

# Session II B: Programs Under the Cluster on Human Development

**CORAZON JULIANO-SOLIMAN**

**Secretary  
DSWD  
&**

**Lead Convener**

**WG on MDGs and Social  
Progress**

**Philippines Development  
Forum (PDF)**

**26 Feb. 2011**



# Overall Presentation Outline

## **Part I. Introduction**

- A. Achieving human development through the MDGs
- B. MDGs on track and MDGs to be fast-tracked
- C. Poverty's impact on human development

## **Part II. Challenges to achieving MDGs based on the PDP**

- A. Health
- B. Social Protection
- C. Education
- D. Impact of Climate Change

## **Part III. The Convergence Strategy on Human Development**

- A. Health
- B. Education
- C. Social Protection
- D. Asset Reform

## **Part IV. Closing Statement**

# Part I. Introduction

*Why should we invest in human development?*

*Which of our MDGs are on track?*

*Which MDGs should be fast-tracked?*

*How does poverty hinder human development?*

- A. Achieving human development through the MDGs**
- B. MDGs on track and MDGs to be fast-tracked**
- C. Poverty's impact on human development**

## A. Achieving human development through the MDGs

- People Power = Empowering people by investing in human development
- Promoting human development by achieving the Millennium Development Goals

## B. MDGs on track and MDGs to be fast-tracked

### **MDG Indicators on Track (1)**

- MDG 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger
  - Reducing food poverty
- MDG 3: Promoting gender equality and empower women
- MDG 4: Reducing child mortality
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
  - Reducing incidence and deaths associated with malaria and improved number of cured tuberculosis cases
- MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
  - Improved access to sanitary toilet facilities

## B. MDGs on track and MDGs to be fast-tracked

### **MDG Indicators to be fast-tracked(2)**

- MDG 2: Achieving universal primary education
- MDG 5: Improving maternal health
- MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases
  - Rising incidence of HIV/AIDS cases

Wide **regional discrepancy** in the achievement of MDGs should be addressed by national government.

# C. Poverty's impact on human development

## Worsening poverty & insufficient interventions(3)

- **Increasing trend in poverty incidence rates**  
(24.9% in 2003 → 26.4% in 2006 → 26.5% in 2009) <sup>(4)</sup>
- **Increase in number of vulnerable households**  
(36.21% in 2003 → 50.7% in 2006)
- **Income inequality remains high (0.46 GINI Ratio)**
- **Lack of appropriate Social Protection interventions** led the poor to cope with strategies that erode human development *i.e., reducing food consumption, withdrawing children from school, reducing healthcare, etc.*

3. *Ibid.*

4. The 2009 Poverty Incidence Rate, which was computed using a *new methodology*, showed that poverty incidence rate increased to 26.5%. Although the figure is lesser in terms of magnitude, an upward trend in poverty incidence will still manifest if the said formula was applied in 2006, as shown in Slide No. 6 of Sec-Gen Romulo Virola's presentation (2009 Poverty Statistics, 8 Feb. 2011) [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)

# C. Poverty's impact on human development

## Failure to achieve inclusive growth (5)

- **Rapid economic growth in 2003-2006 did not translate to poverty reduction**
- **Poverty mapping shows that fisher folk, farmers, and children are the poorest, most vulnerable sectors. Women and IPs also highly vulnerable.**
- **Poverty in Mindanao**
  - Home to 1/3 of poorest population in the Philippines
  - More than half of the poorest provinces are in the region
  - Peace and security issues affected regional development

# C. Poverty's impact on human development

## Worsening Rural-Urban Migration (6)

- **6 out of 10 Filipinos live in urban areas**
- **Widening gap of shelter requirements and supply**
  - Only 812,463 shelter security units delivered out of the required 3.7 million units (2004-2010)
  - Informal settlers and urban congestion

# C. Poverty's impact on human development

## Fast population growth and limited fund resources (7)

- **Social expenditure increased**

(28.9% in 2004 → 31.71% in 2009)

**BUT**

- **Population expected to double in 33 years**

- Pop. Growth Rate = 2.04%

- Pop. Dependency Ratio = 69% (2000 figures)

- **Burden on working group population (15-64 y/o)**

- 62.6% youth dependency ratio and 6.5% old persons dependency ratio

# Part II. Challenges to achieving MDGs based on the PDP

*What are the challenges to achieving gains in health, educ. And social protection??*

*How does climate change affect human development gains?*

**A. Health**

**B. Social Protection**

**C. Education**

**D. Impact of Climate Change**

# A. Health (8)

- Inadequate Healthcare Financing
  - 54% of total expenditure comprised out-of pocket expenses, only 9% from social health insurance
  - Total healthcare expenditure is PhP 234.3Bn (3.2% of GDP). WHO standard for developing nations is 5% of GDP.
- Skewed distribution of health workers
  - Professional health workers lost to migrant labor
  - Concentration of health workers in urban areas
  - Underserved rural areas, especially in Mindanao

## B. Social Protection

- Fragmented and uncoordinated poverty programs
  - As many as 66 programs scattered in government with overlapping objectives and beneficiaries
- Weak targeting system and M&E result in leakage rates and inefficient use of resources
- Concentration of NGO/CSO support on select sectors and lack of support to other causes (i.e., Older Persons, PWDs rights, etc.)
- Need to improve built-in M&E components and increase coverage of social security schemes to cover those in the informal sector and vulnerable occupations

# C. Education

- High basic literacy (95.6%), but slow improvement in *functional* literacy (86.4% in 2008 from 84.1% in 2003)
- SY 2009-2010 Net Enrollment Rates (NER) are 85% (elementary) and 62.4% (high school), but still below MDG and EFA targets
- Low Completion Rate for primary education (72.2%). EFA Target is 81% by 2015
- Drop out rates remain high despite free education (6.3% for elementary and 8% in high school)
- Discrepancy in distribution of resources for education
  - 78:1 pupil-classroom ratio in NCR (elementary) and 82:1 for ARMM (high school)

## C. Education

- Education doesn't translate to job opportunities
  - Declining unemployment rate (11.9% in 2004 → 7.1% in Oct. 2010)
  - High percentage and slow decrease in UNDEREMPLOYMENT Rate (19% in 2009 → 18.5% in July 2010)
- Insufficient jobs lead to higher labor migration (OFW Phenomenon) and under-utilized human capital

## D. Impact of Climate Change

- Climate change exacerbates poverty in rural areas that are ill-equipped to implement disaster risk reduction and mitigation responses
  - Increase in victims of typhoons and floods by 50% from an average of 4 million (1994-1996) to 8 million (2004-2006)

# Part III. The Convergence Strategy on Human Development

*What are government's priority programs to facilitate human development?*

*Which government programs are undertaking convergence?*

- A. Health**
- B. Education**
- C. Social Protection**
- D. Asset Reform**

# A. Health

- Fast track implementation of the Aquino Health Agenda to achieve Universal Health Care (AHA-UHC)
- Enrollment of around 6 million families in the Sponsored Program of PhilHealth
  - Investment of around P85 Billion needed to enroll the 40% poorest families to the Sponsored Program from 2011 to 2016.
  - Poorest 20% to be enrolled using national government funds, while the PhilHealth enrollment of the next poorest 40% shall be shouldered by the LGUs fully or in partnership with the beneficiaries.
  - Funding requirement for providing outpatient services to poorest 40% (2011 to 2016) is estimated to be P55 Billion, while P341 Billion is needed for in-patient benefits.
  - No balance billing for indigent PhilHealth members who are beneficiaries of the CCT in government hospitals

# A. Health

- Fast track achievement of MDG target for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): 52 deaths/100,000 live births
  - Construction/repair of around 331 **Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC)** and 105 **Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CEmONC)** facilities by end of December 2010
  - Additional **3,592 BEmONC** and **300 CEmONC** facilities requiring a funding gap of around P2.54 Billion by 2012 for 667 BEmONC facilities and P9 Billion for 300 CEmONC facilities

# A. Health

- Improve infrastructure and equipment of government hospitals through the following:
  - Additional P20 Billion for LGU facilities and P30 Billion for 66 retained hospitals at DOH for 2012
  - Additional P3 Billion for upgrade and establishment of Centers for Mental Health Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers, National Reference Laboratories and Blood Facilities
- Strengthen the Responsible Parenthood (RP) policy to address unmet need for modern RP services for the poor
  - Address funding gap of around P2.4 Billion from 2011 to 2016

# A. Health

- Control and prevent spread of locally endemic infectious diseases, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS as well as non-communicable diseases
- Ensure access to quality and affordable medicines
- Improve gate-keeping mechanism for patient care
- Improve both national and local health system's accountability in managing resources for health
- Provide adequate health human resource complement and pursue development of better information management system to aid in health policy and program development

## B. Education

- **School-Based Management System (11)**
  - Aims to improve provision of school facilities, filling-in of vacant teacher positions, textbook distribution, and giving training and student loan programs for indigent but deserving pupils.

## C. Social Protection

- **Convergence of 4Ps, Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran (SEA-K) and Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHI-CIDSS and 4Ps) (12)**
  - Convergence to cover 53 provinces
  - 2.3 million households targeted for 4Ps and 499,387 households for KALAHI-CIDSS
- Support for the National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction (NHTS-PR)

## C. Social Protection

- **Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA)**
  - Aims to strengthen peace building, reconstruction and development in conflict-affected areas (CAAs)
  - Focus is on helping internally displaced persons (IDPs), reintegrating former combatants, bringing development to poor high-risk areas; reducing poverty, facilitating achievement of MDGs and empowering communities for self-development
  - 497 out of a total of 1,628 municipalities and cities will be direct beneficiaries of PAMANA

## C. Social Reform

- Uphold programs and laws protecting and promoting the rights of vulnerable groups (i.e., IPRA; Expanded Senior Citizen Act; Amended Magna Carta for PWDs; Magna Carta of Women; Magna Carta of Migrant Workers; Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act; Juvenile Justice Welfare Act; and Anti-Violence Against women and their Children Act, etc.)
- Continue promoting access to health services of people in disadvantaged populations such as those in Conflict-Affected Areas (CAA), Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs) and Indigenous People (IP)

# C. Asset Reform

- **DA-DAR-DENR Convergence**
  - Agrarian reform (CARPER), maximizing value of production, improving marketing assistance, and promoting food security
- **DA-DAR-DENR and NCIP Convergence**
  - Integration of education programs
  - Scaling up distribution of ancestral domain titles
- **DOST Support to Convergence: Development and Utilization of Appropriate Technologies**
  - Help communities produce world-class local products and achieve sustainable development, esp. in Pantawid Pamilya areas

# D. Asset Reform

- **HUDCC-NHA-MMDA-LLDA Convergence**
  - Implementation of National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF) 2009-2016
  - Identify and address the growing number of informal settlers nationwide
    - HUDCC estimates: 550,771 households , with 36% or almost 200,000 in NCR
- **DILG-DOH-NAPC** convergence on improving water and sanitation programs
- **DENR to launch National Greening Program** as platform for further convergence on sustainable ecological development at urban and rural areas

## D. Asset Reform

- Complementation and convergence of NHTS-PR and the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)
- Launching of RN Heals
  - Deployment of unemployed nurses to poor areas, particularly 4Ps areas to support supply-side on health
- Bayanihan Project (AFP-led)
  - Win true peace in CAAs through community rehabilitation, rather than merely defeating armed troops
- Conducting rural-urban migration studies and providing support to “sending” and “receiving” LGUs in resettlement issues
- Supporting the localization frame of NAPC

# Part IV. Closing Statement

*Applying the  
lessons of Edsa  
People Power I to  
Human  
Development  
Responses.*

**Convergence strategies to be implemented with commitment to pursue gender responsive governance; mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; strengthen public-private sector partnership; encourage volunteerism to increase buy-in of local stakeholders to development programs; and ultimately, to realize our MDGs.** More importantly, these will be done **in collaboration with and progressive engagement of LGUs**, who are now prioritizing the use of performance-based incentives and harmonization of sectoral and cross-sectoral incentive programs **to facilitate institutionalization of good governance practices, particularly on service delivery.**

*Maraming Salamat  
Sa Inyong Lahat.*



**PEOPLE POWER**