



UNICEF WASH Philippines

WASH Pathway of Change after Yolanda - One Year On

Version: 30 June 2015

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Preface

One of the most powerful storms in recorded history, ‘Super Typhoon’ Haiyan cut through the Philippines with Tsunami-like storm surge and winds reaching up to 375 kilometres per hour. Even in the third most disaster-prone country (World Disaster Report, 2012), where on average 20 typhoons make landfall every year, the devastation was overwhelming. Locally known as Yolanda, Haiyan made landfall in the early hours of 8 November 2013, lashing coastal communities in the Philippines’ central islands.

More than 6,000 people lost their life’s, a total of 14 million people were affected and 4.1 million people were displaced – including 1.7 million children. More than a million homes were damaged or destroyed, winds and surging seas wrecked over 20,000 classrooms and health centres were shut down across all affected areas while people were simultaneously cut off from assistance as land, air and sea access was close to impossible.

Access to safe water and sanitation significantly decreased with damages to sanitation facilities and water supply systems, triggering concern on the potential outbreak of water-borne diseases.

The government estimated a total loss at US\$ 12.9 billion in a country with 40 per cent of children living in poverty. The country as a whole was still recovering from other previous emergencies, including escalation of conflict in Zamboanga in September 2013 which displaced 120,000 people; and a 7.2 magnitude earthquake that struck Bohol province in October 2013 affecting more than 3.2 million people.

Given the scale of the devastation, the Government of the Philippines mounted an immediate response to deliver life-saving relief, accepting also the offer of assistance by the United Nations. UNICEF’s Corporate Emergency Procedures for Level 3 Emergencies were triggered by the Executive Director, initiating an organisation-wide response mobilising resources regionally and globally. The cluster system, co-led by the Government and UN agencies, was also immediately made operational.

Based on a Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) an Inter-Agency Strategic Response Plan (SRP) was developed. The UN response was rolled out under the SRP, running from November 2013 to November 2014 with a total appeal of US\$ 791 million, including a US\$ 119 million UNICEF component. The interagency response complemented the Government-led efforts under the “Reconstruction Assistance for Yolanda” (RAY) plan for 2014-2015 and beyond, with requirements estimated at more than US\$ 8 billion.

UNICEF’s focus was on the most urgent needs for life saving measure in all affected areas, targeting but not being limited to 40 selected municipalities where 1.34 million people are affected, of which 558,000 are children. These communities were found to be the most affected further to analysis of storm signal strength on impact on the Typhoon’s course, level of storm surge, and proportion of affected population.

Introduction: Status of WASH Sector in Philippines and affected Areas

The equitable access of families to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a prerequisite for child survival and development. A growing body of evidence links WASH to child health, to education outcomes, to the empowerment of women, and to the economic and social development of communities and nations. This is also true in the Philippines. Although global estimates show that the country is on track to meet MDG targets for water and sanitation by 2015, there are significant areas of inequity within the country, including wide regional, provincial and municipal disparities as well as significant gaps among poorer households.

As a result of inadequate water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, diarrhea is estimated to be the second largest cause of mortality amongst children between 1 month and 5 years of age nation-wide. Poor WASH is also the primary reason why intestinal worm infection (soil transmitted helmenthiasis) rates are higher than in most countries in the region.

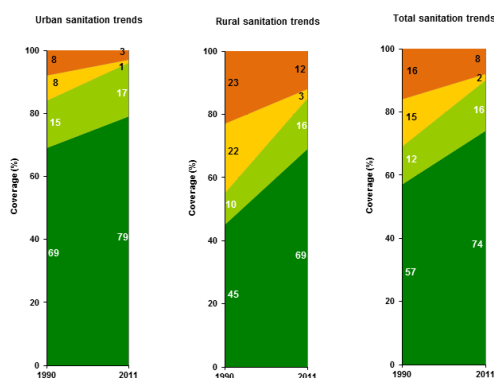
Progress on rural Sanitation in Philippines prior Yolanda

The 2012 JMP progress report suggested that the Philippines is just on track to meet its 2015 rural sanitation MDG of 73 percent access to basic sanitation with a discrepancy between rural and urban access to basic services. The 2013 JMP estimate of 74 percent improved sanitation coverage already suggests that MDG targets are met. In addition, another 19 percent of the rural population is estimated to be using either shared sanitation facilities or unimproved sanitation facilities, leaving only 12 percent of the rural population practicing open defecation¹.

Table 1: JMP 2013 estimated trends of sanitation coverage

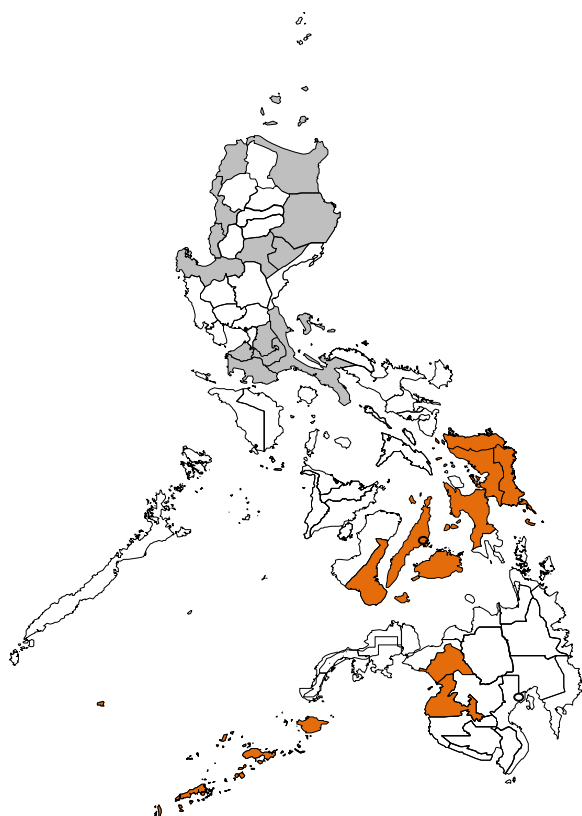
| Philippines | Sanitation coverage estimates | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
| | Urban (%) | | Rural (%) | | Total (%) | |
| | 1990 | 2011 | 1990 | 2011 | 1990 | 2011 |
| Improved facilities | 69 | 79 | 45 | 69 | 57 | 74 |
| Shared facilities | 15 | 17 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 16 |
| Other unimproved | 8 | 1 | 22 | 3 | 15 | 2 |
| Open defecation | 8 | 3 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 8 |

Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2013



¹ JMP (2013) Progress on drinking water and sanitation 2013 update New York: United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation.

The apparently good and on-track sanitation progress implied by previous JMP estimates is one of the reasons that rural sanitation receives little political attention. However, a more detailed examination of the household survey data used implies a large regional discrepancy with Central and Eastern Visayas challenged by a high rate of Open Defecation.



| Region | Improved Sanitation | Open Defecation |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ARMM | 45.8% | 9.8% |
| Central Visayas | 70.4% | 25.9% |
| Eastern Visayas | 73.5% | 24.1% |

| Region | Improved Sanitation | Open Defecation |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Central Luzon | 93.1% | 3.7% |
| Ilocos | 93.3% | 3.5% |
| Cagayan Valley | 92.0% | 2.3% |

Source: FIES 2009

Figure 1: Regional Disparities in Access to Improved Sanitation

National Rural Sanitation Progress

Recognizing the risk that rural sanitation is stagnating, significant efforts have been made by the government and its partners to develop the rural sanitation sub-sector in the Philippines in recent years. New approaches have been introduced in Philippines, notably:

- Community-Led Total Sanitation was introduced through a training of trainers event facilitated by Dr Kamal Kar in Guiuan in 2008; and
- Sanitation Marketing projects currently under development by the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank and Oxfam Philippines.

Several sanitation projects and programs, notably the WSP-supported 2005-2010 Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia – Philippines Component (SuSEA) program and the UNICEF-supported MDG-F program, have been instrumental in introducing these new approaches, and in supporting the Department of Health (DoH) and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) to develop the policies, strategies and direction required to move the sector forward. The policy environment for rural sanitation and hygiene in the Philippines is broadly supportive.

The 2010 Philippines Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap (PSSR) and the 2010-2016 National Sustainable Sanitation Plan (NSSP) detail the roles and responsibilities of the main sanitation stakeholders, and set out key sanitation development goals.

The 2010 Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap includes the following targets:

- By 2015, achieve MDG sanitation goal
- By 2016, 70% of LGUs have local sanitation strategies and budgets in place (under official investment plans)
- By 2016, 85% sanitary toilet coverage in 92 priority cities and provinces
- By 2016, sewerage and septage management in 57 highly urbanized cities
- By 2016, national agencies with clear sanitation policies, plans and programs in line with the sanitation roadmap
- By 2028, universal access to safe and adequate sanitary facilities

The National Sustainable Sanitation Plan 2010-2016 includes the following targets to be achieved by June 2016:

- 100% LGUs declared sustainable sanitation as a policy;
- 50% LGUs have Local Sustainable Sanitation Strategies (LSSSs) including Local Sustainable Sanitation Promotion Programs (LSSPPs);
- 60% barangays declared Zero Open Defecation (ZOD);
- 50% cities have Septage Management Programs (SMPs);
- 100% LGUs have Local Drinking Water Quality Management Committees;
- 50% reduction in Acute Gastro-Enteritis (AGE)
- 50% reduction in Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH)

Rural Sanitation Finance

Sanitation finance is regularly identified as the key constraint to progress. The presentations at the WASH sub-working group of the Philippines Development Forum meeting (held in Manila on 24 May 2013) highlighted the P 4.3 billion (USD 100 million) allocated to rural water supply through the Department of Local Government's (DILG) Salintubig and Bottom Up Planning and Budgeting (BUPB) programs, which compares to the meagre P 25 million (USD 580,000) allocated to rural sanitation through the DOH-EOHO.

There was some hope, inspired by previous government statements, that the 10% LGU counterpart funding required by the Salintubig program would be allocated to sanitation. However, a definitive statement made in early June 2013 confirmed that only one fifth of this counterpart funding (amounting to 2% of the Salintubig scheme cost) would be allocated to sanitation, with the remaining 8% of the LGU contribution allocated to capacity building and other enabling activities.

Given the P 1.5 billion annual commitment to the Salintubig program, there was potential for P 150 million per year (USD 3.5 million) to be allocated to sanitation. Instead only P 30 million (USD 700,000) will be allocated nationally by the DILG, which equates to P 160,000 (USD 3,800) for a P 7 million water supply scheme.

Based on UNICEF's analysis of LGU Annual Investment Plans, some LGUs already invest reasonable sums in rural sanitation improvement. In Masbate province, the 4 priority LGUs reported annual investments of P 500,000 to 1,500,000 per year in rural sanitation. The majority of these investments are in the form of the distribution of hardware subsidies, or the construction of communal or public toilets. Subsidized sanitation facilities have had only limited success in the Philippines, while communal toilets tend to be expensive and have significant sustainability problems, so these investments rarely make much impact on local sanitation coverage or the level of service provided.

UNICEFs Development Program Activities Prior to Yolanda

WASH Bottleneck Analysis

The 2011 WASH Situation Analysis identified three bottleneck areas impeding progress on WASH in poor and marginalized areas in the Philippines: inadequate access to WASH services (**SUPPLY**); poor hygiene practices and low demand for WASH services and products (**DEMAND**); and a weak enabling environment for WASH programming at both the LGU and national levels (**GOVERNANCE**).

One of the key recommendations from the 2011 UNICEF Assessment of the Enabling Environment for Rural Sanitation in the Philippines was the need to develop local models of success, which demonstrate how a comprehensive approach to rural sanitation improvement might work in the Philippines; and evidence of this success that can be shared with decision-makers at national, regional and municipal levels.

In recognition of this need, UNICEF and WSP began a joint 5-year “Scaling Up Rural Sanitation Program” in 2012, scheduled to finish in 2016. The program design included an initial research phase, followed by a “local scaling up” phase, and then a “national scaling up” phase.

In 2013, following completion of the 2011 enabling environment assessment and subsequent research on rural sanitation supply and demand in the Philippines, the program moved into the second “local scaling up” phase: the development of a targeted implementation program designed to develop municipal-wide sanitation improvement in disadvantaged municipalities. The intention was that the approaches developed to achieve, and the learning gained from, the local models of success in these disadvantaged municipalities would inform the third phase of the program: the development of a national program to scale up rural sanitation and hygiene improvement across the Philippines.

A draft implementation strategy based on the findings of the research phase, and on recent lessons learned from rural sanitation experiences in the Philippines and the region, was developed and reviewed in August 2013. UNICEF identified 30 municipalities that met its vulnerability criteria; had formally expressed interest in participating in the UNICEF CPC7 program; and were on the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC) list of priority municipalities that were “ready” for the government’s bottom-up planning and budgeting (BUPB) process. These 30 “investment convergence” municipalities became the priority for the Phase 2 implementation program, including seven municipalities in southern Mindanao where UNICEF had already begun implementing rural sanitation projects through its partners².

UNICEF and WSP identified Masbate province as a crucible for the Phase 2 implementation program, and signed preliminary agreements in mid-2013 with four municipalities (Aroroy, Cawayan, Milagros and Monreal) on the CPC7 priority list. These four municipalities were invited to the June 2013 provincial workshop at which the draft implementation strategy was presented and discussed.

UNICEF also decided to continue its support in Maguindanao and North Cotabato, following signs of progress under the program in those areas. In addition, WSP began initial activities in ten additional municipalities in five other regions:

- Region 4A Quezon: Beunavista, Quezon-Quezon and Gumaca
- Region 6 Negros Occidental: Calatrava
- Region 7 Oriental Negros: La Libertad and Guihulngan

² North Cotabato (Arakan, President Roxas); Sultan Kudarat (Kalamansig, Lebak); and Maguindanao (Parang, North Upi, South Upi).

- Region 12 Sarangani: Malungon, Glan, Alabel (in addition to Arakan & President Roxas)
- ARMM: Mamasapano (in addition to Parang, South Upi and North Upi)

The initial activities of the Phase 2 implementation strategy would focus first on a smaller group of municipalities (perhaps the Masbate-4 plus 2 others), with full implementation only being expanded to the other 15 municipalities when some tested tools and procedures were available. This initial implementation in the first six municipalities was to be intensively supported for the first six months, up to the end of 2013 (while tools, procedures and systems were developed), before being spread to the remaining 15 municipalities in 2014 (providing 12 months to achieve some progress before starting the third phase in early 2015). Implementation in 21 municipalities was intended to provide sufficient scale for at least 7 municipalities to enable 60% of their barangays to achieve “sustainable sanitation” status by late 2014. The learning from these achievements would then be incorporated into an improved implementation strategy suitable for rolling out at national level.

Unfortunately, the severe emergencies that affected the Philippines in late 2013, including Super Typhoon Yolanda in November 2013, significantly disrupted the second phase of the rural sanitation implementation strategy. Most of the UNICEF and I-NGO partners working on the implementation program were transferred to either the Bohol or Yolanda response teams, and progress has been on hold while the urgent humanitarian needs are being addressed.

The WASH Pathway for Change

The WASH Pathway for Change described below is designed to address all the bottleneck areas primarily at the LGU level in a coordinated and holistic fashion. The Pathway is necessarily complex given this interconnectedness and the need to address all three bottleneck areas, which all steps in the Pathway fall into:

- **Demand** i.e. behavior change, social mobilization, social change, advocacy
- **Supply**, i.e. supply chain strengthening and service delivery.
- **Governance** i.e. enabling environments

The successful completion of the steps in the Pathway by Government, UNICEF and other stakeholders aims to fulfill the WASH Result of universal use of sustainable and resilient basic sanitation, safe water and improved hygiene behaviour in target municipalities where sanitation coverage has been disrupted significantly or was low prior to the typhoon.

Demand and Supply in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Demand Creation is not simply about behavior change communication at household level. The innovative aspect of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and similar approaches is that they go beyond the construction of new toilets to change social norms around open defecation and create a supportive environment that promotes appropriate WaSH practices for the prevention of water-borne diseases and other public health risks. Demand creation aims to strengthen communities’ ability to 1) identify the risks to their well being, 2) address their most basic needs through collective action, 3) aspire and demand for their rights from those that may have the power to fulfill them, and 3) maintain their rights sustainably even when challenged by shocks. This means demand creation has to change WaSH priorities for the household, their communities and the duty bearers.

The following are manifestations of demand creation:

- Open defecation free communities
- Community and LGU plans that prioritize water and sanitation services
- Increased budgeting and spending on WaSH by LGU's
- Communities are organized and participate in the monitoring and maintenance of their WaSH facilities
- Purchases of soap, hygiene and sanitation supplies as part of basic needs

- Improved collection rates for Small Service Providers
- Water Quality Monitoring results demanded by the public/users
- Legislation supporting water shed management, sanitation standards and water system tariffs and regulation.
- WaSH becoming a political issue, where communities demand for better WASH services of their duty bearers

Supply is not just about materials but it includes developing supply capacity and ensuring that the supply matches the demand. To ensure stability of supply, the supply creation must also account for the local resources and environmental conditions. This applies to all aspects of WaSH:

- Availability of soap and other appropriate sanitation supplies.
- Water Supplies (level 1, 2 and 3)
 - Efficient design and implementation
 - Organizational capacity, materials and skills to operate and manage
 - Adequate source protection
 - Equitable access
 - Water quality monitoring and water safety planning
 - Inclusion of risk analysis in design or contingency planning.
 - Ability to sustain and improve water services
- Sanitation
 - improved and affordable hardware supply chains
 - Appropriate solutions for environmental, built environment and social contexts including economic considerations
 - Skill base for design and implementation
 - Risk analysis for designs
 - Desludging and sludge treatment considerations.

Linking Demand and Supply is critical. Creating demand without good supply, or supplying goods and services in areas of low demand, will reduce the chances of success. Effective programs address both sanitation supply and demand, while improving and strengthening the governance and enabling environment systems that will scale and sustain results.

Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (draft)

The WASH Cluster partners have worked with the Department of Health to develop a Sanitation Strategy for Early Recovery in Yolanda (Haiyan) affected areas based on the rural sanitation concept prior to Yolanda. The proposed Philippine Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) is designed to help the national government achieve the goals set forth in the Philippine Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap and the National Sustainable Sanitation Plan. It builds on these national instruments envisioning the creation of an open defecation free environment with safe disposal of liquid and solid wastes; the promotion of health and hygiene practices; and the strengthening of the enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene, through a phased and holistic approach to sanitation development.

The strategy aims to provide a common framework for the achievement of zero open defecation (ZOD) status at national level while providing implementation details to reach out to a large number of Yolanda affected Barangays and achieve the WASH Cluster Strategic Response Plan target to provide access to basic sanitation to about 650,000 people by end of November 2014.

The rationale to have a specific Philippines specific sanitation approach is linked to the sector context prioritizing sanitation referring to the socio-economic, political and cultural context, including its development trajectory with slow progress on rural sanitation and regional and income group based inequities, the occurrence of frequent disasters and the current development aid architecture. The strategy also tries to take note of the institutional set up of the sector, the potential links to national provincial and local institutions and recent patterns of public and private sector investment.

Philippines Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS)

Nationally agreed upon recovery and development strategy for promoting universal access to improved sanitation and hygiene behaviour with the entry point of ending the practice of open defecation by facilitating changes in social norms and building resilience. The strategy will be achieved by targeted behavioural change communication, access to safe drinking water, WINS, sanitation marketing, solid waste, and wastewater and drainage management in a phased and structured approach.

PhATS - A Holistic Approach

PhATS provides a holistic framework not only focusing on basic sanitation with an incremental Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) component. Prioritizing sanitation demand creation is anchored in the promotion of supply-side interventions and multiple enabling environment conditions that fit within and support the socio-cultural, political and investment climate of the Philippines.

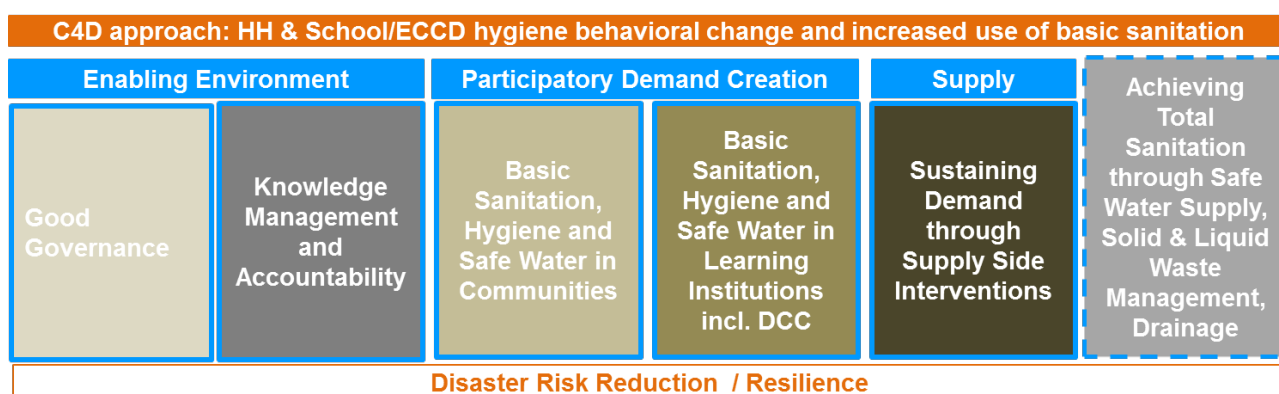


Figure 2: PhATS (draft) Holistic Approach

PhATS – A Phased Approach

The phased approach is designed to tackle a key weakness of conventional sanitation interventions that focus on building facilities, or on completing well-defined behavior change activities, while taking note of the heightened needs and limited capacities found within the first 3 – 6 months of a large scale emergency response. In addition, experience has shown that sanitation projects often find it difficult to support follow up activities, or encourage the upgrading and improvement of facilities and practices over time, or provide the long-term institutional support and monitoring that is central to the sustainable use of facilities and services.

The phased approach recognizes that the use of a hygienic sanitation facility is a first step towards the comprehensive environmental sanitation and health improvement (after emergencies), including hand washing with soap and solid and liquid waste management, that is the government’s long-term aim; and that the best way to achieve these comprehensive outcomes is by breaking the early recovery/development process down into several well-focused, targeted and monitored phases. Each of these phases requires the achievement of defined and measurable outcomes, with graduation to the next phase (or Grade) dependent on independent verification³ of these outcomes.

³ Independent verification defined as verification by a team that is independent of the LGU or project team involved in implementation (as defined in the PhATS verification guidelines).

Importantly, the phased approach is supported by incentives (both financial and non-financial) that encourage and reward the achievement of each grade. Under non-emergency response framework conditions hardware subsidies should not be used during achievement of Grade 1 Zero open defecation (ZOD) Barangays, in order to ensure that genuine behavior change is associated with the development and use of the simple hygienic toilets required. However, verified G1 ZOD Barangays qualify for LGU finance in the G2 Sustainable Sanitation phase, in the form of credit options, revolving funds and toilet vouchers. In addition, the municipality will be paid a results-based grant for each verified Sustainable Sanitation (SuSan) Barangay, which will reward the achievement and encourage further investment in graduation to G3 Total Sanitation (ToSan) status.

Sanitation under Development Condition: PhATS Graduation Framework

GRADE 0: INADEQUATE SANITATION BARANGAY (RED)

Default status.

GRADE 1: ZOD BARANGAY (YELLOW)

- Zero Open Defecation: excreta-free open spaces, drains & water bodies
- 100% use of hygienic toilets (up to 20 people per toilet)
- 100% soap and water at or nearby toilets
- Safe child excreta disposal
- Independent ZOD verification process

Definition: Hygienic Toilet

- Prevents human contact with human excreta; and prevents discharge of human excreta into open spaces, drains or water bodies:
 - Platform (to prevent contact)
 - Pit, container or chamber (to store excreta)
 - Shared with less than 20 people
- Simple toilets are acceptable – hygienic toilet does not require a lid or cover, or a water-seal (hence a dry pan is acceptable, as is a simple “gallon” design).

GRADE 2: SUSTAINABLE SANITATION BARANGAY (GREEN)

- 100% use of sustainable toilets (each household using its own toilet)
- 100% handwashing facilities, soap & water present at or nearby toilets
- 100% sustainable toilets in institutions (schools, health posts, govt. offices)
- Sustainability monitoring and verified sustainability of G1 ZOD conditions

Definition: Improved Toilet

- Meets minimum criteria of hygienic toilet AND additional sustainability criteria:
 - Solid, raised platform (to prevent contact)
 - Fly, insect and animal proof (no open holes or gaps that expose excreta)
 - Prevents bad smells
 - Resilient design (against geohazards)
 - Durable design (against regular use)
 - Sustainable design (allows for pit emptying or replacement)
 - No sharing (one toilet per household)

GRADE 3: TOTAL SANITATION BARANGAY (BLUE)

- 100% solid waste and wastewater management (including drainage)
- Safe management of animal excreta (animal pens)
- Protected water sources & water points; regular water quality testing
- 100% improved handwashing facilities, soap and water
- Verified sustainability of G2 & G1 conditions



Figure 3: Rural Sanitation Graduation Framework, Key Principles

Graduation to G1: ZOD Barangay

The first graduation stage: ZOD Barangay involves supporting the households in the Barangay to stop open defecation (and unsafe discharge or other disposal of human excreta) aiming at creating demand for sanitation, using a broad range of approaches including Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS), sanitation marketing, mass media campaigns and other behavior change communication approaches.

Household survey data⁴ suggest that the disease burden in rural communities is strongly concentrated in those without toilets. Therefore, any intervention that does not reach the last 20% of the population without toilets is unlikely to tackle the majority of the disease burden in the community.

Graduation to G2: SuSan Barangay

Graduation to G2: Sustainable Sanitation Barangay involves supporting all households in the barangay to upgrade their hygienic toilets to “sustainable toilets”, to have handwashing facilities with soap and water, and to ensure that all institutional toilets (in schools, health posts, ECCDs and government offices) meet the sustainable sanitation criteria.

⁴ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data from 1998-2008 reports 48% open defecation in the bottom wealth quintile, compared to only 0%-7% in the top three wealth quintiles (60%) of the rural population.

Graduation to G3: ToSan Barangay

Graduation to G3: Total Sanitation Barangays involves supporting the households in the barangay to manage solid and liquid wastes, including animal excreta and other wastes; to protect water supplies; to conduct regular water quality testing; and to have improved handwashing facilities with soap and water (which avoid the need for contaminated hands to touch the water supply).

For all graduation stages all main implementation activities are to be financed by the LGUs (Municipality and Barangay), with capacity development and technical assistance supported by program partners;

PhATS for Yolanda Early Recovery

The devastating impacts of Super Typhoon Yolanda have greatly increased the urgency and importance of sanitation improvement in the typhoon affected areas. The increased vulnerability of a large proportion of the affected population, combined with the destruction and damage of a significant share of existing sanitation facilities and homes, and the reduced capacity (and increased workload) of local government, requires an adaptation of PhATS principles and approach to early recovery conditions.

Three months after emergency, humanitarian lifesaving needs response developed into an early recovery approach with most agencies and sectors planning for the eventual transition into the development phase. Due to the scale of the emergency response, and the rapid nature of the lifesaving interventions, many communities were only provided with communal latrines with limited hygiene promotion activities, especially in areas with large unserved populations, technical standards used followed SPHERE standards not necessarily as outlined within the Philippines Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap and National Sustainable Sanitation Plan.

Most of the key elements of the graduation framework remain relevant moving from humanitarian needs response to early recovery and during the transition to short to medium-term development.

One of the most relevant aspects of the implementation strategy under early recovery conditions, drawn from the Philippines Sustainable Sanitation Roadmap and National Sustainable Sanitation Plan, is the immediate focus on achieving Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Barangays graduating to G1.

The PhATS for Yolanda Recovery encourages the same three-phase sanitation development framework outlined for the rural sanitation implementation strategy but integrates the phases with the successful strategic approaches being utilized by humanitarian actors working on the early response and recovery.

The large amount of resources and capacity already committed to the Yolanda Recovery represents an opportunity to advance sanitation development in the typhoon-affected areas beyond the situation found before the typhoon.

Graduation Framework: PhATS for Yolanda Early Recovery

Early Recovery Graduation to G1: ZOD Barangay

G1: Zero open defecation

Zero Open Defecation: excreta-free open spaces, drains & water bodies

- ✓ 100% use of hygienic toilets (up to 20 people per toilet)
- ✓ 100% soap and water at or nearby toilets
- ✓ Safe child excreta disposal
- ✓ Independent ZOD verification process

The G1 ZOD Barangay graduation conditions for the Yolanda Recovery allow for subsidy of sanitation hardware taking note of the devastating and economically challenging conditions found after the

typhoon. Many agencies are providing shared emergency slabs and toilet pans, often placed above an unlined pit, as a rapid response solution. Demand creation by effective community mobilization has been strengthened to achieve more sustainable results with the aim that the entire barangay population has access to a hygienic toilet by the end of the G1 intervention.

The WASH Cluster agreed that the G1 process should include, at a minimum, the following activities in order address behavior change, build capacity within the LGUs, and share learning between the different stakeholders and partners:

- Use of demand creation tools
- Involvement of school and day care center WASH stakeholders in the community processes
- Health and hygiene promotion
- Baseline sanitation survey (cross-checked for accuracy)
- Barangay sanitation plan (simple plan for ZOD achievement)
- Barangay sanitation committee
- Barangay Health Worker (BHW) training
- ZOD verification and certification process
- Knowledge management activities (learning reviews, documentation of best practices and lessons learned, sharing of relevant policies and guidelines)

No specific demand creation approaches or tools are specified at this stage of graduation in order to promote flexibility and innovation (although training in key approaches like CLTS are made available and community participation and mobilization are highly encouraged). Any approach that achieves ZOD status is encouraged, with efforts made to monitor, evaluate and share best practices across partners in order to allow for evidence-based improvement of the approach.

Several WASH Cluster members have already demonstrated that 100% coverage is possible through the provision of shared emergency toilets when the sharing process is carefully managed so that beneficiaries are comfortable with the sharing arrangements. Experience suggests that shared use of toilets is more sustainable when toilets are shared by only a small group of households from an extended family or other close social relation.

The provision of communal toilets, which may be shared by up to 50 people, was utilized during the early emergency phase to ensure widespread access to sanitation, but is discouraged under G1 level graduation for Early Recovery under communal framework conditions.

Early Recovery Graduation to G2: SuSan Barangay

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| <h2 style="margin: 0;">G2: Sustainable Sanitation Barangay</h2> | <p>100% use of sustainable toilets (each household using its own toilet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 100% handwashing facilities, soap & water present at or nearby toilets ✓ 100% sustainable toilets in institutions (schools, health posts, govt. offices) ✓ Sustainability monitoring and verified sustainability of G1 ZOD conditions |
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The G2 graduation process for Yolanda Early Recovery is largely similar to the development approach. The main difference is the higher level of subsidy foreseen due to the higher level of vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries. Targeted subsidies will be used (higher subsidies to vulnerable households, lower subsidies to others) to provide a substantial incentive for barangays to achieve the G1 ZOD status. In addition, the full demand creation approach will be applied focusing on participatory demand creation campaigns resulting in Community Action Plans combined with several interventions targeting supply site conditions and enabling environment, including capacity development for Disaster Risk Reduction, to develop political will for a WASH resiliency building environment.

The higher level of subsidy provided under the G2 graduation process (e.g. targeted subsidies, cash rebates, communal cash or infrastructure reward) may lower the ownership felt by beneficiary households, but it needs to be emphasized that this finance will only be provided to barangays already certified ZOD following the G1 graduation process. It is designed this way to avoid perverse incentives (rewards given to those that do not do anything). Rewards are provided for moving up the grades, and should only be given when collective achievement is verified. Communicating this to participating barangays and other partners is an essential step of the process.

Local government or development partners can directly engage in interventions that immediately target G2 Sustainable Sanitation Barangays while paying sufficient attention to the development of local capacity and the enabling environment in order to increase the chances of sustainable use of the facilities and services as social norms change over time.

Experiences in barangays that have achieved open defecations status during and previous to Haiyan suggests that sustainability is influenced by choice. To support the sustainability of toilet use, beneficiary households should be offered some choice in the selection of an appropriate toilet, including choice of the toilet materials, and location of the toilet. Where beneficiary households are provided a standard toilet package, with limited inputs into its provision and installation, the chances of uptake and long-term sustainable use will be significantly reduced.

Early Recovery Graduation to G3: ToSan Barangay

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| G3: Total Sanitation Barangays | 100% solid waste and wastewater management (including drainage) Safe management of animal excreta (animal pens) Protected water sources & water points; regular water quality testing 100% improved handwashing facilities, soap and water Verified sustainability of G2 & G1 conditions |
|---|---|

Aiming at expanding the approach from household toilets and hand washing to improvement in livelihoods and environmental health, graduation to G3 Total Sanitation Barangay will involve supporting households in the barangay to manage solid and liquid wastes, including animal excreta and other wastes; improvement of and protection of water supply schemes (L2, L3) designed as ZOD Reward, and regular water quality testing. It will also include drainage and wastewater treatment demonstrations in selected Barangays.

Key Issues for all Graduation Phases under Early Recovery Conditions

Targeted Subsidies: Similar levels of toilet subsidy will be offered to all vulnerable and affected households to reduce the risk that higher subsidies provided in some areas (or by some partners) will undermine more cost-effective and higher coverage interventions by other partners. Vulnerability criteria should be harmonized across the program area and aligned with the DSWD criteria wherever possible, in order to strengthen government systems, and to allow future alignment of the sanitation subsidy systems with the 4Ps and related government conditional finance programs.

In addition, wherever possible, there will be some municipal contribution towards implementation and monitoring activities, in order to secure LGU commitment to the activities and increase the chances of sustainability. Most important, the level of subsidy will largely decrease while transitioning towards development to secure sustainability and increase ownership by beneficiaries and motivation to change social behavior.

Land Tenure: Land tenure is a significant sanitation issue when building toilets and need to be tackled as LGUs and private landlords are often reluctant to allow tenants or informal settlers to build toilets due to concerns that an unhygienic facility might make the land less valuable or attractive, or that construction may increase the tenant's or informal settler's claim on the land combined with limited willingness by the beneficiary to invest in a latrine with uncertainty of stay.

Monitoring: The monitoring of household and institutional sanitation status is of crucial importance for success. The development of comprehensive baseline data and end line evaluation will be part of the early recovery program approach.

Rewards Harmonization: Provision of the rewards for reaching ZOD status is deemed an important factor in providing incentive and will be harmonized let by municipal or provincial governmental entities. Suggested criteria are as follows:

1. % Coverage improvement
2. Community led motivation
3. Innovation
4. Level of community contribution
5. Reduction in waterborne disease
6. Existence of ongoing hygiene practices and Hygiene promotion

ZOD verification and certification: The WASH cluster, jointly with the Government has developed the following harmonized standards and process for ODF status verification and certification in the Yolanda-affected areas.

The main steps of the G1 ZOD Barangay verification process are:

1. Barangay officials conduct a pre-verification check of ZOD status (every household is checked against the ZOD criteria listed below).
2. Barangay officials submit an application letter and ZOD report to the City or Municipal health authorities.
3. ZOD verification team visits the barangay to check the verification criteria (using the ZOD verification form) visiting at least 10% of households in the barangay.
4. Successful ZOD verification leads to the ZOD verification team certifying the ZOD Barangay (including presentation of any reward agreed by the provincial and municipal governments).
5. ZOD status is monitored every 3 months by the relevant sanitary inspector, with the potential to revoke ZOD Barangay status if the ZOD criteria are not maintained.

More than 10% of the households in the barangay should be randomly selected for verification. The main criteria for G1 ZOD Barangay verification are that all households visited satisfy the following criteria:

1. All household members are using a toilet.
2. Shared household toilets are shared by 10 people or less (20 people or less in emergency situations).
3. Soap and water are available at or near the toilet.
4. The household toilet is functional.
5. Children's and elderly people's faeces are being safely disposed.

Following the household visits, the ZOD verification team has to confirm that the barangay meets the following overall conditions in order to verify ZOD Barangay status:

1. Evidence of a barangay action plan to move up the sanitation ladder (to G2 or G3 status).
2. No visible signs of open defecation in the surroundings.
3. All households are using a toilet.
4. All households were verified to meet the five main verification criteria.

When all four of these conditions are met, the ZOD verification team can certify ZOD Barangay status. A list of certified ZOD Barangays should be maintained by the municipal health team, and should be updated quarterly based on the monitoring reports from the sanitary inspectors and barangay level WASH committees or BaWaSa tasked with ZOD sustainability monitoring.

ZOD Campaign: The government let ZOD Barangay campaign is open to all Barangays within the Yolanda affected area regardless of extent of damage, landownership, and relative wealth and NGO

presence. Success of the ZOD campaign requires the process to be community driven. It is essential that community is involved in all activities from the outset. In support of this Barangays will be required to “sign-on”/“Self nominate” to the ZOD program. The ZOD campaign will be launched across Region 8 simultaneously at the monthly Association of Barangay Captains meeting, supported by sanitary inspectors.

PhATS - UNICEF WASH Program Approach for Early Recovery – Integration into Country Program

Enabling Environment: Good Governance

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| <p>Policy, Strategy, Direction: Develop capacity of local government to understand, own and trigger PhATS including advocacy to take policy decisions to develop political will enabling a WASH resilience building environment including funding. Integration of WINS in LGU and school planning</p> |
| <p>Institutional Arrangements: Advocate and assist LGU, provincial and national government to build human rights based gender sensitive WASH/DRM leadership and coordination mechanisms, incl. contingency arrangements, rapid response team.</p> |
| <p>Implementation Capacity: Form and conduct trainings for stakeholders at different governance levels including WASH committees</p> |
| <p>Financing and Incentives: Advocate for effective WASH plans, Incentive Systems and increased equitable WASH budgets</p> |
| <p>Cost Effectiveness: Support development of systems to track and report cost effectiveness of WASH interventions</p> |
| <p>M&E: Strengthen LGU capacity to collect and report WASH sector performance information</p> |
| <p>Resilience & Peacebuilding: Support development of WASH plans and programs that integrate resiliency/DRR and peacebuilding</p> |

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines governance as “**the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority to manage a nation's affairs at all levels. It comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences**”.

By this definition, governance is not a unilateral or exclusive function of one party (i.e. it is neither about a government imposing its authority and mandate on a silent and impassive citizenry, nor is it about a society taking matters into its own hands without respect for legal institutions). Effective governance is the middle ground, where the **government and its citizens engage in a constant and constructive partnership to jointly determine their quality of life as a community**. Aspects of this community life include formulation and enforcement of policies, and management of resources for the greater good.⁵

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) is the national level government agency in charge of building WaSH Governance. At the local government level there is no mandated department directly responsible for WaSH. However the DILG has developed "Karapatan at Kaalaman sa Katubigan" which are 2 extensive documents that discuss the concepts, challenges

and operationalization of **Human Rights Based Local WatSan Governance**. This program is linked to various funding streams as a requirement and works on:

- Developing WaSH focused governance structures within the LGUs
- Planning WaSH systems
- Building accountable and transparent WaSH service providers
- Having all systems built with extensive community participation to create accountability and transparency of duty bearers and ensuring that WaSH services are provided as a Human Right.

Governance is process based and requires the duty bearers within government and the community to systematically follow processes to achieve successful WASH service delivery. Step completion are indicators of governance improvement. The key to sustainability is the **institutionalization of the**

⁵ From WaSH Field Guide, A Governance approach to the delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene services, 2009 produced by LGSPA

process and the outputs; for example, resolutions that support policies, strategies and programs, the integration of risk-informed sector plans in overall development/recovery and investment plans, improved coordination among sector stakeholders, development of increased implementation and monitoring capacity that can withstand shocks from emergencies, and most importantly effective budget utilization and implementation of programs and projects with maximum community "buy in", inclusion and participation. Explicit mechanisms to build resiliency and improve equity are required, including pro-poor budgeting and careful monitoring and evaluation of subsidy targeting. Benchmarking progress and performance across LGUs (barangays and municipalities) highlights good and bad performance, demonstrating what is possible through effective use of local resources, capacity and programs, and putting pressure on under-performers.

Note that Governance is an integral part of the demand and supply sections. Community demand can drive good governance, and good governance can stimulate and support demand. For accountable and equitable supply, good governance structures are needed. Plans are needed to ensure that demand and supply are maintained. Good governance leads to more investment, and even though the WaSH governance structures within the Philippines are fragmented, there is increasing demand for these to link together better. Local governments have the ability to do this through the support of DILG and DOH at the various levels.

Enabling Environment: Knowledge Management

Monitoring: Conduct Baseline & pre/post KAP. Facilitate third party process monitoring and establish community based monitoring system with effective feedback mechanism

Learning: Conduct & Participate in Research & Periodic Review Workshop

Documentation & Dissemination: Develop Case Studies, Human Interest Stories, Technical Papers, Documentaries incl. documentation of progress and gaps in the WASH resilience /DRR, Document best practises for communication and innovation. Develop national/regional PhATS DMS

Knowledge management is “a systematic effort to enable information and knowledge to grow, flow and create value. The discipline is about creating and managing the processes to get the right knowledge to the right people at the right time and help people to share and action on information in order to improve performance”⁶.

Knowledge management is more challenging in a dynamic emergency context, not least because many of the key stakeholders and much of the learning from the critical emergency phase depart after a few months. Therefore, it is critical that the early recovery and early development phases include explicit mechanisms and dedicated capacity for the capture, sharing and use of the lessons learned; as well as active systems to track the implementation of strategies and plans, to ensure that policies and standards evolve, and that progress and performance reports feed back into improved policy, programming and practice.

Key elements will include the dissemination and use of baseline and KAP survey data in program design and targeting; mechanisms to encourage routine feedback and analysis of the third-party process monitoring data; and regular horizontal learning events that provide a platform for discussing, sharing and learning from the progress, performance and innovation of other WaSH partners and local stakeholders.

⁶ O’Dell C and Hubert C (2011) *The new edge in knowledge: how knowledge management is changing the way we do business* American Productivity and Quality Centre (APQC), John Wiley & Sons.

Participatory Demand Creation: Basic Sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Communities

Conduct participatory demand creation campaigns resulting in Community Action Plans incl. community based multi hazard based disaster risk WASH plan and regular event simulations.

Conduct mass media, community, religious and political leaders led campaigns

Develop locally customized communication materials on key messages

Provide collective incentives/rewards (infrastructure), also to stimulate WASH resilience innovation, recovery, mitigation, preparedness planning

Low demand for household sanitation and hygiene is a central constraint to service improvement, with most households unaware of the true costs of inadequate sanitation and hygiene and, therefore, preferring other spending priorities. For similar reasons, not many communities give priority to collective sanitation and hygiene improvement, with few of those using improved sanitation facilities realising that their families are affected by the inadequate sanitation of their neighbours.

In line with a socio-ecologic model of change, this program pillar encourages the implementation of a range of different and complementary approaches to sanitation and hygiene demand creation at community and household levels:

- Context, behavioural and social analysis to identify the bottlenecks and drivers towards collective sanitation outcomes
- Participatory demand creation campaigns designed to trigger rapid behaviour change, encourage positive and sustainable actions to improve household sanitation, and plan towards collective sanitation outcomes such as Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) barangays;
- Mass media campaigns;
- Customized behaviour change communications; local campaigns involving political, religious and community leaders; and
- Organizing and mobilizing communities to create avenues for dialogue with duty bearers to achieve consensus on action plans and coordinated action to enforce and monitor progress against those plans
- Collective incentives and rewards designed to encourage behaviour change, sustainability and resiliency.



Participatory Demand Creation: Basic Sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Learning Institutions incl. DCC

Mobilize communities through school teachers /children and social organizers using WINS specific key health and hygiene messages

Conduct demand creation campaign for sanitation and hygiene services resulting in School Action Plans and improved WASH infrastructure in schools/DCCs

Facilitate integration of WASH in School Improvement Planning

Countless studies proved that health is essential to achieve better educational outcomes. However, the prevalence of WASH related diseases still affects many school children in the country. These diseases are highly preventable thru basic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene interventions. Learning Institutions (Schools, Day Care Centres) are used as entry point and venue to improve health status of children and adolescents while using them as messengers for change for community interventions. In addition, the approach also includes capacity development for governmental counterparts of DepEd to improve enabling environment.

The implementation of WASH in Schools and Day Care Centres uses the Three Star Approach to effectively help schools to meet the minimum standard for WASH in learning institutions.

The Department of Education (DepEd) School Based Management (SBM) is used as the main mode of implementation for managing and rolling out the program component. In addition, NGO partners are use schools as entry points for their intervention to ensure that children have access to soap and

water for handwashing; safe water for drinking; gender segregated toilets; and access to functional washing facilities.

In line with the overall PhATS strategy local investments are promoted as well as inter-sectoral collaboration and community involvement by including WASH in School Improvement Plans and Annual Investment Plans. It helps schools prioritize WASH by providing a pathway for meeting national standards.

Apart from improving WASH infrastructures; children are supported to take the lead in daily WASH activities and hygiene promotion aiming at empowering children to become messengers of change to their peers, parents and to their siblings when they go home.



Children are a vital part of the demand creation process! Not only are they one of the most vulnerable groups but by improving their early age health status they learn more. In addition to this children and the health of children is an important advocacy tool with the community at large and they will change the priority of WaSH in the future

Supply: Sustaining Demand through Supply Side Interventions

- Develop and promote low cost sanitation solutions incl. supply chain
- Develop business model to guide supply side intervention for WASH infrastructure capable of withstanding anticipated extreme events
- Conduct entrepreneur trainings on business model
- Develop low cost financing options incl. micro finance

The supply pillar aims to strengthen local supply chains for sanitation and hygiene goods and services, encourage sanitation marketing (through which suppliers and service providers market their goods and services to rural households, with the aim of increasing demand, improving supply and achieving greater sales and profits), and develop the regulatory, monitoring and support functions of the local government (which should track the activities and impacts of sanitation suppliers and service providers, and provide capacity development, information and support where required)

Supply-side activities will include the development and testing of appropriate low-cost sanitation solutions; the formulation of viable business models for the sustainable expansion and improvement of local sanitation markets; direct support to current and potential suppliers, producers and service providers; and the development of financing mechanisms for household credit (to assist the purchase of sanitation and hygiene goods and services), and working capital loans to local producers and service providers.

Supply and Achieving Total Sanitation are the supply related pillars. This is a combination of work on household sanitation and level 1 systems as well as community systems. This can be expanded past the basic water and sanitation services to waste management and drainage. Noting that good governance will be used to expand beyond the basic scope to improve the overall quality of life of the community.



Figure 4: PhATS Sanitation Marketing Concept

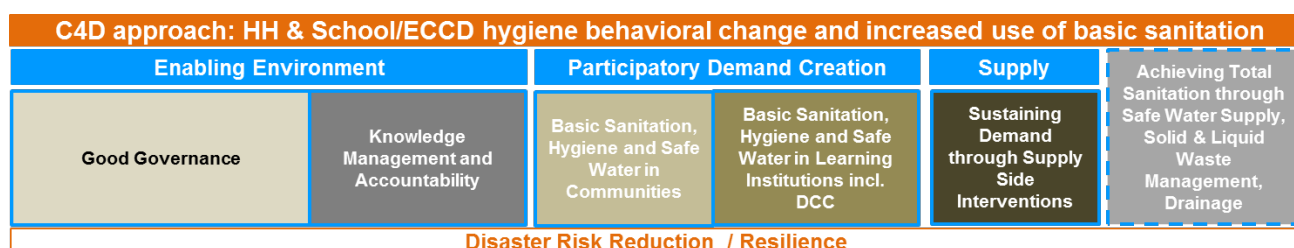
Achieving Total Sanitation through Safe Water Supply, Solid & Liquid Waste Management, Drainage

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| Water quality inspection carried out at point of use in selected barangays | The final phase of the PhATS approach involves the introduction of the safe management of solid and liquid wastes, including drainage and the recycling and reuse of waste; and the development and strengthening of water quality monitoring systems, allied with the promotion of water supply protection, sanitary surveys, and safe water storage and handling. |
| Demonstrate drainage and wastewater treatment in selected Barangays | The strategy assumes that the majority of these interventions will be piloted in the most progressive barangays and municipalities, with a focus on barangays that have either graduated to G2 Sustainable Sanitation barangay status, or seem likely to graduate in the near future. The intention is not to promote expensive, high-technology approaches, but to develop and refine simple and appropriate technologies and systems that can be implemented, operated and maintained by resource-scarce local governments in the typhoon-affected areas. |
| Advocate for hygienic waste water disposal and drainage, sludge management including collection and treatment facilities | As barangays improve their sanitation and hygiene services, it will become important to introduce basic water safety planning and public health monitoring systems that are designed to detect major sanitation, hygiene or water supply problems. Point of use water quality testing and response protocols will be developed and piloted in G1 and G2 barangays, accompanied by advocacy to LGUS for the allocation of appropriate budgets and resources to sustain these services. |

Low-cost drainage, solid waste and wastewater disposal facilities will be constructed to demonstrate and promote cost-effective waste management solutions, and encourage LGUs to work towards G3 Total Sanitation Barangay status. Where septic tanks are preferred or required (due to potential contamination of vulnerable groundwater or surface water resources), faecal sludge management (FSM) systems should be introduced. These systems will need to be appropriate for the largely rural contexts in which most implementing partners will be working, focusing on technologies and approaches that can be implemented and maintained by low capacity local governments and small private providers, in recognition that few previous FSM interventions in the Philippines have been either successful or sustainable.

As a first step, sustainability monitoring systems will be introduced as part of the G2 graduation process, with the aim of tracking what happens to toilet pits and septic tanks as they fill up and start to cause problems – whether pits are emptied or replaced; whether septic tanks are regularly desludged; whether effluent from either toilet pits or septic tanks contaminates local water bodies or open spaces; and whether any removed pit contents or septic sludge are then safely transported, treated or disposed. Improved information on the extent and nature of these sustainability problems will be an important driver for local governments and sanitation stakeholders to finance, develop and implement appropriate solutions in areas that face public health hazards associated with unsafe sanitation and waste management systems.

Cross Cutting Themes



C4D – Communication for Development

Communication for Development (C4D) is a systematic, planned and evidence-based strategic process to promote positive and measurable individual behaviour and social change that is an integral part of development programmes, policy advocacy and humanitarian work. The C4D approach uses information- and dialogue- based processes and mechanisms to empower populations, especially those that are marginalized and vulnerable, and to facilitate and build collective efficacy and actions. It applies a range of theories and approaches such as diffusion of innovations and social norms theory to strengthen the capacity of communities to identify their own development needs, assess the options and take action, and assess the impact of their actions in order to address remaining gaps. C4D tools are used to facilitate dialogues between those who have rights to claim and those who have the power to realize these rights.

UNICEF C4D supports behaviour and social change strategies that produce programme and outcome synergies and positive change within a social system. The Social Ecological Model (SEM)⁷ represents a social system, in which there are five nested, hierarchical levels: Individual, interpersonal, community, organizational, and policy/enabling environment. UNICEF C4D employs a mix of communication strategies which correspond to specific levels of the SEM where they are most effective: (1) Behaviour change communication (BCC); (2) social mobilization (including strengthening an enabling media and communication environment); (3) social change communication; and (4) advocacy.

The C4D approach is essential to the design of the PhATS approach and can be found across the 6 pillars.

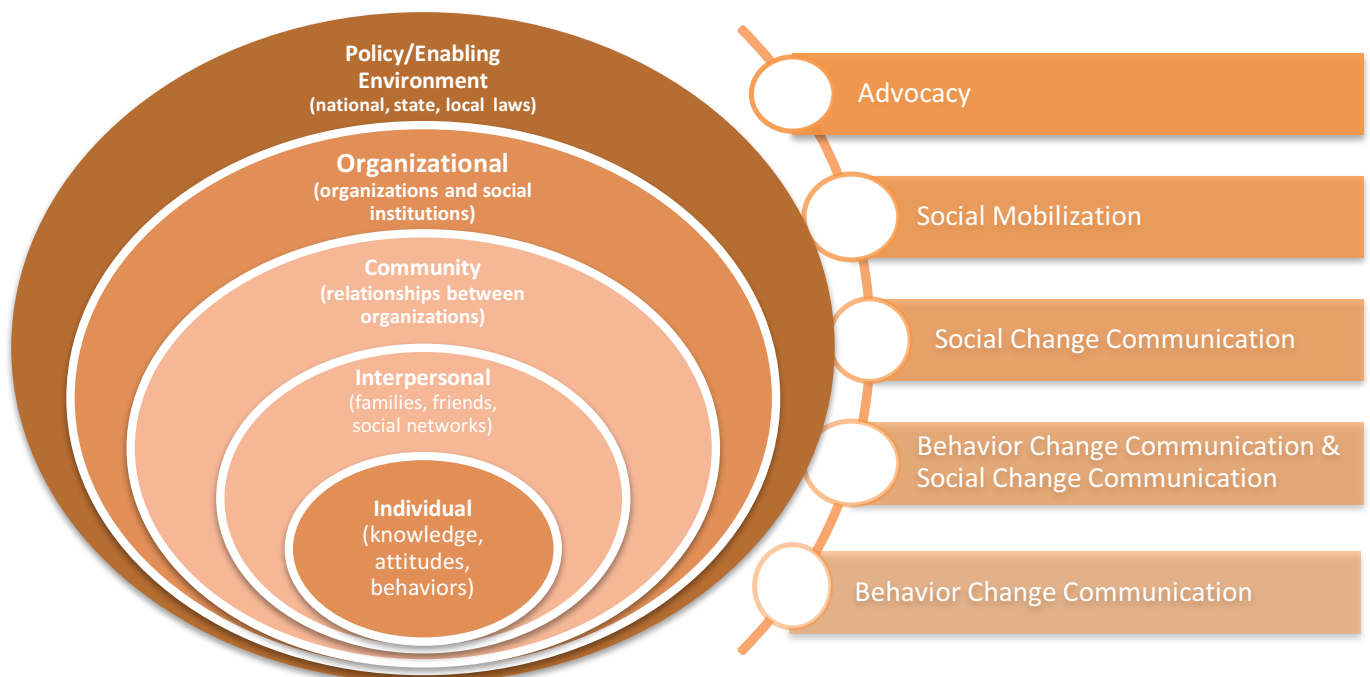


Figure 5: The Social Ecological Model (left side) and Corresponding C4D Approaches (right side).

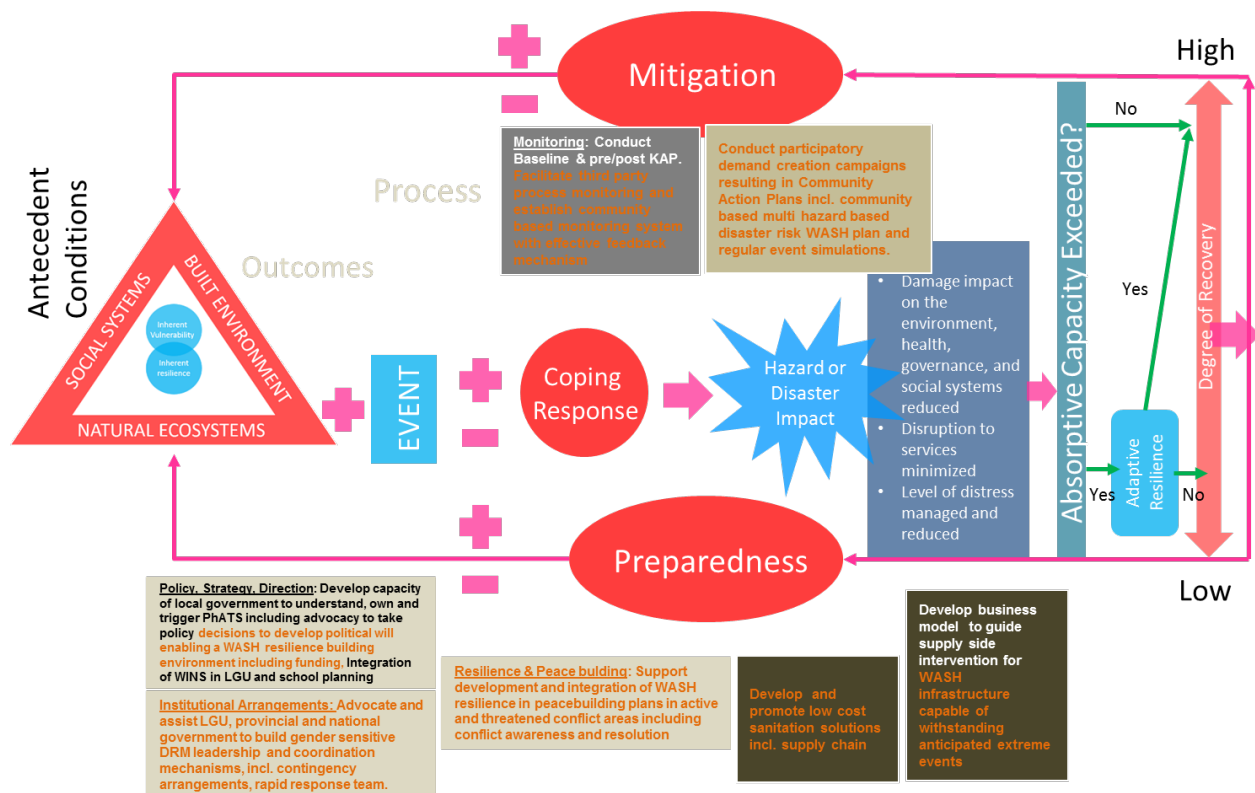
⁷ UNICEF 2012, C4D Implementation guide for East Asia and Pacific Region

Resiliency/Disaster Risk Reduction Management

Resiliency and Risk Reduction and management cuts across all aspects of WaSH programming.

“A community is **resilient** when members of the population are connected to one another and work together, so that they are able to function and sustain critical systems, even under stress; adapt to changes in the physical, social or economic environment; be self-reliant if external resources are limited or cut off; and learn from experience to improve itself over time”. (Cutter et al, 2008)

Figure 6: Disaster Resilience of Place (DROP) Model after S.L. Cutter et. al., 2008, and PhATS main activities related to the model



The Philippine Government Republic Act 10121 The Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010 stresses community and participatory based risk reduction planning and implementation. It identifies that disasters are a reflection of vulnerability and that an integrated approach to social and human development leads to reduced disaster risk. As part of this act LGU's are mandated to create Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) mechanisms and plans.

The PhATS strategic approach integrates DRRM programming across all pillars with the objective to reinforce and built resilience agents through WaSH. The notion of 'reinforcement' recognizes that communities and other stakeholders have inherent or existing capacities for resilience, which can be built on, strengthened and developed further. Developed over time, these capacities are likely attuned to the contexts of the locality, be it geographic, geologic, economic, political and cultural.

The discourse on resilience reinforcement and WaSH is understood as: resilience reinforcement *in/of* WaSH, and resilience reinforcement *through* WaSH.

1. Resilience reinforcement *in/of* WaSH emphasizes that WaSH initiatives, infrastructures and systems should be developed with resilience in mind, in that they should be able to absorb (known) disturbances and still retain (their) basic function and structure.

2. Resilience reinforcement *through* WaSH recognizes that WaSH is part of larger development efforts and needs to be approached in a manner that community development is made more sustainable, because it is also resilient in a world of increasing and more severe disturbances.

Resilience reinforcement *in/of* and *through* WaSH is used in conjunction with other appropriate planning tools to assure that the WaSH partner/initiative i) is harnessing and reinforcing inherent resilience of communities, ii) is addressing and reducing vulnerabilities in the built environment, social systems and natural ecosystems, and iii) is contributing to increasing adaptive ability of communities (reducing sensitivity to risk factors, and the exposure to risks, and increasing coping ability).

Identifying hazards through science, ie. Hazard mapping, or by using institutional and indigenous knowledge through community mapping, key informant/Focal group dialogues or reviewing institutional records is inherent part of the PhATS approach. In addition, resilience reinforcement *in/of* WaSH is aimed to be manifested by specific activities aiming to change social WASH norms towards communities and LGU's thinking of building resilience in a systemic way and effectively implementing legal regulations

Acronyms

| | |
|-------|---|
| CLTS | Community Let Total Sanitation |
| LGU | Local Government Unit |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| PCA | Program Cooperation Agreement |
| PhATS | Philippine Approach to Total Sanitation |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation, Hygiene |
| ZOD | Zero Open Defecation |

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Teachbox - September 2014