

CVWSP

CENTRAL VISAYAS WATER & SANITATION PROJECT
An Australia/Philippines Development Cooperation Project



AUSTRALIAN AID
Australian Agency for International Development

822-PHVI96-13964

THE CENTRAL VISAYAS WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT

bringing cleaner water, better sanitation
and stronger communities to the people of the Philippines.



A JOINT PROJECT OF

AUSAID

(THE AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT)

AND THE

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

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TAKING THE COMMUNITY ONE STEP FURTHER

If you visited the central Philippines town of Ubay two years ago you may have found it easier to get hold of a can of Coke than a glass of water to quench your thirst.

Ubay, like many of its neighbouring rural communities, relied on travelling carts and shallow wells for its water needs, accepting the gruelling shortage of clean water as a long-standing tradition.

It is hardly surprising, then, that the Mayor of Ubay now becomes noticeably excited when it comes to the subject of water. "People are taking showers and planting trees", he says. "The arrival of the Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project has been the catalyst for all kinds of changes in Ubay."

As the Year 2000 approaches – the target date for the United Nations 'clean water for all' policy – water and sanitation projects throughout the developing world are grappling with the problems of devising systems suited to local communities.

'Sustainability' has become the holy grail in this quest. Unless the water and sanitation systems set up under these bilateral projects are sustainable in the long term, they will not achieve their key goals of improving the health, living conditions and economic status of poorer communities.

The Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project is pioneering a method which seeks sustainability through a very high level of community consultation and involvement.

For some time now the traditional practice of leaving control of development projects in the hands of engineers has been widely superseded by a 'bottom-up' approach, where technical specialists are closely involved with the local community. With greater consultation, the new systems are more likely to meet the needs of the communities being serviced and the communities are better equipped to look after them.



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The Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project, a joint initiative of the Australian Government and the Government of the Philippines, is taking the idea of community partnership one step further. Not only do the communities targeted by the Project help plan and construct their new water and sanitation systems, they also become the owners of the systems through the formation of community waterworks cooperatives.

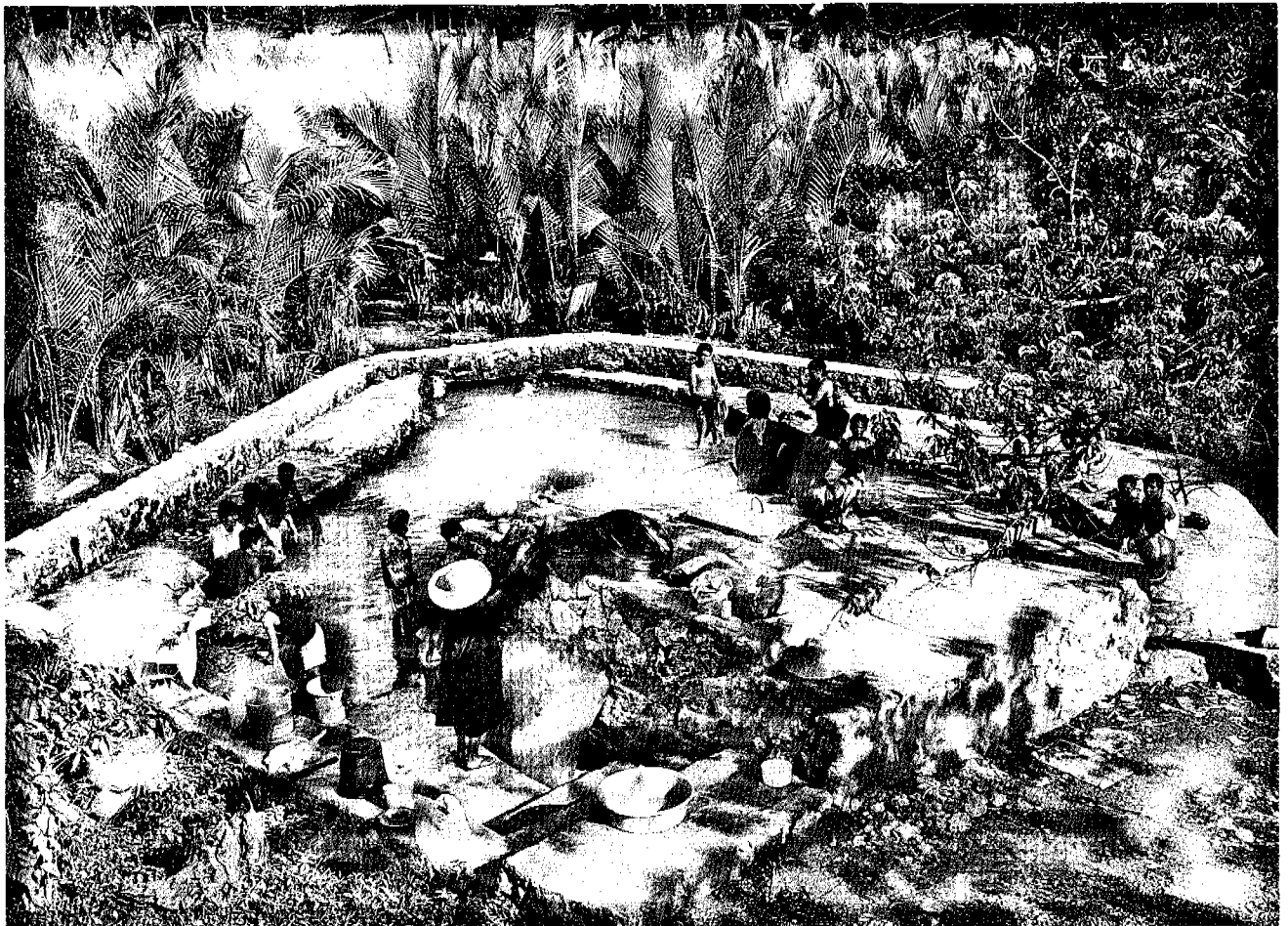
Known as Community-Based Water and Sanitation Organisations, these cooperatives are owned by the users of the water. Their primary goal is to provide an adequate supply of domestic water for the use of members at a reasonable cost. And through their secondary projects, access to water can become a springboard to a range of improvements from health training to livelihood projects which bring economic growth.

This community-based approach to development has been reinforced by the implementation of the 1991 Local Government Code which has empowered local government units to make their own decisions over issues affecting the communities. While time has been needed to perfect the process, the systems installed by

the project team have been found to fit into the processes of decentralisation and devolution.

It may take several years after the completion of the Project to assess whether the new systems are truly sustainable. But early indicators are highly positive and the Philippines Government has acknowledged this by taking the unusual step of increasing funding above the level of Australia's aid contribution (at a ratio of about 55% to Australia's 45%) for the water supply construction component of the project. This Philippine contribution from national, provincial and municipal governments as well as from individual congressmen is in addition to contributions from the recipient communities.

In the villages and towns targeted by the Project, the contribution of the communities and local government personnel is also impressive. Whether it's organising a dance to raise funds for new latrines or community tree planting to protect water sources, the people of the Philippines are demonstrating increasing support for the new systems.



THE PLAYERS

- Scheduled to run from 1991 to 1997, the Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project is jointly funded by the Australian Government (A\$ 21.5 million, including A\$ 7.5 million for water supply facilities) and the Government of the Philippines (A\$ 10 million for water supply facilities).

- The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) has contracted leading Australian environmental consultants Sinclair Knight Merz, in association with DCCD Engineering Corporation of the Philippines, to guide all staff working on the Project and administer Australian funded inputs.

- The Philippines Government has created a Project Management Unit, based in Cebu City, to supervise the implementation of the Project in coordination with project consultants and other agencies involved.

- A field team of Australian and Filipino advisers funded by the Australian Government and selected by the consultants is working closely with the Philippines Government Project Management Unit and with government personnel at the provincial, municipal and

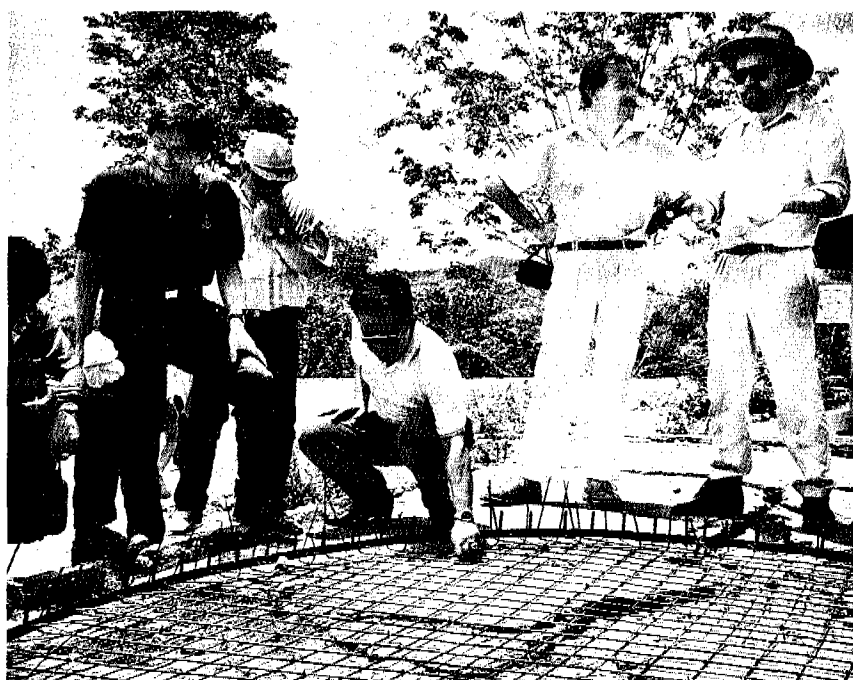


CVWSP Technical Working Group presided over by CVWSP Project Manager, Fernando Fajardo.

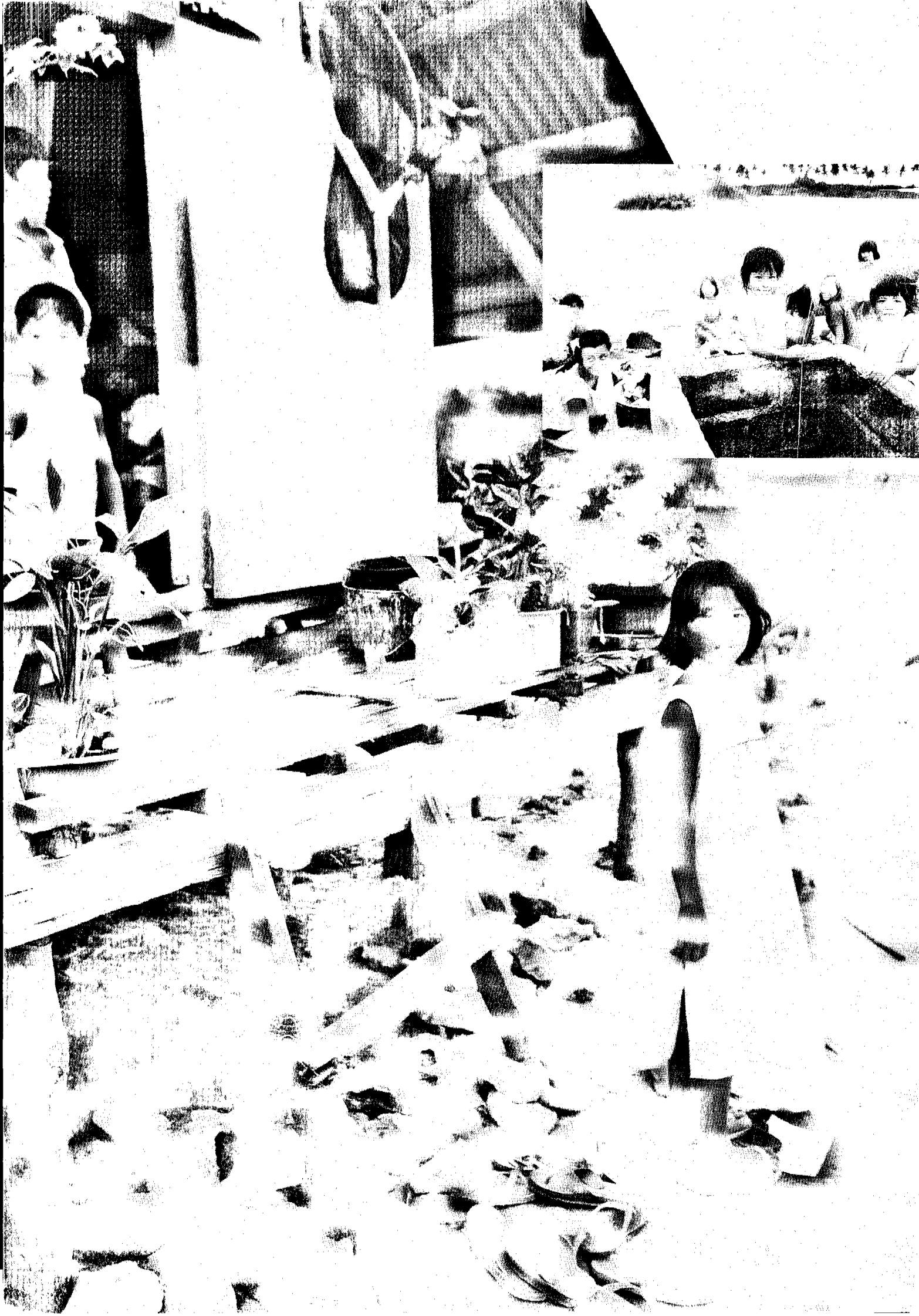
barangay levels. A key goal is to improve the skills of local government staff in the areas of planning, project implementation, community organising and health education.

- NGOs are selected by Sinclair Knight Merz and local Philippine authorities to assist in planning and

community organising. Their work is initially supervised by the Project advisers, with local government units gradually taking on more of this responsibility as their personnel become more experienced. A total of fifteen different NGOs have provided community organising services for CVWSP.



Rainwater collector construction inspected by M & E Specialist, Jun David; Community Organising Specialist, Rudy Caayupan; AusAID Counsellor, Ian Anderson and Bohol Engineer Planner, Keith Roberts.



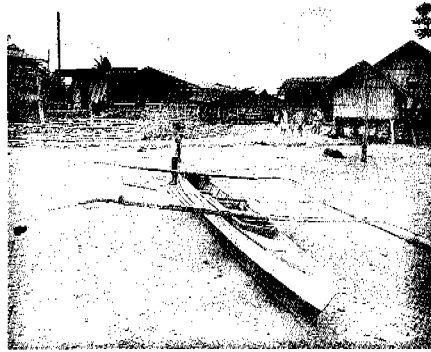
A SNAPSHOT OF THE AREA

The heartland of the Project is the fishing and farming 'barangays' of the central Philippines. Here, for many households, clean water is a luxury and sanitation facilities are poor or non-existent.

These barangays lie within the Central Visayas, a group of four island provinces (Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Siquijor) which are home to about 4.5 million people – three quarters of them living in rural areas and the majority working as farmers, fishermen and plantation workers.

Clusters of five to ten households form the pulse points of the community in the rural barangays. They may border the village square with its chapel, barangay hall, elementary school and rural clinic, or lie beside the sea coast where the fishermen and their families make a living, or by the riverside where farmers divert the water by canal to the local farms.

Foremost in the minds of the Project's community organisers who walk the trails of the barangays are questions on how best to harness the capacities of the people to identify community needs, formulate action



plans and manage their own development.

Before the Project began, about 40 per cent of the rural population in the Central Visayas had inadequate water supplies and about 30 per cent had unsatisfac-

tory sanitation facilities or none at all. The aim was to choose those municipalities with the poorest health, lowest incomes and least access to potable water.

About one quarter of the municipalities in the Central Visayas are being targeted, with the hope that this will produce a substantial flow-on effect as other municipalities draw on the new capabilities introduced into their region and attract local funding to set up similar projects.

Within these targeted municipalities some 70,000 households (38%) will be directly served by new or improved water systems, about 24,000 households (13%) will benefit from improved sanitation facilities, and some 400 community-based water and sanitation organisations will be formed to manage and operate the systems.

STEPS IN THE PROJECT METHOD

- *Municipalities are chosen to participate on the basis of their level of need for improved water and sanitation, the availability of useable water, and the level of community interest in taking part.*
- *Once a municipality and its barangays have been selected, a project team and an NGO organise meetings to explain the Project and enlist the support of the community and local government personnel.*
- *The NGO, through its community organisers, develops a profile of each barangay including details of its water resources, health and sanitation conditions, and demographics, and prepares spot maps. Potential leaders within each community are identified.*



- *Community organisers help local communities develop their own water supply and sanitation plans. Proposals are prepared for each small water supply, including sketches and cost estimates where possible, together with an indication of what labour and materials the community is prepared to commit.*
- *The proposals are prioritised by the community then assessed by provincial engineering staff, and an agreed program is drawn up. Wherever feasible the ideas and wishes of the community are incorporated in the design.*
- *The community organisers help establish community-based water and sanitation organisations (CBWSOs) which will own and operate the completed water supply systems. This requires intensive organising and training to develop in the rural communities the knowledge, skills and attitudes to become self-sufficient.*
- *Construction of the larger systems is carried out by contract or by direct administration of labour. Contractors are required to use unskilled labour from the community where the job is located.*
- *For small systems, contracts are normally arranged for drilled wells and other specialised components but, as far as possible, the local community is encouraged to carry out the construction. The community is also required to contribute local materials, such as sand and gravel.*



TESTING THE WATERS IN ARGAO a look at the first community to participate

The rusty hand pump at the centre of the town square in Argao, near Cebu City, stands as a reminder that sustainability is the key word in modern development projects.

By the early 1970s, the water system developed by the Argao Municipality had fallen into disrepair, with pipes leaking and poor distribution to individual households. Residents were forced to fetch water from far-away and unsafe sources until 1992, when Argao became the first municipality to participate in the Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project.

Thirty deep wells, three rain collectors and several piped water systems have been installed through the Project and more than 1,000 households provided with latrines. And while these changes are revolutionary enough in themselves, perhaps the most important change



COWASSCO Office, Argao, Cebu.

has been the handing over of operations and management of the water systems to the people of Argao in January 1995, placing responsibility with the community itself rather than local government.

It is on this principle of self-management that the success of the Project relies.

The new community-based water and sanitation organisation, COWASSCO, is aware that to survive, it must avoid the poor tariff collection which resulted from the inadequate water supply services provided by the old municipal system. Households must now pay promptly for connection and for water.

Initial results from Argao show a high tariff collection rate (90%), and new connections of 45 per month, which exceeds initial projections.

TAPPING INTO LOCAL RESOURCES

Given the community-based nature of the Project, its success in any town or *barangay* will depend on the level of support enlisted within the local population. In Argao, community organisers successfully tapped into some valuable local resources:

- A base of well-developed community cooperatives already existed in Argao – including fishing and agricultural cooperatives and some groups set up by Plan International – and these became an important entry point for the community organisers.
- Strong support from the Mayor of Argao, Dan Sesaldo, has been vital to the success of the Project. When funding ran low the Mayor cut council expenses to come up with P1 million and personally lobbied to secure P7 million from the Central Government and P1.5 million from the Office of the President.



Cebu Engineer Planner, Ernest Batt with the user group at Level I deepwell in Argao, Cebu.

- Community organisers sought out local retirees, particularly ex-government employees and retired school teachers, to serve in the water associations, recognising that they had significant experience and skills to offer.
- A strong emphasis has been placed on training from the outset of the Project and the water associations in Argao will continue the practice, paying for further training themselves.



Australian Ambassador Richard Smith presents the Argao Water Supply turnover certificate to Argao Mayor Daniel Sesaldo.

THE WATER SYSTEMS

Water systems in the Philippines are categorised under three levels of services:

- **Level One**

A drilled or dug well equipped with a hand pump, or a protected spring with a single distribution point. The system is suitable for 5 to 25 households, supplying a minimum of 30 litres per capita per day.



- **Level Two**

A piped system with communal faucets, each serving 4 to 12 households with a supply of 40-60 litres per capita per day. Each faucet group is metered.



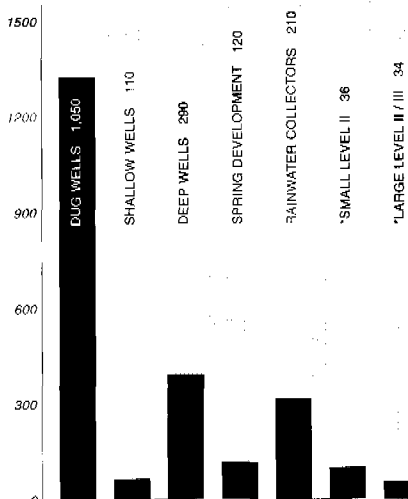
- **Level Three**

A piped system with the capacity for metered connections to individual households and businesses. The design supply rate varies from 80 to 200 litres per capita per day. Consumers are responsible for the cost of individual connections.

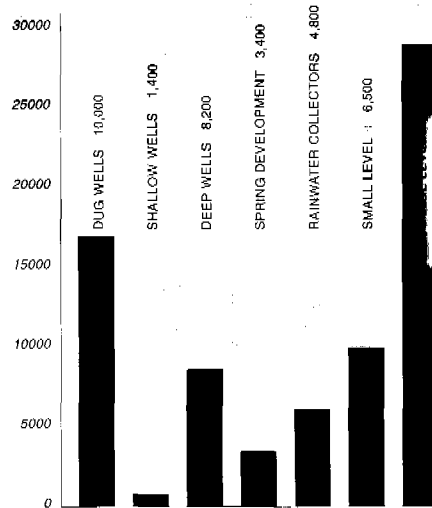


TYPE OF WATER SYSTEMS

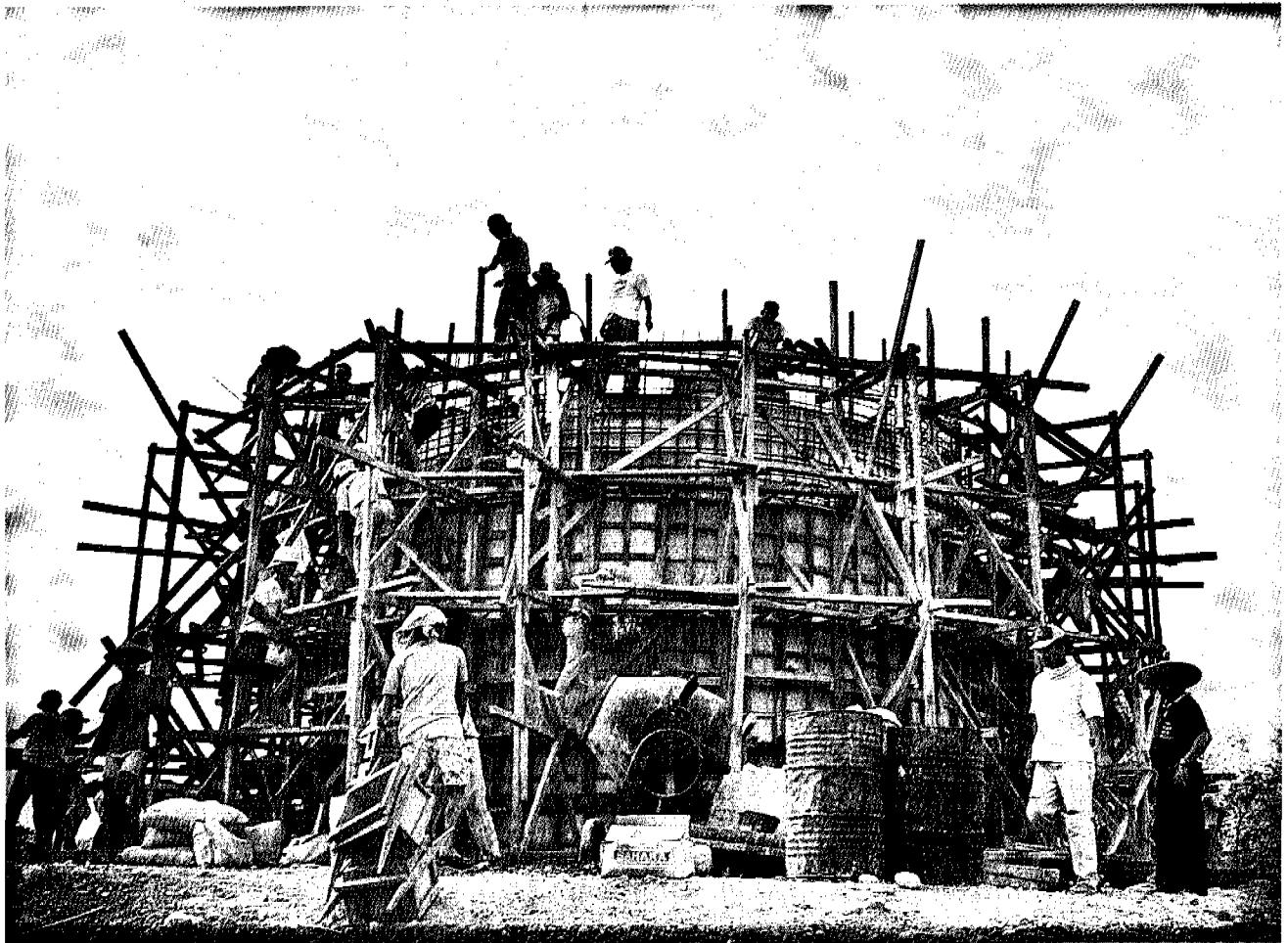
NO. OF WATER SYSTEMS
TOTAL 1,850



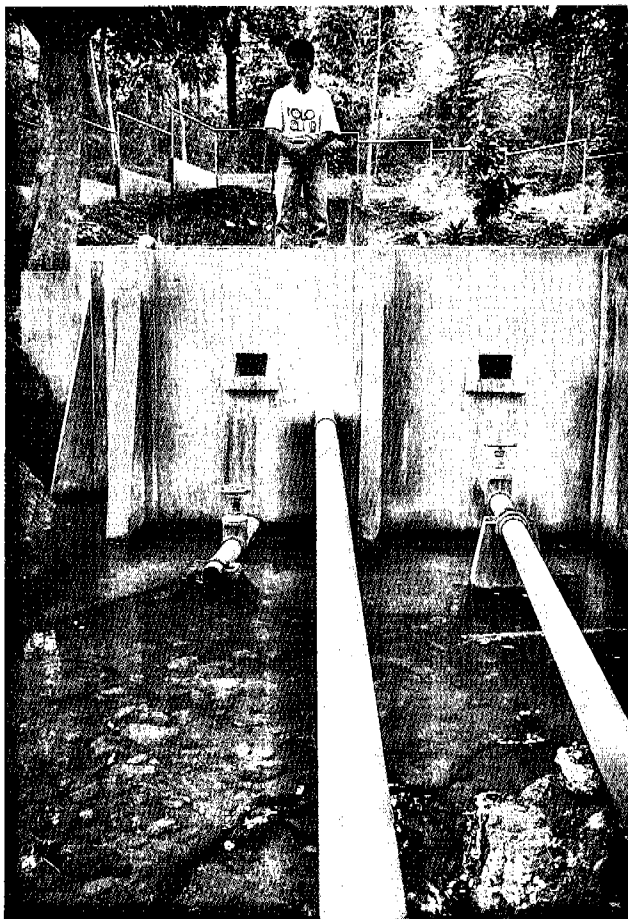
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS COVERED
TOTAL 67,000



*Projected figures by completion of project
*Level II system supply water to public taps
*Level III system supply water to house connection



Construction of reservoir for Level II / III system in San Remegio, Cebu.



Spring box for Level II system in San Juan, Siquijor.



Rainwater collector in Colawin, Argao (Cebu).



The role of women has been tackled right from the beginning in the Central Visayas Project.

As domestic managers, women are the major users of water in the household, deciding how much water to collect, how to recycle used water and how to store water. They also tend to set the agenda for health and hygiene within the family. Their cooperation in any sustainable community-based development project is essential.

Gender awareness sessions are part of the orientation workshops for project implementors and community members. Initially these sessions are often attended mostly by men but women gradually take part, sometimes encouraged by their husbands. It is important that both men and women are aware of the value of participation by women.

Many of the women in the rural communities in the Central Visayas are full-time housewives and mothers and, at the same time, income earners, so it can be difficult for them to find the time to participate in the many



activities associated with the Project. Community organisers working with the women on this issue of multiple burdens have found that the men can often help in simple ways – husbands minding the children while their wives go to a meeting, for example.

Generally, the participation of the women has been slow at the outset, gathering momentum with growing confidence in the potential of the Project. Women have become involved in all activities, including construction of water and sanitation facilities and management of the new systems. Mothers have also become the most effective medium for disseminating information and training in health practices.

As yet, women are not well represented in the chair and vice chair positions of the big water associations, although many are board members. It is more common to find female office holders within the second level and smaller water associations.

THE WOMEN OF SANTA CATALINA

In the very earliest stages of the Project in Santa Catalina (Negros Oriental), few of the women in the barangay participated. More joined in for the construction of the community latrine system, mixing cement to make toilet bowls, and by the time it came to formulating the constitution and by-laws of the water users group, a majority of the women were taking part.

While finding time has sometimes been difficult, the women of Santa Catalina say they are glad of the opportunity to work on other projects besides domestic work. They believe the skills they have acquired have raised their value in the eyes of the community and their families.

Evidence of further change came in 1994 when many of the women were recommended to run for the barangay elections. So many of them were successful that the women on the council now outnumber the men.



SIBONGA WOMEN

Women from 14 of the water and sanitation committees set up under the Project have joined together to form the Sibonga Women's Organisation. In one barangay, these women have set about improving their relatively poor economic position by establishing backyard gardens and selling the produce at the market.



HEALTH AND SANITATION

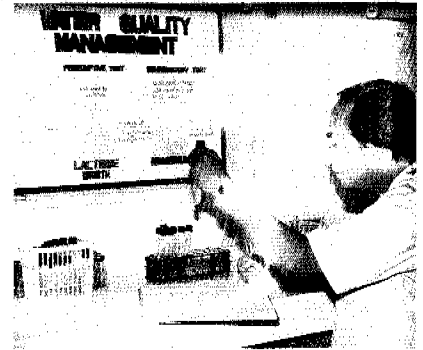
Embedded in the Project is the concept that clean water is a means to better standards in community health. The following methods are used to improve health practices in target areas:

- NGOs and local Department of Health staff are responsible for training community members and rural sanitary inspectors in health matters including the proper disposal of faeces, water quality surveillance, personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Training of trainers is also provided for departmental staff.

- One out of every ten households in the barangays is selected as the representative responsible for identifying and reporting any water or sanitation problems that may arise.

- A system for water quality surveillance has been put in place and the Project has provided equipment for nine laboratories in various cities and municipalities in the four provinces.

- Educational materials such as flip charts, video tapes and broadcasting materials have been prepared to help communicate the health education message. These materials include information in the Visayan language.



Medical technologist conducting a water quality analysis at a CVWSP supported laboratory.



Rural Sanitary Inspector explaining health education flipchart to a group of household unit representatives.



• Sanitation facilities consist of simple pit latrines with concrete bowls and floor slabs – generally water seal bowl latrines. Where water is scarce, ventilated, improved pit non-water seal latrines may be used.





THE STARTING POINT FOR DEVELOPMENT

“The Project has become a catalyst for the economic growth of the province, whose main strategies focus on eco-tourism, small-scale industry and tourism.

These strategies all require adequate water supply.”

(Ben P. Aquino, Governor of Siquijor)

Access to clean water is certainly an end in itself but it also has the potential to stimulate a variety of economic improvements in poorer communities.

In the towns, a good water supply is a basic requirement for the growth of commerce, tourism and light industry. In the villages, it can also become the starting point for new commercial ventures.

The cooperative structure of the Project seeks to maximise such flow-on benefits by encouraging local communities to come up with their own entrepreneurial schemes and helping to develop the skills to organise and execute them.

In the rural communities...

In the rural barangays surrounding the town of Ubay (Bohol), a burst of new economic activity is underway. With a small amount of start-up capital earned through the Project half of the 14 water associations in the area have begun to operate their own income-generating projects, including rice trading, emergency loans, micro lending and equipment rental.



Some water associations, for example, have purchased electric fans which make the job of rice winnowing three times faster by dispersing the rice husks. The fans can also be rented out to farmers in other communities.

In one barangay the water association invests in production of latrine bowls which are sold at less than market price to other

barangays. The association provides the materials and pays labourers 10 pesos per bowl, channelling profits from sales back into its reserve funds.

Seed capital for these new ventures comes from savings made from project funds. The water associations buy raw materials for the new water and sanitation systems at a lower price than the Project could, thereby earning the difference. They also earn a small amount of capital by donating their labour instead of hiring labour. Once the systems are up and running, a small percentage of the water tariffs paid by water users is also available for new economic ventures.

Seven to ten households are served by a typical Level One system (open dug well) in these barangays. When



the pumps are installed, each household pays an average of five pesos a month to the water association, of which 80 per cent is allocated to operation and maintenance and the remaining 20 per cent goes into a reserve fund.

Besides generating income and some employment in the barangays around Ubay, the water associations are planting fruit trees to protect the watershed and lobbying for better household sanitation. Two water associations have constructed their own offices using the money saved on labour to pay for materials. The offices provide a place for meetings and training sessions and a site to store fertiliser.

In the towns...

The Mayor of Ubay, Eutiquio Bernales, is highly optimistic about the economic prospects for his town: *"In the past, not a single industry has come in – no water, so no investment. Now we can have meat processing, crab meat processing, already we have some new investment in shops for electrical appliances and pawnshops. These are very visible improvements."*



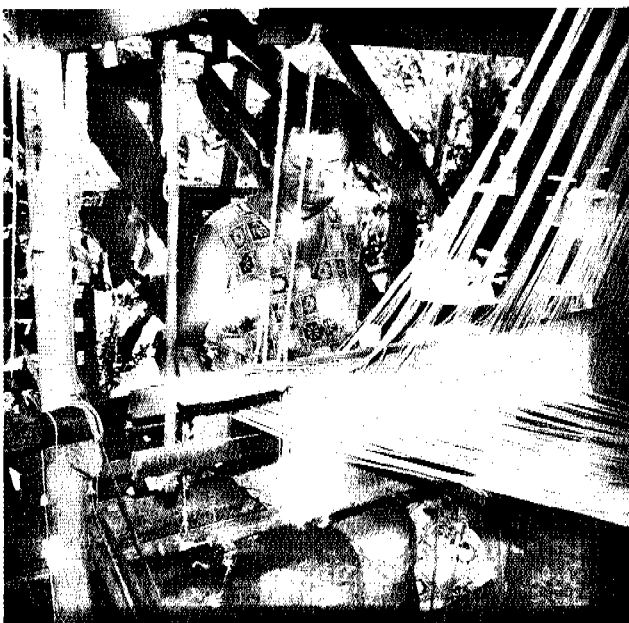
Ubay Mayor Eutiquio Bernales samples water from a communal faucet during the turnover of the level II/III water system.

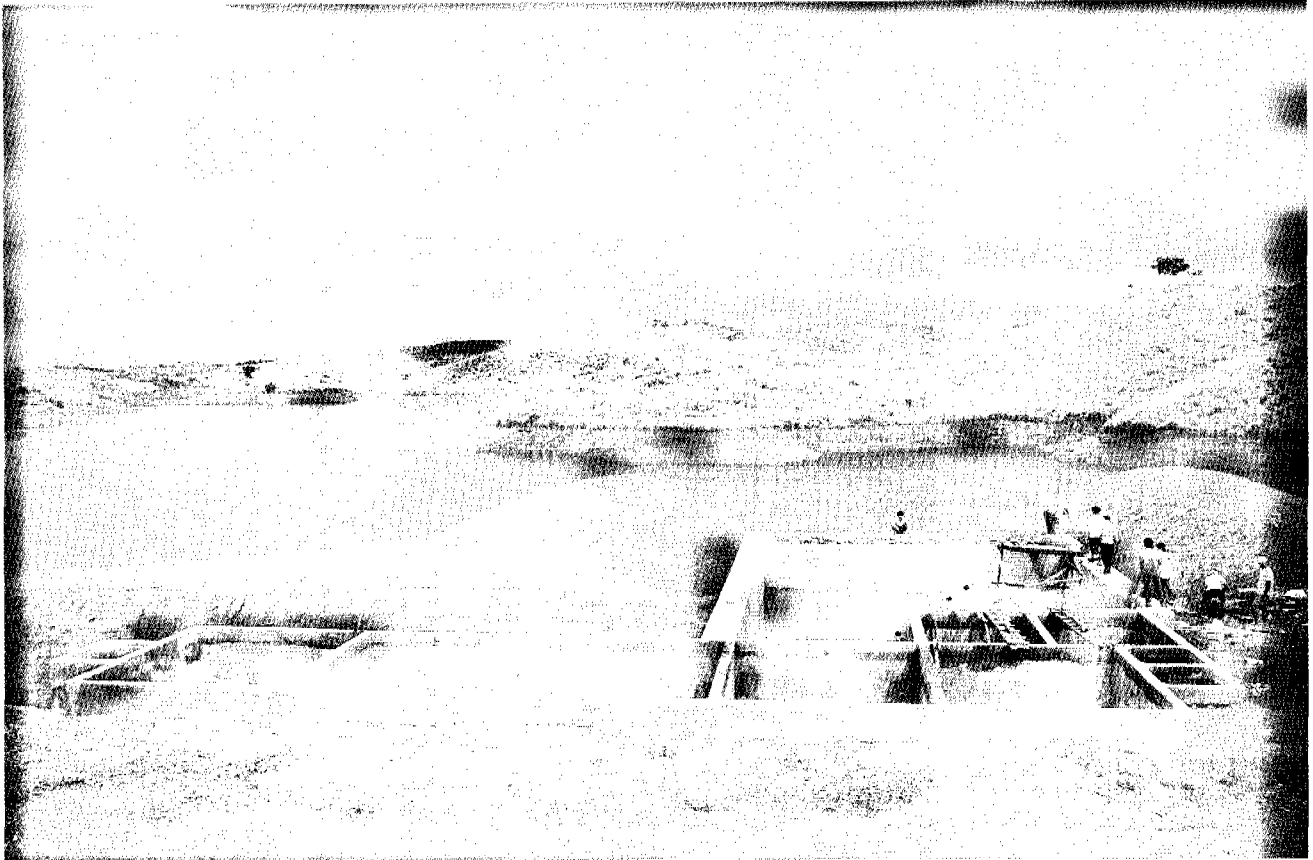
Before the Project was set up in Ubay, the lack of groundwater in the municipality meant the town had to rely on shallow wells and water delivered by push carts. At 2 pesos per 18 litres, cart water was expensive and not really suitable for drinking in the rainy season.

A large amount of surface water for irrigation was available, however, and this was extended and impounded for use in a system with the capacity for individual connections to households and businesses in Ubay. Most of the households now have latrines and the seven communal latrines constructed in the centre of the town are regularly inspected.

"It has been difficult to get people to come here or keep people here when they arrive. Now people from Cebu will come. It will give us a very different picture, especially economically," says the Mayor.

Besides the 2,000 Ubay households which will benefit from the new water system, the town is selling water to people on the neighbouring islands – at only .5 pesos a can and .25 pesos for members, which is much cheaper than before.





Water Treatment Plant in Ubay, Bohol.

TREES FOR LIFE



In Manatad, an upland barangay in Sibonga, Cebu, the local forests have been devastated through illegal cutting by people outside the barangay. Many of the springs in the area have dried up as a result.

When representatives of the water users group met to discuss the problem it was agreed that every household in

the barangay should plant at least one tree. Seedlings were propagated by the community using seeds of the mahogany and jack fruit trees growing locally.

Known as the Trees for Life Project, the scheme has been adopted by other barangays in Sibonga.

Throughout the Central Visayas, local communities participating in the Project are learning of the connection between vegetation and water. They recognise that the planting of trees will help maintain water levels and keep the water supply clean.

And, most importantly, the schemes for the greening of the environment are initiated by the people themselves.

In the municipality of Argao, for instance, energetic young men and women have formed a youth association pledged to support a massive tree-planting drive. Beside the river and creeks, steep barangay roads and slopes, mahogany seedlings are being

planted, nurtured and guarded from destruction by animals. A local ordinance passed in support of the venture now provides for penalties for owners of animals caught destroying trees or seedlings.

In Ubay, almost 10,000 trees have been planted around surface water sources within a period of three months. After a heavy rain local government employees pitch in with community members to plant seedlings from the local government nursery and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Filipinos are well known for their love of gardens and plants and with new systems bringing water directly to the houses or a nearby outlet, many households are planting vegetable gardens and acquiring plants to beautify their homes. In Sibonga, a Senator is giving prizes for the best vegetables grown in the barangays.



Some important lessons have been learned on the Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project and some key indicators for success identified. The points listed below reflect the cumulative experience of those working on the Project and, more broadly, give some insight into the workings of community-based development schemes.

• **NGOs and their community organisers**

The effectiveness of the NGO appointed for each municipality is a key success indicator. It is the NGO, through its community organisers, which acts as the main conduit between the communities, technical project staff and local government. It is also the NGO which oversees the development of crucial management skills within the communities.

NGOs are chosen on the basis of their track record in the region and proven skills in community organising. The budgets they submit are considered only after they have been ranked according to their skills and experience.

Much depends on the quality of the community organisers supplied by the NGOs. Problems may arise where the community organisers allow their own political agendas or social ideals to become disruptive. Their ability to form good working relationships with the local mayor and other community leaders, such as teachers and doctors, is paramount and relies on tact and a cooperative approach. A maxim for success in this role is to aim to become a community resource rather than a community leader.

Through training and education in the principles of development management, community organisers should be able to broaden their vision from the immediate benefits of clean water and sanitation to by-products such as economic growth and environmental protection. There is a danger that community



organisers experienced in a set formula for development may suffer from tunnel vision and miss the opportunities provided by a more innovative approach.

• **Role of the mayor and other elected officials**

Political leadership is essential to the success of the Project. A supportive local mayor can speed implementation, help with funding and inspire community cooperation.

On the other hand, conflicts may arise where the mayor sees the water and sanitation project as a vehicle for political advancement or where there are political tensions between the mayor and the key community leaders working on the project. In some cases, the mayor may be reluctant to hand the new water and sanitation resources over to the community, seeing them as a potential source of revenue.

The most effective combination has been where a mayor is both politically active – able to secure resources from government at provincial and central levels – and community oriented, seeing the new systems as a matter of community development rather than a vehicle for political power or increased revenue.

It is advantageous to establish the role of the community organisers as early as possible so that they have the opportunity to develop a relationship with the local mayor and elected officials and win their confidence in the community orientation of the project.



AusAID representative Mick Rice and Australian Team Leader Ross Kearton with NGO representatives.

- **Experience of the community**

The level of community organisation which already exists in a target area is an important indicator. Experience suggests that where cooperative ventures have already been set up – agricultural associations, health centres, etc – the established networks and organisational frameworks these provide are enormously useful. Similarly, community members who have some kind of management experience provide an invaluable resource.

Without this kind of community support, the chances of success for the development project are greatly reduced and a high level of community enthusiasm is required to compensate. Such enthusiasm is only likely to be found in communities where the perceived need for new amenities and facilities is very high.

A community's experience of other development projects – whether good or bad – can also have an effect on any new venture. Where previous projects have promised too much and failed to deliver, the community may be sceptical about the prospects of the new scheme and less willing to devote their time and energy. Also, communities in areas where local conditions restrict the potential for development – scarcity of suitable water sources, for instance – may be over-optimistic about what the project can offer.

In either case it is advisable to try to link community expectations

to feasible outcomes. Strategies which can help achieve this include providing communities and NGOs with relevant data at the start of the project, ensuring community organisers do not raise high expectations and ongoing consultation between communities and technical personnel.

- **Cooperation with other agencies**

Linkages with other funding agencies can broaden the reach and increase the effectiveness of a single development project. The Central Visayas Project has worked in productive cooperation with Plan International, a major World Bank funded Water and Sanitation Project, and the German funded Photovoltaic Water Pumping Project.

- **Funding community participation**

The high level of donor funding (about 10%) allocated to social preparation and community organisation in this Project is considered a key element for success. It allows greater input from local communities and supports the principle of self-management which underpins the entire Project.

- **Funding from the host country**

The Project includes a relatively high level of funding from the Philippines Government at central, provincial and municipal levels.



Sibonga Mayor, Bonifacio Bacaltos; Australian Ambassador, Richard Smith and Cebu Governor, Pablo Garcia at the Sibonga Level II/III turnover ceremony.



Australian Team Leader, Ross Kearton; Bohol Governor, Rene Relampagos; Presidential Assistant for Visayas, Rhett Peralta and Former Australian Minister for Development Cooperation and Pacific Island Affairs, Gordon Binley at ribbon cutting ceremony for rainwater collector in Bien Unido, Bohol.



AusAID Director General, Trevor Kanaley; PEO Engineer, Leloy Bustamante; AusAID Counsellor, Les Watters; AusAID First secretary, Mick Rice and ATL, Ross Kearton at deepwell handpump in Argao, Cebu.

This multilevel funding demonstrates commitment to community management and community ownership.

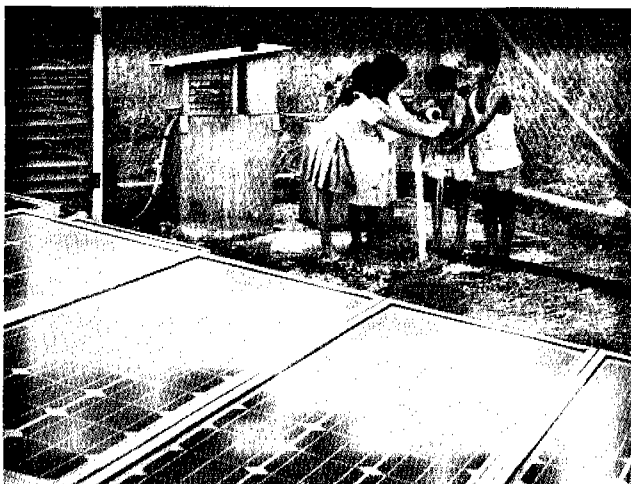
Funding from local communities, in the form of labour and materials, has also been high (up to 30% in some municipalities), once again reinforcing the perception that the Project is valuable.

Experience suggests that local government funding and community funding are critical success indicators – the Project has forged ahead in areas where these are highest and tended to experience more problems in areas where they are low.

• **Tariff collection**

In the past, poor tariff collection has been an important factor in the demise of some of the municipal water systems established in the Philippines. If the new systems are to be sustainable, tariffs must be collected regularly and access denied to users who don't meet their payments.

To facilitate this process, economists were employed by the Project to identify appropriate tariff levels by taking into account what particular communities could afford to pay as well as what levels of funding were needed for the systems to be self-sustaining. All financial feasibility studies resulted in a tariff considerably less than five percent of household income, which is the World Bank guideline for affordability. Communities were asked to approve the tariff structure, which penalises high water consumers and includes a disconnection policy for non payment.



Photovoltaic Pumping Project in Aloguinsan, Cebu - a project of cooperation between German Development Assistance and CVWSP.

• **Dialogue with technical advisers**

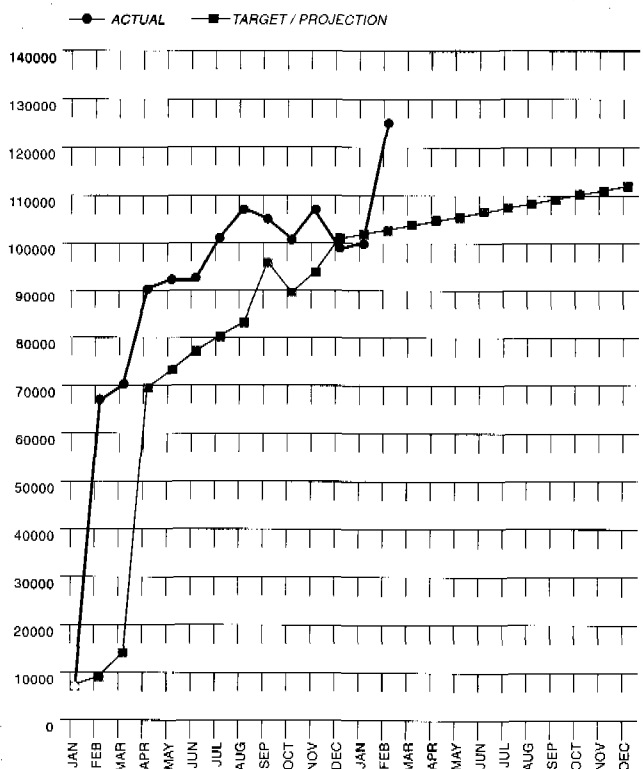
Both the engineering staff and the community organisers play a crucial role yet often neither know a great deal about the other's expertise. Maintaining a dialogue between the two has become a feature of CVWSP.

Community organisers receive some technical training and engineering staff are made aware of the importance of community information on local conditions and requirements. Frequent liaison between the two groups occurs throughout development and construction of the new systems.

• **Timeframe**

A long lead time has proved to be essential to this kind of community-based initiative. Originally it was estimated that water and sanitation facilities would be handed over 18 months after the Project started up in a particular community. This was extended to two years but experience indicates it can take anywhere from two to three years.

COWASSCO (Argao)
REVENUE COLLECTION
FISCAL YEAR 1995 - 1996





TRAINING

Teaching the farmers and fishermen of the barangays the skills to fix leaking pipes and replace broken parts in a water system removes the need to bring in a local technician and is just one of the ways in which the Project is working toward the goal of self-reliant communities.

Funds from the Australian Government have been used to prepare and produce training materials and to conduct workshops and training sessions including:

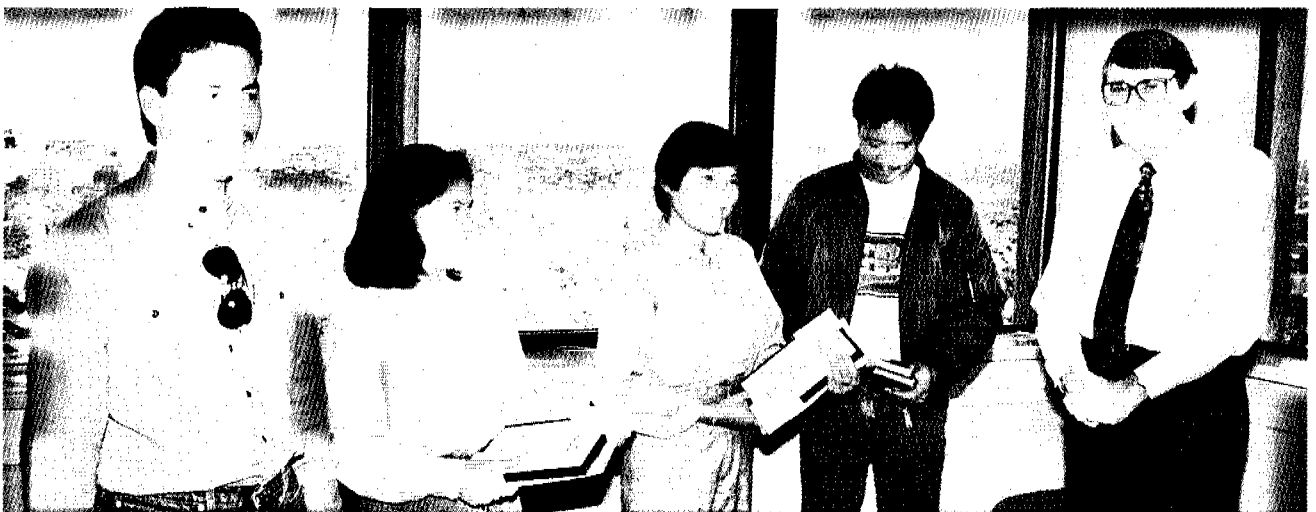
- orientation workshops for project and government agencies in community development methodology
- training of community organisers
- training of community core leaders
- training of provincial and district health educators of the Department of Health

- technical training for engineers from the provincial and municipal planning and development offices
- fellowships to Australian Universities for Filipino engineers and health personnel

Engineers working with the provincial and municipal planning and development offices are being

trained in hydrogeological investigations including electric logging of wells and georesistivity surveys. They have also prepared case studies on water supply design, carried out applications of piped network analysis programs and received training in contract documentation and implementation.

At the barangay and municipal level, the Project Team has conducted capacity building seminars and workshops on leadership formation, team building, water system planning, latrine construction and gender sensitivity. Financial management training, including basic accounting and auditing, is also part of ensuring that the managers of the new water cooperatives are able to carry out their responsibilities.



PPDO Groundwater Management trainees being presented with certificates by Project Director, Peter Cassell after completion of training at the University of Technology, Sydney.

TRAINING IN AUSTRALIA

Delia Cabatana of the Provincial Planning and Development Office in Cebu was one of four recipients of a 15-week fellowship in Groundwater Engineering at the University of Technology, Sydney. The Central Visayas Water and Sanitation Project made these fellowships possible.

"This training in Australia and continued assistance from CVWSP technical personnel in field activities has given me the confidence and skills to perform the required hydrogeological investigations to protect Cebu's scarce water resources" (Delia Cabatana).



PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES

Province of Cebu

- Daanbantayan
- San Remigio
- San Francisco
- Carmen
- Asturias
- Minglanilla
- Sibonga
- Aloguinsan
- Barili
- Argao
- Alcantara
- Oslob

Province of Bohol

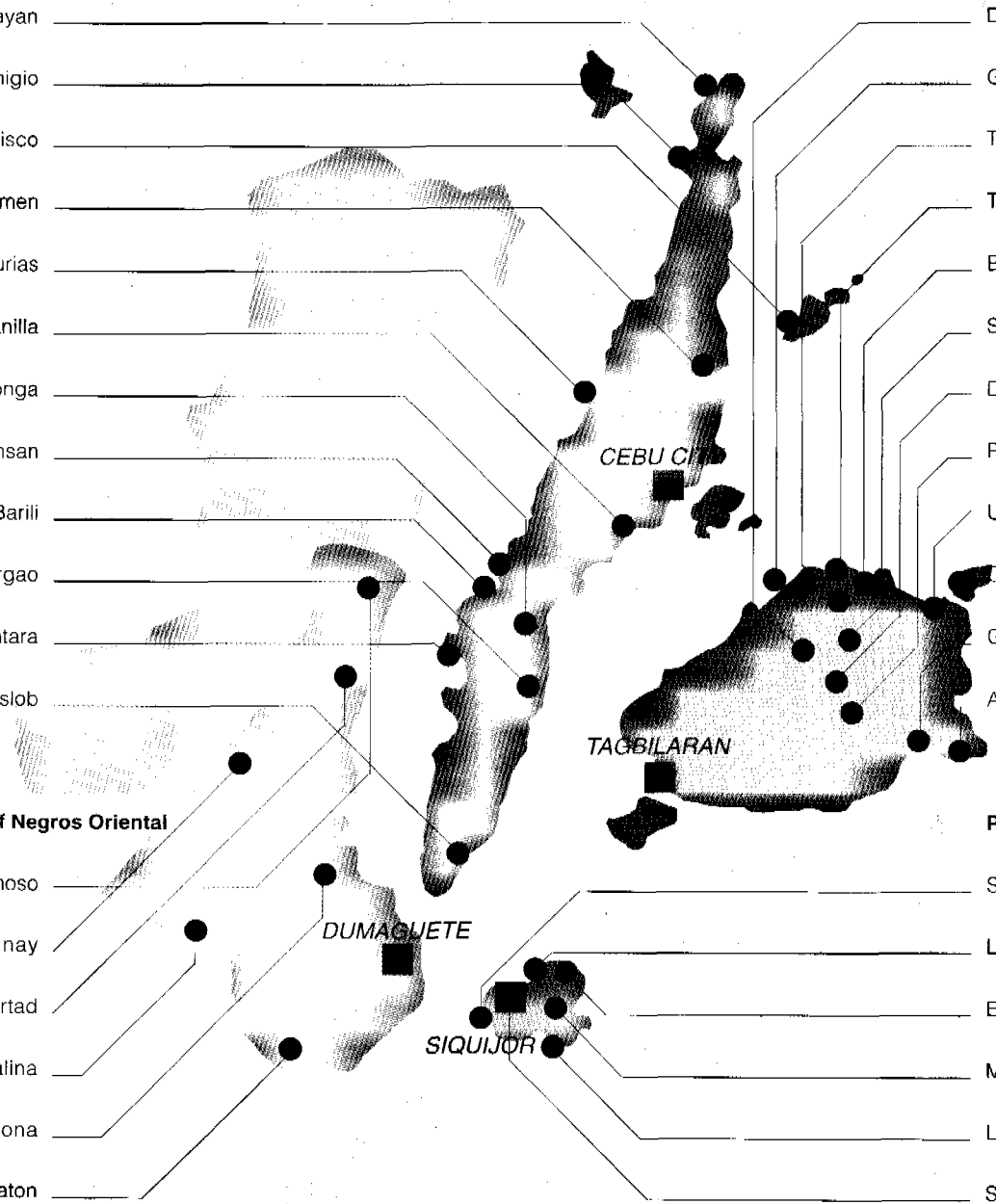
- Danao
- Getafe
- Trinidad
- Talibon
- Bien Unido
- San Miguel
- Dagohey
- Pilar
- Ubay
- C.P.Garcia
- Guindulman
- Anda

Province of Negros Oriental

- Vallehermoso
- Mabinay
- La Libertad
- Santa Catalina
- Pamplona
- Siaton

Province of Siquijor

- San Juan
- Larena
- E. Villanueva
- Maria
- Lazi
- Siquijor





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