Situation Overview

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

14.1 million PEOPLE AFFECTED
5.9 million CHILDREN AFFECTED
1.7 million CHILDREN DISPLACED
Path of Yolanda, Nov. 2013
Areas covered by UNICEF WASH humanitarian PCA
WASH Objective

UNICEF Strategic Response Plan

Affected families in priority evacuation centres, relocation sites and communities including affected children in priority schools, day care centres, and temporary learning sites have access to safe and secure basic sanitation and safe water facilities with improved hygiene behavior; through approaches that reduce risk and strengthen resilience.
Key Humanitarian Response to date

1,041,530 people provided with water kits, water treatment products, bladders and home storage containers

97,525 people provided with toilet slabs and portable toilets, shift to PhATS by all UNICEF partners

442,682 children in 513 schools and 105 child-friendly spaces benefited from hygiene kits and hygiene promotion messages.
Challenge
Situation Analysis Philippines 2010

Joint Monitoring Programme 2010:
92% Access to Improve water
74% Access to sanitation,
  79% Urban, 69% Rural

27.9% of population below Poverty line with large disparity between rural and urban

Under-five mortality rate at 25/1000 with neonatal related deaths as the major cause*

Over 48% of poorest households practice open defecation versus 100% of richest who access improved sanitation

Source: IGME, 2012
Sanitation, Stunting and Underweight Trends

SANITATION, STUNTING AND UNDERWEIGHT TRENDS

- Blue line: Stunting Trends
- Red line: Underweight Trends
- Green line: Access to Sanitation

SOURCE: WHO, JMP 2012, CHERG, FHSIS
Sanitation Equity in Philippines

- Urban sanitation trends
- Rural sanitation trends
- Total sanitation trends

Poorest 2nd 3rd 4th Richest

Open defecation
Unimproved facilities
Improved facilities

1998 2008

Sanitation coverage by income quintiles 1998-2008 – DHS

- Poorest
- 2nd
- 3rd
- 4th
- Richest

Covered (%)
Regional Inequities for Rural Sanitation Access

Source: FIES 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Improved Sanitation</th>
<th>Open Defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMM</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Visayas</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Visayas</td>
<td>73.5%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Improved Sanitation</th>
<th>Open Defecation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Luzon</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilocos</td>
<td>93.3%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan Valley</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
% Open Defecation (Barangay level)

Province | Presence of Open Defecation
---|---
Cebu | 83.84
Leyte | 72.03
Samar | 81.33
Eastern Samar | 73.77
Capiz | 70.83
Iloilo | 70.65

“Open Defecation Belt” prior Yolanda
## Progress and Challenge: 6 month after

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water:</strong></td>
<td>- Timely delivery of supplies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with access to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>safe/improved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation:</strong></td>
<td>- Mode of Delivery: Shift from humanitarian to development response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that have access</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to appropriately</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designed toilet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SchoolWASH:</strong></td>
<td>- Limited CATS capacities with humanitarian partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in schools/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>learning spaces</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>with access to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with hygiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kits or key</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hygiene items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Large scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- WASH following</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edu Section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Multiple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partners/duplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PCA, contractors &amp; SBM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at large scale</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Implementation Strategy PhATS

G3: Total Sanitation Barangays

- 100% solid waste and wastewater management (including drainage)
- Safe management of animal excreta (animal pens)
- Protected water sources and water points
- Regular water quality testing
- Sanitation Barangays

G2: Sustainable Sanitation Barangay

- 100% use of improved toilets (each HH is using its own toilet!)
- 100% availability of soap & water
- 100% improved toilets in institutions (schools, health posts, govt. offices)
- Sustainability

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)
- Safe child excreta disposal

G0: Open defecation

- Human faeces are disposed openly
Phased Approach

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)
- Safe child excreta disposal

1. **Baseline** & Planning at Barangay Level
2. **Subsidy** (max. 100% material but not incl. labor)
3. Minimum Health and Hygiene Promotion: focus on 3 key messages
4. Participatory Planning incl. DRR – focus on demand creation
5. Use of DoH Standards for latrines
6. WASH committee at Barangay level
7. Reward System
Mode of Delivery of Aid

- NGOs (PCA)
- Government (DCTs)
- Sector Budget Support
- UN (MoU)
- Sector Coord.

- 10 hPCAs with NGOs
- 40 priority LGUs
- DepEd (WINS)
- (Rehabilitation of Infrastructure)

- UNDP
  - (Environmental Clean up)

- Humanitarian
  - WASH Cluster

- WATSAN HUB

- UPI
  - (PhATS Training)

- Province/Region
  - DoH
  - LMP
  - DILG
  - (Governance Capacity Development)

- Region
  - DepEd
  - (Governance Capacity Development)

Dates:
- Nov. 2013
- March 2014
- Sept. 2014
- Dec. 2014
- Nov. 2015

PhATS:
- Dec. 2014
- Jan. 2015
- Feb. 2015
- March 2015
- April 2015
- May 2015
- June 2015
- July 2015
- Aug. 2015
- Sept. 2015
- Oct. 2015
- Nov. 2015

Governance Capacity Development:
- DoH
- LMP
- DILG

Water Supply, WINS, DRR:
- Dec. 2014
- Jan. 2015
- Feb. 2015
- March 2015
- April 2015
- May 2015
- June 2015
- July 2015
- Aug. 2015
- Sept. 2015
- Oct. 2015
- Nov. 2015

Humanitarian WASH Cluster:
- Dec. 2014
- Jan. 2015
- Feb. 2015
- March 2015
- April 2015
- May 2015
- June 2015
- July 2015
- Aug. 2015
- Sept. 2015
- Oct. 2015
- Nov. 2015

Sector Coord.:
- Dec. 2014
- Jan. 2015
- Feb. 2015
- March 2015
- April 2015
- May 2015
- June 2015
- July 2015
- Aug. 2015
- Sept. 2015
- Oct. 2015
- Nov. 2015
**SAY YES to PhATS: Pathway for Change**

### Enabling Environment

- **Good Governance**

### Participatory Demand Creation

1. **Basic Sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Communities**
2. **Basic Sanitation, Hygiene and Safe Water in Learning Institutions incl. DCC**

### Supply

- **Sustaining Demand through Supply Side Interventions**

## Disaster Risk Reduction / Resilience

### Policy, Strategy, Direction
- Develop capacity of local government to understand, own and trigger PhATS including advocacy to take decisions to develop political will enabling a WASH resilience building environment including funding. Integration of WINS in LGU and school planning.

### Implementation Capacity
- Form and conduct trainings for stakeholders at different governance levels including WASH committees.

### Cost Effectiveness
- Support development of systems to track and report cost effectiveness of WASH interventions.

### M&E
- Strengthen LGU capacity to collect and report WASH sector performance information.

### Resilience & Peace building
- Support development and integration of WASH resilience in peacebuilding plans in active and threatened conflict areas including conflict awareness and resolution.

### Monitoring
- Conduct Baseline & pre/post KAP. Research, verify party presence, monitoring and evaluation, 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 practices for communication and innovation. Develop national/regional PhATS DMS.

### 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

### 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

### Facilitate integration of WASH in School Improvement Planning

### Conduct entrepreneur trainings on business model

### Develop low cost financing options incl. micro finance

### Water quality inspection carried out at point of use in selected barangays

### Demonstrate drainage and wastewater treatment in selected Barangays

### Advocate for hygienic waste water disposal and drainage, sludge management including collection and treatment facilities

### Promote innovations on recycling and reuse of waste
Knowledge Management
Participatory Demand Creation - Community
Participatory Demand Creation – Learning Institutions
Sustaining Demand through Supply Side Interventions
Achieving Total Sanitation
ZOD Monitoring = Roadmap to MDG/SDG

1. Consultations with DOH at the national and regional level

2. Aligning ZOD indicators with the Millennium Development Goal and Philippine Development Plan 2016 on access to toilet and water and attaining 100% Zero Open Defecation by 2016
BARANGAY FIELD DATA COLLECTION
- Barangay Level Field Form
- Platform: ODK
- Frequency: Bi-weekly

MUNICIPAL LEVEL DATA CONSOLIDATION
- Server receives data from the barangay
- Consolidates data from the field and generates municipal level analysis & report for transmission to the provincial server
- Platform: ODK / Local Server
- Frequency: Monthly

PROVINCIAL LEVEL DATA CONSOLIDATION
- Server receives data from the municipalities
- Consolidates data from the field and generates provincial level analysis & report for transmission to the regional server
- Platform: ODK / Local Server
- Frequency: Monthly

REGIONAL & NATIONAL LEVEL DATA CONSOLIDATION
- Server receives data from the municipalities
- Receives information via the main server
- Platform: ODK / Local Server
- Frequency: Monthly
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