging to LGUs to provide compelling reasons for WDM. we will develop our campaigns to educate LGUs on the big picture and scenarios to encourage support to WDM using data on water availability situation, assessment of consumption behavior and threats to water supply such as environmental degradation of watersheds, climate change, increasing population and expanding economic development in the SW sites.
- Identify local service providers and train them to deliver WDM services. The Team will coordinate with SURGE on the delivery of water audit training to common sites.
- Conduct WDM orientation for LGUs and WSPs, and workshops for large water users. The Team will channel campaigns targeted to household consumers through WSPs, similar to what Zamboanga City Water District has done it to leverage stakeholder resources. In all of the WDM awareness and promotion activities and materials, the Team will embed gender.

- Work with LGU partners and regulators to explore policies and economic instruments that will incentivize wide scale-adoption of WDM practices such as use of water saving devices. The Team will assist partners in integrating WDM in their policy and plans for Water Security. It will also investigate the viability of enforcing the water conservation provisions of the Green Building Code among real estate companies and land developers.
- Develop targeted awareness and promotion campaign to encourage responsible water consumption among institutional and commercial users and educate them on WDM options. The Team will tap into the influence of local business associations to spread the WDM campaign broadly in the private sector and identify local champions to push the WDM agenda.

3.2.3 OBJECTIVE 3: IMPROVE WATER SECTOR GOVERNANCE

The activities under Objective 3 will be led by the Resource Mobilization Specialist and will mostly be at the national level.

1. SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PWSSMP

The PWSSMP broadly maps the long-term strategies of the WSS sector to achieve universal access to WSS services by 2030. With the adoption of the PWSSMP by the NEDA Infrastructure Committee on April 24, 2020, concerned national agencies (NEDA, LWUA, DILG, DOH and NWRB) will be put to task to implement the eight key reform areas (KRAs) outlined in the Master Plan:

NO.	KEY REFORM AGENDA	PRIORITY ACTIONS
1	Establishing Effective WSS Sector Institutions	Addressing the fragmented sector • Creation of WSS Apex Body (DWR & WRC) • Establishment of the NWMC, pending the creation of the Water Sector Apex Body • Development of advocacy and communication plan to garner support for the prioritization of the sector policy reforms and investment requirements
2	Strengthening Regulatory Environment	Regulating and managing water resources and WSPs, including water tariff • Review and rationalize NWRB guidelines for granting of water permits and CPCs • NWRB, LWUA, and DILG to review current cost recovery framework and tariff setting methodologies to promote financial sustainability of WSPs
3	Creating and Ensuring Effective WSS Services	Ensuring effective and sustainable WSS services and service providers • LWUA to set KPI targets for service coverage, performance and financial sustainability • DILG to encourage the operation of WSPs as economic enterprises by LGUs and/or with private partners; relatedly DILG issue guidelines to establish Central Management Systems (CMS) for LGU-run utilities
4	Balancing Water Supply and Demand	Managing finite water resources with end-users • NWRB to do resource assessment and recommend which areas should shift from groundwater to surface water sources; rationalize permit system; and review and update pricing system for resource extraction

		• NWRB to develop and implement communication strategy for water demand management and wastewater management • DILG and LWUA to encourage WSPs implementation of NRW reduction programs (leak detection) to achieve standard performance improvement program • NEDA to coordinate issuance of administrative guidelines, rules and regulations requiring all LGUs to require green technology including use of RWH and storage facilities for all new development within their jurisdiction, and issue the use of water efficient water fixtures
5	Building Climate Resiliency	Adapting to climate change • WSPs to design WSS infrastructure based on the DPWH design considerations, guidelines and specifications for climate resilient hydraulic structures • NEDA to coordinate issuance of administrative guidelines, rules and regulations requiring all LGUs to require green technology such as RWH, groundwater infiltration, water efficient fixtures in buildings • LWUA and DILG to require WSPs to prepare WSS Emergency Response Plans
6	Enabling Access to Funding and Financing	Improving access to funds • NEDA to pursue the implementation of the URAF in the sector: - Establish the URAF TWG to be the focal technical team that will implement PWRF, and draft the implementing guidelines of the URAF - With the URAF TWG, develop investment program to achieve SDG 6 targets; - Develop standard appraisal tools such as a VGF model for rationalizing national government grants; - Lead the preparation of the capacity development agenda for the national agencies involved in WSS activities - Build the capacity of national institutions to effectively carry out mandates and new roles under the URAF - Compile a compendium of reference materials, toolkits, knowledge products for planning, project development, utility reform, etc. • LWUA to review and rationalize Government financing policies to harmonize with URAF principles • DILG, DOH, and LWUA to conduct capacity needs assessment of WSPs and LGUs within their respective jurisdictions and prepare training/ mentoring programs internally or in partnership with other service providers • DPWH to pursue the inclusion of funding and coverage of NSSMP under the URAF • DOF and DBM to support budget requirements
7	Managing Data and Information	Ensuring availability and accessibility of reliable WSS data • Formulate guidelines and framework for the harmonization and integration of WSS data • NEDA, with support from agencies, to integrate database related to WSS Sector that shall act as repository of all WSS data • NWRB and NEDA to develop and deploy comprehensive WSS MIS

		• NWRB and NEDA to develop and streamline programs for establishment of baseline data (e.g. pertaining to SDG, coverage, safely managed sanitation services, and other relevant indicators) • NEDA to facilitate inter-agency discussion on the communication strategy on programs of NWRB, DILG, DOH, and LWUA
8	Driving Research and Development	Investing on research and innovations • NWRB to formulate research and development (R&D) agenda • NEDA to promote the conduct R&D Studies (i.e., tie-up with academe, WSS partners and experts)

In Year 2, the Team will assist NEDA and other national agencies (DILG, LWUA, DOH, DPWH and NWRB) institute priority measures, identified by NEDA leading to the implementation of key sector reforms. The Team will identify the steps, champions, institutional and capacity development agenda and resources necessary to operationalize the KRAs. The Team will prepare policy notes; develop analytical tools; facilitate discussions; and conduct capacity building, advocacy and knowledge sharing in the following areas:

- NEDA's advocacy or response to Congress' request for information or analysis on the pending bills to establish the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Water Regulatory Commission (WRC);
- NEDA-led effort to institute an interim institutional strengthening measure while legislation on the DWR and WRC is not approved yet; this refers to the establishment of the National Water Management Council (NWMC), which will be a strengthened NWRB. The Executive Order (EO) establishing the NWMC is still pending with the Office of the President. Once approved, NEDA will need assistance in drafting the EO's implementing rules and regulations, setting up the organizational structure, and in planning for the capacity building and budget requirements of the agency.
- Preparation of implementing guidelines for to operationalize key sector reforms
- Preparation of guides, references or training manuals related to models being piloted.
- Dissemination of replicable and scalable models for strengthening water resources management including water demand management to help ensure water security at the LGU level (in coordination with Objective 1- preparation of provincial water security plans and Objective 2 – promotion of WDM). In the Year 2 Work Plan, the Team will replicate the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) models tested by two USAID projects, B+Wiser and Protect Wildlife. Part of the replication will be the documentation of the process, preparing templates for the requirements, such as LGU ordinance, guidelines for fund disposition.

Related to the last two bullets, the Team will closely consult with DILG and DOH to ensure that the varying characteristics, conditions and nuances of LGU systems and practices will be taken into account in preparing materials for model replication.

2. SUPPORT THE OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE UNIFIED RESOURCE ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

The URAF, the financing and public resource allocation policy adopted by the government for WSS services, integrates the economic regulatory and institutional reform agenda with financing reforms and is part of the operational strategies of the PWSSMP. The URAF rationalizes and leverages

financing incentives to drive institutional and governance improvements by enjoining unregulated utilities to be subject to economic regulations to ensure rational tariff setting and standards of service.

To support the operationalization of the policy, the Team will:

- continue drafting the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the NEDA Board Resolution operationalizing the URAF and provide support to NEDA/ URAF TWG for its adoption by the URAF Steering Committee[7]; SW will take off from the URAF implementing guidelines prepared under WASHFIN.
- assist NEDA in strengthening advocacy for WSS annual investment program and monitoring the allocation and utilization of LWUA, DILG, DOH and DPWH budgets for 2021-2022 for WSS initiatives for the URAF programs
- assist NEDA in the refinement of the funding programs of the URAF and related policies that need to be made consistent with URAF principles (e.g. addressing debt overhang of utilities and aligning LWUA loan pricing policy to market-based rates)
- assist NEDA review the implementing guidelines of the Supreme Court's ruling (Mandanas Case) confirming LGUs share on national government revenues, which can potentially increase the Internal Revenue Allotment by 50%. With higher government transfers to LGUs, therefore higher local budgets, NEDA is looking for measures to enjoin LGUs increase investments for WSS services. [8]
- provide technical assistance in the application of URAF model through a combination of structured training programs and one-on-one mentoring, e.g. application of viability gap funding model to determine appropriate grants or subsidies

3. PROVIDE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT SUPPORT TO NEDA IN THE CONDUCT OF REGULAR COORDINATION FORUM

The Team will provide technical secretariat support to NEDA to continue the WASH coordination forum initiated by USAID under the PWRF Program. This coordination forum with government, development partners, and other stakeholders has proven to be an effective mechanism in discussing WSS reform initiatives, directing and rationalizing assistance and coordinating on-going and proposed projects for synergy. The forum can facilitate broader stakeholder support and mobilize resources for the PWSSMP key reform areas and the URAF programs. The Team will support NEDA in the preparation of the agenda, coordination with development partners, provision of technical support in the form of policy review and notes, preparation and dissemination of the proceedings from the forum, and follow up of required actions.

[7] NEDA Board's Infrastructure Committee designated the Sub-Committee on Water Resources, a subset of the Infrastructure Committee's Technical Board

[8] The Mandanas ruling stipulates that LGU internal revenue allotments (IRA) should come from all national taxes, as mandated under the 1991 Local Government Code, and not from just the taxes collected by the Bureau of Internal Revenue within the LGU jurisdictions as was the usual practice. The mandatory ruling expands the base of LGUs' financial and logistical resources and is targeted to be implemented in 2022. The IRR of the ruling is currently being drafted.

4. KNOWLEDGE ON WATER SECURITY DEVELOPED AND/OR SHARED

Safe Water will create opportunities for strategic collaboration, learning, and knowledge sharing to ensure that all actors in DAI's IIWS Framework are equipped with the skills and knowledge to plan, act, and adapt.

The Team will work closely with NEDA and experts or peer reviewers to get the materials vetted before dissemination to other government agencies, LGUs, water service providers, water resource management councils and other stakeholders.

4.1 DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE TOOLS AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Safe Water will develop various knowledge tools and organize knowledge sharing or learning activities to cascade knowledge that is captured and generated among the project team members, stakeholders and counterparts.

- Brown Bag Sessions. The Knowledge Management and Training (KMT) Advisor will organize a series of brown bag sessions to serve as an internal knowledge-sharing mechanism where Team members and consultants can impart their expertise and experience. This will also be a means to build internal capacity among other Team members.

- Studies, Research and Policy Notes. As part of the baseline assessment, SW is conducting hydrologic studies for main watersheds in the Project sites to estimate seasonal availability of surface water and ground water recharge for the planning and management of water sheds; Vulnerability Assessment; PES; case studies to document local best practices in WDM.

- Compendium of Data. In line with the project's approach to use data and analysis in developing solutions, the Team led by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Advisor, will organize a repository of data requirements needed by all Project Components, which can be used as well by project counterparts.

- Knowledge Library. The KMT Advisor will create a Knowledge Library which will contain relevant resources and reference materials as well as the knowledge-products produced by the Project.

- Toolkits, Manual and Training Materials: The Team will develop manuals, toolkits and training materials on the following:
    - WSP Assessment Toolkit to help field teams investigate the WSS condition of the LGUs/WSPs;
    - Adaptation of the WB Financial Stress Test Toolkit to assess financial standing of WSPs;
    - Updated Strategic Business Plan Model;
    - Updated Ring-fencing Toolkits to help LGU-run water systems set up an autonomous enterprise for the utility;
    - Contract Management Guidelines for JVs on the management and operations of water systems;
    - Water Security Plan framework and tools to be rolled out to the field

- Vulnerability Assessment Tool for WSPs

- Training Workshops and Coaching/Mentoring Sessions. Aside from training on the toolkits and manuals mentioned in the previous section, SW will also conduct workshops and mentoring sessions to train target stakeholders on:
  - Hydraulic analysis that will point out system deficiencies
  - Water discharge and water quality monitoring
  - Citizen Monitors Training on state of watershed resources (water quality and quantity monitoring) and the use of LAWIN
  - Capacity-building for water management councils and TWGs
  - Formulation of watershed management plans, conservation/protection plan
  - Water Demand Management

- Roadshows, Forums and Stakeholder Consultation. SW will hold roadshows and forums such as:
  - Roadshow to advocate for the key reforms in the PWMSSMP and promote the URAF; s and advocate for budget
  - Water Security Forum to gain support for the implementation of a Provincial Water Security Plan
  - Forum on state of Barangay Water in preparation for the pilot implementation of the CMS
  - Stakeholder Consultation to present results of hydrologic study and build consensus on the priority management actions; innovative financing mechanisms applicable to BMRB
  - Coordination Forum with NEDA, WASH Development Partners and other stakeholders

- Information materials. SW will develop information materials that will laymanized SW's various advocacies such as: key reform areas of the PWSSMP.

- Success Stories and Testimonials. SW will draft success stories and testimonials to illustrate the positive effects of SW interventions in increasing access to resilient WSS services; improved water resources management; and strengthening water sector governance. This will be informed by the improvements noted in (the tracking of) SW project indicators complemented by interviews, site visits and related validation activities. SW will also document local best practices on water demand management.

3.3 YEAR 2 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES IN PALAWAN

3.3.1 OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASE ACCESS TO RESILIENT WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

1. COMPLEMENT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF PALAWAN-WATER INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP

The governor of Palawan has been an active advocate of water system development in the countryside and was instrumental in forming the PGP-Water Infra group. The PGP-Water Infrastructure Group is composed mainly of young engineers in the province and has implemented several water supply projects in various LGUs of the province. The scope of the technical assistance provided by the Group ranges from project identification, implementation, and start-up operation. Alongside the assistance provided by PGP-Water Infra to the LGUs, the Team will assist the LGUs further in capacity building for efficient operation and management of the utility. A specific request that will address is from the Municipality of Taytay to help them optimize the effectiveness of their existing water treatment facility and the operation of their solar-powered pump station. The Municipality also requested assistance on evaluating the proposed water source (Lake Manguao) that will supply some of the barangays of Taytay.

2. ASSIST LGUS OF TAYTAY, DUMARAN AND CORON IN ACCESSING GRANT FUNDING FROM SALINTUBIG PROGRAM AND THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS

The three LGUs in Palawan reported that they have prepared and submitted their project proposals to the regional office of DILG late last year or early this year before the pandemic broke out. However, the DILG central office has not received the proposals yet. Safe Water is communicating with the DILG central office on the status of funds, specifically if they are still available or realigned for pandemic-related support. If still available, and LGUs are given the funds, the Team will assist them build their operating and management capacity.

3. DESIGN AND BEGIN IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES WITH USAID-SURGE RELATED TO WSS SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

The Safe Water field team will conduct at least bi-monthly coordination meeting with SURGE in assessing its activities during its final year and report to the WSS Specialist. The WSS Specialist will meet the WSS Lead in SURGE to agree on the delineation of each project's activities, and to report progress thereon.

Among the possible activities that will be continued by Safe Water are the assistance to PPCWD in hydraulic modelling to determine if the distribution system can absorb additional bulk water, assessment of NRW when new sources are commissioned, and assistance to water district in getting its system ready for delineating district metering areas.

SURGE activities in Puerto Princesa include:

Completed activities:

- Water Safety Plans
- Pandemic response advocacy, business recovery interventions such as e-payment scheme
- Assistance in preparatory phases of septage management program of PPC LGU

Planned activities:

- Diagnostic assessment, hydraulic modelling, geo-referencing, water system concept designing
- Business continuity planning on hydro-meteorological hazards for Puerto Princesa City
- Updating of strategic business planning and tariff projections for PPCWD
- Monitoring, evaluation and audit of the implementation of the completed water safety plans

- Water demand management in Puerto Princesa City
- Continuation of assistance in septage management program of PPC LGU

4. COMPLEMENT WSS INITIATIVES OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

In Palawan, in Year 2, SW will collaborate with the Department of Tourism in implementing tourism infrastructure projects in Coron and El Nido supported by a [redacted] loan from ADB. The project aims to enhance tourism development in these areas by improving areas that would contribute to the industry's competitiveness and sustainability including water supply and sanitation as one of the components. The water supply and sewerage projects are currently in the design stage. The ADB project is expected to be approved by the government by first quarter of 2021. SW has coordinated with the ADB project officers who confirmed the need for complementary assistance in strengthening governance of LGU-run utilities for the operation and management of the water supply and sewerage systems. SW will provide assistance in a) ring-fencing to enable tracking of WSS operations financially; b) strategic business planning; and c) improved O&M of the WSS systems. SW will conduct consultations with the concerned LGUs and assessment of the LGU-run utilities to inform the design of specific technical and capacity building assistance. SW will leverage its technical assistance support to the DOT capital investment to ensure the sustainability of investments, i.e., proper operation and maintenance standards, sound asset management plan, and rational pricing to ensure adequate revenues for asset maintenance and renewal. SW's assistance is expected to enable new connections, improved service among existing clients, as well as improve the utility governance and management.

5. GATHER WELL DATA IN PUERTO PRINCESA CITY TO SUPPLEMENT RESULTS OF THE HYDROLOGIC STUDY

The Safe Water field team will gather relevant information on the groundwater conditions of Puerto Princesa City. Upon completion of the Hydrologic Study for the main watersheds of Puerto Princesa City, the results shall be analyzed to check the possibility of shifting to surface water as main water source.

3.3.2 OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

1. FACILITATE PLANNING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IRAWAN AND MONTIBLE WATERSHED

- Complete the hydrologic study for Montible Watershed – Under the supervision of the Water Resource Management Specialist and the Water Security Manager, Safe Water partners, Manila Observatory and the Geosciences Foundation, Inc. will complete the climate downscaling and hydrologic study for the Montible watershed within the first quarter of Year 2. Results of this study will provide valuable information such as the estimated seasonal availability of surface water, volume of ground water recharge and the locations of high recharge areas within the watersheds, which are all necessary for proper planning and management. The Irawan and Montible watersheds are the primary sources of water for Puerto Princesa City where water demand continues to increase due to expanding population and economic activities.

- Within the first quarter, build consensus on priority management actions and catchments within the Irawan and the Montible watershed – The Team will present to key stakeholders the results of the hydrologic study including other updated information and maps of the 2 priority watersheds to identify major issues and concerns and agree on priority management actions to address them. The Team will also guide the City identify priority catchments for protection and conservation to ensure sustainable source of water and other ecosystem services. Agreed actions and land uses of priority catchments will be incorporated into the forest land use plan and eventually into the CLUP so that appropriate zoning ordinances may be crafted for approval by the City Legislative Council.

- By the second quarter, facilitate formulation of watershed management plan for Irawan and Montible watershed –These watersheds do not yet have watershed management plans. Thus, The Team will facilitate the formulation of the watershed management plans in collaboration with the DENR, LGUs, and other stakeholders using as inputs the results of the hydrologic study and other updated watershed information and maps. To facilitate this process, action planning will be conducted with the Palawan Flora, Fauna and Watershed Reserve's (PFFWR) Technical Working Group, which will be transformed into the watershed TWG of Puerto Princesa city.

- Identify other watersheds in Narra, Aborlan, Taytay, Roxas and Dumaran for assistance and start gathering necessary information and maps for planning – Following the identification of these municipalities as hotspots for low access to water supply and sanitation services under Objective 1, the WRM Specialist will identify watersheds that will provide sustainable source of water to these areas. The SW field team in Puerto Princesa city will start mapping these watersheds and gather socio-economic and other parameters relevant for watershed planning.

2. STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE PALAWAN FLORA AND FAUNA WATERSHED RESERVE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (PFFWRMC) AND ITS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

- Assess the organizational capacity of the Palawan Flora and Fauna Watershed Reserve (PFFWR) management committee and its technical working group (TWG) - The Team will assess the institutional strengths and weaknesses of PFFWRMC and the existing TWG using an organizational assessment tools and identified key performance indicators (KPIs).

- Conduct capacity building trainings for members of the PFFWRMC and TWG - Based on the results of the organizational assessment, the Team will design specific capacity building approaches to strengthen these entities, including the training tools and resources needed. Trainings and exposure trips for the PFFWRMC/TWG members to see successful watershed management practices and sites will be arranged as part of the capacity building interventions.

- Facilitate the transformation of the PFFWRMC and its TWG into the Puerto Princesa City Watershed Management Committee/ Technical Working Group (PPCWMC/TWG) – The PFFWRMC only caters to the Irawan watershed and the PFFWR. Since there are other watersheds in PPC, such as the Montible watershed, the Team will facilitate the process of transforming the PFFWRMC into the PPC Watershed Management Committee so that it can include other watersheds in its oversight functions. The Team will assist the City to formally integrate watershed management functions into the MENRO. A City TWG will be organized also as a monitoring and coordinating body of watershed management activities.

- Review and document experience of Brookes Point in implementing the Payment for Ecosystem Services - The Team will study the PES scheme being implemented in Brookes Point initiated by Protect Wildlife Project, for possible replication in Irawan and Montible. A short-term technical assistance (STTA) on PES will be engaged to conduct valuation of watershed resources as basis for crafting the PES ordinance of the LGUs. The Team will conduct consultation meetings with stakeholders to forge consensus on this innovative financing mechanism for Irawan and Montible watershed.

3. PROFILE OTHER WATERSHEDS

The Team will start profiling of other watersheds, particularly, Lake Manguao, Narra, Aborlan and Dumaran. In addition, for Lake Manguao Watershed, at the request of the LGU, the Team will assist them prepare a watershed management plan.

3.4 YEAR 2 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY AND THE BUAYAN-MALUNGON RIVER BASIN (BMRB)

3.4.1 OBJECTIVE 1: INCREASE ACCESS TO RESILIENT WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

1. COORDINATE ACTIVITIES OF USAID-SURGE IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY AND ALABEL

The SW field team will conduct at least bi-monthly coordination meetings with SURGE in assessing its activities during its final year and report to the WSS Specialist. The WSS Specialist will meet the WSS Lead in SURGE to agree on the delineation of each project's activities, and to report progress thereon. Among the possible activities that will be continued by Safe Water are the assistance to GSCWD in hydraulic modelling of distribution system to determine its capacity to absorb additional bulk sources, assessment of NRW when new sources are commissioned, and assistance to GSCWD in getting its system ready for establishing DMAs.

SURGE activities in General Santos City and Alabel are:

Completed Activities:

- Diagnostic assessment, hydraulic modelling, geo-referencing, water system concept designing in Alabel and selected RWSAs in General Santos City
- Strategic business planning and tariff projections in selected RWSAs in General Santos City
- Water Safety Plans for 25 RWSAs in General Santos City
- Pandemic response advocacy, business recovery interventions such as e-payment scheme
- Assistance in preparatory phases of septage management program of GSCWD
- Geo-resistivity surveys for the well development programs of GSCWD and the LGUs of General Santos City and Alabel

Planned Activities:

- Business continuity planning on hydro-meteorological hazards for General Santos City
- Strategic business planning and tariff projections for GSCWD and Alabel Waterworks

- Monitoring, evaluation and audit of the implementation of the completed water safety plans
- Non-revenue water (NRW) assessment for GSCWD
- Water demand management
- Continuation of assistance in septage management program of GSCWD

2. GATHER WELL DATA IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY TO SUPPLEMENT RESULTS OF THE HYDROLOGIC STUDY

The Safe Water field team will gather relevant information on the groundwater conditions of General Santos City. Upon completion of the Hydrologic Study for the main watersheds of General Santos City, the results shall be analyzed to check the possibility of shifting to surface water as main water source.

3.4.2 OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVED SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

1. FACILITATE PLANNING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BUAYAN MALUNGON RIVER BASIN AND SIGUEL WATERSHEDS

- Complete the hydrologic study for BMRB and Siguel Watershed – Supervised by the Water Resource Management Specialist and the Water Security Manager, the project partners, Manila Observatory and the Geosciences Foundation, Inc., will complete the climate downscaling and hydrologic study for the Buayan-Malungon River Basin within the first quarter and Siguel Watershed by the second quarter of Year 2. The Results of this study will provide valuable information such as the estimated seasonal availability of surface water, volume of ground water recharge and the locations of high recharge areas within the watersheds, which are all necessary for proper planning and management of these watersheds. The BMRB is the primary source of water for the municipalities of Malungon and Alabel in Sarangani province and is also a potential alternative source of water for General Santos City where water demand continues to increase due to expanding population and economic activities. The Siguel watershed on the other hand is the source of water for the municipalities of Maasim and Kiamba of Sarangani Province.

- By the second quarter, build consensus for priority management measures of catchments within the BMRB and the Siguel watershed – The Team will present to key stakeholders the results of the hydrologic study including other updated information and maps of the 2 priority watersheds to identify major issues and concerns, and to agree on priority management actions to address them. The Team will guide LGUs identify priority catchments for protection and conservation to ensure sustainable source of water and other ecosystem services. Agreed actions and land uses of priority catchments will be incorporated into the forest land use plans and eventually into the CLUP so that appropriate zoning ordinances may be crafted for approval by the Local Legislative Council.

- Facilitate formulation of LGU conservation/ management implementation plans – The Team will provide TA to the local watershed management teams led by the MENROs in the formulation of municipal/city conservation and management plans, including the identification of production and protection areas in the BMRB. The Team in General Santos city will also assist the LGU management/ implementation teams during the presentation of the conservation and management plan/s to the Municipal Development Council. The Team will assist in drafting the

resolution adopting the conservation and protection plans for endorsement to the municipal development council and for approval by the concerned municipal/ city council as part of their priority program.

- Facilitate formulation of watershed management plan for Siguel watershed – Siguel watershed has no watershed management plan yet. Thus, The Team will facilitate the formulation of the Siguel watershed management plan in collaboration with the DENR, LGUs, and other stakeholders using as inputs the results of the hydrologic study and other updated watershed information and maps.

2. STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY OF THE BMRB MANAGEMENT COUNCIL AND ITS TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG)

- Assess the organizational capacity of the BMRB management councils and its technical working group - The Team will assess the institutional strengths and weaknesses of BMRBMC and the existing TWG using an organizational assessment tools and identified KPIs.

- Conduct capacity building trainings for members of the BMRB management council and technical working groups - Based on the results of the organizational assessment, the Team will design specific capacity building approaches to strengthen these entities, including the training tools and resources needed. Trainings and exposure trips of the BMRBMC and TWG members to successful watershed management practices and sites will be arranged as part of the capacity building interventions.

- Facilitate creation/organization of LGU implementing units and technical working groups – The Team will assist LGUs to formally integrate watershed management functions into the MENROs. A municipal/city TWG will be organized also as a collaborative monitoring and coordinating body of watershed management activities

- Review and document experiences in the implementation of PES in Mt. Matutum - The Team will study the PES scheme being implemented in Mt. Matutum, initiated by Protect Wildlife Project, for possible replication in BMRB. Safe water will engage short term technical assistance (STTA) on PES to conduct valuation of watershed resources as basis for crafting the PES ordinance of the LGUs. It will conduct consultation meetings with stakeholders to forge consensus on this innovative financing mechanism for BMRB and Siguel watershed.

3. MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY LIVELIHOOD AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Livelihood assessment and resource mapping – The Team in Gen. Santos City assessed livelihood and resources within Siguel watershed to identify existing and potential enterprises and products that provide income and market opportunities for local communities. The assessment will be enhanced to include vulnerability of these areas to hazards that may impact on livelihood, coping mechanisms and resilience measures that can be adopted. Results of this assessment will be presented to the TWG prior to initiating site level planning.

- Pilot implementation of livelihood development program with Mahintana foundation – With the signing of the MOU with Mahintana foundation in Year 1, site level planning will be initiated to

pilot the implementation of livelihood in BMRB or Siguel watershed. Continuous monitoring of the pilot implementation will be conducted in coordination with the livelihood TWG.

- Partnership prospecting with other organizations – The Team will assist LGUs and communities in brokering partnership with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments in livelihood and watershed protection/ conservation. Planning workshops with new partners will be conducted regularly including pause and reflect sessions at the end of the year.

4. PROFILE OTHER WATERSHEDS

The Team will profile the watersheds in Glan and Malapatan in preparation for the watershed management planning that is programmed in Year 3.

3.5 YEAR 2 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

3.5.1 OBJECTIVE 1. INCREASE ACCESS TO RESILIENT WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

1. ASSIST LGUS OF CANDONI AND ISABELA IN ACCESSING GRANT FUNDING FROM SALINTUBIG PROGRAM AND ADDRESS CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS

The two municipalities in Negros Occidental are included in the list of priority recipients under the Salintubig 2020 budget. Both LGUs have not submitted proposals yet to DILG. Safe Water is communicating with the DILG central office to confirm if the grant funds are still available. If still available, Safe Water will assist the LGUs preparing proposals and in building their capacity for operation and management.

2. ASSIST BACIWA AND OTHER WSPS WITH JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENTS IN CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Bacolod City Water District (BACIWA) has just signed a Joint Venture (JV) agreement with PrimeWater Infrastructure Corp. for the management and operation of the former's waterworks system. The JV also includes new bulk water source development, NRW reduction and septage management programs. BACIWA cited lack of funds to maintain its ageing facilities and to expand services as the main reason for accepting the offer from PrimeWater.

Subject to BACIWA's request, the Team will assist BACIWA prepare the Contract Management Manual for the JVA for smooth implementation of the contract, as well as management of risks. The contract management manual is a critical guide to ensure all the obligations of PrimeWater proponent and conversely the District are performed. It is also useful in monitoring potential occurrence of risks and in informing measures for hedging, mitigation or addressing them efficiently. Contract management is often an overlooked component in PPPs or JVs, which results to benefits not optimized, or festering issues that eventually affect the viability of the contract.

Another water district, Bago WD is currently considering a similar JV proposal from the same private company. Also subject to its request, the Team may extend advisory assistance to the BWD in evaluating the JV proposal, and in ensuring transparency of the contracting process.

Safe Water assistance on the JV arrangements are expected to result to ensuring obligations on investments or performance improvements are met to either or both enable new access and/or improve the services to existing clients.

3. ASSIST THE NEGROS OCCIDENTAL PROVINCE IN THE PREPARATION OF ITS WATER SECURITY PLAN

Recognizing the threats to water security, the Provincial Government organized the Negros Occidental Water Summit in February 2020 to bring together stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society to tackle four themes: water supply and quality, sanitation and sewerage, water resource sustainability, and water governance. The summit emphasized the need for an integrated approach to water resource management, innovative technologies, critical institutional and operational reforms, and investments to build adequate WSS infrastructure and ensure social and environmental protection of the province's water resources. The political leadership (led by Congressman Francisco Benitez, Governor Eugenio Lacson and LGU Mayors) in the province, business and CSO community agree on the urgency to prepare a long-term Water Security Plan for the Province.

The Negros Water Summit will serve as the main platform to engage critical stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society to discuss, prioritize, complement resources and initiatives, and support enabling (policy, regulatory and institutional) mechanisms to bolster WSS access and improvement of service delivery and water resources availability.

The Memorandum of Understanding between USAID and the Provincial Government of Negros (PGNO) includes assistance through SW in the preparation of the provincial water security plan. Through the Water Summit, the Negros Association of Chief Executives (ACE) and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP)-Negros will also be mobilized to get the support of the city and municipal LGUs in the preparation of this plan. The Team will support the crafting of the proposed provincial integrated water security plan that will concretize strategies for accelerating access to safely managed water supply and sanitation services.

4. CARRY OUT GATHERING OF WELL DATA IN BACOLOD CITY TO SUPPLEMENT RESULTS OF THE HYDROLOGIC STUDY

The Team will gather relevant information on the groundwater conditions of Bacolod City. The Team will also make use of the groundwater study prepared by NWRB for Bacolod City. Upon completion of the hydrologic study for the main watersheds of Bacolod City, Bago and Malogo, the results shall be analyzed to check the possibility of shifting to surface water as main water source. If positive, SW shall also map out clusters of LGUs in Negros Occidental per watershed area that could benefit from bulk water supply.

3.5.2 OBJECTIVE 2. IMPROVE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

1. FACILITATE PLANNING FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PRIORITY WATERSHEDS

- Complete hydrologic studies of Bago and Malogo Watersheds- Supervised by the Water Resource Management Specialist and the Water Security Manager, the project partners, Manila Observatory and the Geosciences Foundation, Inc., will complete the hydrologic studies for the

Bago and Malogo watersheds by the second quarter of Year 2. These watersheds are potential sources of water for Bacolod City, Bago City, San Carlos, La Carlota and Talisay as well as the four municipalities of Murcia, Don Salvador Benedicto, Calatrava and Pulupandan. The Malogo watershed serves the water requirements of Silay and Talisay Cities. The Team will use open-source GIS software and geo-located survey data to help the target WSPs and LGUs in the priority areas served by these watersheds develop comprehensive spatial profiles of WSS access levels within their jurisdictions to facilitate watershed management.

- Build consensus on priority actions- Within the second quarter, the Team will build consensus on priority actions in catchments of the Bago watershed. The Team will conduct consultations with key stakeholders and coordinate with existing planning and coordinating mechanisms such as the PPDC and MPDCs, Water District Boards, RBOs, PAMBs, WMCs to identify major issues and prioritize and align watershed protection and rehabilitation initiatives in the preparation or updating of CLUPs, FLUPs, CDPs and AIPs, PAMB Plans, and other relevant plans using evidence-based results of the hydrology analysis, supply and demand scenarios and modelling in the planning process.

- Facilitate formulation of LGU conservation/ management implementation plans in Bago watershed - The Team will facilitate and provide TA to the local watershed management teams led by the MENROs in the formulation of conservation and management plans, including the identification of production areas in the watershed and barangays where deforestation and threats to biodiversity has occurred as evidenced by forest loss. The Team will also facilitate the formulation of manual of operations/protocols of WMCs including the state of watershed reporting and the formulation of WMCs' annual implementation plans. The Team will assist the local management teams during the presentation of the conservation and management plan/s to the Municipal Development Councils. The Team will also assist the LGUs draft the resolution adopting the conservation and protection plans.

- Facilitate formulation of watershed management plan for Malogo watershed – The Malogo watershed does not have a watershed management plan yet. The Team will facilitate the formulation of the watershed management plan for Malogo in collaboration with the DENR, LGUs, and other stakeholders using as inputs the results of the hydrologic study and other updated watershed information and maps.

2. STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION CAPACITY OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT COUNCILS/COMMITTEE IN BAGO WATERSHED

- Assess the organizational capacity of watershed management councils and technical working groups - The Team will assess institutional strengths and weaknesses of WMCs (including the inactive Negros Island River Basin MC) and existing TWGs using an organizational assessment tools and identified KPIs.

- Conduct capacity building trainings for members of the watershed management councils and technical working groups - Based on the results of the organizational assessment, the Team will design specific capacity building approaches to strengthen these entities, including the training tools and resources needed. Trainings and exposure trips of the Bago and Malogo WMCs and

TWG members to see successful watershed management practices and sites will be arranged as part of the capacity building program.

- Facilitate creation/organization of LGU implementing units and technical working groups –The Team will assist LGUs to formally integrate watershed management functions into the MENROs. A municipal/city TWG will be organized also as a collaborative monitoring and coordinating body of watershed management activities

- Conduct valuation of watershed resources in consultation with stakeholders in relation to PES – The Team will conduct a valuation of the watershed resources in the Bago watershed. The GHG sequestration potential of this watershed will be included in the valuation of watershed resources. The Team will study PES schemes being implemented in Bago City and other innovative financing schemes implemented by San Carlos City in the Baticulan Watershed, as well and those developed by Protect Wildlife in Brookes Point and Mt. Matutum. The review will inform replication in other LGUs. Stakeholder consultations on innovative financing schemes for ecosystem services and environmental protection will be conducted. To implement a PES, the Team will help concerned LGUs forge consensus among stakeholders, formulate the PES ordinance, and setting up of the system.

3. MOBILIZE RESOURCES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

The Team is currently negotiating a partnership agreement with Coca-Cola Foundation Philippines to support the conservation of Bago and Malogo Watersheds. If approved the implementation of the partnership agreement, may start in the second quarter of Year 2. Watershed protection and restoration activities (such as reforestation and agroforestry development) will be prioritized in barangays which registered forest losses in the forest cover change map.

4. PROFILE OTHER WATERSHEDS

The Team will profile the watersheds in Himogaan, Binalbagan and Ilog-Hilabangan in preparation for the watershed management planning that is programmed in Year 3.

4. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PLAN

4.1 YEAR 2 ACTIVITIES

Safe Water will continue the implementation of the Communications and Outreach (C&O) Plan and its strategies outlined in the Year 1 Work Plan approved by USAID. The project will implement activities based on the three C&O strategies. These activities will be refined based on outcomes of the consultations with project stakeholders and partners that will be organized in about the second quarter of Year 2, and will be reviewed and updated quarterly to consider emerging priorities or requests by partners and stakeholders from the sites.

4.1.1 C&O PLAN STRATEGY 1: BUILDING SHARED UNDERSTANDING

1. INFORM PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS ON ACTIVITY UPDATES

In Year 1, SW launched a joint bimonthly WASH Newsletter with USAID SURGE. This served as USAID SW and USAID SURGE Projects' main platform for keeping the networks of partners abreast of recent updates in the sector and progress of both projects. In Year 2, the Team will continue to make use of the newsletter as its information platform and will endeavor to expand the partners' directory to broaden the reach. The bimonthly newsletter will continue to provide information on best practices, list of webinars, and relevant innovations on WASH. The newsletter will also continue to feature weekly highlights from the Project to identify opportunities for collaboration within the community of practice. It will also showcase the Women in WASH (WoW) to present women leaders in the WASH sector. It will also contain a digest of useful resources from USAID's Water Currents, which includes external resources on global, national, and local conservation issues relevant to WSS and WRM.

2. SHARE STORIES OF SUCCESS

Safe Water will strengthen its visibility by promoting important milestones to the broader public, working around key global and national environment events whenever possible. The COG Specialist will commission special projects through rich visuals, photographers, videographers, and graphic artists as needed to create the necessary media resource bank of images and videos as well as communication products in line with the Project's activities. Short videos and explainer animations will also be commissioned to document major Project stories. In Year 2, the Team set the following milestones:

- project launch and signing of partnership agreements between USAID and Provincial Governments in SW sites and between DAI/SW and foundations, private corporations, and civil society groups
- support to NEDA's communication of the PWSSMP and the URAF Policy
- establishment of local Water Alliance Forums in project sites
- operationalization of the URAF, in particular, communication of implementing guidelines
- highlighting women in leadership positions of WASH, WSS and WRM

The Team will make use of mainstream media and social media channels to highlight these major milestones in the form of news releases, photo releases, feature stories, expert opinion pieces, local radio pieces, TV news, among others. It will initiate media partnerships in the national and local levels to engage close links with journalists and writers for multimedia content creation on global, national, and local water and sanitation events. The Team will also seek collaborative partnerships with other USAID implementing partners such as USAID SURGE and IUWASH PLUS (Indonesia Mission) in organizing environment events in the sites and through social media.

3. REPORT RESULTS TO USAID

The Communications and Outreach Specialist (COS) will continue working closely with the technical team, the MEL Advisor and USAID DOC to contribute to reporting of SW updates and progress, including stakeholder testimonies, photo stories for the USAID Manila Environment Office email newsletter and USAID Philippines social media accounts. The Specialist will support the Team in the timely submission of quarterly reports, annual reports, midterm and final reports, and other technical documents to USAID.

The following are the milestones set for the first strategy under the Year 2 Work Plan:

1. Produce at least 3 quarterly email newsletters for partners (3 per quarter)
2. Submit at least 5 story pitches to USAID for potential publication on print and online media (1-2 per quarter)
3. Submit at least 2 story pitches to radio and TV (2 per year)
4. Publish at least 4 social media content per month (10-12 per quarter)
5. Submit at least 2 photo stories per month to USAID Philippines (6 per quarter)
6. Submit at least 2 case stories to USAID Philippines, USAID Globalwaters or USAID Exposure (2 per quarter)
7. Facilitate USAID SW participation in relevant national and local events and communication activities
    a. Project Launch and Signing of Partnership Agreements
    b. Co-Design Workshops for Year 3
    c. PWSSMP roadshows
8. Coordinate with MEL Advisor in completion of USAID reports

4.1.2 C&O PLAN STRATEGY 2: PROVIDING COMMUNICATION SUPPORT TO COMPONENT ACTIVITIES

Communications will be used to reinforce advocacy, governance, and policy reform initiatives of the project. The communication activities will depend on the progress of the component activities given the situation in the field sites. For example, cases studies and success stories on the following will be pitched to media, including special interest publications:

- SW partnerships with private corporations and foundations for water resource conservation and alternative livelihood development
- Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) as an innovative financing scheme
- Adoption of water demand management measures

- Governance improvements for WSS service provision or WRM; highlighting the reform initiatives of water district boards or LGU champions.

For Year 2, the illustrative communication outputs of these case studies and success stories are as follows:

1. Publish at least 4 infographic outputs on main component activity/ study results (topics: livelihood, PES, WDM, WRM)
2. Publish at least 2 animated videos on social media (topics: PES, WDM)
3. Publish at least 4 technical briefers (topics: all)
4. Publish at least 4 case studies (topics: livelihood, PES, WDM, WRM)
5. Publish at least 2 success stories on USAID Philippines or DAI social media platforms

4.1.3 C&O PLAN STRATEGY 3: GENERATING NATIONAL INTEREST FOR WSS AND WRM ISSUES

Communication support will be provided to NEDA in particular to raise awareness on WSS and WRM issues and key reform measures. Led by the COS, the Team will inform NEDA of various activity outputs from project sites that can serve as inputs for its communication activities related to the SDG targets, Master Plan and URAF, and more recently pandemic recovery plan implementation. The COS will assist NEDA in mounting commemoration activities for global and national environment events, such as the World Water Day, Philippine Environment Month, etc. These activities will tap traditional and social media and public events (i.e., photo exhibits, forums, etc.) to promote relevant messages, including USAID support to WSS service provision and ecosystem protection in the Philippines through Safe Water.

For Year 2, the illustrative activities for generating national interest for WSS and WRM issues are as follows:

1. Organize in-person and virtual events to support awareness campaigns on the following international and national celebrations:
    a. World Toilet Day (November 19)
    b. International Women's Day (March 8)
    c. International Day of Forests (March 21)
    d. World Water Day (March 22)
    e. Earth Day (April 22)
    f. Philippine Environment Month (June)
    g. World Environment Day (June 5)
2. Organize in-person and virtual events for the PWSSMP roadshows
    a. Photo exhibits
    b. Forums/ conferences
    c. Contests/ competitions
3. Publish at least 2 infographic outputs about the PWSSMP and the URAF
4. Publish at least 2 animated videos on social media about the PWSSMP and the URAF

5. MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Year 2 Management Plan features an overview of Safe Water's management approach, organizational structure, sub-contract management and staffing.

5.1 OVERALL MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Safe Water will continue to employ a matrix management structure, with Manila-based Safe Water leadership, Finance and Operations, and Components Leads establishing strategy and providing technical support to field teams. Component and Cross-cutting Leads, who report to the COP and DCOP, will work with national level counterparts to strengthen water services and sanitation policies, and provide direction, technical services and technical oversight to the field units. The matrix management approach also applies to finance and operations staff. A centralized financial management system—administered by the Manila-based team—is in place to ensure accountability and efficient data management and reporting.

Site Technical Managers will continue to lead technical support and implementation in their respective landscapes, working in close coordination with local counterparts. Internally, Site Technical Managers will:

- Report directly to the Deputy Chief of Party;
- Collaborate with Component Leads to identify and pursue innovative Theory of Change-based actions consistent with the work plans;
- Direct and report on local finance and operations activities under the oversight of the Manila finance and operations team; and
- Facilitate coordination with subnational government officials and community and private sector stakeholders to ensure that activities align with government policies and local conditions,

5.1.1 SUBCONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

Safe Water operates under a 'one team' philosophy, applying one standardized operations manual and schedule of authorities that covers all Safe Water staff, regardless of their organizational affiliation. All subcontractor long-term staff sit in a Safe Water office and are accountable to their supervisors. DAI is responsible for the overall contract management, work planning and reporting, and each partner, through their representative staff on the Safe Water team, contribute to the approach and activities relevant to its scope.

As the prime contractor, DAI will continue to leverage each subcontractor's comparative advantage to implement the Year 2 Work Plan and achieve results. In addition to the long-term staff managed by each subcontractor, the Safe Water COP and DCOP will recruit and onboard short-term consultants through subcontractors, based on each organization's networks and qualifications:

- **OIDCI**: Lead the water resource management objective, monitoring evaluation and learning, knowledge management, and cross-cutting activities and support;
- **LWR:** Engage upland communities in agroforestry and promote access to markets through value chains to incentivize watershed management. Promote access to *finance,* connecting smallholder farmers with MFI lending products; and *markets*.

- **GFI:** Provide demand-driven STTA to execute well-defined and time-bound services—on hydro-meteorological analysis and planning and capacity building services - with WSPs and river basin organizations.
- **MO:** Provide demand-driven STTA to execute well-defined and time-bound services - on climate and disaster vulnerability analysis and planning, and capacity-building services with WSP beneficiaries.

The COP and DCOP will be responsible for regular communication with subcontractors to seek inputs on implementation strategies and execution. They will also regularly engage with subcontractors regarding short- and long-term recruitment needs and to address budgeting, invoicing and compliance matters.

5.1.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Safe Water personnel are organized under three core teams: (1) Manila-based component leads and cross-cutting teams - GIS, Gender, communications, MEL, and Knowledge Management (2) Manila-based finance and operations, (3) three field site teams, as presented in the following organizational charts.

FIGURE 2. TECHNICAL TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

FIGURE 3. FINANCE AND OPERATIONS TEAM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

5.1.3 STAFFING

Safe Water currently employs 39 long-term staff and one (1) active short-term consultant. In Year 2, Safe Water will execute recruitment and onboarding of additional staff to fill-up remaining posts to complete.

LONG-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Long-term staff are distributed across the Manila and field offices as presented in the organizational charts. Staff numbers for each location are as follows:

- Manila: 17
- Puerto Princesa, Palawan: 7
- Bacolod, Negros Occidental: 7
- General Santos, South Cotabato/Sarangani: 8

FIGURE 4. FIELD TEAMS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Safe Water will continue recruitment for the following long-term vacant positions:

- Water Services and Sanitation Officer – With guidance from WSS specialist, supervise and coordinate site-based activities related to water supply and sanitation services with local stakeholders and beneficiaries that achieve the following outcomes: 1.1 Safe and resilient water supply and sanitation services improved; 1.3 Increased planning coordinating among local, regional and watershed stakeholders; 2.2 Increased adoption of measures to better manage conserve and use water, as well as all related sub-results

- Partnership and Livelihood Coordinator (two positions for Palawan and Negros Occidental) - Working with Manila-based and field teams, support and facilitate field work to mainstream payment for ecosystems services (PES) among LGUs, downstream WSPs, water-reliant industries, and upstream households and communities that provide new sources of financing for reforestation of high recharge areas, and incentivizing adoption of sustainable livelihoods and resource protection behaviors.

- Drivers (three positions) - Responsible for operating and maintaining project vehicles, including the updating of vehicle logs and daily usage reports, provide support on ad-hoc administrative needs, including filing and document retention.

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF SAFE WATER STAFF

SAFE WATER TEAMS	OFFICE LOCATIONS				TOTAL
	Manila	Puerto Princesa	Negros Occidental	General Santos	
Technical Team (including regional WSS/WRM Associates)	7	4	4	5	**20**
Cross-Cutting Technical Support Team (MEL, Gender, GIS, Communications, Knowledge Management)	4	1	1	1	**7**
Finance and Operations Team	6	2	2	2	**12**
STTA (Enterprise Development Specialist)		1			**1**
TOTAL	**17**	**8**	**7**	**8**	**4**

SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- Puerto Princesa, Palawan: 1

The Enterprise Development Specialist is undertaking feasibility assessments and value chain analysis for planned community enterprises of people's organizations. This assignment supports the partnership and livelihood development activities of communities living in or dependent on the watershed.

The Team strategically engages short-term technical assistance consultants to implement well-defined and time-bound scopes of work. For Year 2, anticipated STTA requirement is as shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT COMPONENT	NO. OF CONSULTANTS	TOTAL LOE	EXPERTISE PROVIDED
1	2	60	Financial Specialist (financial stress test, business planning and ring-fencing training)
2	1	30	Finance/PES Specialist
3	2	35	Policy Specialist and Legal Specialist
Cross-cutting	1	50	Gender Specialist

- One Financial Specialist will: (1) prepare and update the financial portions of the Excel-based Business Planning Toolkit; (2) conduct training and mentoring for the financial stress test; (3) conduct training on the use of the Viability Gap Financing (VGF) of the URAF; (4) work alongside Resilient WSS Specialist in conducting trainings or in the review of projects. The other Financial Specialist will focus on the training on ring-fencing of water utilities of LGUs.
- The Payment for Environmental System (PES) Specialist will: (1) lead the establishment of PES schemes in selected LGUs, including the financial planning for protected areas, integrated with CLUPs and FLUPs, (2) help build the capacities of LGUs and PAMBs to do cost and revenue analysis for ecosystem-linked enterprises, and (3) support policy-making for establishment of PES and revenue collection and re-investment mechanisms.
- The Policy Specialist will provide technical assistance in the preparation or review of policy papers/ notes on identified key reform agenda. Conduct research to inform the development of analytical tools for the review and drafting of policies. Act as resource person during discussions and promotion of the recommended policies to concerned sectors to get their buy in and support.

- The Legal Specialist will provide legal advice on issues pertaining to the WRC, DWR and related bills. Conduct research, policy review of the draft bills and related proposals and prepare comparative analysis and reports for NEDA TWG discussions and congressional hearings and assist in drafting alternative provisions as may be needed.

5.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)

5.2.1 GAP STRATEGY 1: LGU GENDER FOCAL POINT SYSTEM MAXIMIZED IN WSS AND WRM INTERVENTIONS

Although women can play significant roles on LGU WSS teams and local health boards, they often have only minor roles in disaster preparedness and infrastructure planning. As a result, women's ideas and opinions are often left out of key decisions that affect households' access to important services. The existing mechanism of the government's gender focal point system (GFPS) which is institutionalized up to the LGU level can be an opportunity for integrating or maximizing gender considerations to WSS and WRM interventions to be co-developed and co-implemented by SW and LGUs. The illustrative activities for this strategy include:

1. IMPLEMENT THE GFPS IN PUBLIC SECTOR WSS/ WRM INSTITUTIONS

Based on the results from the initial GFPS data analysis, only the Local Water Utilities Administration and the General Santos City Water District have implemented the GFPS despite it already being a national policy. The GFPS implementation will be integrated in the component activities aiming at developing or building WSS and WRM institutions and bodies. During these component activities, the Gender (COG) Specialist will increase awareness about the GFPS and how to institutionalize it in the local levels.

2. CREATE PARALLEL GFPS COMMITTEES IN LOCAL WATER ALLIANCES

Since the GFPS only applies to WSS and WRM public institutions, led by the Gender Specialist, the Team will work with WSS and WRM private sector institutions to study the feasibility of developing a parallel GFPS committee in their sector. This will include integration of knowledge exchange especially from LWUA and the General Santos City GFPS to the component activities. Within private sector partnerships especially with PBSP, will include in the creation of local water alliances, GFPS committees composed of women and men members whose mandate will be to mainstream and champion gender equality, social inclusion and women's empowerment.

3. PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAININGS TO GFPS STAFF TO STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION IN WSS AND WRM DEVELOPMENT

Considering that most WSS and WRM institutions will yet develop and form GFPS and create their GAD plan, the Team will deliver trainings and workshops that focus on gender sensitivity training, gender mainstreaming/ integration in WASH, among others. These trainings and workshops will be organized as stand-alone activities, when desired by partners; or will be integrated in component

activities of the Project. For instance, the GAD plan formulation will be integrated in the component activity of creation of local plans, e.g. LGU conservation plan, local water security plan, etc.

4. INVOLVE LGU GFPS STAFF IN RELEVANT PROJECT ACTIVITIES

With the implementation of the GFPS, the creation of the GAD plan, the capacity-building of the GFPS and parallel GFPS committees, among other related activities, the Team will ensure that the GFPS staff or representatives are always involved in component activities; for example, GFPS representatives will be involved in the water summits/ fora on the Provincial Water Security Plans.

5.2.2 GAP STRATEGY 2: INCREASED PROFESSIONAL AND / OR LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

While progress has been made in recent years toward achieving greater gender balance at the community level, the percentage of women in leadership positions within several WSS and WRM institutions, including LGUs, water districts and service providers, is still low. This means that the organizations deciding on policies, plans and executing programs that affect household health, hygiene, and education are often led by men.

To address this, the Gender Specialist will highlight the potential of women, indigenous peoples and other underrepresented groups as leaders and managers in WSS and WRM institutions such as LGUs, water districts, and other service providers. The illustrative activities for this strategy include:

1. IMPLEMENT MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING GREATER DIVERSITY IN WSS/ WRM DECISION-MAKING POSITIONS

The Team will tailor this approach based on the baseline data related to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, including the identification of critical women and men champions on GEWE in WSS and WRM. For instance, since the initial data analysis revealed that there are considerably more women board members and general managers in Negros Occidental, lessons learned or best practices from these areas will be highlighted in knowledge exchange and communications platforms. Such lessons learned and best practices will be documented and explored for application in SW's two other priority sites in Palawan/ PPC and Sarangani/ GSC. This will require:

- Identification of critical gender champions within the LGU, private sector and community
- Dissemination of materials developed of women's stories and other social groups
- Advocacy campaigns to increase number of women role models for WSS access

2. FACILITATE WOMEN'S ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Team will explore women's employment and enterprise opportunities in water and sanitation, watershed rehabilitation, and agriculture production and processing through training, mobilizing financing, advocacy, and communication. The Team will continue the gender-sensitive livelihood mapping and producer communities profiling started in the last quarter of Year 1 to match

extension services based on needs. In partnership with the private sector, the Project will provide extension services for women to include:

- Coaching of women in WSS business development
- Partnering with skills development institutions for women placement and promotion in water sector jobs
- Organizing savings groups in WSS and WRM
- Developing access for social protection such as micro-insurance schemes

3. STRENGTHEN WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP AND THEIR NETWORKS, WITH INCLUSION OF THE UNDER-SERVED AND UN-SERVED

The Team will provide a menu of capacity development activities to address this objective that can be matched with what is needed at the field level. These capacity development activities will be integrated in component activities. These include:

- short-term leadership training/activities for women and men in the most vulnerable communities.
- leadership coaching to discuss the importance of women's roles and contribution in water and sanitation service providers.
- convening community water forums and other similar community activities to strengthen the women's role in WSS delivery and to share approaches for improving access to water and household water use efficiency; and, WRM and to share lessons learned and best practices in watershed management, forest protection and sustainable livelihoods.
- leveraging the use of technologies to provide platforms and networks for women leaders in WSS and WRM to for knowledge exchange, coaching and conversations to women and girl colleagues, students, etc.
- increasing capacity for women participating in and holding positions of leadership in community-based organizations (CBOs) or water and sanitation service providers.
- encouraging women to take on non-traditional jobs such as forest patrolling/ monitoring, construction work, bill collection based on their needs and interests.

5.2.3 GAP STRATEGY 3: SHIFTING SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS AND VALUATION OF WOMEN'S INPUT

Too often, LGU planning offices and service providers focus community consultations on groups dominated by men. Meanwhile, within the household, women and girls shoulder the responsibilities for water collection, food preparation, household hygiene, and money management. When women are not included in decisions that affect household access to water and sanitation, women and girls pay the greatest price through interrupted school participation, weakened household economic opportunities, and increased vulnerability to assault and harassment.

Social groups, including indigenous peoples, also provide traditional knowledge as they regard themselves as custodians and rights holders of water resources. To ensure a greater participation of women in planning and decision-making, gender considerations will be articulated and reflected in plans and projects. The Team will ensure that all component activities' design will go through the gender inclusion checklist. The implementing measures for this strategy include:

- Advocating with LGUs and water service providers to consult women and other social groups in planning activities; ensure gender-balanced panels or participation, during Safe Water component activities related to government planning and decision-making processes.
- Development of materials regarding stories of women and other social groups that seek to challenge stereotypical biases on women's input community and industry decisions in the sector. These materials will be co-developed with buy-in from the different WSS and WRM institutions and later to be disseminated widely to the network of stakeholders.
- Taking advantage of opportunities and celebrations in the WSS/WRM and other related sectors to bring women and other social groups into social media campaigns to extend messaging about their value in decision-making and participation.
- Identification of men leaders or champions that are supportive of project-led gender equality and women's empowerment.

5.2.4 GAP STRATEGY 4: IMPROVE SAFE WATER STAFF AND LOCAL PARTNERS' UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER EQUITY

Finally, the Team will implement measures to increase understanding of gender issues and capacity among its staff and local partners. It will undertake capacity development and improved socialization for SW staff (especially for staff that are directly in contact with the community) in terms of their perception and understanding of gender in WSS and WRM. In the second quarter of Year 2, the Team will organize in-person and virtual trainings on more advanced concepts of gender equality and women's empowerment building on first gender training conducted in Year 1.

5.3 ENVIRONMENT MITIGATION AND MONITORING PLAN

USAID issued Safe Water Activity's Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) in October 2019 (Asia 19-023). This IEE classified activities anticipated to be implemented under the Safe Water Activity under the following two categories:

Categorical Exclusion pursuant to 22 CFR 216.2 (c) (2) (i), (iii) and (v) - technical assistance and training, capacity building workshops, meetings, technical policy studies and/or research, plans, documentations, evaluations, and public information campaigns.

Activities that USAID recommended for a **Negative Determination with Conditions** per 22 CFR 216.3 (a)(2)(iii) included those that could have a direct or indirect impact on the physical or natural environment including the rehabilitation or new construction of water supply and sanitation systems in areas impacted by natural or man-made disasters

Safe Water Activity complies with USAID Environmental Procedures (22 CFR Reg. 216). The IEE for Safe Water classified its activities to fall under two risk categories: CLIN 1 activities, Categorical Exclusion and CLIN 2 activities, Negative Determination with Conditions. All of Year 2 activities fall under CLIN 1. Illustrative activities include:

Objective 1. Increase Access to Resilient Water and Sanitation Services

Safe Water Activities	IEE Determination

▪ Conduct strategic business plans for water service providers	Categorical Exclusion (Technical Assistance and Capacity Building)
▪ Organize pilot implementation of the Central Management System for LGU-run utilities	Categorical Exclusion (Analyses and studies)
▪ Provide transaction advisory services for joint venture arrangements or preparation of contract management system for on-going JVAs	Categorical Exclusion (Technical Assistance and Capacity Building)

Objective 2. Improve Sustainable Management of Water Resources

Safe Water Activities	IEE Determination
▪ Lead trainings on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis	Categorical Exclusion (Tech. Assistance and Capacity Building)
▪ Conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within priority watersheds	Categorical Exclusion (Analyses and Studies)
▪ Provide TA to watershed management councils and TWGs in monitoring state of watershed resources	Categorical Exclusion (Technical Assistance)

Objective 3. Improve Water Sector Governance

Safe Water Activities	IEE Determination
▪ Continue drafting the IRR of the NEDA Board Resolution operationalizing the UFF	Categorical Exclusion (Analyses and Studies, Technical Assistance)
▪ Provide technical assistance in the application of UFF model through a combination of structured training programs and one-on-one mentoring	Categorical Exclusion (Technical Assistance and Capacity Building)
▪ Development of knowledge tools and learning activities (toolkits, manuals, training workshops, etc.)	Categorical Exclusion (Information Transfers)

In implementing the EMMP, team effort is underscored. Since the project is field-oriented, much of the responsibility for insuring and integrating the initial environmental analyses and monitoring into activity design falls to each of Safe Water's field technical managers with backup support from Safe Water's Manila-based technical teams, DCOP, and the Water Security Manager. Delineation of responsibilities are as follows:

Field Technical Managers:

- Screening all proposed activities in their respective districts and cities during the initial the annual work planning process to identify those activities that pose any potential environmental impacts;
- Completing the Environmental Review Forms (ERF) and with support from the Manila-based team, define needed mitigation measures for low-risk and moderate risk activities;
- Reviewing the implementation of mitigation measures by local partners and the project to improve performance;
- Drafting required monitoring reports and participating in periodic reviews of compliance with USAID environmental policy;
- Tracking ongoing activities and archiving completed activities using the Environmental Compliance module in TAMIS.

Deputy Chief of Party:

- Supporting Field Managers during the initial review of planned activities to ensure that activities rated as low-risk and moderate-risk are properly identified and have completed ERFs.
- Participate in periodic reviews of Safe Water supported activities to ensure that field teams are following project environmental review, mitigation and monitoring guidelines
- Mobilize technical expertise to support Field Technical Managers in their review of planned activities and development of mitigation and monitoring activities.

Water Security Manager:

- Manages overall environmental compliance reporting to USAID
- Reviews initial screening and sub-activity categorization as completed by the Field Technical Managers;
- Draws on Manila–based technical staff to review and advise on all medium risk activities to ensure ERF and EMMP completeness and clears forms for submission to USAID for approval;
- Lead assessments of potential national implementing partners and grantees in terms of their internal environmental review, mitigation and monitoring processes;

The Water Security Manager will also serve as the Safe Water environmental compliance officer and has overall responsibility for implementation of the EMMP. She is also responsible for backstopping partners in complying with these procedures and ensure each partner has a designated person in charge of environmental compliance and reporting. If needed, the Water Security Manager will work with partners proposing activities not covered under the IEE to prepare an environmental screening and assessment for review and approval by USAID prior to any non-covered activities being implemented.

5.4 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN

Building on the MEL Plan, baseline data organized and partnerships established with diverse stakeholders across the project sites in Year 1, various activities will be undertaken to generate and manage information that are relevant for the project to continuously improve its ability to achieve results. These activities include (i) expansion and completion of the baseline assessment; (ii) enabling the LGUs as partners in performing M&E; (ii) monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the project activities, achievements or results gained as well as implementation hurdles and challenges; and (iii) reap critical learnings, take stock of the implementation experience and inform the plan and strategy formulation. The box below lists the key questions to be answered through these activities.

5.3.1 EXPANSION AND COMPLETION OF BASELINE ASSESSMENT

The Team, in collaboration with the participating LGUs, WDs, other WSS institutions and concerned government agencies / institutions will expand scope of the on-going baseline assessment to include 17 additional target areas identified in Year 2 as well as results of the Hydrologic Studies[9]. The baseline assessment is undertaken to determine conditions or situations of the WSS sectors in the targeted areas based on a set of parameters or indicators the project will focus. The results shall be used as (i) reference to gauge the extent to which objectives of the project are achieved during and at the end of the project; and (ii) validate if project targets are realistic.

[9] The Hydrologic Study shall be undertaken in September to December 2020

By September 30, 2020 (end of year 1), the Team would have prepared the Interim Baseline Assessment Report covering 18 cities / municipalities prioritized in the Year 1 Work Plan. By January 2021, the Team will prepare the full baseline assessment, which includes the results of the hydrologic studies.

The baseline assessment report will be presented to the stakeholders in the planned consultations with stakeholders in January or February 2021.

5.3.2 INCREASING THE M&E CAPACITIES OF PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

The Team will engage LGUs, WSPs and other stakeholders as partner implementers and work on improving the data collection system, processing and analysis. The outputs should address both parties' needs. The stakeholders will be trained on the use of data capture forms and tools for data processing and generation of reports.

In the process, the LGUs, WSPs and others would be able to work tightly with the SW project team in capturing and documenting relevant information to be used as evidences in gauging what the project has done and achieved as well as measures that need to be carried out as the project progresses. Consequently, this will build their strong "buy-in" to relying on data for planning and decision-making to ensure sustainability of the SW interventions.

Key Questions to be Answered by MEL activities

- Are project activities on track vis-a-vis work plan?
- Are partners' activities on track?
- Are interventions reaching the target areas?
- Are anticipated changes / results achieved or likely to be achieved in the project areas?
- Are there challenges that need to be addressed?
- What work well / not work well and why? and what could be done differently (learnings / lessons)
- Are there adjustments that need to be made?

5.3.3 PAUSE AND REFLECT SESSION

Building from a systems approach, the Team will facilitate collaborative thinking and planning at the community level, use a learning agenda to test our assumptions of what will work, and take deliberate pauses for reflection, learning, and adaptation.

We will finalize a learning agenda at the planned pause and reflect sessions with project stakeholders in the second quarter of Year 2. The Team identified the following preliminary learning questions from stakeholder consultations in the co-design workshops and interviews:

- *What types of water and climatic data products/resources developed with the support of Safe Water are found to be most useful in preparing water security plans, and most effective in enabling an inclusive decision-making process?*
- *What types of sustainable landscape activities developed and implemented with the support of Safe Water are found to be most effective in improving forest protection as evidenced by significant reduction of the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions?*
- *Do LGU and community-level strategies, plans, and priority action items to improve watershed and water resources management lead to more resilient water services in the form of more stable flow regimes and/or improved water quality?*
- *Is Safe Water's technical assistance to NEDA and other national government agencies on the implementation of the sector Master Plan and the Unified Resource Allocation Framework resulting to*

better planning and increased investments for water supply and sanitation services in the three focal sites of the project?

Internally the Team will hold semi-annual "pause and reflect" sessions (likely 2nd and 4th quarter) to discuss the progress against the Work Plan. It will invite USAID to participate in these sessions to assess learning outcomes, integrate this knowledge into activity planning and implementation, and provide constant feedback for improvement and iterative adjustments, as needed, for progress toward results.

5.3.4 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The Team will conduct continuous monitoring and evaluation of the project activities and outcomes both at the site and national levels. The information will be reflected in various M&E reports that will be produced by the SW project, primarily the quarterly and annual reports of the project.

The MEL Manager will lead the preparation of quarterly progress and annual reports. The reports will provide analysis on the following, to inform adjustments in the work plan or "pause and reflect" sessions.

- Progress of realizing activities under each component / objective that are targeted in the quarter being reported and cumulative as of the quarter
- Factors that facilitate / hinder timely completion of the planned activities;
- Progress on achieving the targeted results (based on result framework indicators and targets);
- Factors that facilitate / hinder achievement of the desired results;
- Catch-up plan for the next quarter; and
- Others

6. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

The estimated budgetary outlay covers the period October 2020 to September 2021. The total cost estimate for Year 2 activities is [redacted]

7. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: YEAR 2 WORK PLAN GANTT CHART

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Manila Office												
Objective 1. Increase Access to Resilient Water and Sanitation Services												
1. Identify infrastructure and operational deficiencies and carry out TA to the WSPs												
Prepare comprehensive WSP Assessment Tool												
Review WSP reports and documents gathered at the filed sites and assess condition of WSPs												
Identify menu of technical assistance for WSPs/ Prepare TA Agenda												
Prepare SOWs and identify experts and resources needed for proposed TA agenda												
Build on ring-fencing toolkit and training materials developed by PWRF												
2. Adapt or update financial analysis and strategic business planning models												
Review WB financial toolkit and adopt for financial stress test of WSPs												
Supervise organization of WSPs into clusters for the conduct training sessions on the use of the financial model, strategic business plan model and toolkit												
Review proposed investment programs and projects and identify appropriate financing source												
Provide TA/ guide preparation of financing proposals, if appropriate for URAF grant funding												
3. Design and begin implementation of complementary activities with USAID-SURGE related to WSS service improvement												
Hydraulic modelling of the distribution system to determine capacity to absorb additional bulk water sources												
Assessment of WDs NRW when new sources are commissioned and in getting their distribution system DMA-ready												
TA for septage management operations												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Preparation and/or implementation of water safety plans												
4. Identify LGUs for the pilot implementation of the CMS												
Identify LGUs willing to implement CMS												
Develop comprehensive information/ advocacy package of materials for CMS												
5. Prepare Provincial Water Security Plans												
Prepare analytical framework and tools for water security planning												
Develop comprehensive Resiliency and Risk Assessment Framework for WSPs												
6. Identify available financing sources, match with WSS investments and facilitate access												
Identify available financing sources including national, local and commercial sources												
7. Complement WSS Initiatives of Development Partners												
Monitor development of World Bank Program for Results												
8. Collaborate with Water.Org to scale efforts to finance household sanitation facilities and water supply connection												
Facilitate working arrangement between LGUs and WSPs and MFIs												
Objective 2. Improve Sustainable Management of Water Resources												
1. Assist DENR-FMB in establishing CAVCS												
Consultation meetings with FMB												
Develop the terms of reference for verifier												
Identify, orient and train potential verifiers												
Facilitate accreditation of verifiers												
1. Assess organizational capacity of watershed management councils and develop a capacity strengthening program												
Orient field teams on organizational capacity assessment instrument												
Develop training design and materials on WRM												
Orient field teams on use of training materials and serve as resource in the conduct of trainings												
2. Develop local stakeholder capacity for climate and hydrologic assessment												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Lead trainings on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis												
3. Scale Payment for Ecosystem Services												
Review experience of setting-up PES in project sites												
Identify areas where PES can be replicated and promoted												
4. Mobilize Resources to support community livelihood and implementation of other water management actions												
Guide field sites in the assessment, mapping, profiling and partnership activities												
Conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within priority watersheds												
Conduct community scoping and profiling												
Assist LGUs and communities to broker partnerships with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments in livelihood and watershed protection/ conservation												
5. Provide TA to watershed management councils and TWGs in monitoring state of watershed resources												
6. Support to field teams on water demand management												
Review and enhance WDM training materials and tools developed by Water Alliance with Maynilad Water Academy, including water audit modules developed under the BE SECURE Project												
Develop information materials on WDM												
Orient field teams on the WDM framework and preparation of WDM plans												
Prepare WDM Plans												
Determine interest of major cities (Puerto Princesa, Bacolod and General Santos) to strengthen enforcement of the GBC and labelling of water fixtures												
Advise NEDA, LWUA and NWRB on measures to promote WDM in existing regulatory and administrative guidelines												
Objective 3: Improve Water Sector Governance												
1. Support the implementation of the PWSSMP												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Assistance to NEDA in advocating or responding to Congress' request for information or analysis on the pending bill on the DWR and WRC												
Assistance to NEDA and implementing agencies in drafting guidelines to operationalize key reform areas												
Dissemination of replicable and scalable models for strengthening WRM including WDM to help ensure water security at the LGU level												
2. Support the operationalization of the URAF												
Continue drafting the IRR of the NEDA Board Resolution operationalizing the URAF												
Assist NEDA in the strengthening advocacy for WSS annual investment program and monitoring allocation and utilization of LWUA, DILG, DOH and DPWH budgets for WSS initiatives for the URAF programs												
Assist NEDA in the refinement of the funding programs of the URAF and related policies that need to be made consistent with URAF principles												
Assist NEDA review the implementing guidelines of the Supreme Court's ruling on the Mandanas case												
Provide technical assistance in the application of URAF model through a combination of structured training programs and one-on-one mentoring												
3. Provide technical secretariat support to NEDA in the conduct of regular coordination forum												
4. Knowledge on water security developed and/or shared												
Development of knowledge tools and learning activities (toolkits, manuals, training workshops, etc.)												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
PALAWAN/Puerto Princesa City												
Objective 1. Increase Access to Resilient Water and Sanitation Services												
1. Identify infrastructure and operational deficiencies and carry out TA to the WSPs												
Gather WSP reports and documents and assess condition of WSPs												
Conduct ring-fencing training workshops for WSPs												
2. Adapt or update financial analysis and strategic business planning models												
Conduct financial stress test of WSPs												
Conduct training sessions for WSP Clusters on the use of the financial model, strategic business plan model and toolkit												
Guide WSPs to carry out financial analysis and prepare business plans												
3. Design and begin implementation of complementary activities with USAID-SURGE related to WSS service improvement												
Assist PPCWD in hydraulic modelling of distribution system to absorb additional sources												
Assess PPCWD NRW when new sources are commissioned												
Assist PPCWD in getting its system DMA-ready												
Carry out financial stress test of WSPs												
Assist WSPs in updating of business plans												
4. Identify LGUs for the pilot implementation of the CMS												
Introduce concept of CMS to LGUs; consult and seek mandate for implementation												
Conduct Forum on "State of the Barangay Water Services"												
Prepare/implement plan for CMS												
5. Prepare Provincial Water Security Plans												
Facilitate water security fora with policy makers at provincial and municipal level												
Conduct facilitated trainings and mentoring for the preparation of water security plans												
6. Identify available financing sources, match with WSS investments and facilitate access												
Assist WSPs assess and access appropriate financing for projects												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Assist WSPs apply for special funds such as the NSSMP or PSF, where appropriate												
7.Complement capacity development activities with PGP-Water Infrastructure Group												
8. Assist LGUs of Taytay, Dumaran and Coron in accessing grant funding from Salintubig program and their capacity building needs												
9. Complement WSS Initiatives of Development Partners												
Work with DOT in implementing ADB-funded tourism projects in Coron and El Nido												
10. Collaborate with Water.Org to scale efforts to finance household sanitation facilities and water supply connection												
Facilitate working arrangement between LGUs and WSPs and MFIs												
11. Gathering well data in Puerto Princesa City to supplement results of the Hydrologic Study												
Objective 2. Improve Sustainable Management of Water Resources												
1. Assess organizational capacity of watershed management councils and develop a capacity strengthening program												
Orient field teams on organizational capacity assessment instrument												
Conduct trainings on watershed management plan formulation, preparation of LGU conservation plan, etc.												
2. Develop local stakeholder capacity for climate and hydrologic assessment												
Conduct trainings on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis												
3. Scale Payment for Ecosystem Services												
Review experience of setting-up PES in Brookes Point												
Identify areas where PES can be replicated and promoted												
Conduct assessment and analysis to set up PES												
4. Mobilize Resources to support community livelihood and implementation of other water management actions												
Conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within priority watersheds												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Conduct community scoping and profiling												
Assist LGUs and communities to broker partnerships with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments in livelihood and watershed protection/ conservation												
5. Provide TA to watershed management councils and TWGs in monitoring state of watershed resources												
Institutionalize community based monitoring of watersheds												
Organize and train citizen monitors in water quality and quantity monitoring												
Provide TA to institutionalize state of watershed reporting												
6. Facilitate planning for the management of Irawan and Montible watersheds												
Complete hydrologic study for the Montible watershed												
Build consensus on priority management actions and catchments within the IRAWAN and Montible watersheds												
Facilitate formulation of watershed management plan for Irawan and Montible watersheds												
7. Strengthen the organizational capacity of PFFWRMC and its TWG												
Assess organizational capacity of PFFWRMC and its TWG												
Conduct capacity building trainings for members of the PFFWRMC and TWG												
Facilitate transformation of PFFWRMC and its TWG into the PPCWMC/TWG												
Review and document experience of Brooks Point in implementing PES												
8. Profile Other Watersheds (Lake Manguao, Narra, Aborlan and Dumaran)												
9. Promote WDM at the Local Level												
Document local WDM best practices												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Identify local services providers and train them to deliver WDM services												
Conduct WDM Orientation for LGUs and WSPs and workshops for large water users												
Work with LGU partners and regulators to explore policies and economic instruments that will incentivize wide-scale adoption of WDM practices												
Develop targeted awareness and promotion campaigns to encourage responsible water consumption among institutional and commercial users												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
SARANGANI/General Santos City												
Objective 1. Increased Access to Resilient Water and Sanitation Services												
1. Identify infrastructure and operational deficiencies and carry out TA to the WSPs												
Gather WSP reports and documents and assess condition of WSPs												
Conduct ring-fencing training workshops for WSPs												
2. Adapt or update financial analysis and strategic business planning models												
Conduct financial stress test of WSPs												
Conduct training sessions for WSP Clusters on the use of the financial model, strategic business plan model and toolkit												
Guide WSPs to carry out financial analysis and prepare business plans												
3. Coordinate activities of USAID-SURGE in General Santos City and Alabel												
Assist GSCWD in hydraulic modelling of distribution system to absorb additional sources												
Assess GSCWD NRW when new sources are commissioned												
Assist GSCWD in getting its system DMA-ready												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
4. Identify LGUs for the pilot implementation of the CMS												
Introduce concept of CMS to LGUs; consult and seek mandate for implementation												
Conduct Forum on "State of the Barangay Water Services"												
Prepare/implement plan for CMS												
5. Prepare Provincial Water Security Plans												
Facilitate water security fora with policy makers at provincial and municipal level												
Conduct facilitated trainings and mentoring for the preparation of water security plans												
6. Identify available financing sources, match with WSS investments and facilitate access												
Assist WSPs assess and access appropriate financing for projects												
Assist WSPs apply for special funds such as the NSSMP or PSF, where appropriate												
7. Complement WSS Initiatives of Development Partners												
8. Collaborate with Water.Org to scale efforts to finance household sanitation facilities and water supply connection												
Facilitate working arrangement between LGUs and WSPs and MFIs												
9. Gather well data in General Santos City to supplement results of hydrologic study												
Objective 2. Improve Sustainable Management of Water Resources												
1. Assess organizational capacity of watershed management councils and develop a capacity strengthening program												
Orient field teams on organizational capacity assessment instrument												
Conduct trainings on watershed management plan formulation, preparation of LGU conservation plan, etc.												
2. Develop local stakeholder capacity for climate and hydrologic assessment												
Conduct trainings on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis												
3. Scale Payment for Ecosystem Services												
Review experience of setting-up PES in Mt. Matutum												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Identify areas where PES can be replicated and promoted												
Conduct assessment and analysis to set up PES												
4. Mobilize Resources to support community livelihood and implementation of other water management actions												
Conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within priority watersheds												
Conduct community scoping and profiling												
Assist LGUs and communities to broker partnerships with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments in livelihood and watershed protection/ conservation												
Pilot implementation of livelihood with Mahintana Foundation												
Partnership prospecting with other organizations												
5. Provide TA to watershed management councils and TWGs in monitoring state of watershed resources												
Institutionalize community based monitoring of watersheds												
Organize and train citizen monitors in water quality and quantity monitoring												
Provide TA to institutionalize state of watershed reporting												
6. Facilitate planning for the management of BMRB and Siguel watershed												
Complete the hydrologic study for BMRB and Siguel watershed												
Build consensus for priority management measures of catchments within the BMRB and the Siguel watershed												
Facilitate formulation of LGU conservation/ management implementation plans												
Facilitate formulation of management plan of Siguel watershed												
7. Strengthen the organizational capacity of BMRB management council and its TWG												
Assess the organizational capacity of BMRB management council and its TWG)												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Conduct capacity strengthening trainings for members of the BMRB management council and TWGs												
Facilitate creation/organization of LGU implementing units and TWGs												
Review and document experiences in the implementation of PES in Mt. Matutum												
8. Profile Other Watersheds (Glan and Malapatan)												
9. Promote WDM at the Local Level												
Document local WDM best practices												
Identify local services providers and train them to deliver WDM services												
Conduct WDM Orientation for LGUs and WSPs and workshops for large water users												
Work with LGU partners and regulators to explore policies and economic instruments that will incentivize wide-scale adoption of WDM practices												
Develop targeted awareness and promotion campaigns to encourage responsible water consumption among institutional and commercial users												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
NEGROS OCCIDENTAL/Bacolod City												
Objective 1. Increase Access to Resilient Water and Sanitation Services												
1. Identify infrastructure and operational deficiencies and carry out TA to the WSPs												
Gather WSP reports and documents and assess condition of WSPs												
Conduct ring-fencing training workshops for WSPs												
2. Adapt or update financial analysis and strategic business planning models												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Conduct financial stress test of WSPs												
Conduct training sessions for WSP Clusters on the use of the financial model, strategic business plan model and toolkit												
Guide WSPs to carry out financial analysis and prepare business plans												
3. Identify LGUs for the pilot implementation of the CMS												
Introduce concept of CMS to LGUs; consult and seek mandate for implementation												
Conduct Forum on "State of the Barangay Water Services"												
Prepare/implement plan for CMS												
4. Prepare Provincial Water Security Plans												
Facilitate water security fora with policy makers at provincial and municipal level												
Conduct facilitated trainings and mentoring for the preparation of water security plans												
5. Identify available financing sources, match with WSS investments and facilitate access												
Assist WSPs assess and access appropriate financing for projects												
Assist WSPs apply for special funds such as the NSSMP or PSF, where appropriate												
6. Assist LGUs of Candoni and Isabela in accessing grant funding from Salintubig program and their capacity building needs												
7. Assist BACIWA and other WSPs in contract management												
9. Collaborate with Water.Org to scale efforts to finance household sanitation facilities and water supply connection												
Facilitate working arrangement between LGUs and WSPs and MFIs												
10. Carry out gathering of well data in Bacolod City to supplement results of the Hydrologic Study												
Assist in mapping out clusters of LGUs per watershed area that could possibly benefit from bulk water supply (depending on results)												
Objective 2. Improve Sustainable Management of Water Resources												
1. Assess organizational capacity of watershed management councils and develop a capacity strengthening program												
Orient field teams on organizational capacity assessment instrument												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Conduct trainings on watershed management plan formulation, preparation of LGU conservation plan, etc.												
2. Develop local stakeholder capacity for climate and hydrologic assessment												
Conduct trainings on climate risk assessment and hydrologic risk analysis												
3. Scale Payment for Ecosystem Services												
Review experience of setting-up PES in Bago												
Identify areas where PES can be replicated and promoted												
Conduct assessment and analysis to set up PES												
4. Mobilize Resources to support community livelihood and implementation of other water management actions												
Conduct livelihood assessment and resource mapping within priority watersheds												
Conduct community scoping and profiling												
Assist LGUs and communities to broker partnerships with WSPs, private companies and MFIs to mobilize investments in livelihood and watershed protection/ conservation												
Negotiate partnership agreement with Coca-Cola Foundation to support conservation of Bago and Malogo Watersheds												
Implement pilot of livelihood and watershed conservation activity												
5. Provide TA to watershed management councils and TWGs in monitoring state of watershed resources												
Institutionalize community based monitoring of watersheds												
Organize and train citizen monitors in water quality and quantity monitoring												
Provide TA to institutionalize state of watershed reporting												
6. Facilitate planning for the management of priority watersheds												
Complete the hydrologic studies for Bago and Malogo watersheds												

Activity	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Consensus-building on priority actions in catchments of the Bago watershed												
Facilitate formulation of LGU conservation/management implementation plans in Bago watershed												
Facilitate formulation of watershed management plan for Malogo watershed												
7. Strengthen the organizational capacity watershed management councils/committees in Bago watershed												
Assess the organizational capacity of watershed management councils and TWGs												
Conduct capacity building trainings for members of the watershed management council and TWGs												
Facilitate creation/organization of LGU implementing units and TWGs												
Conduct valuation of watershed resources in consultation with stakeholders in relation to PES												
8. Profile Other watersheds (Himugaan, Binalbagan and Ilog-Hilabangan)												
9. Promote WDM at the Local Level												
Document local WDM best practices												
Identify local services providers and train them to deliver WDM services												
Conduct WDM Orientation for LGUs and WSPs and workshops for large water users												
Work with LGU partners and regulators to explore policies and economic instruments that will incentivize wide-scale adoption of WDM practices												
Develop targeted awareness and promotion campaigns to encourage responsible water consumption among institutional and commercial users												

COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH PLAN ACTION PLAN FOR YEAR 2

Activities	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
C&O Plan Strategy 1: Building Shared Understanding												
1. Produce at least 3 quarterly email newsletters for partners (3 per quarter)												
2. Submit at least 5 story pitches to print and online media (1-2 per quarter)												
3. Submit at least 2 story pitches to radio and TV (2 per year)												
4. Publish at least 4 social media content per month (10-12 per quarter)												
5. Submit at least 2 photo stories per month to USAID/Philippines (6 per quarter)												
6. Submit at least 2 case stories to USAID/Philippines (2 per quarter)												
7. Facilitate USAID SW participation in relevant national and local events and communication activities (including holding of press conference)												
a. Project Launch and Signing of Partnership Agreements												
b. Co-Design Workshops for Y3												
c. PWSSMP roadshows												
8. Organize Media Visits on Watershed Conservation Reporting												
9. Media training on watershed conservation reporting												
10. Reporting Results to USAID in coordination with MEL Advisor												
C&O Plan Strategy 2: Providing Communication Support to Component Activities												
1. Publish at least 4 infographic outputs on main component/activity/ study results (topics: livelihood, PES, WDM, WRM)	TBD											
2. Publish at least 2 animated videos on social media (topics; PES, WDM)	TBD											
3. Publish at least 4 technical briefers (topics: all)	TBD											
4. Publish at least 4 case studies (topics: livelihood, PES, WDM, WRM)	TBD											
5. Publish at least 2 success stories to USAID Philippines or DAI social media platforms	TBD											
C&O Plan Strategy 3: Generating National Interest for WSS and WRM Issues												
1. Organize in-person and virtual events to support awareness campaigns on the following:												
a. World Toilet Day (November 19)												
b. International Women's Day (March 8)												
c. International Day of Forests (March 21)												

Activities	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
d. World Water Day (March 22)												
e. Earth Day (April 22)												
f. Philippine Environment Month (June)												
g. World Environment Day (June 5)												
2. Organize in-person and virtual events for the PWSSMP roadshows												
a. Photo exhibits	TBD											
b. Forums/conferences	TBD											
c. Contests/competitions	TBD											
3. Publish at least 2 infographic outputs about the PWSSMP and the URAF	TBD											
4. Publish at least 2 animated videos on social media about the PWSSP and the URAF	TBD											

GENDER ACTION PLAN AND MEL PLAN

Activities	2020			2021								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Gender Action Plan												
GAP Strategy 1: LGU Focal Point System Maximized in WSS and WRM Interventions												
1. Implement GFPS in public sector WSS/WRM institutions												
2. Create parallel GFPS committees in local water alliances												
3. Provide technical assistance and trainings to GFPS staff to strengthen women's representation in WSS and WRM development												
4. Involve LGUs GFPS staff in relevant project activities												
GAP Strategy 2: Increased Professional and/or Leadership Opportunities for Women												
1. Implement measures for strengthening greater diversity in WSS/WRM decision-making positions												
2. Facilitate women's access to employment and enterprise development opportunities												
3. Strengthen Women's leadership and their networks												
GAP Strategy 3: Shifting Social Perceptions and Valuation of Women's Input												
1. Advocate with LGUs and WSPs to consult women and other social groups in planning activities												
2. Development of materials that compile stories of women and other social groups that challenge stereotypical biases on women's input to community and industry decisions in the sector												
3. Social media campaigns to extend messaging on value of women and other social groups in decision-making and participation												
GAP Strategy 4: Improve SW Staff and Local Partner's Understanding of Gender Equity												
1. Organize in-person and virtual trainings on more advanced concepts of gender equality and women's empowerment												
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan												
1. Expansion and Completion of Baseline Assessment												
Gather data for 17 additional target areas												
Conduct KIIs, IDIs, FGDs and site visits												
Prepare full baseline assessment (including results of hydrologic studies)												
Present baseline assessment report to stakeholders												
2. Increase the M&E Capacities of Project Stakeholders												

Assist LGUs, WSPs and other stakeholders improve data collection, processing and analysis												
Train stakeholders on: use of data capture forms; tools for data processing; and generation of reports												
3. Pause and Reflect Sessions												
Internal pause and reflect session to discuss progress against Work Plan												
Pause and reflect session with stakeholders (in lieu of co-design workshops)												
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting												
Preparation and submission of Quarterly Report												
Preparation and submission of Annual Report												

ANNEX B: DATA ON LEVELS OF ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SERVICES IN PALAWAN, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL AND SARANGANI PROVINCES

The following tables show the estimates of level of access to water supply and sanitation services in the abovementioned three (3) provinces using the 2020 population and ratios on the levels of access based on the Philippine Statistical Authority's 2015 and 2010 data.

TABLE 8. ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN PALAWAN

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water
1	Aborlan	39,038	11,517	12,101	10,402	4,481	537	29.5%	31.0%	26.6%	11.5%	1.4%
2	Agutaya	13,349	482	1,863	2,214	8,789	0	3.6%	14.0%	16.6%	65.8%	0.0%
3	Araceli	16,565	900	1,639	131	13,447	448	5.4%	9.9%	0.8%	81.2%	2.7%
4	Balabac	46,862	449	1,243	12,463	30,242	2,464	1.0%	2.7%	26.6%	64.5%	5.3%
5	Bataraza	92,180	18,417	32,780	18,925	17,408	4,649	20.0%	35.6%	20.5%	18.9%	5.0%
6	Brooke's Point	73,490	9,902	23,005	31,697	3,529	5,357	13.5%	31.3%	43.1%	4.8%	7.3%
7	Busuanga	24,387	8,193	7,600	1,840	5,306	1,448	33.6%	31.2%	7.5%	21.8%	5.9%
8	Cagayancillo	6,267	5	0	58	916	5,288	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	14.6%	84.4%
9	Coron	60,673	20,254	14,372	7,979	15,964	2,103	33.4%	23.7%	13.2%	26.3%	3.5%
10	Cuyo	23,925	464	3,638	230	19,560	33	1.9%	15.2%	1.0%	81.8%	0.1%
11	Dumaran	26,732	2,143	6,462	1,568	16,448	110	8.0%	24.2%	5.9%	61.5%	0.4%
12	El Nido	48,039	2,278	12,311	6,150	25,098	2,202	4.7%	25.6%	12.8%	52.2%	4.6%
13	Linapacan	18,726	139	6,762	1,406	10,013	406	0.7%	36.1%	7.5%	53.5%	2.2%
14	Magsaysay	12,668	431	834	93	11,296	14	3.4%	6.6%	0.7%	89.2%	0.1%
15	Narra	79,655	12,606	32,404	25,706	8,308	631	15.8%	40.7%	32.3%	10.4%	0.8%
16	Quezon	69,233	9,858	16,448	21,578	17,461	3,888	14.2%	23.8%	31.2%	25.2%	5.6%
17	Roxas	72,837	18,099	16,967	10,677	24,939	2,155	24.8%	23.3%	14.7%	34.2%	3.0%
18	San Vicente	35,287	17,678	7,729	2,782	3,959	3,139	50.1%	21.9%	7.9%	11.2%	8.9%
19	Taytay	84,222	14,822	24,290	9,238	34,358	1,514	17.6%	28.8%	11.0%	40.8%	1.8%
20	Kalayaan	212	198	0	0	14	0	93.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%
21	Culion	22,611	6,226	5,322	3,879	5,507	1,677	27.5%	23.5%	17.2%	24.4%	7.4%
22	Rizal	58,353	1,884	9,736	22,125	15,628	8,981	3.2%	16.7%	37.9%	26.8%	15.4%
23	Sofronio Espanola	35,198	4,396	8,018	12,304	8,663	1,818	12.5%	22.8%	35.0%	24.6%	5.2%
24	Puerto Princesa City	298,464	194,953	55,236	28,491	16,734	3,050	65.3%	18.5%	9.5%	5.6%	1.0%
	Total	**1,258,973**	**356,297**	**300,764**	**231,933**	**318,068**	**51,911**	**28.3%**	**23.9%**	**18.4%**	**25.3%**	**4.1%**

* Estimated using 2015 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population

TABLE 9. ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES IN PALAWAN

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation
1	Aborlan	39,038	0	11,124	18,793	4,402	4,718	0.0%	28.5%	48.1%	11.3%	12.1%
2	Agutaya	13,349	0	2,596	8,486	996	1,270	0.0%	19.5%	63.6%	7.5%	9.5%
3	Araceli	16,565	0	6,416	5,286	259	4,603	0.0%	38.7%	31.9%	1.6%	27.8%
4	Balabac	46,862	0	2,745	7,835	11,531	24,750	0.0%	5.9%	16.7%	24.6%	52.8%
5	Bataraza	92,180	0	13,284	39,814	10,805	28,277	0.0%	14.4%	43.2%	11.7%	30.7%
6	Brooke's Point	73,490	0	19,184	31,379	7,330	15,597	0.0%	26.1%	42.7%	10.0%	21.2%
7	Busuanga	24,387	0	14,088	4,880	2,271	3,148	0.0%	57.8%	20.0%	9.3%	12.9%
8	Cagayancillo	6,267	0	2,834	2,279	241	913	0.0%	45.2%	36.4%	3.8%	14.6%
9	Coron	60,673	0	24,354	14,744	10,249	11,326	0.0%	40.1%	24.3%	16.9%	18.7%
10	Cuyo	23,925	0	11,644	9,444	769	2,068	0.0%	48.7%	39.5%	3.2%	8.6%
11	Dumaran	26,732	0	12,490	9,645	2,378	2,220	0.0%	46.7%	36.1%	8.9%	8.3%
12	El Nido	48,039	0	15,117	21,122	6,932	4,868	0.0%	31.5%	44.0%	14.4%	10.1%
13	Linapacan	18,726	0	3,643	7,375	3,433	4,274	0.0%	19.5%	39.4%	18.3%	22.8%
14	Magsaysay	12,668	0	5,499	5,870	1,013	286	0.0%	43.4%	46.3%	8.0%	2.3%
15	Narra	79,655	0	37,086	32,807	5,135	4,627	0.0%	46.6%	41.2%	6.4%	5.8%
16	Quezon	69,233	0	15,051	36,265	7,904	10,013	0.0%	21.7%	52.4%	11.4%	14.5%
17	Roxas	72,837	0	26,409	37,374	5,314	3,739	0.0%	36.3%	51.3%	7.3%	5.1%
18	San Vicente	35,287	0	12,559	15,987	4,412	2,329	0.0%	35.6%	45.3%	12.5%	6.6%
19	Taytay	84,222	0	21,377	35,808	9,984	17,054	0.0%	25.4%	42.5%	11.9%	20.2%
20	Kalayaan	212	0	212	0	0	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21	Culion	22,611	0	7,492	3,387	2,200	9,533	0.0%	33.1%	15.0%	9.7%	42.2%
22	Rizal	58,353	0	6,289	31,040	10,666	10,358	0.0%	10.8%	53.2%	18.3%	17.8%
23	Sofronio Espanola	35,198	0	6,731	12,668	3,174	12,625	0.0%	19.1%	36.0%	9.0%	35.9%
24	Puerto Princesa City	298,464	0	192,500	76,022	15,904	14,037	0.0%	64.5%	25.5%	5.3%	4.7%
	Total	**1,258,973**	**0**	**470,727**	**468,311**	**127,301**	**192,633**	**0.0%**	**37.4%**	**37.2%**	**10.1%**	**15.3%**

* Estimated using 2010 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population

TABLE 10. ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water
1	Bago City	182,020	39,380	33,443	82,296	23,091	3,809	21.6%	18.4%	45.2%	12.7%	2.1%
2	Binalbagan	70,565	21,433	11,105	16,575	17,225	4,227	30.4%	15.7%	23.5%	24.4%	6.0%
3	Cadiz City	159,230	39,596	28,031	52,547	35,912	3,144	24.9%	17.6%	33.0%	22.6%	2.0%
4	Calatrava	82,730	12,573	24,494	25,024	16,253	4,385	15.2%	29.6%	30.2%	19.6%	5.3%
5	Candoni	22,425	746	6,964	4,854	8,677	1,184	3.3%	31.1%	21.6%	38.7%	5.3%
6	Cauayan	107,129	4,659	21,878	48,105	27,839	4,649	4.3%	20.4%	44.9%	26.0%	4.3%
7	Enrique B. Magalona	66,012	7,086	8,301	44,233	5,623	770	10.7%	12.6%	67.0%	8.5%	1.2%
8	Escalante City	99,666	16,950	22,909	15,502	43,153	1,152	17.0%	23.0%	15.6%	43.3%	1.2%
9	Himamaylan City	113,740	29,311	30,565	24,806	24,341	4,718	25.8%	26.9%	21.8%	21.4%	4.1%
10	Hinigaran	89,460	12,573	12,065	24,568	40,159	96	14.1%	13.5%	27.5%	44.9%	0.1%
11	Hinobaan	58,976	894	10,678	34,992	9,417	2,996	1.5%	18.1%	59.3%	16.0%	5.1%
12	Ilog	61,547	3,024	12,337	14,880	30,246	1,060	4.9%	20.0%	24.2%	49.1%	1.7%
13	Isabela	67,399	2,588	14,856	36,603	11,540	1,812	3.8%	22.0%	54.3%	17.1%	2.7%
14	Kabankalan City	194,185	26,714	34,173	74,193	50,318	8,787	13.8%	17.6%	38.2%	25.9%	4.5%
15	La Carlota City	67,404	39,192	8,964	13,963	2,723	2,562	58.1%	13.3%	20.7%	4.0%	3.8%
16	La Castellana	80,989	15,084	14,698	34,564	6,401	10,241	18.6%	18.1%	42.7%	7.9%	12.6%
17	Manapla	56,721	8,348	6,291	34,682	7,313	87	14.7%	11.1%	61.1%	12.9%	0.2%
18	Moises Padilla	43,907	7,163	13,222	10,182	7,554	5,787	16.3%	30.1%	23.2%	17.2%	13.2%
19	Murcia	90,267	23,238	12,431	37,887	12,738	3,973	25.7%	13.8%	42.0%	14.1%	4.4%
20	Pontevedra	55,606	5,912	12,063	28,611	8,186	833	10.6%	21.7%	51.5%	14.7%	1.5%
21	Pulupandan	28,394	8,492	4,195	7,169	8,528	9	29.9%	14.8%	25.2%	30.0%	0.0%
22	Sagay City	152,217	59,100	22,664	22,041	42,704	5,709	38.8%	14.9%	14.5%	28.1%	3.8%
23	San Carlos City	137,668	41,977	24,961	30,312	22,030	18,389	30.5%	18.1%	22.0%	16.0%	13.4%
24	San Enrique	24,545	8,259	4,907	10,491	883	4	33.6%	20.0%	42.7%	3.6%	0.0%
25	Silay City	134,066	27,500	18,934	58,816	24,111	4,705	20.5%	14.1%	43.9%	18.0%	3.5%
26	Sipalay City	72,962	3,085	13,752	29,849	24,107	2,169	4.2%	18.8%	40.9%	33.0%	3.0%
27	Talisay City	111,311	28,619	16,571	45,913	18,816	1,392	25.7%	14.9%	41.2%	16.9%	1.3%
28	Taboso	42,592	3,724	14,620	15,289	8,077	883	8.7%	34.3%	35.9%	19.0%	2.1%
29	Valladolid	39,768	7,701	7,710	18,065	6,292	0	19.4%	19.4%	45.4%	15.8%	0.0%
30	Victorias City	90,099	35,807	12,592	32,937	7,533	1,230	39.7%	14.0%	36.6%	8.4%	1.4%
31	Salvador Benedicto	29,290	1,917	11,709	6,047	4,868	4,748	6.5%	40.0%	20.6%	16.6%	16.2%
32	Bacolod City	614,717	254,705	124,652	97,320	136,996	1,043	41.4%	20.3%	15.8%	22.3%	0.2%
	Total	**3,247,606**	**797,352**	**616,732**	**1,033,315**	**693,655**	**106,553**	**24.6%**	**19.0%**	**31.8%**	**21.4%**	**3.3%**

* Estimated using 2015 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population

TABLE 11. ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation
1	Bago City	182,020	0	76,374	67,177	12,103	26,366	0.0%	42.0%	36.9%	6.6%	14.5%
2	Binalbagan	70,565	0	23,807	24,950	10,623	11,184	0.0%	33.7%	35.4%	15.1%	15.8%
3	Cadiz City	159,230	0	66,038	31,890	19,794	41,508	0.0%	41.5%	20.0%	12.4%	26.1%
4	Calatrava	82,730	0	17,835	10,616	15,535	38,743	0.0%	21.6%	12.8%	18.8%	46.8%
5	Candoni	22,425	0	10,243	8,173	2,517	1,492	0.0%	45.7%	36.4%	11.2%	6.7%
6	Cauayan	107,129	0	28,086	45,729	11,401	21,914	0.0%	26.2%	42.7%	10.6%	20.5%
7	Enrique B. Magalona	66,012	0	33,448	13,109	3,217	16,237	0.0%	50.7%	19.9%	4.9%	24.6%
8	Escalante City	99,666	0	33,432	21,047	10,816	34,371	0.0%	33.5%	21.1%	10.9%	34.5%
9	Himamaylan City	113,740	0	39,439	35,154	14,143	25,004	0.0%	34.7%	30.9%	12.4%	22.0%
10	Hinigaran	89,460	0	34,027	39,061	7,111	9,261	0.0%	38.0%	43.7%	7.9%	10.4%
11	Hinobaan	58,976	0	24,893	18,411	5,197	10,475	0.0%	42.2%	31.2%	8.8%	17.8%
12	Ilog	61,547	0	20,578	25,897	7,785	7,287	0.0%	33.4%	42.1%	12.6%	11.8%
13	Isabela	67,399	0	18,460	26,616	9,459	12,864	0.0%	27.4%	39.5%	14.0%	19.1%
14	Kabankalan City	194,185	0	65,336	73,832	27,749	27,267	0.0%	33.6%	38.0%	14.3%	14.0%
15	La Carlota City	67,404	0	40,618	16,089	3,005	7,692	0.0%	60.3%	23.9%	4.5%	11.4%
16	La Castellana	80,989	0	25,623	24,418	8,828	22,120	0.0%	31.6%	30.1%	10.9%	27.3%
17	Manapla	56,721	0	17,244	20,184	4,187	15,107	0.0%	30.4%	35.6%	7.4%	26.6%
18	Moises Padilla	43,907	0	10,814	12,047	6,010	15,036	0.0%	24.6%	27.4%	13.7%	34.2%
19	Murcia	90,267	0	32,524	29,169	9,586	18,988	0.0%	36.0%	32.3%	10.6%	21.0%
20	Pontevedra	55,606	0	21,080	22,952	4,100	7,474	0.0%	37.9%	41.3%	7.4%	13.4%
21	Pulupandan	28,394	0	17,761	6,039	958	3,635	0.0%	62.6%	21.3%	3.4%	12.8%
22	Sagay City	152,217	0	55,034	26,451	18,098	52,634	0.0%	36.2%	17.4%	11.9%	34.6%
23	San Carlos City	137,668	0	45,034	26,958	22,841	42,835	0.0%	32.7%	19.6%	16.6%	31.1%
24	San Enrique	24,545	0	9,832	11,223	1,506	1,984	0.0%	40.1%	45.7%	6.1%	8.1%
25	Silay City	134,066	0	73,730	32,768	9,807	17,761	0.0%	55.0%	24.4%	7.3%	13.2%
26	Sipalay City	72,962	0	25,001	22,919	5,255	19,788	0.0%	34.3%	31.4%	7.2%	27.1%
27	Talisay City	111,311	0	59,778	27,816	8,824	14,892	0.0%	53.7%	25.0%	7.9%	13.4%
28	Taboso	42,592	0	12,566	6,689	7,250	16,086	0.0%	29.5%	15.7%	17.0%	37.8%
29	Valladolid	39,768	0	16,555	17,964	2,079	3,169	0.0%	41.6%	45.2%	5.2%	8.0%
30	Victorias City	90,099	0	44,579	24,253	10,953	10,313	0.0%	49.5%	26.9%	12.2%	11.4%
31	Salvador Benedicto	29,290	0	5,547	8,056	5,618	10,069	0.0%	18.9%	27.5%	19.2%	34.4%
32	Bacolod City	614,717	0	444,222	136,287	19,972	14,236	0.0%	72.3%	22.2%	3.2%	2.3%
	Total	**3,247,606**	**0**	**1,449,540**	**913,942**	**306,331**	**577,793**	**0.0%**	**44.6%**	**28.1%**	**9.4%**	**17.8%**

* Estimated using 2010 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population

TABLE 12. ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY SERVICES IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY AND SARANGANI

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface Water
1	Alabel	88,199	21,512	29,103	26,348	7,487	3,749	24.4%	33.0%	29.9%	8.5%	4.3%
2	Glan	133,051	14,662	37,472	46,436	20,587	13,893	11.0%	28.2%	34.9%	15.5%	10.4%
3	Kiamba	67,734	2,627	27,158	28,085	5,443	4,422	3.9%	40.1%	41.5%	8.0%	6.5%
4	Maasim	68,201	9,279	26,663	23,706	7,391	1,162	13.6%	39.1%	34.8%	10.8%	1.7%
5	Maitum	48,102	3,701	18,397	18,031	4,724	3,249	7.7%	38.2%	37.5%	9.8%	6.8%
6	Malapatan	86,605	9,101	28,557	33,387	4,277	11,283	10.5%	33.0%	38.6%	4.9%	13.0%
7	Malungon	107,312	18,637	35,030	24,238	20,505	8,902	17.4%	32.6%	22.6%	19.1%	8.3%
8	General Santos City	671,810	336,906	198,236	97,654	33,858	5,157	50.1%	29.5%	14.5%	5.0%	0.8%
	Total	**1,271,013**	**416,425**	**400,616**	**297,884**	**104,272**	**51,816**	**32.8%**	**31.5%**	**23.4%**	**8.2%**	**4.1%**

* Estimated using 2015 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population

TABLE 13. ACCESS TO SANITATION SERVICES IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY AND SARANGANI

No.	LGU	2020 Population	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation	Safely Managed	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Open Defecation
1	Alabel	88,199	0	29,027	45,925	7,062	6,184	0.0%	32.9%	52.1%	8.0%	7.0%
2	Glan	133,051	0	31,562	60,445	30,701	10,342	0.0%	23.7%	45.4%	23.1%	7.8%
3	Kiamba	67,734	0	19,339	35,598	2,847	9,950	0.0%	28.6%	52.6%	4.2%	14.7%
4	Maasim	68,201	0	17,177	23,679	3,605	23,740	0.0%	25.2%	34.7%	5.3%	34.8%
5	Maitum	48,102	0	14,462	22,159	5,580	5,901	0.0%	30.1%	46.1%	11.6%	12.3%
6	Malapatan	86,605	0	24,097	35,722	9,088	17,698	0.0%	27.8%	41.2%	10.5%	20.4%
7	Malungon	107,312	0	44,390	44,710	14,097	4,115	0.0%	41.4%	41.7%	13.1%	3.8%
8	General Santos City	671,810	0	418,972	224,485	9,839	18,515	0.0%	62.4%	33.4%	1.5%	2.8%
	Total	**1,271,013**	**0**	**599,025**	**492,723**	**82,819**	**96,446**	**0.0%**	**47.1%**	**38.8%**	**6.5%**	**7.6%**

* Estimated using 2010 percentages from PSA records applied to projected 2020 population