

SECTION 5: CCA Indicator Framework

The Millennium Declaration, the series of UN global conferences and summit, and UN conventions and treaties, established a number of interconnected goals and targets for reducing poverty and advocating rights. The CCA Indicator Framework is a collection of development indicators, compiled to measure progress at the country level.

Key methodological limitations were described in Chapter One. In addition to disaggregation (by gender, age, region, vulnerable group) reliability, and timeliness issues, over the coming years, more needs to be done to expand on right-based development indicators, particularly as regards to identifying specific actors or institutions - that is duty bearers -who are responsible for performance. Where available, indicators that measure public confidence in duty-bearers and redress for the poor and marginalization, have been included.

For ease of reference, the CCA Indicator Framework is divided into three major sections, within which are contained thematic indices:

A. Millennium Development Goal indicators: intended to provide baseline data to monitor the country's progress toward the MDGs. To the extent possible, baseline data (for 1990) has been included, or nearest data to that date, as well as current data.

B. Contextual Indicators: broad national indicators relating to demographics and the economy have been included for reference and monitoring.

C. Recognising that progress on specific targets depends on improvements in a range of areas, the Other Development Indicator section seeks to supplement the first two sets of indicators. These include:

1. Thematic Indicators
2. UN Conference Indicators

Regional and Provincial data on key CCA indicators are also included in this document.

It is expected that these indicators will be enhanced and expanded upon in advance of the next CCA, scheduled for 2009.

A. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data		Data Source
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends		
Income - Poverty					
	– Poverty head count ratio (% of population below national poverty line)	– Poverty incidence of families (below the poverty threshold)	<u>OLD METHODOLOGY</u> ¹ 1991: 39.9% 1994: 35.5% 1997: 31.8% 2000: 33.7%	<u>NEW METHODOLOGY</u> ² 1997: 28.1% 2000: 28.4%	National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
		– Number of families below the poverty threshold	1997: 4.5 m 2000: 5.1 m	1997: 4.0 m 2000: 4.3 m	
		– Poverty incidence of population (below the poverty threshold)	1991: 45.3% 1994: 40.6% 1997: 36.8% 2000: 39.4%	1997: 33.0% 2000: 34.0%	
		– Population below the poverty threshold	1997: 26.8 m 2000: 30.8 m	1997: 24.0 m 2000: 26.5 m	
	– Proportion of population below \$1 per day	– Proportion of families at subsistence levels ³	1991: 20.4% 1994: 18.1% 1997: 16.2% 2000: 16.7%	1997: 13.6% 2000: 13.1%	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
Eradicate extreme poverty	– Proportion of population below \$1 per day	– Proportion of population at subsistence levels	<u>OLD METHODOLOGY</u> 1991: 24.3% 1994: 21.8% 1997: 19.8% 2000: 20.9%		NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
	– Poverty gap ratio	– Poverty gap ratio ⁴	<u>OLD METHODOLOGY</u> 1991: 13.0 % 1994: 11.2 % 1997: 10.0 % 2000: 10.7 %	<u>NEW METHODOLOGY</u> 1997: 8.4 % 2000: 8.4 %	
			1997: Urban - 5.0 % Rural - 15.2 % 2000: Urban - 5.6 % Rural - 15.6 %	1997: Urban - 4.0 % Rural - 12.3 % 2000: Urban - 3.9 % Rural - 12.8 %	
	– Share of poorest quintile in the national consumption	– Share of poorest quintile in the total income	2000: 5.8 %		2000 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), NSO ⁵
		– Share of poorest quintile in the total expenditure	2000: 7.4 %		

¹ Old methodology is based on regional menus. The estimated annual per capita poverty threshold in 2000 was Php13,823. Poverty data computed using the old methodology are with regional breakdown only.

² New methodology is based on provincial food expenditure over total basic expenditure and regional menus using provincial prices. The estimated annual per capita poverty threshold for the new methodology in 2000 was Php11,605. Poverty data computed using the new methodology had both the regional and provincial disaggregation.

³ Subsistence means family income needed to satisfy the family food requirements in 2000 and estimated at national average of Php45,915 per annum for a family of five using the old methodology and Php39,145 using the new methodology.

⁴ Poverty Gap Ratio is defined as the income short fall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. This value could be thought of as the amount relative to the poverty line that has to be transferred to the poor families to bring their incomes up to the poverty threshold. (1997 Philippine Poverty Statistics, NSCB).

⁵ FIES data had regional/provincial disaggregation.

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Food Security and Nutrition				
Eradicate hunger	– Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	– Prevalence of underweight preschool children 0-5 years old ⁶ – Prevalence of stunted growth ⁸	1989-1990: 34.5% 1996: 30.8% 1998: 32.0% 2001: 30.6% 1989-1990: 40% 1996: 34.5% 1998: 34%	Facts and Figures, Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI), Department Of Science and Technology (DOST) ⁷
Eradicate hunger	– Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	– Mean one-day per capita food consumption	1987: 869 grams 1993: 803 grams	National Nutrition Survey (NNS), FNRI, DOST ⁷
		– Mean one-day per capita energy intake	1987: 1753 kilo calories 1993: 1684 kilo calories	
	– Proportion of household income spent on food for the poorest quintile	– Proportion of food expenditure to total disbursements for the poorest quintile	2000: 60.5%	2000 FIES, NSO
Education				
Achieve universal primary education	– Net enrolment in primary education	– Participation rate in elementary level (both public and private schools)	1991 – 1992 : 85.1% 2000 – 2001 : 96.48%	Department of Education (DepEd) ⁹
	– Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6	– Cohort survival rate	1991 – 1992 : 68.65% 2000 – 2001 : 63.45%	
		– Completion Rate	1991 – 1992 : 66.5% 2000 – 2001 : 66.1%	
	– Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	– Simple literacy rate 10-64 year olds – Simple literacy rate 15-24 year olds	1994 : 95.02% 1994 : 97.28%	1994 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS), National Statistics Office (NSO) ¹⁰
– Adult literacy rate	– Functional literacy rate 10-64 year olds	1994: 83.79%		
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment				
Promote gender equality and empower women	– Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary levels	– Ratio of girls to boys in elementary and secondary levels	SY 2000-2001: Elementary – 95:100 Secondary – 105:100	DepEd
	– Ratio of literate females to males 15-24 year olds	– Proportion of literate females and males 10-64 year olds – Proportion of literate females and males 15-24 year olds	1994: 10-64: Females – 95.46% Males – 94.6% 15-24: Females – 98.1% Males – 96.6 %	1994 FLEMMS, NSO

⁶ Based on National Center for Health Statistics, USA/World Health Organization (NCHS/WHO) Weight-for-age classification.

⁷ FNRI data is available at regional and provincial levels.

⁸ Based on NCHS/WHO Height-for-age classification.

⁹ DepEd data on participation rate, cohort survival rate and completion rate had regional/provincial and sex disaggregation

¹⁰ FLEMMS data had regional/provincial and sex disaggregation.

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Promote gender equality and empower women	– Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	– Proportion of women in House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate	2003: Senate: 13% HOR: 18%	Congress, National Commission of the Role of Filipino Women
	– Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector	– Proportion of women in wage employment to the total wage employment in the non-agriculture sector	October 2002: 41.2 %	2002 Labor Force Survey (LFS), NSO ¹¹
Child Mortality and Welfare				
Reduce child mortality	– Under five mortality rate	– Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) for the five-year period preceding the survey	1990: 80 1993: 54.2 1998: 48.4 2003: 40	– NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on Maternal and Child Mortality; – 1993 National Demographic Survey (NDS), 1998 and 2003 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), NSO ¹³
	– Infant mortality rate	– Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) for the five-year period preceding the survey ¹²	1990: 57 1993: 33.6 1998: 35.1 2003: 29	– NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on Maternal and Child Mortality; – 1993 NDS, 1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO
	– Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	– Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	2001: 80.8% Urban – 84.4% Rural – 77.7% 2002: 80.2% Urban – 83.1% Rural – 77.8%	2001 and 2002 Maternal and Child Health Survey, NSO ¹⁴
	– Proportion of one year old children immunized against measles	– Fully immunized children (12-23 mos. old), urban and rural	1997: 58.2% Urban – 65.2% Rural – 52.1% 1999: 64.5% Urban – 66.6% Rural – 62.5% 2000: 65.2% Urban – 68.0% Rural – 62.7% 2001: 61.3% Urban – 66.9% Rural – 56.5% 2002: 62.9% Urban – 66.6% Rural – 59.8%	Maternal and Child Health Survey (MCHS), NSO

¹¹ LFS data had regional/provincial and sex disaggregation.

¹² 17 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1997 and 11 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001 as reported by DOH based on Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS). The figures are lower compared to the results from surveys due to under reporting of field health units affected by devolution.

¹³ NDHS data had regional/urban and rural disaggregation. 2003 data is preliminary.

¹⁴ MCHS data had regional disaggregation.

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Reduce child labor	– Proportion of children age 15 who are working	– Proportion of working children age 5-17 years old over total 5-17 year olds ¹⁵ – Total number of working children 5-17 years old – Proportion of girls and boys working	1995: 15.98% 2001: 16.2% 2001: 4,018 thousand 63.4 % were boys and 36.6 % were girls	1995 and 2001 Survey on Children 5 – 17 years old (SOC), NSO
Reproductive and Maternal Health				
Improved maternal health and reduced maternal mortality	– Maternal mortality rate	– Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	1990: 209 1991: 203 1992: 197 1993: 191 1987-1993: 209 1994: 186 1995: 180 1991-1997: 172	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group (ITWG) on Maternal and Child Mortality; 1998 NDHS, NSO
	– Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	– Proportion of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered by professionals	Medical Doctors: 1993: 26.0% 1998: 30.9% 2002: 33.2% Nurses/Midwife: 1993: 26.8% 1998: 25.5% 2002: 1% (Nurse) : 26.2 % (Midwife)	1993 NDS and 1998 NDHS, NSO; 2002 MCHS, NSO
Improved reproductive health	– Contraceptive prevalence rate	– Contraceptive prevalence rate	1995: 50.7% 1996: 48.1% 1997: 47.0% 1998: 46.5% 1999: 49.3% 2000: 47.0% 2001: 49.5% 2002: 48.8%	Family Planning Survey (FPS), NSO ¹⁶
HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases				
Combat HIV/AIDS	– HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women	– HIV prevalence of adult population (15-49 yrs old)	2001: <0.1%	Philippine Epidemiological Fact Sheet on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2002 Update, UNAIDS

¹⁵ SOC data had regional and sex disaggregation.

¹⁶ Family Planning Survey data had regional and provincial disaggregation.

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Combat HIV/AIDS			1984-2003: – 1,965 HIV Ab seropositive cases - 636 of whom had AIDS – 257 had died – majority belong to 20 – 49 years old and mostly males – about 32 % (634 cases) were Overseas Filipino Workers Trends: 1984-1989 – cases increased by <50 per year 1990-1992 – cases increased by >50 but <100 per year 1993-2003 – cases increased by >100 per year	HIV/AIDS Registry, DOH
	– Condom-use rate	– Condom-use rate	2002: Vulnerable Groups - 40% General Population - 1.3%	National HIV/AIDS Sentinel Surveillance System Technical Report 2002, DOH Family Planning Survey, NSO
Combat malaria and other diseases	– Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria	– Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population)	1990: 1.5 1995: 0.5	Philippine Health Statistics, DOH
		– Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population)	1990: 123 1998: 96.9 2000: 66.6 2001: 52	
	– Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	– Mortality rate (deaths per 100,000 population)	1975: 69 1995: 39 1997: 32.2 1998: 38.3	
		– Morbidity rate (cases per 100,000 population)	1975: 314 1990: 187 1995: 173 1998: 207.3 2000: 165.7 2001: 142.2	
– Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	– Cure rate	1997: 60% 2002: 87%	Department of Health	
Employment				
Creation of full employment	– Employment to population of working age ratio	– Employment Rate ¹⁷	1991: 91.0% 1995: 91.6% 1996: 92.6% 1997: 92.1% 1998: 90.4% 1999: 90.6% 2000: 89.9% 2001: 90.2% 2002: 89.8%	LFS, NSO

¹⁷ Defined as the ratio of employed persons to total labor force instead of employment to population of working age ratio (data for third quarter series).

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Creation of full employment	– Unemployment rate	– Unemployment rate (Data for Third Quarter Series)	1991: 9.0% 1995: 8.4% 1996: 7.4% 1997: 7.9% 1998: 9.6% 1999: 9.4% 2000: 10.1% 2001: 9.8% 2002: 10.2%	
	– Informal sector employment as percentage of total employment	– Informal sector as percentage of total employment (includes self-employed and unpaid family) (Data for Third Quarter Series)	2001: 45.02% 2002: 46.02%	
Environment				
Ensure environmental sustainability	– Proportion of land covered by forest	– Proportion of forest to total land area	93% original forest cover lost over 500 years Currently existing cover is 18% of total land area	DENR
	– Ratio of protected area to surface area	– Number of declared PAs	Total 244 sites of PAs in the country covering 4.46 million hectares. 2000: 83 sites with an aggregate area of 2.33 million ha have been proclaimed as protected areas under the NIPAS	
	– Carbon Dioxide emissions (per capita)	Increased renewable energy in the overall energy mix displacing fossil fuel consumption.	The year 2000 figure indicated 72.12 MMBFOE (million barrels of fuel oil equivalent) NRE contribution to the total energy mix.	DOE
			An average growth rate of 5.5% for New and Renewable Energy during the period 2001-2010 or a cumulative figure of 29,578,500 metric tons of CO ₂ will be avoided.	
	Consumption of CFCs	CFC – 11 CFC – 12 CFC – 113 CFC – 115 CFC - 502	1999 : 345.36 mt 2000 : 270.63 mt 2001 : 668.57 mt 1999 : 1,742.22 mt 2000 : 2,632.82 mt 2001 : 1,378.28 mt 1995 : 65.53 mt 1996 : 30.80 mt 1997 : 0.75 mt 2001 : 4.10 mt 1999 : 6.27 mt 2000 : 5.58 mt	EMB
	– Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural	– Proportion of population with no access to sanitation facilities	1999 : 13% 2002 : 17%	PHDR 2002 UNDP

Goals	Indicators		Baseline Data	
	UN CCA Guidelines	Philippine Reports	Last Data and Trends	Data Source
Ensure environmental sustainability		– Proportion of families with access to safe water supply	1994: 77.3% 1997: 76.9% 1998: 78.1% 1999: 79.1% 2000: 73.1% 2002: 80.0%	FIES, CPH, NSO Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS), NSO ¹⁸

B. CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

	Indicator	Data	Source
Demographic	Population size	1990 – 60,703,206 Urban proportion - 47.03% 1995 – 68,616,536 2000 – 76,498,735 Urban proportion- 48.05% 1990-2000: 25.8% increase in the total population in 10 years	1990 and 2000 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), 1995 Census of Population, NSO ²⁰
	Population Growth Rate	1990-1995: 2.32% 1995-2000: 2.36%	
	Estimated Population ¹⁹	2003 – 82.044 million 2015 – 108.545 million	
	Sex ratio	2000 : 101.43 males for every 100 females	
	Total fertility rate	1993 – 4.09 1998 – 3.73 2003 – 3.5	1993 NDS, 1998 and 2003 NDHS NSCB, Inter – Agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on Population Projection
	Life expectancy at birth (projected)	1995 – 64.83 (M) – 70.08 (F) 2000 – 66.33 (M) – 71.58 (F)	NSCB, Inter – Agency Technical Working Group (TWG) on Population Projection
Economy	Gross National Product (at current prices, in million pesos)	1990: 1,071,433 1991: 1,254,562 1992: 1,374,838 1993: 1,509,507 1994: 1,736,382 1995: 1,958,555 1996: 2,261,339 1997: 2,528,321 1998: 2,802,132 1999: 3,136,169 2000: 3,496,863 2001: 3,853,301	2002 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB
	Gross National Product (at constant 1985 prices, in million pesos)	1990: 716,929 1991: 720,218 1992: 731,396 1993: 751,479 1994: 786,136 1995: 824,525 1996: 884,226 1997: 930,658 1998: 934,481 1999: 969,334 2000: 1,016,131 2001: 1,051,137	2002 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB

¹⁸ APIS had regional and provincial disaggregation.

¹⁹ Estimated using population growth rate of 2.36 % per annum.

²⁰ Census of Population and Housing Data had regional/provincial/municipal, urban/rural and sex disaggregation.

	Indicator	Data	Source
	GNP per capita (in US\$ at 1985 prices)	2000 – \$300.52 ²¹	
	External debt as percentage of GNP	2000 – 44.85 % ²²	
	National government outstanding Debt	1997 : Php 1.6 trillion 2003 : Php 4.1 trillion	
	National government outstanding debt as percentage to GDP	1997 : 66.9 % 2003 : 93.2 %	
	Interest payment's share to total expenditures	1997 : 16.58 % 2003 : 27.39 %	
	Tax revenues share to GDP	1997 : 16.8 % 2003 : 12.3 %	
	Share of basic social services to national budget ²³	1995 : 15.7 % 1996 : 15.8 % 1997 : 16.4 %	Budget of Expenditure and Source of Financing, DBM
	Share of social services to national budget	2000 : 40.2 % 2002 : 42.86 % 2003 : 42.81 %	
	Share of social services to GDP	1997 : 5.46 % 2003 : 4.25 %	
	Public expenditure to education as percent to GDP	3.2 % as of 2000, Philippines spent higher than Indonesia and China but lower than Malaysia, Korea, and Thailand	
	Total ODA	1992 – 2000: USD 16.66 B	PIS, NEDA
	Ratio of debt service burden to exports	1990: 27.2 1995: 14.4 1996: 12.7 1997: 11.6 1998: 11.7 1999: 14.1 2000: 12.5	2002 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB
	Manufacturing exports Percent share of electronics in the total manufacturing exports	1999 : 67.6 % 2000 : 65.3 % 2001 : 58.9 % 2002 : 59.6 %	2003 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB
	Number of internet users	2002: 3.4 million	Philippine Socioeconomic Report 2002 NEDA

²¹ GNP in 2000 = Php1,016,131 million at constant 1985 prices; Population = 76,498,735; Exchange rate in 2000 = Php44.2/\$.

²² GNP in 2000 = Php3,496.863 Billion (current prices); Foreign debt in 2000 = Php1,568.20 Billion.

²³ Basic social services include basic education, primary health care, water and sanitation and others.

C. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1. THEMATIC INDICATORS

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
INCOME, POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT AND POPULATION			
Rural Poverty			
Inequality to access to productive resources	Proportion of land distributed	1993 – 1998: DAR – 82.2% DENR – 64.9%	DAR, DENR, 1999 – 2004 MTPDP
Urban Poverty			
Proliferation of slums	No. of informal settlers families in urban centers	1.3 million, 57% in Metro Manila (2000)	Philippines Progress Report on the MDG 2003 2000 CPH, NSO
Large family size (common to rural and urban)	Average family size	Five per family (2000)	
	Annual population growth rate	2.36%	
	Fertility rate	Refer to Demographic, Contextual Indicators Section	
	Unmet family planning needs	Refer to Women's Health and Nutrition	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Refer to Reproductive and Maternal Health, MDG Section	
Migration from rural area	Proportion of urban population	1970: 31.8% 1980: 37.5% 1990: 47.03% 2000: 48.05%	1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 CPH, NSO
High rural poverty incidence	Rural poverty incidence vs. urban poverty incidence	<u>Old Methodology</u> 1997: 17.9 % (Urban) : 44.4 % (Rural) 2000: 19.9 % (Urban) : 46.9 % (Rural) <u>New Methodology</u> 1997: 15.0 % (Urban) : 39.9 % (Rural) 2000: 15.0 % (Urban) : 41.4 % (Rural)	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas	Unemployment rate in the rural areas	1995: 5.8 % 2002: 7.3 %	LFS, NSO
Inadequate housing in rural areas	Housing backlog Total Annual Backlog	 2000: 2.069 million 200-2005: 482,213	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Employment			
Insufficient employment growth (poor human resource management; job mismatch)	Labor Force Participation Rate	1991: 64.5% 1995: 65.6% 1996: 65.8% 1997: 65.5% 1998: 66.0% 1999: 65.8% 2000: 64.3% 2001: 67.5% 2002: 66.2%	LFS, NSO
	Employment Rate	Refer to Employment, MDG Section	
	Unemployment rate	Refer to Employment, MDG Section	
	Proportion of unpaid family workers in the total employment	1999: 14.1 2000: 11.6 2001: 13.6 % 2002: 13.2 %	LFS, NSO
	Underemployment rate (percent to the total employed)	1991: 22.1% 1995: 19.8% 1996: 19.4% 1997: 22.8% 1998: 23.7% 1999: 22.1% 2000: 19.9% 2001: 16.6% 2002: 15.3%	
Limited coverage and enforcement of labor standards	Establishments inspected on general labor and technical safety standards	– 33,914 (2001) – 32,363 (2002)	Department of Labor and Employment
	Compliance rate	– 47.8% with violations (2001) – 49.6% with violations (2002)	
	Correction rate	– 20.1% (2001) – 24.1% (2002)	
Limited social protection coverage of organized and unorganized sectors including the informal sector, women, youth, elderly, differently-abled migrants	Coverage of SSS/GSIS	Coverage: 2000: 24.061 million 2001: 24.948 million	GSIS, SSS; 2002 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, NSCB
		Total Contribution: Php 68,785.7 M (2000) Php 74,144 M (2001)	
	Informal sector workers (self-employed and unpaid family workers)	2001: 45.02% 2002: 46.02%	LFS, NSO
Limited/weak workers' representation to labor management dialogue	No. of firms with CBA, LMS, EAS	– 2,518 (2001) – 2,700 (2002)	Current Labor Statistics (CLS), DOLE
	No. of workers covered by CBAs	– 462,000 (2001) – 528,000 (2002)	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Population and Development			
Inadequate housing	Housing backlog Total Annual Backlog	2000 : 2.069 million 2001 – 2005 : 482,213	HUDCC
Inadequate access to water and sanitation	Availability of potable water	Refer to Environment, MDG Section	
Inadequate basic infrastructure	School building/classroom backlog	Refer to Education and ECCD, Thematic Section	
Inadequate reproductive health and family planning services	Average family size	– Five per family	2000 CPH, NSO
HEALTH AND NUTRITION			
Child Health and Nutrition			
Malnutrition	Prevalence of underweight children -protein energy malnutrition (PEM) – 0-5 years old	– 30.8% (1996) – 32% (1998) – 30.6% (2001) === (MTPDP target) – PEM slightly higher among girls (1998)	FNRI 2002, Situational Analysis of Children and Women (SACW) 2003, UNICEF
	– 6-10 years old	– 34.2% (1989) – 30.2% (1998) – 32.9% (2001) – PEM slightly higher among girls (1998)	
	– 11-19 years old	– 15.8% (1993) – 19.8% (1998)	
	Prevalence of Vit.A deficiency in children (6 mos.-5 yrs.old)	– 35.3% (1993) – 38% (1998)	
Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) – 6 mos.-<1 year	– Highest at 56.6% among specific population groups in 1998 (national rate is 30.6%) – 49.2% (1993)	NNS, FNRI	
	– 6 mos.-12 years		– 1998: Female (36.5%) Male (34.8%)
Prevalence of iodine deficiency disorder (IDD) among 6-12 years old	– 35.8% of children have Urinary Iodine Excretion (UIE) values below 50ug/L (moderate to severe) in 1998; – 34.7% of children have UIE value equal / greater than 100ug/L in 1998		
Food and Nutrient Intake Mean one-day per capita nutrient intake and percent adequacy of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA)	1993 Protein Intake : 49.9 g % adequacy : 106.2 Iron Intake : 10.1 mg % adequacy : 64.7		

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Malnutrition	Food and Nutrient Intake Mean one-day per capita nutrient intake and percent adequacy of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA)	Calcium Intake : 0.39 g % adequacy : 67.2 Vitamin A Intake : 391.9 mcg RE % adequacy : 88.1 Thiamin Intake : 0.67 mg % adequacy : 68.4 Riboflavin Intake : 0.56 mg % adequacy : 57.1 Niacin Intake : 16.1 mg % adequacy : 88.0 Ascorbic Acid Intake : 46.7 mg % adequacy : 73.2	NNS, FNRI
	Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and available daily per capita food supply (FS) for consumption (grams) in 2000	Food groups RDA : 1,031 FS : 1,127 Cereals and cereals products RDA : 334 FS : 341 Starchy roots and tubers RDA : 73 FS : 51 Sugar and syrups RDA : 24 FS : 45 Pulses and nuts RDA : 17 FS : 39 Vegetables and fruits RDA : 297 FS : 201 Fats, oils and miscellaneous RDA : 28 FS : 215 Meat and fish products RDA : 151 FS : 217 Milk and milk products RDA : 82 FS : 9 Eggs RDA : 25 FS : 10	2003 PSY, NSCB
	Overweight children 0 to 5 years old (NCHS/WHO Classification) Weight-for-age Weight-for-height	1993 : 0.4 % 0.9 %	NNS, FNRI
	Average Family income At current prices At 1994 prices	1994 : Php83,161 1997 : Php123,168 2000 : Php144,039 1994 : Php83,161 1997 : Php98,692 2000 : Php94,576	2000 FIES, NSO
	Percent share of family expenditure on health to total family expenditure	2000 : 1.9 %	
	Iodized salt utilization	22.4 %	1999 MICS, NSO-UNICEF

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
High child mortality	Under five mortality rate	Refer to Child Mortality and Welfare, MDG Section	
	Infant mortality rate	Refer to Child Mortality and Welfare, MDG Section	
	Proportion of 1 yr. old children immunized against measles	Refer to Child Mortality and Welfare, MDG Section	
	FIC (12-23 mos. old) coverage	Refer to Child Mortality and Welfare, MDG Section	
Increasing number of children at risk	Proportion of children in a risky environment (health hazardous)	2000: – 4 million working children 5 to 17 years old – 2.4 million (59.4%) exposed to hazardous environment	2001 SOC, NSO
	Proportion of children involved in substance and alcohol abuse	1994: – 4.7 million young drinkers – 37 % still consume alcohol – 29.4% tried smoking – 21 % currently smoking – 6 % tried drugs – 11 % male users (over total males) 2002: – 47% tried smoking – 69% tried drinking – increasing trend in drinking experience from 54% in 1994 – 11 % tried drugs – 20 % male users (over total males)	YAFS 2 and 3, UPPI
Women's Health and Nutrition			
Poor maternal health	Maternal mortality rate	Refer to Reproductive and Maternal Health, MDG Section	
		- 1% of total deaths in country and 18.6% of deaths of women in 15-49 yrs. old (1998)	Based on registered deaths, Vital and Health Statistics, NSO
	Proportion of women (with children 0 to 59 months) who received iron supplement during pregnancy	1998 : 74.6 % 2002 : 82.2 %	NDHS, NSO MCHS, NSO
	Proportion of women (with children 0 to 59 months) who received iodine supplement during pregnancy	1998 : 56.6 %	NDHS, NSO

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Poor health seeking behavior	Proportion of women seeking pre and post natal care (respondents were women with surviving children 0 to 35 months)	– Pre-natal care services: 2000: 93.86% 2001: 94.6% 2002: 93.9%	MCHS, NSO
		– Post-natal care services: 2000: 60.0% 2001: 64.5% 2002: 56.39%	
		– More women in urban areas (2001: 69.0% and 2002: 63.11%) tend to have postnatal checkups than rural (2001 : 60.6% and 2002: 50.45%)	
	Proportion of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered by professionals	Refer to Reproductive and Maternal Health, MDG Section	
	Proportion of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered by traditional birth attendants (TBAs)	1993 : 45.3% 1998 : 41.3%	1993 NDS and 1998 NDHS, NSO
	Proportion of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a facility	Delivered at home 1993 : 71.5 % 1998 : 65.5%	
	Delivered in a facility 1993 : 28.2 % 1998 : 34.2% 2003 : 37.9 %	1993 NDS, 1998 and 2003 NDHS, NSO	
	Proportion of women ever breastfed	2001 : 90.1% 2002 : 89.7%	MCHS, NSO
Low immunization rate	Proportion of women who received at least one dose of TTV	– 72.5% (2001) to 71.6% (2002) due to decline in urban coverage Urban: 72.5% (2001) to 72.9% (2002) Rural: 72.4% (2001) to 72.2% (2002)	MCHS, NSO
Low literacy of women	Female literacy rate	– 95.46% (1994) – 92.3% (2000)	1994 FLEMMS
Poor access to reproductive health services	Proportion of high risk fertility behavior - 2 years interval of pregnancy - 18 years old below and 34 years old above - birth order greater than 3	– 56.9% (1998) – 62.4% (1993)	1993 NDS and 1998 NDHS, NSO
	Prevalence of women with STI	– 58.7%	Raymundo, et. al, 1999
	Unmet need in family planning	– 26.2% (1993) – 19.8% (1998) – 20.5% (2002)	1993 NDS, 1998 NDHS, and 2002 Family Planning Survey, NSO
	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Refer to Reproductive and Maternal Health, MDG Section	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Poor access to reproductive health services	Total fertility rate	1993 – 4.09 1998 – 3.73 2003 – 3.5 – Still higher compared to other Asian countries, e.g. Thailand (2), Vietnam (2.3), Indonesia (2.8), Malaysia (3.2)	1993 NDS, 1998 and 2003 NDHS, and Family Planning Survey, NSO
	No. of abortion cases	– 300,000 to 400,000 (15 to 44 years old) annually (17% accounted by teenagers)	
	Percentage of Sexually Active Young Adults	1994: 18% had PMS 2002: 23% or 2 out of 10 youth had PMS	Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFS 2) 1994 YAFS 3 (2002)
Poor access to reproductive health services	Percentage of Youth with pre-marital sex experience (PMS) who do not use Contraceptives	1994: 63%-females 28% males 2002: 72% -females 42% -males	Young Adult's Fertility and Sexuality Survey (YAFS 2) 1994 YAFS 3 (2002)
	Percentage of Young women treated for Abortion complications	1994: 36% of women treated for abortion complications belong to 15-24 years	
	Average age at first sexual encounter	1982-94: 18 years old 2002: 17.5 years old	State of the Philippine Population Report (SPPR) 2, 2003
	Proportion of teenage pregnancies	– 7.2% among 15-19 years old (1998)	1998 NDHS, NSO
Poor women's nutrition	Anemia prevalence - for pregnant women - for lactating women	– 50.7% (1998) – 45.7% (1998)	1998 NNS, FNRI, DOST
	Mean one day/ capita	– 1,684 kcal energy (1993) – 49.9 g protein (1993)	
	Access to Safe Drinking Water and Hunger		
Inadequate access to water	Proportion of families with access to safe water supply	Refer to Environment, MDG Section	Philippines Progress Report on the MDG 2003
		– 72% of slum dweller households with access to piped water or tube wells, but 36% contaminated at point of consumption and 17% from source	
HIV, AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria			
Need to eliminate HIV/AIDS		– <0.1% of population affected or 9,400 individuals in 15-49 years age group (2001)	DOH, UNAIDS
		– 1% among 15-24 yrs.old	DOH

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Need to eliminate HIV/AIDS	Level of knowledge and attitudes of youth on STI, HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19% of people 15-24 years of age can correctly identify at least 3 ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission - 94 % aware of STD-AIDS - 23 % in 2002 thought that AIDS is curable - 60% think there is no chance for them to contract HIV - 23% of youth engage in pre-marital sex – among these, 49% of males and 11% of females have more than 1 sex partner; 20% of first sex episode and 25% of latest sex episode were protected by condom and contraceptive use reportedly decrease with age 	2002 Young Adult Fertility and Sexuality Study 3 (YAFSS)
	Proportion of enterprises with workplace policies and programs on STI, HIV/AIDS	- 39% of large corporations	DOLE, OSHC, ECOP
	Proportion of resources allocated for STI, HIV/AIDS, malaria	PNAC Budget 2003: \$279,180 0.16% of DOH Budget 0.025% of total general appropriation Other HIV/AIDS Budget: DOH-NASPCP = \$318,000 DepEd = \$40,000 Other PNAC Agencies/Orgs = \$160,000 LGUs = \$200,000	PNAC, DOH
	Presence and implementation of local advocacy plan for STI, HIV/AIDS, TB	- 48 cities out of 115 cities nationwide	PNAC, DOH
	No. of health facilities offering STI, HIV/AIDS services	- 130 social hygiene clinics and 102 hospitals	DOH Report
	Condom use rate	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other disease, MDG Section	
	Proportion of infants born with HIV-infected mothers	< 1% of infected mothers	DOH Report
High incidence of tuberculosis	Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population)	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deaths higher among males (67.3%) and among 15-64 years age group (58% to 60%) - Sixth leading cause of death in the country (1998) 	Philippine Health Statistics, DOH;

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
High incidence of tuberculosis	Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 population)	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section	Philippine Health Statistics, DOH;
		– Deaths higher among males (67.3%) and among 15-64 years age group (58% to 60%)	
		– Sixth leading cause of death in the country (1998)	
	Morbidity Rate (cases per 100,000 population)	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section	
		– TB cases twice more common in urban areas	
		– Sixth leading cause of morbidity in the country (2001)	
	Cure rate	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section	
Need to eliminate malaria	Morbidity Rate	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section	
	Mortality Rate	Refer to HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases, MDG Section	
	Proportion of people protected by insecticides treated nets	– about 10 cases per 1000 population – an estimate of 600 T population protected in 1998	DOH
ENVIRONMENT			
Ecological Well-Being			
Environmental degradation associated with four (4) of the nation's major economic activities (agriculture, fishery and forestry; mining; manufacturing; and land transportation)	Cost increase in pesos/year	1992 : P3.795 B 1993 : P5.276 B 1994 : P6.962 B 1995 : P7.660 B 1996 : P9.649 B 1997 : P8.905 B 1998 : P8.895 B	2002 PSY, NSCB
Air pollution from manufacturing	Increase in MT of particulates emitted from manufacturing per annum	– 94.2% from 789,020 MT of particulates (1992) to 1.532 MMT (1998)	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Water pollution due to manufacturing	Increase in MT of BOD per annum	<p>Only for TUNA: – 23% from 2,094 MT BOD (1992) to 2,579 MT BOD (1998)</p> <p>Total for TUNA, TEXTILE, LEATHER TANNING AND SUGAR MILLING: 1992: 27,613 MT 1993: 26,673 MT 1994: 25,864 MT 1995: 25,025 MT 1996: 25,512 MT 1997: 24,918 MT 1998: 23,525 MT</p> <p>No data for Leather Tanning starting 1995</p>	2002 PSY, NSCB
Biodiversity loss	No. of endangered species	<p>– 212 (1990) – 284 (1998)</p> <p>– 50% of 283 endemic species of mammals and birds</p>	Environment and Natural Resources Framework
	No. of threatened species	<p>– 418 species of plants and animals – 53 species of terrestrial mammals</p>	
	Mangroves have declined	<p>– 5 million has. (1920) – 3 million has. (1970) – 2.5 million has. (1980) – 0.8 million has. (1990)</p> <p>– Mangrove cover decline from 450,000 hectares (1918) to 139,100 ha (1988), 115,100 ha (1996)</p> <p>– Mangrove deforestation about 3,000 hectares/year (1990-94)</p>	
	Current mangrove forest cover	– 112,000 hectares	FMB 2002
Coral reefs are being destroyed	Condition of reefs remaining	<p>– 31% (0-24% poor condition) – 39% (25-28% fair condition)</p> <p>98 % of Phil Coral Reef at risk from human activities 70 % at very high risk 4 % in excellent condition 27 % in poor condition 42 % in fair condition</p>	Environment and Natural Resources Framework; Public Affairs Office, DENR
Forest/Watershed and Fresh Water Resources			
Need to improve forest cover	Proportion of forest to total land area	93% original forest cover lost over 500 years Currently existing cover is 18% of total land area	ENR Framework
	Proportion of protected forest to total land area	– 53.6% proclaimed while 46.3% undergoing suitability assessments of 4.45 million hectares of identified protected areas,	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Need to improve forest cover	No. of protected areas	– 83 proclaimed; 160 undergoing SA under NIPAS	ENR Framework
	River water quality	– of total 77% of water bodies classified, 15% suffer different levels of industrial pollution	DENR
Need to reduce erosion and siltation	Area of alienable and disposable (A&D) lands and croplands suffering from erosion	– 9 million out of 14 million A&D lands and 75% of croplands suffering from varying degrees of soil erosion	ENR Framework
	Total land area suffering erosion	– 5.2 million hectares of country's total land area (severe erosion) and 8.5 million hectares (moderate erosion)	
	Rate of siltation/ha/yr	– 20% delivery rate (20% of materials eroded from agricultural soil erosion) – 7.4 MT/ pa sediment carried downstream from forest	State of the Philippines Land and Soil Resources 2003, NSCB; FMB, DENR
	Erosion rate/ha/yr	– 2.3 T/ha/yr (lowland agriculture) – 112.8 T/ha/yr (upland agriculture) – 507.99 T/ha/yr (kaingin)	
	Soil loss	– 2.05 billion MT/pa upland agriculture, grassland and woodland (1993)	
	Area of reforestation/100 ha. Watershed	– 1,555,919 ha. reforested (1971-2000)	
Lowland Agriculture			
Deteriorating land quality due to soil erosion, land pollution and land conversion	Land conversion rate	– 2,267 ha/annum based on 11,337 ha converted from 1987 to 1991	State of the Philippines Land and Soil Resources 2003 NSCB
Need to improve land use and land productivity	Extent of areas devoted to agriculture	– 10.16 million ha (1999) – 10.18 million ha (2000)	
Urban Environment			
Poor solid waste collection	Collection rate	– 75% per year, desired 100%	DENR, DILG
	Excessive waste generation	– 0.5 kg/capita, desired 0.375	
	Working sanitary landfill	– 1	
	Proportion of squatter settlements	– 50% of 11 million population in Metro Manila live in slums or depressed areas	Ang Bahanggunihan 2002, HUDCC - Philippine Urban Forum (PUF)
Increasing population pressure	Percent of urban population rising	– 35.6% (1975) – 48.05% (2000)	2000 CPH, NSO

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Poor air quality	Smoke emission Air TSP	– 20% come from 2-stroke engines – 200% above world standards	DENR
Coastal and Marine			
Undesirable migration to coastal areas	Degradation of fishery resources – increase in production	– 210% from 1.0 MMT (1971) to 3.1 MMT (2001)	White and Trinidad 1998
	– catch per unit effort	– 11 T/hp in (1948) to <1 T/hp today	
	– proportion of population in coastal and marine areas	– Over 65% of population centers in the country (cities and municipalities) are in coastal areas – Over 81% of population live in coastal areas	ENR Framework
Non-enforcement of related laws on habitat protection	No. of endangered wildlife (mammals and birds)	– 212 (1990) – 284 (1998)	
Weak capacities for regulation, enforcement and prosecution	Proportion of coral reefs in excellent condition	– 4%	
	Proportion of sea bed decline	– 30-50% decrease in the last 50 years	White and Trinidad 1998
	Area decline of mangrove and sea grass beds	– From 500,000 has. to 120,000 has.	ENR Framework
Weak capacities for regulation, enforcement and prosecution	Proportion of budget decrease in DENR	– 43% in absolute terms (about 60% in real terms) from 1998-2003	DENR
Access to resources (as indicated by the ability to procure basic services, e.g., housing, health, education, water, and sanitation) and tenure security in lands and over natural resources			
Limited access to housing	Proportion of rise in cost of housing	– Percent share of housing expenditures to total expenditure of the lowest 7 deciles of income groups rose an average of 9.76% in 1997 to 10.5% in 2000	FIES, NSO 2002 and 2003 PSY, NSCB
	Proportion of rise in rental	– Percent share of rent/rental values to total expenditure of the lowest 8 deciles of income groups rose an average of 9.35% in 1997 to 10.3% in 2000	
Poor health services	Expenditures against GNP	1997: 3.4% 2000: 3.25%	
	Health expenditure per capita In Phil. Pesos, at current prices	1995 : 953 1996 : 1,089 1997 : 1,215 1998 : 1,275 1999 : 1,378 2000 : 1,477 2001 : 1,519	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Poor health services	In Phil. Pesos, at 1985 prices	1995 : 408 1996 : 427 1997 : 450 1998 : 431 1999 : 436 2000 : 448 2001 : 435	FIES, NSO 2002 and 2003 PSY, NSCB
	Proportion of households with access to health facilities	1998 : Rural health units 8.7 % Barangay stations 16.9 % Private hospitals 9.2 % Private clinics 12.6 % Regional hospitals 1.5 % Provincial hospitals 4.2 %	1998 NDHS, NSO
	Decrease in total number of hospitals	1996: 1,738 2000: 1,712 2001: 1,708 – 1.7% decrease in 5 years	2002 PSY, NSCB
	Bed capacities (per 10,000 population)	1996: 11.7 2000: 10.6 – 0.94% percent decrease	
	Proportion of assisted births	– 52.8 % - 56.4 % (1993-2002)	1993 NDS, 2002 MCHS, NSO
Limited access to improved water sources and to adequate sanitation facilities	Proportion of population with no access to sanitation facilities	– 13% (1999) – 17% (2002)	PHDR 2002, UNDP
	Proportion of population with no access to potable water	– 20%-30%	ENR Framework
Landlessness	Status of titling of land	– 9.3 million (66%) titled out of 14.14 million hectares of A&D lands	DENR 2003; Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2002; PHDR 2002, UNDP
	Status of cadastral surveys	– 59% complete (municipalities)	Land Management Bureau, DENR
	Status of land transfers to tenant-farmers	– 53% of DENR's contribution to CARP (2.5 million ha of forestland) distributed to qualified beneficiaries	DENR
Poverty	Income levels of poor families	– 6.2% increase in 9 years, from 4.8 million in 1991 to 5.1 million in 2000 of poor families (those having incomes less than the government-defined threshold of poverty)	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics;
		– 9.6% increase, from 28.1 million in 1991 to 30.8 million in 2000 of poor individuals – GINI index below .50 with improvements from 0.47 in 1991 to 0.48 in 2000	Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data																																				
Climate Change																																							
Effect of El Niño on agriculture	Production losses, affected areas and value of damages	<p>RICE (1982-83) Loss: 629 million tons Value (million P) 852 Area affected (ha): 153</p> <p>RICE (1991-92) Loss: 669million tons Value (million P): 2,440 Area affected (ha): 275</p> <p>CORN (1991-92) Loss: 710 million tons Value (million P): 2,489 Area affected (ha): 450</p> <p>VEGETABLES (1991-92) Value (million P): 504 Area affected (ha): 16</p> <p>OTHER CROPS (1991-92) Value (million P): 128 Area affected (ha): 11</p> <p>RICE (1997-98) Loss: 622 million tons Value (million P): 4,666 Area affected (ha): 315</p> <p>CORN (1997-98) Loss: 1187 million tons Value (million P): 7,718 Area affected (ha): 647</p>	SESAM-CA, UPLB 2000																																				
EDUCATION AND ECCD																																							
Low achievement rate/ Poor learning impacts – Achievement/ diagnostic tests	National diagnostic test results (mean percentage score)	<p>National diagnostic test results (Mean percentage score) – June 2002</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="769 1171 1062 1276"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade III</th> <th>Grade VI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>3845</td> <td>2671</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>4214</td> <td>2967</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>3938</td> <td>2775</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>National Achievement Test Results – March 2003</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="769 1350 1062 1455"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade III</th> <th>Grade IV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>4882</td> <td>3492</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>5392</td> <td>4105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>5373</td> <td>4424</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="769 1455 1062 1560"> <thead> <tr> <th>Subject</th> <th>Grade VI</th> <th>First Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Math</td> <td>4484</td> <td>3209</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Science</td> <td>4398</td> <td>3465</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reading</td> <td>4180</td> <td>4148</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Subject	Grade III	Grade VI	Math	3845	2671	Reading	4214	2967	Science	3938	2775	Subject	Grade III	Grade IV	Math	4882	3492	Science	5392	4105	English	5373	4424	Subject	Grade VI	First Year	Math	4484	3209	Science	4398	3465	Reading	4180	4148	National Educational Testing and Research Center, DepEd
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Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Weak school holding power/ Weak staying power of learners – High dropout rates	Drop out rates	SY 1994-95 Elementary: 8.90% Male: 10.10% Female: 7.70% SY 1995-96 Elementary: 7.31% SY 1996-97 Elementary: 8.01% Male: 9.42% Female: 6.50% Secondary: 11.14% Male: 12.65% Female: 9.68% SY 1997-98 Elementary: 7.39% Male: 8.43% Female: 6.30% SY 1998-99 Elementary: 7.57% Male: 8.47% Female: 6.63% Secondary: 9.08% Male: 10.82% Female: 7.42% SY 1999-00 Elementary: 7.72% Male: 8.72% Female: 6.68% SY 2000-01 Elementary: 9.03% Male: 10.09% Female: 7.91% Secondary: 10.63% Male: 12.52% Female: 8.76%	RSD, DepEd
– Low cohort survival rates	Cohort survival rates (Elementary : from Grade 1 to Grade 6/7)	SY 1994-95 Elementary: 66.5% Male: 62.01% Female: 71.4% Secondary: 75.59% SY 1995-96 Elementary: 67.16% Secondary: 72.97% SY 1996-97 Elementary: 67.96% Secondary: 70.48% Male: 68.38% Female: 72.43% SY 1997-98 Elementary: 68.68% Secondary: 71.40% SY 1998-99 Elementary: 64.09% Male: 60.38% Female: 68.13% Secondary: 70.31% Male: 67.42% Female: 72.97%	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data																		
– Low cohort survival rates	Cohort survival rates (Elementary : from Grade 1 to Grade 6/7)	SY 2000-01 Elementary: 63.45 % Male: 60.77% Female: 66.28% Secondary: 71.68% Male: 69.51% Female: 73.69%	RSD, DepEd																		
	Cohort survival rates (From Grade 1 to Grade 5)	1994-95 : 72.19% 1995-96 : 72.43% 1996-97 : 72.54% 1997-98 : 73.50% 1998-99 : 73.69% 1999-00 : 70.76% 2000-01 : 71.08%																			
– “Inherent” inability of students due to poor health and nutrition	Nutritional status of elementary/secondary school children	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Elementary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Severe</td> <td>1.5%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moderate</td> <td>11.1%</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mild</td> <td>21.6%</td> <td>14.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Normal</td> <td>60.4%</td> <td>72.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overweight</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Elementary	Secondary	Severe	1.5%	1%	Moderate	11.1%	6.7%	Mild	21.6%	14.4%	Normal	60.4%	72.8%	Overweight	5.4%	5.2%	Annual Report 2002, Health and Nutrition Center, DepEd
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Status of height (elementary/secondary)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Elementary</th> <th>Secondary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Underheight</td> <td>13.4%</td> <td>9.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>86.6%</td> <td>90.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Elementary	Secondary	Underheight	13.4%	9.9%	Average	86.6%	90.1%											
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Leading ailments among pupils	Dental caries – 82% Pediculosis – 75.6% Respiratory infection – 60.2%																				
Difficulty in reaching hard-to-reach population or serving children at risk	Participation rate	SY 2000-01 Elementary: 96.48% Secondary: 72.25% Province: Basilan Total: 87.52 Male: 86.01 Female: 89.09 Sarangani Total: 85.54 Male: 82.99 Female: 88.17 Agusan Total: 88.51 Male: 87.97 Female: 89.07	RSD, DepEd																		
Difficulty in reaching hard-to-reach population or serving children at risk – Low cohort survival rates	Cohort survival rates	SY 2000-01 Elementary: National: Total: 63.45 % Male: 60.77% Female: 66.28% Province: Maguindanao Total: 23.48 % Male: 27.10 % Female: 20.81 % Sulu Total: 26.09 % Male: 23.36 % Female: 28.36 % Tawi-Tawi Total: 47.49 % Male: 46.48 % Female: 48.48 %																			

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
– Inaccessibility of some barangays to schools	No. of barangays without elementary schools	2002-2003: 1,054 (3%)	RSD, DepEd
– Increasing number of working children	No. of working children	2001: 4.0 million	2001 SOC, NSO
Poor pedagogical skills of teachers – Poor quality of pre-service education of teachers	Passing rate in Licensure Exams for Teachers (LET)	– 20%	PRC 2000
Low access to ECCD services	Access of 3-5 years old to early education services	1997-1998: 33.5%	DSWD; Child 21
Large and increasing number of school-age population – Large family size – Rapid increase in population growth	Total households Average household size Rate of population increase	– 15,271,545 – 5 – 2.36%	2000 CPH, NSO
– High fertility rate	Total fertility rate	Refer to Demographic, Contextual Indicators Section	
Low income of families	Unemployment rate	– 10.2% (Third Quarter 2002)	LFS, NSO
Low education of parents	Educational attainment of population 15 years old and over	Education of 15 years old and over: Total 15 years old and over = 42.697 m No grade completed = 1.599 m Elementary Undergraduate = 8.855 m Elementary Graduate = 6.441mT High School Undergraduate = 7.358 m High School Graduate = 9.033 m Post Secondary = 0.663 m College Undergraduate = 4.931 m College Graduate = 3.760 m	1994 FLEMMS, NSO
Level and efficiency of resource use Inadequate resources on education – Low per capita cost for education	Real per elementary/secondary student expenditure	Elementary P1,690(2001) P1,859(1998) Secondary P1,546(2001) P1,890(1997)	Manasan, RG: Financing Interventions for Children and Women 2002

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
– Shortages of classrooms, tables, chairs, books	Estimated shortages of classrooms, chairs and textbooks	Classrooms: SY 2001-02 Elementary: 8,041 Secondary: 27,946 SY 2002-03 Elementary: 7,775 Secondary: 32,840 SY 2003-04 Elementary: 7,533 Secondary: 37,163 Chairs: SY 2001-02 Secondary: 1,385,586 SY 2002-03 Secondary: 1,691,412 SY 2003-04 Elementary: 1,299,081 Secondary: 1,873,915 Textbooks: 24,218,437	Physical Facilities Division, DepEd 2003
Inefficiency in resource allocation/ deployment – Inequitable deployment of teachers especially at the local level (division and school levels)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for elementary level Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) for secondary level	National Level: PTR: 35.09 STR: 40.2 Division Level: PTR: Lowest: 4.67 (Batanes) Highest: 703.0 (Antipolo) STR: Lowest: 2.6 (Maguindanao) Highest: 549.0 (Sarangani) School Level: PTR: Lowest: 14.3 (Amado T. Reyes ES, Mandaluyong) Highest: 136.3 (Kapitan Eddie Reyes ES, Taguig) STR: Lowest: 8.0 (Ramon Avanceña HS, Manila) Highest: 265.0 (Muntinlupa Science HS)	RSD, DepEd 2003
Increasing demand for educational services due to rapid population growth	Population growth rate	– 2.36%	200 CPH, NSO
GOVERNANCE			
Disenchantment of the public especially the poor			
Dissatisfaction on government's performance	Public perception on the performance governance stakeholders	Surveyed Class E income class: expressed some or little confidence in the 3 branches of government : Malacanang = 57 % Supreme Court = 39 % Senate/House = 50 % (March 1991)	Social Weather Station Survey

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Dissatisfaction on government's performance	Public perception on the performance governance stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 35% of Filipinos not generally satisfied with the government's empowerment thrusts in June 1995 and 38 % in Dec. 1995 – 35.5% of Filipinos not satisfied with present national administration (2003) First Qtr : 41% Second Qtr : 27 % Third Qtr : 38 % Fourth Qtr : 36 % 	Social Weather Station Survey
	Public perception on government performance vis-à-vis poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poverty incidence (39.4%) in 2000 affecting 30.85 million out of 76.5 million Filipinos, an increase from 36.8% in 1997 	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
Deprivation of the poor from equal access to basic services and productive assets			
State structures have limited capacity to respond to the poor especially to women	No. of legislations prioritizing the protection of the interests of poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 50 laws passed supportive of interest of poor and marginalized during the 11th Congress 	Congress, National Anti-Poverty Commission
Inappropriate governance structures and systems	Conflicting laws/mandate for line and oversight agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reengineering study on the different line agencies 	Presidential Commission on Good Government
Low expenditure patterns for basic services	Patterns of expenditure during the last 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decline of expenditure patterns for social services as share of GDP from 6.44% in 2000 to 5.97% in 2001 	General Appropriations Act DBM
	LGU dependence on IRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 90% 	DBM
High level of tax evasion	Estimated uncollected taxes and other sources of public revenues vs. percentage of total public revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Leakage in tax collection P242.5 billion – Individual income tax evasion estimated at more than 60% 	DOF
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – P150 billion lost to tax evasion – P92 billion constitutes uncollected income tax 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tax revenues as share of GDP decreased from 17% in 2000 to 13.5% in 2001 	DBM, DOF	
Pervasiveness of graft and corruption	Public perception on magnitude of corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 36% say very large – 36% say somewhat large – 25% say there is little or no corruption 	World Bank Study on Corruption, Social Weather Station Survey
	Estimates of losses due to corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 13% of national budget lost due to corruption – In the P781 billion (2001 national budget), P100 billion lost to corruption with 70% involving public works and 30% on procurement 	UN Conference on Financing for Development

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Pervasiveness of graft and corruption	Estimates of losses due to corruption	– Estimated total of US\$48 billion lost over the last 20 years	Office of the Ombudsman
		– Estimates that leakages in procurement could reach P95 billion in 2001	Procurement Watch Inc.
		– Philippines rated as 54 th most corrupt among 99 countries surveyed	World Bank Study on Corruption
	Campaign finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Senators who won 2001 elections spent a total of P357.3 million or an average of P27.5 million in their campaign from February to May 2001 – On average, candidates for mayoralty would need P3-20 million and P5-50 million is required for provincial governors and house representatives 	Congress Watch Report No. 63; COMELEC
Denied Equal Access to Justice			
Increase case backlogs	No. of cases successfully prosecuted vs. total cases filed in courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – General average of judicial disposition of cases annually is only at 85.83 and it takes 850 days to resolve a criminal case and 749 days for a civil case (1999) – Total of 567,051 new cases filed during the period of January – December 2000 and only 357,644 resolved for the same period. – Out of 55,460 cases filed and/or pending in the OMB from 1991-97, only 39% disposed off and remaining 61% still pending and awaiting disposition 	Supreme Court of the Philippines, Office of the Ombudsman Sandiganbayan
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the Ombudsman and Sandigan-bayan, 61% of cases are pending and awaiting disposition – Clearance rate in anti-graft courts is at 24% (1994-98) and 45% for lower courts for the same period 	
Inadequate legal assistance to the poor	No. of qualified judges and court personnel to provide poor legal assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 31.88% vacancy in lower courts, 51.88% in municipal circuit trial courts (2000) – 204 vacant seats with regional trial court, 161 with municipal trial court, 244 with municipal circuit trial courts (2000) 	Supreme Court of the Philippines
	No. and availability of public attorneys	– On average, one public attorney has to serve 2.36 courts	Assessment of PAO 2003

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Inadequate legal assistance to the poor	Case discussion between public attorney and indigent client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 34.4% of surveyed public lawyers responded they do not have sufficient time to discuss the case with their client – 8% said that they have sufficient time 	Assessment of PAO 2003
	No. of youth and female inmates in jail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 5% of total jail populations in the BJMP are minors. Male population is at 94% and 6% are females 	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology Report
	Cost of litigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Average acceptance fee of P20,000 and P1,000 as an appearance fee – Public Attorney's Office can only represent one client in a case even if both clients are indigents 	Supreme Court of the Philippines
	Availability of courts and Court personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 31.88% vacancy in lower courts, 51.88% in municipal circuit trial courts (2000) – 204 vacant seats with regional trial court, 161 with municipal trial court, 244 with municipal circuit trial courts (2000) 	
	Percentage of judicial national budget vs national budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1.07% of national budget or less than P7 million allocated for judiciary 	Congressional Planning and Budget Office 2001
	Salary level of judges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly take home pay of a first level court judge including allowances may range from P30,000-P38,000 	Blueprint of Action for the Judiciary 2000, SC,UNDP,NEDA
Unfair practices in the administration of justice	Legal guarantees for independent Judiciary	The 1987 Philippine Constitution provides for a Judiciary which is independent from the Legislative and Executive branches of government	Philippine 1987 Constitution
	Procedural guarantees for fair trial	Provided for in the Speedy Trial Act and the Rules of Court adopted by the Supreme Court of the Philippines	Supreme Court of the Philippines, Philippine Congress
	Availability of free legal assistance for the criminal defense of poor people throughout the country	Establishment of Public Attorney's Office (PAO) under the Department of Justice, which provides free legal assistance to the poor	Department of Justice
	Existence of legal remedies in conformity with international standards	Philippine jurisprudence provides for clear examples of legal remedies that can be availed of by poor litigants	Supreme Court Department of Justice

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Disenfranchised to effectively participate in governance			
Poverty discourages the poor to participate	No. of party list representatives over total number of representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 14 sectoral representatives qualified out of the 50 allotted seats (1998) – 13 sectoral representatives were able to make it (2001) 	House of Representatives
Poor mechanisms for effective people's participation	No. of appointees by sector in decision-making bodies	– Basic sector representation during last 30 years from 7 basic sector types during the Marcos years to 9 sectors during the Aquino presidency. Under the Ramos and Estrada years, all sectors have representatives in various executive bodies at the national level	National Anti-Poverty Commission
	Participatory mechanisms mandated by law	– DILG reported there are 4,635 NGOs and POs seating in the Local Development Councils (1997) compared to less than 1,000 during 1992	SRA Sourcebook 1997
	Efforts in addressing electoral problems	– Passage of laws such as the Modernization Law of COMELEC, Voter's Registration Act of 1996 and RA 8436	COMELEC
Limited participation of disadvantaged women	Venues for people's participation are only accessible to organized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – POs are engaged in joint projects on the following LGU concerns: cooperative development, fisheries, peace and order and sanitation. – Gender-related projects account for 7%, relatively low number for justice and human rights joint projects 	DILG Survey of Devolution, 2000
		– Farmers account for 31% of seats in the PARCCOMs divided among grassroots associations and cooperatives	DAR
Limited participation of disadvantaged women	Women representation in public decision-making positions at the local and national level	<p>12th Congress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 18% or 42 members of the present HOR are women – 15.2% of gubernatorial posts – 12.7% of vice-gubernatorial post – 189 women mayors – 161 women vice-mayors – In the judiciary, 21.4% or 318 out of 1,487 total incumbent judges are women – In Supreme Court, 4 out of the 14 incumbent judges are women 	Congress; National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Limited access to democratic institutions and processes	Periodicity of free and fair elections	The 1987 Constitution provides for regular national and local elections while various laws including resolutions of emanating from the Commission on Elections provide policy guidelines in the conduct of a fair and free elections	Commission on Elections
	Number of independent NGOs/ CSOs and employers' and workers' organizations operating in the country	Estimated at around 65,000 to 70,000 including people's organizations and labor unions	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC);
	Existence of independent broadcasting and print media	There are several independent broadcasting and print media outfits which are organized under the "Kapisanan ng Mga Brodkasters ng Pilipinas" or KBP (Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines)	Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)
Domination and control by few	Percentage of politicians elected and appointed coming from political clans	– At least 143 families identified as having control positions in the legislature for more than one term	Congress
	Profile of political leaders	– 75% of political families controlling certain positions switched political parties – Female representation in present HOR is 19% compared to the 81% male representation	
	Transparency in financing electoral campaigns	– Senators who won 2001 elections spent a total of P357.3 million or an average of P27.5 million in their campaign from February to May 2001	Congress Watch Report No. 63
Lack of sustainability measures in development programs	Implementation rate (target vs. actual)	– 2002, 55% of ODA project loans portfolio was implemented – 44% was administered by government-owned & controlled corporations & government financial institutions – 1999-2000, 60% went to infrastructure – 22% agro-industrial development – 12% to human development & social services	NEDA/PIS
	Availment rate or actual cumulative disbursements/target cumulative disbursements	– Availment decreased from 62 to 59% between 2001 & 2002. – 2002, total of 31 out of 136 loans worth \$257M were partially cancelled.	
	Availability of funds and maintenance budget	Unavailability of government counterpart funds to match donor assistance for specific development programmes & projects	

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
PEACE, SECURITY AND PROTECTION			
Protracted armed conflicts	Increase in NPA/MILF strength	Increase of NPA strength by 13% annual average since 1995 105 NPA guerilla fronts or 5% increase from 2001-2002	Military report cited in Martin Marfil, "Red Fighters Expand Bases", Phil Daily Inquirer, 5 Aug 2002, p A3.
	Increase of NPA firearms	Increase of NPA firearms by 21% annual average since 1995	
	Number of NPA affected/influenced barangays	Increase in NPA affected barangays by 17% annual average since 1995; 22% increase in NPA affected barangays for 2001-2002	
	Number of large-scale armed hostilities between the AFP and the MILF	"All-out war" in 2000; Armed conflict in first quarter of 2003	AFP
Social and Economic dislocation	Number of displaced persons	Close to 300,000 people displaced in April 2002, almost half were children and young people 411,849 persons displaced at the height of the 2003 war In November 2002, displacements were recorded as follows: Maguindanao (207,586); Sulu (89, 272); Lanao del Norte(58, 891); North Ctabato (32,189) and Marawi City (52,944).	Amnesty International DSWD; Tabang Mindanaw
	Increase in defense, relief and rehabilitation expenses	Total cost of assistance for evacuees estimated at P342 million in August 2001 Relief costs estimated at P18.4 million in March 2003	PDI, March 2003
Social and Economic dislocation	Number of children involved in armed conflict	Number of children and young people involved as spies, couriers or combatants estimated at 13% of the rebel population	AFP; Child 21, CWC-UNICEF
	Number of houses partially or totally damaged	Some 9,039 houses damaged by 2000 war. Of this, 6,455 (71.43%) were totally destroyed and 2,581 (28.56%) were partially damaged	Ramiro, 2002
	Migration patterns	In November 2001, 849,000 or 90% of the estimated 932,000 displaced by the conflict had returned home or moved to other places of relocation	WB, 2003

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Social and Economic dislocation	Economic cost of conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ARMM suffered a decline in GRDP from P9,183 M in 1999 to P9,071 in 2000 (at constant 1985 prices) with inflation rate that reached 9.3% more than twice the 4.3% for the entire island 	2002 PSY, NSCB
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Only 50% of the P30 billion investment target generated in ARMM in 2000 	DTI
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8,216 workers lost their jobs while 334 firms suspended operations or have stopped operating in ARMM during the 2000 all-out war 	DA
	Land ownership opportunity	About 3% of the 4,000 members of the Negros Oriental Federation of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization joined the NPA after tiring of waiting for land ownership	Ferrer 2002
Unemployment/underemployment rate		Sulu, Basilan, Lanao del Sur have lowest underemployment rates; from 1997-2000, Sulu had an average underemployment rate of 5.7%; Basilan, 4.6%; Sulu has the lowest female activity rate at only 19.1%, less than a fourth of the corresponding male rate.	PHDR 2002
Abject Poverty	Poverty incidence in conflict-affected areas	<p>66% of families in ARMM live below poverty line compared to the national average of 33.7% in 2000</p> <p>ARMM has highest poverty incidence</p>	NSCB, Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics
		<p>6 conflict-affected areas in Mindanao and 4 NPA-affected areas in Visayas comprise 10 bottom provinces</p>	PHDR 2000
		<p>Basilan, Sultan Kudarat and Zamboanga del Sur are among the top ten losers in per capita income</p>	World Bank

Issue	Indicators	Baseline Data and Trends	Source of Data
Impacts of globalization and influence from financial lending institutions			
Government policies and laws	Incoherent and conflicting government policies and laws	– Indigenous People’s Rights Act (protection of ancestral lands) vis-à-vis the Mining Act (allows foreign mining companies access to these ancestral lands)	Congress
	Competing policy positions	– Pacification position (maximum concession to adversary; minimum concession on one’s side), Victory position (military defeat of the insurgents; “divide-and-rule” rebel leaders and the institutional or peace building position (construction of institutions of peace and development through consultative and participatory mechanisms)	Oquist 2002
PEACE, SECURITY AND PROTECTION			
Children and women who are sexually exploited	Magnitude, service head count	– 60,000 to 100,000 children nationwide victims of commercial sexual exploitation	Child 21, CWC-UNICEF
Children and women subjected to violence outside of armed conflict (corporal punishment, torture in the home, school, institution)	Proportion of children forced to live and/or work in the streets (child exploitation)	– 246,011 street children including about 45,000-50,000 highly visible street children in major cities and urban centers	Study by Social Research Development Center, DLSU 2000; Child 21, CWC-UNICEF
Children and women are trafficked	Percentage of women and children being trafficked	– 13.4% children and women	DSWD
Women and children in forced and bonded labor (hazardous, exploited)	No. of working children aged 5-17 years old	– 2001: of the 4 million children 5 to 17 years old, 59.4% or 2.4 million children were exposed to hazardous and exploitative working conditions such as pyrotechnics, mining and quarrying, construction and deep sea fishing	2001 SOC, NSO
Children and women without primary caregivers (HIV/AIDS, orphans, children in detention, institutions)	No. of children in conflict with the law	– 2001: 5,905, majority of whom have been subjected to pre-trial detention – 1999 : 3,747	BJMP Report

2. CONFERENCE INDICATORS

MD	MD Target Indicator	National Indicator (proxy)	Data and Trends	Source of Data
Conflict Prevention and Peace-building				
Peace, security and disarmament	PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICTS Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. (Millennium Declaration, Values and Principles on Freedom)	– Peaceful negotiated settlement of armed conflict	1995: GRP-RAM peace agreement signed 1996: Peace Agreement signed with the MNLF 1997-2003: Continuing GRP negotiation with MILF 1994-2003: Intermittent GRP-NDF peace negotiations	Office of the Presidential Advisors on the Peace Process (OPAPP)
		– Status on the implementation of GRP-MNLF peace agreement	2002: 1,500 MNLF former combatants fully integrated into the PNP; Regional security force under the PNP operationalized in May 2002 2003: 5,815 former MNLF integrated in the AFP; ARMM Unified Command established through Executive Order 212 on May 2003	
		– Former combatants elected and appointed to various posts at the district, provincial and national levels.	2001: new ARMM legislated by virtue of plebiscite on August 2001, new leaders of ARMM and ARL 2003: GMA appointed a total of 80 Muslims in the Executive and Judiciary branches of government in compliance with Article 5 of RA 9054	
Peace, security and disarmament	PREVENTING VIOLENT CONFLICTS	– Community-based rehabilitation programmes	2001: Actual investment reached Php 12.6 billion in 2001 with 79% of the total investments from ODA assistance 2002: National Program for Unification and Development under the OPAPP who has provided socio-economic assistance program, to MNLF communities through skills training, income generating projects, resettlement housing and study grants to a total 1,744 MNLF members and their families	2002 Mindanao Budget Summit OPAPP
		– Number of armed conflicts settled at local level	1990s : 5 peace zones established nation-wide	OPAPP
		– Number of peace pacts/agreements between government and armed rebel groups	2002: 10-12 peace zones established nation-wide	
		– Number of community-based peace and development initiatives sustained, especially in conflict-affected areas	2003: 160 peace and development communities established through GoP-UN Multidonor Programme Phase 3	

MD	MD Target Indicator	National Indicator (proxy)	Data and Trends	Source of Data
Peace, security and disarmament	<p>HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE</p> <p>We will spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development. (Millennium Declaration on Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance)</p>	<p>– Comprehensive national peace policy established through Executive Order</p>	<p>2001: Executive Order No. 3 defines policy and administrative structure for Government's comprehensive peace efforts</p>	<p>OPAPP</p>
	<p>HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE</p>	<p>– Peace and Development included in MTPDP, defining peace and development priorities and thrusts for Mindanao</p>	<p>1999: MTPDP adopted by Government with chapter 15 on Peace and Development for Mindanao; Comprehensive peace programme reflected in chapter 17 on Law and Order</p>	<p>NEDA</p>
	<p>PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE</p> <p>We will spare no effort to ensure that children and all civilian populations that suffer disproportionately the consequences of natural disasters, genocide, armed conflicts and other humanitarian emergencies are given every assistance and protection so that they can resume normal life as soon as possible. (Millennium Declaration on Protecting the Vulnerable)</p> <p>Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts/Protocol 2 (July 1987)</p> <p>International Humanitarian Law</p>	<p>– Decrease in number and frequency of displacement due to armed conflict</p> <p>– Agreements on HR and IHL</p>	<p>2000: 755,369 people displaced; all-out-war policy of the Estrada administration 2001: 1,002,855 people displaced in Mindanao 2002: close to 300,000 people displaced as a result of the government operations in Sulu</p> <p>1998: Comprehensive agreement on HR and IHL (CAHR-IHL) signed between GRP and the NDF</p>	<p>PDI, Tumbaga (August 2000) DSWD August 2001 World Bank, 2003</p> <p>OPAPP</p>

MD	MD Target Indicator	National Indicator (proxy)	Data and Trends	Source of Data
Peace, security and disarmament	Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	– Number of deaths (insurgents, soldiers, non-combatants)	1969-2001: as a direct result of internal conflicts, civilian and military lives lost at 122,000 in the Philippines (as of available data collected in August 2001) 2000: 892 casualties by Sept 2000 with 465 dead either from armed conflict, bomb blast or epidemics breaking out in the evacuation centers	Waging Peace in the Philippines, C. Hernandez, Dec. 2002 PDI, Tumbaga
		– Number of HR violations	2001: over a hundred people were illegally arrested and detained in line with the DOJ memo authorizing warrantless arrest in the area. 2002: 1,486 cases of human rights violations documented by the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, and Karapatan in Basilan (affecting 42,898 individuals including 1,377 families in 44 communities); lives of 167 leaders and member of legitimate people's organizations claimed by the 20-month anti-insurgency campaign dubbed "Oplan Habol Tamaraw"	Waging Peace in the Philippines, W. Tanada, Dec. 2002
		– Increase in relief and rehabilitation expenditures	2001: Total cost of assistance for evacuees estimated at Php 342 million in the form of relief supplies, construction of bunk houses, core shelters and evacuation centers 2003: relief cost estimated at Php 18.4 million	PDI, March 2003; Ramiro, 2002 PDI, March 2003
		– Growth of military expenditures	1968-1997: Estimated cost of internal conflict in Philippines between 1968-1997 pegged at US\$ 5,100 million 2002: Defense with a Php 41.5 billion or 5.3% allocation in 2002 budget (out of Php 780.8 billion)	Waging Peace in the Philippines, C. Hernandez, Dec. 2002 2002 Mindanao Budget Summit

MD	MD Target Indicator	National Indicator (proxy)	Data and Trends	Source of Data
Peace, security and disarmament	<p>Protocol II Article IV (3) of the Geneva convention states that “children shall be provided with care and aid they require...”</p> <p>Article XIII of the same convention espouses that “the civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations.”</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child (Sept 2000) clearly declares that “state parties shall take appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.”</p>	– Protection programmes for children in situations of armed conflict	<p>RA 7610 provided special protection of children against child abuse, exploitation and discrimination</p> <p>1990s: CSAC programme established</p> <p>2001: Executive Order 56 defining comprehensive program framework for children involved in armed conflict</p>	OPAPP (Ermita, Feb. 2002)
	<p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Sept 2000) prohibits government and armed groups from using children under the age of 18 years old in hostilities, compulsory military service or voluntary recruitment. 0</p>	– Utilizing and recruiting children (either as child soldiers or spies)	<p>2002: Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) utilized 7 children in its operation against the AFP</p> <p>2002: AFP estimated that number of children involved in armed conflict is 13% of the total rebel population of the NPA as well as the MILF</p>	<p>OPAPP (Ermita, Feb. 2002)</p> <p>AFP; Child 21, CWC-UNICEF</p>

D. DATA GAPS FOR THEMATIC INDICATORS

Environment

- Data is sporadically generated, based on quantified amounts in particular years, in limited areas and therefore trend analysis is difficult
- Water body classification is incomplete
- No complete groundwater map
- Inadequate amount of monitoring systems for air / water pollution nationwide
- Imprecise national figures, data only available in some areas, no repository for all data
- Proportion of land owners to land area unknown

Peace, Security and Protection

- No data on number of schools closed; areas without electricity, water, health facilities in conflict areas

TABLES, SIDE BOXES AND FIGURES

Table 1: Millenium Development Goals/Targets, Philippines

GOALS	TARGETS
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Target 1: Halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty between 1990-2015
	Target 2: Halve the proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption and halve the proportion of underweight children (under five years old)
	Target 3: Halve the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water or those who cannot afford it by 2015
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education	Target 4: Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015
Goal 3. Promote gender equality	Target 5: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and all levels of education not later than 2015
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	Target 6: Reduce under-five mortality rate by two-thirds by 2015
Goal 5. Improve maternal health	Target 7: Reduce maternal mortality rate by three-quarters by 2015 (half by 2000, half by 2015)
	Target 8: Increase access to basic reproductive health services to 60 percent by 2005, 80 percent by 2010, and 100 percent by 2015
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases	Target 9: Halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015
	Target 10: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Target 11: Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005, to reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015
	Target 12: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development	Target 13: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system, include a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally
	Target 14: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debts sustainable in the long-term

Source: *Philippine Progress Report on the MDG, January 2003.*

Table 2: Status of Ratification of Principal International Human Rights Treaties, as of 7 July 2003

Treaty	Treaty Body (Committee of Expert Monitoring Implementation)	Dates of		
		Signature	Ratification	Accession
1. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		07 Jan 1976	
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR)	Human Rights Committee		23 Jan 1987	
3. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR-OP1)	Human Rights Committee			22 Nov 1989
4. Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty (CCPR-OP2-DP)	Human Rights Committee			
5. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination		04 Jan 1969	
6. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women		04 Sep 1981	
7. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-OP)	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	21 Mar 2000		
8. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	Committee against Torture			26 Jun 1987
9. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Committee on the Rights of the Child	08 Sep 2000	20 Sep 1990	
10. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC-OP-AC) on the involvement in armed conflict	Committee on the Rights of the Child	08 Sep 2000		
11. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC-OP-SC) on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Committee on the Rights of the Child			
12. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (MWC), which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1990 and will enter into force when 20 States have accepted			01 Jul 2003	

Table 3: Other International Instruments Signed/Ratified/Acceded to by the Philippines Relating to Human Rights

Instruments	Dates of		
	Signature	Ratification	Accession
1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime Genocide	11 Dec 1949	07 Jul 1950	
2. Convention on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others	20 Dec 1950	19 Sep 1952	
3. Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	22 Jun 1955		
4. Slavery Convention of 1926 as Amended			12 Jul 1955
5. Convention on the Political Rights of Women	23 Sep 1953	12 Sep 1957	
6. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery			17 Nov 1964
7. Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages	5 Feb 1963	21 Jan 1965	
8. Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity			15 May 1973
9. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment on the Crime of Apartheid	2 May 1974	26 Jan 1978	
10. Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees			22 Jul 1981 22 Jul 1981
11. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees			
12. International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports	16 May 1986	27 Jul 1987	
13. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol 2)		11 Dec 1986	11 Jul 1987
14. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (entry into force 29 September 2003)	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	
15. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (not yet in force)	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	
16. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (not yet in force)	14 Dec 2000	28 May 2002	

Source: Web-based – http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_cicp_convention.html

Table 4: List of Human Rights-related International Labor Conventions Ratified by the Philippines

International Labor Conventions	Date of Ratification
C.87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No.87) <i>Right of workers to form and join organizations of their own choosing without prior authorization, and without interference from public authorities.</i>	29 December 1953
C.98 Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively Convention, 1949 (No.98) <i>Right to organize and bargain collectively, and protection against anti-union discrimination and employer interference.</i>	29 December 1953
C.100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No.100) <i>Requires equal pay and benefits for men and women for work of equal value.</i>	29 December 1953
C.105 Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No.105) <i>Prohibits forced or compulsory labor in all its forms, as a means of political coercion or education, punishment for the expression of political or ideological views, workforce mobilization, labor discipline, punishment for participation in strikes, or discrimination.</i>	17 November 1960
C.111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No.111) <i>Calls for elimination of discrimination in access to employment and training and working conditions, on grounds of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin and to promote equality of opportunity and treatment.</i>	17 November 1960
C.182 Prohibition and Immediate Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No.182) <i>Calls for the immediate elimination of the worst and most hazardous forms of child labor, adds to, and does not supersede Convention 13.</i>	28 November 2000
C.138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) <i>Establishes the minimum age for admission to employment (15, or 14 for countries meeting developing country exceptions, and not less than the age for completion of compulsory schooling), and stipulates the minimum age for admission to hazardous work (18).</i>	04 June 1998

Source: ILO

Table 5: Ten Poorest Provinces in the Philippines: 1997 and 2000

Region	Province	1997 Poverty Incidence (%)	2000 Poverty Incidence (%)	Inc/Dec (%)	Rank '97	Rank '00
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	Sulu	67.1	63.2	-3.9	1	1
Region V – Bicol Region	Masbate	61.4	62.8	1.4	2	2
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	Tawi-Tawi	35.0	56.5	21.5	40	3
Cordillera Administrative Region	Ifugao	57.7	55.6	-2.1	4	4
Region IV – Southern Tagalog	Romblon	52.8	55.2	2.4	8	5
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	Maguindanao	41.6	55.1	13.5	27	6
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	Lanao del Sur	55.6	55.0	-0.6	7	7
Region XII – Central Mindanao	Sultan Kudarat	36.6	54.3	17.7	38	8
Region X – Northern Mindanao	Camiguin	32.5	53.1	20.6	49	9
Region V – Bicol Region	Camarines Norte	49.7	52.7	3.0	10	10

Source of Basic Data: 1997 and 2000 Family Income and Expenditure Survey; NSO

Source of Poverty Statistics: Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics. The estimates of poverty incidence were computed based on the new methodology approved by the NSCB Executive Board

Table 6: Poverty Incidence in the Philippines and Rank: 1997 and 2000 (Ranked by Region, #1: Highest Incidence)

Region	1997 Poverty Incidence (%)	Rank '97	2000 Poverty Incidence (%)	Rank '00
National Capital Region	4.8	16	5.7	16
Region I – Ilocos Region	31.4	10	29.6	12
Region II – Cagayan Valley	27.1	13	24.8	13
Region III – Central Luzon	13.9	15	17.0	15
Region IV – Southern Tagalog	22.8	14	20.8	14
Region V – Bicol Region	46.9	2	49.0	2
Region VI – Western Visayas	37.2	7	37.8	6.5
Region VII – Central Visayas	29.8	12	32.3	9
Region VIII – Eastern Visayas	29.9	5	37.8	6.5
Region IX – Western Mindanao	31.9	9	38.3	5
Region X – Northern Mindanao	37.8	6	32.9	8
Region XI – Southern Mindanao	31.1	11	31.5	10
Region XII – Central Mindanao	45.3	3	48.4	3
Cordillera Administrative Region	35.9	8	31.1	11
Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	50.0	1	57.0	1
Caraga	44.7	4	42.9	4

Source of Basic Data: 1997 and 2000 Family Income and Expenditure Survey; NSO

Source of Poverty Statistics: Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on Income and Poverty Statistics. The estimates of poverty incidence were computed based on the new methodology approved by the NSCB Executive Board

Table 7: Graft Prone MDG-Related Government Agencies

Government Agency	Number of Cases (1993-98)	Losses Paid in Bribes
Department of Public Works and Highways	1762	10-30 percent of total cost of the public work projects
Department of Environment and Natural Resources	1149	15 percent of reforestation costs (1988-1992)
Department of Education	1046	20-65 percent total costs of textbooks procured
Department of Health	289	20-40 percent of medicines procured
Department of Interior and Local Governments	247	P45 million a year in ghost payroll
Department of Agriculture	393	10-50 percent total cost of farm inputs

Source: Assessment Report of CCA Theme Group on Governance 2003

Table 8: Total Government Spending on Health

	Personal Health Care	Public Health Care	Other	Total	Percent Share
1991	Billions PHP				
National Government	7.19	2.09	2.95	12.23	71.9
Local Government Units	0.28	0.73	0.38	1.39	8.2
Social Insurance	1.82		1.57	3.39	19.9
Total Government	9.29	2.82	4.9	17.01	100
Percent share	54.6	16.6	28.8	100	
Total Government as % of GNP	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.4	
1997	Billions PHP				
National Government	9.89	4.07	4.67	18.63	46.0
Local Government Units	3.92	7.88	3.68	15.48	38.3
Social Insurance	3.87		2.49	6.36	15.7
Total Government	17.68	11.95	10.84	40.47	100
Percent share	43.7	29.5	26.8	100	
Total Government as % of GNP	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.6	

Source: Assessment Report of CCA Theme Group on Governance 2003

Table 9: Comparative basic Statistics in Selected Asian Countries

Country	of Popn (2000)		Index Change in Sch-age Popn (Base Year 2000=100) ¹		GDP per Capita ²	Expenditure per Student ³		Expenditure per Student Relative to GDP per Capita ⁴		Expenditure on Educ. Inst. as a % of GDP (1999) ⁵	
	Ages	Ages	Ages	Ages		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Public	Private
		5-14	15-19	5-14	15-19	Education	Education	Primary	Secondary	Sources	Sources
China	18	7	82	95	3617	372	833	10	23	1.4	1.1
Japan	10	6	92	82	24,898	5,240	6,039	21	24	2.7	0.2
Korea	14	8	89	81	15,712	2,838	3,419	21	25	3.2	0.8
Malaysia	22	10	102	116	8,209	1,015	1,813	12	22	3.7	-
Philippines	24	11	105	118	3,805	474	406	14	15	3.4	1.7
Thailand	16	9	99	99	6,132	-	-	-	-	2.8	0.1

¹Projections Year 2015²In equivalent US\$ converted using Purchasing Power-Parity exchange rate (PPP); 1999 data³In equivalent US\$ converted using PPP; data of Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines include public institutions only⁴On public institutions only for Malaysia and the Philippines.⁵Primary secondary and post secondary non-tertiary levels.Source: Financing Education – Investments and Returns, An Analysis of the World Education Indicators, 2002 Edition
UNESCO/OECD World Education Indicators Programme, Paris, 2002**Table 10:** Per Capita Cost (Basic Education), 1994 to 2003

Year	Budget (In Phil. Peso)			Total Enrolment (Excluding ARMM)	Nominal Values			Real Values		
	PS	MOOE	Total		Per Capita Cost (PS & MOOE)	Per Capita Cost (PS)	Per Capita Cost (MOOE)	Per Capita Cost (PS & MOOE)	Per Capita Cost (PS)	Per Capita Cost (MOOE)
1994	26,171,999,000	2,960,442,000	29,132,441,000	122,888,867	2,260.28	2,030.59	229.69	2,260.28	2,030.59	229.69
1995	31,009,868,000	3,800,705,000	34,810,573,000	13,619,040	2,556.02	2,276.95	279.07	2,366.69	2,108.29	258.40
1996	38,336,046,000	3,648,658,000	41,984,704,000	13,984,548	3,002.22	2,741.31	260.91	2,544.25	2,323.14	221.11
1997	47,407,401,000	3,705,354,000	51,112,755,000	14,392,833	3,551.26	3,293.82	257.44	2,841.01	2,635.06	205.95
1998	67,586,938,000	4,522,567,000	72,109,505,000	14,785,257	4,877.12	4,571.24	305.88	3,559.94	3,336.67	223.27
1999	71,137,735,000	4,086,156,000	75,223,891,000	15,070,046	4,991.62	4,720.47	271.14	3,418.92	3,233.20	185.71
2000	72,111,660,000	5,288,604,000	77,400,264,000	15,254,213	5,074.03	4,727.33	346.70	3,338.18	3,110.09	228.09

Legend: PS - Personal Services

MOOE - Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses

Source: Department of Education - Office of Planning Service

Table 11: Internal Revenue Allotment for LGUs (In Billion Philippine Pesos)

GENERAL BUDGET ITEMS	1997	1998	1999	2000
Economic Services	24.9	26.9	33.4	40.0
Social Services	26.3	28.5	35.3	42.3
General Public Services	19.9	21.5	26.7	32.0

Table 12: MDG-Related Devolved Functions

LGU Devolved Services, Functions and Regulatory Powers	National Agency
Social Welfare and Services	Department of Social Welfare and Development
Agricultural Extension	Department of Agriculture
Field Health & Hospital services, other Tertiary Health services	Department of Health
Locally Funded Infrastructure Projects	Department of Public Works and Highways
School Building Program	Department of Education
Community-based Forestry Projects	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Reclassification of Agricultural Lands	Department of Agrarian Reform
Enforcement of Environmental Laws	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Inspection of Food Products and Quarantine	Department of Health

Source: Assessment Report of CCA Theme Group on Governance 2003

Table 13: Sub-sector Issue Analysis for Environment

Sub-sector	Factors	Reasons	Institutional Capacities	
			State of the Institutions	Actions of the Institutions
Coastal and Marine (C&M)	Undesirable migration to coastal areas		<p>Lack of a National Policy Framework on C&M</p> <p>Weak governance capacities in the sub-sector</p> <p>Weak ecologically appropriate knowledge systems in coastal communities</p>	<p>Overlapping mandates and programmes; conflicting policies and strategies</p> <p>Non-integration of sectoral and local development plans</p> <p>Non-prioritization of C&M issues in the deployment of national assets</p> <p>No industry development plans consistent with public sector actions on C&M</p> <p>Weak enforcement of C&M regulations</p> <p>Lack of and inaccurate data base on C&M ecosystems and resource-use</p> <p>Non-integration in public sector actions on C&M of the external population pressures on these ecosystems</p>
Urban	<p>High ratio of immigration to emigration in few commercial areas</p> <p>Declining competitiveness of agriculture vis-a-vis services</p>	<p>Insufficient ratio of quality employment to demand</p> <p>High density of settlements</p> <p>Insufficient services</p> <p>Breached carrying capacities</p>	<p>Urban-oriented industrial policy</p> <p>Poor urban planning and enforcement of zoning</p> <p>Insufficient supply of services</p> <p>Political system favors densification</p>	<p>Concentration of industrial activities in high density areas</p> <p>Poor rationality of distribution of space increases costs of services</p> <p>Low quality employment opportunities</p> <p>High costs and low quality enforcement of laws and regulations</p>
Lowland Agriculture (LA)		Deteriorating land quality due to soil erosion, land pollution and land conversion	<p>Absence of a National Land Use Policy</p> <p>Lack of access to resources and productive assets</p> <p>Poor, unrealistic data and information on agriculture, agrarian reform and environment</p>	Multiple agencies involved in land administration and service delivery
Forests and Watersheds (FW)	<p>Population (size, density, structure, fertility)</p> <p>Global trade (value, substitution and demand for natural resources)</p> <p>Climate change</p>	<p>Poverty in FW</p> <p>Land use systems</p> <p>Water use</p>	<p>Disharmony of planning systems with customary FW resource use systems</p> <p>Disharmony between regulation and enforcement</p> <p>Lack of understanding of FW by officials and their users</p> <p>Ethical systems on FW differ across users</p> <p>Inappropriate technologies used in upland farming and other resource uses</p> <p>Limited investments and support for investments</p>	<p>Confusing tenure systems and instruments on FW</p> <p>Poor LGU support for upland communities</p> <p>Poor valuation of FW resources</p> <p>Poor application of PA21 principles in FW mgt</p> <p>Technical standards of FW mgt differ across their users</p> <p>Disharmony in statutory and customary standards and norms on FW management</p>

Table 14: Growth in Total Factor Productivity in Agriculture

Period	China	Thailand	Indonesia	Philippines
1960 – 1980 *	NA	1.3	1.6	1.0
1980 – 2000 **	4.7	1.0	1.5	0.1
All Periods		1.2	1.5	0.2

Notes: * 1960-1980 estimates pertain to 1971-1991 data for Indonesia and Thailand, 1961-1980 data for the Philippines;

** 1980-2000 estimates pertain to 1979-1995 data for China (covering rice, wheat, and corn only), 1981-1998 data for Indonesia and 1980-1998 data for the Philippines.

Source: Mundlak et al (2002) for Indonesia, Thailand, and Philippines; Jin et al (2002) for China.

Table 15: Comparison of Health Indicators across Income Quintiles, Philippines:

Indicator	Quintiles					Average	Poor/ Rich Ratio
	Poorest			Richest			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
IMR per 1000 live births	48.8	38.2	33.7	24.9	20.98	36	2.35
Under 5 MR per 1000 live births	79.8	60.5	49.7	33.4	20.9	54.9	2.73
TFR	6.5	4.7	3.6	2.9	2.1	3.7	3.095
Age 15-19 Specific Fertility Rate (births per 1000 population)	130	90	32	29	12	46	10.833
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	40.1			50.2		47	0.80

Source: 1998 Philippine Health, Nutrition, Population Survey

HNP/Poverty Thematic Group of World Bank

Table 16: Health Status Indicators, Philippines: 1970-2000

Indicator	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000
Life expectancy at birth: male (a)	57.3	59.7	62.2	62.7	67.0(f)
Life expectancy at birth: female (a)	61.5	65.1	67.5	67.9	72.0(f)
Infant mortality rate: male (a)	93.8	65.2	59.9	53.2	na
Infant mortality rate: female (a)	83.2	59.4	53.4	48.4	na
Child mortality rate: male (1-4 years) (a)	37.2	32.1	23.3	20.0	na
Child mortality rate: female (1-4 years) (a)	35.4	30.6	25.4	22.2	na
Maternal mortality ratio		213(b)	209(c)	172(d)	na
Total fertility rate (e)	6.0	5.1	4.1	3.7	na

Sources:

(a) Flieger and Cabigon (rates are life table probabilities)

(b) Data from 1993 NDS and refer to the period 1980-1986.

(c) Data from 1993 NDS and refer to the period 1987-1993.

(e) 1973, 1983 & 1993 NDS survey results and 1998 NDHS

(f) Projections made by the TWG on Population by NCSB

Table 17: Prevalence of Deficiencies in Physical Attributes Among 0-5 and 6-10 year-old Children: Philippines, 1989-90 to 2001

Nutritional Status	1989-90	1992	1993	1996	1998	2001
	Percent Prevalence					
0-5 YEARS OLD						
Underweight	34.5	34.0	29.9	30.8	32.0	30.6
Underheight	39.9	36.8	34.3	34.5	34.0	31.4
Thinness	5.0	6.6	6.7	5.2	6.0	6.3
Overweight-for-age	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0
6-10 YEARS OLD						
Underweight	34.2	32.5	30.5	28.3	30.2	32.9
Underheight	44.8	42.8	42.2	39.1	40.8	41.1
Overweight-for-age	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	N	0.8

Source: FNRI (www.fnri.dost.gov.ph)

Table 18: School Enrolment, By Level and Sector for SY 1981-82 and SY 2001-2002

Level	SY 1981-82					SY 2001-2002				
	Public	% Share	Private	% Share	Total	Public	% Share	Private	% Share	Total
Elementary	8,073,290	95%	444,993	5%	8,518,283	11,900,362	93%	909,532	7%	12,809,894
Secondary	1,591,510	54%	1,344,222	46%	2,935,732	4,383,142	78%	1,251,562	22%	5,634,704

Source: Department of Education, Research and Statistics Division, Office of the Planning Service Tables.

Table 19: Repetition Rates for Elementary Level, by Grade

Elementary Level, SY 2000-2001						
	Repetition by Grade (In %)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Phils	4.16	2.36	1.63	1.18	0.87	0.45
Male	4.92	3.05	2.16	1.60	1.22	0.63
Female	3.31	1.62	1.06	0.75	0.54	0.28

Source: Department of Education, Research and Statistics Division, Office of the Planning Service Tables

Table 20: Repetition Rates for Secondary Level, by Year

Secondary Level, SY 2000-2001				
	Repetition per Year (In %)			
	1	2	3	4
Total Phils	2.76	2.45	2.02	0.97
Male	4.09	3.65	3.04	1.41
Female	1.39	1.28	1.10	0.59

Source: Department of Education, Research and Statistics Division, Office of the Planning Service Tables