



Republic of the Philippines
 Province of Davao Oriental
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN
 SP Complex, Government Center, Dahican
CITY OF MATI



EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 93RD REGULAR SESSION OF THE 17TH SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN OF DAVAO ORIENTAL HELD ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 2024 AT THE CITY OF MATI, THIS PROVINCE.

PRESENT:

Hon. Nelson R. Dayanghirang, Jr. Vice Governor – Presiding Officer

Regular Members:

District I

Hon. Anna Cheryl N. Castro
 Hon. Art Benjie C. Bulaong
 Hon. Marietta D. Palmera
 Hon. Andy A. Monday
 Hon. Michelle M. Centeno

District II

Hon. Shella Marie S. Go
 Hon. Harold A. Montes
 Hon. Rotchie M. Ravelo
 Hon. Daud V. Linsag
 Hon. Stephen Paul L. Uy

Ex-Officio Members:

Hon. Joselito B. Villademosa	President, Philippine Councilors League (PCL) - Davao Oriental Chapter
Hon. Jossone Michael G. Dayanghirang	President, Liga Ng Mga Barangay (LNB) - Davao Oriental Chapter
Hon. Eleuterio C. Manaytay	Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative (IPMR)
Hon. Shanine C. Lintogonan	Sangguniang Kabataan Provincial Federation President (SKPFP)

ABSENT:

None

PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 17-34-04-2024

Author : Hon. Andy A. Monday
 Sponsor : Hon. Andy A. Monday

AN ORDINANCE ADOPTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PHILIPPINE APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE SANITATION (PhATSS) IN DAVAO ORIENTAL AND PROVIDING POLICIES, GUIDELINES, MECHANISMS AND APPROPRIATION THEREOF.

WHEREAS, the 1987 Philippine Constitution declares that the state shall protect and promote the rights of people and instill health consciousness among them;

WHEREAS, Republic Act 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991, provides that local government units shall ensure and promote the health and safety of the people;

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) estimated that approximately seven million Filipinos still practice open defecation mostly in rural areas;

WHEREAS, the Department of Health (DOH) has issued Administrative Order 2010-0021, entitled: "Sustainable Sanitation as a National Policy and a National Priority Program of the Department of Health (DOH)". It aims to achieve Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) status and attain universal access to safe and adequate sanitary facilities by 2028 which are also the goals of the Philippine Health Agenda (2016-2022) and aligned with the health target of the FOURmula One (F1) Plus and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of sagely managed sanitation services by 2030;

WHEREAS, the adoption of PhATSS is an operational strategy of the national policy on sustainable sanitation where ZOD verification and certification will include additional guidelines from DOH Department Memorandum No. 2015-0021. This shall include procedures for verifying and certifying succeeding sanitation levels of PhATSS and allow municipalities, cities, and provinces to be certified;

WHEREAS, due to the low number of barangay practicing zero open defecation and due to the poor sanitation practices among communities – creeks, waterways, roadsides, garbage, shorelines, and forested areas are contaminated which pose great danger to public health and undermine the province's efforts to turn Davao Oriental into a premier tourist destination;

WHEREFORE, on motion of SP Member Andy A. Monday, duly and jointly seconded by SP Members Rotchie M. Ravelo, Harold A. Montes, Daud V. Linsag, Anna Cheryl N. Castro, and Jossone Michael G. Dayanghirang, it was

Be it ordained by the 17th Sanggguniang Panlalawigan of Davao Oriental, in session duly assembled, that:

SECTION I. SHORT TITLE.

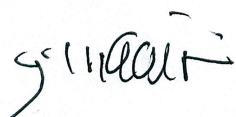
This shall be known as the "Province-Wide Approach to Sustainable Sanitation or PhATSS Ordinance of Davao Oriental".

SECTION 2. SCOPE AND COVERAGE.

- 2.1. This ordinance shall govern the sanitation goals, strategies, mechanisms, monitoring, and services in the Province of Davao Oriental.
- 2.2. This will be applied Province-wide covering all households, business establishments, private and government facilities, agencies, offices, schools, institutions and all other public and private places.

SECTION 3. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

- 3.1. **Goal.** The main goal of the ordinance is to contribute to the reduction of risks and diseases related to environmental sanitation as well as progressively achieve the SDG targets on sanitation in the Province.
- 3.2. **Objectives.** To protect public health and human development as a fundamental human right, believing in the advantages of a clean environment thereby decreasing morbidity and mortality, this ordinance envisioned should follow the sanitation levels of the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS). This shall serve as the basis to determine their baseline status. All of the following criteria per grade shall be complied to



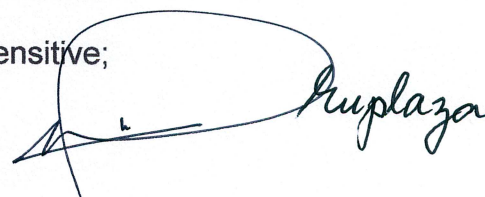
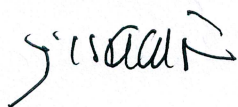
determine the sanitation level of the Local Government Units. To do this, the following needs to be achieved and implemented:

- 3.2.1. To educate people and embrace the value of proper hygiene and sustainable sanitation as a basic responsibility.
- 3.2.2. To eradicate open defecation by achieving a province - wide Zero Open Defecation status.
- 3.2.3. To recognize the performing LGUs in their environmental health efforts and initiatives.
- 3.2.4. To recognize exemplary LGUs on their performance in implementing environmental health services.
- 3.2.5. To guide local health offices in assisting local sanitation planners and stakeholders in the formulation of local plans and interventions and assist LGUs to help them respond to the challenge of increasing access specially of the poor to sustainable sanitation in a guided and progressive manner.
- 3.2.6. To provide LGUs with a practical sanitation program strategy to gradually achieve sustainable sanitation and contribute to the reduction of risks and diseases related to environmental sanitation as well as progressively achieve the SDG targets on sanitation in the province.
- 3.2.7. Budget shall be made available by LGUs to support the implementation of this order. Funding purposes shall include capacity development, monitoring, provision of incentives and rewards, communication campaigns, and materials augmentation.
- 3.2.8. To create verification and certification team shall be established at the provincial level for assessing city and municipalities.
- 3.2.9. To mobilize provincial, city, municipal, and barangay LGUs in monitoring and intensifying sustainable sanitation practices through the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation levels as the basis for LGUs sanitation program implementation.

SECTION 4. DECLARATION OF POLICY.

4.1. The Provincial Government of Davao Oriental shall pursue a scaling - up sanitation in the province through a strong policy adhering to the national thrust thru P.D. 856, otherwise known as the Sanitation Code of the Philippines, and its implementing rules and regulation. Moreover, observes and adheres to the principles of Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation implementation of the Department of Health of the Philippines to wit:

- a. Sanitation as a human right and public good;
- b. Sanitation is essential for total human development;
- c. Sanitation that is gender and culture-sensitive;



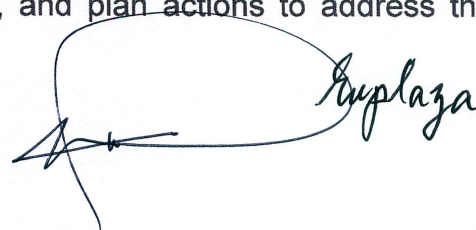
Official stamp of the Provincial Government of Davao Oriental, with a handwritten signature over it.

- 4.2. PhATSS implementation shall be guided by the principles of equity, participation, responsiveness, accountability and transparency. The implementation shall be anchored on a community-based participatory process that leads to positive behavior change among households and communities and that encourages progressively increasing demand for sustainable sanitation.
- 4.3. The selection of sanitation technologies and services shall be guided by existing national standards and take into consideration operational feasibility in terms of environmental and geographical conditions, affordability, and cultural and gender acceptability.
- 4.4. LGUs shall establish an enabling environment towards a sustainable sanitation program. Sanitation improvement shall be prioritized in barangays that have high levels of open defecation, those that are under-served, and those which have the lowest levels of sanitation, as determined by their respective LGUs. LGUs that are in a position to achieve G3 or sustainable sanitation status shall be promoted and supported.
- 4.5. There shall be province-wide implementation of this ordinance. Funding purposes shall include, but not limited to, inter-agency coordination, capacity development, monitoring, provision of incentives and rewards, communication campaigns, and materials augmentation.
- 4.6. The province-wide implementation of sustainable sanitation shall follow a four tiered grading which shall serve as the basis of LGU sanitation programming.
- 4.7. To protect public health and human development as a fundamental human right, the Provincial Policy on Scaling-up Sanitation shall be guided by the following policy statements:
 - 4.7.1. Sanitation policies, plans, and programs must be localized and its management decentralized at the lowest level possible;
 - 4.7.2. Sanitation is the responsibility of all citizens. Different stakeholders must be involved in promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices.
 - 4.7.3. Behavioral change communication is an information change model.
 - 4.7.4. Good sanitation contributes to environmental sustainability, decreasing morbidities and mortalities and penalizes polluters.
 - 4.7.5. Sanitation services must be responsive and shall include capacity development for consideration of appropriate technologies, financing and management options at various levels.

SECTION 5. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The following terms and acronyms are hereby defined:

1. **Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)** refers to an approach to achieve and sustain Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) status, utilizing participatory rural appraisal methods for communities to assess their sanitation profile, analyze their defecation practices and their consequences, and plan actions to address the problem.



2. **Grade 0 (G0) or Open Defecation Status** is the status of the community wherein open defecation is being practiced, members of the community are not using sanitary toilet facilities, and human feces are openly visible or exposed to the environment.
3. **Grade 1 (G1) or Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Status** is the status of the community wherein households have stopped practicing open defecation and are using sanitary toilet facilities, and no human feces are openly visible or exposed to the environment.
4. **Grade 2 (G2) or Basic Sanitation Status** is the status of the community wherein households, schools, child development centers, and public institutional facilities have their own sanitary toilets that are functional. Communities properly manage animal excreta and properly dispose their solid waste in addition to maintaining the norm that open defecation is unacceptable.
5. **Grade 3 (G3) or Sustainable Sanitation Status** is the status of the community wherein households, private establishments and public institutional facilities have access to safely managed sanitation services, water service providers proactively ensure the safety of drinking water and the community can maintain its G2 status and the norm that open defecation is unacceptable.
6. **Household** refers to a social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.
7. **Open Defecation (OD)** is the presence of human excreta in open spaces, drains and bodies of water.
8. **Public Institutional Facilities** refer to government-operated and maintained facilities such as schools, child development centers, rural health units, barangay health stations, barangay halls, provincial, city or municipal halls, public markets, slaughter houses, hospitals, plazas, transportation terminals and ports and evacuation centers.
9. **Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS)** refers to a sanitation program strategy and monitoring framework that local governments use to move communities from open defecation status to sustainable sanitation status.
10. **Safely managed sanitation services** refer to where excreta are safely disposed on-site or transported and treated and disposal in situ; stored temporarily and then emptied and transported to treatment off – site; or transported through a sewer with wastewater and then treated off-site.
11. **Sanitary or improved toilet** refers to an approved type facility used for receiving, safely containing (e.i, ensures hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact) and disposing human waste. The type of sanitary toilet includes the following as per NEDA Board Resolution No. 12, series of 1995; 1) Sanitary Pit privy; 2) Ventilated Improved Pit; 3) Pour Flush Toilet to a receiving sewer, septic tank leaching pit; and 4) Flush Toilet to a receiving sewer or septic tank.

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12. **Unsanitary or unimproved toilet** refers to a toilet facility that does not safely contain nor does dispose of human waste (i.e., not ensure hygienic separation of excreta from human contact).
13. **PLHB/CLHB/MLHB/BLHB Provincial/City/Municipality/Barangay Local Health Board**- recognized by law as the advisory committee to the Sanggunian concerned on health matters such as but not limited to the necessity for and applications for public health purposes.
14. **PD 856** – Sanitation Code of the Philippines and its Implementing Rules and Regulations.
15. **Food and Waterborne diseases** - are the diseases like amoebiasis, diarrhea, typhoid fever, cholera and other gastro- intestinal diseases transmitted through oral – fecal route due to open defecation and improper handling of foods; or any disease caused by Soil Helminthiasis like Ascaris, Hookworm and Whipworm.
16. **Environmental Sanitation** – sanitary condition affecting the existence, growth, and welfare of organism that causes diseases.
17. **Sanitation Inspector** - a government official or personnel employed by the national, provincial, city or municipal government, who enforces sanitary rules, laws and regulations and implements environmental sanitation activities under the supervision of the provincial/city/ municipal health officer.
18. **Basic Sanitation Facility**: Composed of sub, mid, and superstructure that collects excreta or sewage and conveyed in a containment tank (pit latrine or septic tank).
19. **Households with sanitation facility**:
 - a. pour/flush toilet connected to a septic tank and or to sewer system or any other approved treatment system(e.g. anaerobic baffled reactor)
 - b. Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine
 - c. Pour/flush toilet connected to septic tank and to sewerage system
20. **Septic Tank** - a water tight receptacle which receives the discharge of a plumbing system or part thereof, and is designed to accomplish the partial removal and digestion of the suspended solid matter in the sewage through a period of detention.
21. **Province – wide Coverage** - one hundred (100%) of total households have their own sanitary toilet facilities or every household has a sanitary toilet.

SECTION 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- 6.1. All households within the territorial jurisdiction of the province are requested to have sanitary toilets to ensure the proper disposal of human waste and prevent the spread of diseases caused by open defecation.
- 6.2. The Provincial Government of Davao Oriental shall create a Provincial Verification and Certification Team which help for assessing city and municipalities in the formulation of strategies and mechanism, enforcement of policies, achievement and verification of Grade 1 (G1) Zero Open Defecation (ZOD),

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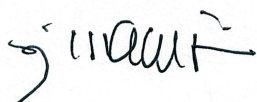
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Grade 2 (G2) Basic Sanitation and Grade 3 (G3) Sustainable Sanitation status.

- 6.3. All establishments province-wide, be it private or government agencies, schools, offices, institutions and all other public places are mandated to have sanitary toilets and solid waste practices in their respective building premises.
- 6.4. All stakeholders are encouraged to conduct activities to increase sanitation awareness and demand generation for sanitation. The province, city or municipal health offices may provide technical assistance to the different stakeholders to roll-out sanitation awareness and marketing activities.
- 6.5. All building construction upon securing building permits are required to include sanitary toilets and other sanitary provisions, when necessary, in their building plan and shall be subject for sanitary inspection.
- 6.6. All private land owners are enjoined to allow the construction of sanitary toilets by their tenants.
- 6.7. All business permits are subject to sanitary inspection in adherence to the goals and objectives of this ordinance and compliant with existing laws before its approval and issuance.
- 6.8. There shall be the provision of incentives and recognitions to city, municipalities, and barangays who will achieve Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3 sanitation levels as verified and declared by the Provincial and Municipal Verification and Certification Team.
- 6.9. Penalties will be imposed on any person and establishments violating this ordinance.

SECTION 7. STRATEGIES AND MECHANISMS. To achieve the goal and objective of this ordinance, the following are the minimum strategies and mechanisms that should be observed:

- 7.1 **Validation of Households and Establishments.** There shall be a survey conducted by Barangay Health Workers, Barangay Sanitation Inspectors, and Barangay Nutrition Scholars to come up with the actual list of establishments and households with and without toilets every quarter. The actual list shall be consolidated per sitio of each barangay using a standard form by the Rural Health Midwife, and Health Service Providers and to be endorsed by the Barangay Local Health Board to the City/Municipal Health Offices through the Sanitation Inspector for validation and consolidation.
- 7.2 **Behavior Change Communication (BCC).** All concerned government entities shall continuously intensify and integrate the Grade 1 - ZOD campaign and proceed to the next grade level of sanitation government-related related activities.
 - 7.2.1. There shall be the conduct of meetings, consultations and education campaigns on the effects of open defecation among establishments and households with and without toilets and to the general public. BCC



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activities, in coordination with the public information offices, shall be spearheaded by the Provincial or City/Municipal Health Office.

7.2.2. There shall be the conduct of CLTS within the province especially among establishments and households without a sanitary toilet.

7.2.3. Encourage and engage all stakeholders in the campaign in attaining the ZOD goal.

SECTION 8. CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROVINCIAL VERIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION TEAM (PVCT).

8.1. **Objectives.** For the purpose of carrying out the declared policy, the Provincial Verification and Certification Team shall be established. The Provincial Verification and Certification Team shall have the following objectives:

8.1.1. To establish the policy guidelines for the implementation of scaling-up sanitation including regulatory and institutional arrangements.

8.1.2 To promote the rapid expansion of sanitation coverage throughout Davao Oriental in partnership with different stakeholders.

8.1.3 To set provincial targets and directions that will guide municipal and barangay plans and programs to scale-up sanitation.

8.2. **Composition of Provincial Verification and Certification Team (PVCT).** The PVCT shall be composed at the provincial, municipal, and city level. The composition is as follows:

Chairman	:	Provincial Health Officer II
Vice Chairman:		Provincial Health Officer I
Member	:	Sanitary Engineer Sanitation Inspector DOH Provincial Team Leader or Development Management Officers Health Education and Promotion Officer Provincial Epidemiology Surveillance Officer Provincial Rural Health Information System (RHIS) Coordinator Other Technical Staff at the Provincial Health Office

8.3. **Functions and Responsibilities of the Provincial Verification and Certification Team (PVCT).** The PVCT shall oversee the preparation and implementation of provincial and city/municipal sustainable management plans and recommends achieving the objectives of this ordinance. The Provincial Verification and Certification Team shall undertake the following activities:

a. Enact and enforce local policies and ordinances to implement PhATSS guidelines.

b. Designate a local coordination body that shall be responsible for program implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

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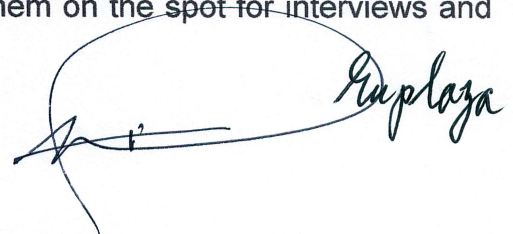

- c. Mobilize the participation of key stakeholders in program planning, implementation and monitoring.
- d. Consolidate, verify and analyze monitoring reports and submit every quarter the DOH-CHD. Coordinate with other LGUs, national agencies and other stakeholders to support PhATSS implementation and capacity development.
- e. Advocate sustainable sanitation to their respective constituents using communications materials.
- f. Lead inter-agency implementation of the Provincial Approach to Sustainable Sanitation.
- g. Develop and implement a program to provide technical and other capability building assistance and support to municipalities and barangays in the development and implementation of local sustainable sanitation plans.
- h. Review and monitor provincial and municipal sustainable sanitation plans in accordance with its rules and regulations.
- i. Develop and implement of provincial sanitation program that will target the Grade 1 sanitation level to achieve Zero Open Defecation province-wide and one hundred percent sanitation coverage of all households.
- j. Validate the sanitation level practices using the PhATSS verification and certification form.

8.4. PhATSS Service Level Verification and Certification of Barangays.

- a. Request for PhATSS Verification. The Barangay LGU shall submit the following requirements to the Municipal/City PhATSS Verification and Certification Team:
 - Request Letter corresponds to service level applied
 - Monitoring report following the official DOH monitoring system
- b. Verification. At least fifty percent plus one of the official Verification and Certification Team members should be present during the verification and certification activity in the requesting barangay. There should at least be one representative from the Provincial Health Office in all verification and certification activities in the barangay.

All PhATSS Levels (G1 to G3) includes some criteria referring to households. The Municipal/City PhATSS Verification Team randomly selects at least 10 percent of the households in the barangay and visits these households on the spot for interviews and assessment.

For G2 to G3 verification that involves some criteria referring to public institutional facilities, the team randomly samples 50 percent of each type of public institutional facility and visits them on the spot for interviews and assessment.



For G3 verification, the team inspects the septage treatment facility and the wastewater facility located in the requesting barangay.

- c. Certification. The Municipal/City PhATSS verification and certification team awards the G1/G2/G3 certification to the barangay.

8.5. PhATSS Service Level Certification for Municipality/City:

8.5.1. To apply for municipal or city-wide certification, the Municipal/City Health Office shall submit to the PVCT the Municipal/City PhATSS certification report that contains the following:

- a. Confirmation of the presence of a representative from the Provincial Health Office in all the barangay verification and certification activities.
- b. Compilation of PhATSS Service Level certificates of all barangays.
- c. Result of latest quarterly monitoring report, using a consolidated sanitation monitoring report and following the official monitoring report of DOH of the municipal or city.

8.5.2. Upon verification of the validity of the documents, the City/Municipal Sanggunian shall file a resolution endorsing the certification of their city/municipality as having complied with all the criteria for either G1/G2/G3/ of PhATSS.

8.5.3. A copy of the approved Municipal/City resolution, monitoring report from the official monitoring system of DOH and the municipal/City PhATSS certification report shall be forwarded to the respective Provincial Health Office.

8.5.4. Upon satisfactory review of the reports, the PVCT shall jointly confer and together with the PLGU award a city/municipal-wide PhATSS Service Level (G1/G2/G3) certification.

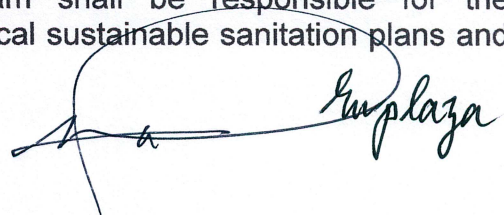
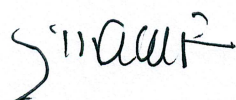
8.6 PhATSS Service Level Certification for Provinces:

As soon as the Municipal/City PhATSS Certification Report from all municipalities and a city of the province has been received, the Provincial Health Office shall submit a notice to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan to sponsor a resolution declaring a provincial – wide PhATSS certification has been achieved for either G1/G2/G3 sanitation levels.

SECTION 9. ROLE OF THE CITY/ MUNICIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS.

The City/Municipal Local Government Units (C/MLGUs) are mandated to ensure that the goals and objectives of this ordinance are substantially met. Hence, basic sanitation services are provided to their constituents. With the provisions of the local government code, it is hereby mandated that LGUs shall:

- 9.1. Establish the LGU verification and certification team to be headed by the City/Municipal Health Officer. This Team shall be responsible for the development and implementation of the local sustainable sanitation plans and programs.



- 9.2. Develop their local sustainable sanitation plans that respond to their local situation and priority needs and furnish the Provincial Verification and Certification Team with a copy of the plan for monitoring and technical assistance.
- 9.3. Work with different stakeholders as identified as service providers such as the barangay council, water districts, small private entrepreneurs and community-based associations to develop the plan and ensure its implementation and enforcement of the national policies.
- 9.4. Develop and recommend local policies and ordinances which define its strategies and stimulate penalties and fines for violations of open defecation and other unsanitary behaviors affecting public health.
- 9.5. Allocate funds to scale-up sanitation in all households which have sanitary toilets and shall provide regular funds thereafter in sustaining sanitation and sanitation related projects like Information and Education Campaigns (IECs) and based on the City/Municipal Sanitation Action Plan. Barangays through the recommendation of the Barangay Local Health Board (BLHB) shall also allocate funds annually based from the Barangay Sanitation Plan for the improvement and sustainability of sanitation status in their localities.
- 9.6. Shall ensure inclusion of sanitation program in grassroots participatory budgeting and planning.
- 9.7. Work with communities, other partners and households to create demand for sanitation improvement through health and hygiene awareness programs.

SECTION 10. DONATIONS

Other stakeholders are also enjoined to augment resources for this purpose and donations in kind or in cash shall be received by the Provincial Government without requiring a Sanggunian resolution allowing the Governor to sign into deed of donation and accept donations.

SECTION 11. AWARD AND INCENTIVES

- 11.1. The C/MLGU and PLGU shall recognize PhATSS-certified barangays. It is strongly encouraged to celebrate their G1/G2/G3 status through a special event or occasion where the certification and reward shall be presented to give honor, pride, and prestige to the concerted efforts of the residents and local officials.
- 11.2. There shall be monetary and non-monetary incentives/awards to be given to city/municipalities and barangays that achieve the G1, G2, and G3 sanitation levels. The Provincial Health Office shall recommend to the Provincial Verification and Certification Teams to be approved by the Provincial Health Board incentive system for this purpose.

SECTION 12. SANITARY PERMIT/ CERTIFICATION

In adherence to the goal of the Province to decrease morbidity and mortality from food and waterborne diseases, a strict compliance to the rules and guidelines for eradication of open defecation requires that issuance of sanitary permit certification is

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prerequisite to the issuance of business or occupancy permit to entities or establishments in the city/ municipality.

SECTION 13. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- 13.1. There shall be an evaluation and verification on a quarterly basis and consolidated by the PVCT. The consolidated report shall be used for the purpose of monitoring and assessment of the strategies and mechanisms in eradicating open defecation, provision of recommendations, plans, activities, and budgetary support.
- 13.2. G1/G2/G3/ status and its improvement shall be monitored every quarter by the Barangay Local Coordinating body, using the official monitoring tool. Monitoring results shall have resulted to the Sanitation Inspector to consolidate. The City/Municipal Health Officer shall present the consolidated results during the quarterly local coordinating body meeting or the earliest next possible meeting of the Local Health Board. The results from the city/municipal level shall also be submitted to the Provincial Sanitation Coordinator.
- 13.3. For recording and monitoring purposes, program planning, and possible giving of citations and rewards, the Provincial LGU shall submit a quarterly report to the DOH CHD using the official monitoring tool of the DOH.
- 13.4. The Provincial Health Office/ Provincial Verification and Certification Team shall also conduct spot checks of the G1, G2 and G3 barangays annually. During which, G1, G2 or G3 certification status of the barangay may be revoked if the barangay does not meet the criteria required in PhATSS service level. Revocation shall be issued only after two failed spot checks.

SECTION 14. BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

- 14.1. Every LGU (City/Municipality) shall allocate an amount from their respective local funds for the barangay certified G1/G2/G3 level and for financial assistance to households for the provision of toilet bowls or water seal or pour-flush type latrines and construction materials among others.

Moreover, the Provincial Government shall allocate an amount of ONE MILLION (Php1,000,000.00) Pesos annually for the purchase of a full set set-up of toilets for distribution to qualified beneficiaries based on the recommendation of Provincial Verification and Certification Team and also shall allocate incentives for 3 levels of sanitation, namely:

1st Level Zero Open Defecation: PhP 1,500,000.00

2nd Level Basic Sanitation: PhP 2,000,000.00

3rd Level Sustainable Sanitation: Php 2,500,000.00

Sanitation Inspectors who exerted extra effort in providing technical assistance in the campaign of the Zero Open Defecation Program and Sustainable Sanitation to the barangays will also be given a Plaque of Recognition and a Cash Incentive in the amount of **Php10,000.00** every year.

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SECTION 15. PENAL PROVISION

Any person who violates of the implementation of the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS) Ordinance of Davao Oriental, specifically on open defecation shall be penalized accordingly:

For individual households:

- First offense: The amount of Five Hundred Pesos (Php 500.00)
- Second offense: The amount of One Thousand Pesos (Php 1,000.00)
- Third offense: The amount of One Thousand Five Hundred Pesos (Php1500.00) with community service of the household head for a period of seven (7) days)
- On the subsequent offenses, imprisonment of not more than six (6) months or at the discretion of the court shall be imposed.

SECTION 16. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

Any section of the provision of this ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid. Such other sections or provisions not affected thereby shall remain in full force and in effect.

SECTION 17. REPEALING CLAUSE

All ordinances, rules, and regulations or parts thereof, in conflict with or inconsistent with any provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 18. EFFECTIVITY

This ordinance shall take effect fifteen (15) days upon approval and compliance with the posting and publication requirements provided for under Section 511 of the Local Government Code and Article 114 of its implementing rules and regulations.

ENACTED: April 11, 2024

CARRIED, by fourteen (14) affirmative votes of SP Members Shella Marie S. Go, Anna Cheryl N. Castro, Harold A. Montes, Rotchie M. Ravelo, Art Benjie C. Bulaong, Daud V. Linsag, Stephen Paul L. Uy, Marietta D. Palmera, Andy A. Monday, Michelle M. Centeno, Joselito B. Villademoso, Jossone Michael G. Dayanghirang, Eleuterio C. Manaytay, and Shanine C. Lintogonan; negative votes – none; and abstention - none.

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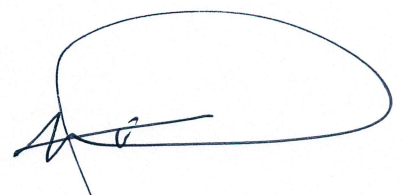
**I hereby Certify to the Correctness
of the foregoing Ordinance.**

Evplaza

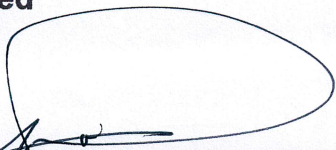
EVANGELINE UY-PLAZA

*Provincial Government Assistant Department Head
Assistant Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan
Acting Secretary*

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**Attested and Certified
to be duly Adopted:**



NELSON R. DAYANGHIRANG, JR.
Vice Governor and Presiding Officer

APPROVED:



NIÑO SOTERO L. UY, JR.
Governor

Date approved
and signed APR 22 2024