

MIMAP

Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies

<http://pdfi.pids.gov.ph/mimap>

Project Updates

Vol. IV No. 4

December 1997

Background

The Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) Flagship Program is a five-year project of the government spearheaded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). The project seeks to alleviate poverty by empowering disadvantaged families and communities with the capability of becoming more conscious of their minimum basic needs (MBNs) and accessing basic services to meet said MBNs. A key instrument being used by the CIDSS is the MBN approach espoused by the government, as part of its poverty alleviation efforts, which tries to monitor the status and condition of the poor and facilitate the access and continuous provision of basic services to this group. More specifically, the CIDSS

endeavors to build the capability of families and communities to demand for basic services through community organizing and total family approach. It likewise aims to enhance the responsiveness of service providers through convergence and focused targeting.

The implementation of the CIDSS started in 1994, initially cover-

ing income/employment and livelihood, basic education and literacy, people's participation in community development, family care and psychosocial needs. Trained social workers, in cooperation with the local government units (LGUs), other government organizations (GOs) and nongovernment organizations (NGOs) from these areas, facilitated the conduct of the survey.

Assessing the SRA's Flagship Project: *Can the CIDSS Meet Its Target?*

WHAT'S INSIDE

- 2 In Focus: MIMAP Findings on Poverty Monitoring
- 2 MIMAP-Philippines Orients MIMAP-Sri Lanka Lead Person
- 3 Technical Discussion on Modelling and Small Area Estimation
- 7 Monitoring Results: A Closer Look at a CIDSS-covered Area

ing 150 barangays of 75 municipalities in 33 provinces. The coverage expanded to about 625 new barangays in 200 fifth and sixth class municipalities of 49 provinces in 1995 and further increased to 856 barangays in about 282 municipalities of 55 provinces in 1996. To help the community members in prioritizing their 10 most basic needs and formulating community-focused strategic plans to address these priority needs, the MBN survey was conducted in these areas. The survey listed about 33 MBN indicators covering the needs in food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, clothing, shelter, peace and order,

In order to assess the status of the CIDSS implementation for the past 3 years, a review was made by the CIDSS program implementors headed by the DSWD on its performance and accomplishments during its mid-term of project implementation. The review focused on the extent to which the minimum basic needs of the communities covered have been met. This was expected to help determine if the project will achieve its goals for the next two years. Table 1 shows the coverage of the program per region. The mid-term evaluation covered

"Are there alternative ways of measuring poverty besides income?"

This was a major issue discussed during the December 3 workshop of the inter-agency Technical Working Group on Poverty in the Philippines composed of experts and officials from the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), National Statistics Office (NSO), Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), and Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

Providing the highlight of the discussion was the presentation by Dr. Celia Reyes, PIDS Research Fellow and Project Director of the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP)-Philippines Project, of the findings of the MIMAP project regarding the issue.

In Focus: MIMAP Findings on Poverty Monitoring

According to Dr. Reyes, (1) *income is able to capture many but not all of the aspects of deprivation* ... for instance, income can track the educational attainment of family heads but not their employment rate, and (2) *the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) Approach can serve as an alternative definition of poverty*. Dr. Reyes noted that a set of MBN indicators could be used to define who the poor are. However, depending on the set of indicators used, the proportion of families who can be considered poor can be as low as less than 1 percent or

as high as 50 percent. Thus, there is a need to do further work on which indicators could be used to define poverty either in conjunction with income or as an alternative to income.

The workshop was spearheaded by the DSWD in line with its mandate to develop and implement a comprehensive program of social welfare services to facilitate the integration of the most disadvantaged and distressed Filipinos into the mainstream of society. *BEM* 

MIMAP-Philippines Orients MIMAP-Sri Lanka Lead Person

Joining the International Development Research Centre (IDRC)-sponsored network of MIMAP projects in the Asian region very soon is Sri Lanka. The soon-to-be implemented MIMAP-Sri Lanka project will be based at the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS).

In this regard, Ms. Neranjana Gunetilleke, research officer at the IPS and designated lead person for the MIMAP-Sri Lanka project, visited the Philippines in December 1997 to orient herself on the program and activities of the MIMAP-

Philippines Project, the latter being used as a model for MIMAP projects.

Welcoming and briefing Ms. Gunetilleke during a luncheon meeting on the general aspects of the MIMAP-Philippines Project were Dr. Celia Reyes and Dr. Caesar Cororaton, Project Director and Assistant Project Director, respectively, as well as Mr. Mario Feranil, Deputy Executive Director of the Policy and Development Foundation, Inc., Dr. Alejandro Herrin, member of the MIMAP-Philippines Research Advi-

Technical Discussion on Modelling and Small Area Estimation

A small group technical discussion was held last December 17 at the Dusit Hotel Nikko in Makati City to discuss the remaining studies under the modelling and small area estimation components of the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies (MIMAP) Project.

First to present was Dr. Erniel Barrios of the University of the Philippines Statistical Center who discussed some of the findings of additional activities in small area estimation. Dr. Aniceto Orbeta, Research Fellow at the Philippine Institute for Development Studies (PIDS), followed with a brief presentation of the simulation result of the impact of

the 1988-1992 tariff reform program on the demand for outpatient care in the Philippines.

Other papers presented and discussed during the gathering include:

▶ A Probit Model of School Attendance for Children 7 to 14 Years Old

by Dr. Michael Alba and Dr. Aniceto Orbeta, Jr.

▶ A Mixed Model of Modes of Labor Force Participation

by Dr. Michael Alba and Dr. Emmanuel Esguerra

▶ Impact of Financial Liberalization on Small Scale Enterprises in the Philippine Food Manufacturing Industry

by Dr. Gilberto Llanto and Ms. Ma. Teresa Sanchez

Among the participants were Director Gervacio Selda of the Statistical Research and Training Center, Director Erlinda Capones, Assistant Director Felizardo Virtucio, Ms. Ria Go-Tian and Ms. Ruth Akilit-Thayer of the Social Development Staff of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and Ms. Maria Praxedes Reyes of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). *ELC* 

sory Council, Ms. Jennifer Liguton, managing editor of the *MIMAP Project Updates*, and other members of the MIMAP-Philippines core staff.

The meeting was followed by an intensive week-long orientation program for Ms. Gunetilleke which included a presentation of the research activities conducted by the MIMAP-Philippines Project on quantitative modelling, poverty monitoring and policy advocacy, among others, and a hands-on training on the use of the macroeconometric model

with an income distribution bloc and the economy-wide model.

In addition, Ms. Gunetilleke was also afforded the opportunity to participate in a workshop organized by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) focusing on the findings of the project regarding the use of Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) indicators for poverty tracking. The Sri Lankan representative also visited a poor community in Mandaluyong City which is being monitored by the DSWD under its

Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) program. The visit provided Ms. Gunetilleke with an actual picture of the Philippine government's effort to monitor and alleviate poverty.

The week-long orientation program had hopefully given Ms. Gunetilleke additional ideas and insights as she embarks on the implementation of the MIMAP-Sri Lanka Project. *RCR* 

RESEARCH RESULTS

SRA's Flagship Project...

From Page 1

about 225,704 families in 276 municipalities.

Results of Review/Assessment

When the CIDSS was started in 1994, baseline data about the communities and their MBNs were gathered. Implementation work then focused on social preparation, including the formulation of the community plan based on the MBN survey results.

The following observations were drawn on the basis of the results of the baseline survey:

- * The findings were consistent with the national poverty scenario where low income, limited access to basic services/facilities and malnutrition characterized the disadvantaged families.

- * Income and livelihood indicators, ranking high in the top 10 MBN list, show the lack of productive endeavor as the root cause of poverty.

- * The lack of access to water supply could be a contributory factor to the unavailability of sanitary toilet facilities.

- * The need for day care or pre-school services may indicate that there are probably a lot of children left unattended during certain hours of the day.

- * Nonmembership in a people's organization provides an opportunity for the community or-

ganizations to act as building blocks for accessing social services.

- * Malnutrition affirms previous studies that children are generally among the more vulnerable members of disadvantaged families.

- * Although there are no homeless families in the CIDSS areas, being rural municipalities, the houses were nevertheless not durable nor disaster-resistant for 5 years.

- * Lastly, the significant number of couples not practicing family planning has been largely attributed to cultural beliefs.

Delivery of needed services then started in 1995. It will be noted that the major services accessed were generally responses to the priority unmet needs. For instance,

- * about 27,457 malnourished pre-school children were provided with community-based supplementary feeding and various micronutrient supplementation. As a result, about 17,820 children or 66 percent of malnourished 0-6 year-old children served were rehabilitated. In addition, approximately 7,156,000 medical/essential drugs and other medical supplements were distributed.

- * in terms of water and sanita-

Table 1: Number and Percentage of CIDSS Municipalities Covered by the Evaluation and Corresponding Total Number of Families by Region

Region	CIDSS Municipalities			Families Targeted
	Total	Covered by Evaluation	Percentage of Total	
CAR	19	19	100	12,952
Region II	5	5	100	2,628
Region IV	12	12	100	8,953
Region V	11	11	100	14,341
Region VI	39	39	100	29,902
Region VII	11	11	100	9,847
Region VIII	40	40	100	17,831
Region IX	24	20	83	16,126
Region X	20	20	100	8,530
Region XI	27	27	100	37,427
Region XII	25	25	100	25,601
CARAGA	20	20	100	17,075
ARMM	29	27	93	23,861
TOTAL	282	276	98	225,074

Source: CIDSS-Department of Social Welfare and Development.

tion, 2,829 water systems were installed; 375 were repaired and 354 water systems were treated through chlorination. In addition, sanitary toilet facilities were provided to about 17,000 families.

- * approximately 10,000 families were provided with shelter assistance.

- * day care centers were provided in 825 barangays, benefiting 41,250 children.

- * livelihood opportunities were accessed by 20,000 families through the Self-employment Assistance (SEA) while 11,241 learners were given training on literary cum livelihood skills.

- * forty-seven (47) percent of out-of-school children went back to

RESEARCH RESULTS

school as a result of various educational assistance programs. Related to this, 39 schools were established, 49 incomplete elementary schools were completed, 19,155 multi-grade classes were organized in barangays where monograde classes were not feasible because of classroom and teacher shortages.

* to meet the needs of the secondary schools, 6 high schools were established; 7 incomplete schools were completed; 343 secondary teacher items were allotted and the 20 priority provinces were given 226,666 additional chairs and desks.

In the last quarter of 1996, another round of the MBN survey was conducted in the same barangays. A comparative analysis of the baseline and latest MBN survey results showed

that the unmet minimum basic needs were reduced by an average of 57 percent. All of the 33 MBN indicators exhibited reduction insofar as the number of families not meeting their MBNs. The highest reduction rate was in food and nutrition where the number of newborns with birth weight less than 2.5 kilograms was reduced by 69 percent, from 12,884 to 4,038.

Table 2 shows a comparison of the baseline and latest surveys on the identified top ten unmet MBN, with the percentages of reduction resulting from the CIDSS-supported services.

Meanwhile, across regions, the highest reduction rate was reported in Region VI (Western Visayas) at 79

percent, followed by CARAGA at 73 percent and Region II (Cagayan Valley) at 67 percent. Across provinces, Antique registered the highest reduction rate at 93 percent, followed by Guimaras at 91 percent and Iloilo at 82 percent (Table 3).

The Verdict?

The CIDSS program has done so much in its 3 years of implementation given the fact that it reduced the unmet MBNs by 57 percent in the areas covered by the program. This success was said to be largely attributed to the

* strong support by the government and all concerned to the Social Reform Agenda (SRA) and to the concept of convergence;

* availability of sufficient resources;

* presence of full-time community workers with adequate logistics support; and

* inherent facility in mobilizing the local government units, SRA-CIDSS being a government flagship program.

The success of the CIDSS likewise indicates the feasibility of fast-track community-based poverty alleviation programs, which is one of the thrusts of the social reform agenda. It demonstrates how communities, including the depressed ones, were able to harness services and resources to address their most immediate needs.

However, there is still a lot of work to be done. For one, it is the mission of the CIDSS to address the

Table 2: Comparison of Data on the Top Ten Unmet Needs of CIDSS Areas, Baseline and Mid-Term Evaluation Surveys

Top Ten Unmet Needs	Number of Families		Percentage of Reduction (%)
	Baseline Data	Latest Data	
1 Income below subsistence level	62,618	40,325	35.6
2 No access to potable water within 250 meters	47,487	28,780	39.4
3 No access to sanitary toilets	46,242	28,198	39.0
4 Other family members, 15 years old and above, unemployed	41,665	22,043	47.1
5 Head of the family unemployed	39,190	19,994	49.0
6 Families not involved in at least one organization or association	39,043	15,061	61.4
7 Families with children 3-5 years old needing day care or pre-school services	33,688	14,139	58.0
8 Families with houses not durable for at least five years	30,757	17,561	42.9
9 Families with underweight children	30,455	12,450	59.1
10 Couples not practicing family planning in the last six months	28,720	13,588	52.7

Source: CIDSS-Department of Social Welfare and Development.

RESEARCH RESULTS

SRA's Flagship Project...

From Page 5

delivery of impact projects to cover a large number, if not all, of the needy families in the remaining years of the program. The CIDSS plans to address this by:

- * focusing and accelerating its response to address priority MBNs. The access to strategic livelihood/credit services has to be broadened to reach more families in order to create greater impact. In addition, there are special cases such as the occurrence of domestic violence or cases of children working in hazardous conditions which need to be immediately addressed even though such cases do not rank among the top ten list of unmet MBNs,

- * enhancing community participation. Efforts have to be exerted towards the consolidation of community structures to ensure a focus while at the same time accelerating the implementation of programs. This includes the strengthening of the interlinking committees/groups/associations into a larger community structure that addresses wider/interrelated concerns and the widening of membership of community structures to include other community members. The capabilities of community leaders also have to be progressively enhanced in exercise participatory planning, decision-making and problem solving, and community analysis; documentation; evaluation and resource mobilization; and representation in the barangay development council, and

- * advancing/intensifying convergence. Inter-agency committees at various levels (barangay, municipal, and provincial) eventually have to be consolidated. To achieve this, ordinances and/or resolutions can be issued to ensure that these inter-agency committees are formalized and functional. Such resolutions

may include the linking-up of barangay inter-agency committees with municipal, provincial, and regional counterparts; the harnessing of the participation of nongovernment organizations (NGOs), provincial agencies and the private sector; and the building of capabilities of local executives to assume the role of area managers.

The LGUs are supposed to be in the forefront in implementing poverty alleviation programs in their respective jurisdictions. Yet, from the CIDSS experience, it becomes evident that there is still a need to build the capability of the LGUs to undertake poverty alleviation programs. In accomplishing this goal, CIDSS, in the next phase of its implementation, will be directed towards consolidating and strengthening the community-based structures as well as the inter-agency coordination. The fulfillment of the CIDSS goal is realized when people become confident with their capabilities and thereafter begin to help each other, realizing that the government cannot solve everything for them and that they should participate in overcoming their difficulties through collective effort. *KCI* 

Table 3: Top 10 Regions and Provinces with Highest MBN Reduction

Region	Average Reduction Rate (%)
1 Region VI	79.4
2 CARAGA	72.5
3 Region II	66.8
4 Region VIII	58.9
5 Region XI	55.9
6 Region IV	53.1
7 Region XII	49.0
8 ARMM	48.5
9 Region V	45.9
10 CAR	45.1

Province	Average Reduction Rate (%)
1 Antique	92.6
2 Guimaras	90.8
3 Iloilo	82.3
4 Capiz	80.7
5 Surigao del Sur	80.6
6 Batanes	79.7
7 Davao Oriental	77.0
7 South Cotabato	77.0
8 Surigao del Norte	72.5
9 Agusan del Sur	70.0
10 Negros Occidental	67.3

Source: CIDSS-Department of Social Welfare and Development.

References

Department of Social Welfare and Development. *1994-96 Annual Reports*.

Social Reform Agenda-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services. "Highlights of Implementation: 1994-1996." National Mid-Term and Social Mobilization Workshop, March 6-7,

Monitoring Results: A Closer Look at a CIDSS-covered Area

Three barangays in Sablan, Benguet, namely, Barangay Banangan, Barangay Kamog and Barangay Pappa, were selected by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as areas to be included under the Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services (CIDSS) program when the project was launched in 1994. As in the other CIDSS-covered areas, the DSWD installed and implemented a community-based monitoring system in these areas covering a total of 570 families. The monitoring system was based on the minimum basic needs (MBN) approach. The data presented in this write-up show the results of the latest survey conducted as part of the assessment of the project's mid-term status vis-à-vis the results of the baseline survey conducted at the beginning of the project. Said data indicate the kind of information, albeit the fact that they are preliminary in nature, that can be derived from such monitoring system, showing the levels of the MBNs of the areas' families which were met and/or unmet.

Sablan: A General Profile

The baseline data of the 3 CIDSS areas in Sablan, which were collected in 1995, clearly show that income and livelihood indicators ranked high in Sablan. These indicators ranked as the number 1, 2 and 8 of the unmet needs in such areas, signifying the lack of livelihood opportunities, especially for

342 families whose incomes were found to be below the subsistence threshold level. Access to basic services like potable water and sanitary toilet facility was also limited and posed problems to some 173-178 families in these areas.

Among 196 families, meanwhile, nonmembership in people's organizations/associations was very evident.

In other aspects, the data collected from the baseline survey show that about 197 couples have not been practising family planning in the last 6 months and about 152 families have children aged 3-5 years old who are not attending daycare or preschools. And in terms of housing, 112 families were found to have houses that were not considered durable for at least five years.

Comparing the baseline data with the latest set of MBN results of the assessment survey (Table 1), one notes that there had been a 5.6 percent average reduction in the unmet minimum basic needs of the residents in these 3 CIDSS areas. More specifically, the number of families with income below the subsistence threshold was reduced by 28.1 percent, from 342 to only 182 families. The number of families whose other family members—15 years old and above—were unemployed was, meanwhile, reduced only by 3.3 percent, from 261 to 242 families. On the other hand, the number of heads of family who were unemployed was reduced by a large 16.7 percent, from

125 to only 30 families.

The number of families with no access to potable water within 250 meters was likewise reduced by 24 percent, from 178 to 42 families while the number of families with no access to sanitary toilets was reduced by 23 percent, from 173 to only 43 families.

For nonmembership in people's organization/association, the figure was reduced by 21.1 percent, from 196 to only 76 families.

In terms of the reduction in the number of couples who have not been practising family planning in the last 6 months, a comparison of the survey results shows that there had been about 10.2 percent reduction. About 2.8 percent reduction in the number of families with children 3-5 years old not attending daycare or preschools, meanwhile, was noted. And the number of families with housing not considered durable for at least five years was reduced by 8.8 percent.

However, as to the number of families with children 13-16 years old not attending high school, the level increased from 47 to 126 families during the period. The number of families with children aged 6-12 years old not in elementary school also increased, from 35 to 73 families.

In Focus: Barangay Pappa, Sablan, Benguet

Out of the 125 families living in Barangay Pappa, 91 families were identified as having incomes below the subsistence threshold level. Thirty-seven families had unemployed 15-year old and above members in their midst while 22 families had unemployed heads of household.

Fifty-one families had no access to sanitary toilets and 45 families had no access to potable water supply within

INDICATORS

Monitoring Results...

From Page 7

**Table 1: Minimum Basic Needs Results in Sablan, Benguet
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of December 1997**

<i>MBN Indicators</i>	(1) <i>Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)</i>	(2) <i>Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)</i>	(3) <i>Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)</i>	(4) <i>Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)</i>	(5) <i>Percent Reduction (1995-1997 figures)*</i>
1 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	342	60.0	182	31.9	28.1
2 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	261	45.8	242	42.5	3.3
3 Couples practicing family planning in the last 6 months	197	34.6	139	24.4	10.2
4 Family members involved in at least 1 legitimate people's organization/ association for community development	196	34.4	76	13.3	21.1
5 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m. (10 min. walk)	178	31.2	42	7.4	23.9
6 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	173	30.4	43	7.5	22.8
7 Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool	152	26.7	136	23.9	2.8
8 Head of the family employed	125	21.9	30	5.3	16.7
9 Family members able to vote at elections	115	20.2	84	14.7	5.4
10 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	112	19.6	62	10.9	8.8
11 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	94	16.5	70	12.3	4.2
12 Couples with access to family planning services	93	16.3	31	5.4	10.9
13 No family member severely affected by natural disaster	84	14.7	70	12.3	2.5
14 Family members with basic clothing (at least 3 sets of external and internal clothing)	79	13.9	4	0.7	13.2
15 Family members safe from crimes against property, robbery, theft and other similar crimes	54	9.5	2	0.4	9.1
16 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	53	9.3	4	0.7	8.6
17 Children 13-16 years old in high school	47	8.2	126	22.1	-13.9
18 Not more than 1 diarrhea episode per child below 5 years old	46	8.1	6	1.1	7.0
19 No children below 15 years old engaged in hazardous occupation	43	7.5	10	1.8	5.8
20 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	37	6.5	21	3.7	2.8
21 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	35	6.1	73	12.8	-6.7
22 No child below 7 years old left unattended	30	5.3	11	1.9	3.3
23 Pregnant women given 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid	24	4.2	28	4.9	-0.7
24 Deliveries attended by trained personnel	23	4.0	16	2.8	1.2
25 0-1 infants fully immunized	20	3.5	17	3.0	0.5
26 Solo parents availing of health care services	12	2.1	24	4.2	-2.1
27 Newborns with birth of at least 2.5 kgs.	11	1.9	6	1.1	0.9
28 Housing owned, rented or shared	11	1.9	0	0.0	1.9
29 No incidence of domestic violence	10	1.8	0	0.0	1.8
30 Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplements	9	1.6	53	9.3	-7.7
31 No deaths in the family due to preventable causes within 1 year	6	1.1	1	0.2	0.9
32 Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months	2	0.4	6	1.1	-0.7
33 No family member a victim of armed conflict	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Average Reduction Rate					5.6**

*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)

**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 33 listed MBN indicators

Note: Total number of families per barangay

Banangan – 296; Kamog – 149; Pappa – 125

Total – 570

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development - Cordillera Autonomous Region (DSWD-CAR) Regional Office

INDICATORS

Table 2: Minimum Basic Needs Results of Barangay Pappa
Baseline vs. Latest Data as of December 1997

<i>MBN Indicators</i>	(1) <i>Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1995)</i>	(2) <i>Percent to Total Households (as of 1995)</i>	(3) <i>Number of Households with Unmet MBNs (as of 1997)</i>	(4) <i>Percent to Total Households (as of 1997)</i>	(5) <i>Percent Reduction (1995-1997 figures)*</i>
1 Family with income above subsistence threshold level	91	72.8	17	13.6	59.2
2 Family members involved in at least 1 legitimate people's organization/ association for community development	56	44.8	10	8.0	36.8
3 Family with sanitary toilet (water-sealed, antipolo flush)	51	40.8	27	21.6	19.2
4 Children 3-5 years old attending day care/preschool	49	39.2	48	38.4	0.8
5 Family with access to potable water (faucet/deep well within 250 m. (10 min. walk)	45	36.0	10	8.0	28.0
6 Housing durable for at least five (5) years	40	32.0	12	9.6	22.4
7 Family members 10 years old and above able to read, write and do simple calculation	38	30.4	10	8.0	22.4
8 Other members of the family 15 years and above employed	37	29.6	24	19.2	10.4
9 Couples practicing family planning in the last 6 months	36	28.8	64	51.2	-22.4
10 Head of the family employed	22	17.6	0	0.0	17.6
11 Family members safe from crimes against persons (murder, rape abuse and physical injury)	20	16.0	0	0.0	16.0
12 Family members with basic clothing (at least 3 sets of external and internal clothing)	18	14.4	0	0.0	14.4
13 Family members safe from crimes against property, robbery, theft and other similar crimes	17	13.6	0	0.0	13.6
14 Children 13-16 years old in high school	16	12.8	42	33.6	-20.8
15 Family members able to vote at elections	16	12.8	19	15.2	-2.4
16 No child below 7 years old left unattended	16	12.8	0	0.0	12.8
17 Couples with access to family planning services	13	10.4	0	0.0	10.4
18 Solo parents availing of health care services	11	8.8	9	7.2	1.6
19 0-1 infants fully immunized	9	7.2	0	0.0	7.2
20 Children 6-12 years old in elementary school	9	7.2	21	16.8	-9.6
21 Pregnant women given 2 doses of Tetanus Toxoid	8	6.4	5	4.0	2.4
22 No severely and moderately underweight children under 5 years old	7	5.6	6	4.8	0.8
23 Not more than 1 diarrhea episode per child below 5 years old	4	3.2	2	1.6	1.6
24 No children below 15 years old engaged in hazardous occupation	3	2.4	0	0.0	2.4
25 Newborns with birth of at least 2.5 kgs.	2	1.6	6	4.8	-3.2
26 Pregnant and lactating mothers provided with iron and iodine supplements	2	1.6	5	4.0	-2.4
27 Deliveries attended by trained personnel	2	1.6	4	3.2	-1.6
28 No family member severely affected by natural disaster	2	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
29 No incidence of domestic violence	2	1.6	0	0.0	1.6
30 Infants exclusively breastfed for at least 4 months	1	0.8	6	4.8	-4.0
31 No deaths in the family due to preventable causes within 1 year	1	0.8	0	0.0	0.8
32 Housing owned, rented or shared	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
33 No family member a victim of armed conflict	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Average Reduction Rate					7.2**

*Computed by: Col. (2) - Col. (4)

Note: Total number of families in Barangay Pappa – 125

**Simple average of the percent reduction for the 33 listed MBN indicators

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development - Cordillera Autonomous Region (DSWD-CAR) Regional Office

MIMAP PROJECT UPDATES

MIMAP-PMO,
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120 Amoroso Street, Legaspi Village, Makati City 1229, Philippines

— NO STAMPS NEEDED. —
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— Permit Number 899-96. —

Monitoring Results...

From Page 9

250 meters. Nonmembership in people's organization/association was also evident in 56 families. As to literacy functions, 38 families had members aged 10 years old and above who were not able to read, write and do simple calculation.

In terms of the other top unmet needs in the area, the baseline data show that 49 families had children aged 3-5 years old not attending daycare or preschool. Forty families also had housing not durable for at least 5 years while 36 families had couples not practising family planning in the last 6 months.

Table 2 compares the baseline data with the latest set of MBN results, showing a 7.2 percent average reduction on the unmet minimum basic needs in Barangay Pappa.

More specifically, the comparison shows that the number of families with income below the subsistence threshold was reduced by 59.2 percent, from 91 to only 17 families. The number of families with family members aged 15 years old and above who are unemployed was reduced by 10.4 percent, from 37 to 24 families. Furthermore, the number of families with unemployed heads was completely reduced to zero.

Nonmembership in people's organization/association was greatly reduced, too—by 36.8 percent—from 56 to only 10 families.

In the meantime, the number of families with no access to sanitary toilets was reduced by 19.2 percent, from 51 to only 27 families. Furthermore, the number of families with no access to potable water within 250 meters was

reduced by 28 percent, from 45 to 10 families.

In terms of literacy and education, the number of families with members aged 10 years old and above who are not able to read, write and do simple calculation was greatly reduced from 38 to 10 families or by 22.4 percent. However, the number of families with children aged 13 to 16 years old who are not in high school has increased from 16 to 42 families. Ditto with families with children aged 6-12 years old who are not in elementary school—the number has increased from the previous 9 families in 1995 to 21 families in the latest survey. *KCI*

MIMAP

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MIMAP Project Updates is the quarterly newsletter of the MIMAP Project. This work was carried out with the aid of a grant from the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

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