Institutional Mechanisms for Monitoring International Commitments to Social Development: The Philippine Experience

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Abstract

As a signatory to the Copenhagen Declaration of the World Summit on Social Development (WSSD) in 1995, the Philippine government set up mechanisms to monitor and track how it has fared on its commitments to promote social development. A non-government organization which had its own representatives in the parallel NGO activity during the WSSD is also coming up with its own monitoring system. This paper describes and analyzes how the Philippine’s commitments to these goals are monitored by: a) the government, b) a non-governmental organization, and indirectly, by a c) human development network. Spurred by the efforts of the United Nations to conceptualize and come up with a human development index and to challenge countries to focus on social concerns that address problems of poverty and the misery that it brings, these three organizations prepare and submit regular reports on the state of social and human development in the country. The process through which they perform their monitoring functions, their working relationships and the common problems they must contend with in terms of availability of national and sub-national data are discussed in this paper.

I. Objectives

This paper aims to describe and analyze the nature, functions and processes of three organizations which are actively involved in monitoring and reviewing the outcomes of the Philippines effort to comply with its commitments to the World Summit on Social Development and related international conferences that subsequently articulated social development goals and targets that participating countries must achieve. These three organizations are: 1) the Multi-Sectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments (MC-IHDC) of the Philippines Government, 2) Social Watch Philippines, a non-governmental organization and, 3) the Human Development Network, a non-stock, non profit organization who seeks to propagate and mainstream the concept of sustainable human development through research and advocacy. The work of these organizations reflect varied efforts to track the country’s performance in achieving these international commitments. Common problems encountered by these organizations in this task of monitoring and reviewing performance vis-à-vis targets will also be discussed.

Information on these three organizations was gathered largely through a review of their printed reports, data provided in their websites and an interview of key informants who are actively involved in these organizations.

II. The Multi-Sectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments (MC-IHDC)

A. Origins

This Committee was originally known as the World Summit for Social Development Multi-sectoral Committee (WSSD_MC). It was first organized in 1995 to fulfill five specific functions, namely:
1. To ensure that the government in cooperation with the non government organizations (NGOs), peoples’ organizations (POs), the private sector and the international organizations adhere to the commitments made during the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) as contained in the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme for Action.

2. To prepare a report on an annual basis to assess adherence to the commitments and identify future actions;

3. To mobilize various government organizations (GOs), nongovernment organizations (NGOS), peoples organizations (POs), private sector, various interagency bodies and the rest of civil society to be able to effectively comply with the WSSD agreements;

4. To prepare a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the WSSD agreements; and

5. To promote awareness regarding the WSSD Declaration and Programme of Action and advocate for overall compliance with the WSSD agreements.” (SDC Resolution No. 1 Series of 1995)

When it was first constituted, the WSSD-MC had a total of 30 members. Headed by the Secretary for Socio-Economic Planning, this consisted of 21 government agencies, 6 non government organizations and three people’s organizations. The Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) took charge of the process of selecting the PO representatives to the WSSD-MC. Four government agencies took the lead in this Committee. The National Economic and Development Authority was over-all coordinator, the Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty served as lead for Poverty Alleviation, Department of Labor and Employment for Productive employment and Department of Social Welfare and Development for social integration.

In 1996, through Resolution No.1 series of 1996, the Social Development Committee renamed the Committee as the Multi-sectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments (MC-IHDC). Its function was expanded to include the monitoring, review and evaluation of Philippine compliance to international human development commitments to include, among others, the Cairo Program of Action on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action on Women, and the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the HABITAT Agenda. It also mandated that the Social Development Committees under the Regional and Local Development Councils will be utilized for this monitoring function.

The 1996 resolution recognized the “need to harmonize and coordinate all follow-up activities resulting from international human development conferences and such effort should be based on a coordinative framework that focuses on human development as the be-all and end-all of all development efforts.” (Resolution No. 1, Series of 1996).

The enlarged function also led to a bigger MC-IHDC. The Committee now had 30 government agency members, including the Leagues of Cities, Municipalities and Provinces, nine non government representatives and four people’s organizations. The Committee’s leadership was likewise expanded to include two co-chairs and two Vice-Chairs, with one of the Vice-Chairs now coming from an NGO representative. Three agencies also took the lead for additional functions taken on by the committee:

1. Population Commission for Population and Development

2. National Commission on the Role of the Filipino Women for Gender and Development, and

3. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council for Shelter and Human Settlements.
The Committee’s key functions were restated as follows:

1. To prepare mechanisms for monitoring compliance to international human development commitments which include, among others, commitments made during the following conferences: International Population and Development (ICPD), World Summit for Social Development (WSSD), Fourth World Conference on Women (FCWC) and Second International Conference on Shelter and Human Settlements (Habitat II).
2. To review reports of the lead agencies tasked to coordinate and monitor compliance to international human development commitments before submission to concerned UN bodies;
3. To recommend policies, strategies, programs and projects to the SDC-Technical Board drawn out from the reports of the lead agencies, and
4. To serve as a venue for coordinating the activities designed to monitor compliance to said commitments of government agencies, non-government organizations and people’s organizations.”

**B. The Current MC-IHDC**

In 2003, the Social Development Committee issued another resolution expanding further the functions and membership of the MC-IHDC. This time, the task of monitoring quantified and time-bound target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) was also vested on the committee. The Resolution stressed the “need to integrate and mainstream the MDGs into all aspects and functions of the Multisectoral Committee on International Human Development (MC-IHDC) of the NEDA-Board Social Development Committee, which monitors, reviews, and evaluates Philippine compliance to international human development commitments.

The additional function gave way to a bigger Committee, now with 34 government agencies, 8 NGOs and 4 People’s Organizations. Eight more departments assumed the lead role in monitoring the country’s commitments to the Millennium Summit. These are:

**TABLE 1. LEAD AGENCIES FOR MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Concerns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Department of Health</td>
<td>Health concerns including water and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. National Nutrition Council</td>
<td>Hunger and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Department of Environment and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Environmental Sustainability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Department of Interior and Local Government</td>
<td>Localization of MDGs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. National Statistical Coordination Board/National Statistics Office</td>
<td>Indicator Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Department of Budget and Mgt.</td>
<td>Financing/Budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Department of Trade and Industry/Department of Finance</td>
<td>Global Partnership for Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NEDA-SDC Resolution No. 1, Series of 2003

The Committee continues to benefit from a collective leadership of four organizations as follows:

The National Economic and Development Authority Chair

National Anti-Poverty Commission Co-Chair
Dept. of Social Welfare and Development Vice Chair
National Council for Social Development (NGO) Vice Chair
Until 2002, the Philippine Government had a Presidential Task Force on the 20/20 Initiative. The 20/20 Initiative is an agreement between developing and industrialized countries that calls for the allocation of on average, 20 percent of the budget in developing countries and 20 percent of official development assistance (ODA) to basic social services. Among the functions of this Task Force are: a) to assist in the formulation of rules and policies and a Comprehensive Agenda for Action for 20/20 in the 21st century; b) to initiate advocacy programs to promote understanding and appreciation of the 20/20 initiative, c) coordinate efforts among various government agencies and local government units toward the fulfillment of the 20/20 initiative, and d) coordinate with the Social Development Committee, particularly the Multi-sectoral Committee on International Human Development Commitments which is mandated to coordinate the monitoring, review and evaluation of the Philippines’s compliance with international human development commitments. These functions were given to the MC-IHDC, when the Task Force was abolished in 2002.

The Social Development Staff of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA-SDS) serves as the Technical Secretariat of the Committee. It is assisted by the Information and Communication Technology Staff (NEDA-ICTS) of the same agency.

C. Process of Monitoring

How does the MC-IHDC work? The Committee convenes at least quarterly. It has sub-committees per area of concern of WSSD commitment and the Millennium Development Goal. This committee is headed by the lead agency for each concern and is responsible for the collection of data on this area.

![SOMIS MONITORING/REPORTING FLOW](source)

- NAPA – Poverty alleviation
- DOLE – Employment Expansion
- DSWD – Social Integration
- COMPCOM – Population & Dev’t.
- NCDF – Shelter & Human Settlements
- NCDC – Disaster
- DILG – Crime

- Additional Lead Agencies (per SDC Resolution No. 1 Series of 2003)
  - DOH – Health including water/sanitation
  - DepEd/TESDA/CHED - Education
  - DENR – Environmental Sustainability
  - NNC – Hunger and Nutrition
  - DILG – Localization of MDG

Source: NEDA – Social Development Staff

Fig. 1. SOMIS MONITORING/REPORTING FLOW
Fig. 1 captures the flow of the monitoring and reporting process of the MC-IHDC. The respective lead agency for a specific commitment or goal submits reports annually or when data is regularly available to the NEDA-SDS, Technical Secretariat of the MC-IHDC. The Secretariat then reviews and encodes data or information, coordinates presentation of reports to the MC-IHDC for the preparation of the socio-economic report or the updating of the Philippine Medium Term Development Plan.

From the MC-ICHD secretariat, the NEDA-Information Technology and Communication Staff (ITCS) then converts the Secretariat’s report into hypertext markup language (HTML) for dissemination through the Internet. The ITCS maintains the website on the Social Development Management Information System or SOMIS (www.neda.gov.ph/mc-ihdc) which allows storage, retrieval and dissemination of SOMIS data, contains a background on SOMIS and the proceedings of the national SOMIS Workshop. The data sources portion of this website is linked to the individual websites of SOMIS lead agencies and to the country’s statistical agencies, where a more detailed breakdown of macro and sector-based data may be accessed.

After the NEDA-SDS receives the encoded data, it then puts these data together from different sources under the SOMIS framework and maintains the SOMIS. It also comes up with a regular analysis of the SOMIS which is disseminated among the MC-IHDC and the Social Development Committee (SDC). This analysis is then utilized as a basis for policy discussions on social development issues.

The MC-IHDC and the Social Development Committee meetings, where a number of national and local government agencies, non-governmental organization and people’s organization’s are represented, serve as a forum for disseminating the information generated through the SOMIS. The MC-IHDC holds its meetings on a quarterly basis while the SDC has its monthly national and regional meetings.

The MC-IHDC, through its membership and the work of its Technical Secretariat, is a strong manifestation of the sustained attention and actions of the Ramos, Estrada and Arroyo administrations to commitments made at the WSSD and to the Millennium Development Goals. Reports on the status of these commitments are integrated as part of the country’s Medium Term Development Plan and in its annual Socio-economic Reports. The three administrations have focused on poverty alleviation as a major. The Medium Term Development Plan during the Estrada administration acknowledges this when it said “A number of policies in social welfare and community development were advanced in 1993-1998. Foremost of these was the actual conversion and integration of the country’s international commitments into domestic laws, programs and projects. Among these were country’s commitments during the following international fora: a) World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, 1995; b) Manila Declaration on Human Rights, 1995 and c) Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development 1997.”

The MC-IHDC and its technical secretariat ensures that despite the changes in political leadership, there is within the country a structure and a group of professionals that will provide continuity and institutional memory as it moves to verify whether Millennium Development Goals will actually be achieved by 2015.
D. Outputs

The latest report completed by the MC-IHDC and published by the Philippine Government is the Philippine Progress Report on the Millennium Development Goals (January 2003).

Aside from this, the Committee and its lead agencies have also produced the following reports: a) Progress Report on the Implementation of Agenda for Action on Social Development presented during the 5th Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development held in Manila on 5-11 November 1997; b) National Follow up Workshop on the Implementation of Agenda for Action on Social Development held on 17-18 December 1998; c) Progress Report on the Implementation of the World Summit for Social Development Commitments prepared by the Social Development Staff of NEDA for the World Summit for Social Development + 5 on June 2000, United Nations. It has also completed country reports on employment, population and development, and on gender and development, with the different lead agencies taking the initiative and the main responsibility for the production of these reports.

III. The Social Development Management Information System (SOMIS)

A. The Concept

What is the Social Development Management Information System or the SOMIS? It is a system that keeps track of a set of indicators and supporting data and information describing the state of the country’s social development situation. It puts together data from various surveys, censuses and administrative reports of different agencies in charge of collecting data and/or service delivery related to social development. The data within the system may be utilized by government agencies, researchers, policy makers and the public to assess the performance of the country against the country’s goals and targets, and commitments to social development.

B. Pilot Studies

In November 1997, The Fifth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development decided to hasten the implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP region. To accomplish this objective, the Conference decided to “establish a regional network of national social development management information systems to support intersectoral planning and evaluation of social development programs. This led to the adoption of a project entitled “Assistance in Establishing Social Development Management Information Systems (SOMIS) in 1998 with the support of the government of Japan. This project’s main objective was to enable governments to set up “an institutional mechanism to help streamline and coordinate the regular compilation and generation of relevant information to monitor progress in achieving national social development targets within the context of regional and global agreements on social development.”

The project proceeded on two phases. The first phase (1998-1999) consisted of the holding of an expert group consultation on SOMIS, which identified key issues on the establishment of a national SOMIS and formulated a conceptual and operational SOMIS framework. In this phase, studies were also conducted to review the national situation and the feasibility of establishing a national SOMIS system in three pilot countries (the Philippines, Islamic Republic of Iran and the Maldives). The second phase (1999-2000) focused on the organization of national
workshops to pilot-test the SOMIS conceptual and operation in the three countries where it was piloted. After the national workshops, a Regional Seminar on SOMIS was convened in Bangkok in May 2000.

In the May 2000 meeting in Bangkok, the following critical issues in the successful implementation of a national SOMIS were identified:

a) The identification of appropriate and measurable indicators based on national priorities and conditions;

b) The comparability of indicators across countries;

c) Close coordination between data users and data suppliers;

d) The capacity of the statistical system to generate the required statistics;

e) Additional resources to generate data and maintain the information systems; and

f) A high degree of political will.

The Philippine report on the pilot testing of the SOMIS in the country described the Philippine SOMIS as:

a 20 column table which shows a comparison between the targets set in the international commitments and the country’s medium term plan, and the actual figures on selected Philippine indicators on the 11 areas of concern in the regional social development agenda. Data used (actual and target) covered the period from 1991 up to 2004. Each of the 11 areas of concern is matched to its corresponding international commitments as contained in the Manila Declaration on Accelerated Implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region.

The report also noted the following:

1. The over-all environment of the country is supportive and reflective of the goals and targets in the global and regional social development agenda as shown in the Medium Term Philippine Development Plan, 1999-2004 and the Philippine National Development Plan for the 21st Century.

2. Almost all of the data for the proposed national SOMIS is available in the Philippines. These data sets constitute a mix of generic social statistics (population growth rates); social indicators (proportion of women in managerial position); and of life basic need indicators (Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) Indicators).

3. The MC-IHDC used the SOMIS data in its preparation of the national progress report on the implementation of commitments made at the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) in Copenhagen in 1995.

4. The lack of timely and regular data remains the major issue in the implementation of a SOMIS in the Philippines. Also, complete disaggregation of data in terms of geographic coverage, gender, age and occupation, among others, is still to be realized as this would entail additional costs.

5. The hardware and technical capability of personnel involved in data generation, processing storing and maintenance vary greatly between national and local government entities.

6. Specific social development concerns such as social integration, is still not clearly spelled out in terms of indicators. Most of the indicators used are impact indicators. There is no accurate and comprehensive data when it comes to the actual number and characteristics of targeted groups for social integration such as street children, battered women, poor families in the informal sector, among other concerns. This makes monitoring of this sector difficult.
Annex I presents a detailed list of SOMIS Indicators covering the following eleven areas of concern:

**TABLE 2. SOMIS INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of Concern</th>
<th>No. of Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Alleviation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Prevention</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aside from the SOMIS indicators maintained by the NEDA-SDS, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) maintains a website on the Millennium Development Goal Indicators. The NSCB’s assessment on the availability and applicability of MDG indicators in the Philippines reveals that out of a total of 48 indicators, 29 may be obtained from government surveys and administrative records; 8 indicators are not available and 11 indicators are not applicable to the Philippines. The 11 indicators under Goal 8 (Develop a Global Partnership for Development) are more relevant to least developed countries (LDCs) Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states. The specific targets, their corresponding indicators and their availability in the country are provided in Annex II.

As part of its efforts to integrate the Millennium Development Goals in the SOMIS, the NEDA-SDS held a national workshop last August 29, 2003 to “strengthen institutional capacities toward enhancement and updating of the SOMIS and to identify data requirements and sources. This workshop also intends to increase level of awareness of participants about international commitments, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). More specifically, this activity seeks to: a) validate, update and refine the indicators/data presently included in the SOMIS ensuring their consistency and relevance to international (MDGs) and national priorities; b) identify relevant indicators such as those pertaining to resource mobilization and generation as well as information on policy and program development; c) review institutional set-up and necessary linkages among agencies (in terms of data collection, analysis, feedback purposes), including the technology to enhance the current SOMIS, and d) Identify further areas of cooperation among government agencies, the NGOs and international organizations. Participants who attended this workshop included not only the regular MC-IHDC members but also representatives of other non-government organizations, academic institutions and international organizations.
IV. Monitoring the Government’s Social Development Performance: Social Watch Philippines

When representatives of States gathered in Copenhagen in 1995, there were parallel international organizations who gathered in the same place to participate in the World Summit for Social Development and to make their own stand on the need for social development world wide. International NGOs constituted the People's Alliance for Social Development (PASD), who concurred with the United Nation’s call for the eradication of poverty, poverty which they claimed should not merely be viewed as the “limits of material survival but also as the helplessness that affects entire populations as the result of civil and ethnic wars, social, political and cultural identity crises and environmental deterioration”.

A. Participation in WSSD

In the Philippines, the Citizens’ Initiatives for the World Summit prepared their advocacy papers for the World Summit on Social Development when they came out with their publication, From the Margins to the Mainstream: Bringing Civil Society Voices into the Center of the Development Debate. (March 1995). In this document, Philippine civil society groups show the diverse voices they raise as their response to the crisis of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration. It also asserts these groups’ capacity to define and to craft an alternative agenda for social development.

B. Social Watch International

These initiatives led to the formation of Social Watch, a global movement of non-government organizations and individuals which monitor the implementation of social development commitments of different countries. It works through a coordinating committee composed of regional representatives from Europe, Arab region, Asia, Africa, Latin America and North America. It has organizations and individuals as members. Its secretariat is based in Montevideo, Uruguay.

Since 1996, Social Watch has come up with its yearly global report, reporting its findings on how countries all over the world are progressing as they comply with their commitments to push social development, using indicators that have been agreed upon. Social Watch submits this report to the UN Commission on Social Development.

Social Watch International’s 2003 report focuses on the poor and the market. In his preface of this report, Social Watch Coordinator, Roberto Bissio pointed out that:

“What both the global statistics and the national reports show in Social Watch Report 2003 is that the development promises have not been kept. Those commitments were made in a world of fast economic growth that believed in the magic of a revolutionary “new economy” where bright countries hoped to “leapfrog from abject poverty into the 21st century thanks to an unending inflow of private capital.”
C. Social Watch Philippines

In early 1997, Social Watch Philippines (SWP) was organized and convened by Action for Economic Reforms (ACTION), Accessing Support Services and Entrepreneurial Technology, Inc, (ASSET), and the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), with Prof. Leonor Briones, coordinator of Social Watch Asia as the Lead Convenor.

Composed of a network individuals and non-government organizations, Social Watch Philippines is an active member of Social Watch International. Through its membership in this global organization, it holds governments, the UN System and international organizations accountable for the fulfillment of national regional and international commitments to eradicate poverty.

How is Social Watch Philippines organized? At the national level, SWP has its set of convenors, with individual and institutional members, as follows: Action for Economic Reforms (AER), Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM), Leonor Briones, Jessica Reyes Cantos, Ma. Victoria Raquiza, Rene Rayr and Isagani Serrano. Its Secretariat is anchored by Janet Carandang.

How does Social Watch carry out its strategy of advocacy, awareness building, monitoring, organizational development and networking? From its Manila based convenors and secretariat, it holds regularly national island Consultations in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. These consultations are hosted and participated in by members of the Social Watch network, which are organized by island clusters and each cluster has a focal point at the provincial level. Members of each island cluster for Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, choose among themselves, through a democratic process, which areas will serve as the focal points at the provincial level.

Social Watch Philippines has brought the outcome of its participation in international conferences and meetings to its members at the local government level. It has faithfully submitted an annual Philippine country to the Global Social Watch Report. As member of the international coordinating committee representing Asia, it has organized Asian regional meetings in 1999 and 2000. It has engaged, lobbied and partnered with, and where necessary, criticized government, in the latter’s effort to monitor and evaluate government’s fulfillment of its social development commitments. In this aspect, it has worked closely with NEDA, being an NGO member of the MC-IHDC.

D. Social Watch Philippine Monitoring Template

In its 2001 Report, Social Watch Philippines presents and discusses its proposed Quality of Life Index (QLI). Rene Raya writes on the studies done by the Action for Economic Reform which led to the development of the QLI as a pure capability-based approach in measuring accomplishment in human development. Aside from being a measurement of outcomes, the index is also offered as a framework for national and local levels. It is also seen as an advocacy tool as it underscores the importance of human development work at the local government level.
Inspired by the UN Human Development Index, which is acknowledged as having created tremendous impact on poverty assessment, the Action for Economic Reforms conducted studies and statistical tests at the level of households, municipalities and provinces. Utilizing the capability-based approach as conceptualized by Prof. Amartya Sen, the AER selected three indicators to generate the quality of life index:

**TABLE 3. SOCIAL WATCH PHILIPPINES QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX: MEASURES AND INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>Measuring Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capability to be Well-Nourished</td>
<td>Under –five nutrition Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability for Healthy Reproduction</td>
<td>Births Attended by Health Personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability to be Educated and be Knowledgeable</td>
<td>Elementary Survival Rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


It was pointed out that the selection of the three indicators was also guided by the availability of data at the national and local levels. Aside from its practical value, this decision was also prompted by the concern to ensure consistency with national and international measuring standards and to facilitate comparison and interfacing with existing welfare and development indicators. It is significant to note that data on under five nutrition, attended births, and cohort survival rates are all part of the existing indicators of the Philippine statistical system. Data for these indicators are regularly monitored and generated at the national level down to municipal and barangay (village) levels. Also, QLI uses the nutrition statistics produced by the FNRI, which follows the international standard for computing under-five nutrition status. This ensures consistency with international standards. (Raya: 2001)

Social Watch is currently pilot testing and training their focal points in four provinces and one city in utilizing the QLI. The Social Watch Monitoring Template:

1) Use of Social Indicators – they identify gaps that exist in measuring progress in areas such as social integration. These gaps may be addressed by the preparation of case studies on this subject.
2) Quality of Life Indicators – determine access to basic social services
3) Assessment of Local Development Plans at the Municipal Levels – Determine what is in the local development plans, how are the plans prepared and what indicators are used.
4) Local Executive Budget and Expenditure Program – Describe and analyze the sources of funds, analyze expenditures and annual investment plan for allocating basic services for basic education, primary health care, food and nutrition, and safe water and sanitation; examine how funds are allocated and actually utilized for basic services.
For its 2004 report, Social Watch hopes to share the outcome of the piloting of the use of the Quality of Life Index by their focal projects in Nueva Ecija, North Cotabato, Guimaras, Camarinus Sur and Dumaguete City.

V. The Philippine Human Development Foundation, Inc. (HDN)

A. Its Origins and Composition

The publication of the UN Human Development Report in 1990 also triggered the coming together of a group of development oriented practitioners researchers and social scientists. In their discussions on how the findings of the Human Development Report may be best utilized in the Philippine setting, this group was formally registered in 1992 as the Philippine Human Development Network Foundation Inc. or the HDN.

The HDN website describes the network of consisting of about 90 individual members from national government agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and research institutions. In terms of discipline and background, the group is composed of political scientists, sociologists, economics, specialists in public administration, education and social work.

The UNDP has been a continuing partner of the HDN. It has consistently provided financial and technical assistance to the network for the preparation of the Philippine Human Development Report and its advocacy activities since 1994.

B. HDN Activities and Projects

The HDN seeks to push for and promote awareness of the concept of sustainable human development through five key activities:

a. Preparation of the Philippine Human Development Report on a regular basis;
b. Conduct and publication of policy researches on human development issues;
c. Monitoring of the achievements, breakthroughs, deficiencies and gaps regarding human development in the work of both government and non-government organizations
d. Organization of and participation in for a, dialogues and symposia on human development concerns;
e. Provision of briefings, workshops, lectures and training sessions relating to human development concepts and measures to different audiences.

C. The Philippine Human Development Report

The Philippine Human Development Report (PHDR) is considered as the HDN’s main vehicle for advocating people-centered development. It is the national counterpart of the UNDP’s Global Human Development Report. In partnership with the UNDP, it has produced four PHDRs – 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2002.

The 1994 PHDR analyzes the three components of the Human Development Index, establishes the baseline measures and identifies areas requiring policy attention. It highlights disparities in the country’s human development index by region as well as by gender. This report also makes its first attempt at assessing the country’s environmental performance.
The 1997 PHDR focused on the Filipina. It studies in detail the Filipina, tracking her progress over the years, the kind of discrimination she has had to overcome and still has to overcome. The report also tracks the human development performance of the Philippines between 1991 and 1994. It also tracks the human poverty expenditures of central and local governments.

The 2000 PHDR is on the quality, relevance and access to basic education in the Philippines. It points to other fundamental problems such as the quality of education received by the poor, the efficiency of allocation within the education budgets themselves, the possibility of using new teaching methods and approaches, the relevance of what is taught and what is lived.

In October, 2000, at the conclusion of the Second Global Forum on Human Development, the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) award was launched. PHDR 2000 won awards in three categories: Excellence in the Innovative Use of Human Development Measurement Tools, Excellence in Presentation and Design and Excellence in Participation and Policy Impact. It shared the top honors in the Asia-Pacific Region with China’s PDR.

The 2002 PHDR is on Work and Well-being. It aims to trace the complex relationships between growth, employment, poverty and human development. Among the findings of this report are the following:

1. “Leapfrogging” from agriculture to services (by passing industry may not be such a good idea. There is no automatic process by which poverty in agriculture will be wiped out merely by an expansion of services sector employment.
2. What little growth there has been in the Philippines has benefited the rich disproportionately more than the poor.
3. There is a direct link between inequality of educational opportunities and inequality of income.

A valuable contribution of the PHDR is its disaggregation of the HDI at the provincial levels. However, the 2002 PHDR report points out that:

“The first issue of this Report in 1994 contained only regional estimates. The 1997 PHDR computed provincial HDIs for 1991 and 1994, the 2000 PHDR for 1994 and 1997. This issue contains estimates for 1997 and 2000. Because of the refinements in the HDI methodology and discontinuities in the data series, however, the HDIs, unfortunately should not be compared across editions.”

VI. How has the Philippine fared?

In the table below, we present two assessments of how the Philippine has done on its commitments to social development and millennium development goals.

By the Philippine government’s account, the probability of meeting the targets of the MDGs given the current rate of progress is high for a) halving poverty, b) providing access to safe drinking water, c) achieving primary education by 2015, d) achieving equal access for boys and girls to primary schooling by 2015, e) reducing under five mortality by two-thirds by 2015 and f) halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. However,
the probability of reducing maternal mortality ratio by ¾ by 2015 is at the “medium” level, while the probability of halving the proportion of underweight among under-five years by 2015 is considered low.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals/Targets</th>
<th>What is the probability of meeting the goal/target given the current rate of progress</th>
<th>State of Support Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTREME POVERTY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve the proportion of people living below the national food threshold by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUNGER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve the proportion of underweight among under-five years old by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BASIC AMENITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve universal primary education by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENDER EQUALITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achieve equal access for boys and girls to primary schooling by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD MORTALITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce under-five mortality two-thirds by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATERNAL HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce maternal mortality ratio by three-quarter by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Social Watch International’s assessment of the current status and level of progress of the Philippines’ efforts to achieve social development is captured in Table 5 below. In terms of current status, the country has done very well on illiteracy (close/beyond targets) and is “above average” on reproductive health, children, and gender. It earns a “below average” grade for food and services. On how it has progressed on these concerns, it has achieved “significant progress” on illiteracy and childhood, but efforts to promote gender have stagnated. “Some Progress” has also been established in the case of reproductive health, food and services.
TABLE 5. CURRENT STATUS AND PROGRESS OF PHILIPPINE EFFORTS ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:
SOCIAL WATCH SCORECARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Level of Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>Close/Beyond Targets</td>
<td>Significant Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
<td>Some Progress</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>Some Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Below Average</td>
<td>Some Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
<td>Significant Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Above Average</td>
<td>Stagnation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Social Scorecard (Social Watch Report, 2003). Please refer to Annex III for a brief description of indicators used for this scorecard.

Social Watch also monitors a country’s “Political Will” as manifested in the priority it gives to social spending, defense spending, ODA and ratification of fundamental international conventions. The table below indicates that the Philippines scored “high” in military expenditure and ratification of key international agreements, “medium” in education expenditures as % of GNP and “low” in health expenditures as % of GDP.

TABLE 6. “POLITICAL WILL” MEASURES: SOCIAL WATCH SCORECARD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education Expenditure as % of GNP</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Expenditure as % of GDP</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Expenditure as % of GDP</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key International Agreements</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistance as % of GNP</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Social Scorecard (Social Watch Report, 2003)

VI. Increasing and Enriching the Capacity for Monitoring Social Development and the MDG

This paper has shown how the government, a non-government organization and an independent group of social scientists have contributed to the country’s efforts at monitoring its progress or the lack of it, in achieving sustainable human development. Each of these organizations have their respective contributions to the effort to track the country’s progress in fulfilling its international human development commitments. More than providing an array of information, however, what we have described above allows us to infer the following:

1. The institutionalization of the monitoring and tracking process in both a government and a non-government organization provides greater assurance of the sustained attention that will be given to these commitments, regardless of the changes in political leadership. The paper has shown that over the past eight years (1995-2003), as the country has had three changes in its political leadership, the reporting and monitoring mechanisms have moved on.

2. There is a healthy balance of government, non-government and a group of independent researchers who are continuously monitoring the country’s performance. This assures the people that the deficiencies and accuracies will be pointed out by any of these organizations as necessary.
3. While the three institutions bring different perspective to the process, there is a continuing effort to work together and to complement each other in this complex and demanding work of monitoring and advocating for social development and the Millennium Development Goals.

4. The various levels covered by these three institutions ensure stakeholders that there will be a wider scope of dissemination of the process and its outcomes. The Social Watch’s effort to bring monitoring and tracking concerns to the awareness of local government units and eventually to communities is commendable. As communities become more aware that they can monitor how their local governments perform on their social development projects, they can eventually utilize their knowledge to take collective action and translate this working knowledge to political demands and hold their national and local leaders accountable for the level of progress achieved over time.

5. Openness and regularity of these reports can empower other sectors of society to gain access to these data and utilize them for determining policy and advocacy agenda that these data will support.

6. The continuing partnership and collaboration of the state, civil society and market organizations in the fulfillment of these goals is recognized. In the Philippines, state and civil society organization take a more prominent role.

7. Finally, while there are innovative approaches adopted by both Social Watch and the HDN in dealing with discontinuities in the availability of data, there is a need to deal with three common problems that are likely to affect any systematic effort at monitoring and tracking compliance to the government’s international human development commitments: the lack of timely and regular data at the national and local levels, the uneven capability of national and local government agencies and the need to develop more easily generated indicators for social integration.

We present below the government’s summary of the capacity for monitoring and reporting progress on the accomplishment of the Millennium Development Goals as it is indicative of what needs to be done to strengthen institution’s capacity on five areas: a) the quantity and regularity of survey information, b) the quality of survey information, c) statistical analysis, d) statistics in policy-making and e) reporting and dissemination of information. Table 7 depicts where the country stands in so far as its capability to produce, use and disseminate data and information to monitor and report progress on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals.
### TABLE 7. CAPACITY FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING MDG-PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL</th>
<th>Quantity and Regularity Of Survey Information</th>
<th>Quality of Survey Information</th>
<th>Statistical Analysis</th>
<th>Statistics in Policy-making</th>
<th>Reporting and Dissemination of Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty &amp; Hunger</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal Primary Education</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Mortality</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Health</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water &amp; Sanitation</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Stability</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References


Citizens’ Initiatives for the World Summit (CIWS), 1995, *From the Margins to the Mainstream Bringing Civil Society Voices into the Center of the Development Debate*, Quezon City, Philippines, CIWS.


Social Watch Materials


*Social Watch Philippines Monitoring System Module*

Philippine Human Development Report


Websites

http://www.unescap.org/somis/


http://www.neda.gov.ph/Subweb/mc-ihdc/
Annex I

List of National SOMIS indicators in the Philippines

Poverty alleviation

- Family Income and Expenditure (FIES) Survey conducted every three years
- Minimum basic needs (MBN) approach adopted in all 5th and 6th class barangays through the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Programme
- Convergence strategy for reaching the poor adopted
- Annual Poverty Indicator System (APIS) conducted annually
- Incidence of families below subsistence threshold level
- Incidence of families below poverty threshold level
- Poverty gap
- Proportion and number of families/population below poverty threshold

Population

- Total fertility rate
- Crude birth rate
- Crude death rate
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Population level, population density, population growth rate
- Age dependency ratio
- Unmet need for family planning
- Maternal mortality rate
- Completed family size

Health

- Access to health services
- Ratio of the population to government health personnel
- Proportion of the population with access to health services
- Proportion of births attended by doctors, nurses, midwives
- Infant mortality rate
- Under-5 mortality rate
- Immunization rate, number, percentage
- Prevalence of measles, number, percentage
- Prevalence of diarrhoea, number
- Life expectancy at birth
- Number of AIDS cases per 100,000 population
- Reduction of prevalence of low birth weight infants
- Reduction of prevalence of underweight among 0–5 years old preschoolers
- Reduction of prevalence of underweight among 6–10 years of school-aged children
- Reduction of prevalence of chronic energy deficiency among adults 20-59 years old
- Reduction of prevalence of chronic energy deficiency among older persons 60 years old and above
- Reduction of prevalence of iron deficiency anaemia among children and adults
- Reduction of prevalence of low to deficient serum vitamin A deficiency among 6 months to 6 years old
- Reduction of iodine deficiency indicated by median urinary iodine extraction
- Prevalence of breast feeding
- Reduction of overweight among children
- Increase in prevalence of exclusive breast feeding for about 6 months
- Reduction in the proportion of households whose income falls below the food threshold
- Number of malaria cases
- Morbidity rate
- Prevalence of tuberculosis
• Number of health personnel by region
• Hospital beds per person
• Number of health personnel by province
• Number of drug offenders by violation/cases
• Number of legislation and regulations promoting health and safety in public places and the neighborhood

**Education**
• Participation rate - elementary and secondary
• Basic literacy
• Functional literacy
• Elementary completion rate
• Secondary completion rate
• Elementary cohort-survival rate
• Achievement rate
• Drop-out rate
• Teacher-pupil ratio
• Enrolment in higher education, number
• Enrolment rate in vocational schools
• Number of vocational training programmes for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups
• Number of graduates in technical vocational programmes
• Formulated training regulations for occupations
• Registered technical vocational education training courses

**Employment**
• Labor participation rate
• Employment rate
• Unemployment rate
• Underemployment rate
• Overseas deployment, number
• Number of own-account workers or self-employed
• Number of co-operative banks tapped as secondary conduits of government financial institutions for credit extension to the marginalized sectors
• Kilometres of farm-to-market roads completed
• Electrification levels per barangays
• Proportion of irrigated area to potentially irrigable lands
• Poorest households provided with micro-finance services
• Existing primary cooperatives strengthened
• New cooperatives formed
• Ancestral domain claims settled
• Land distributed under the Land Reform Programme
• Proportion of women in managerial position
• Number of female workers affected by non-compliance with labor standards
• Ratio of average wages of males to females
• Proportion of unionized labor

**Shelter**
• Number of households with access to safe drinking water
• Number of households with adequate toilet facilities
• Number of households with electricity
• Number of households provided with socialized housing
• Number of households provided with economic housing
• Proportion of households living in makeshift houses
• Proportion of households considered squatters
• Number of households living in the same dwelling unit
• Average number of rooms per household

Environment
• Forest lands protected
• Developed community-based forest management sites
• Indigenous peoples and/or migrant upland communities awarded with community-based resource management agreement for protected areas
• Priority watershed management projects implemented
• National integrated protected area sites established

Disaster
• Distribution of contingency evacuation plans
• Proportion of disaster victims provided with assistance
• Number of organized barangay development coordinating councils
• Disaster control groups and rescue teams organized
• Disaster drills conducted
• Proportion of people affected by disaster

Crime prevention
• Researches conducted
• Crime prevention organizations organized
• Number of information and education materials reproduced and disseminated
• Share of youth in prison population
• Number of young delinquents assisted
• Number of rehabilitation graduates provided alternative opportunities
• Reduction of incidence of violence against women and children

Social protection
• Number of workers covered by social security system
• Number of self-help groups organized
• Number of persons with disabilities assisted
• Number of senior citizens centres established
• Number of senior citizens provided assistance
• Number of children provided with alternative parental care
• Number of women in especially difficult circumstance assisted
• Number of disadvantaged women provided with skills training
• Number of families provided with livelihood assistance
• Number of day care centres established
• Number of families benefited by the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) programme

Family
• Incidence of single-parent households
• Incidence of female-headed households
• Incidence of domestic violence
• Teenage pregnancy rate
## Annex II
Availability of MDG Indicators
(Millenium Development Goal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Data Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</td>
<td>1. Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.</td>
<td>1. Proportion of population below $1.00 (PPP) per day  2. Poverty Gap Ratio  3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</td>
<td>1. Data available for selected years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</td>
<td>4. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age  5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</td>
<td>1. Data available for selected years  2. Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major disease</td>
<td>19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate</td>
<td>Data available for selected years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measure.</td>
<td>23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</td>
<td>Data Available for selected years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)</td>
<td>25. Proportion of Land area covered by forest</td>
<td>Data Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</td>
<td>27. Energy use (kg. oil equivalent) per $ 1 GDP (PPP)</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide emissions not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</td>
<td>29. Proportion of Population using solid fuels</td>
<td>Data available for selected years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability</td>
<td>9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs to reverse the loss of environmental resources</td>
<td>25. Proportion of Land area covered by forest</td>
<td>Data Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area</td>
<td>27. Energy use (kg. oil equivalent) per $ 1 GDP (PPP)</td>
<td>CO2 emission not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (ODP tons)</td>
<td>29. Proportion of Population using solid fuels</td>
<td>Data available for selected years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Goal 8. Develop Global Partnership for Development</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Data availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</td>
<td>Data available for selected years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</td>
<td>30. Proportion of the population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction, both nationally and internationally</td>
<td>31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Address the special needs of the least developed countries.</td>
<td>32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island States</td>
<td>33. Official development assistance Net ODA, total to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors’ gross income.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35. Proportion of Bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36. ODA received in Landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their GNIS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38. Proportion of total developed country imports from developing countries from developing countries and LDCs, admitted free of duties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39. Average Tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing and developing countries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as percentage of their GDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.</td>
<td>42.</td>
<td>Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>Debt Relief committed under HIPC initiative, US $.</td>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds, each sex and total.</td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population</td>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Personal computers in use per 100 population and internet users per 100 population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANNEX III
Social Scorecard (Social Watch Report 2003)
Philippines

The Social Scorecard of the Social Watch Report 2003 presents a summary of the present status, progress and regression of countries on areas taken from the measurable goals established at the 1995 World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and the 2000 Millenium Summit.

The indicators used to measure the status of the countries are illiteracy, reproductive health, food, services, childhood and gender. For each of these indicators, Social Watch considered several variables as shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Variables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>Adult illiteracy rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illiteracy among 15-24 year olds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
<td>Pregnancies and deliveries attended by skilled personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Daily per capita calorie intake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children below 5 years old suffering from malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Percentage of population with access to sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of population with access to improved water sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childhood</td>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children below 5 years old morality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of children reaching 5th grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net primary enrolment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female to male ratio with respect to unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gross enrolment rate in primary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illiteracy among 15-24 year olds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Progress and Regression shows progress, stagnation and regression with respect to the internationally agreed social development goals. Progress and Regression have been calculated in linear terms on the basis of changes produced since 1990 and the most recent data with respect to key indicators for selected communities. It also considered the distribution of annual growth rates registered between 1990 and the latest available data.

Present Situation shows the current status of social development with regard to the same indicators based on the most recent available data. It shows how near or far countries are on the average from achieving their targets.

The tables Progress and Regression and Present Situation complement each other. The former reflects the rate of progress while the later provides a snapshot of the country’s current situation.

Political Will presents the current position of countries on issues directly linked to governmental decisions expressed in the priority given to social spending, defense spending, ODA, and ratification of fundamental international conventions.
Endnotes

1 Paper presented at the 19th General Assembly/Conference, of the EROPA, Oct. 5 – 10, 2003. New Delhi, India. Presented for discussion purposes only. No question or reference may be made from this paper without the permission of the author.


3 http://www.neda.gov.ph/subweb/me-ihdc

4 http://www.unescap.org./somis/

5 http://www.unescap.org/somis/

6 http://wwwnscb.gov.ph/stats/mdg/default.asp


10 http://www.hdn.org.ph


12 Note: The criterion used in determining whether the target will be met is the ratio, λ, between the annual rate of change needed to reach the target and the current annual rate of the progress. The ratings corresponding to ranges of λ are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate needed to reach target/current rate of progress</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1.5</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 to 2.0</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.1 The criteria used in assessing the state of supportive environment are the following:

1. Formulation of appropriate policies
2. Presence of effective programs
3. Availability of budgetary support
4. Capacity to implement policies and programs

12.2 Given the current progress where the number of confirmed cases of HIV/AIDS is low and the rate increase in the number of cases is slow, there is high probability of meeting the MDG goal/target. However, in view of its highly explosive potential, our country cannot be complacent. Efforts will be continued and strengthened to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015.
To assess the capacity for monitoring and reporting the MDG, the different aspects of data collection, analysis, use and dissemination are examined.

The level of capacity depends on how well the following concerns are met:

1. Quantity and Regularity of survey information – whether the data collection is conducted at regular intervals at the desired frequency, with nationwide coverage, and with the relevant disaggregation.

2. Quality of survey Information- whether the data collected are reliable and accurate.

3. Statistical Analysis – whether in-depth analysis of the data is performed soon after the release of the data.

4. Statistics in Policy - making – whether the data and analysis are used in the formulation of policies and programs.

5. Reporting and dissemination of information – whether the data and analysis are made available to all the stakeholders and the public in a timely fashion.
The criterion used in determining whether the target will be met is the ratio, \( \lambda \), between the annual rate of change needed to reach the target and the current annual rate of progress. The ratings corresponding to ranges of \( \lambda \) are given below:

- Rate needed to reach target/current rate of progress < 1.5: High
- 1.5 to 2.0: Medium
- >2.0: Low

The criteria used in assessing the state of supportive environment are the following:

- Formulation of appropriate policies
- Presence of effective programs
- Availability of budgetary support
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