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PROJECT PAPER

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PHILIPPINES: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/ Women in Development Project

VOLUME I

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René R. Pleiman

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
BAECON	- Bureau of Agricultural Economics
BAEX	- Bureau of Agricultural Extension
BAI	- Bureau of Animal Industry
BFAR	- Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BPI	- Bureau of Plant Industry
DAI	- Development Alternatives, Inc.
DAP	- Development Academy of the Philippines
DBP	- Development Bank of the Philippines
DLGCD	- Department of Local Government and Community Development
DNR	- Department of Natural Resources
DOH	- Department of Health
DOL	- Department of Labor
DSSD	- Department of Social Services and Development
ESIA/WID	- Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development
FSDC	- Farm Systems Development Corporation
GOJ	- Government of Japan
GOP	- Government of the Philippines
IBRD	- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEDR	- Institute of Economic Development and Research
IPC	- Institute of Philippine Culture
LOI	- Letter of Instruction
LWUA	- Local Water Utilities Administration
NCSO	- National Census and Statistics Office
NEA	- National Electrification Administration
NEDA	- National Economic and Development Authority
NGA	- National Grains Authority
NIA	- National Irrigation Administration
NMYC	- National Manpower and Youth Council
NNC	- National Nutrition Council
NRO	- NEDA Regional Office
PBSP	- Philippine Business for Social Progress
PCED	- Philippine Center for Economic Development
PD	- Presidential Decree
PDAP	- Provincial Development Assistance Program
PDS	- Provincial Development Staff
POPCOM	- Population Commission
RDC	- Regional Development Council
SCO	- Statistical Coordination Office
SSDS	- System of Social and Demographic Statistics
UPSE	- University of the Philippines School of Economics
UPSRL	- University of the Philippines Social Research Laboratory

PART I

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE: A (A = ADD, C = CHANGE, D = DELETE)

PP

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 3

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Philippines

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER:

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 492-0295

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. SYMBOL: ASIA; B. CODE: 04

7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters): Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID

8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION: FY 81

9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION: A. INITIAL FY 78; B. QUARTER 1 (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4); C. FINAL FY 81

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 OR EQUIVALENT $1 –)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY B. FX	FIRST FY C. L/C	FIRST FY D. TOTAL	LIFE OF PROJECT E. FX	LIFE OF PROJECT F. L/C	LIFE OF PROJECT G. TOTAL
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL	500	490	990	963	1,537	2,500
(GRANT)	(500)	(490)	(990)	(963)	(1,537)	(2,500)
(LOAN)	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
OTHER U.S. 1.						
OTHER U.S. 2.						
HOST COUNTRY		465	465		1,944	1,944
OTHER DONORS						
TOTALS	500	955	1,455	963	3,481	4,444

11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH CODE C. GRANT	PRIMARY TECH CODE D. LOAN	E. 1ST FY 78 F. GRANT	E. 1ST FY 78 G. LOAN	H. 2ND FY 79 I. GRANT	H. 2ND FY 79 J. LOAN	K. 3RD FY 80 L. GRANT	K. 3RD FY 80 M. LOAN
(1) ST	B797	958		990		730		436	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				990		730		436	

N. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY — O. GRANT	N. 4TH FY — P. LOAN	Q. 5TH FY — R. GRANT	Q. 5TH FY — S. LOAN	LIFE OF PROJECT T. GRANT	LIFE OF PROJECT U. LOAN
(1) ST	344				2,500	
(2)						
(3)						
(4)						
TOTALS	344				2,500	

12. IN-DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED: MM 09 YY 80

13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PP FACESHEET DATA BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET

2 (1 = NO, 2 = YES)

14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

SIGNATURE

TITLE: Donald E. Dembowski, Program Economist; Rene R. Ruivivar, Project Manager

DATE SIGNED: MM 06 DD 21 YY 77

15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID W, OR FOR AID W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION: MM DD YY

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET

To Be Completed By Originating Office

1. TRANSACTION CODE: [C] A = Add, C = Change, D = Delete

PID

2. DOCUMENT CODE: 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY: Philippines

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER: 1

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits): 492-0295

6. BUREAU/OFFICE: A. Symbol: ASIA; B. Code: 04

7. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters): Economic & Social Impact Analysis/WID

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT: A. [2] 2 = PAP, 3 = PP; B. DATE: MM 11 YY 76

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION: a. INITIAL FY 78; b. FINAL FY 80

10. ESTIMATED COSTS ($000 or equivalent, $1 = 7.50 pesos)

FUNDING SOURCE		Life of Project
a. AID Appropriated		2,500
b. OTHER U.S.	1.	
	2.	
c. Host Country		1,500
d. Other Donor(s)		
	TOTAL	4,000

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS ($000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE C. Grant	PRIMARY TECH. CODE D. Loan	E. FIRST FY 78 F. Grant	E. FIRST FY 78 G. Loan	LIFE OF PROJECT H. Grant	LIFE OF PROJECT I. Loan
(1) ST	B797	958		1,000		2,500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
			TOTAL	1,000		2,500	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum six codes of four positions each): RDEV | BRW | PART | INTR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (maximum 240 characters)

To assist in the improvement of the well-being of the people of the Philippines.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To effectively measure the social and economic impact of USAID and Philippine Government-financed development projects with special concentration on measurement of the role of women in development.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature: Donald E. Dembowski

Title: Program Economist

Date Signed: MM 11 DD 02 YY 76

19. Date Document Received in AID/W, or for AID/W Documents, Date of Distribution: MM DD YY

AID 1330-2 (3-76)

B. Recommendations

The Mission recommends approval of the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development Project programmed over the four-year period FY 1978 through FY 1981 at the following grant funding levels:

FY 1978	$990,000
1979	730,000
1980	436,000
1981	344,000
TOTAL	$2,500,000

C. Summary Description of the Project

1. The Rationale for the Project

Several significant changes have been made during the last five years in Philippine development planning. These changes include: (a) a basic shift in planning orientation from a narrow emphasis on production goals to the broader concern of developing strategies for economic growth and social improvement; (b) the adoption of a broad-gauged overall development strategy which includes rural development as one of its central elements; (c) increased emphasis on planning at disaggregative levels; viz., the regional, provincial, sectoral, and project levels; and (d) the integration of the planning administrative machinery. [1/]

[1/] The administrative reforms are discussed in USAID/Philippines, Development Assistance Program for the Philippines, Manila, 1975, pp. I-3.7 to I-3.9.

These changes have given rise to the need for expanding and improving the existing system for measuring and monitoring the achievement of the major goals articulated in the GOP's development Plans. Some goals, particularly the traditional economic ones (e.g., production and price stability goals) are more or less adequately served by the existing monitoring system. Other goals, mainly the social ones (e.g., more equitable income distribution, improved environment, improved health) are not being effectively monitored. In many cases, the inadequacy of the existing monitoring system is due to the lack of relevant indicators. In other cases where appropriate indicators are available, they are not sufficiently disaggregated to allow measurement of the differential impact of aggregate GOP development efforts across regions and population groups.

While the project planning capabilities of the GOP's line agencies have improved considerably during the last five years, their capacity to evaluate effectively the contribution of their projects to the country's major development goals has not kept pace. The development of more effective means to evaluate project impact is generally considered to be the required next step in the GOP's efforts to improve its overall planning system. Development projects are the principal means for achieving the various economic and social goals laid out in the medium- and long-term development Plans. They are the "cutting edge" of the development process.

Impact analysis is doubly urgent in the case of AID-financed projects, the overall thrusts of which are geared towards accelerating the rate at which the benefits of development accrue to the poorer elements of the society. The needs of the poor are vast and varied, while the resources available to meet their needs are limited. Projects aimed at aiding the poor need to be well-designed and targeted. Section 102(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, requires that appropriate criteria be established "to assess the commitment and progress of countries" towards the objectives of AID development assistance. These objectives emphasize the increased participation of the poor in development. Section 113 of the Act, as amended, requires that AID be consciously concerned with the impact of development on women and that steps be taken to integrate them further into the development process.

Improved impact analysis in the Philippines awaits the development and application of better means to monitor the progress of individual development projects and to measure their impact upon the economic and social environment. In some areas, good measures have already been developed, but are not being effectively applied. In others, the indicators that have been developed are either too narrow in scope or too aggregative to be generally useful. In still other areas, appropriate measures are not now available and need to be developed.

2. Project Purpose and Description

The purpose of this Project is to help the GOP improve its systems for monitoring and measuring economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on women in their dual role as agents of and beneficiaries from development. The project purpose shall be considered achieved if the following conditions are present at the end of FY 1981: (a) NEDA, the GOP's central planning agency, has in operation a system of macro-level indicators for monitoring and measuring progress towards national and regional development goals; and (b) NEDA and the GOP's line agencies regularly and systematically use valid methodologies and indicators for measuring and monitoring project progress and impact.

The Project has been conceived and will be implemented in terms of four major components, as follows:

a. MACRO Component - Developing Systematic Means for Measuring and Monitoring Progress Towards Development Goals

This component will involve the development and institutionalization of a system of macro indicators, hereafter referred to as the ESIA Indicator System, for measuring and monitoring the degree of achievement of the economic and social development goals expressed in the GOP's development Plans. These goals include maximum economic growth feasible; more equitable income distribution; expanded employment; promotion of

social development (population, housing, education, health and nutrition, social services, community development, and social defense); regional and rural development; increased agricultural and industrial productivity; balance of payments and price stability; improved environmental conditions; and more economic use of energy resources. There is a very high degree of congruence between GOP Plan goals and goals of AID assistance efforts in the Philippines. The establishment of systematic means enabling the GOP to monitor progress towards Plan goals will also provide the means for monitoring progress towards the goals, or areas of concern, being addressed by the AID Philippine program.

AID assistance provided under the MACRO Component will be partly used to finance 24 man-months of U. S. consultant services and 96 man-months of local consultant services. The consultants will be contracted by the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA to develop the conceptual and statistical framework for the proposed ESIA Indicator System; conduct a comprehensive audit of the existing statistical system; redesign existing surveys; and design new surveys and other statistical studies. Surveys which have been identified by NEDA as requiring immediate improvement include the Integrated Survey of Households, Family Income and Expenditures Survey, and various agricultural surveys. New statistical activities which might be conducted include the National Health and Amenities Survey. AID assistance will also be used to finance about a third of the data collection and processing costs of the improved/new surveys.

The GOP regards the development of the ESIA Indicator System as a pioneering effort. A Social Accounts Unit within the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA will be established to develop, maintain, and administer the proposed system. At its full strength, this unit will consist of 46 persons, including 38 technical personnel, of which 29 will be trained under this Project in various aspects of indicator development and social accounting operations.

A monitoring facility will also be established within the NEDA for regularly reporting and disseminating the results of the survey, research, and other impact assessment activities which will

be undertaken under the Project. The equipment required for this facility will be provided from AID assistance.

b. MICRO Component - Developing the Methodologies for Measuring and Analyzing Project Progress and Impact

This component will involve the design and implementation of progress and impact measurement systems for at least 18 GOP development projects covering a broad range of sectors. 2/ These systems will serve as prototype models for developing, testing, and illustrating alternative means for measuring impact.

About 7 of the selected projects will be studied intensively. For each of these projects, quantitative analytical models relating project inputs to outputs and outputs to the expected impact on various development goals will be formulated. The purpose of the modelling work is to identify and analyze the mechanisms/processes/relationships through which a project achieves its impact on the various development goals. In obtaining the data needed to test the models, various data collection options ranging from low cost qualitative systems to high cost quantitative (indicator) systems, will be examined and used.

Extensive analysis will be conducted on the remaining 11 projects. In this analysis, there will be no attempt to design analytical models or to experiment with different data collection systems. Instead, the intended impact of projects will be carefully specified based on a priori judgments of how they will contribute to the achievement of the various development goals. The best, low-cost, state-of-the-art data collection and analysis system will then be selected and applied to measure impact.

The experience gained from the foregoing analyses will be evaluated and documented in order to develop a series of manuals which will provide guidance on the design of similar impact information systems for other development projects. In order to promote the extensive use of these tested systems, short-term training programs based on these manuals will be organized by the U. P. School of Economics (UPSE) or a comparable training institution, for 114 GOP project planners and evaluators.

2/ The tentative criteria for selecting projects are spelled out in Annex B4. The projects which have been preliminarily selected on the basis of these criteria are listed in Table 1, p. 33. Ten of the projects are USAID-assisted.

The various activities to be carried out under this component will be coordinated by UPSE through a group of NEDA-based coordinators (1 per intensive project and 1 for 2 extensive projects), and project-based monitors (2 per intensive project and 1 per extensive project). The specific responsibilities of these organizational elements are described in Part IV, pp. 78-79.

AID assistance provided under the MICRO Component will be partly used to finance 63 man-months of US consultant services and 200 man-months of local consultant services. The consultants will be contracted by the UPSE to design analytical models for assessing project impact; design and evaluate various project data collection options; and undertake analytical studies of project impact. The consultants will also assist in the development of manuals and training programs in impact measurement. AID assistance will also finance part of the management and data collection and processing costs of this component.

To strengthen the capabilities of the NEDA to undertake impact assessment activities, about six of the NEDA-based project coordinators will participate in advanced short-term courses in survey design and project evaluation in the US.

c. PANAY Component - Institutionalizing the Use of Project Progress and Impact Indicators

This component will examine the administrative and other feasibility issues involved in promoting the extensive use of project progress and impact measurement systems at the regional level. Region VI, which consists of the four provinces of Panay Island - Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo - and the province of Negros Occidental, has been selected as the study area for this purpose.

Under the PANAY Component, the Regional Development Council (RDC) of Region VI will provide short-term training for about 70 project planners from different regional agencies and provincial governments involving the design of low-cost impact measurement systems for selected projects in Region VI. A tentative list of these projects is shown in Table 2, p. 40 . The planners will then implement the systems with continuing technical assistance from the RDC. Regular evaluation workshops will be

conducted by the RDC to pinpoint problems and ensure continuity in carrying out the various impact measurement studies. The experience gained with the extensive use of impact measurement systems at the regional level will also be documented and feasibility issues identified for future use.

The PANAY Component is a purely local cost operation. AID assistance provided under this component will be partly used to finance 144 man-months of local consulting services which will be contracted by the RDC. The consultants will assist the RDC in developing the proposed training programs and in documenting the feasibility aspects of institutionalizing the use of indicators in development projects at the regional level. The consultants will also assist the project planners to be trained under this component in conducting impact measurement studies.

AID assistance will also be used to finance part of the management cost of this component, and the full amount of the training and data collection and processing costs.

d. W I D Component - Women in Development Studies

The WID Component will consist of a series of surveys and studies aimed at measuring the degree and extent of the participation of Filipino women in development. Women's participation will be measured in two ways: as contributors to and beneficiaries of development.

The research studies are expected to result in the development of indicators that can be used to measure the degree and extent of women's participation. The approach will be two-pronged: (1) a small pilot survey will be conducted in order to test and refine experimental WID-related indicators; the refined indicators will then be measured on a broader scale through a larger survey in selected areas; and (2) special studies will be undertaken to fill gaps in the existing knowledge of women's activities.

The experimental WID indicators will relate to household and market productivity of women, their participation in decision-

making processes, and their access to and use of various community services. Special studies will cover: (1) the attitudinal and behavioral aspects of women's participation, such as perceived quality of life and attitudes toward working wives; (2) a special study of market activities where large numbers of women are employed, such as teaching, domestic help, farm work, etc., and (3) an in-depth study of existing women's organizations, particularly grass roots organizations.

The surveys needed to test and measure WID indicators will be undertaken by the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC). The special studies of women's participation will be conducted by the IPC and other research institutions.

The WID Component will not involve any foreign exchange cost. About 90 percent of its total cost will be funded from AID assistance.

D. Summary of Findings

Part III of this paper reviews the feasibility of this Project with respect to its technical, financial, social and economic aspects. Part IV describes the Project's administrative arrangements and examines the capabilities of the major implementing institutions to carry out their assigned roles under this Project. The specific conclusions are summarized below:

1. Technical Analysis

The indicators which have been proposed for inclusion in the ESIA Indicator System envisaged under the MACRO Component are for the most part standard. Most of them have been evolved from various studies previously undertaken here in the Philippines or in other countries.

The social variables of the ESIA Indicator System will be conceptualized and measured along United Nations guidelines on the development of a System of Social and Demographic Statistics. The design of the ESIA Indicator System will also draw heavily from the experience of other countries and research undertaken by US and other institutions. Extensive work on indicator systems has

been carried out in various European countries and in India and Japan. Related research has also been undertaken by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the U.S. Social Science Research Council, and US universities notably the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan.

The feasibility of the construction of the ESIA Indicator System in terms of data needs, has been preliminarily determined through a review of the existing statistical system. The findings of this review are contained in Annex B2. The conclusion of this review is that a considerable data base supportive of the proposed ESIA Indicator System currently exists. While considerable, the quality of existing data is uneven and there are many data gaps. Systematic efforts will be undertaken by the GOP statistical agencies through the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA, to improve the data base. With limited technical assistance, these agencies can successfully carry out this task.

Under the MICRO Component, the analytical and the data collection methodologies to be employed in the projects to be studied intensively will be much more complex than those which will be used in the extensive projects. They are not however, technically infeasible. Annex B5 illustrates the impact assessment frameworks which will be designed for the projects to be studied intensively. Many of the data collection techniques to be employed have already been tried at one time or another in the Philippines.

2. Financial Analysis

The total cost of the project over the 4-year implementation period, FY 1978-81, is estimated at $4,444,000. The Mission proposes that AID provide grant funds of $2.5 million or 56 percent of the total cost, with the GOP providing 44 percent. The AID grant will finance the full amount of the foreign exchange costs of the project ($963,000) and 44 percent of the total local costs.

In FY 1978, AID will fund 93 percent and 65 percent of the technical personnel costs of the MACRO and MICRO components,

respectively. Over the project lifetime, the AID share will gradually decline as GOP agencies gradually absorb an increasing proportion of the technical personnel costs. After AID assistance is terminated, the GOP plans to integrate selected technical personnel into its regular personnel complement as a means of institutionalizing the systems and methodologies to be developed under this Project.

Maintenance of the ESIA Indicator System envisaged under the MACRO Component will depend on the regular conduct of surveys to be initiated or improved under this Project. The GOP intends to regularly conduct these surveys after AID assistance is terminated.

Cost estimates for the MICRO Component do not include the cost of applying the impact measurement systems beyond the projects to be studied under this Project. Included, however, are the costs of training project planners and managers from the NEDA and the GOP sectoral agencies in the application of these systems to other projects. It is anticipated that these other projects will themselves absorb the cost of applying these systems once their value in improving project management is demonstrated by the Project.

3. Social Soundness Analysis

It is widely accepted among the more modern sectors of Philippine society that the rate and pattern of development can be influenced and controlled along directions consistent with social goals and preferences. It is also widely accepted that for this to happen, a rational, integrated planning system must exist and effective planning techniques should be available. In view of this strong belief in the value of planning, the Mission believes that this Project which seeks to improve the country's planning capabilities, will be readily accepted and supported. In fact, NEDA's heavy involvement in the development of this Project attests to this.

Given the Plan-related research nature of this Project, it is anticipated that the initial and direct beneficiaries[3/] will include: (a) AID

[3/] This restates the position taken in the ESIA/WID PRP that the direct beneficiaries of the Project are essentially the planners and the indirect beneficiaries the rural poor to whom majority of development projects are directed. AID guidance on the PID documentation requires this distinction between direct and indirect beneficiaries in the case of planning projects (see AID Handbook 3, Part I, page 4-3, second para.)

itself since the Project will carry out the intent of the U. S. Congress as expressed in Sections 102(d) and 106(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act; (b) GOP planners at all levels and GOP project managers; (c) Philippine academic and research institutions, who will gain considerable experience in evaluating development impact; and (d) the USAID Mission since it will be able to obtain a more accurate and complete assessment of the progress and impact of several of its major projects.

The Project will also directly benefit poor people, especially in rural areas, as explained in Part III, p. 64. The rural poor will also benefit indirectly as the results of analyses conducted under this Project are used to improve the design and planning of development projects targeted on the rural poor.

4. Economic Analysis

Taken collectively, the outputs of the MACRO Component will constitute improved methods for monitoring and measuring the achievement of the GOP's major development goals. These will enable GOP planners to more clearly define priority areas for GOP intervention and help promote the efficient allocation of resources across regions, sectors, and population groups.

The installation of individual progress and impact measurement and analysis systems in at least 18 projects under the MICRO Component will directly enhance the probability of success of these projects. It is anticipated that the benefits from the Project will not be limited to development undertakings whose systems will be designed under this Project. The benefits will be more widespread as systems successfully tested under the Project are applied to other projects.

The costs of the Project are considered the minimum costs given the outputs that are planned. A substantial data collection effort will be undertaken in this Project. To minimize duplicative activities, all surveys will be cleared through the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA before these are undertaken. Whenever feasible, the data collection strategy in this Project is always to use the least cost means available.

Whenever feasible, the Project will rely on local expertise. Much more can be accomplished with limited project funds since the cost of local consultant services is but a fraction of the cost of foreign consultants. In areas where US consultants will be required, appropriate organizational and working arrangements will be developed to ensure the transfer of skills to GOP counterpart personnel and local consultants.

5. Administrative Arrangements

No new institutions will be created under this Project. The Project will be implemented by existing institutions with proven capabilities to manage and execute complex research and statistical activities. The technical and administrative capabilities of these institutions will be further strengthened through the provision of technical assistance, the addition of technical personnel, training, and provision of limited commodity support.

6. Conclusion

The Project is ready for implementation. As presently structured, it is technically, financially, socially, and economically sound. The administrative structure is in place and additional personnel can be recruited as soon as funding is made available. The Project meets all applicable statutory criteria.

E. Project Issues

The following issues were raised during the review of the PRP of the ESIA/WID Project (see Annex A).

1. The PP should describe relevant elements of total data gathering and analysis systems in assessing needs for surveys for project design, evaluation and monitoring.

Resolution: A comprehensive but preliminary assessment of the existing statistical system was conducted by the Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) of the NEDA upon the request of the Joint NEDA/USAID Project Development Committee. The findings of that

assessment are contained in Annex B2. An in-depth and comprehensive audit of the existing statistical system will be conducted as one of the initial activities under the MACRO Component of this Project by the SCO, with the assistance of local and US consultants (see p. 29).

To avoid duplicative activities, all surveys and other statistical activities to be undertaken will be reviewed by the SCO before they are implemented (see p. 13 and p. 36). The SCO is vested with the authority for coordinating the statistical activities to all GOP agencies. This coordinating role has been substantially reinforced by Presidential Letter of Instruction No. 521 dated March 22, 1977 (see p. 28 and Annex B3).

2. The Project should incorporate the identification and utilization of indicators and results of analyses developed under the Project at appropriate levels of GOP for project evaluation planning, and policy formulation.

Resolution: The SCO of NEDA will develop and regularly maintain the ESIA Indicator System envisioned under the MACRO Component. This system will be used in monitoring the degree to which GOP development efforts in the aggregate are achieving the goals expressed in the medium- and long-term Plans prepared by the NEDA. It will therefore help NEDA planners to formulate realistic targets, define priorities, and improve resource allocation.

Organizationally, the MICRO Component will be managed by the UPSE through a group of 12 NEDA-based coordinators and 25 project-based monitors. By participating directly in the implementation of this Project, these individuals will improve their skills for impact measurement. It is expected that after the Project ends, these individuals will be absorbed into the regular personnel complement of the NEDA and other GOP agencies and that they will apply the impact measures developed under this Project to other development projects.

To promote the wider use of the outputs of the MICRO Component, manuals will be developed and used as the basis for conducting

short-term courses on project evaluation for 115 GOP project planners and evaluators from the national agencies.

Under the PANAY Component, efforts will be undertaken in Region VI initially to train 70 project planners and evaluators of regional offices and local governments in impact measurement, and then to assist them in actually designing and carrying out impact measurement activities.

3. Extension of project lifetime from three to four or five years to ensure the incorporation of the results of project activities in GOP agencies and completion of all studies. The question was raised whether all studies would be completed within four years.

Resolution: The lifetime of the Project will now run from FY 1978-81 instead of FY 1978-80 as presented in the PRP. As presently structured, as results of studies and analyses are finished, they will be immediately made available to GOP agencies. The reason for this is that the Project will be implemented through, rather than outside, GOP agencies. While private consultants and institutions will be hired to help carry out the studies, they will work in close collaboration with the various GOP agencies.

The Mission believes that it is technically feasible to complete all the studies within four years, provided the studies on the projects to be analyzed intensively under the MICRO Component begin during the second quarter of the first year of implementation.

4. Description of requirements, if any, for additional outside financial assistance for continuing Project after final AID obligation and description of additional GOP financial resources required to continue Project after AID assistance terminated.

Resolution: No additional AID assistance is projected at this time for continuing the Project after FY 1981. The GOP intends to solicit the assistance of other major donors such as the ADB, the IBRD, and the GOJ in applying the impact measurement methodologies developed under this Project to projects funded by these other donors.

The additional GOP financial resources required to continue the Project after AID assistance is terminated are discussed in Part III, pp. 60-62 and in Annex B8.

5. PP for this Project should take into account, in any discussion of beneficiaries, the treatment of this issue in the letter of the Assistant General Counsel, Bureau of ASIA, AID/W to the Regional Legal Advisor, USAID/Manila.

Resolution: The letter from the Assistant General Counsel suggests that the direct beneficiaries of the Project are the rural poor, contrary to the statement in the ESIA/WID PRP that the rural poor are the indirect beneficiaries. This issue is addressed in Part III, pp. 63-65 . To summarize, the rural poor are considered in this paper to be the direct as well as indirect beneficiaries of this Project. The rural poor are the direct beneficiaries in the sense that the MICRO Component will assist many of the projects to be examined to target their resources more effectively on the rural poor. They will also be the indirect beneficiaries as the methodologies developed under this Project are used to improve the design and planning of projects targeted on them.

PART II

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

PART II

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1. Recent Changes in Development Planning

The GOP has had a national planning system in operation since the early 1950's. The system has been gradually improved since inception. Several of the more significant changes have been made during the past five years. During this period, the basic orientation of the planning process has been shifted from a narrow emphasis on production goals to the broader concern of developing strategies for economic and social improvement. As expressed eloquently in the current Four-Year Development Plan: "No longer is maximum economic growth the singular apex of goals. Equally desired are maximum employment, promotion of social development, and a more equitable distribution of income and wealth." 4/

Increased emphasis has also been placed during the past five years on supplementing the traditional economy-wide, aggregative planning activities with those at less aggregative levels, viz., the regional, sectoral, and project levels. Sectoral long-term development plans have been prepared for several major sectors, including the power, agriculture, and transportation sectors. Each of the thirteen administrative regions of the country has prepared both medium- and long-term development plans. The project planning and implementation capabilities of different GOP agencies have also been greatly improved.

Complementing the increased emphasis on disaggregative planning was the rationalization and strengthening of the planning

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4/ National Economic and Development Authority, Four-Year Development Plan, FY 1974-1977, Manila 1973, p. 307.

administrative machinery.[5/] An integrated organizational complex for coordinating the planning activities at the national, regional, and local level has been created. At the national level, the various planning agencies have been merged into a single central planning agency, the NEDA. The NEDA is presided over by the President and is composed of cabinet-rank officials involved in formulating and executing sectoral development programs. At the regional level, development planning is carried out by the regional development council which is broadly representative of local governments and regional offices of the GOP sectoral departments. At the local level, planning is conducted through the Department of Local Government and Community Development.

2. The Need for an Improved Plan Monitoring System

The modifications to the GOP planning system referred to above, have given rise to a related need for improvement in existing methods for monitoring Plan implementation.[6/] Current practices enable the planners to adequately track progress towards certain traditional economic goals (e.g., GNP growth, price stability, etc.) but they do not provide the means to effectively measure and monitor the achievement of social goals (e.g., more equitable distribution of income, improved environment, improved health, etc.).

The present emphasis on multi-level planning underlines further the need for an overhaul of existing monitoring methods, particularly at the regional level. While medium- and long-term regional development plans have been prepared and are now in the process of being carried out, effective means for monitoring their implementation are either non-existent or very inadequate. The establishment of sound regional monitoring systems is a prequisite to further, successful decentralization of the GOP's planning and decision-making processes.

5/ These administrative reforms are discussed in USAID/Philippines, Development Assistance Program for the Philippines, Manila, 1975, pp. I-3.7 to I-3.9.

6/ The Plan monitoring system is based upon the existing statistical system. A preliminary assessment of the adequacy of the statistical system is given in Annex B2.

3. The Need for Improved Impact Analysis

As noted above, GOP agencies have over the past five years, been steadily strengthening their capabilities to plan and design development projects. An indication of this is the rapidly growing pipeline and more diversified mix of projects currently awaiting implementation. The ability of the agencies to evaluate the contributions of individual projects to the various development goals has not, however, kept pace.

The development of more effective means to evaluate project impact is viewed by NEDA officials as the required next step in its continuing efforts to improve the country's overall planning system. Development projects are considered by GOP officials to be the principal means for achieving the various economic and social goals laid out in the country's long-term development plans. They are regarded as the "cutting edge" of the development process.

Impact analysis is doubly urgent in the case of AID-financed projects, the overall thrusts of which are geared towards accelerating the rate at which the benefits of development accrue to the poorer elements of the society. The needs of the poor are vast and varied, while the resources available to meet their needs are limited. Projects aimed at aiding thepoor need to be well-designed and targeted. Section 102(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, requires that appropriate criteria be established "to assess the commitment and progress of countries" towards the objectives of AID development assistance. These objectives emphasize the increased participation of the poor in development. Section 113 of the Act, as amended, requires that AID be consciously concerned with the impact of development on women and that steps be taken to integrate them further into the development process.

4. GOP Efforts to Improve Plan Monitoring and Project Impact Analysis

The GOP's keen interest in the development of better methods for measuring project impact and for monitoring the achievement of

development goals is reflected in the efforts it has undertaken to date in this regard, as discussed below.

Macro-Level Measures

The generation and monitoring of macro-level data concerning income distribution patterns, employment, and other major areas of developmental focus, has always been a part of the regular functions of the different GOP agencies. Some of these indicators are direct outputs from ongoing statistical systems, while others are byproducts of various administrative and regulatory activities. However, GOP efforts to consolidate these items of information into measures of economic and social development and to systematize their usage, are relatively recent.

(1) NCSO Social Welfare Indicators

In the early 1970's, the Bureau of the Census and Statistics (now the National Census and Statistics Office) developed a set of indicators intended to be used in planning and assessing of social development programs and the assessment of social progress. The indicators covered a fairly wide spectrum of social welfare concerns (e.g., population, health, nutrition, housing, education and culture), but for each area of concern, they were limited to those which could be constructed on the basis of available data. In almost all cases, only the latest data were presented; thus, no analysis of time trends was or could be made. However, the data were analyzed in terms of selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics, and provided some interesting insights into how the different population groupings fared, relative to each other, with regards to social welfare criteria.

(2) DAP Social Indicators Project

From 1974 to 1976, the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) undertook a comprehensive effort aimed at the establishment of national social indicators. This effort focussed on nine broad categories, namely: health, productive resources, housing, public utilities, the environment, political participation, peace, social mobility, and social order. Indicators

were developed for each of these categories on the basis of relevance, comprehensiveness, and feasibility. Since DAP intended these indicators to be used to measure, not actions taken toward national well-being or development, but rather the concrete benefits to society that those actions would accomplish, they would be more accurately characterized as "social impact" rather than "social progress" indicators.

(3) Inter-agency Sectoral Performance Indicators

GOP inter-agency discussions were held in 1975 to review the various sectoral objectives included in the Plan, and to assess the usefulness of the policy instruments being employed to help achieve these objectives. A second feature of the conference was the development of a set of indicators that could be used to measure development goals. The end result was a preliminary set of indicators more comprehensive than those developed by the Bureau of Census and Statistics and more operational than those developed under the DAP Social Indicators Project. A review of these suggested indicators needs to be undertaken to weed out those which would not be feasible to measure, and those which might not be appropriate or useful as measures of the sectoral objectives.

b. Micro-Level Impact Analysis

(1). NEDA Implementation Monitoring System

Project implementation has been monitored systematically by NEDA since 1974. The monitoring of infrastructure projects started in 1968 with the establishment of an Infrastructure Operations Center in the Office of the President. In 1974, this agency was transferred to the Project Monitoring Staff of NEDA, and the system expanded to include agricultural, industrial, and social development projects.

The system is presently limited to a review of information culled from the periodic progress reports submitted to NEDA by project implementing agencies. The information in these reports is oftentimes inadequate or unreliable, since:

(1) most projects do not have well-designed means for measuring progress; and (2) many of the progress indicators being used are inadequate or not appropriate measures of implementation progress.

To develop better means of monitoring the implementation of development projects, the NEDA is currently undertaking three related studies, namely: (1) Project Monitoring and Information System (PMIS); (2) Measuring and Appraising Implementation Status of Social Services Projects (MAIS); and (3) Formulation of Indicators of Progress for Agro-Industrial Projects.

The PMIS study aims to improve the existing data system for monitoring the implementation of government projects. Under the PMIS study, steps will be made to upgrade the timeliness and quality of progress reports submitted by the GOP implementing agencies, systematize the central processing of these reports, and improve the system for monitoring the releases and disbursements of project funds. The other two studies deal primarily with the development and improvement of methodologies and indicators for measuring and monitoring the progress of implementation of agricultural, industrial, and social services projects. The institutionalization of the use of the improved methodologies and indicators is also an objective of these studies.

(2) Other Micro-Level Studies

The GOP is also attempting to establish better means to evaluate the economic and social impact of development projects. Efforts to date include the evaluation studies conducted by the GOP, with USAID support, on rural electrification projects in Northern Mindanao; the development by NEDA of a methodology for evaluating and ranking projects in terms of their potential for achieving the various goals set out in the Philippines' Long-Term Development Plan; and the experimental application by the Department of Public Works of distributive weights, to reflect the differential incidence of project benefits across income classes.

c. Evaluative Comments

The GOP's attempts to date to measure socio-economic changes at both the macro and project levels are basically explo-

ratory in nature. Except for the monitoring of the implementation of development projects, none of the previous efforts have been institutionalized as part of the regular activities of any GOP agency. Unlike this Project, these efforts were not geared towards the establishment of the methodologies and data base needed for systematic impact analysis. Nor did they attempt to identify and analyze relationships among the different indicators, as will be the case here.

In the course of developing this PP, the efforts discussed above were reviewed to determine which elements were relevant to and could be incorporated under this Project. This review was aided by the involvement in the design of this Project by several of the researchers and participants in the DAP Social Indicators Project, the NEDA implementation monitoring studies, and the other micro-level studies. These participants will also be actively involved in the implementation of this Project. Their involvement to date has helped to ensure consistency with past efforts. Their continued involvement will help to promote continuity with expected future efforts.

B. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The Logical Framework (Logframe) for the Project is provided in Annex D.

1. Project Goal

The goal of the Project is to help improve the economic and social well-being of the Philippine population, particularly the rural poor who constitute the bulk of the population. The strategy for achieving this goal is to strengthen the planning and evaluation capabilities of the Government through the development and testing of more effective systems and methodologies for measuring and monitoring progress towards the GOP's major development goals, and for assessing and analyzing the contributions of individual development projects towards the achievement of these goals. It is anticipated that the regular, institutionalized use of improved systems and methodologies after the completion of this Project, will result in a better national, regional, and sectoral deployment of resources and in increased efficiency in the utilization of these resources at the project level.

The lack of sound progress and impact measurement systems at both the macro and project levels is presently a major constraint to the effective allocation and utilization of development resources in the Philippines. The country's goals would be more readily attainable if more effective means for monitoring progress towards these goals and for measuring project impact, could be developed and applied on a systematic and continuing basis. Since the country's basic development strategy emphasizes rural development, and its major goals have a pronounced equity component, a more expeditious accomplishment of these goals would be very beneficial to the poorer elements of the population, particularly those living in rural areas.

2. Project Purpose

The purpose of the Project is to help improve the measurement of economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including the effects on women in their dual role as agents and beneficiaries of development. The project purpose shall be considered to have been achieved if the following conditions are present at the end of FY 1981:

a. NEDA has in operation a system of macro-level indicators for measuring and monitoring progress towards national and regional development goals; and

b. NEDA and the Government's line agencies regularly and systematically use tested methodologies, including valid indicators, for measuring, monitoring, and analyzing project progress and impact.

3. Project Components

The Project has been conceived and will be implemented in terms of four components. The first component, which has been labelled the MACRO Component, is concerned with the creation and institutionalization of a system of indicators for measuring national and regional progress towards development goals. The second, or MICRO Component, aims to develop and test various methodologies, including indicators, for measuring and analyzing the progress and impact of development projects. The third, or PANAY Component,

is a limited effort at the regional level to promote and systematize the use of progress and impact measurement and analysis systems in selected projects in Region VI, which consists mainly of the four provinces located on Panay Island. The fourth, or WID Component, is a special effort to develop indicators for measuring the degree to which women participate in and are benefitted by development. The measurement of women's role in development will not, however, be limited to the fourth component. It is also an integral part of the first three components.

The four project components are described in detail in the succeeding sections.

a. MACRO Component: Developing Systematic Means for Measuring and Monitoring Progress Towards Development Goals

(1) Background

Evaluating the extent to which development goals have been achieved is an integral part of the GOP's development planning cycle. Periodic appraisals enable planning authorities to ascertain how well planned activities are being carried out. More important, they help determine whether policies need to be reformulated, whether priorities or targets need to be reset, and whether resource allocations need to be adjusted.

Current efforts to monitor goal achievement range from comprehensive NEDA reviews of medium-term plans at 2-3 year intervals, to less comprehensive but more frequent economic and statistical reports issued by various GOP agencies.

Various gaps exist in the current efforts to measure and monitor the achievement of various goals. These include: (1) lack of effective means for regularly and systematically measuring the achievement of social goals; and (2) various statistical constraints such as lack of requisite data, uncoordinated time frames of censuses and surveys, long lag time in reporting, and generally inadequate statistical machinery at the local levels. Current monitoring and appraisal efforts focus primarily on the economic goals. There is no

comparable framework for evaluating progress in the social areas. This has led to fragmented and oftentimes conflicting reporting of the degree of achievement of the various social goals.

(2) Objective and Strategy

The objective of the MACRO Component is to improve the GOP's capabilities to monitor the achievement of the development goals set forth in its medium-term and long-term development Plans. These goals include maximum feasible economic growth; the more equitable distribution of income; expanded employment; promotion of social development (population, housing, education, health and nutrition, social services, community development, and social defense); regional and rural development; increased agricultural and industrial productivity; balance of payments and price stability; improved environmental conditions; and the more economic use of energy resources.

USAID assistance efforts in the Philippines are directly addressed to a sub-set of the GOP Plan goals. Areas of mutual GOP/USAID interest include increased agricultural productivity; improved nutrition; expanded employment and educational opportunities; a more equitable distribution of income; reduced population growth, lower infant and child mortality; improved health and environmental conditions; and the more economic use of energy. The monitoring of progress towards the Plan goals will therefore include the monitoring of progress towards those goals which are directly addressed by the USAID Philippine program.

The improvement in the measurement and monitoring of progress towards development goals is planned to be achieved through the development of a macro system of indicators which best reflect the degree of attainment of the various goals. This system has been labelled the ESIA Indicator System. Whenever feasible, the social variables of the ESIA Indicator System will be conceptualized and measured along United Nations guidelines on the develop-

ment of a System for Social and Demographic Statistics.[7/] In this PP, therefore, the development of the ESIA Indicator System should always be interpreted to include the development of the Philippine System of Social and Demographic Statistics.

The proposed ESIA Indicator System will be developed and maintained by the Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) of NEDA, which is also responsible for maintaining the present system of national economic accounts. The SCO is vested with the authority to coordinate the activities of the different GOP statistical agencies, a role which has been substantially reinforced recently by Presidential Letter of Instruction No. 521,[8/] dated March 22, 1977. The Letter directs all GOP agencies to: (1) support NEDA's efforts through SCO to integrate all surveys; (2) adopt prescribed standards and classification systems; and (3) maximize the utilization of administrative/regulatory data collected by GOP agencies.

(3) Major Activities

The following activities are necessary for the development of the proposed ESIA Indicator System.

(a) Development of conceptual framework for the ESIA Indicator System. An initial activity to be undertaken under the MACRO Component is the development of a conceptual or analytical framework for the proposed ESIA Indicator System. This framework will specify the indicators that should be included in the proposed system, the criteria for selecting them, as well as the data needed to measure them. The framework will be comprehensive enough to cover all the economic and social goals of the Plan. Indicators that could be included in the proposed system, and suggested criteria for selecting indicators, are contained in Annex B1. As noted earlier, the social variables of the ESIA Indicator System will be conceptualized and measured along United Nations guidelines on the development of a System for Social and Demographic Statistics.

7/ These guidelines are contained in System of Social and Demographic Statistics - Draft Guidelines for Social Indicators, UN Economic and Social Council, 26 April 1974.

8/ See Annex B3.

(b) Final assessment of the statistical system. In preparing the PP for this Project, a preliminary but comprehensive assessment of the existing statistical system was undertaken to determine the availability of data for measuring the indicators suggested in Annex B1. The findings of this assessment are given in Annex B2. From the assessment it is clear existing data collection efforts are inadequate in two principal respects: (1) while many of the suggested indicators could be constructed on the basis of existing data, they cannot be measured according to the desired frequency or mode of disaggregation; and (2) data on some indicators are not reliable or are not being collected.

A final assessment of the statistical system will be conducted during the implementation of this Project. The purpose of this review will be to determine the adequacy of existing data collection systems. The review will identify the GOP statistical producer and user agencies who are responsible for the collection and dissemination of the data required by the ESIA Indicator System. It will evaluate the quality of the existing data in order to pinpoint weaknesses and biases. It will also recommend measures for improving the quality of data. In cases where the existing data required for the ESIA Indicator System are adequate and reliable, steps will be taken to institutionalize the regular publication of the data, if this is not yet being done.

(c) Design and implementation of modified and new surveys. Existing surveys will be modified through the improvement of questionnaire designs or the inclusion of riders, in order to provide reliable data for the ESIA Indicator System. Maximum use will also be made of the administrative/regulatory data being collected by GOP agencies. In cases where the existing statistical system cannot accommodate the data required by the ESIA Indicator System, new surveys will be undertaken. Based on a preliminary assessment of the existing statistical system, the surveys/areas which call for immediate improvement include the Family Income and Expenditure Surveys; Integrated Survey of Households; agricultural surveys; and health and nutrition statistics. Other changes in existing data collection efforts will be identified on the basis of the final assessment of the overall system.

(d) Strengthening the SCO. The GOP considers the development of the ESIA Indicator System as pioneering in nature. A Social Accounts Unit will therefore be established within the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA for the purpose of developing and maintaining the proposed system. This unit will develop the means for ensuring a continuing data flow between itself and the GOP statistical producer agencies. It will also conduct analyses on indicators to determine their usefulness and validity. The Social Accounts Unit will be assisted in carrying out its functions through the provision of technical assistance and international training to its staff.

The Social Accounts Unit will regularly publish and disseminate the results of surveys, research, and other impact assessment activities which will be undertaken under this Project. [9/] For this purpose, a monitoring facility will be established at the NEDA. Through this facility, timely progress reports on the extent to which development goals are being achieved and on the impact of specific projects on these goals, can be made readily available to GOP top-level decision-makers as well as development planners at various levels.

(4) Major Outputs of the MACRO Component

(a) A series of studies developing the conceptual framework for the ESIA Indicator System, and assessing the existing statistical system relative to its data needs.

(b) A statistical base to support the ESIA Indicator System. This will include the improvement of existing surveys such as the Integrated Survey of Households and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey; the conduct of new surveys such as a national health and nutrition survey; and the maximum utilization of administrative/regulatory data being collected by GOP agencies.

[9/] It is expected that this Project will provide statistical inputs into the File System of the AID Economic and Social Data Bank.

(c) The establishment of a Social Accounts Unit within the Statistical Coordination Office of NEDA and 29 personnel trained in various aspects of indicator system operation and social accounting.

b. MICRO Component: Developing the Methodologies for Measuring and Analyzing Project Progress and Impact

(1) Background

Development projects are the major means by which the GOP promotes welfare improvements for the country's population. Presently, projects are chosen and designed mainly on the basis of their *ex ante* effects on specific development goals and targets. Direct measurements of the actual contributions are vaguely inferred from changes in aggregative socio-economic variables measured mainly through periodic surveys conducted by GOP statistical agencies. 10/

The GOP is giving greater emphasis to the development of more effective means of measuring and monitoring the progress and impact of development projects. This task is viewed by the GOP as a logical corollary to the considerable improvement in its project planning capabilities in recent years. As noted earlier, studies are underway to improve the implementation monitoring of major development projects (see pp. 22-23). However, there are as yet no systematic attempts to improve the existing means for assessing the impact of projects. As has been pointed out in an earlier section (see pp. 23-24) these means are grossly inadequate. For instance, the use of aggregative socio-economic indicators is of limited value since they reflect not only the effects of projects but also of other variables. Moreover, some major projects have long gestation lags such that their effects may not be reflected in current socio-economic indicators.

The development of more effective means for measuring and analyzing project progress and impact is greatly complicated by the fact that ongoing and proposed projects span a

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10/ These periodic surveys are described in Annex B2.

broad range of sectoral concerns, and are highly diversified. Major ongoing and proposed GOP projects have been classified by the NEDA into 20 project categories (see Table 1). Within each category, projects vary greatly in size and design. In addition, the projects are situated in widely differing socio-economic and geographic settings.

(2) Objectives and Strategy

The MICRO Component is aimed at:

(a) the development of indicators for measuring the progress and impact of development projects. These project-specific, or micro indicators will be so designed to allow them to be systematically related to more aggregative indicators which will be developed under the MACRO Component;

(b) the design and testing of efficient means of monitoring project progress and impact indicators; and

(c) the development of a better understanding of the mechanisms, processes, and relationships through which development projects achieve their impact on the various development goals.

From among ongoing and planned GOP development projects, a set of projects will be selected for which individual progress and impact measurement and analysis systems will be designed (or improved) and implemented. These systems will be regarded as prototype models for illustrating the most efficient means of measuring and analyzing project progress and impact. The projects will therefore encompass a broad range of project categories.

Eighteen projects (or project categories) have been tentatively selected for inclusion under the MICRO Component (see Table 1).[11/] Seven of these projects will be studied intensively. For each of these projects, analytical models

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11/ The preliminary criteria used in selecting the projects are discussed in Annex B4.

Table 1

LIST OF PROJECT CATEGORIES AND PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE MICRO COMPONENT 1/

Project Category	Project
1. Agriculture/Irrigation	a) Small Scale Irrigation 2/ b) Masagana 99 2/ c) Jalaur Irrigation (Stage I)
2. Fisheries	-
3. Forestry	Agro-forestation 2/
4. Manufacturing/Industry	Copper Smelter
5. Urban. Resettlement	Tondo Foreshore and Dagat-Dagatan Project
6. Hydroelectric Power	Agus No. IV
7. Thermal Power	-
8. Electrification	Rural Electrification 2/
9. Flood Control and Waterworks	Mangahan Floodway Development
10. Water Supply	Set of sub-projects* selected from the USAID Local Water and Barangay Water Projects 2/ and the ADB Provincial Cities Water Supply Project
11. Tourism	-
12. Roads	Set of sub-projects* selected from the USAID Rural Roads Project 2/ and the 3rd IBRD Highway Package (PANAY Component)
13. Railways	-
14. Ports	-
15. Airports	Iloilo Airport
16. Communication	-
17. Education/Manpower Development	a) Bayanihan Cooperative School Project 2/ b) Second, Third, and Fourth IBRD Education Projects*
18. Health	Food and Nutrition II* 2/
19. Population	a) Population Planning II 2/ b) IBRD Population Project
20. Integrated Area Development	Bicol Integrated Rural Development* 2/

*Projects to be studies intensively. Those without asterisk are to be studied extensively.

1/Summary descriptions of AID-assisted projects are contained in the FY 1977 and FY 1978 Congressional Presentation. Those for other projects are contained in Annex C.

2/AID-assisted project.

relating project inputs to outputs, and outputs to the expected impact on the various development goals will be formulated. The purpose of the modelling work is to generate hypotheses on the mechanisms/processes/relationships through which a project achieves its impact on the various development goals. The impact of the projects will also be measured and monitored. In obtaining the data needed to test the models empirically and to measure impact, various data collection options will be explored. These options may range from low cost qualitative systems to high cost quantitative systems.

Extensive analysis will be conducted on the remaining 11 projects. In this type of analysis, there will be no attempt to design and test analytical models for relating project inputs to outputs, and outputs to the expected impact on development goals. Neither will there be experimentation with different data collection and analysis systems. Instead, the intended impact of the project will be carefully specified based on a priori judgments as to how the project will contribute to the achievement of related development goals. The best, low-cost, state-of-the-art data collection and analysis system will then be selected and implemented to collect the data needed to measure project impact.

(3) Major Activities

(a) Final selection of projects. As an initial activity, the preliminary criteria for project selection will be reviewed and refined. Correspondingly, the tentative selection of projects will be reviewed and modified in the light of the final criteria. Negotiations with the GOP agencies implementing the projects will be finalized to enlist their cooperation in the activities to be undertaken under this component. The negotiations will cover the organizational linkages between the projects and the coordinating institution for this component [12/] and the administrative arrangements for designing, implementing, and managing on a continuing basis the progress and impact measurement and analysis systems.

12/ See Part IV. pp. 76-79.

(b) Design of analytical frameworks. For each of the projects to be examined intensively, an analytical, quantitative framework relating project inputs to outputs and outputs to economic and social changes will be designed. Preliminary analytical frameworks have been designed for 3 of the 7 projects tentatively selected for intensive study (see Annex B5). In the case of projects to be examined extensively, a careful specification of their intended impact will be made based on a priori judgments of how they will contribute to the achievement of the various development goals.

(c) Identification of indicators and data requirements. For each of the selected projects, the relevant indicators for measuring project progress and impact will be identified, and the data needed to measure these indicators will be specified. As much as possible, the indicators will be conceptually similar to those to be developed under the MACRO Component which will serve as the benchmark data to which the micro indicators can be related. The data needed to support the analytical studies of projects which will be examined intensively, will also be specified.

(d) Design/Modification and implementation of data collection systems. Data systems for generating the data needed for the analytical studies will be designed for projects presently without such systems. Those with existing systems will be modified, as necessary. In the case of projects to be examined intensively, data collection options ranging from low cost qualitative systems to high cost quantitative systems will be explored. The options to be examined will at one extreme include complex and expensive multi-purpose surveys such as those undertaken in Laguna and planned for the Bicol. At the other extreme, much simpler data systems which rely solely on project personnel will also be examined. In the case of projects to be examined extensively, the best, low cost, state-of-the-art data collection and analysis system available will be selected.

Whenever feasible, the project data collection systems will be linked to recurring GOP surveys in order to avoid duplicative activities and to minimize costs. To maximize the linkages between recurring GOP surveys and project data systems, the latter will be reviewed by the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA before they are implemented.

The Tape Library of the AID Economic and Social Data Bank will be provided copies of project-level or micro data tapes which will be generated under this component.

(e) Impact measurement and data analyses. The data collection systems will be evaluated to determine their effectiveness in collecting the data needed for the analytical studies of impact. In the case of the seven projects to be examined intensively, the hypothesized relationships between project inputs, outputs, and economic and social changes in the project's influence area will be quantified; the mechanisms, processes, and relationships through which project impact is achieved will be analyzed; and the reasons for high or low impact will be carefully explained.

(f) Development of manuals. Experience with the design and implementation of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems will be carefully documented to enable a series of manuals to be developed which will provide guidance in designing similar systems for other development projects.

(g) Institutionalizing the use of progress and impact indicators. An institution will be contracted to develop local training programs on project monitoring and evaluation for 114 personnel from national GOP line agencies. The basic teaching materials for these training programs will be the manuals to be developed under this component. In addition to those who will be trained locally, six NEDA project planners will undergo advanced training in project evaluation in the US.

(4) Major Outputs of the MICRO Component

Major outputs of this component will be:

(a) A series of studies on the measurement of progress and impact for at least 18 development projects. This will include intensive studies of the impact of seven development projects, and evaluative studies of the effectiveness of alternative data collection options.

(b) A series of manuals on the design and implementation of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems.

(c) 120 personnel trained in project monitoring and evaluation.

c. PANAY Component: Institutionalizing the Use of Project Progress and Impact Indicators

(1) Background

The practice of using indicators to measure project progress and impact needs to be promoted deliberately to ensure widespread and systematic use in development projects. This process of institutionalizing the use of indicators can best be demonstrated at the regional level for several reasons: (a) the planning and administrative machinery necessary to support the process already exists; (b) regional authorities are, as a matter of Government policy, increasingly assuming greater planning and project development and implementation capabilities; and (c) any one region contains a variety of projects which address the entire range of development goals, and which are presently at varying stages of the project cycle.

Region VI which consists of the Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo provinces on Panay Island, and Negros Occidental, has been selected as the study area for this component because of its comparative advantages relative to the factors cited above.

(2) Objective and Strategy

The general objective of this component is to explore the administrative and other feasibility issues involved in

institutionalizing the use of project progress and impact measurement systems at the regional level. This component will focus on the identification and development of means to facilitate the adoption and systematic use of project progress and impact indicators by regional planners and decision-makers.

To achieve the objective of this component, two basic strategies are proposed: (1) training, and (2) agency self-assessment. These two strategies are related. Training in the systematic use of indicators will be conducted for participants selected from different regional agencies and local governments in Region VI. The development of project monitoring and evaluation skills will help improve the capabilities of participating agencies and local governments to evaluate the contribution of their projects to regional development goals.

The selection of the training and agency self-assessment strategies was based on the following considerations:

(a) Participation in a training program is a benefit that can be directly felt by participants;

(b) The general training theme can be easily adapted to different levels of skills (planning/implementation/evaluation) and the previous training experience of would-be participants;

(c) In contrast to a meeting or conference, a training setting provides a more conducive atmosphere for understanding the conceptual and practical issues involved in using social indicators for program/project planning, implementation, and evaluation;

(d) The training group itself, when well facilitated, can operate to motivate its members to adopt the second strategy - agency self-assessment, i.e., the evaluation by an agency or local government of the contribution of its activities to regional development goals. Self-assessment will be done on an annual basis, as part of the regular review and evaluation of the regional development plan. Agency self-assessment will be

undertaken by staff trained under this component. This will lead to the widespread adoption and continued usage of project progress and impact indicators by the participating regional agencies and local government.

(e) Follow-up of trainees through periodic evaluation workshops will serve to maintain interest and ensure continued usage of measurement methodologies and indicators for agency self-assessment activities.

(3) Major Activities

Year 1

(a) Selection of projects. Table 2 shows the list of Region VI projects which have been tentatively selected for inclusion under this component. This list will be reviewed to determine the final set of projects for which progress and impact indicators will be designed and implemented. Negotiations with the agencies and local governments implementing the final set of projects will then be finalized, and nominations for training participants accepted. It will be noted that 10 of the projects shown in Table 2 are also included under the MICRO Component (see Table 1). The indicator systems to be designed and implemented under this component will be low-cost ones. These systems will be implemented mainly on personnel to be trained under this component.

(b) Development and conduct of training programs. A total of 70 participants from regional agencies and local governments in Region VI will be trained in project evaluation. The training will focus on the means for monitoring and measuring project progress and impact. It will be carried out on several levels, to take into account variations in skills/needs of the participants, as well as the specific evaluation requirements of different sectors. In order to develop preliminary guidelines for the development of training programs, a survey of development projects in Region VI was conducted during the first quarter of 1977. This survey provided an over-all picture of the extent of current indicator usage and existing evaluation programs and personnel available in the region. The survey findings are summarized in Annex B6.

Table 2

LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE PANAY COMPONENT

Projects	Sector	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Implementation Status	Project Location				
					Aklan	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Negros Occ.
NATIONAL									
*1. Small-scale Irrigation: BISA	Agriculture	USAID	FSDC	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
2. Rehabilitation of Existing Gravity Irrigation Systems	"	"	NIA	Ongoing					
3. Masagana 99	"		BAEX	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
4. Masaganang Maisan			BPI	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
5. Masaganang Gulayan and Sorghum	"		BPI	Ongoing					
6. Mongo Production	"								
7. Seed Production	"								
8. Diversification of sugarland	"			Proposed					X
9. Animal production (swine and poultry)	"		BAI	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
10. Aquaculture development	Fisheries	USAID	BFAR	Ongoing	X		X		
*11. Agroreforestation	Forestry	USAID	DNR						
12. IBRD Small & Medium Scale Industrial Credit Line	Manufacturing	IBRD	DBP	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
13. ADB Industrial Credit Projects	"	ADB	DBP	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
*14. Rural Electrification Project	Utilities	USAID	NEA						
*15. Water Resources Development Project	"	USAID	LWUA						
16. NGA Warehousing and Procurement	Storage		NGA						
*17. Bayanihan Barrio Schools	Services	USAID		Proposed					
18. Health Delivery Systems	"		DOH						
*19. Population Planning Project	"	USAID	POPCOM	Ongoing			X		
20. Sugar Amelioration Fund	"		DOL				X		X
21. Placement Services	"		DOL						
22. National Program for Manpower Development & Training	"	UNDP	NMYC	Proposed	X		X	X	X
23. DSSD Projects	"		DSSD	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X
*24. Food and Nutrition II	"	USAID	NNC						
*25. Jalaur Multi-purpose Project	Agriculture/ Utilities	IBRD	NIA	Proposed				X	
PROVINCIAL									
1. Upland Development	Agriculture			Proposed		X			
2. Balik-sa-Ilollo Program	Mfg/Commerce			Proposed				X	
3. Housing project	Construction			Proposed		X			
*4. Barangay Waterworks	Utilities		DLGCD	Proposed				X	
*5. Rural Roads	Transportation	USAID	DLGCD/PDAP	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	
6. Kabalaka Theater	Services		POPCOM	Ongoing			X		
7. Project Compassion	"			Ongoing				X	
8. Rural Service Center	"	USAID		Proposed			X		
9. PUSH Project	"	USAID	NEDA VI	Proposed	X	X	X	X	
10. Real Property Tax Administration	"	USAID	DLGCD		X	X	X	X	
MUNICIPAL									
1. Area Municipal Dev. Approach (AMDA)	Services	FORD	PDS	Ongoing				X	

*Included under the MICRO Component

(c) Building-in of indicators in project design. Participants will be assisted in designing project progress and impact monitoring and measurement systems for projects planned or being implemented by their respective agencies. The collection of baseline data will be instituted for new projects; progress indicators will be evolved and used to measure midline progress of ongoing projects; and impact measures will be formulated and used for terminating projects.

Year II/III

(d) Finalization of over-all research design. After the completion of activity (c), an over-all research design will be formulated and finalized. The over-all research design will serve as the framework for evaluating the aggregate impact of selected projects on development goals. It will therefore draw heavily upon the monitoring and evaluation systems of the selected projects. In addition, it will also identify supplementary studie- and surveys.

(e) Follow-up evaluation workshops. These workshops will be organized on a semi-annual basis to ensure that the participating agencies keep up with their use of indicators. These will be held prior to the submission by the agencies of their quarterly/annual progress reports to the NEDA.

(f) Measuring agency contributions to sectoral goals. Each of the participating agencies and local governments will attempt to specify its contributions to regional goals and targets, based upon data generated by the progress and impact measurement systems for its projects and supplementary surveys/studies described in (h) below. These self-assessment exercises will be done annually as an integral part of the regular review and evaluation of the regional development plan. They will be undertaken by staff trained under this component.

(g) Mid-evaluation studies. These will be undertaken for projects with baseline data in Year I, using the progress indicators developed in Year I.

(h) Supplementary surveys/studies. These studies will be conducted as necessary, to supplement the agency self-assessments and to safeguard the loss of data through agency or project drop-outs.

(i) Impact studies. These will be undertaken only for projects with baseline and mid-evaluation studies, using the indicators developed in Year I.

(j) Analysis of indicator usage. The validity and reliability of the indicators used during the project will be assessed, especially in reference to projects which have undergone the complete project management and evaluation cycle. This activity should also result in a consolidated evaluation report on selected projects, as well as the current status of sectoral goals.

(4) Major Outputs of the PANAY Component

The following major outputs are expected during the period FY 1978-80.

(a) 70 people from different regional agencies and local governments in Region VI trained in designing and implementing project progress and impact measurement systems; and

(b) 25 project progress and impact measurement systems designed and implemented.

(c) A series of studies identifying and documenting the feasibility issues involved in implementing on a broad scale at the regional level the use of indicators for more effective project planning and implementation.

d. WID Component: Women in Development Studies 13/

(1) Background

In the Philippines, as in most other countries, there is recognition of the need to develop special analytical tools to assess

13/ A more detailed discussion of this component is given in Annex B7.

the unique requirements of women in different activities, occupations and socioeconomic strata. Women's main activities (such as household production and household income generating activity) are not now covered by most systems of national accounts. Only when women enter the labor market are they included in standard economic measures of development. Women's participation in development has been assessed mainly, albeit inadequately, in terms of social progress indicators such as health, education, and nutrition.

(2) Objective and Strategy

The objective of the WID Component is to find out the degree and extent of women's participation in development to enable the development of policies and programs necessary to enhance this participation. The strategy for achieving the objective is to develop and test indicators to measure the degree and extent of women's participation. The WID study approach is two-pronged:

(a) To conduct a small pilot survey in order to test and refine the experimental indicators proposed below and to measure these indicators on a broader scale through a larger survey in selected areas.

(b) To initiate special studies specifically to fill in the gaps in the existing knowledge of women's activities. The studies should provide measures for further indicator development.

In the formulation of indicators, women's participation will be measured in two ways: women as contributors (agents) to development and women as beneficiaries of the process. Suggested below are three experimental indicator indices. The parameters for these indices and the variables, both quantitative and qualitative, are listed in Annex B7. It should be noted that the WID indicators suggested below will not be covered initially under the MACRO Component. After the development and testing of the experimental WID indicators, steps will be taken to incorporate their use under the other components of this Project. This will allow a better assessment of the impact of projects on the role of women.

The WID Component will complement and build on the status-of-women study requested by AID/Washington in response to the basic requirements of AID Policy Determination 60 and the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act. This study has recently been completed by USAID/Philippines. It provides a good but limited picture of the participation of Filipino women in development based mainly on standard data and indicators being collected by the existing statistical system.

(3) Experimental WID Indicators

(a) Index of household and market productivity and efficiency by proportion of time allocated. As a measure of women's participation in development as contributors (agents), an index of household and market productivity by time allocated is important in order to understand the context in which women operate. The analysis that will need to be done in conjunction with the construction of this index should also provide the basic criteria for constructing a matrix of categories of women's work.

(b) Index of participation in decision-making processes. The extent to which Filipino women participate in decision-making (defined here as involvement in community organizations) at different levels, is an indicator of their contribution to the power process and of their influence in policy making. Involvement in mixed groups/organizations is a major step in the absorption of women in the planning levels of development programs. Women's organizations, as well, are effective as pressure groups.

(c) Index of access to various community services. One indicator of a target group's benefits from the development process, both in terms of physical well-being and socio-economic development, is ease of access to, and use of, various community services. Community-based services in this index include health, nutrition, and child care, nonformal education, and educational extension programs. Two questions are considered important in studying access: one is whether the services are available to the people and the other is whether the services reach all those who need (but not necessarily seek) the service.

Measures of accessibility to services will include the following: quantitative adequacy, appropriate geographic distribution, cultural and economic barriers, awareness of the services, and motivation for use.

(4) Major Activities

Based on the research strategy discussed above, the following activities will be carried out.

(a) A small pilot survey will be undertaken to measure women's participation as agents and beneficiaries in the development process. The three experimental indicator indices listed above will be tested and refined. The indicators which will have been refined in the pilot survey will then be measured on a broader scale through a larger survey. The survey may either be a single integrative study of all the indices or a series of separate but linked studies on each of the indices.

(b) Steps will be taken to include the refined WID indicators in the ESIA Indicator System envisaged under the MACRO Component. Efforts will also be undertaken to incorporate the refined WID indicators in the project evaluation systems which will be designed and implemented under the other two components of the Project.

(c) A series of special studies will be initiated to fill in the gaps in existing knowledge of women's activities. The insights from these studies will provide the basis for a classificatory exercise on further measuring women's participation. The studies should provide, as one of its research components, the provision for indicator development. The studies will include: (1) attitudinal and behavioral aspects of women's participation, such as perceived quality of life and attitudes toward working wives; (2) a special study of market activities in which large numbers of women are engaged, such as teaching, domestic help, farm work, licensed midwives, and the self employed; (3) an in-depth study of existing women's organizations, particularly grass roots organizations; and (4) secondary analysis of existing or ongoing studies.

(5) Major Outputs of the WID Component

The major outputs of the WID Component include:

(a) a set of surveys and studies directly aimed at developing and testing indicators of women's participation in development; and

(b) a set of intensive studies on selected aspects of women's participation in development.

4. Project Inputs

Project inputs will cost a total of $4.444 million over a four-year period, FY 1978-FY 1981. This level is considered adequate to achieve the various outputs discussed in the preceding sections. The specific allocation of project costs is discussed in pp. 54-60.

Of the total project cost, $2.5 million is planned to be in the form of AID grant assistance. The AID grant will be used to finance US technical assistance and participant training in the US, as well as purchase a limited amount of commodities. It will also fund 44 percent of the local costs of the Project.

PART III

PROJECT ANALYSES

PART III

PROJECT ANALYSES

A. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

The timeliness and appropriateness of the Project can be gauged in the light of the recent changes in the GOP planning environment. These developments include a growing awareness of the need for planning on less aggregative levels. [14/] The diversity of development goals and the increasing commitment to regional and rural development have given rise to more operational planning efforts at the regional, sectoral and project levels. Concurrent with the new planning thrust and strengthening of planning capabilities is an increasing attempt to evaluate progress along stated goals and objectives at less disaggregative levels and in less traditional areas.

As discussed earlier, several efforts geared towards the measurement of economic progress, social change and the impact of development projects are currently underway or have been undertaken in the Philippines, albeit in a disjointed and fragmented fashion. The Project is designed to build upon these efforts. The two-pronged approach of the Project consists of: (1) the development of a system of measurement at the macro level of progress towards development goals; and (2) the development and testing of methodologies for measuring and analyzing project progress and impact. Complementing these major thrusts are activities relating to the institutionalization of the use of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems, and a set of special studies on the role of women in development.

[14/] P. D. 107 established NEDA as a central planning agency for the GOP. LOI 22 activated the regional development councils for regional planning. LOI 363 and 363A called for the preparation of agency medium and long term plans while LOI 463 created an interagency committee to integrate these plans.

1. A System for Measuring Progress toward Development Goals.

The first major thrust of the Project is the establishment and institutionalization of a macro system of indicators for measuring progress towards development goals. This system has been labeled in Part I as the ESIA Indicator System.

a. The ESIA Indicator System

The indicators that could be included in the ESIA Indicator System are listed in Annex B1. One of the initial activities of this Project is the review of these indicators on the basis of the criteria enumerated in the same annex. It is anticipated that no major deletions from the list will be made since the suggested indicators are for most part standard. Most of the indicators have been evolved from various studies previously undertaken both in and outside of the country. Examples of these studies are the Social Indicators Project of the Development Academy of the Philippines and a recent study undertaken by the Social Research Associates for USAID/Philippines. 15/

The social variables of the ESIA Indicator System will be conceptualized and measured along United Nations guidelines on the development of a System of Social and Demographic Statistics (SSDS). The SSDS specifies the scope and concept of social accounts; suggests criteria and techniques of constructing them; delineates the role of social indicators in the system, the social concerns to which they are addressed and the proposed series themselves.

The design of the ESIA indicator System will also draw heavily from the experience of other countries and research undertaken by U.S. and other universities. Extensive work on indicator systems has been carried out in various European countries and in India and Japan. Related research has also been

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15/ Social Research Associates, Towards the Impact Analysis of Development Projects: Some Suggested Indicators, Manila, 1976.

undertaken by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the U.S. Social Science Research Council, and U.S. universities notably the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan.

b. Data Requirements

The feasibility of the construction of the ESIA Indicator System in terms of data needs, has been preliminarily determined through a review of the existing statistical system. The findings of this review are summarized in Annex B2. The conclusion of this review is that a considerable data base supporting of the proposed ESIA Indicator System exists in the country. Censuses of population and economic activities are regularly conducted. Several sample surveys are undertaken on a continuing basis by the NCSO and other government agencies. Considerable administrative/regulatory data are generated by various GOP agencies. In addition, various research institutions and universities in the country conduct significant statistical activities.

While considerable, the quality of the existing data base is uneven and significant efforts to improve the data base will be undertaken under this Project. This improvement will take the form of redesigned survey questionnaires or the inclusion of riders in current surveys. Maximum use of administrative/regulatory data will also be made. New surveys might also be undertaken. The improvement of the data base needed for the ESIA Indicator System will be carried out by the GOP statistical agencies particularly the NCSO, through the SCO of the NEDA. With limited technical assistance, it is anticipated that these agencies can successfully carry out this task.

2. Methodologies for Measuring and Analyzing Project Progress and Impact

The second major thrust of the Project is the development of methodologies, including project-level or micro indicators, for measuring and analyzing project progress and impact. This will involve developing analytical frameworks for the impact measurement of selected projects, obtaining the requisite data from field

investigations, and validating the original formulation of the conceptual basis for the measurement. In projects which will be studied extensively, this is a relatively straightforward process. The analytical framework will be established and one data collection system will be selected from among various data gathering alternatives. The data will then be collected, analyzed, and the analytical framework subject to revision as necessary. It will provide project managers and government planners with one tested and costed method of determining the impact of development resources.

The projects to be studied intensively will require a more complex procedure. Since this will involve the testing of alternative methods for data collection, as well as alternative levels of necessary detail for the variables specified by the analytical framework, more data collection and analysis methodologies will be applied. This will require a close working relationship between the analysts (who generate the data requirements) and the information specialists (who set up the tests of alternative collection methods) in order to make the Project successful.

a. Determining an Analytical Framework for the Intensive Study of Selected Development Projects

Initial frameworks for the analysis of 5 projects have been formulated by a local research group, the Social Research Associates, contracted by USAID/Philippines. A summary of their work to date is contained in Annex B5. The frameworks provide a conceptual basis for the specification of variables required for the analysis of the impact of development projects. Additionally, these frameworks allow an understanding of the reason for the impact through a tracing of linkages from inputs to outputs, outputs to impact on the target population and development goals (areas of concern) as established by the GOP and AID.

More refined analytical frameworks will be formulated by the Social Research Associates or a comparable research group, during the initial implementation phase of the Project for selected projects which will be examined intensively. The variables specified in those frameworks will be transformed into actual data points which will then be incorporated in various data collection instruments.

The transformation of variables into data points will be done in cooperation with a group of information specialists who will assist in the development of various data collection and analysis methodologies for field testing. Using a reiterative process, the two groups of specialists (i.e., the analysts and the information specialists) will determine the level of detail in the variables and the range of data points for collection to show project impact. Additionally, they will specify the overall methodology required to attribute impact to the project and to explain the reasons for variations in high or low project impact in various sub-project areas. [16/]

The analytical frameworks will be continuously modified as the results of the data collection are known. Therefore, the interaction between the information specialists and the analysts must be continual, with close working relationships established early in the Project.

b. Testing Alternative Methods of Collecting Data [17/]

For those projects to be studied intensively, the analytical framework will identify the necessary variables, i.e., those variables which are considered *a priori* to be important in measuring and ascribing impact of selected development projects. Once the variables have been identified, the level of detail and accuracy necessary in the data points which will cover the variables will have to be specified. The data collection methodology(ies) to provide the required data will also have to be specified.

[16/] There is the potential for confusion in the use of the word "project" to cover a large program, such as rural electrification, which will have as many as 100 "sub-projects" before the ESIA/WID Project is completed. Here, we will use the word sub-project to mean the specific instances of the overall development project which is being studied. In some cases (although not in those projects to be studied intensively) the project and the subproject will be identical; that is, there will be only one project location.

[17/] This section draws heavily on the recently completed (in draft) DAI study for AID/Washington, "Information for Decisionmaking in Rural Development," May 1977.

The range of data collection options will include, but not be limited to the following techniques which have been tried at one time or another in the Philippines:

Farm Records, to determine accurate input/output data for individual farms, used in a BAECON pilot test using students as monitors, extended to six provinces by BAECON, as well as undergoing a pilot test within the Bicol River Basin Development Program.

Statistical Surveys, a favorite technique in the Philippines, with experienced data collectors in both the public and private sectors. (Examples of private groups are the Asia Research Organization which has worked for AID and NEA and the International Research Associates which have completed field surveys for the Population Commission).

Observation Techniques, on identified aspects of behavior change, a technique which has been used in the PBSP Laguna project.

Observation and Records of Community Activity, a technique which has been used in the Philippines only in conjunction with statistical surveys of households, asking questions of Barangay Captains or other knowledgeable officials, or taking retrospective surveys of economic activities of communities.

Special Studies, not intended to be statistically valid, but answering the "why" questions of behavior change, or a lack of success as planned in project areas. These small studies have been used to good effect by the Social Survey Research Unit of the Institute for Philippine Culture (although only in a "survey" approach) in support of the Bicol River Basin Development Program.

Internal Project Information Systems, these systems are the weakest in the Philippines, with examples of serious application only in the Masagana 99 program, and PBSP projects, neither with apparent great success. These systems utilize the project staff as basic data collectors, either to obtain records (as when new business apply for electrification, or new applicants apply for cooperative membership) or observation and survey data from participants in the project. A farm records systems, for example, could easily be one component of an internal project information system, supported by project field staff.

c. Examining the Data and the Analytical Framework for Impact Measurement

The variables to be collected, the data points to capture the variables, and the testing of alternative data collection techniques are designed to lead to operationally useful conclusions on appropriate (and costed) data collection systems for development projects. An attempt will be made to analyze the data collected from the various methodologies under test to determine correlations, and the variations in level of accuracy. As much as possible, the data points will be reduced to arrive at the minimum possible number of collection requirements. Rather than one set, this will be a range which would allow any large and expensive project (which may be undertaking the testing of alternative methods of data collection in its early stages) to determine the requirements of a full-blown data collection and analysis system. In similar manner, smaller projects would have access to the minimum, least-cost data collection set for replication in their activities.

The final outputs of this Project will include a set of simplified analytical frameworks for measuring the impact of development projects, and a set of tested data collection options which will accomplish this at least cost.

3. Summary Conclusion

The over-all conclusion of the preceding sections is that the Project as presently designed is technically sound. In addition, the Project will have no significant environmental impact. The Project meets Section 611(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act (see Sections B and D of Part IV). Section 611(b) is not applicable to the Project.

B. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND PLAN

1. Project Costs

The Project will cost $4,444,000 from FY 1978-81. Over three-fourths of this will be accounted for by the MACRO (31 percent) and MICRO (45 percent) Components. The PANAY and WID Components will account for 15 and 9 percent, respectively.

Table 3 shows the estimated costs of the Project by major cost category and by component.[18/] About 45 percent of the total cost is expected to be in the form of services of project personnel and consultants. A quarter of the total cost will be accounted for by data collection and processing and related activities. Only a modest amount, about 8 percent of total cost, is earmarked for training. About 14 percent will be accounted for by equipment, supplies, rent, printing and other miscellaneous cost.

a. Project Personnel

A Social Accounts Unit within the NEDA will be established to implement the MACRO Component. At full strength, this unit will consist of 46 persons: 38 technical and 8 for administrative support. This personnel complement will include 17 persons already employed by NEDA who will be detailed to the Project to augment the work force of 29 new employees.

18/ See Annex B8 for annual financial estimates by component.

Table 3

ESIA/WID PROJECT COSTS, BY COST CATEGORY AND COMPONENT */

BY 1978-81
($000)

	TOTAL		PROJECT COMPONENT							
			Macro	% Distribution	Micro	% Distribution	Panay	% Distribution	WID	% Distribution
1. Project Personnel	1,304	29.7	464	34.1	394	19.8	363	57.0	83	20.8
Technical	1,208	27.5	403	29.6	382	19.2	348	54.6	75	18.8
Administrative	96	2.2	61	4.5	12	0.6	15	2.4	8	2.0
2. Consultancy Services	686	15.6	96	7.1	530	26.6	60	9.4	-	-
US Consultants (87 mm)	522	11.9	72	5.3	450	22.6	-	-	-	-
Local Consultants (440 mm)	164	3.7	24	1.8	80	4.0	60	9.4	-	-
3. Training	372	8.5	202	14.9	113	5.7	57	8.9	-	-
US training (35 participants)	244	5.6	202	14.9	42	2.1	-	-	-	-
Local Training (185 participants)	128	2.9	-	-	71	3.6	57	8.9	-	-
4. Data Collection & Processing	980	22.4	300	22.1	480	24.1	96	15.1	104	26.0
5. Local Travel and Allowances	126	2.9	6	0.4	60	3.0	5	0.8	55	13.8
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing and Sundry	625	14.3	200	14.7	276	13.9	28	4.4	121	30.2
7. Contingency	291	6.6	91	6.7	135	6.8	28	4.4	37	9.2
TOTAL*	4,384	100.0	1,359	100.0	1,988	100.0	637	100.0	400	100.0

* Excludes $60,000 for the PCED Project Management Team shared as follows: AID - ($25,000 or 41.7%) and GOP - ($35,000 or 58.3%)

The personnel costs of the MICRO Component will cover the costs of (a) a coordinating staff based at the UP School of Economics; (b) the establishment or augmentation of evaluation and monitoring units for each of the projects to be studied; and (c) individual NEDA coordinators for the selected projects. The specific roles of the UPSE coordinating staff, the project evaluation and monitoring units, and NEDA coordinators are described in Part IV, pp. 76-79.

The personnel costs of the PANAY Component will cover the costs of: (a) a coordinating staff based at the NEDA Region VI Office which is the technical staff of the Regional Development Council of Region VI; and (b) 70 representatives from regional offices and local governments within Region VI who will be trained in project evaluation, and who will actually attempt to measure the impact of projects being carried out by their respective offices. The personnel costs of the WID Component will include the salaries of the research coordination staff at the IPC, and the salaries of the researchers who will undertake the WID studies.

b. Project Consultants

As indicated in Table 4, the heaviest use of consultants, both US and local, will be under the MICRO Component. About 63 man-months of US consultant services will be contracted for, mainly to design, implement and analyze alternative project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems. About 200 man-months of local consultant services will be employed to design analytical frameworks for assessing project impact, and to carry out analytical studies of project impact. Both US and local consultants will also be used to develop and undertake training programs in impact measurement for project planners and evaluators of the different GOP sectoral departments.

About 24 man-months of US consultant services and 96 man-months of local consultant services will be required under the MACRO Component to help the GOP conduct a comprehensive audit of the existing statistical system, to redesign surveys, and to develop the proposed ESIA Indicator System.

Table 4

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT [1/]

Consultant Requirements, FY 1978-81
(in man-months)

	Total FY 1978-81		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local
I. MACRO Component (PASA contracts with the US Bureau of Census and the HEW Department; contract with the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; Local contracts with the DAP, UPSE, UP Social Research Laboratory, UP Statistical Center, and other institutions)	24	96	6	24	8	24	6	24	4	24
1. Audit of existing statistical system	2	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Development of conceptual and statistical framework for the ESIA Indicator System	6	40	2	10	4	12	-	12	-	6
3. Improvement/design of surveys	16	48	2	6	4	12	6	12	4	18
II. MICRO Component (Contracts with US firms/institutions such as the Development Alternatives, Inc., Harvard Institute for International Development, Yale Economic Growth Center. Contracts with local firms/institutions such as the Social Research Associates, DAP, UPSRI, Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration, etc.)	63	200	25	75	7	25	7	25	24	75
1. Design of project analytical frameworks	2	76	2	54	-	22	-	-	-	-
2. Design and implementation of project data collection systems	30	24	23	21	7	3	-	-	-	-
3. Impact measurement and data analyses	28	76	-	-	-	-	7	25	21	51
4. Development of manuals and training of GOP project planners	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
III. PANAY Component (Local contract with the Philippine Business for Social Progress, DAP, or a comparable local institution)	-	144	-	48	-	48	-	48	-	-
1. Training of project planners from regional offices and local governments in Region VI	-	50	-	40	-	6	-	4	-	-
2. Conduct of baseline, midline, and impact studies, and supplementary surveys	-	36	-	8	-	14	-	14	-	-
3. Analysis of indicators usage	-	58	-	-	-	28	-	30	-	-
IV. TOTAL CONSULTANT REQUIREMENTS	87	440	31	147	15	97	13	97	28	99

1/ See Annex 5B for annual funding estimates for US and local consultant services.

Under the PANAY Component, about 144 man-months of local consulting services will be required to train personnel from regional offices and local governments in Region VI; assist them in conducting project impact assessment studies; and document the feasibility aspects of institutionalizing the use of indicators in development projects at the regional level.

c. Training

Training in the US is programmed only under the MACRO and MICRO Components. Under the former, 20 personnel of the proposed Social Accounts Unit of the NEDA (5 participants per year) will be given a chance to attend short-term courses offered by the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Institute for Social Research of the University of Michigan, and other institutions. These courses will cover various aspects of social indicator and accounting systems. Eight to nine one-month study/consultation trips (2 participants per year) will also be funded to allow selected personnel of the Social Accounts Unit to study experiences in the US and other countries related to indicators system development, and to consult with US authorities on economic and social indicators.

Under the MICRO Component, about six NEDA project coordinators (2 participants per year from FY 1978-80) will be funded to attend short-term courses on advanced project evaluation and survey design at the University of Michigan and other institutions.

Local training will be carried out extensively under the MICRO and PANAY components. Under the former, consultants will design evaluation systems for selected projects and will train the personnel of those projects to help implement the systems by collecting the necessary evaluation data and subjecting the data to preliminary analysis. The lessons learned from the implementation of these systems will be carefully documented and will serve as the basis for short-term courses on project impact measurement. These courses will be organized in FY 1981 by the UP School of Economics or a comparable training institution. About 114 project

planning personnel of the various GOP national agencies are expected to participate in these courses.

Under the PANAY Component, about 70 personnel of various regional offices and local governments in Region VI will be trained in FY 1978 to design and implement low cost project evaluation systems which rely mainly on project personnel for the collection and analysis of data.

d. Equipment

The cost of equipment which will be acquired under the Project is estimated at $325,000 or over 7 percent of the total cost. Of this amount, $200,000 is expected to come from the AID grant, and will cover the cost of audio visual equipment to be procured from the US. (A tentative list of US equipment is shown in Annex B10). This equipment will be installed in the monitoring facility which will be established at the NEDA. The purpose of this facility is described in Part II, p. 30.

The cost of other equipment to be acquired under the Project will be financed by the NEDA, and will be procured locally. This will include office equipment (such as calculators and typewriters) and vehicles.

e. Time Pattern of Costs

Table 5 below shows a time pattern of costs for the Project and its individual components.

Table 5. Percent Distribution of Costs Over FY 1978-81

	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	TOTAL
TOTAL Project	33	25	20	22	100
MACRO Component	27	24	24	25	100
MICRO Component	35	17	16	32	100
PANAY Component	36	33	31		100
WID Component	40	60			100

The WID component is programmed for two years only since it is expected that the development of WID indicators and their measurement on a broad scale can be achieved in two years. The largest proportion of the cost of the MICRO Component will be incurred in FY 1981 as data gathered during the preceding years are analyzed. The costs in FY 1978 will also be substantial since the modelling work and the design of project data systems will be done in that year. In the interim, FY 1979-80, the major activity will be the monitoring and supervision of the project systems.

2. Sources of Financing

It is proposed that AID provide grant funds of $2,500,000 or 56 percent of the total cost of the Project. AID assistance will finance the full amount of the foreign exchange costs of the Project (see Table 6) and 44 percent of the total local costs. The proportion of the project costs assumed by AID will vary greatly from component to component. AID will finance about 90 percent of the WID component, 57 percent of the MICRO component; 52 percent of the MACRO component; and 43 percent of the PANAY component.

The GOP intends to provide $1,944,000 or 44 percent of the total cost of the Project, or 56 percent of the total local cost. Approximately $1,080,000 or 56 percent of the GOP contribution is expected to be in cash. This will come mainly from pesos generated from PL480 Title I sales, and the Statistical Development Fund.

In FY 1978, it is proposed that AID fund 93 percent and 65 percent of the technical personnel costs of the MACRO and MICRO Components, respectively. Over the project lifetime, the AID share in the costs of technical personnel will decline as the GOP gradually absorbs an increasing proportion of the technical personnel costs. After AID assistance is terminated, the GOP plans to integrate selected technical personnel into its regular personnel complement as a means of institutionalizing the systems and methodologies to be developed under this Project.

Table 6

ESIA/WID PROJECT

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81 *
($000)

	TOTAL			MACRO			MICRO			PANAY			W I D		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. Project Personnel	-	614	690	-	255	209	-	250	144	-	36	327	-	73	10
Technical	-	606	602	-	255	148	-	250	132	-	36	312	-	65	10
Administrative	-	8	88	-	-	61	-	-	12	-	-	15	-	8	-
2. Consultancy Services	522	164	-	72	24	-	450	80	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
US Consultants (87 mm)	522	-	-	72	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Consultants (440 mm)	-	164	-	-	24	-	-	80	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
3. Training	178	57	137	148	-	54	30	-	83	-	57	-	-	-	-
US Training (35 participants)	178	-	66	148	-	54	30	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Training (185 participants)	-	57	71	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	57	-	-	-	-
4. Data Collection and Processing	-	380	600	-	100	200	-	110	370	-	96	-	-	74	30
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	55	71	-	-	6	-	-	60	-	-	5	-	55	-
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing & Sundry	200	121	304	62	-	138	138	-	138	-	-	28	-	121	-
7. Contingency	63	121	107	20	29	42	43	31	61	-	24	4	-	37	-
TOTAL*	963	1,512	1,909	302	408	649	661	471	856	-	273	364	-	360	40

*Excludes $60,000 for the PCED Project Management Team shared as follows: AID (LC) - $25,000 (or 41.7%) and GOP - $35,000 (58.3%)

Under the MACRO Component, the proportion of the technical personnel costs shouldered by the NEDA will rise from 7 percent in FY 1978 to 72 percent in FY 1981. The NEDA plans to constitute the project personnel of the MACRO Component into a Social Accounts Unit within the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA. This new unit will be responsible for maintaining the ESIA Indicator System after AID assistance to the Project is terminated.

The maintenance of the ESIA Indicator System will also depend on the regular conduct of the surveys to be initiated or modified under this Project. The GOP intends to regularly conduct the improved and new surveys after AID assistance is terminated. The cost of existing surveys is already included in the regular budgetary appropriations for the GOP statistical agencies. Budgetary appropriations for the GOP statistical system will have to be increased to accommodate the cost of new survey activities. No significant problems are foreseen in allocating sufficient funds to conduct the new surveys regularly.

Under the MICRO Component, the proportion of the technical personnel costs to be borne by the GOP will increase from 35 percent in FY 1978 to 72 percent in FY 1981. After AID assistance to the Project ends, the GOP plans to integrate the project monitors (25 persons) and coordinators (12 persons) into the regular personnel complement of the NEDA and other agencies.

Cost estimates for the MICRO Component do not include the cost of applying the impact measurement systems beyond the projects to be studied under this Project. Included, however, are the costs of training project planners and managers from the NEDA and the GOP sectoral agencies in the application of those systems to other projects. It is anticipated that these other projects will themselves absorb the cost of applying these systems once their value in improving project management is demonstrated by the Project.

C. SOCIAL SOUNDNESS ANALYSIS

The existing sociocultural environment of the Philippines is highly conducive to the acceptance and support of projects, such as this Project, which seek to improve the country's planning capabilities. In general, it is widely accepted, especially among the more modern sectors of Philippine society, that the rate and pattern of development can be influenced and controlled along directions consistent with social goals and preferences. It is also widely accepted that for this to happen, a rational, integrated planning system must exist and effective planning techniques should be available.

The pervasiveness of this developmental planning ideology in the Philippines is reflected in the level of disaggregation at which government planning activities are being carried out. As discussed in Part II, p. 18 planning is now undertaken at the national as well as local level, and at the macro as well as micro or project level. In addition, various development plans ranging from 5-year to 25-year plans have been formulated. Technocrats have also been recruited into the civil service and wield a powerful influence on the allocation of resources.

The strong belief in planning is not confined to the public sector. Since government planning is basically of the indicative type, frequent and extensive consultations on the GOP development plans are conducted with private sector. Private individuals and institutions participate actively in these discussions, and have on several occasions urged the GOP to adopt alternative development strategies and policies.

This Project is essentially a research undertaking aimed at improving the planning capabilities of the GOP. Given the research nature of this Project, it is anticipated that its initial and direct beneficiaries [19/] would include: (a) AID itself since the Project

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[19/] This restates the position taken in the ESIA/WID PRP that the direct beneficiaries of the Project are essentially the planners and the indirect beneficiaries the rural poor to whom majority of development projects are directed. AID guidance on the PID documentation requires this distinction between direct and indirect beneficiaries in the case of planning projects (see AID Handbook 3, Part I, page 4-3, second para.)

will carry out the intent of the U.S. Congress as expressed in Sections 102(d) and 106(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act; (b) GOP planners at all levels and GOP project managers; (c) Philippine academic and research institutions who will gain considerable experience in evaluating development impact under this Project; and (d) the USAID Mission since it will be able to obtain a more accurate and complete assessment of the progress and impact of some of its projects.

Since the PRP for this Project was prepared, it has evolved in such a way that, as presently structured, it will also directly benefit poor people, especially those in rural areas. As explained in the Economic Analysis section, pp. 65-68 the development and testing of better means of impact measurement will actually involve designing and implementing impact measurement systems for selected projects which are intended expressly to benefit the rural poor (e.g., the proposed Barangay Water Project, Rural Electrification, Food and Nutrition II, etc.). It is expected that the installation of these systems in the selected projects will enhance the probability of their success, i.e., ensure the effective targetting of resources under those projects on the rural poor.

As discussed also in the Economic Analysis section, the findings of the Project will be applicable to a wide range of projects. It is expected, therefore, that benefits will be widespread as systems successfully tested under this Project are replicated in other projects. Activities to promote and institutionalize the widespread utilization of improved means for measuring project progress and impact are included in this Project. The extensive use of these improved impact measurement techniques particularly in projects aimed at the rural poor, will increase the effectiveness of these projects in improving the living conditions of their target group. The ultimate but indirect beneficiaries of the Project will therefore be the rural poor.

While the Project will "indirectly" benefit the poor in the sense described in the preceding paragraph, it is consistent with the AID General Counsel's interpretation of what constitutes "assistance which will directly benefit" needy people within the context of Section 116(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act. According to the interpretation of that section by the AID General Counsel, "if the principal objective of the project is to benefit the needy as the ultimate intended class of beneficiaries, and the project falls within the authorization purposes of sections 103-106 of the Foreign Assistance Act, then we would conclude that the intent of Congress has been carried out, notwithstanding that the intended class of beneficiaries may not be the initial recipient (underscoring supplied) of resources provided to the project . . ." As discussed in p. 24, the goal of this Project is to improve the well-being of the population, particularly the rural poor, by strengthening the planning capabilities of the GOP. This Project also falls within section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

Another facet of the Project's work toward improved impact measurement will necessarily involve a greater understanding of the social setting in which the rural poor live. Thus, the MICRO Component particularly (as well as the MACRO Component) will develop social and economic indicators that are "fitted" to the

Philippine social environment. Both impact measurement and progress indicators will be responsive to prevailing social patterns or behavioral traditions which effect the economic and non-economic factors of Philippine development. With this kind of data available to planners, it is hoped that some degree of prior social soundness will become inherent to development programs.

D. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This Project is basically an applied research undertaking. While its costs can be quantified in monetary terms, it is not possible to assign monetary values to many of its outputs. Traditional cost-benefit analysis cannot be employed, therefore, to determine the economic feasibility of the Project. Instead, the expected economic benefits of the Project are discussed qualitatively below. The research strategy for achieving these benefits is also described qualitatively. It is the conclusion of this section that the Project as presently structured comprises the most cost-effective means of achieving the expected benefits.

1. Macro-level Benefits

Taken collectively, the outputs of the MACRO Component will constitute improved methods for monitoring and measuring the achievement of the GOP's major development goals. Whenever relevant and feasible, the data will be disaggregated by population grouping (e.g., income class, sex, age group), location (urban vs. rural), and region. This will enable the GOP to determine whether its development efforts in the aggregate, are succeeding in raising the incomes of the poor, reducing income inequalities, improving living conditions in rural areas, improving the status of women, etc. In sum, the system will provide the data needed to assess, at the macro level, progress towards the goals articulated in GOP development Plans.

The improvement in the Plan monitoring system which will result from this Project will enable GOP planners to more clearly define priority areas that require government intervention. An improved system will also assist them in formulating more realistic targets and in designing the policies and programs needed

to meet these targets. In short, it will help provide for the efficient allocation of scarce resources across regions, sectors, and population groups.

2. Micro-level Benefits

Under the MICRO Component, individual progress and impact measurement and analysis systems (or more simply, information systems) will actually be installed in at least 43 projects. These projects will cover a broad spectrum of GOP development activities, ranging from traditional infrastructure projects (e.g., power) to projects aimed directly at raising the welfare of the poor (e.g., small smale irrigation).

Unlike traditional management information systems which usually concentrate on efficiency data (e.g., keeping within feasibility study costs), the systems to be designed and implemented under the MICRO Component will attempt to:

a. record and track resources being provided through the projects (monitoring function);

b. measure changes in key variables to show the impact of the project on the various development goals; and

c. result in a prescriptive set of recommendations as to what should be done, i.e., modifications to project priorities, implementation arrangements, etc. to improve project performance.

For at least seven projects, the information systems to be developed will also provide a measure of key variables which might explain variations in levels of project impact or degrees of success in achieving project objectives. Various alternative methods for collecting required data will also be examined.

It is anticipated that the installation of comprehensive information systems in selected projects will directly enhance the probability of their success. The degree to which the chances of success will be increased will be a direct function of project flexibility, i.e., the scope of action for project management to

improve on initial design on the basis of observed initial results provided by the information systems. In general, flexibility will tend to be greater for projects aimed at the rural poor [20/] and smaller for projects, such as large infrastructure projects, with carefully defined blueprints detailing exactly what should happen during the project implementation phase.

No studies have been done which attempt to quantify the extent to which the chances of project success are enhanced through the use of comprehensive information systems. It has been shown, however, that projects which do not use such systems and which attempt to reach the rural poor, often fail. The World Bank has been requiring project monitoring and evaluation units in all agricultural and rural development projects, utilizing perhaps 3 percent of the total funding for this purpose. AID, in Africa, has approved several projects designed in two stages: a first stage for testing a number of different alternatives in reaching and benefiting the rural poor, and a second for large scale replication of the process (determined in stage one) of implementing successful development programs. Quasi-experimental designs are becoming increasingly popular as rural development specialists frankly admit there are few certainties in this complex field, and that a period of testing before settling on one method of implementation is a sound development strategy.

This Project aims to improve the state-of-the-art of how project information systems should be designed and implemented. It is a pioneering attempt to investigate systematically various

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20/ Recent studies suggest that flexibility is a necessary condition for success of projects directed at small farmers. These projects usually undergo major and significant changes between initial design and end of implementation. See E. Morss, D. Mickelwait, J. Hatch, C. Sweet, Strategies for Small Farmer Development: An Empirical Study of Rural Development Projects, Westview Press, Boulder, Colorado, 1976. See also Celia T. Castillo, All In A Grain of Rice: A Review of Philippine Studies on the Social and Economic Implications of the New Rice Technology, Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture, 1975.

options open to projects for the design and establishment of such systems. The options which are open to a project and the variations which will be considered are discussed above in the Technical Analysis section. [21] This systematic investigation (using one set of methods across a variety of projects or using a variety of methods within one project or across similar projects) would allow conclusions to be drawn about the utility, cost and replicability of the various systems. In short, the Project is structured in such a way that its findings will be applicable to development undertakings of the same general types as those which will be directly examined by this Project. Given these considerations, it is anticipated that project benefits will not be limited to development undertakings whose information systems will be designed under ths Project. The benefits will be more widespread as systems successfully tested under the Project are applied to other projects.

The Project will not only benefit project managers but also the development planners who must allocate scarce resources across competing projects and sectors. Knowledge of the relative impact of various development projects on the development goals can improve decisions concerning intersectoral allocation of resources. This should constitute a major improvement in planning over time as impact assessment activities become institutionalized.

3. Project Costs

The costs of the Project are considered the minimum costs given the outputs that are planned.

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[21] A recent review of information systems in rural development projects reveals that no comparable effort has ever been undertaken. See Development Alternatives, Inc., "Information for Decisionmaking in Rural Development", April 1977 (Draft), study prepared for the Agency for International Development, Technical Assistance Bureau, Office of Rural Development.

A substantial amount of data collection is involved in this Project. Whenever feasible, the data collection strategy will be to use as collectors of data the personnel of projects which will be studied by the Project and to build on the existing statistical collection efforts of the various GOP agencies. To the maximum extent possible, the data needs of the Project will be met by making use of data from existing surveys, expanding or improving existing surveys by including riders or improving questionnaire design, and making maximum use of administrative/ regulatory data generated by various GOP agencies. New surveys will be conducted only when absolutely necessary. To avoid duplicative activities, all of the data collection activities to be carried out under this Project will be reviewed and cleared by the Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) of the NEDA. As already noted, the SCO serves as the focal point for the coordination of all GOP statistical activities.

Whenever feasible, the Project will rely on local consultants to carry out the various project activities. These are consultants who have acquired substantive experience in economic modelling work, survey design, and project planning and evaluation. The cost of local expertise is but a fraction of the cost of foreign consultants. Hence, much more can be accomplished with limited project funds. It is anticipated, however, that US consultants will be needed to work in areas where local expertise of comparable quality is not available or where new techniques not available in-country can be brought to bear. The areas where foreign consultants are needed include the comprehensive assessment of the existing statistical system, the development of the conceptual framework for the ESIA Indicator System, survey design, and project information system design and evaluation. Appropriate organizational and working arrangements will be developed under this Project to ensure the transfer of skills to GOP counterpart personnel and local consultants.

PART IV

IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

PART IV

IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

A. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

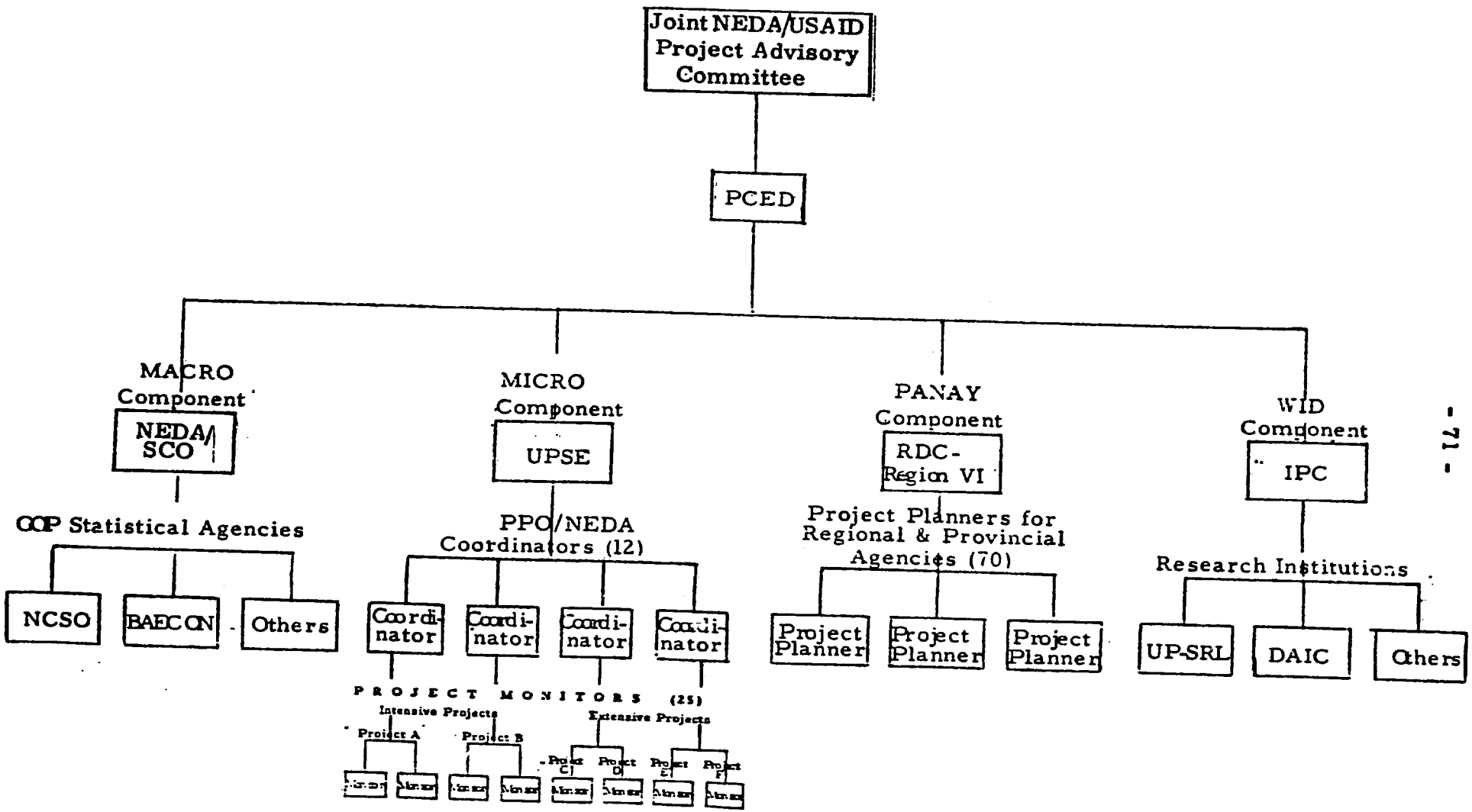
The administrative structure of the Project is shown in Chart 1. The recipient of the grant will be the Government of the Philippines through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The Project Grant Agreement between NEDA and USAID is expected to be signed in October 1977, and will be amended during the first quarter of each fiscal year up to FY 1981 to provide for incremental USAID funding for the Project.

After executing a Project Grant Agreement, NEDA and USAID will establish a Joint Project Advisory Committee and will conclude a sub-agreement with the Philippine Center for Economic Development (PCED). This sub-agreement will designate PCED as the Overall Coordinator for the Project and will specify its responsibilities and powers with respect to the overall management and coordination of the Project. It will also authorize PCED to conclude sub-agreements with four institutions who will act as Sub-coordinators for the Project. These Sub-coordinators are: NEDA Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) - MACRO Component; UP School of Economics - MICRO Component; Regional Development Council of Region VI - PANAY Component; and the Institute of Philippine Culture - WID Component. Under their individual sub-agreements with PCED, the Sub-coordinators will be responsible for the direct management, coordination and implementation of the research, survey, and other activities to be undertaken under their respective components.

The succeeding sections describe the various implementing institutions and their respective roles in the Project. The financial and contracting arrangements needed to enable these institutions to carry out their roles are described in the Implementation Plan, pp. 86-88.

Chart 1

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE ESIA/WID PROJECT



1. Joint Project Advisory Committee

The Joint Project Advisory Committee will be co-chaired by the NEDA Director-General and the USAID Director. On NEDA's side, the members will include the Directors of the Project Economics Staff, Social Services Staff, Economic Planning and Research Staff, Project Monitoring Staff, Regional Development Staff, National Accounts Staff, and the Statistical Programs and Standards Staff. USAID members will include the Program Economist, the Program Officer, and the Assistant Directors for Agriculture, Human Resources Development, Regional Development and Capital Development. In addition to serving as committee members, the Program Economist and the Assistant Director for Human Resources Development, or their representatives, will assume direct responsibility for the management, coordination, and monitoring of AID inputs to the Project.

The Joint Committee will provide policy guidance to the PCED in the implementation of this Project. The Joint Committee will retain the right of non-approval of any activity proposed for implementation.

2. Overall Coordinator

PCED was established on May 13, 1974 by Presidential Decree No. 453 mainly to provide financial and moral support to the research, teaching, training and other programs of the UP School of Economics (UPSE). It is located at the University of the Philippines in Metro Manila and enjoys a corporate status.

PCED is governed by a Board of Trustees which is chaired by Dr. Gerardo Sicat, the present NEDA Director-General. The current Board membership includes Dr. Onofre D. Corpuz, President of the University of the Philippines; Dr. Jose Encarnacion, Jr., Dean of the UP School of Economics; Dr. Jaime C. Laya, Budget Commissioner; Mr. Gregorio S. Licaros, Governor of the Central Bank; Mr. Vicente T. Paterno, Secretary of Industry; Mr. Cesar A. Virata, Secretary of Finance; and Mr. Jose B. Fernandez, Jr., Chairman of the Board, Far East Bank and Trust Company.

Day-to-day management of PCED rests with an Executive Director who is appointed by the Board of Trustees. The present Executive Director is Dr. Jose Encarnacion who is concurrently Dean of the UPSE.

Since its inception in 1974, PCED has limited itself to providing financial support for the research and teaching activities of UPSE. It is currently the major source of funding for the UPSE research program. A list of UPSE research undertakings in 1975 is contained in Annex B1. As is evident from this annex, the research program funded by PCED spans a broad spectrum of research areas, reflecting the diverse interests of the UPSE research staff. There is, however, a strong focus on the research areas of employment, income distribution, education, population, health and nutrition.

PCED's operations are funded primarily from interest earnings on its endowment fund and grants earmarked for specific research projects. PCED's endowment fund was contributed mainly by the national government. The latest financial statements for PCED are contained in Annex B12.

The choice of PCED as Overall Coordinator for the Project was based on the following considerations: (a) its semi-independent connection with the UP system gives it ready access (relative to comparable institutions) to the wide range of highly-qualified social science researchers in the UP; (b) it enjoys a close working relationship with NEDA; and (c) it has established a wide network of relationships with major local research institutions.

As the Overall Coordinator, PCED's major functions will be to: (a) plan and coordinate on a continuing basis the various activities of the Sub-coordinators; and (b) serve as the conduit through which project funds needed to defray the local costs of the Project are disbursed to the Sub-coordinators. Initially, PCED will develop a detailed overall implementation program based on the detailed implementation programs to be prepared under its guidance by the Sub-coordinators. These implementation programs will be accompanied by financial plans showing on a quarterly basis

the estimated costs and sources of financing (AID or GOP) of the proposed activities. PCED will also review the activities proposed by the Sub-coordinators for implementation under their respective components, and will recommend for final approval by the Joint Committee, only those which meet the criteria of the review process. It will also design and implement a reporting system to generate the financial and other data needed for effective management of the Project, and provide for the exchange of information across the various project components.

In order to act successfully as the Overall Coordinator, PCED's administrative capabilities will need to be expanded. The Project will therefore fund a Project Management Team which will be based at PCED, consisting of a Project Director, two Project Coordinators, and two administrative/secretarial staff. The Project Director and two Coordinators will be appointed by the Joint Committee. In anticipation of project approval, NEDA has already begun looking over candidates for the Project Director's position. Selection criteria include appropriate academic credentials, substantive experience in indicator research, experience in research coordination, and administrative abilities.

3. Project Sub-coordinators

The Sub-coordinators will be directly responsible for the management, coordination, and implementation of the research, survey, and other activities to be undertaken under their respective components. Specific functions include: (a) the formulation, under the guidance of the PCED Project Management Team, of detailed implementation programs and financial plans; (b) development of scopes of work for activities which will be contracted out to consultants; (c) identification of appropriate local and US consultants and the solicitation of proposals from them; (d) technical review of consulting and research proposals; (e) management of the research, survey, training and other activities to be undertaken within their respective components; (f) serving as liaison between the PCED Project Management Team and the agencies and institutions that will be implementing various research activities under their respective project components; and (g) complying with the reporting requirements designed by the PCED Project Management Team.

a. NEDA Statistical Coordination Office

The NEDA is the central government agency responsible for national development planning and for the coordination of program implementation. As such, NEDA formulates and updates long- and short-term national development plans and is charged with identifying and coordinating the policies and measures needed to bring about the optimal use of available development resources. Towards this end, NEDA functions include, among others, planning and policy research; project development and evaluation; the coordination of government statistical activities; and the coordination and integration of programs, projects, and policies initiated by other government agencies.

At NEDA's helm is a policy board headed by the President, with cabinet level and other executive officials serving as members. The policy board is backstopped by a technical staff headed by a Director General who also holds the title of Secretary of Economic Planning. Day-to-day operations are carried on by four offices: the Planning and Policy Office, Programs and Projects Office, Statistical Coordination Office, and Operations Office.

The Planning and Policy Office of NEDA prepares and updates integrated short- and long-term development plans and coordinates the formulation and implementation of socio-economic policies. It is composed of three staffs: the Economic Planning and Research Staff, the Policy Coordination Staff, and the Regional Development Staff.

The Programs and Projects Office is responsible for translating aggregative plans and policies into programs and projects for sectoral and regional development, and does the monitoring and evaluation of projects being implemented. It is also responsible for programming funds from both internal and external sources.

The Operations Office is responsible for providing staff support to all units of the NEDA in the legal management and administrative areas.

As shown in Chart 2, the Statistical Coordination Office (SCO) is responsible for promoting and maintaining an efficient statistical system to meet the requirements of the government, especially of NEDA. SCO prescribes standards and techniques and coordinates the statistical activities and services of the various government agencies to ensure the orderly production of relevant statistics. It also develops and maintains a system of economic accounts for the country. The office is composed of two staffs, namely, the National Accounts Staff and the Statistical Programs and Standards Staff.

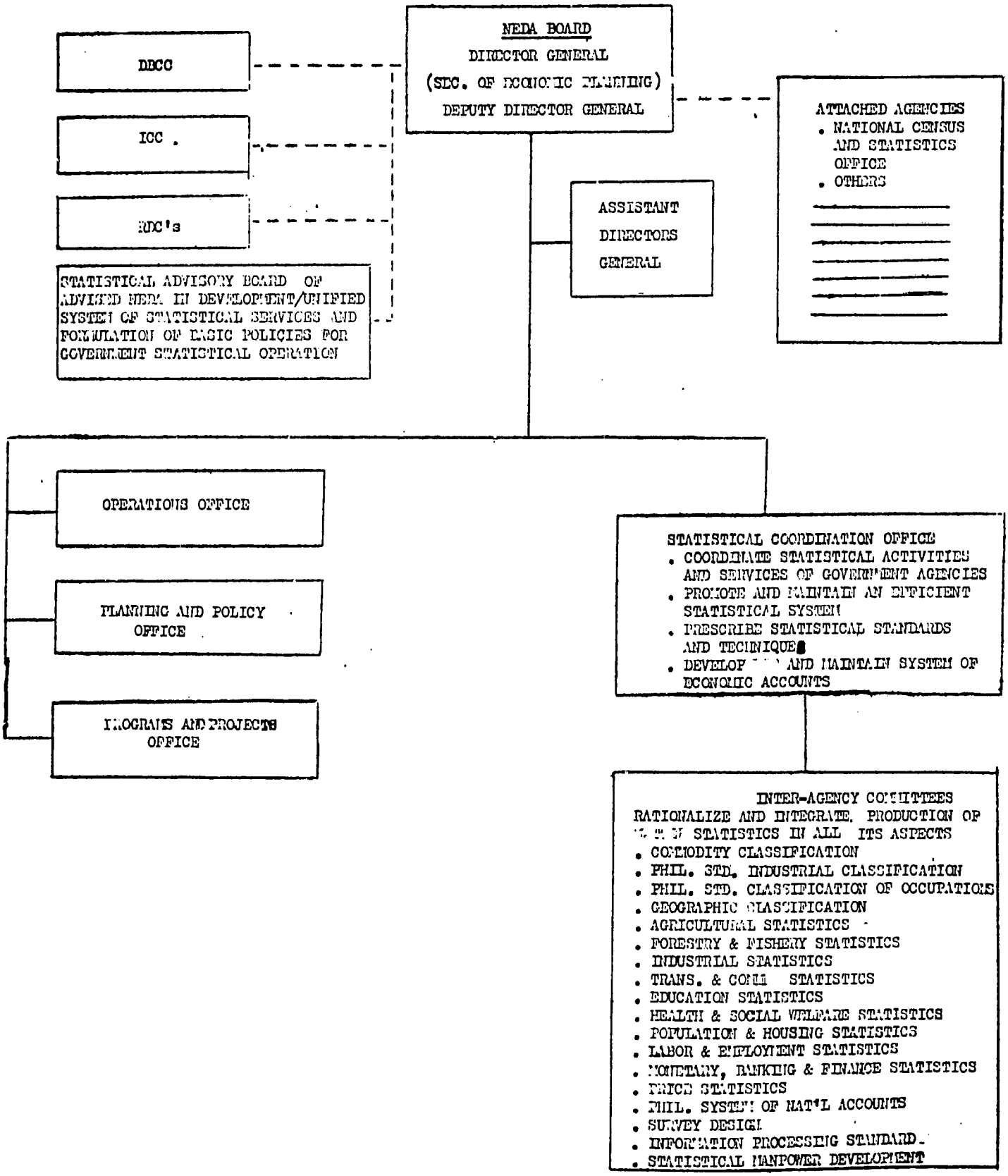
In developing the ESIA Indicator System under the MACRO Component, the SCO will be assisted by the Planning and Policy Office particularly the Economic Planning and Research Staff and the Regional Development Staff, and the Programs and Projects Office particularly the Social Services Staff. Once developed, however, the administration and use of the ESIA Indicator System will be the responsibility of SCO. Towards this end, a Social Accounts Unit within the SCO will be established. At full strength, this unit will consist of 38 technical personnel and 8 administrative support staff. About 29 personnel of this unit will undergo training in various aspects of indicator and social accounting system development and operations.

b. UP School of Economics

The UP School of Economics (UPSE) is under the academic and administrative supervision of the University of the Philippines System. It consists of three divisions, namely, the Department of Economics, the Institute of Economic Development and Research (IEDR), and the Public Affairs Program. The Department of Economics handles the academic degree programs while the Institute of Economic Development and Research manages research activities. The Public Affairs Program administers the Program in Development Economics, a certificate course designed for mid-level GOP officials. It also administers the Visiting Senior Fellows Program which provides opportunities for senior GOP officials to undertake research at the UPSE.

Chart 2

STATISTICAL COMPONENT AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NEDA COMPLEX



The IEDR is the administrative unit within the UPSE which will coordinate the various research, survey, and other activities to be conducted under the MICRO Component. To carry out this role, the IEDR will constitute a 3-member sub-coordinating team and a 2-member administrative support staff.

In addition to serving as Sub-coordinator, it is anticipated that the UPSE-IEDR will also be one of the institutions or groups which will undertake the research, survey, and other activities under the MICRO Component. UPSE-IEDR has ample research expertise for this purpose. A listing of the UPSE faculty staff is shown in Annex B13. The IEDR also has non-faculty research personnel. In addition, graduate students working on their MA theses and Ph. D. dissertations may be contracted to undertake research under the MICRO Component.

(1) Project Coordinators

Coordinators for each project/program to be studied under the Project will be assigned to work under the overall guidance of the UPSE. These coordinators will be NEDA contract staff who will be detailed to work with the Project. Their responsibilities will include the acquisition and transfer of knowledge from other project components (MACRO, PANAY, and WID) as well as other operating projects with similar ongoing studies or impact assessments underway. The coordinators will work directly with the evaluation staff placed in projects to be examined under this Project (see the following section). They will organize regular seminars for the coordinating staff of the UPSE, the personnel of the other project components, and consultants to the Project. As coordinators, they will ensure that human resources - US consultants, local consultants, data collectors, etc. - as well as funds and contracts are available as needed to ensure overall progress of the impact assessment activities in the particular project under study.

By continuing contact with the activities of the Project over four years, the coordinators will themselves acquire a high degree of professional knowledge. Since they will be detailed from NEDA, this would result in the institutionalization of newly acquired techniques and understanding into the government agency charged with overall allocation of development resources and evaluation of development impact in the Philippines.

(2) Project Monitors

Evaluation specialists will be assigned to the monitoring and evaluation office of the projects to be studied under the Project. They will augment existing staff, and will be approved and/or selected by the operating project management so as to have their full confidence and support. With this increase in professional evaluation staff, the personnel of the selected projects will be able to undertake monitoring and evaluation which was not possible in the past. This will include:

(a) establishment of internal project systems for monitoring and evaluation, training of field staff, training of headquarters aggregation and analysis staff, preparation of reports for management based upon the regularized (systematic) reporting system;

(b) establishment of a capability to do special short-term studies based upon the problems which have been identified in the systematic internal reporting system; and

(c) coordination of other data collection systems such as surveys conducted by outside organizations in support of overall impact assessment objectives of the Project.

The augmentation of evaluation personnel will allow more techniques to be attempted, with more depth of detail in training, collection and analysis than if the Project were forced to rely solely on personnel already in place within the operating projects. In addition, it will show operating project management that the studies are intended to be used internally, rather than audits into their activities which could result in an unfavorable report.

c. Region VI Development Council (RDC) [22/]

The Region VI RDC was activated by Presidential Letter of Instruction No. 22 which was issued in implementation of the

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[22/] Region VI refers to Western Visayas, comprising the provinces of Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, and Negros Occidental; the sub-province of Guimaras; and the cities of Bacolod, Bago, Cadiz, Iloilo, La Carlota, Roxas, San Carlos, and Silay. Iloilo City is the Regional Center.

Reorganization Plan of 1972. Like any other RDC, it is composed of the governors of provinces and mayors of chartered cities comprising the region; regional directors of line agencies with vital development programs in the region; and a technical staff provided by NEDA.

The functions of the RDC that are specifically relevant to its role in this Project include:

(1) Translating the national economic goals into more specific regional objectives which are reflected in the plans and programs of action prepared for the region;

(2) Developing a research program involving continuing studies on the social, economic and cultural development of the region; and

(3) Providing planning assistance and other related forms of technical assistance to the local governments, local planning boards, and sectoral departments of the national government existing in the region, and private entities.

To carry out the foregoing functions, the RDC is empowered to:

(1) Establish the development objectives and goals of the region, specify regional priorities and formulate development strategies within the context of the National Development Plan;

(2) Approve any development plan and program for the region before transmittal of the same to the NEDA for adoption prior to its implementation;

(3) Constitute from among themselves, together with representatives from the other government agencies who are non-members of the Regional Council and the private sector, task forces on the various sectors which the council may feel necessary to facilitate formulation of realistic development plans; and

(4) Call on any agency or individual in the region for assistance in the formulation of regional policies, plans and programs.

The RDC consists of the Council Proper, the Executive Committee and a Technical Staff (see Chart 3). The NEDA Regional Executive Director serves as the permanent vice-chairman of the Council Proper, holds the position of chairman of the Executive Committee, and is the head of the Technical Staff.

The Technical Staff of the RDC is the NEDA Regional Office (NRO). The NRO provides technical assistance and administrative support to the RDC in the formulation of regional plans, programs, policies and guidelines and in the coordination of all planning, and programming activities of local and national entities at the regional level. Moreover, the NRO reviews the implementation of the approved regional plan for purposes of monitoring and revising plans and policies for the development of the region.

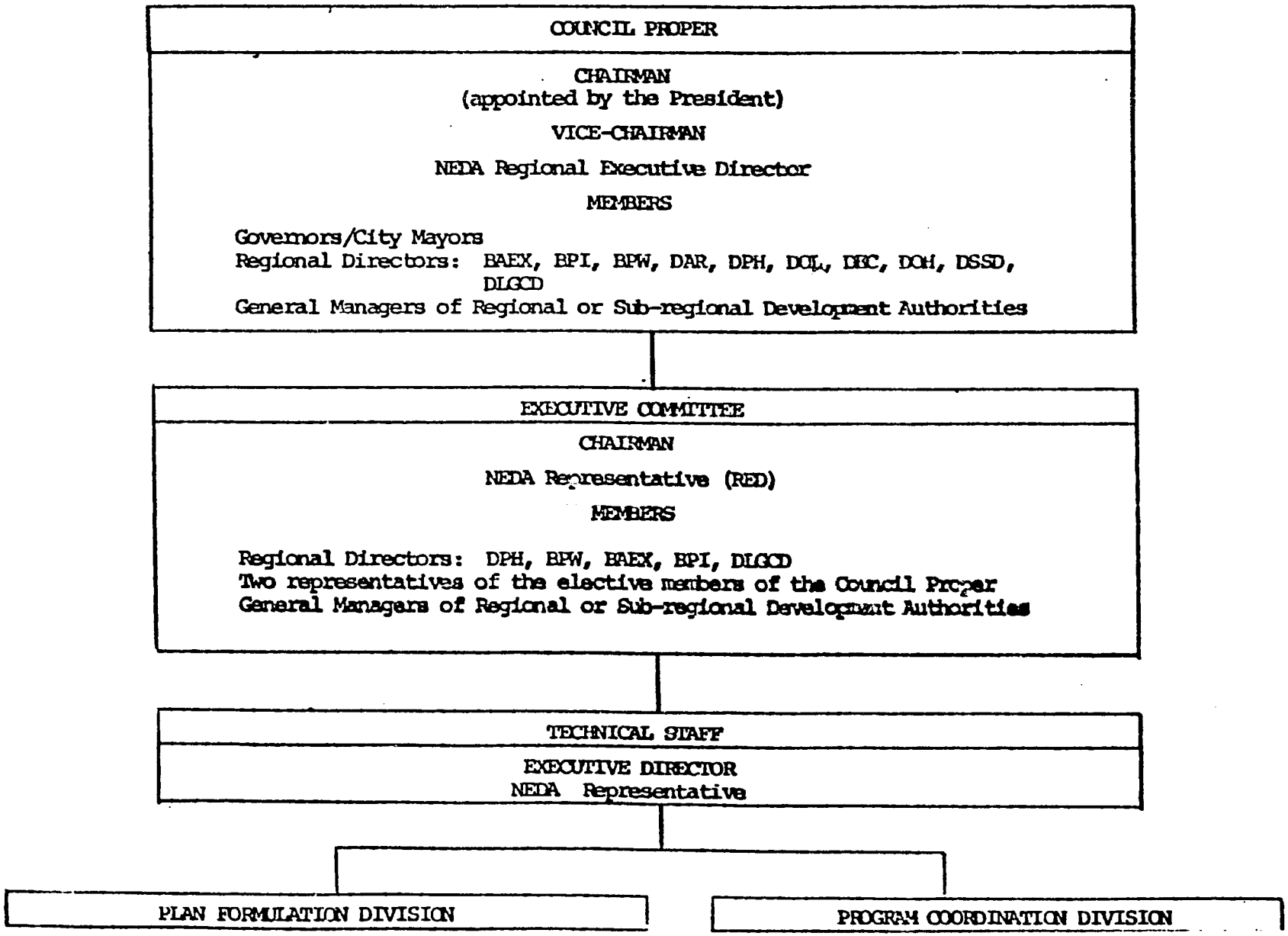
The Region VI RDC will manage and coordinate the PANAY Component through the NRO. Within the NRO, a 10-man project staff will be constituted for the specific purpose of implementing the various activities under this component. An NRO staff member will be assigned to act as Project Coordinator of the project staff. Five (5) of the project staff will be seconded from the Provincial Development Staff of the five provinces of Region VI. The others will be contracted by the RDC for the specific purpose of helping to implement the PANAY Component.

Progress and impact measurement and analysis systems will be installed for 25 national and 11 local projects located in Region VI. All systems, except for about 11 which are to be covered by the MICRO Component, will be designed and implemented by the NRO project staff in close collaboration with agency personnel trained under this component. The NRO project staff and the agency personnel will also coordinate closely with whoever is assigned to work under the MICRO Component on the 11 projects located in Region VI.

The seconded PDS staff and the RDC-contracted staff will be responsible for the local and national projects, respectively. On their respective levels, the functions of the project staff will be to: (1) meet regularly with the staff of

Chart 3

THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL



agencies whose projects are included in the PANAY Component in order to monitor progress/problems in the implementation of progress and impact measurement and analysis systems; (2) act as technical supervisor/resource person to participating agency staff; and (3) design and implement supplementary studies that may be required.

Subject to the approval of PCED and the Joint Committee, the Region VI RDC will contract with a research and consulting firm for the latter to provide all the technical assistance required by the special project staff. This group will be expected to develop and implement the training and evaluation workshops to be conducted for the staff of agencies whose projects are included under this component. In addition, it will have the responsibility for documenting the component as an experiment on the institutionalization of indicators usage at the regional level.

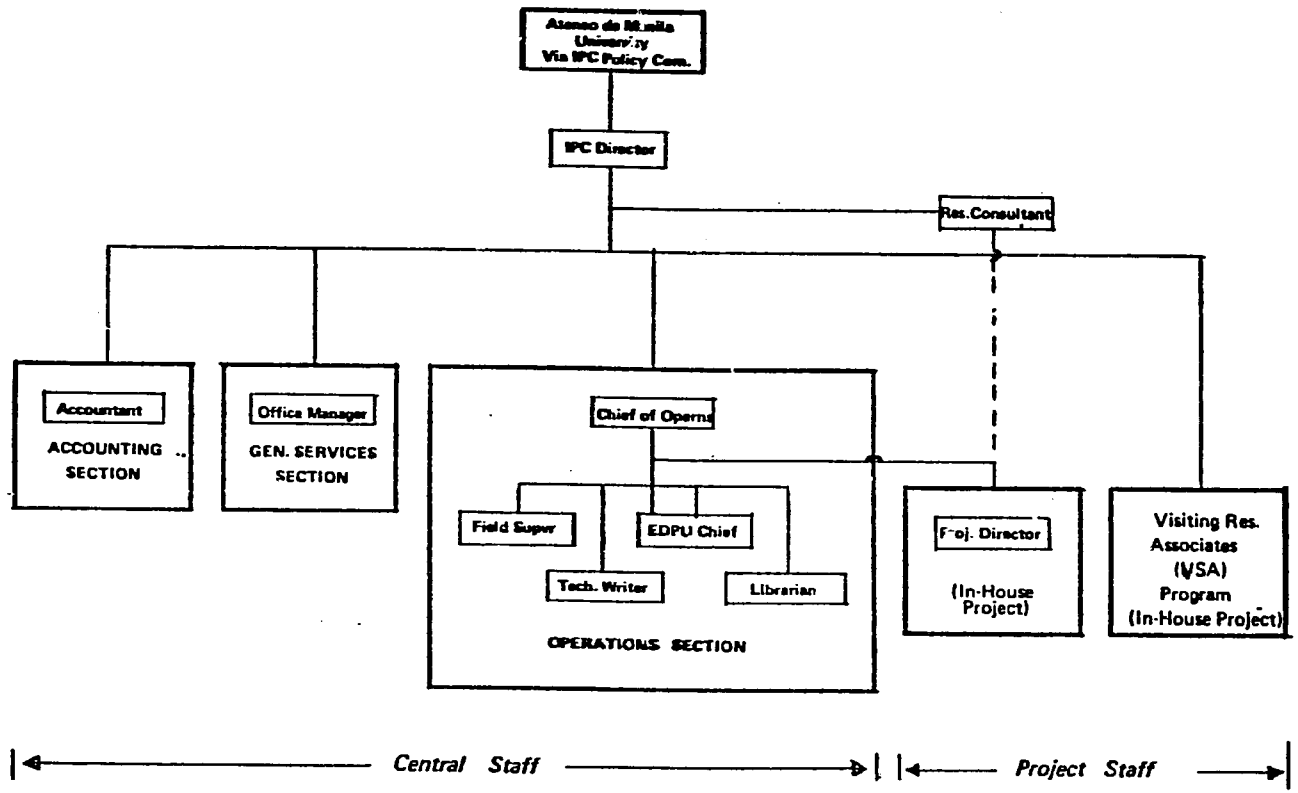
The success of the PANAY Component hinges critically on the management and administrative capabilities of the RDC, particularly its technical staff, the NRO. The RDC of Region VI is considered one of the best organized and administratively capable RDCs in the Philippines today. It has a strong technical staff with extensive experience in development planning work, and it coordinates and works well with the local governments and the regional branches of the line agencies. It has formulated comprehensive regional and local development plans, and considers the monitoring and evaluation of projects included in the plans as the next logical step in the planning process. With the addition to its technical staff of personnel trained in project planning and evaluation work, it is expected that it can administer quite well the process of institutionalizing the use of project progress and impact measurement systems in the region.

d. Institute of Philippine Culture

The Institute of Philippine Culture is a multidisciplinary social science research organization of the Ateneo de Manila University. It was established in 1960 and is governed by a Policy Committee chaired by the IPC Director (see Chart 4). Other committee members are the following University officials: the President of the University (or his representative for academic affairs);

CHART 4

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHILIPPINE CULTURE



the Treasurer; and the Chairpersons of the six Social Science Departments, namely, economics, history, language and linguistics, political science, psychology, and sociology-anthropology. Research projects, major appointments, and general policy issues are submitted to this group for approval.

The principal officer of the Institute is the Director, who is responsible for the overall planning, organization, direction, and coordination of the activities and operations of the Institute. The present Director is Dr. Mary Racelis Hollnsteiner, an internationally recognized Filipino social scientist.

The IPC supports itself through the funds derived from grants and contracts. It maintains 20 permanent full-time staff members, and a contractual staff ranging from 40 to 80 depending upon the number, complexity and stage of the projects underway. The Central staff is divided into three sections, namely, Operations, General Services, and Accounting, to ensure effective coordination of all activities and to render support services to research projects. The core research staff (Project Staff as distinguished from Central Staff) is composed of Research Associates who have a professional degree (Ph. D. or M. A. / M. S.) or are well on the way to obtaining one, and Research Assistants, most of whom are college graduates at the Bachelor's level. Each project has its own director and staff.

In-house projects, which the IPC contracts to carry out, are under the direct supervision of the Chief of Operations and headed by an IPC project director (university research associate) and his or her own specific staff. Non-house projects are independently run by Visiting Research Associates (VRA), but are staffed by IPC research associates and assistants. At any one time some 8-10 in-house projects are in process and another dozen VRA projects being assisted.

The IPC maintains a pool of research consultants consisting of one resident consultant and a varying number of regularly consulted experts in different behavioral and related fields. Depending on the particular need of a project, the IPC

avails of the expertise provided by not only the social science and mathematics departments of the University, but also specialists in government and other private agencies.

As of April 1977, the IPC had undertaken 141 projects investigating a variety of subjects pertinent to Philippine society and culture. The following list indicates the range of research topics undertaken: (1) development problems like housing, urbanization, agrarian reform, rural organizations, nutrition, language policy, minority group relations, the role of women in development, family planning, and population resettlement and migration; (2) basic research on values, culture, social structure and institutions like religion, education, socisl class, kinship and alliance networks, roles and interpersonal relationships; (3) evaluation of action programs; and (4) research methodology.

The IPC maintains an extensive publications program. Through the Philippine Social Science Council, it maintains collaborative contact with a network of 19 academic research institutes throughout the Philippines such as the Research and Service Center of the Ateneo de Naga, the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU) at Xavier University, Cagayan de Oro City, and the Population Institute of the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

To carry out its role as Sub-coordinator for the WID Component, the IPC will constitute a sub-coordinating team consisting of one research coordinator, a 5-member research committee, and two administrative support staff. In addition to serving as Sub-coordinator, it is anticipated that IPC will also undertake the surveys and studies needed to develop the experimental WID indicators outlined in pp. 44-45, as well as some of the special studies of women's participation in development.

B. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The PP for the Project is expected to be approved during the last quarter of FY 1977. The Project Grant Agreement between NEDA and USAID is expected to be signed in October, 1977. The organizational arrangements needed to implement the Project are expected to be completed not later than December, 1977. These arrangements include the setting up of the Joint Project Advisory

Committee; the execution of a sub-agreement with PCED as the Overall Coordinator; the organization of the Project Management Team within PCED; the execution of sub-agreements with NEDA/SCO, UPSE, RDC of Region VI, and the IPC as Sub-coordinators; the recruitment by the Sub-coordinators of initial project staff needed to begin the implementation of project components; and the preparation by PCED and the Sub-coordinators, and approval by the Joint Project Advisory Committee, of detailed implementation plans which will include financial plans and arrangements for local cost sharing between the NEDA and USAID (i.e., arrangements for detailed percentage sharing of local costs actually incurred in implementing the Project).

Under their sub-agreements with PCED, the Sub-coordinators will be authorized to negotiate and execute contracts (except PASA contracts) with US and local consultants and suppliers. In the case of contracts proposed to be funded wholly or partially by AID grant assistance, the contracting process will be in accordance with AID procedures on host country contracting. In the case of contracts proposed to be funded wholly by GOP funds provided under the Project, GOP contracting procedures will be observed. All contracts proposed to be entered into by the Sub-coordinators will require final approval by the PCED and the Joint Project Advisory Committee.

Only the MACRO and MICRO Components of the Project will involve the use of US consultants and equipment. Payments for US consultants (except PASA contracts) and commodities will be made through Letters of Commitment which will be issued to US banks to be designated by the NEDA (for the MACRO Component) and the UPSE (MICRO Component), and acceptable to USAID.

Quarterly advances will be made by USAID and NEDA to the Sub-coordinators through the PCED to pay local project costs. These advances will be in accordance with the Sub-coordinators' approved detailed implementation plans and will be made contingent upon their submission of quarterly financial reports. As indicated above, the detailed implementation plans will include supporting financial plans and arrangements for local cost sharing between the NEDA and USAID. The financial reports will be an integral part of the project reporting system to be developed by the PCED.

The major activities to be undertaken under each of the components of this Project have already been described in Part II. Annex F provides the time frames within which these various activities will be undertaken. [23/]

C. EVALUATION PLAN

In addition to the continuous monitoring of project progress and implementation by the PCED, there will be an annual Project Evaluation Summary (PES) report submitted annually at the end of each calendar year. A mid-project, in-depth evaluation will be conducted at the end of FY 1980, the third year of project implementation. A final, comprehensive evaluation will be conducted at the end of the fourth and final year of implementation. Given the many competing claims on the limited budget for this project, it is expected that funds for the evaluation exercises will come from AID Program Development and Support funds.

D. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT, SPECIAL COVENANTS, AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

In addition to the standard conditions precedent to first disbursement, it is recommended that the following be included in the proposed Project Grant Agreement:

1. Organization of a Joint Project Advisory Committee;

2. The execution of a sub-agreement between the NEDA and USAID acting jointly, and the PCED. This sub-agreement shall designate the PCED as the Overall Coordinator for the Project and shall specify its responsibilities and powers with respect to the overall management and coordination of the Project;

[23/] See Annex F for the detailed implementation plans for each of the four components and Annex E for the over-all Project Performance Tracking Network Chart.

3. A written statement from the PCED through NEDA that a Project Management Team has been organized within PCED. This Team shall consist of one Project Director, two Project Coordinators, and two administrative support staff.

4. The execution of individual sub-agreements between the PCED and the NEDA, UPSE, RDC of Region VI, and IPC. These sub-agreements shall designate the NEDA/SCO as the Sub-coordinator for the MACRO Component of this Project; the UPSE as the Sub-coordinator for the MICRO Component; the RDC of Region VI as the Sub-coordinator for the PANAY Component; and the IPC as the Sub-coordinator for the WID Component. The sub-agreements shall also specify the responsibilities and powers of the Sub-coordinators with respect to the direct management, coordination and implementation of their assigned components.

5. A written statement from the PCED through the NEDA that initial staff needed to begin implementation of the Project have been assigned and/or recruited by the Sub-coordinators. "Initial staff" shall be construed to mean the following: (a) NEDA/SCO - sixteen technical personnel and four administrative support staff; (b) UPSE - a 3-member sub-coordinating team, twelve technical personnel, and two administrative support staff; (c) RDC of Region VI - six members of the 11-member sub-coordinating team and two administrative support staff; and (d) IPC - one research coordinator, a 5-member research committee, and two administrative support staff.

6. The approval by the Joint Project Advisory Committee of detailed implementation plans prepared by the PCED and the Sub-coordinators. These plans shall include quarterly financial plans and arrangements for local cost sharing between the NEDA and USAID. The local cost sharing arrangements will specify the detailed percentage sharing of local costs actually incurred in the implementation of the Project.

In addition to the standard covenants, it is recommended that a special covenant not different in substance from the following be included in the proposed Project Grant Agreement: "The Grantee

will take steps to ensure that the various methodologies and indicators developed under this Project for measuring economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, are used regularly in the development planning, monitoring, and evaluation activities of its various agencies. Towards this end, the Grantee agrees that: (1) after the Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD), it will, subject to availability of funds, continue to maintain a Social Accounts Unit within the NEDA and regularly conduct surveys needed to maintain the ESIA Indicator System; (2) by the end of the first quarter after the PACD, it will integrate the contractual technical staff of the MICRO Component into the regular personnel complement of the NEDA and other agencies; and (3) by the end of the first quarter of FY 1981, it will integrate the contractual sub-coordinating staff of the PANAY Component into the regular technical staff of the RDC of Region VI. Both Parties agree that the absorption of the contractual staff of the Project into the regular personnel complement of various agencies will be subject to civil service and other applicable administrative rules and regulations of the Grantee and its agencies."

The PP was developed by a Joint NEDA/USAID Project Development Committee which was constituted in January, 1977. 24/ It therefore reflects substantive agreement between NEDA and USAID on the conditions precedent and special covenant recommended above, as well as on the project design, analysis, administrative arrangements, implementation plans, and evaluation schedules.

Discussions have been conducted with the major implementing agencies regarding their assigned roles in the implementation of the Project. An active search for the PCED-based Project Director is underway. An active search for additional project personnel will also be initiated shortly. Formal recruitment of the necessary personnel will be undertaken after the Project Grant Agreement is signed.

24/ The list of members of this committee and a copy of the special order issued by the NEDA Director-General assigning selected NEDA staff to the committee, are shown in Annex B15.

492-295

PROJECT PAPER

263p

PHILIPPINES: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/ Women in Development Project

ANNEXES

VOLUME II

JUNE 20, 1977

Rene R. Reinica

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(Volume II)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TELEGRAM

CHRON

PROJ # 295

ANNEX A

INCOMING
Amembassy, MANILA

CN: 2303

ACTION:

AID-17

INFO:
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17/36

28 DEC 1976

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

P 272112Z DEC 76
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TO AMEMBASSY MANILA PRIORITY 2151-52
BT
UNCLAS STATE 311203/1/2

1976 DEC 23 AM 8:16

AIDAC

E.O. 11652: N/A

TAGS:

SUBJECT: ECONOMIC & SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PRP

REF: (A) MANILA 17942; (B) MANILA 18708

USAID/C&R
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1. SUBJECT PRP IS APPROVED.

2. IN DEVELOPING PP, APAC REQUESTS MISSION ADDRESS FOLLOWING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

(A) IN ORDER TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING PROJECT, APAC REQUESTS THAT MISSION EVALUATE AND PP DESCRIBE RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF TOTAL DATA GATHERING AND ANALYSIS SYSTEMS IN ASSESSING NEEDS FOR SURVEYS FOR PROJECT DESIGN, EVALUATION, AND MONITORING. APAC MEMBERS WERE CONCERNED THAT ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP OR IMPROVE ONLY SOME PORTIONS OF EXISTING OR PROPOSED DATA GATHERING ANALYSIS SYSTE: WITHOUT OVER-VIEW OF COMPLETE SYSTEM COULD RESULT IN PIECE-MEAL EFFORT OF LIMITED VALUE TO GOP. FOR EXAMPLE, CONCERN WAS EXPRESSED ABOUT EXCESSIVE ATTENTION TO QUESTIONAIRE DESIGN AS OPPOSED TO DISSEMINATING EXISTING DATA OR DESIGN OF MORE USEFUL COMPUTER SOFTWARE. THEREFORE, APAC REQUESTS THAT MISSION EVALUATE AND DESCRIBE IN PP THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS AS THEY APPLY TO PROJECT DATA SYSTEM: 1) THE IDENTIFICATION OF DATA GATHERING ENTITIES AND END USERS" INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF POSSIBLE OR PROPOSED ANALYTICAL USES OF DATA. 2) EVALUATE AND DESCRIBE LINKS BETWEEN DATA GATHERERS AND USERS THAT ENCOURAGE FLOW OF APPROPPIATE INFORMATION TO BOTH AND ALSO DESCRIBE PROJECT ACTIVITIES THAT WILL IMPROVE/CONSTRUCT LINKS AND BIASES/CONFLICTS THAT REDUCE VALIDITY OF DATA LINKS. 3) EVALUATE AND DESCRIBE EXISTING SURVEY QUESTIONAIRES AND REVIEW FIELD SURVEY METHODS AND PROCEDURES. 4) EVALUATE AND DESCRIBE EXISTING DATA PROCESSING SYSTEM TECHNIQUES AND DATA STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL METHODS, PROCEDURES, AND DESIGNS. ALSO, APAC REQUESTS PP ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF FURTHER DISAGGREGATING DATA BY GOP FOR POSSIBLE USE IN REGIONS AND PROVINCES AS WELL AS OTHER MEANS FOR ACHIEVING A MICRO-LEVEL EMPHASIS.

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REALIZE THAT IT WILL BE A DIFFICULT TASK TO REVIEW TOTAL SYSTEM, THEREFORE, RECOMMEND THAT PROJECT DESIGN TEAM SPECIFICALLY INCLUDE ONE OR MORE PEOPLE WITH BROAD EXPERIENCE IN TOTAL DATA SYSTEMS, IN SURVEY FIELD APPLICATIONS FROM QUESTIONAIRE FORMULATION AND FIELD WORK THROUGH FINAL DATA ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION.

(B) APAC MEMBERS CONSIDER PROJECT SHOULD INCORPORATE THE IDENTIFICATION AND UTILIZATION OF INDICATORS AND RESULTS OF ANALYSES DEVELOPED DURING PROPOSED PROJECT AT APPROPRIATE LEVELS OF GOP FOR PROJECT EVALUATION, PLANNING AND POLICY FORMULATION. THEREFORE, APAC REQUESTS THAT MISSION PROJECT DESIGN TEAM ADDRESS THIS ISSUE AND PP DESCRIBE AND ELABORATE ON THE UTILIZATION OF PROJECT RESULTS EXPECTED WITHIN GOP. APAC ALSO SUGGESTS THAT MISSION MAY WISH TO CONSIDER EXTENDING PROJECT BY ONE OR TWO YEARS TO INSURE LIFE OF PROJECT IS SUFFICIENT TO INCLUDE RESULTS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN GOP AGENCIES. IN ADDITION, PROJECT LIFE SHOULD EXTEND THROUGH COMPLETION OF ALL STUDIES INITIATED UNDER PROJECT. APAC QUESTIONED WHETHER ALL STUDIES WILL HAVE BEEN COMPLETED WITHIN FOUR (4) YEARS.

(C) PP SHOULD DESCRIBE REQUIREMENTS, IF ANY, FOR ADDITIONAL OUTSIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CONTINUING PROJECT AFTER FINAL AID FY OBLIGATION AND DESCRIBE ADDITIONAL GOP FINANCIAL RESOURCES REQUIRED TO CONTINUE PROJECT AFTER AID ASSISTANCE TERMINATED.

(D) APAC SUGGESTS MISSION REVISE LOG FRAME PURPOSE AND OUTPUT SECTION ACCORDING TO FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATION WITH UNDERSTANDING THAT PROJECT WILL LIKELY EVOLVE FURTHER. SUGGESTED REVISION OF PURPOSE STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

TO HELP IMPROVE THE MEASUREMENT OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS INCLUDING EFFECTS ON WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT. SUGGESTED REVISION TO OUTPUTS AS FOLLOWS: A SERIES OF STUDIES, EXPERIMENTS AND FIELD TESTS EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF METHODOLOGIES INDICATORS AND OBJECTIVES CURRENTLY USED IN THE PHILIPPINES TO DEFINE AND TO MEASURE THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS, SOCIAL CHANGE, AND/OR IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

(E) REFTEL (A) PROVIDES OBLIGATION BY FISCAL YEAR AND INDICATES THAT DOLS. 500,000 WILL BE OBLIGATED IN FY 1978 FOR SUBJECT PROJECT. ASSUME REFTEL REPRESENTS LATEST PLANNING FOR FY 1978 OBLIGATIONS AND PRP FACE SHEET PROPOSING DOLS. 1.0 MILLION OBLIGATION IN FY 1978 NO LONGER CORRECT. PLEASE CONFIRM.

(F) SINCE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE ANTICIPATES SUBMISSION OF PROJECT PAPER IN APRIL - MAY 1977, WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSIDER PROJECT FOR INITIAL AUTHORIZATION IN FY 1977 SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS AND PRIOR NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.

(G) APAC CONCURS IN REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITIONAL PROJECT DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT ASSISTANCE PER REFTEL B. HOWEVER, BEFORE NAMING CONSULTANTS TO BEGIN WORK ON PROJECT PAPER, SUGGEST MISSION REVIEW WITH GOP, NEDA AND OTHER APPROPRIATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES, THE SCOPE OF CURRENT PROJECT AND VIEWS OF BOTH MISSION AND GOP REGARDING PROJECT DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND QUALIFICATION OF CONSULTANTS.

BELIEVE THAT AFTER FURTHER DISCUSSION WITH GOP AND ELABORATION OF PROJECT SCOPE, PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE NEEDS WILL BE CLEARER.

PROJECT CONSULTANTS THAT COULD BE UTILIZED IN ADDITION TO THOSE NAMED IN REFTEL B ARE AS FOLLOWS: (I) RESEARCH TRIANGLE INCORPORATED, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, E. VICKERY (IQC); (2) YALE GROWTH CENTER (INTERNATIONAL GROWTH CENTER), PAUL SHULTZ; (3) RURAL SOCIOLOGY DEPT. CORNELL UNIVERSITY; (4) CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGE, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY. IN ADDITION, INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANTS THAT MISSION AND GOP MAY WISH TO CONSIDER ARE: (I) ROBERT EVANSON, ECONOMIST NOW WORKING WITH UNIVERSITY OF LOS BANOS WHO WILL PROBABLY GO TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL; (2) BRIAN BOULIER, PRINCETON UNIVERSTIY PREVIOUSLY ASSOCIATED WITH EVANSON; (3) MITSUO ONO, HEW, PREVIOUSLY WORKED ON HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS FOR PPC AND TAMS IN 1973 AND COULD POSSIBLY WORK ON TOTAL SYSTEM APPROACH.

(H) FINALLY, PP SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT, IN ANY DISCUSSION OF BENEFICIARIES, OF THE TREATMENT OF THIS ISSUE IN H. NORRIS LETTER TO R. L. A. JOHNSON DATED DECEMBER 8, 1976.

ROBINSON

LH

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING INDICATORS*

1. The indicators must be measurable. Attention should be devoted to the feasibility of gathering and tabulating the required basic statistics. Feasibility might be evaluated in terms of costs of, techniques, operations, etc., for gathering and compiling the required basic statistics.

2. The indicators should be able to assess the extent of achieving the national goals/areas of concern. The indicators should furnish measures of absolute levels or trends which relate to the aspects of living conditions and social services implicit in the goals/areas of concern.

3. The indicators should be designed to incorporate information on as much of a given social concern as is feasible without blotting out information on the major facets of the concern needed for purposes of assessing the state of affairs.

4. The indicators should form a coordinated, coherent and linked body of data so that they may be used in combination to monitor and assess the socio-economic situation.

5. The indicators should be operational to be of utmost utility to the planners.

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*This list draws heavily from System of Social and Demographic Statistics (DDSD) - Draft Guidelines for Social Indicators, UN Economic and Social Council, 26 April 1974.

ANNEX B1-2

List of Suggested Indicators

	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
1. A More Equitable Distribution of Income and General Improvement in The Standard of Living		
1.1 Impact measures		
1.1.1 Gini Ratio	Biennial	By region, province, urban-rural, family size, age of family head, source of income
1.1.2 Average household and per capita income	"	"
1.1.3 Proportion of families below poverty threshholds	"	"
Supplementary indicators		
1.1.4 Per centile distribution indicating share of each decile groups in total income	"	"
1.1.5 Price of consumption basket	Quarterly	By income classes
2. Promotion of Social Development		
2.1 Education		
Impact Measures		
2.1.1 Literacy Rate	Annual	By region, Province, sex, urban-rural
2.1.2 Mean educational attainment	"	"
2.1.3 Educational Capital Stock	"	By school level completed, urban-rural
2.1.4 Index of Education Quality		

List of Suggested Indicators

		Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
2.2	**Health**		
	Impact Measures		
2.2.1	Length of Life	Annual	Sex, region, urban/rural, income class, age level
2.2.2	Infant and Child Mortality Rates	"	Sex, region, income class, urban/rural
2.2.3	Prevalence morbidity Rates	"	Province, age, income, urban/rural, occupation, type of morbidity
2.2.4	Incidence of Morbidity Rates	"	Sex, age, cohort, province, urban/rural, occupation, type of disease
	Progress Indicators		
2.2.5	Health facilities to Population Ratio	"	Category of health facility, urban/rural, provincial
2.2.6	Ratio of Health Manpower to Population	"	Category of manpower, region
2.2.7	Index of Access to Health Care Centers		
2.2.8	Proportionate Mortality Ratio	"	Age, province, urban-rural

List of Suggested Indicators	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
2.3 Nutrition		
Impact Measures		
2.3.1 Intake of Calories and Protein Compared to Recommended Allowance	Annual	Region, income class
2.3.2 Proportion of Children under 7 who are underweight	"	Degree of undernourishment, region, province
2.3.3 Weight and height gains of infants & children	"	Age level, sex, region, urban-rural, income class
2.3.4 Proportion of school entrants whose heights are below standard	"	Province, urban-rural, income class
Progress Indicator		
2.3.5 Ratio of Nutrition Centers to children with Nutritional Problems	"	Region, urban/rural, type of nutritional problem
2.4 Population		
Impact Measures		
2.4.1 Rate of population growth	Annual	Provincial, regional, urban-rural
Progress Indicators		
2.4.2 Migration	"	"
2.4.3 Dependency Ratio	"	Provincial, regional, urban-rural, income class
2.4.4 Fertility Rates	"	"
2.4.5 Mean Family Size	"	"
2.4.6 Index of Value of Children	"	"
2.4.7 Mortality Rates	"	"

List of Suggested Indicators	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
2.5 Housing		
Impact Measures		
2.5.1 Index of Housing Adequacy	Annual	Provincial, regional, urban-rural, income class
2.5.2 Proportion of Occupied Dwelling Units adequately served with water	"	"
2.5.3 Proportion of occupied dwelling units adequately served with electricity	"	"
2.5.4 Proportion of occupied dwelling units with toilet facilities	"	"
2.6 Social Welfare		
2.6.1 Mean Level of Total Threshhold	Biennial	Provincial, regional, urban-rural
2.6.2 Proportion of Families below Btal Poverty Threshhold	"	"
2.6.3 Ratio of Social Services delivery centers to Welfare Population	Annual	"
2.6.4 Ratio of social services personnel to social services population	"	"
2.6.5 Index of access of social services delivery centers	"	"
2.6.6 Index of social services quality	"	"

List of Suggested Indicators	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
2.7 Community Development		
2.7.1 Barangay Center Population Ratio	Annual	Provincial, regional, urban-rural
2.7.2 Index ofCommunity Quality	"	
2.8 Social Defense		
2.8.1 Crime Incidence Rate	Annual	Type of crime, region, urban/rural
2.8.2 Ratio of Judicial cases disposed to Total cases Needing Disposition	"	Urban-rural, region, court of jurisdiction
3.0 Improved Environmental Conditions		
3.1 Air Pollution Index	Quarterly	Concentration level, type of pollutant, stations
3.2 Proportion of river-lengths polluted	Biennial	By river, degree of pollution
4.0 The Promotion of Employment and Minimization of Underemployment		
Impact Measures	Quarterly	By age, sex, location of residence, education, skills/training, work experience, hours worked
4.1.1 Open unemployment rate	"	"
4.1.2 Adjusted visible underemployment rate	"	"
4.1.3 Average hourly earning wrom work	"	"
4.1.4 Mean duration of unemployment	Annual	By age, sex, location of residence, occupation
4.1.5 Intergenerational index of mobility	"	"
4.1.6 Intragenerational index of occupational mobility	"	By age, sex, location of residence

List of Suggested Indicators	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
Progress Measures		
4.1.7 Total Unemployment	Quarterly	By age, sex, location of residence, education, skills/training, work experience
4.1.8 Average years of schooling of adult population weighted by schooling costs	Semestral	By age, sex, educational attainment, location of residence, income, industry
4.1.9 Rural labor absorptive rate	"	By age, sex, urban/rural, industry, occupation, hours worked
4.1.10 Underemployment rate in terms of income and specialization		
5.0 Maximum Economic Growth Feasible		
Impact Measures	Semestral	National
5.1.1 GNP at constant prices	"	
5.1.2 GNP at current prices	"	
5.1.3 GNP per capita at constant prices	"	
5.1.4 % increase in real GNP/capita		

List of Suggested Indicators

		Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
Progress Measures			
5.1.5	Value added by industry	Semestral	By region, by industry
5.1.6	Gross Regional Product	Annual	By region, by industry
5.1.7	Employment Index	"	By region, province
5.1.8	Land Use	"	"
5.1.9	Gross Domestic Capital Formation	"	National
5.1.10	GDCF/GNP	"	"
5.1.11	Capital Stock	Annual	"
5.1.12	Value added per worker	"	By region, by industry
6.0	More Economic Use of Energy Resources		
6.1.1	Value added per unit of energy input	Annual	By type of energy input, size of establishment
6.1.2	Proportion of energy input going to energy-efficient using sectors	"	By type of energy input
6.1.3	Capacity utilization of power facilities in terms of power generation and distribution	Semi-Annual	By size of plant capacity
6.1.4	Index of consumers' awareness and voluntary compliance with energy saving rules	Semi-Annual	By income class, education, location of reside
6.1.5	Oil-dependent energy use index	Annual	By type of energy input
6.1.6	Ratio of value of energy saving devices to the total value of machinery and equipment	Annual	By industry, size of establishment
6.1.7	Transport Energy Efficiency Index	Annual	By general transport category

List of Suggested Indicators	Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
7.0 Increased Agricultural and Industrial Productivities		
Impact Measures		
7.1.1 Volume and value of production per cropping season	Semi-Annual	By type of crop, by province
7.1.2 Value added per cropping season	"	"
7.1.3 Assets per farm unit	Annual	By farm size, by province
7.1.4 Volume and value of industrial output	Annual	By region, by industry
7.1.5 Value of production per hectare per season	Semi-Annual	By type of crop, land tenure status, farm size, irrigation, province
7.1.6 Value added per hectare per cropping season	"	By type of crop, farm size, type of irrigation used
7.1.7 Value added per labor man-day	Annual	By type of crop, by industry, region
7.1.8 Total value of output over total value of inputs	Annual	By type of crop, by industry, by region
7.1.9 Food consumption basket index	Quarterly	By family income, food item, by region

List of Suggested Indicators		Frequency	Modes of Disaggregation
Program Indicators			
7.1.10	Proportion of farms planted to high yielding varieties	Quarterly	By type of crop, land tenure status, farm size, irrigation used
7.1.11	User rate of facilities or inputs	Quarterly	By type of crop, kind of facilities/inputs used, farm size, tenure statues
7.1.12	Land cropping index	Annual	By type of main crop, land tenure status, farm size, type of irrigation used
7.1.13	Labor use index	Annual	By type of labor, by industry
7.1.14	Infrastructure or technology management index	Monthly	By type of extension, farm size, education of operator
8.0	Maintenance of BOP and Price Stability		
8.1.1	Consumer Price Index	Quarterly	By region, by major commodities
8.1.2	GNP implicit price index	Semestrally	National
8.1.3	Foreign exchange savings	Annually	By project
8.1.4	Balance of Trade	Quarterly	National
8.1.5	Over-all balance of payments position	Quarterly	National

ANNEX B2

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

OF THE PHILIPPINE STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Statistical Programs and Standards Staff

STATISTICAL COORDINATION OFFICE

National Economic and Development Authority

20 April 1977

MAXIMUM ECONOMIC GROWTH

I. National Income Accounts

Estimates of the national income accounts are prepared by the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA. Annual and semestral estimates are presented both in current and real terms using 1972 as the base year.

Gross National Product (GNP) are given at current and constant prices by expenditure shares and industrial origin. Annual and semestral estimates are available on the national level. However, only annual estimates are available for the regional level. The same is also true for the Net Domestic Product (NDP). Data on Gross Domestic Capital Formation (GDCP) are given by industrial origin only.

The Statistical Coordination Office come up with advanced estimates on the national income accounts during the month of December and Revisions are released in September. Both releases are available in mimeograph forms. The final estimates are published in the NEDA publications 'NEDA National Income Series' by May.

A report to the workshop on the Philippine National and Regional Accounts held in Los Baños, Laguna on November of 1976 listed the major deficiencies and problem areas in the basic data and methodology currently used in the System of National Accounts as follows:

1. Extrapolation from benchmark levels using growth indicators.

The estimation procedure suffers from an inherent downward bias due to its failure to reflect increasing trends in productivity and technological progress overtime. This procedure has been adopted generally in the absence of current estimates of sectoral levels of activity.

2. Weak and unreliable estimates of gross output derived from official statistics and adjusted by means of fixed undercoverage ratios.

Incomplete coverage and considerable understatements characterized some of the basic data utilized in the national income estimation. Adjustments for undercoverage and under reporting generally make use of some fixed constant invariably obtained in some for remote period.

3. Use of out dated or unrealistic value-added ratios.

4. The use of base period unit value-added in estimating income originating at base year period. This procedure fails to reflect changes in productivity and technology and the short run effects of climatic and institutional changes.

5. Use of faulty deflators in reducing estimates at current prices to estimates at base year prices.

6. Use of fixed and outdated ratios in estimating components and entries in some accounts.

7. Aside from problems of coverage and understatements, the problem of time lag between field collection and availability of results of quarterly and annual inquiries undertaken by the prin-

cipal agencies is well known. Pragmatic approaches are resorted to by the estimators in order to make full use of the more current monthly or quarterly economic indicators.

8. Need for more detailed presentation of the accounts to make these responsive to the needs of planning and policy formulation.

The following were the recommendations arrived at by the production group of the workshop.

A. Conceptual and Classification Problems

1. Working, breeding and dairy animals be treated as fixed capital formation following the recommendations of the new SNA.

2. Organizational costs should not be included in the estimation of production value-added.

3. C problems on allocation of income in fisheries and in industrial sectors where scope of operations cout across two or more regions, published data should be qualified by appropriate footnote.

B. Methodology

1. It was suggested that a subsample of the IHSurvey be processed in advance to provide preliminary estimates of income originating from the unorganized sector.

2. Accrual estimates should be applied in estimates for intermediate inputs and gross output in agriculture.

3. A correlation study of relative prices of selected minerals should be conducted to draw up inferences in the proper pricing of

new minerals.

5. Quarterly surveys on agricultural, fishery and forestry establishments should be fully implemented to be used for the quarterly estimates.

C. Elaboration and Presentation of the Accounts

1. It was recommended that income originating by industry be broken down into the organized and unorganized sectors. In this connection, it was suggested that urban-rural definitions be firmed up.

2. On depreciation expenses, the book value or acquisition cost and replacement cost concepts be applied and reflected separately in affected production accounts.

3. There is a need to identify the more important regional statistics that should be developed for immediate use until such time when more adequate data and methodologies are arrived at to complete the accounts.

4. Quarterly trends of production can be made more meaningful if they are expressed in annual terms.

The following were the recommendations of the expenditure group:

A. Conceptual and Classification Problems

1. Government subsidies as compiled by the NTRC and NEDA should be examined to determine subsidy items that are not included in the estimates.

2. Expenditures of national government offices with no regional

branches should be allocated to the different regions on a per capita basis.

3. All equipments used for productive purposes and lasting more than one year should be considered durable equipment.

4. Spare parts of smaller equipment should be further scrutinized to weed out items that may be more appropriately classified as current expenditure.

B. Methodology

1. It was recommended that the residual item be further reduced be identifying specific components that could be directly estimated such as expenditures on education, health, transport and communication.

2. It was suggested that the income elasticity approach be used for estimating regional PCE estimates using results of 1975 Family Income and Expenditures Survey.

3. For expected lifetime of durable equipment, it was suggested that the schedules prepared by the BIR for tax purposes be looked into.

4. It was recommended that the ASE reports be accepted at face value.

C. Improvement of data base

1. To assess the contribution of nonprofit institutions to PCE, it was suggested that the survey group of the NAS/NEDA use the NSDB listings of such institutions supplemented by similar listings from SEC and BIR.

2. Survey for purpose of updating allocation ratios used

for consumer and producer durables be given high priority.

3. It was suggested that trade and transport mark-ups based on 1969 survey of durable equipment be updated.

4. It was proposed that separate urban and rural price series be made available to improve estimates of expenditures made through the retail valuation method.

5. Data on commodity stocks held by the distributive sector should be made available from results of ASE.

6. Studies should be made on nonsampling errors in FIES to obtain a basis for correcting biases.

7. Frequent and regular surveys should be undertaken to generate up to data figures in capital formation in agriculture.

8. It was suggested that the data from statement of assets and liabilities of all persons and businesses collected by the BIR be looked into for estimation of capital stock, that periodic surveys of national wealth be conducted at least every 10 years.

D. Elaboration and Presentations of the Accounts

1. It was suggested that present government accounts be expanded to portray more articulately the different budget operations, that the corporate sectors in the production account be disaggregated into private and government corporations.

2. It was recommended that a business sector account and a consolidated account of the institutional sectors be included in the present system of national accounts.

3. It was suggested that a systematic attempt be made to allocate private investments expenditures to the various sectors of the economy.

SOURCES OF DATA

Sources of basic data used in the estimation of the national income accounts are given in a 'Sources and Methods of Estimation for the National Accounts of the Philippines and Supporting Tables' prepared by the Office of Statistical Coordination and Standards of the NEC now the Statistical Coordination Office, NEDA. Information that can be obtained from this publication lists out the sources until June of 1971. The past years, however, has been characterised by changes coming in the forms of integrations and additions of other sources of data. The Statistical Coordination Office is currently preparing an update of the sources of data. Listed herein are the sources contained in the 1971 publication.

The Standard Accounts and Their Estimation

Sources of basic data used in the estimation of the five accounts are the following:

I. Gross National Product and Expenditures Account (GNP)

The GNP is a consolidated account of the economy. The aggregate in this account are obtained from accounts II, III, IV and V.

II. Personal Income and Outlay Account

The principal sources of basic data utilized are the Food Balance Sheet prepared by the OSCAS, NEC now the SCO, NEDA, the Family Income and Expenditures Surveys of Households conducted by the Bureau of Census now the NCSO and price data compilation of the Central Bank and the Bureau of Commerce.

III. General Government Receipts and Expenditures Account

The annual reports of the Government Auditing Office now the Commission on Audit provides basic data.

IV. Combined Capital Reconciliation Account

Data on cumulative total assessed value of real property in the Philippines for all provinces and cities as of the end of the year are compiled by the Statistics and Publications Division of the Department of Finance from monthly reports of provincial and city assessors.

Results of the Survey of Private Capital Formation in Agriculture for FY 1956 and conducted by the BAEcon and the former DANR.

V. Foreign Sources

Sources of Data is derived from the Annual Report of the Central Bank. Information from the CB are usually available two to three minths after the end of the subject period.

Estimation of Net Domestic Product by Industrial Origin.

Net Domestic Product is the sum of the net values added by all the industrial sectors unadjusted for international factor income.

1. Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry

A. Agriculture

Gross values of production and related data for each of the 19 types of crop were calculated from the annual surveys of the BAEcon and the report of the Inter-Agency Committee on Rice and Corn Production (IACRP) and the

Philippine Coconut Administration. New value added or cost ratios for such crops as palay, corn, coconut, abaca, tobacco, sugarcane, coffee and cacao, camote, beans and vegetables were derived from data and informationed obtained from the BAEcon, the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) the UP College of Agriculture, and the Philippine Sugar Institute.

B. Livestock and Poultry

Inventories of livestock and poultry are collected yearly in a survey of BAEcon, number and dressed weight of slaughtered livestock are also reported by the BAEcon and the Bureau of Animal Industry. Farm prices and wholesale prices are compiled by the BAEcon and the Central Bank respectively.

C. Fishery

Gross value of production in commercial fishing, and minor fishery products are compiled by the Philippine Fisheries Commission now the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

D. Forestry and Logging

The volume of total timber or log production and minor forest product is compiled monthly by the Bureau of Forestry now the Bureau of Forest Development from reports of timberland Concessionaires and sawmill operators. Data on the volume (board feet) of log and lumber production are also compiled by the Central Bank from the Bureau of Forestry (Bureau of Forest Development and the Bureau of Census and Statistics (NCSO).

2. Mining and Quarrying

The quantity and value of mineral production are compiled monthly by the Bureau of Mines.

3. Manufacturing

Sources of data is the BCS Annual Survey of Manufactured and the results of the Family Income and Expenditures Survey.

4. Construction

Private building permit valuation reports are compiled monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

Monthly statement by the number of parcels and the assessed value of real property are compiled by the Statistics and Publications Division of the Department of Finance.

Data on Farm constructions were furnished by the Crop and Livestock Survey of the BAEcon.

The Bureau of Public Highways compiles quarterly data on its actual expenditures for all public highways project.

The Bureau of Public Works compiles semestral data on its actual expenditures for its projects.

The Airways and Engineering Division of the Civil Aeronautic Division compiled fiscal year data on actual expenditures of the CAA for construction, installation, repair and maintenance of its air navigation facilities.

Some 24 government corporations report periodically to the OSCAS now SCO, NEDA their expenditures on construction, repairs and maintenance.

5. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities.

Value added per worker was based on a benchmark estimate derived from the 1961 Economic Census of Transportation, Communications, Storage and Utilities, Employment by industry was estimated by the NEC. Technical Unit (SRDP-OSCAS) of the Joint NEC/PES Manpower Planning Project Results of the BCSSH Labor Force Survey of May 1964.

II. Physical Output in Mining, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Manufacturing and Power Generation

Statistical indicators on production or output in the fields of mining, construction, manufacturing, power generation and forestry are included in the NEDA Philippine Economic Indicators, a regular publication of NEDA. Those indicators are being compiled by the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA from different agencies and departments of the government. The main source of data for production is the NCSO. It has been stated earlier that the PCSO derives its data from the Quarterly and Annual Surveys of Establishments.

Data on energy production are obtained from the Manila Electric Company and the National Power Corporation. Data on logs and lumber are reported by the Bureau of Forest Development. Detailed information on forestry statistics are contained in the Philippine Forestry Statistics, an annual publication of BFD. The forestry statistics in this compilation were gathered and prepared by the Forestry Economics Section of the Planning and Evaluation Division of the BFD. The sources of data were various but principally from the different operating units of the Bureau which generate important data in the process of discharging their respective functions.

Data on mineral products were furnished by the Bureau of Mines.

All figures on production represent monthly output. While presentation is by month, the data except for a few items are available only after the end of each quarter.

Fish production data are compiled in the "Fisheries Statistics of the Philippines" which is a yearly publication of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources. The publication is prepared by the Staff of the Statistics Section and the Market Assistance Section; Fisheries Economics and Information Division of the BFAR.

Part A presents the fish production data which were drawn from (1) compilation of monthly fish caught reports of commercial fishing vessels, (2) estimates of fishpond production on the basis of a regional yearly average yield per hectare of brackish water fishponds in operation, (3) estimates of production from the municipal fisheries and sustenance fishing based on the previous year's trend. Fish production data, volume in metric tons and valued in 1,000 pesos, are presented since 1954 on the national level and according to source.

Data on agricultural production are collected in the Integrated Agricultural Surveys. Results can be secured from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Limitations of the Data

Data are available on the national level only except for production of minor forest products in the forestry sector which are given by geographical region.

Equitable Distribution of Income and General Improvement in the Standard of Living

I. Family Income and Expenditures

The NCSO conducts every 4 years a survey on family income and family living expenditures. It is geared to gather data on these two areas and related information affecting income and expenditure levels of families in the Philippines, to determine the pattern of income distribution and the degree of inequality among families, source of income, levels of living and spending patterns, etc. Income data include both cash and non-cash items. Related information obtained include family size, number of family members employed for pay or profit, occupation of household head, age and educational attainment of household head.

Published data on family income and expenditures are available from the 1971 survey. Results of the survey conducted in 1976 are not yeat available.

Coverage and Sample Size

The May 1971 survey covered on a sample basis all private or family households in the urban and rural areas of the country under a three-staged sampling design on a provincial level. A total of 11, 659 sample households were interviewed. The personal interview method was used in the survey. The accomplished questionnaire were subjected to careful editing. A one-hundred percent verification of editing, coding and punching was done. The data underwent electronic data processing.

Limitations of the Data

The users of statistics on family income and family living expenditures should bear in mind that the data results are the results of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling

variations. Estimates may be biased due to errors other than sampling like faulty memory in reports, untrue declaration of income pricing of non-cash items.

The family income reported was the aggregate income received or realized by family members during the past 12 calendar months before the interview.

Recommendations

The sample size should be increased to permit computation of estimates down to the regional and provincial levels.

II. Prices

Prices of a selected number of commodities and the various price indices using 1972 as the common base appear in the Philippine Economic Indicators, a monthly publication of the NEDA. The data on prices are obtained by the Central Bank of the Philippines and the National Census and Statistics Office.

Retail prices used in the consumer price index for Metro Manila are gathered by the Central Bank. Retail prices for regions outside Metro Manila are collected by the NCSO thru its surveys undertaken by its provincial offices. Collection of consumer items except for services are done monthly.

The indices represent base weighted arithmetical averages of price relatives. The weights are based on the present distribution of average expenditures per household in the geographic areas covered by the indices.

C. Employment

Economically Active Population: Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment

Statistics on the economically active population - the employed and the unemployed, maybe obtained from the household surveys and that of the employed from the survey of establishments. Supplementing rather than supplanting the farmer, the latter approach is particularly effective where information needed is on details of the total working conditions in the establishments as they effect the individual or group of workers. In the National Sample Survey of Households - Labor Force by the National Census and Statistics Office, inquiries on population characteristics because of their complexity, significance and the varying abilities of household respondents to interpret the questions were always done by personal interviews and answers to questions recorded in a prepared schedule.

The sampling design currently used known as the "1941 Revision", as in the previous 1956 and 1965 versions, had both regional grouping and urban-rural classification of barrios and poblaciones. In this revised design, a return to the three-stage sampling for rural areas used in the 1956 was made with the three-stage sampling in urban areas adopted for the first time. The common unit of Enumeration District (ED) for second stage was introduced for both urban and rural areas. Each ED was to be defined as a contiguous area in each barrio, poblacion or city consisting of about 250 households was made, 10% of which constituted

the third and final stage sampling unit, selected systematically with a random start. Units in the different sampling stages were selected with equal probability except the first-stage unit (municipality) which were selected with probability proportional to size.

The surveys from 1956 to 1969 were on a semi-annual basis, generally on May and October. Starting in 1971, the survey was undertaken on a quarterly basis usually during the month of February, May, August and November. Preliminary estimates are available 4 to 5 months after the reference period and published in the NCSO's Special Releases. Selected tables are also published from time to time in the quarterly Journal of Philippine Statistics. Complete and final tabulations are published in the National Sample Survey of Households Bulletin one year after the reference period. Available series or tabulations on the labor force include:

(a) Household population 10 years old and over for urban and rural classified by employment status, age, sex, desire for additional work and number of hours worked;

(b) Employed persons, urban and rural classified by major industry group, by class of worker and sex;

(c) Persons in the labor force for urban and rural classified by employment status, by marital status and sex, by heads and non-heads of households;

(d) Employed persons in agriculture and non-agricultural industries who wanted additional work classified by

whether or not looking for more work, by class of worker, number of hours worked during the survey week and sex;

(e) Average hours worked during the survey week classified by employed persons at work, by major occupation group, class of worker and sex;

(f) Unemployed persons for urban and rural classified by age group, by work experience and sex; and

(g) Total and average cash earnings of employed wage and salary workers in government or for private employers, by number of hours worked, by major occupation group, by major industry group and sex.

Limitations of the Data

Data are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Cross-tabulations of the labor force do not feature the educational attainment of the individuals. Underemployment rate in terms of income and specialization is not also available because of some difficulty in the determination of income standards and inavailability of criteria for educational-occupational mismatches.

Integrated Survey of Households

At present, data on the labor force are collected by the NCSO in one survey of households while data on rice and corn production, etc. are collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon) in another survey of households. As planned,

the two household surveys were consolidated into one, and hence, the use of household, and a combined questionnaire, and the field operations conducted jointly by the field personnel of both offices. After the assessment of the initial attempt made in November 1976, the NCSO National Sample Survey of Households (NSSH) and the BAEcon Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS) is expected to be operational in June 1977. This survey which will henceforth be known as the Integrated Survey of Households (ISH) is the result of more than two years of study of the various facets of the major household surveys conducted in the country. Hereafter, the ISH will be the main vehicle for all household survey programs of the government. As formulated, the ISH will generate information on family operated enterprises, heretofore not covered by any type of inquiry.

Central Bank Survey of Establishments on Gross Sales and/or Receipts, Employment, Payrolls and Production

The Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines, has been compiling an entirely new statistical series on employment, wages and earnings based on 785 cooperating establishments, plus the GSIS covering nine major industry division used in the construction of corresponding indices with the new base year 1972 instead of the old base year 1965. Preliminary monthly and quarterly data are available at least fifty (50) days after the reference quarterly period. The indites are computed monthly and published quarterly in the Philippine Financial Statistics, annually in the CB Statistical Bulletin.

Comments

This activity is duplicative in respect of the Quarterly Survey of Establishments of the NCSO.

The Statistical Coordination Office of NEDA through the inter-agency committees and in consultation with the Statistical Advisory Board has paved the way for the integration of major surveys conducted in the country. The Integrated Quarterly Survey of Establishments (IQSE) is the integration of the NCSO, CB and the Department of Labor establishment inquiries on employment. The IQSE has been designed to provide regional and national indicators of important establishment characteristics needed by planners and decision makers.

National Census and Statistics Office

A. Annual Survey of Establishments

The annual survey of establishments covers all establishments of the following groups: (1) manufacturing, (2) logging, (3) mining and quarrying, (4) electricity, gas and water, (5) wholesale and retail, (6) construction, (7) transportation, communication and warehousing, (8) financing, insurance, real estate and business services, (9) community, social and personal services.

The items of the survey include employment, payrolls, gross receipts, gross expenditures, fixed assets, operating costs, inventories and other specific information pertinent

to the various trades concerned. Preparation of the sampling design, questionnaires, and instruction, the manual processing of returns and report writing are done in the concerned division in coordination with other divisions according to the subject matter. Estimates derived from the survey are available on the national level only. Special tabulation programs, however, were run to present results for calendar year 1967 and 1971 at the regional level to meet the requirements of the regional income accounts. Special runs for 1972 and 1973 were also programmed for completion by the end of 1974.

Multiple stratification random sampling is adopted with the individual establishments used as final sample units. Stratification is based on the industrial classification of the establishment, size of employment and location. The areas covered are the 65 provinces (Batanes excluded), Manila and its suburban cities and municipalities. The questionnaires are sent to the establishments by mail. Preliminary results are available 10 months after the reference period. Final results for all establishments are published 2-3 years later.

B. Quarterly Survey of Establishments

Sampling design, field work and processing of this survey are very similar to that of the annual survey. Preliminary results are available 6 weeks after field operations while final results can be obtained one quarter after the field operation. Quarterly IBM printers are submitted directly

to NEDA. The NEDA computes quarterly employment indexes (base year 1972) for industry groups of the manufacturing sector from the results of the NCSO Quarterly Survey of Establishments.

Limitations of the NCSO Surveys

A wide gap of 2-3 years exists between time of actual field operation and release of final results. Estimates are available on the national level only. Data are the results of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling variations. Estimates may be biased to errors other than sampling.

Employment Services

Another dimension of the Government's concern for the country labor force and the needs of industry is the provision for employment services. For this purpose, the Office of Manpower Services was created by Republic Act No. 761 and implemented by Executive Order No. 218, Series of 1956 to assist workers in their search for jobs and employers in their search for the right workers.

Employment services as a function includes recruitment, testing, counselling and placements. To carry out this function, the office of Manpower Services, now the Bureau of Employment Services (BES) maintains a record of the number of job vacancies and job applicants registered in all its regional employment offices. Information on job vacancies are received either through the employees themselves or through contact by employment service officers at 41 Public Employment Offices (EO) all over the country. Counselling service is extended to those who are looking for a job. Another major objective of the employment service is the placement of applicants in suitable jobs.

Statistics gathered by the PEO's as published by the BES cover registered job seekers and job placements by educational attainment, training, age and sex by labor market areas.

Labor Turnover

Data on labor turnover are collected nationwide from Employment Reports submitted by establishments employing 6 or more workers to the Bureau of Employment Services. Included are statistics on employment and job opportunities by major industry groups and occupation groups.

D. Promotion of Social Development

Population

Population Census data

In the Philippines, complete inventories of persons and houses are undertaken on a quinquennial basis to provide basic data on the size and characteristics of the population. As provided by law, the main responsibility of conducting population censuses lies in the National Census and Statistics Office. The census operation ranges from major preparatory activities to publication and dissemination of census results. Past enumeration surveys and other activities undertaken to check the final tables are included. National summary results on age, sex, marital status, highest grade completed, citizenship, mother tongue, religion, economic activity and other population characteristics are presented by province and by municipality. Tabulated results are presented in the Census of Population Publication.

Limitations

Under and over enumeration of data.

National Sample Survey of Households

The National Census and Statistics Office undertakes nationwide sample survey of households to gather up-to-date statistics on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the current population. Labor force data featuring age, sex, marital status, etc. of the population are being gathered on a quarterly basis. Supplementary inquiries are made on a less frequent basis say, every five years covering such subjects as family income and expendi-

tures, household rice and corn consumption and stock, illness and disabilities, housing and home industries and other miscellaneous information. Tabulation in the final results of the surveys in their entirety are published in the BCS Survey of Household Bulletin (now National Sample Survey of Households Bulletin), complete analysis and adequate explanatory notes. Selected tables containing preliminary results of the survey are also published in the Special Release series and in the Journal of Philippine Statistics.

Limitations

Data are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors.

Fertility Statistics

Fertility refers to the addition by birth of new members to a population, or to the actual performance of a population in the bearing of children. Data measuring fertility are obtained by the National Census and Statistics Office in its Censuses of Population and its national sample survey of households as supplementary ad hoc inquiries.

The census reports include the following tabulations:

(a) total number of married, widowed and divorces or separated females 10 years old and over classified by age group and distributed according to number of children ever born;

(b) number of married, widowed and divorced or separated females 10 years old and over reporting children including those reporting "no children", classified by age group;

(c) approximate total number of children reported (with 12 or

more children computed at 12) classified by age group of married, widowed and divorced or separated females 10 years old and over reporting children; and

(d) average number of children reported per woman classified by age group of married, widowed and divorced or separated females 10 years old and over reporting children.

World Fertility Survey

The Philippines will participate in the World Fertility Survey Program which will be conducted for the first time in January 1978. The project will be a nationwide survey of fertility and fertility planning to cover all ever-married women 10-49 years old in 15,000 sample households.

The Commission on Population (POPCOM) and the University of the Philippines Population Institute (UPPI) will serve as the cooperating agencies to the NCSO. Funding is expected from USAID/Washington. It is planned to link this survey with the on-going measurement of levels and determinants of fertility in selected provinces and regions of the country. All phases of survey activities, from preparatory and organizational work to data processing and analysis are scheduled to be completed in about two years.

1973 National Demographic Survey

The National Demographic Survey is conducted by the University of the Philippines Population Institute every five years.

The 1973 N[illegible] sample's sample. Although it utilized the 10 percent sample h[illegible]eholds from the BCS Labor Force Surveys'

sample ED's (Enumeration District) - the NDS questions were asked only of approximately two thirds of the original sample households in each E.D. Problems in deciding the exact number of NDS sample household arose due to the fractional household resulting from the application of this proportion. Decisions for each E.D. were left to the corresponding census provincial officers.

The National Demographic Survey of May 1973 is based upon a stratified, two-stage, cluster-sampling design in which the primary or first-stage sampling units are enumeration districts (E.D.s), and the strata are urban and rural sectors and province classified by size. The E.D.s are political districts in urban areas and barrios in rural areas.

The sampling ratios are unequal across sampling units at both the first and second stages of sampling. Because these ratios were not designed to be self-weighted, sample households must be multiplied by the inverse of their overall sampling ratios in order to obtain estimates of frequencies and proportions in the total population in May 1973.

The total sample of 8,434 households includes 3,089 urban and 5,343 rural units. The survey provides data for all persons in the household aged 15 or over describing marital status, educational attainment, residence history, and work force activity. The survey also provided information in labor force status, kinds of economic activity, social and geographic mobility, amounts and sources of income, fertility, family planning knowledge and attitudes and practices. These data are available on national and regional bases.

Value of Children to Parents in Asia Survey

"The Value of Children to Parents in Asia" is a one-time survey conducted by the Univeristy of the Philippines Population Institute. It is a comparative study of family organization in four adjacent rural communities around the Laguna Lake area. The project gathered information necessary to develop action strategies of social change. One of the objectives of the research was to discover which values and norms define interpersonal relations with relations within the family.

In the initial phase of the project, an intensive ethnographic study was done on the family, its organization and functions in lakeside communities of the provinces of Rizal and Laguna. The study served to identify, locate and understand the socio-cultural units that exist in the community and the process through which they are integrated into the general pattern of shared values and rules of behavior. Following the ethnographic study, the next phase dealt with the people's values regarding children, patterns of local sexual behavior and other topics related to the family and the community.

Different categories of respondents consisting of the youth, newly married couples, couples where the wife was at the peak of the childbearing period, women aged 45 years and over who were presumed to be undergoing menopause, and grandparents were interviewed during the survey. A total of 1345 respondents were selected. Structural questionnaires were administered to the five respondent groups representing the youth, the newly married couples, those at the peak of childbearing ages, those in the menopausal periods, and grandparents. These respondents were residents of the munici-

palities of Angono, Binangonan and Cardona in the province of Rizal and the municipalities of Calamba, Lumban and Victoria, province of Laguna. The interviews took place between May and June, 1975.

Preliminary results of the survey include subject matter tabulations on the following: (a) desire for additional children, (b) reasons for desiring additional children, (c) reasons against additional children, (d) desired family, (e) sex of first-born, (f) attitudes toward working mothers, (g) care of children, (h) view of the family's current financial situation, (i) prospects for 1980, (j) children in school, (k) expectation for children's educational attainment, (l) perceptions and advantages of small families, (m) perceptions and advantages of large families, (n) contribution of sons and daughters and (o) sources of support.

Housing

Housing statistics for the country are collected by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) through censuses of housing on a decennial basis. The latest Census of Housing was conducted by NCSO in May 6, 1970 along with the Population Census. Information collected includes number and distribution of buildings by type (whether single, duplex, "accessoria", apartment, "barong-barong", commercial, or others), number and distribution of dwelling with, by kind of construction materials (whether strong, mixed, light or others); by type of occupancy (whether owner-occupied, rented, rented free, or others); by kind of lighting; by source of water supply; by type of toilet facilities; by kind of cooking fuel; and with or without radio receiving set. The results of this housing census were published together with population characteristics for both provincial and national levels in Census of the Philippines: 1970, Population and Housing. Volume I consists of separate reports for each province; summary figures (national totals) are found in Volume II.

Statistics on housing and their characteristics are also currently obtained by NCSO in its national sample survey of households as supplementary ad hoc inquiries. Data collected include the number and distribution of households, urban and rural, by type of tenure of house and lot; by length of residence in dwelling unit; by kind of principal material used for roof, outer walls and floor of house; by type of construction of dwelling unit; by type of toilet facilities; by type of refuse disposal facilities; by kind of lighting. Another table indicates the number

and distribution of owner-occupied houses classified by value and year of construction. The results of these special inquiries are published in the NSSH Bulletin.

The National Housing Authority views the housing need as consisting of three (3) major components: (a) construction of new housing units to meet the increase of population due to normal growth and internal migration ; (b) upgrading site and services for dwelling units which lack basic amenities such as water, drainage and sanitary facilities; and (c) relocation and resettlement of families residing at unsanitary and unsafe areas, such as railroad tracks and canal banks and in places reserved for high priority government infrastructure programs. Among the statistical data collected are average cost of dwelling unit by type of dwelling and construction materials used; data on low cost housing in the Philippines; average household expenditure on housing; data on relocation and resettlement of families or households and expenses involved or incurred, data on the magnitude of the squatter problem in the Metropolitan Manila area, cost of residential lots; statistical tables on extent of housing backlog in the Philippines and other related data. These data are available annually, semi-annually and quarterly on the national level distinguishing between urban and rural areas and Metropolitan Manila area.

Limitations

There is not information on the adequacy/inadequacy of supply of water and electricity in occupied dwelling units.

Education

The Department of Education and Culture (DEC) is responsible for the administration of both the public and private schools. Its statistical activities is primarily the function of the Research and Statistics Division of the Planning Service. This division is therefore responsible for the collection, processing, analysis and publication of statistical information on the public and private schools.

Enrollment

Statistics on actual school enrollment are collected through a complete enumeration method. Reporting forms used are DEC Statistical Form 2 (Elementary/Pre-School enrollment by single age, sex, single grade and data on multigrade classes and number of classes), Form 3A (Secondary enrollment by year and single age) Form 3B (Enrollment and graduates in government secondary schools that offer secondary trade and fisheries courses) Form 4A (Collegiate enrollment by single age, sex and by year) and Form 4B (Collegiate enrollment and graduates by course by year and by sex). The frequency of collection is yearly and is published on a regional and provincial level. Latest available data is for school year 1971-72. These data are published in the DEC Statistical Bulletin. Data for school years 1973-74 to 1975-76 are being processed through a computerized system.

Population by Age Group

The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) collects data on population by age group, by educational attainment, and

school attendance by location. Literacy rate which is also obtained from the population censuses is collected from these 10 years and above. These data are gathered through its National Sample Surveys of Households and its Censuses of Population. Population data are published on the regional as well as provincial municipal.barrio levels. The latest data on population is for 1970, however preliminary estimates of the 1975 population have been released.

Teachers

Information on number of teachers by sex, by level of education and by school division and chartered cities is available from the DEC Statistical Bulletins. These data are gathered yearly on regional and provincial levels. The new DEC forms 7a and 7b replaced BPS Form 6A. These will give information on teaching and non-teaching personnel of public and private schools. Latest data on teachers is available for school year 1973-74.

Classrooms

The number and cost of permanent and semi-permanent classrooms constructed during the school years 1958-59 to 1967-68 was published in the Statistical Bulletin SY 1967-68. These data are collected through the reporting BPS Form 6C. Frequency of collection is yearly on a regional and provincial levels. Latest data available is for school year 1970-71.

Financial Statistics

The Bureau of Private Schools Statistical Form 1 gives information on the financial conditions and operations of priv-

ate schools. This is collected yearly and tabulated on the regional and provincial levels. The latest information is for school year 1970-71. Government expenditures, finances and oth er miscellaneous financial data of public schools can be obtained from the Annual Report of the Department. The Finance and Management Services of DEC has data on expenditures for public schools by level of education. Annual earnings and annual or semestral increment of education expenditures of public and private schools are not however available.

New DEC Forms 10A and 10B will give information on expenditures and funds reported by government schools and private schools by levels of education, by type of expenditures and by sources of funds. These information will be available for school year 1976-77.

Limitations and Suggestions

The importance of education to the economic and social life of the nation makes it necessary that out statistics on education must be adequate, reliable, and up-to-date. At present, the Department of Education depends on the reports of the schools for the needed statistics. Because of the numerous schools which are covered yearly, the Department is always faced with the problem of time lag from 2-3 years. Efforts to remedy this situation are being undertaken with the development of a Data Management System which is the core of the DEC Management Information System (MIS). In this DEC-MIS, the Department hopes to organize a system wherein data is efficiently collected, analyzed and processed as well as effectively stored, retrieved and disseminated to the various

users in their planning activities

Another innovation to be introduced in the regular collection of education statistics of the DEC is the introduction of the sampling method. This method is expected to generate the needed inputs to educational planning as well as the performance indicators. It is also hoped that reliable and timely data will be available to socio-economic planners and policy-makers. The survey on education statistics will collect data for School year 1977-78. In this survey, data requirements of performance indicators which are not presently being collected will be included in the questionnaire. A preliminary plan is for this survey to be integrated with the quarterly survey of establishments (schools) of the National Census and Statistics Office.

Health

Length of life

The latest estimation on the expected life span of Filipinos was done by the NCSO under a research grant from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The study made use of the age and sex distribution of the population based on the 1960 and 1970 censuses as the principal data and the registered deaths for the period 1968 to 1972 to establish the mortality age pattern to obtain the estimated number of deaths at each age group in measuring the age specific or central death rates.

The study made use of the "crude birth rate and the vital index" method of estimating crude death rates, the method which has been considered to give the nearest estimates of the true values.

Studies of this sort is being undertaken quinquennially by the NCSO.

Mortality Statistics

The Department of Health, through its Disease Intelligence Center (DIC) collects vital statistics (births and deaths) by means of municipal forms (Municipal Form No. 102 for birth, No. 103 for death and 103-A foetal death), accomplished by the Civil Registrars. Initial processing is made by this Agency (DIC) to obtain data for its administrative public health programs and for its publications such as: DIC Bulletin (weekly), Weekly Disease Intelligence and the yearly Philippine Health Statistics.

The same municipal forms are also furnished the NCSO, since its Executive Director is concurrently the Civil Registrar-General

of the country. The NCSO does further processing of these forms using its EDP System and produces such tabulations, as the following: a) number of foetal deaths by place, month, nationality, cause, type of attendance, age of mother, birth order, sex, legitimacy and period of gestation, (b) births and deaths classified by region, province and city, (c) number of deaths by month, place of occurrence, cause, type of attendance, age, sex, civil status, occupation and nationality. These vital statistics are released regularly in the NCSO's publications: Journal of Philippine Statistics (quarterly), NCSO Special Release (Monthly), and Statistical Handbook of the Philippine (yearly), Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in the Philippines, a special study made by the NCSO in 1975 describes the present civil registration system.

Limitation of data

As observed, there is incorrect reporting and underreporting of deaths. There is no uniformity in the maintenance of civil registry records in several local civil registry offices and there is tendency to report incorrectly medical causes of death, inspite of repeated requests to medical practitioners for properly filling-up death certificates.

Morbidity Statistics

Morbidity data on notifiable diseases are collected by the DIC through its routine reporting mechanism. However, due to lack of laboratory facilities, these reports are considered inadequate.

Periodic surveys are being undertaken by the DIC to determine distribution and trend of various illnesses together with the type of medical care extended to the sick. Surveys are done depending

on the availability of funds. The latest survey is of 1973 and the results has not yet been released.

Health Services

The Bureau of Medical and Health Services collects data on health facilities and manpower. Frequency of collection is monthly, the hospital records as source of data, reporting form is BMS Form No. 1. Data collected are number of hospitals according to category, number of admissions according to type of cases and number of manpower by category. Other reporting forms are BMS Form No. 2, Monthly Hospital Statistics Report, Report on Private Hospitals by Region, By Province,

The NCSO sends out mailed questionnaires to government hospitals for the quarterly survey of government hospitals and the annual survey of government hospitals.

Nutrition

Data on intake of calories and protein, proportion of underweight children, number of nutritional centers, weight and height gains of infants and children could be obtained from FNRI. Data are collected through personal interviews, direct examination and observation from sample households year, one region a year. Results of the survey are published in the survey report of FNRI and the Philippine Journal of Nutrition. The third series of the food and consumption survey will be undertaken during summer of 1977, and will cover Cagayan Valley, Ilocos and the southern Tagalog regions. The Institute expects to come up with a complete series of the survey after the fourth series will have been undertaken by 1978, which will cover Mindanao. From those surveys can

be drawn better indicators for sub-clinical malnutrition in terms of actual food intake and hemoglobin determination. Results of the survey are processed by computer after which it will be published. FNRI has not yet established its own computer facilities, however, its data processing needs are being done by the National Computer Center. Moreover, due to budget constraints, they could not hire qualified people.

Social Welfare

The DSSD collects data on number of families below total poverty threshold by income class, number of social services delivery centers, number of welfare population. Collection are being done annually, semi-annually and monthly.

Source of data are DSSD records, reports, statistical bulletins and NCSO Family Income and Expenditure Surveys, 1971. Recently, it completed a socio-economic study on national welfare needs and resources of the lower 30% population. The study was conducted on a national sample and scale. Primary interviews were conducted with households from the country's eleven geographical regions (as defined by the NCSO) and from the Metropolitan Manila. A two-stage sampling design was adopted for Metropolitan Manila with the barangays as the primary sampling unit (psu) and the households as the secondary sampling units (ssu). For other regions a three-stage sampling design with stratifications on the primary and secondary units was adopted.

Findings based from this study showed that the basic needs of this particular group of the population are still food, clothing and shelter in that order. Future plans are being studied as to the possibility of its being a rider in one of the regular surveys of an agency

who is a major producer of statistics.

SSD has just established its own PMIS for effective and efficient delivery of social welfare services. The system shall provide the necessary planning process to and from barangay level to department level, adequate feedback needed for effective control of program implementation. An Operations Control Room is being put up as the central data collecting and monitoring center for its MIS.

Community Development

Data on number of barangays are collected yearly from the reports of DLGCD regional directors. Also collected from regional offices are figures on community expenditures, total number of community self-help projects, number of GIA Projects implemented by type, by region, urban/rural. Frequency of collection is quarterly semi-annually and annually, with coverage on a national level. For lack of qualified personnel, data are compiled only for internal use, but may be made available upon request. It should be noted however that some of these data are only estimates. A monitoring scheme is being planned to determine extent of community development activities.

Crime Statistics

Statistics on crime incidence, crime solution and crime rate are obtained from the NAPOLCOM. These are compiled from their records as by-products of their administrative functions. Data are classified by city, municipality and province and published in the NAPOLCOM Annual Report.

The Dept. of Justice compiles statistics on number of pending cases, number filed and number disposed of in the Court of First Instance,

municipal court and justices of the peace courts, classified by month or by year. These data are gathered from monthly reports submitted by clerks of courts.

The NBI collects, compiles, processes and analyzes data on crime and criminal offenders. Such data are taken from the monthly reports of arrests from all police agencies in the country and from the Nationwide Crime Case Report. A report on Philippine crime statistics are prepared quarterly, based from these monthly reports. Included in the report are number and nature of crimes or offenses committed and data on the age-sex distribution of criminal offenders by province or city, classified by month. Data are limited since not all of the police agencies submit their reports regularly.

Data on judicial, non-judicial, special and appealed cases received, terminated and pending by regional, district offices of each lawyer per month are compiled by the Citizen's Legal Assistance Office (CLAO). Source of data are reports submitted monthly by regional and district offices. These data are tabulated and classified monthly, by judicial, criminal, civil and administrative cases by region, district and by lawyer. Data c collected are very limited since this would depend on the number of cases brought before them.

NCSO compiles law enforcement statistics and are published in the quarterly Journal of Philippine Statistics. Collection of data are undertaken monthly from NAPOLCOM, Dept. of Justice and NBI, by a team of NCSO researchers.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Health

Dept. of Health

Morbidity Statistics

1. Strengthen reporting mechanism and improve laboratory facilities in the field.
2. Plan and conduct continuing programs for establishing an exhaustive, reliable and accurate reporting of morbidity data.
3. Expand coverage of reporting system on incidence of selected diseases in government and private hospitals by supplementing reports coming from RHU's.

Mortality Statistics

1. Maintain an on-going campaign and training program for private practitioners on the proper accomplishment of death certificates and set up guidelines for correct reporting of medical causes of deaths.
2. Uniformity in keeping and storing of civil registry records.
3. a. Infant mortality rates be categorized into -

   1. neo-natal - infant mortality due to trauma during delivery and congenital anomalies.
   2. post neo-natal - infant mortality due to environmental factors.

   b. Age-specific infant mortality rates be computed by single year, thus -

   1 year, 2nd year, 3rd year, 4th year

   instead of -

   1-2 years, 1-4 years

Health and Medical Services

1. There is a need to increase data collection on maternal and child health, until such time when the MIS of the DOH becomes fully operational
2. Revise/discard numerous absolete reporting forms of Dept. of Health (DOH)
3. DOH MIS
   a. In the overall health delivery process, manpower, supplies, facilities and finances serve as inputs. There is a need however for these to be well-organized and well-planned, consistent with the community's health needs, with full utilization of available health and medical technology.
   b. It is believed that health planning information be given emphasis since it is concerned with planning information needed to provide tactical and strategic direction to operations, like demographic information, historical comparison and projections.

Nutrition

1. To make available data on cut-off date from the first weighing to next weighing of children. This is necessary to be able to limit the interval between the two weighings.
2. To adopt weight for height for school entrants. Available data are on height only.

Social Welfare

1. To be able to identify the various government and private agencies (DSSD not including) engaged in providing welfare

services to a particular segment of the population, hence, closer coordination among them is necessary to determine possible duplication of data collected.

2. Strengthen collection system of these agencies in order to make available to users, statistics on delinquency and disability. Current data are inadequate and may not conform to local conditions since U.N. projection is being utilized.

Community Development

1. Increase data collection on community development.
2. To make available complete breakdown of community development services classified by type.
3. A study be conducted to determine the extent of available statistics on barangay development.

Crime Statistics

There is a dearth of statistics on crime and on delinquency, hence there is a need to enjoin all police agencies to submit their reports regularly.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

I. Agricultural Production

Data on forecasts and estimates of agricultural production are compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon). Data collection has been undertaken quarterly through the Integrated Agricultural Surveys. Volume of production for different types of crops are expressed in metric tons with monetary equivalent given in thousand pesos. Main emphasis, however, is centered on palay and corn hectarage and production as well as other information which are vital in assessing the progress of the current rice and corn production program. Information on proportion of farms planted with high yielding varieties is available only for palay and corncrops. Figures for these items are given in hectares and available on the national and regional levels classified according to use and non-use of irrigation system. From these available information, production and value index could be constructed whereas average value of production and yield per hectare could be derived.

Designed as a continuing multi-purpose survey starting cropyear 1966-1967, the IAS (Integrated Agricultural Survey) is being conducted five times a year during the months of January, April, June, September and November. The survey covers all the privinces in the twelve regions of the Philippines except Batanes, Palawan and Sulu. Estimates for these areas are furnished by the Agricultural Productivity Commission. The sampling design as well as the corresponding schedules and survey instructions are prepared by the Survey Plans and Designs Section Statistics Division of the BAEcon. A two-stage strati-

fied sampling with the barrio as the primary sampling unit is used.

Field work is conducted in two or three weeks time of every survey month. The reference period for all information on crop hectarage and production and related fields is the cropyear July 1 to June 30 of the succeeding year.

Field operations are done through thefield statisticians and enumerators. Field editing of survey returns is also done by field statisticians. Final editing, verification, computation, tabulation and report writing are done in the BAEcon Central Office. Processing is undertaken with the aid of el ctronic computers. Information is published in mimeograph and book forms.

Limitations of the Data

Estimates including forecasts are available only on the national and regional levels per cropyear. Data are the results of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling variations. Estimates may be biased due to errors other than sampling.

Notes on Multiple Cropping and Inter-Cropping

Data on multiple cropping and inter-cropping are limited only to abaca. This information can be obtained from the study undertaken by the BAEcon contained in its publication entitled "A Farm Management Survey of Abaca Plantations in the Philippines".

Recommendations

1. Items that would generate data on multiple cropping or intercropping should be included in the questionnaire forms of the

Integrated Household Surveys.

2. The sample size may be increased to permit computations of estimates down to the provincial level.

II. Costs and Returns of Agricultural Production

The Economics and Research Division, BAEcon conducted a survey in November of 1974, on costs and returns of palay, corn and other selected crops. In the study, total costs refer to the sum of all fixed and variable costs. Total variable costs include expense for labor, seeds, fertilizers and chemicals. Fixed costs include depreciation, interest on capital invested, land rent/tax and interest on loan. Gross income refers to the total value of production (yield multiplied by price per cavan). The benefit/costs ratio is computed by dividing the total gross income by the total cost. Value added per hectare, although not directly available from the study, may be derived by adding the expense for labor and all the items under fixed cost excluding irrigation fee.

Emphasis is again placed on the palay and corn crops. The values of production for all the crops are reported on a semestral basis according to the tupe of farm.

For purposes of the survey, eight sample barrios were selected in each priority province based on geographical location. For each sample barrio, the first six farmers found producing palay were interviewed for palay and the first six farmers producing corn were interviewed for corn. The palay sample farmers also producing were considered as sample farmers for both crops. For crops other than palay and corn, barrios

with the biggest area planted to such crops in the chosen provinces were selected from the barrio screening list of the BARcon. Thirty farmers producing vegetables were interviewed. For crops other than those mentioned above, 50 sample farmers were interviewed. In the case of a sample farmer growing more than one kind of vegetable, he was automatically considered a sample for all kinds of vegetables.

Reference periods for this costs-returns survey are cropyear 1974 and the first semester of cropyear 1975. The result of the survey is available in bookform from the Economic Research Division of the BAEcon.

Limitations of the Data

Information on type of irrigation used and land tenure status are not furnished by the study. Moreover, the study covers only seledted provinces in the Philippines. The data are the results of a sample survey and are, therefore, subject to sampling variations. Estimates maybe biased due to errors other than sampling.

III. Food Consumption

Food consumption data covering all items until December of 1976 were compiled by the Special studies Division of the Department of Agriculture. The NGA conducted similar surveys but data collection centered on cereal food items only. Starting March 1977, however, the two food consumption surveys has been integrated and will be a joint undertaking of the SSD-DA and the NGA. Data will be undergo electronic data processing.

The SSD report summarized the results of 17 nation needs surveys of food consumption relative to income (expressed on an annual per capita basis). The compilation presents consumption data on all food items on the basis of annual per capita ratio of use. The data are also presented according to income group and time of survey. Thus the data reflect the impact of rising prices, seasonal availability of supplies, floods, droughts and typhoons on consumption patterns.

The quarterly food consumption survey of the SSD were conducted during the first three weeks of the months of March, June, September and December. The survey covered 1000 sample respondent households distributed among 60 provinces. The families in each survey were selected on the basis of a random sample, stratified by region, subregion and jurisdictional unit (cities and municipalities). Results of the SSD surveys were processed with the use of calculators.

Time span during which all estimates should refer covers the immediate past week prior to survey. Results are available around one and a half months after the survey. Data are published in mimeograph forms and maybe secured by request from the Special Studies Division of the Department of Agriculture.

Limitations of the Data

The data are available only on the national and regional levels. The data are the results of a sample survey and are therefore subject to sampling variations. Estimates may be biased due to errors other than sampling.

IV. Farm Extension Services

The Bureau of Agricultural Extension is responsible for

the improvement of rural life through the strengthening of agricultural extension services. It disseminates useful and practical information on agriculture, soil conservation, livestock, fisheries, forest conservation, public lands and natural resources, laws, home economics, youth development, foods and nutrition, farm management technicians assigned in the barrios and municipalities to implement the various foods and agricultural programmes of the government. In the rice programmes, FMT's are assigned to cover 300 hectares each to produce at least 90 cavans of rice per hectare. Each FMT serves 75 to 150 farmers. In order to gauge or evaluate the effectiveness of the programs the farm technicians are required to submit Monthly reports of progress on field accomplishments. The forms are submitted to the provincial offices which in turn prepare a summarized report to the Central Office of BAEx. Provincial and regional reports, monthly, semestral and annual are transmitted to the Central Office every 5th, 10th and 15th day respectively, of the month following the report period. The report forms provice data on the number of farmers assisted by the farm technician, volume of production of different types of crops and areas planted. Emphasis is again centered on rice and corn in program and non-program areas. Other crops are generally classified according to a) beans, leafy, yellow and other vegetables, b) roots, tuber and saba banana, c) fruits. Similar data can be gathered on poultry and livestock.

Limitations of the Data

The reports do not furnish information on the frequency of contact of farm operators with farm technicians. No background

on the education of farm operators is also provided. Related information may be acquired from certain studies included in the publication. "Effective Delivery of Extension Services and the Masagana Programs" undertaken by the Center for Policy and Development Studies at UP Los Baños published 1975.

Recommendations

Items that would generate data on frequency of contact of farm operators with technological extension services and more information on farmers e.g. educational background, farmer assets should be included in the progress report forms of farm technicians.

Environmental Statistics

The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) gathers information on baseline levels on all types of pollutants in connection with its surveillance work on pollution. The pollutants include: (a) radioactivity levels in food, soil, water systems. Philippine fauna and the atmosphere (b) toxic metal residues in the human body, fields, rivers and other water ways, Work on both toxic metal and pesticide residues are on going and will be pursued more vigorously through the medium of regional cooperation and grants in aid.

The National Pollution Control Commission (NPCC) on the other hand assesses the present situation of environmental pollution in the country. Two main types of pollution identified are water and air pollution. Two primary air pollutants classified are carbon monoxide and suspend particulates. The data are collected on the nature and amount of air pollutants contributed by industries and motor vehicles in the Metropolitan area. Data on air pollutants are gathered daily on the hour by the five monitoring systems installed in Bicutan, Pasay, Taft Ave., Cubao and Plaza Miranda. A station mobile is also located in Caloocan City.

Statistics on river pollution is monitored once a year. Information on river pollution is published in the NPCC Annual Report. Presently the National Pollution Control Commission is engaged in the classification of major rivers among other activities.

Energy Statistics

The NCSO compiles statistics on petroleum and petroleum product imports classified according to SITC. It also gathers secondary data on production and consumption of electric energy in broad classification, production of gas and cost of fuels.

Minimal work is done in compiling statistics on other sources of energy such as fuel wood, bagasse, animal dung, paddy husk, etc. The only statistics available are the expenditures on firewood and charcoal from the Family Income Expenditures Surveys for 1965 and 1971. The dearth of relevant statistics in this regard is more felt considering that among the main thrusts of the government energy program are the diversification and utilization of indigenious energy resources.

Actually, the development of energy statistics is still in the infancy stage in the Philippines. However, developments with respect to energy situations both here and abroad point to the necessity of adequately measuring the efficiency of energy used and allocation. There, therefore, arises a need of gauging the more economic use of energy resources in view of their increasing share in national expenditures.

Impact and progress indicators suggested by Social Research Associates (SRA) include the following:

1. Transport energy efficiency index,
2. Capacity utilization of power facilities,
3. Ratio of the value of energy-saving devices to the total value of machinery and equipment

4. Consumers' awareness and compliance with energy saving rules,

5. Oil-dependent energy index;

6. Efficient energy distribution index, and

7. Energy productivity index.

Capacity utilization of power facilities in terms of power generation (installed capacity) and power distribution (network kilometreage) are directly available from primary sources, specifically, the National Electrification Administration, National Power Corporation, and Meralco.

Results of a recent survey on the Philippine statistical system by SCO, NEDA show that Meralco and the NPC combined generates about 94% of total electric production in the country. Self-generated utilities (usually diesel) and self-generated industries (usually diesel) make up the rest of the production figure. Data for self-generated utilities may be obtained directly from their offices and from their annual reports to the Board of Transportation. The "Annual Survey of Manufactures" conducted by the NCSO has data on self-generated industries.

For the most part, data are inadequate for direct determination of suggested indicators. Statistics for use in computing the ratio of the value of energy-saving devices to total machinery and equipment value, consumers' awareness of and compliance with energy saving rules, oil-dependent energy-use index, efficient energy distribution index, and energy productivity index are unavailable. It may be required to conduct special surveys or to

include data collection in this respect.

On the other hand, the transport energy efficiency index for railways can be derived readily from existing statistical compilation of PNR. Road transport operations and energy information which is complementary to railroad statistics in obtaining land transport efficiency index is, however, inadequate.

Power and energy data by agency available are as follows:

National Electrification Administration

The NEA gathers data and publishes the statistics in its Annual Report to the President. The relevant data are tabulated such as:

1. Population served/not served by electric systems broken down to municipality level in each province.

2. Power generation as installed capacity (KW) in each province and disaggregated as to the status of ownership, i.e. into government (NPC and Municipal Systems) and Private (Meralco and other Private).

3. Power production according to plant type, classification and size in installed capacity per province, and municipality.

National Power Corporation

The NPC compiles statistics and summarizes the following in its annual reports:

1. Results of line andprofile surveys of various electrification projects (KM.) of different voltage ratings per region grids and other instrument surveys.

2. Power and energy data broken down to energy generation and transmission levels of various plants in each region (Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao)

3. Power consumption data and intermediate load

forecasts by year and broken down to demand loads, energy sales and total energy consumption with the corresponding load factors data and forecasts.

4. The number of recent projects, and those programmed for expansion and additions are also included.

Philippine National Railways

The PNR compiles tatistics largely from primary sources which find direct use in the derivation of the transport energy efficiency index. Data is, however, limited in the sense that it is subject to omission. Processing is likewise limited in that relevant data are published mainly for internal purposes.

Locomotive-kilometers and fuel and oil consumption statistics are processed from basic reports of the mechanical department monthly and yearly. Statistics on passenger-kilometers by class, freight ton-kilometers and express ton-kilometers are compiled and summarized monthly from daily station reports.

The PNR Service gathers data on number of passengers transported daily per bus route, daily tonnage of shipments carried by bus, kilometreage distance, and fuel and oil consumption per bus daily, monthly, and annually for internal use.

Actually, road transport energy statistics, aside from that gathered by the PNR Motor Service division, are surely lacking. The only other statistics available are limited to the number of registered motor vehicles by type, make and place of registration, and these are compiled and published by the NCSO in the Journal of Philippine Statistics. The Board of Transportation published the

number of operators and number of units of land transport in its annual reports.

Civil Aeronautics Board

The CAB gathers domestic and international passenger and cargo information and local aircraft operations statistics and publishes them in its annual reports. It tabulates monthly, quarterly, and annual data on the number of passengers and cargo loaded and unloaded at the MIA.

Limitations: Basic data come from reports submitted by domestic scheduled airlines which reports are required only when the need arises.

Recommendations

1. Expand statistical production and/or enlarge the statistical functions of appropriate statistical units of various government agencies to include compilation of data sufficient for computation of suggested impact and progress indicators. These data may also be incorporated into respective publications of government agencies for ready reference by government planners who monitor the progress of energy resource use optimization and the energy conservation movement.

2. Conduct researches to determine the levels corresponding to efficient and economic energy use and allocation. This may be undertaken under the guidance and funding of the National Science Development Board and the Energy Development Board.

MALACAÑANG
Manila

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION NO. 521

TO: The National Economic and Development Authority
The Department of Trade
The Department of Labor
The Department of Education and Culture
The Department of Agriculture
The Department of Natural Resources
The Central Bank of the Philippines
The National Census and Statistics Office
The National Grains Authority
The Bureau of Agricultural Economics
The Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
The Bureau of Forest Development, and all Departments, Bureaus, Offices, Agencies and Government Instrumentalities, including government-owned and controlled corporations involved in the statistical activities of the Government.

WHEREAS, the Statistical Coordination Committee has been encountering problems of statistical coordination namely: unnecessary duplication of statistical activities by government agencies; existence of data gaps; data collection problems; unorganized statistical units in many government agencies; inadequate financial and manpower resources; and other problems of coordination;

WHEREAS, improvements and innovations adopted in the present government statistical system leave much to be desired toward the attainment of an ideal Philippine Statistical System; and

WHEREAS, there is a necessity of coordinating and integrating the statistical activities of all government agencies in order to improve their statistical capabilities in generating statistical data and information for planning exercises, policy formation and decision-making and for measuring progress and the impacts of government plans and projects;

NOW, THEREFORE, I FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, do hereby direct the following:

1. Full support by department secretaries and national/regional heads to:

   a. Integrated Household Surveys;
   b. Integrated Establishment Surveys;
   c. All other surveys that call for integration.

2. All new large-scale surveys with a sample size of 500 or more to be done by government agencies may be reviewed by NEDA on a post factum basis.

3. The universal adoption of prescribed standards and classification systems by government agencies.

4. The NEDA and the Budget Commission should pursue vigorously its proposed tie-up in the budget review process so that they could institutionalize a more effective system of resource (budget) allocation for statistical activities.

5. The rationalization of the growth and development of computer based information systems, e.g. data banks/management information systems, among departments by the National Computer Center.

6. Closer interdepartmental coordination in the government to prevent the use of conflicting statistics in department reports and press releases.

7. The maximum utilization of the administrative/regulatory data collection of

agencies which include the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System and Board of Transportation.

The NEDA Director-General is hereby authorized to issue the corresponding specific memoranda or circulars for the effective implementation of the aforementioned instructions.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of March, 1977.

(SGD.) FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

ANNEX B4

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING PROJECTS

Introduction

The second component of the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID project includes two functional responsibilities:

A. Analytical studies which specify the intended impact of a particular project type. For projects to be studies intensively (defined below) this will include specification of the linkages between the application of development resources and the output of the project, as well as the linkages between project's physical or observable outputs and impact on various development goals (areas of concern).

B. Measurement of the impact of a particular project type on various development goals. For projects to be studied intensively, this will include field testing of a number of different data collection and analysis systems to obtain the information needed, as specified in A. above.

Time and funding limitations require a restriction of the projects to be studied, and a method of determining which projects, from among the hundreds ongoing or planned in the Philippines, will be selected. This Annex proposes a set of criteria to be applied to a grouping of projects proposed by the Government of the Philippines as candidates for inclusion in the list.

Intensive and Extensive Project Analysis

From the total number of projects to be studied, a sub-set will be selected which will be examined intensively. In the analytical

studies function (A. above), this will mean that the linkages between inputs and outputs, as well as the linkages between outputs and intended impact on the target population will be specified. The purpose will be to identify and then observe the impact of the project, and to determine the reasons for high or low impact. In the field testing of data collection and analysis systems (B. above), this will mean experimentation with different data collection and analysis systems, to understand the range of options (from low-cost/qualitative systems to high-cost quantitative systems) open to obtain necessary data on project impact and the variables which explain the reasons for differences in project impact. Although the specifics of cost will depend upon the projects selected and the depth of analysis and field testing to be undertaken, it is assumed at this time that five projects can be selected for intensive analysis.

Extensive analysis will be conducted on as many of the remaining 15 projects as funding will allow. This will require a careful specification of the intended impact of the project, and the selection of the best, low-cost, state-of-the-art system of data collection and analysis available.

Selection Criteria for Projects to be Studied Intensively

From the list of 20 project categories which follows, five will be selected for intensive study. Since there will be a requirement to determine not only impact, but the reasons for variation in impact (the causal attribution of the changes in impact to the intervention of the project), careful methodological preparation must be undertaken. Some projects will be already ongoing, without the provision of the "before" data which allows measurement "after" the project has generated impact, or the identification of a control group which can serve as the "untreated" population. In these instances, it will be possible to experiment with retrospective data collection which has high validity on certain variables such as the adoption of new agricultural practices; matched pairs of participants and non-participants; or matched areas of project and non-project operations. This technique has been the traditional one-time evaluation method which seems the impact of development resources. In other areas or projects, it will be possible to time the introduction of the project with the beginning of the ESIA/WID study, and to obtain the baseline data necessary on key impact and explanatory variables. In other instances, projects may have already generated sufficient data before beginning operations that subsequent re-measurement will provide the time series so vital

to understanding why projects are, or are not, successful in reaching the target population.

A further consideration for the selection of the projects to be studied intensively will be the cooperation and interest of the project directors and managers of local activities. Since one important question is the utility of monitoring and evaluation information to the improvement of project impact (through changes and modifications in project priorities and implementation), a project which is flexible and interested in obtaining data to make internal corrections and improvements would be a more likely candidate than projects in which the management has chosen one set path and does not intend to deviate from the established blueprint. Since there have been few "use" studies of the results of monitoring and evaluation, this will be animportant aspect of the ESIA/WID project component.

Another consideration is the improvement in the project which is the result of a good project monitoring and evaluation system. Such a beneficial impact may not be merely the result of decisions made by top management of the project; but, if the field staff is involved in collecting and analyzing monitoring and evaluation data, of the training impact on all levels of the project which results from a well conceived and executed project information system. Collection and feedback of information may affect adoption rates of small farmers

as well as the technical assistance recommendations provided by the extension staff to the small farmers. The methodology must be designed so that the impact of the project monitoring and evaluation system on the performance of the project can be estimated.

Projects selected for intensive study will have a direct impact on the development goals. In addition, variance will be selected along the following criteria:

* geographic and environmental locations, socio-economic settings, cultural and historical background, access or isolation from other modernizing activities. This will call for some application of cluster grouping of a number of variables which affect development impact.

* functional variance in the provision of a wide variety of services to the target population: health, nutrition, electrification, manpower training, irrigation water, potable water, local institutional development, etc.;

* variation in the scale of the project, from massive projects which are highly capital intensive, to small community projects which are labor intensive;

* variation in organization base, from nationally directed and controlled projects to locally initiated and led projects.

This variation can be obtained among projects selected for study (electrification as distinct from small scale irrigation) and within projects (different locations and conditions for electrification). Selection of the projects will be to obtain maximum variance (given the requirements for impact and attribution of impact in projects which operate directly on the poor majority) at least cost, so that

the results of the ESIA/WID project will have widest applicability to development projects in the Philippines, and in the Third World. One useful method of reducing the cost of the ESIA/WID study will be to work with projects which have their own internal funds for project monitoring and evaluation, projects which will require minimal support from the ESIA/WID project to insure methodological comparability and adequate analysis of the resulting data.

Selection Criteria for Extensive Project Analysis

The projects selected for extensive project analysis will be chosen on a slight different basis. Here funding is limited per project, and the directness of the intended impact on development goals, and the ease of access of the project to field investigators will be added to the list of variances outlined in the previous section. Some of the projects selected for extensive analysis will have an indirect impact on development goals, that is they will actually produce an output (such as electric power) which serves as an input (for the distribution of electricity in the rural areas) for a project which operates much closer to the rural or urban poor. From the list of candidates for extensive study, NEDA/WID will select those which are closer in impact to the population to be assisted to achieve development goals, convenient to researchers and within those parameters, with as wide variance in geographic and

environmental location, function activities, scale and organizational base as possible.

The List of Potential Projects to be Studied

Attached is a list of projects (divided into 20 major categories) which has been selected from among GOP priority projects. All are considered important to be studied, to examine the impact as well as determine an efficient monitoring and evaluation system to measure that impact. The final selection of the individual projects, as well as those to be studied intensively or extensively, will be made by NEDA/USAID in the early stages of the implementation of the ESIA/WID project.

ILLUSTRATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK*

A. General Schematic Diagram

A general chematic diagram of possible relationships between project parameters and areas of development concern is presented in Figure 1. The components are project inputs, project outputs, intervening variables, and measures of the eight areas of concern. The lines represent the existence of relationships. Heavy solid lines represent stronger relationships than light solid lines. Dotted lines indicate that the relationships are

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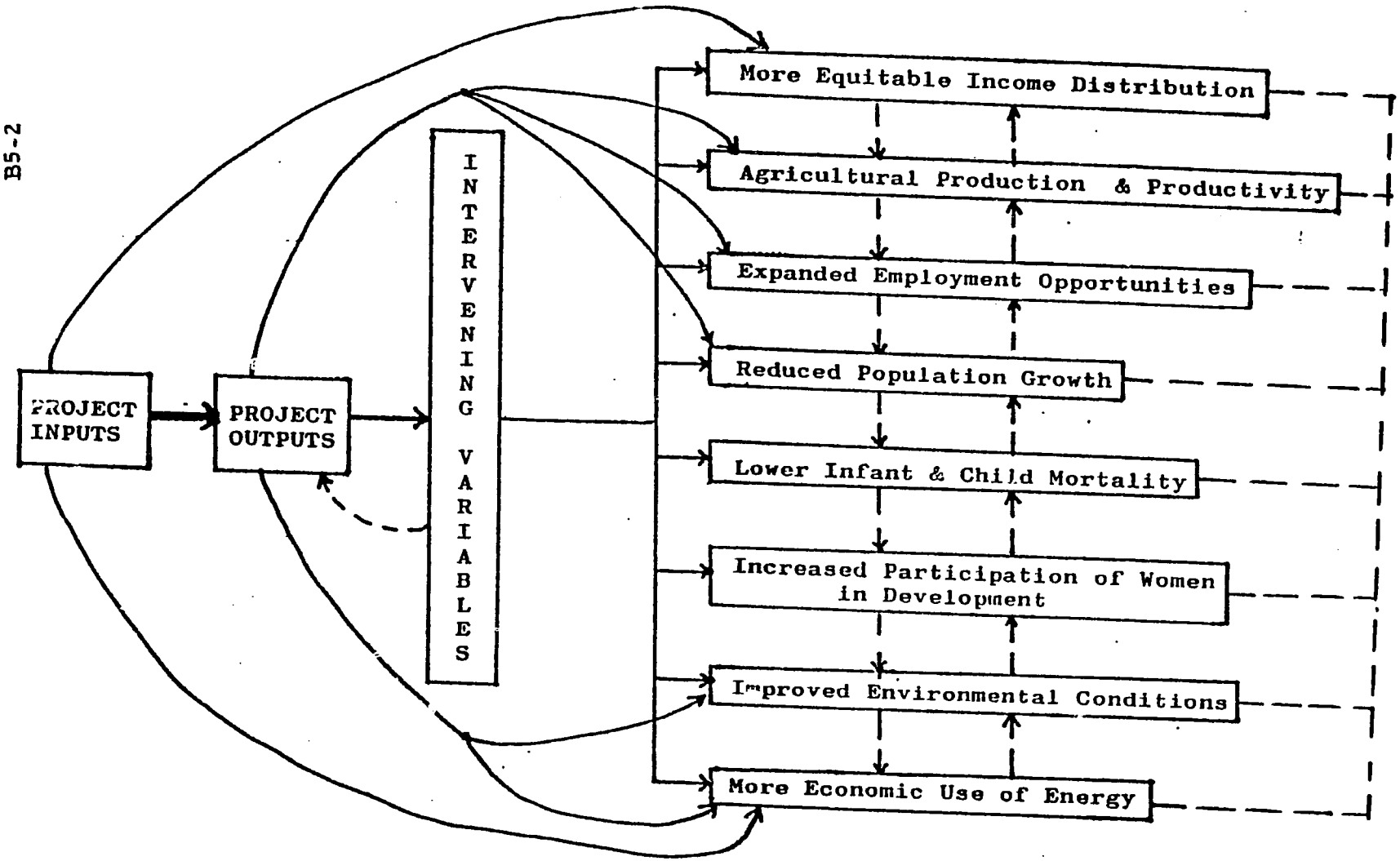
*Excerpted from Social Research Associates, Towards an Analytical Framework for Project Impact Assessment, June, 1977. The Social Research Associates, a local consulting firm, was commissioned by USAID/Philippines to develop an analytical framework for relating 5 USAID-assisted projects, namely, the Rural Electrification, Small-scale Irrigation, Agroforestation, Population Planning, and the PUSH Projects to the following goals or areas of concern: more equitable income distribution;agricultural production and productivity; expanded employment opportunities; reduced population growth; lower infant and child mortality; increased participation of women in development; improved environmental conditions; and more economic use of energy. The SRA papers will be made available upon request.



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROJECT PARAMETERS AND AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT CONCERN

Figure 1

indirect and/or long-term. The lines are representative only. They do not purport to be exhaustive.

The inputs and outputs of each of the five projects are summarized in the introductory chapter. The assumption made is that the desired project outputs will generally be achieved by a proper application and administration of the project inputs. The outputs attained will lead to changes in the measures of one or more of the eight concerns, directly or through intervening variables like farm income or the price of goods and factors of production. For example, the availability of energy from an electrification project or a decrease in the price of electricity resulting from its increased supply will affect the economic use of energy directly because electric power is one type of energy, and indirectly via effects on the factor inputs used in the production of goods.

The effects on a particular concern will in turn influence other concerns. There can in fact be a chain of cause-effect relationships that can loop back to the concern initially affected. Unless the effects are subs-

tantial, indirect relationships beyond, say, the tertiary level are best ignored for the sake of tractability.

Certain project inputs directly affect one or more concerns. Large scale infrastructure projects create many employment opportunities even during the construction stage. Application of fertilizers and chemical inputs in agricultural projects leaves residues that pollute the atmosphere, land, and aquatic habitats, and therefore directly affects the environment.

Several projects depend on the formation of cooperatives for the continuing implementation of the program, i.e., rural electrification and small-scale irrigation. One of the project outputs indicated is the establishment of a specified number of cooperatives. The proper functioning and effectiveness of these cooperatives requires an intervening variable, namely, a change in attitude towards community cooperative efforts. Although one can argue that the bayanihan spirit is present in many Filipino communities, the cooperative movement seeks its institutionalization to translate it

as an on-going, continuing effort. Such an attitudinal change will feed back into the project outputs. The resulting increased effectiveness of the cooperatives will contribute much to achievement of the desired socio-economic change.

Analytical Framework

The analytical framework for relating impact measurements for the eight areas of development concern is depicted diagrammatically in Figure 2. This diagram highlights the interrelationships among impact variables that are outlined in general terms in Figure 1. The arrows do not indicate the magnitude of effect of one variable on another. Neither do they give an indication of the directional sign of the relationship. The hypotheses on the directions of the relationships are discussed in the chapters on each area of concern. Alternative hypotheses on impact relationships are also discussed in the individual papers. Figure 2 attempts to accomodate the major alternative hypotheses. The significance of such relationships in the Philippine setting remains to be empirically tested.

Figure 2 makes a distinction between short-term and long-term effects. Short-term relationships are indicated by solid lines while long-term effects by dashed lines. Categorizing a relationship as either short-term or long-term is complicated by the fact that some effects may be short-term but weak, and it is only after some period of time that the effects become visibly strong or significant. Furthermore, there are situations when there are distinct short-term and long-term effects. In these latter cases, separate arrows are used.

The determinants of fertility, infant and child mortality, labor supply, labor demand, potential expenditure distribution,

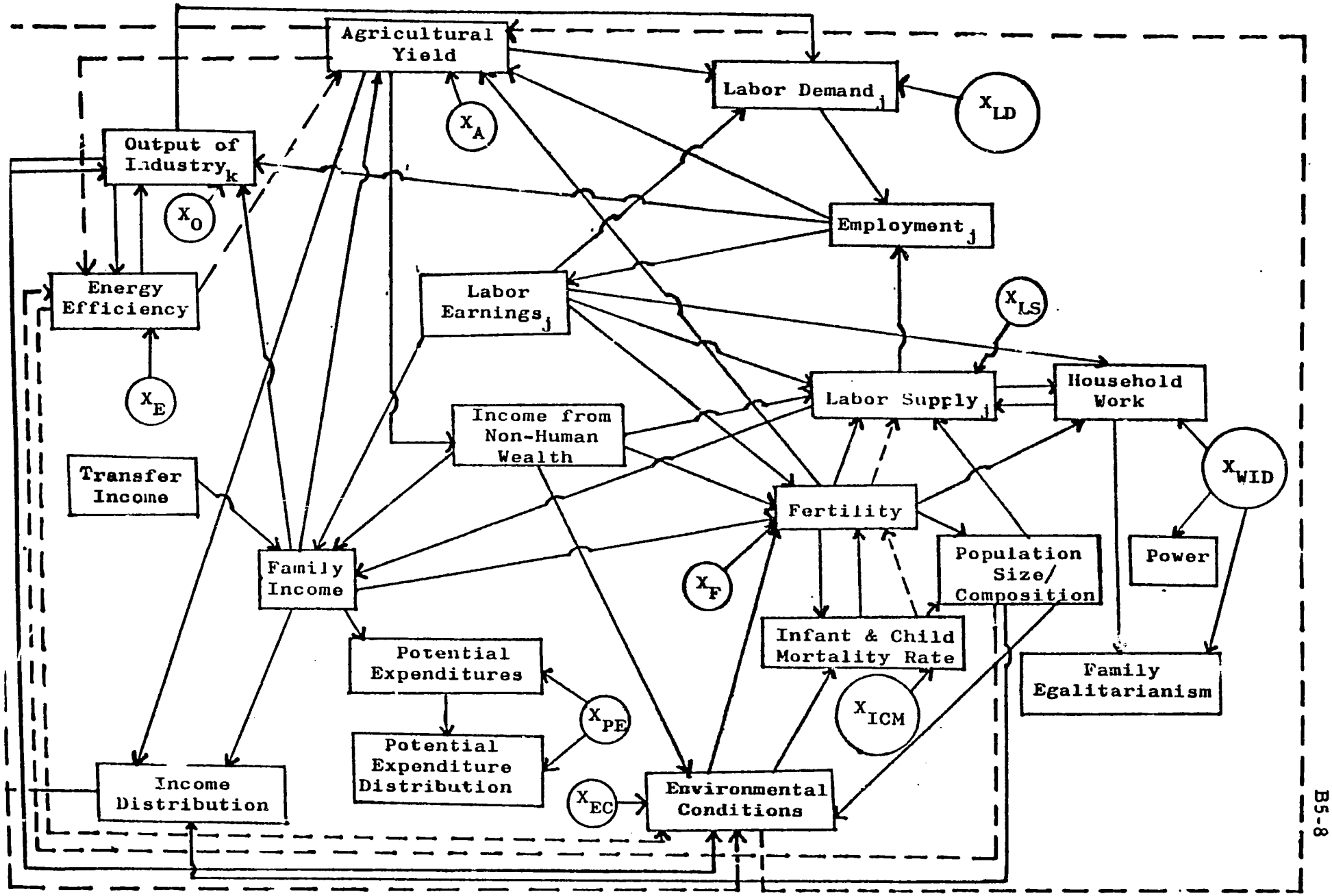


Figure 2. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPACT RELATIONSHIPS

industry output, agricultural yield, environmental conditions, energy efficiency, and women in development are laid out in the diagram. Those determinants other than the variables specified in the diagram are capsulated in the circled figures. Most of these determinants are those variables that are directly affected by specific projects. The next section gives a listing of what is contained in the circled captions. But first, a verbalization of the relationships is called for.

Fertility and infant and child mortality determine the population size. Infant and child mortality has short-term and long-term effects on fertility. The short-term effect is known as the "replacement effect." In the long-run, the mortality experience of the community effects the fertility decisions of couples according to the "insurance motivation" and "fatalistic resignation" hypotheses. These long-run mechanisms act on the basis of expectations of future child mortality rate and perceptions of the chances of live births. On the other hand, fertility affects the infant and child mortality rate because the larger the number of pregnancies and the closer the spacing between births, the mothering time spent for each child decreases and the tendency of infant complications increases.

Environmental conditions affect the health of the community. More specifically, the incidence of diseases from unsanitary sewage and waste disposal, unsafe drinking water, and inadequate lighting and ventilation of houses cause

morbidity. Consequently, the mortality rate of infants and children as well as of mothers and other adults will tend to increase. Wives will be less willing to contracept. Fertility will decline.

Income is generally accepted as a determinant of fertility. An increase in income has both income and price effects, and the effects are positive in some cases, negative in others. Traditional economic theory emphasize the positive income effect on fertility of an increase in family income. However, Becker argues that a negative effect may arise because a larger income may increase the demand for quality of children and thus increase the price of having an extra child. Others (Leibenstein, Duesenberry and Blake) argue that as income rises, the status of parents rises with it, and expenditure per child increases due to "social compulsions." Therefore, the effect on fertility tends to be negative. Encarnacion points out that the effect of income is positive below some threshold level and negative below it. Rich, Kocker, and Repetto observe that overall reduction in fertility do not occur if the income gains are concentrated on the high income groups. They contend that in the aggregate, improvement in the income distribution is necessary to detect significant fertility changes. Boulier and others point out the reverse causation - lower fertility tend to result in a more equal distribution of income.

Whereas the preceding theories discuss the effect on fertility of family income taken <u>in toto</u>, the "household production model" inspired by the work of Becker and Mincer

differentiates among the labor earnings of the husband, the labor earnings of the wife, and income from non-human wealth (land, capital stock, etc.)

Labor earnings and employment are determined by labor demand and supply, ex post. Labor supply is directly influenced by the size and composition of the population. In addition, fertility has both short-term and long-term effects on labor supply. If the housewife is out of the labor force, the husband tends to strive harder. The number of children, particularly infants and young children, will keep the housewife busy with household work and leave her little time for market work. The long-run effect is obvious. Every live birth will give rise to a potential entrant to the labor force some 15 years later. Labor supply is also dependent ex-ante on anticipated labor earnings, which expectations in turn are formed from past earnings. Labor demand is largely derived from the production of the output of various industries, including the agricultural sector.

Labor earnings that women can earn from market work and employment determine, among others, how much time they will allocate to household work. The earnings of the wife vis-a-is the earnings of the husband will influence the family's belief in sex equality in social, political, and economic affairs.

Labor earnings, income from non-human wealth and transfer income comprise family income. The distribution of income is determined not only by the level of income but also by the

structure of the population - its size and distribution (age, sex, occupation. etc.)

Family income together with subsidies from the Government and from projects determine the level and distribution of potential expenditures. From a welfare viewpoint, potential expenditure distribution has more significance than income distribution.

Family income determine the level of demand for output of industries. Income distribution affects the output mix. Labor employment and energy are two of the factors of production used in producing the ouptut of industries (others are discussed in the section on determinants of output). Energy efficiency determines the level of output. At the same time it is dependent on the level of output via "scale effects". The output of industries have both short-term effects on environmental conditions. Some industries emit substances that cause water, air and land pollution. In the case of agriculture for example, the application of chemicals and fertilizers as well as the use of irrigation alter the physico-chemical and biological properties of aquatic ecosystems. Human wastes of a growing population have substantial impact on the environment. Population affects not only the natural environments but also man-made environmental conditions, such as housing adequacy. Inefficient use of energy--its uncontrolled use and misuse--will have a cumulative effect on the environment.

Environmental conditions affect fertility and mortality, as well as agricultural yield and the output of certain industries.

Direct Determinants of Key Variables

In the analytical framework of Figure 2, ten key variables are identified: (1) fertility, (2) infant and child mortality, (3) labor supply, (4) labor demand, (5) potential expenditure distribution, (6) industry output, (7) agricultural yield, (8) environmental conditions, (9) energy efficiency, and (10) women in development. The previous section focuses on the relationships among these variables--the direct influences on each other as well as the indirect linkages through other variables. This section identifies the direct determinants of these variables, that is, those determinants which are directly affected by the projects.

X_F: Determinants of Fertility

In addition to income, infant and child mortality, and environmental conditions, the other determinants of fertility are listed below.

F1. The wife's occupational status (work outside the home versus work in cottage industries)

F2. Education of parents

F3. Cost of contraception

F4. Cost of pre-natal and post-natal care

F5. Family planning information and propaganda

F6. Cost of child schooling

F7. Cost of durable goods services

The cost concept for the cost of contraception is a shadow price; it includes the inconvenience cost assccciated with availing of birth control services. The cost of child schooling

shapes up expectations. A lower cost of child schooling may produce an income effect that increases fertility. A substitution effect may also arise--the lower cost of schooling may cause parents to desire a better quality of life for their children and substitute quality for quantity, thus decreasing fertility. To enable a family to afford the acquisition of durable goods, it may have to limit the number of children. Thus the cost of durable goods themselves and the cost of using them, in short the cost of durable goods services, comes into the picture as a determinant of fertility.

X_{ICM}: Determinants of Infant and Child Mortality

In addition to fertility factors (age of mother, number of children, birth interval) and environmental conditions, the other determinants of infant and child mortality are:

ICM1. Nutritional factors (household size and income, mother's education, and food beliefs and practices)

ICM2. Health beliefs and practices

ICM3. Cost of health services

ICM4. Distance of health facilities

ICM5. Health personnel/population ratio

ICM6. Health facility/population ratio

Household income can be considered an indirect determinant of ICM via its effects on fertility. It can also be a direct determinant and affect the nutritional content of food intake of infants and children.

X_{LS}: Determinants of Labor Supply

The supply of labor (by sex, age, and education) is influenced by many of the factors previously mentioned. It is determined directly and indirectly by the size and composition of the population with a long lag (about 15 years), by fertility, by infant and child mortality in the aggregate with a long lag, by income levels, by relative labor earnings, and by time spent for household work (more precisely, the time released from house chores). In addition, the supply of labor is determined by efforts to develop human capital and uplift the quality of labor and by the cost of durable goods services. Thus,

LS1. Human capital formation

LS2. Cost of durable goods services

X_{LD}: Determinants of Labor Demand

The demand of labor must be qualified as to sex, occupation, age, industry and education. As previously explained, demand for labor is a derived demand largely determined by the growth and distribution of industry output (which in turn is determined by income levels and income distribution). Labor demand is also influenced by the wage rate or labor earnings relative to other input prices. Another determinant of labor demand, perhaps imbedded in industry output and partially influenced by relative factor prices, is the technological mix of capital (includes land and raw materials), labor, and energy. In any case, technological relationships within an industry is specified as a direct determinant of labor demand that can be affected by the

projects. Some development projects are of such a scale that the manpower requirements in implementing the program are substantial. To summarize, the direct determinants of labor demand are:

LD1. Technological relationships within an industry

LD2. Manpower input requirements of the project

X_{PE}: Determinants of Potential Expenditure Distribution

Potential expenditure distribution has more welfare significance than income distribution. Therefore, the analytical framework focuses on potential expenditures. Of course, a key determinant of potential expenditures is income. The other determinants are:

PE1. Differential subsidies from the government and from the projects

It is important to differentiate between nominal and effective subsidies. The nominal subsidies are the actual amounts given as grants and aids and the actual benefits realized from price supports. The effectiveness of the subsidies, that is, the degree to which the desired results are achieved, depends on the design of the programs and on behavioral factors that affect the utilization of the facilities provided and acceptance of the assistance offered.

X_O: Determinants of industry output

Industry output is simultaneously determined: (1) on the demand side by income levels, income distribution, and output prices; (2) on the supply side, by the availability and prices

of factor inputs (labor, capital, energy); and (3) by the technological relationships in the transformation process itself. The determinants that are not explicit in the analytical framework of Figure 2 are:

O1. Value (level and price) of capital, labor and energy

O2. Output prices

O3. Technological relationships

X_A: Determinants of Agricultural Yield

Among the various industries, special mention is given to agriculture because many development projects are aimed at rural areas that are part of the agricultural sector of the economy. Besides, most of the population are in the rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural yield is determined by demand, supply, and technology factors. The specific direct determinants of agricultural yield, other than labor employment, consumption demand arising from income, and environmental conditions, are:

A1. Soil fertility and type

A2. Technology

A3. Irrigation water

A4. Crop variety

A5. Pest and disease control

A6. Weed control

A7. Level of management

A8. Product price

A9. Input price

Technology pertains to the application of various inputs at various stages of the farm production process. The level of management includes forming cooperatives for pooling resources, information sharing and dissemination, and rationalizing the logistics and marketing operations.

X_{EC}: Determinants of Environmental Conditions

In discussing environmental conditions, it becomes essential to identify the different components of the environment. The natural environment must be distinguished from the man-made environment. Water supply, water pollution, land use patterns, air quality, and natural landscape or scenery comprise the natural environment. The man-made environment is associated with population growth, industrialization and urbanization. Housing adequacy captures the conditions of the man-made environment.

The determinants of environmental conditions are:

EC1. Adequacy of water supply for various uses (domestic, agricultural, industrial) & evapotranspiration rates

EC2. Water pollution from waste discharges or effluents from various sources

EC3. Rates or extents of de-forested and reforested areas

EC4. Extent of marginal land cultivation

EC5. Air pollution caused by emissions from use of agricultural chemicals, transportation vehicles, and industries, and other causes

EC6. Reduction or increase in wooded or green areas

EC7. Permanence or semi-permanence of dwelling units

EC8. House congestion

EC9. Adequacy of sanitary and sewage disposal systems

X_E: Determinants of Energy Efficiency

The determinants of efficient use of energy are:

E1. Shadow prices of inputs relative to actual prices of inputs

E2. Technological relationships among capital, labor, and energy

E3. Lumpiness in energy supply investment

E4. Formation of rural electrification cooperatives

The shadow prices deviate from the actual prices to the extent that the government interferes in the market determination process and influences the actual price. The actual prices in turn determine the actual utilization of capital, labor, and energy. Distortions in favor of energy tend to make its use inefficient. This inefficiency effect enters incrementally for industries that are already existing and are at a normal level of operations. However, energy supply investments attract industries that otherwise would be non-existing and make possible the attainment of the desirable level of operations of industrial firms that otherwise would operate on a small scale. This gives a lumpy effect towards energy efficiency. The formation of cooperatives facilitate the distribution of the energy input to the various industries and households.

X_{WID}: Determinants of the Role of Women in Development

The role of women in development is tied to the time they want to spend doing household work (among the rural poor, many women do not have a choice). Time allocation between household and market work/employment depends on many factors, most

of which act on the price of time or opportunity cost of home production time. Mention has been made of the influences of labor earnings, labor supply which includes the upgrading of technical knowledge of women, fertility and the number of living children. Implicit in the analytical framework presented in the modernization of occupational structure needed for producing the output of the various industries. The other determinants of women's role in development, as they affect household work, are:

WID1. Sex prejudice
WID2. Legal and administrative measures

All these direct and indirect determinants also affect two other WID variables - family egalitarianism and women's position of power.

Overview of Project Direct Impact

The direct impact of the five projects - rural electrification, agro-forestation, small-scale irrigation, population planning, and PUSH - on the variables specified in the previous section are summarized in Table I in the following page. The table indicates by an "X" mark the existence of direct effect of a project on the variable concerned. Such relationships can be deduced from the project descriptions given in the introductory chapter.

The relationships among the key variables specified in the analytical framework are discussed in depth for each of the five projects, in the following section.

TABLE I

Variables Directly Affected by Project		Rural Electrification	Agro-forestation	Small-scale Irrigation	Population Planning	PUSH
I. Income Distribution						
Potential Expenditures:	PE1	X	X	X	X	X
II. Agricultural Production and Productivity						
Agricultural Yield:	A1		X	X		
	A2	X		X		
	A3	X		X		
	A4			X		
	A5			X		
	A6		X	X		
	A7		X	X	X	X
	A8			X		
	A9			X		
III. Employment Opportunities						
Labor Supply:	LS1	X				X
	LS2	X				
Labor Demand:	LD1	X	X	X		
	LD2				X	X
IV. Population Growth						
Fertility:	F1	X	X	X	X	X
	F2	X				
	F3				X	X
	F4					X
	F5				X	X
	F6	X				
	F7	X				

TABLE I

		Rural Electrification	Agro-forestation	Small-scale Irrigation	Population Planning	PUSH
V. Infant & Child Mortality						
ICM:	ICM1		X	X		X
	ICM2					X
	ICM3	X			X	X
	ICM4	X			X	X
	ICM5	X				X
	ICM6	X				X
VI. Women in Development						
WID:	WID1	X			X	X
	WID2		X	X	X	X
VII. Environmental Conditions						
EC:	EC1	X		X		
	EC2	X		X		X
	EC3		X			
	EC4		X			
	EC5	X		X		
	EC6		X			
	EC7				X	
	EC8				X	
	EC9	X		X		X
VIII. Energy Use						
Energy Efficiency:	E1	X	X	X		
	E2	X	X	X		
	E3	X				
	E4	X		X		
Output of Industry:	O1	X		X	X	X
	O2	X	X	X		
	O3	X		X		

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The power that will be distributed to rural areas previously not reached by electricity will augment the supply of energy, causing the cost of energy to decrease, *ceteris paribus*. This will affect the employment of energy itself, as well as of other factors of production--capital, labor, material inputs - through its effect on their demand and supply functions.

Capital goods whose production processes are heavily energy dependent will tend to increase in supply. Capital and energy seem to be complementary goods whereby the input price of one positively affects the price of the other.

The supply of labor may at first appear to be unrelated to the price of energy. However, energy is used in educational and training programs that develop the skills of workers, in the households that mold participants in the labor force, in the place of work where the working conditions affect the efficiency and effectiveness of workers. It can not be established on *a priori* grounds how rural electrification will impact employment. The relevant issues to consider are: (1) What is the degree of substitution or complementarity between manpower and electric power? (2) To what extent will output of goods and services be affected by an effective reduction in power costs? The generally presumed labor-saving substitution effect of electrification may be offset by positive output and scale effects.

Efficient use of energy can be measured by the energy productivity index (ratio of current value-added per unit of energy used to some benchmark value-added per energy input measure, where the benchmark may either be spatial or temporal). Energy productivity is hypothesized as positively dependent on the employment of nonenergy inputs, that is, the more resources (or factors of production) are used with energy, the higher the output that can be produced with a given input. If a price decrease in energy does not bring about an overall increase in the use of nonenergy inputs, then the increased use of energy will encounter diminishing returns and energy productivity will decrease. Perhaps for an increased use of energy to bring about an increase in the use of nonenergy resources, a threshold level of production must be attained.

Rural electrification will affect output in the project influence areas. Farms will be irrigated by electricity-driven pumps and will increase agricultural output and productivity. Electricity will attract industries that otherwise will not be established, and will create employment opportunities. However, to the extent that energy and capital are complementary inputs, the increased availability of electricity and decrease in the cost of electric power will tend to bring about more capital-intensive and less labor-intensive production. The size and composition of employment in the project locality will change. With increased outputs, income

will increase, and in the long run, greater employment and a better income distribution will result in the project influence areas.

Electricity will permit the use of household electric appliances (i.e., motors for sewing machines, house pumps, electric iron) that make house chores less burdensome. The released time can be used by housewives to do market work to augment family income, or it can be used for leisure. However, to afford the ownership of household appliances, a certain level of income must be achieved. Relatively few families in the rural areas have incomes that exceed that minimum. In the long-run, the increased output from existing and new industries (including agriculture-based and cottage industries) made possible by rural electrification will lead to higher incomes, and will in turn permit more families to afford appliances, education, and other amenities of life.

Electrification allows the use of health-related services such as sterilizers, refrigerators for storage of medicines, electric suction apparatus, X-ray machines, flood lights for surgical operations. Power-driven pumps can be used to draw water from aquifers not only for irrigation purposes but also for improving the quality and quantity of potable water for drinking and sewerage disposal. Sanitary toilets can be built.

While electrification will make possible increased productivity - from the adoption of mechanized agriculture

and the establishment of small-scale businesses, cottage industries, and even manufacturing plants, the physico-chemical properties of aquatic habitats may be adversely affected, especially if such industries will be heavy users of water. In the long run, changes in the environment notably infrastructure development, urbanization and industrialization will evolve. Concomitant with these changes will be changes in environmental quality, especially in land use patterns and pollution of water and air resources. Electrification could conceivably reduce denudation of forests because firewood will become relatively more expensive than electricity.

As previously mentioned, the introduction of subsidized electricity in the rural areas makes the user cost of labor-saving appliances cheaper and will generate a substitution of the wife's services in household production for market activities. Parents may then want less children, more market work, and more consumer durables. There is also an income effect which can raise demand for leisure, for children, or both. In rural areas, the income effect may dominate the substitution effect.

Electricity makes a major contribution to the economic opportunities for women by equalizing the physical strength differences between males and females. Women-dominated industries like garment making and fibercrafts will be stimulated. Women can participate in the development process if some of their time is released by electricity. They can do administrative, social, and development work for cooperatives.

The use of cooperatives in pushing various government programs cultivates the spirit of participation and changes the attitude of people towards socio-economic development. Such a change in attitude will bring about a yearning for a better life and hopefully lead to individual and community development activities.

SMALL-SCALE IRRIGATION

Agricultural yield is a function of the amount of fertilizer and insecticide/herbicide inputs, labor input, type of irrigation and quantity of irrigation water, crop variety, and level of management. To determine the proper mix of these inputs, the farmer may seek technical assistance from extension workers and irrigation service associations (ISAs). The importance of irrigation lies in the fact that without irrigation, the other factor inputs in agricultural production have marginal impact. On the other, irrigation of a farm without using the appropriate levels of fertilizer and insecticides, the suitable crop variety, and proper management know-how in production and distribution may still create an impact on yield, but may not be cost-beneficial. Irrigation must come as part of a package of technologies in order to avail of synergistic relationships among farm inputs.

It is sheer generalization to say that modern agricultural technology is labor-displacing. Each type of technology has its own labor use implications. In rice crops for instance, adoption of modern varieties is itself labor-using because weeding and care-of-crop practices that accompany the use of the varieties require much attention. On the other hand, tractors and mechanized threshers tend to be labor-saving. The immediate effect on the employment is not clear-cut, particularly if irrigation makes possible the cultivation of lands that were previously not arable.

On long-run indirect effects, the small-scale irrigation project may exert upward pressure on labor demand through backward and forward linkages. Modern technology calls for more intensive use of purchased inputs. This will tend to stimulate growth in backward industries, increase incomes and reduce unemployment. There is also growth in income from productivity gains in agriculture realized from the irrigation project. This will tend to set the employment multiplier moving.

The increase in farm and non-farm income as well as the change in the size and composition of employment in the project impact area will affect the distribution of individual as well as family labor incomes.

Irrigation can bring more lands under cultivation. It may also discourage the cultivation of marginal and hillylands, thus giving time for recovery of adequate soil qualities through natural ecological processes. Irrigation can also, after some time, affect the hydrological characteristics and water balance of an area.

Application of agricultural chemicals that are part of the irrigational program leave residual amounts in natural ecosystems. After some time, these substances end up polluting aquatic habitats in the vicinity of the application sites as well as in far-flung areas.

Pump irrigation systems use energy. However the output effects of its use tend to outweigh potential diminishing

returns of energy and improve the energy productivity index.

The incomes of farm household will be increased by increases in agricultural productivity. The increase in the husband's income, which contributes most to the family income, can have a positive effect on fertility. However, the increase in family income may also allow the wife to allocate more of her time to market work and generate a negative substitution effect against children. In addition to the farmer's labor earnings, increased agricultural productivity will also raise the value of his land, farm implements, and non-human assets. This will tend to raise fertility. On the other hand, one can argue that as income rises, the status of parents go up, their expenditure per child increases largely out of "social compulsions", and the increase in the number of children is curtailed. Thus, the effect of increased agricultural productivity on fertility is mixed. Its net effect depends to some extent on the status and role that the housewife plays at home, in business, and in the community.

The effect of agricultural productivity gains from irrigation on nutrition, morbidity, and the use of health services is through increases in household income. There can also be a more direct and negative effect in areas where schistozomiasis and malaria are endemic. The irrigation network may distribute and spread schistozoma parasite from water systems infected with cercarial-carrying snails. Irrigated fields where drainage is not adequate become breeding places for

mosquitoes that transmit the malaria parasite.

Women can play a substantial role in managing irrigation service associations. Some can serve as treasurers, a function similar to the monetary manager role that Filipino women perform in the household and in the farm business unit. Others can become implementors of the program serving as conduits for diffusing improved agricultural practices.

AGRO-FORESTATION

The target population of the agro-forestation project are the poor subsistence farmers and "kaingeros". The increased incomes that they will realize from their food crop, animal feed, and firewood production will have similar but smaller-scale direct and indirect employment effects as the small-scale irrigation project. The production of food crops and livestocks will improve the nutritional status of infants, children, and parents. With better nutrition, morbidity will decline. With higher incomes, use of health services will increase. The increase in the health of mothers may raise their potential fertility. In addition, fertility may increase with improvement in land tenure security of "kaingeros" and other increases in their non-human assets. On the other hand, the decline in mortality means that fewer child deaths will need to be replaced to attain the desired family size , and therefore a downward pressure on fertility can be expected. The strength of these various effects on the fertility of kaingeros need to be studied.

The commercial firewood that will be produced from the agro-forestation project will substitute for fossil-based and oil-dependent energy. To the extent that firewood costs less than oil, and in view of the energy scarcity, oil can be put to more productive use and oil-dependent energy productivity will increase.

A major long-term environmental impact of the agro-

forestation project will be the decrease in soil erosion and improvement in soil quality. The hydrological cycle, that is, the evapo-transpiration rates or water balance, will improve. The reforestation will prevent floods. Furthermore, the better balanced eco-system resulting from reforestation may increase the hydroelectric generation capacity of the country.

Much of the time of women from families engaged in slash and burn practice is spent in helping to clear and cultivate the swidden. Their efforts give meager financial returns. The productivity increases from agro-forestation will enable women to spend a greater amount of their time on handicrafts, market work and other endeavours. This will give them the opportunity to use their talent in taking care of the family purse and their intuitive sense for business. Women from cultural minority groups will be exposed to formal and informal education processes that will create a desire for more and better things in life. As communication linkages and road networks penetrate the project areas, the women become aware of institutional services such as home management, health care, and family planning. These services can take off the work burden, physical as well as emotional, from the housewives and can consequently allow them time to take a greater participatory role in development.

POPULATION PLANNING

The establishment of the barangay re-supply points (BRPs), the deployment of full-time outreach workers and mobile inspectors and the establishment of regional logistic centers will ensure sufficient supply of condoms and pills at the barangays. Those women who previously get their supplies of condoms and pills from the poblacion can get them now from the BRPs at lower costs. Thus, an increase in the use of condoms and pills may be expected. Those who switch from the traditional withdrawal and rhythm methods to the use of contraceptives will attain a higher rate of effective contraceptive protection. Birth control costs, consisting of: (1) pecuniary costs such as prices of contraceptives and birth control service, and travel costs of getting the contraceptives and availing the services; and (2) nonpecuniary costs such as unpleasantness, perceived moral and physical hazards, restriction on sexual activity and deprivation of pleasure from it, and time devoted to and inconvenience in obtaining information, supplies, and services. A decrease in birth control cost, viewed as equivalent to an increase in the cost of having another birth, will decrease the demand for children in rural areas.

Another project of the population planning program is the training of doctors in sterilization procedures and equipping them with the necessary equipment. When these doctors are deployed to towns and barangays, the effective cost of getting sterilization information and services will be reduced

and the number of sterilization acceptors will possibly increase. The effect of the program on fertility depends on the size of the project, the extensiveness of the distribution of trained doctors, and the extent to which new acceptors substitute other methods for sterilization.

Information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns to reach the rural women through region-based radio programs can change rural fertility behavior to the extent that they can change preferences for an additional child and influence perceptions of costs and benefits, and clear up uncertainties regarding effects of contraceptives.

Increased contraceptive usage may be expected to avert higher order births, limit child-bearing to the healthful range, space births for the health of mother and child. These conditions will minimize maternal and child complications and will reduce infant and child mortality.

The population planning program will create jobs for full-time outreach workers, mobile inspectors, trainors, trainees, doctors, clinic personnel, etc. The direct employment effect will be substantial because of the extensiveness of the program. Reduction in birth rates will reduce population pressure on resources with its attendant economic, social, and environmental consequences. The labor force participation of women will probably increase. Consequently, unemployment will increase unless the women create jobs for themselves in cottage industries and other undertakings that utilize their

skills. The birth rate reduction will, in the distant future, contribute to easing the burden of unemployment. Population planning will also uplift the quality of the population and labor force, which in turn will increase productivity as a whole.

Families in the low income bracket will stand to benefit more from the population planning program than those from higher income groups. The low income families tend to be much larger in size. Each birth averted among poor families will relieve them of pressures on their economic well-being. Population planning can do much to reduce the inequality in income distribution.

Except for the effect of the IEC campaigns and outreach program in introducing large-scale and efficient ways of transporting family planning services to the rural areas, the effects of population planning on the efficient use of energy are long-run and indirect.

Energy consumption will increase with population growth. There will be pressures to increase output of energy and to make more efficient use of energy. Increase in energy output is limited by energy sources that can be tapped. Efficient use of energy will depend on the utilization of both energy and non-energy inputs in shifting the production function upwards. Reduction in population growth will relieve much of these pressures and will allow more elbow room in increasing the energy productivity index. A decline in population growth

will mean less demand on the transportation industry, one of the biggest users of energy.

With controlled population growth, the housing programs of the Government will be able to accomodate more families. Housing adequacy in general will improve. Water and air pollution from domestic wastes will be more effectively controlled.

The ability of women to control their productive behavior will allow them to alter their traditional roles and to seize opportunities for participating in socio-economic development.

PANAY UNIFIED SERVICES FOR HEALTH (PUSH)

The expected outputs from the PUSH project are the barangay health technicians, household water supply and waste disposal systems, IEC materials, medical logistics systems, family planning and nutrition services, improved provincial laboratory facilities and health reporting system.

The barangay health technicians will have a positive impact on the use of health services through supply of personnel and services at nominal costs. The IEC materials will stimulate demand for health services while the logistics system will minimize disruptions in supply at reasonable costs. Water supply and waste disposal systems will reduce morbidity, particularly gastro-intestinal, respiratory and parasite infections.

The effects of the family planning services are discussed in the section on the population planning program. Highlighting the implications on health care, contraceptives, and birth control services facilitate the spacing of child births during the 20 - 35 age range. Programming to avoid births at very young and very old ages and to diminish high parity and close spacing between births will decrease infant complications. Nutrition services will provide nutritional

supplements and education on the more proper choice of food. In the long run, mortality rate will be perceived to be lower and uncertainty regarding survival of offsprings will be assessed to decline. This will tend to decrease fertility.

Improved provincial laboratory facilities for better and faster diagnosing of diseases are necessary to tackle morbidity problems. A reporting system is essential for planning what services are needed, where, when, and how best to deliver.

The health and nutrition program will improve the quality of the labor force, particularly the future workers. Better health will improve the productivity and earning potential of these workers. Fewer and healthier children can also influence the labor force participation decision of mothers, and induce them to take an active part in community development, as well as in business.

The PUSH project will increase the percentage of dwellings with sanitary toilets. This will improve the physico-chemito-biological properties of aquatic ecosystems of the area.

On energy implications, the integration and delivery of health services to the rural areas will reduce wasteful energy transport costs. The long-run, indirect effects of

of health care on energy will be by way of income and productivity gains. Output increases realized because of the better quality of labor and better mix of non-energy inputs to complement the increased energy input will indicate efficiency gains in the use of energy.

DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN REGION VI*

I. NEDA REGION VI LISTING OF PROGRAMS

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Region VI listing of programs and projects as reported by government agencies reveals a number of approximately 367**ongoing development efforts in th Region. Forty of these affect all provinces while the rest are distributed unevenly among the five different geographic areas. The bigger bulk of projects are located in Iloilo and Negros Occidental which have 97 and 94 projects respectively. Aklan falls next with 52 ongoing activities. While Capiz may have almost half (46) the total of Negros, Antique lags behind with only 38 projects.

A big percentage (70%) of such projects implemented concentrate on the first of the eight specified areas of concern: "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living". These endeavors consist mainly of infrastructure projects such as school buildings in the case of Aklan, Antique and Capiz, as well as roads specifically in Iloilo and Negros Occidental. The latter, however, also come up with community structures such as markets, halls, and sports centers.

Though "increased agricultural production and productivity" ranks next highest in the ladder, it is only 20.7% of the total number of projects. Aklan presents the most varied listing of agricultural projects ranging from irrigation to fruit tree planting, rice culture and fisheries.

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*Excerpted from a study undertaken by the Philippine Business for Social Progress for USAID/Philippines.

** The actual number may be larger since some programs have other projects under them.

Negros Occidental has rabbit and swine dispersal schemes. Capiz and Iloilo do not present a wide range of variation, much less Antique.

"Lower infant-child mortality" merits as much attention in Region VI as "reduced population growth". Each has a percentage of 3.8%.

The most visible project is "improved environmental condition" is river control. Projects belonging to this area of concern compose only 1.6% of the total of 367 projects.

"Expanded employment" and "increased participation of women in development" lie at the bottom of the scale with two and one projects, respectively.

There are no listed projects on the "more economic use of energy". However, a few private sector endeavors have been reported in Iloilo. These include the use of the Hawaiian variety of "ipil-ipil" for cooking gas, methane gas from hog manure and sugar pulp bagasse to run a feedmill. There is also some mention of the tapping of geo-thermal power by the National Power Corporation.

While the emphasis of provincial projects may be on "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" as well as "increase agricultural production and productivity", programs affecting all the five provinces in Region VI touch on the latter and on the fourth area of concern, "population control". Concerns 1, 3, and 5 are minimally delved into while 6, 7 and 8 are not at all involved.

Since infrastructure projects compose the bulk of developmental undertakings in Region VI, the agencies necessarily responsible for most of the projects are the Department of Public Highways (DPH), the Bureau of Public Works (BPW) and the Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD).

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

The listing of proposed programs affecting all provinces in Region VI contains 51 projects and ten purely research and planning activities which may be of relevance to the ESIA project since they consist of the following: basic evaluation research, orientation re planning MIS operation, institutionalization of planning system, project feasibility studies, development planning, study of outflow of health workers, management information system data bank, and coordination and linkages with other agencies.

A large majority of the fifty-one projects lean heavily on educational and training inputs, thus directly affecting the areas of concern dealing with "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" and "expanded employment". However, "increased agricultural production and productivity" also occupies a dominant role since the beneficiaries of such inputs are agricultural workers. Three projects in health education contribute to the goal of "lower infant child mortality".

The direction taken by the development endeavors is toward the promotion of community orientation, the development of high level professionals, promotion of indigenous culture, and the development of agri-fisheries and other technical fields (supervisory, accounting).

No projects or programs are proposed that can be expected to directly impact on "reduced population growth", "increased participation of women in development", "improved environmental condition" and "more economic use of energy".

When projects affecting all provinces as well as each individual province are plotted out according to the various areas of concern, it is revealed that the concentration of activities settle on "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living"

which claims approximately half of the total number of projects. "Increased agricultural production and productivity" has sixty-seven projects (25%) and "improved environmental conditions" follows not with forty-one projects. While "expanded employment" may benefit from 23 projects, "lower infant child mortality" only has three and the rest ("reduced population growth", "increased participation of women in development" and "more economic use of energy") have none.

Aklan

Sixty-four per cent of a total of 45 Aklan projects fall under the first area of concern. They consist mainly of tourist and recreational facilities (15), educational programs (6), community structures (post office, telegraph office, bank - 6) and roads (1) as well as the preservation of folk literature (1).

"Improved environmental conditions" rank next highest with nine river control projects while "increased agricultural production and productivity" maintains four infrastructure projects, a training program and a soil laboratory.

There is only one project referring to "expanded employment". All the rest of the areas of concern (4, 5, 6 and 8) do not have projects to their credit.

Antique

Almost fifty per cent of fifty-nine Antique projects are geared toward agricultural production and productivity. These include: veterinary services and production, credit institutions, storage facilities and markets and other development, educational and extension efforts. One-third impacts "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living". Projects consist of sports centers and resorts, communication facilities - telegraph and post offices, ports and airports, roads and bridge and educational inputs.

There are ten river control systems to be established and three manpower development training activities, thus assisting in the achievement of the goals of "improved environmental condition" and "expanded employment" respectively.

The areas of concern not attended to deal with population growth, mortality, women in development and energy usage.

Capiz

The province of Capiz, li[illegible]tique, also fails to propose the implementation of activities which touch on the fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth areas of concern. This also holds true for "expanded employment".

Most of the projects are almost evenly distributed between "increased agricultural production and productivity" (animal and fish production, food terminal market, storage facilities, agricultural education, credit institutions, water, coconut production, pest control and feed mill) and "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" (tourist attractions, telegraph and postal offices, roads, railway station, and other infrastructure facilities.

Approximately one-fourth (27.5%) of the total number of eighty projects are concentrated on forest conservation and reforestation. This reflects the interest of the province in attending to the improvement of the environmental condition.

Iloilo

From a listing of sixteen proposed projects, a big bulk focus on educational inputs, thus impacting "general improvement in the standard of living". Two training projects for "expanded employment" and "increased agricultural production and productivity" complete the list.

Negros Occidental

A similar pattern as Iloilo is followed by Negros Occidental - out of thirteen projects, eight consist of educational development programs. The province further boasts of more training activities in agriculture and manpower development.

Funding Source

Most of the funding come from the national government. However, there is also an involvement of the local and private sectors as well as foreign institutions. Such sources of financing always exist in combination with the national endeavors.

The interest of private groups lies in the following type of projects: storage plants, banks, food terminal markets, and tourist attractions such as beaches and golf courses. Foreign funding, on the other hand, deals with training and orientation in management information systems, Operation Heritage, equipment and furniture, school on the air, and trainors' training project.

C. RESEARCH EFFORTS IN REGION VI

Academic as well as government service institutions have long been engaged in research activities, yet most of such endeavors have been accomplished in coordination with other national agencies for financial and technical considerations. At present, however, there exists an increasing desire for the development of regional and provincial staff such that independent research work may be effected. Training and other supportive inputs have been verbalized as immediate needs in the attempt at autonomy.

Among the more well-known universities engaged in continuing research efforts are the Central Philippine University and the University of the Philippines, Iloilo. The latter work with both the private and the

government sector such as: BAEX, PHILSUGEN, Office of the Research Coordinator (ORC), Nutrition Center of the Philippines (NCP), USAID, CARE, NSDB, NEDA, PCARR. The former has also received funding from the Ramon Aboitiz Foundation, Inc. and the Ford Foundation for inquiries into family planning and agriculture, respectively.

The National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO), NEDA, BOI, NSDB, BAECON, NMYC and the Provincial Development Staff (PDS) of the five provinces are more actively involved in research. The concentration of their studies is in agricultural production and productivity. "More equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" rank next. While "expanded employment", "reduced population growth" and "improved environmental conditions" may have the same number of research activities to their credit, "lower infant-child mortality" gains more attention from agencies. "Increased participation of women in development" and "more economic use of energy", however, are practically ignored if not altogether forgotten.

Three important studies for purposes of regional planning are the socio-economic profile of the Panay provinces, Cant's "Planning for Development in the Philippines: Case Studies to Examine the Applicability of Territorial Indicators at National and Regional Levels" and Hene Luning's "The Process of Regional Planning: A Profile of the Agricultural Sector, Western Visayas, Region VI".

The socio-economic profile is a product of the joint efforts of several organizations specifically NEDA Region VI, NCSO, and the PDS's of the provinces surveyed. Only the Aklan data has been fully processed, while ten per cent of the total enumeration of other provinces are available for analysis.

Cant's study deals with an investigation into the feasibility of establishing the level of a region or province with reference to certain indicators, both economic and social. Hene Luning, on the other hand, looks into the collection of qualitative and quantitative zone particularly

the following: identification of major farm types, their relative importance and those structural aspects which play a role in agricultural development; extrapolation of the whole of the Region and to test its usefulness in this respect to provide information for determination of detailed survey.

II. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN AKLAN
(Survey Results)

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

All the fourteen agencies consisting predominantly of government offices and represented by only one private institution are able to present their ongoing projects and programs which total to a number of fifty-four.

Exactly fifty per cent impact on the second area of concern, "increased agricultural production and productivity." Among the twenty-seven activities, nine deal with irrigation, six with livestock and other related services, while the rest are distributed unevenly among the following: seed and seedling production, crop production and extension services, agricultural skills training, fish production, Masagana 99, vegetable production, abaca production, feed grains project, and marketing of produce.

Approximately one-fourth of the total number of ongoing development programs in Aklan affect the goal of "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living." Most endeavors maintain a bias for infrastructures such as buildings, bridges, roads and water facilities. However, there is an inclusion of attempts to alleviate skills of government personnel, the status of youth as well as the rural areas. Cooperatives development is also encouraged.

"Improved environmental conditions" assumes third rank with only four projects - reforestation, forest protection, river control and land classification.

"Expanded employment" and "more economic use of energy" each score three points. The former has training and placement activ ities as well as the construction of a building solely for manpower development purposes; the latter supports the use of electricity for productive activities among community residents.

Nutrition programs hope to "lower infant child mortality" while the participation of women is deemed necessary in piña cloth and fiber weaving. Only the goal of "reduced population growth" is not touched upon by any project.

A great majority of the agencies identify the corresponding areas of concern affected by the projects. Minor problems arise when there is a variation in the definition of terms resulting in a difference in the classification of project impact. However, such do not pose as a grave short-coming since indirect effects do exist.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

The objectives set by agencies are simply put such that a clear picture of what needs to be accomplished surfaces. In spite of this, inadequate attention has been given to objective-setting so as to effectively and easily plot out the evaluation indicators necessary to measure the success or failure of the project. Only three programs have included means and standards of performance in their statement of objectives. The rest discuss only the immediate ends desired.

Though majority are specific enough, eight emerge as being "too general." Some samples of their responses are the following: "to improve the quality of life of several people," "develop farming skills," "manpower development and generation of employment," "uplift economic condition of recipient farmers until such time that they can start by themselves in improving their social, political and economic life."

Relatively half of the total number of projects possess either progress only or both impact and progress indicators. Seven are not properly worded such that the possibility of mis-interpretation may be inevitable. Still a bigger number (11) do not present any response - a bulk of this is claimed by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) whose "regional office takes care of evaluation." While five responses are not indicators but data sources/methodology, two others state vague and general answers like "improve" and "accomplishment of all projects."

As expected, there lies a logical linkage between the objective set and the evaluation in twenty-seven projects which properly responded to the inventory. The others without either of the two - objective and evaluation - or which present vague answers cannot be expected to establish a connection.

Data Source/Methodology

Both the survey and the report occupy top positions in the ranking of methodologies widely employed. Ocular inspection is then followed by data acquisition through the project, the field technicians and the bureaus/agencies. The other means of gathering the necessary information are: rating scale, "kind of output," interview, conference/feedback, publications.

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

From the fourteen Aklan agencies who handed in their inventory form responses, three refrained from stating their proposed projects. These are the Bureau of Forest Development, Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) and the Aklan Employment Office.

To supplement the four ongoing surveys of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAECON) dealing with integrated agriculture, agricultural labor, farm price, palay and corn stock, the same institution has one additional proposed survey. Another pending project is a research endeavor of PCAR in an agricultural school in the province.

The clustering of projects in the first two areas of concern repeats itself. Activities geared toward agricultural production and productivity are irrigation; agricultural training and education; livestock development; banana, abaca, cacao, coffee production; storage and an agricultural laboratory. As noted in the ongoing programs, "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" leans heavily on infrastructures (building, road, airport, bridge) but anyway includes a nursery as well as a well/ waterworks project.

Employment in sea farming and cottage industry training compose the only two activities for the goals of "expanded employment." "Improved environmental conditions" proposes a river control project and for "more economic use of energy," the biogas project is noted. The other areas of concern dealing with population, child mortality and women's participation are ignored by specific programs.

Out of thirty-seven projects, twenty-five can effectively define the goal to be achieved by each project. The rest dwell on indirect impact areas, or possess difficulties in definition of terms or simply do not present any response at all.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

The statement of objectives by the agencies for proposed projects do not differ from the ongoing ones. Ends proposed to be accomplished are specific enough. Only around four projects claim to possess too general objectives which may prove evaluation difficult to contend with.

In the responses regarding evaluation, there is the tendency to concentrate on the progress indicators only. However, an equal number each mention areas of inquiry and both impact and progress measures in the evaluation of projects. A bigger number (8) slip into the mistake of producing the data source instead. While three respond with rather vague or inaccurate answers, an equal number do not answer at all. Two others admit the role of the regional office for evaluation of projects.

Half of the projects have so stated their objectives and evaluation that a direct and clear interaction can be perceived. Fourteen are difficult to relate since the indicators used are not properly stated.

Data Source/Methodology

The survey assumes the highest rank in the knowledge of methodology among respondents. Then the others follow: people and institutions as sources of data, evaluation, follow-up, interview, feedback, experiments/research, feedback. Three projects do not have any response for data source/methodology while two are not applicable since no evaluation is presented.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE PROVINCE OF AKLAN

None of the fourteen agencies fail to identify their staff who may be consulted for the evaluation of programs. A total of fifty-nine and an average of four personnel are qualified to respond to inquiries on program evaluation.

The same average is obtained for the number of agency staff actually involved in monitoring and evaluation work.

Regarding the presence of consultants, only half of the total number of respondents explicitly state that their agency avail of technical assistance. Nineteen consultants come from Region VI (Region VI-13, Iloilo-5, Aklan-1) while twelve reside outside of Western Visayas (outside Region VI-7, Manila-5). One is said to be from the Visayas, but the specific place is not mentioned while three others do not present a place of origin. The average number of consultants is five.

Agencies which do not maintain consultants are the following: Bureau of Forest Development, Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAECON), Department of Public Highways (DPH), Bureau of Public Works (BPW). The rest of the agencies offer no comments regarding their consultation system.

III. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN ANTIQUE
(Survey Results)

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

A survey of three private and twenty-three government agencies in Antique show an almost similar pattern as the NEDA Region VI Report in terms of the concentration of projects with regard to the eight areas of concern. Only the scores of the first two goals vary from the regional statistics.

From a total of 113 projects, 101 are action-oriented while the rest (12) consist of research and planning activities which provide support to the former. Thirty-two projects target the first national objective which is "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living". "Increased agricultural production and productivity" ranks first with 35 ongoing activities. The presence of 12 soil conservation, reforestation, land use and river control projects satisfy the goal of "improved environmental condition".

There are ten projects on "lower infant-child mortality" complemented by five in the fourth area of concern, "reduced population growth". "Expanded employment" have five undertakings to its name while "increased participation of women in development" and "more economic use of energy" have one each. The former is a homemakers' group and the latter refers to the Enercon program.

The ability of agencies to link their individual projects to multiple developmental goals, both direct and indirect, reflect their conscious effort to establish their institutional role as embodied in the projects implemented. Only the seventh area of concern pose a minor difficulty due to agency personnel's broader perception of the concept of environment which includes human beings with a variety of items such as infrastructure and other community facilities. The focus of "improved environmental

condition" as defined in the listing of indicators is primarily the natural ecology (land, water, forests, human settlement).

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

The objective and indicator-setting skills of institutions surveyed warrant attention. Though there exists a knowledge and understanding of the direct relationship between objectives and evaluation in projects, both variables need to be refined so as to be operational and measurable, thus promoting effective policy-making and documentation.

Most objectives (approximately 75%) are specific enough but there could be difficulty in establishing indicators for them since measurable elements (e.g., standards of performance) are absent. This gap accounts for the presence of an almost equal number of progress indicators which could benefit from specificity - the direction desired (e.g., more, less, increase, decrease) is often stated, but again, no definite measure is established.

A minimal proportion (10%) of stated project purposes are so general that one could expect almost anything from them, while only a small percentage (5%) include a hint of a set of standards of performance.

About 8 projects possess general objectives yet establish very specific indicators. This reflects a minor discrepancy in objective and indicator setting.

Five per cent of the progress indicators rate high in acceptability when compared with the rest for they could very well serve as concrete areas of inquiry. With the predominance of progress indicators, impact measures number only to about 15% of the total listing.

A minute number (approximately three) of projects do not present a clear relationship between objectives and evaluation processes. One agency claims that all indicators are set up by the central office, therefore they are not yet aware of the evaluation system created to measure the success or failure of their objectives.

Date Source/Methodology

Majority of the agencies are aware of the methodology employed in the acquisition of data in project evaluation. Only one does not show an understanding of the question. A few refer mainly to the data source without considering the methodology.

The research tool clearly identifiable and used is the report, usually from technicians and field workers who submit monthly requirements. Surveys and interviews rank next. Other methods availed of are: use of secondary data, case study, log book, minutes of the meeting and ocular survey.

There is no mention of an established built-in evaluation system which documents the projects from the initial stages to termination among the agencies. Possibly only the FSDC-BISA Project which has a Manila-based research unit employs such an evaluation system.

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

The conduct of the survey at a period when agencies may have been in the strategizing stage for their proposed programs/projects, could account for the failure of six agencies to respond to the request for an enumeration and brief discussion of their proposed activities.

A total of seventy-three projects are presented, out of which eight are research activities (e.g., survey on population and housing, establishments, household conditions and cadastral surveys, among others). The remaining sixty-five compose 89% of the total number of projects.

Almost in congruence with the NEDA Region VI listing of projects, the emphasis of activities is on the second area of concern, "increased agricultural production and productivity". "More equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" ranks next with nineteen projects. The area of concern with the least number of undertakings is "improved environmental condition". The only two developmental goals which prove different from the NEDA list are "expanded employment" and "lower infant-child mortality". The latter is given emphasis by the Antique agencies surveyed, while the former is considered by NEDA. No projects impact "expanded employment", "reduced population growth", "increased participation of women in development".

Projects geared toward "increased agricultural production and productivity" focus on irrigation and also spread out to organizational, educational and communication projects as well as the following areas: land, fish and sea products, marketing, agricultural equipments, rice and coconut production and animal raising. Such compose half of the total number of projects in Antique.

Twenty-eight percent contribute to "more equitable distribution of income and general improvement in the standard of living" with the existence of infrastructures such as bridges, school buildings, roads, halls and offices. A minute number provide inputs to organization and education.

"Lower infant child mortality" and "improved environmental condition" each claim six projects. The former goal involves educational inputs, hospital and medical facilities. Efforts toward the improvement of the environment, on the other hand, consist of soil conservation, resettlement, river control, water impounding and a spring development.

As proven in the proper identification of goals to be achieved by each project, the agencies reveal an ability to situate their activities within the content of developmental efforts toward the national objectives. Only one institution fails to properly point out the relationship, while two fail to present any classification.

With a few projects (approximately 8), the perception of infrastructure efforts as contributing to "improved environmental conditions" rather than "general improvement in the standard of living" presents a variation in the interpretation of the role of projects with reference to set goals.

Objective Setting and Evaluation

As in the case of on-going programs, the setting of objectives for proposed projects are specific enough but could merit from additional inputs. Properly constructed goals comprise 76.9% of the total number of responses. Approximately one-fifth present general statements as evidenced by the Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) enumeration. In contrast, the Bureau of Agricultural Extension (BAEX) is able to respond with relatively well-phrased objectives. Only the Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI) fails to state an objective for one of the proposed projects.

The ability of the agencies to link objectives with indicators surfaces in almost half (47.7%) of projects which reflect an awareness of the concept of evaluation. Of these, a big majority consist of progress indicators as well as points to consider in the analysis of the success or the failure of projects. A few are impact measures which prove too general for proper focusing of a perspective for project evaluation. Some examples are: "social and economic upliftment", "economic development".

Seven indicators of the Antique Provincial Irrigation projects fail to jibe with the objectives presented. This could be due to the inclusion of a separate program component implied in the objective set - unspecified sub-objectives expected to be accomplished by the projects.

Fifteen per cent. on the other hand, are not indicators but rather statements of the status of the project, the source of data or the function of the project.

The Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) mentions that the evaluation of their 12 projects "may be made at proper time". About 8% of 65 projects show an absence of indicators possibly due to the status of projects being in the proposal stage.

Data Source/Methodology

Thirty-one per cent of the projects fail to identify any data source/methodology in the evaluation of their projects. On the other hand, 15.5% present not data sources but rather expected results (progress and impact indicators) as well as the rationale for evaluation.

However, more than half (53.2%) are able to come up with appropriate responses. The most widely perceived data source is the field visit to assess conditions in the area (ocular inspection, spot checks). Ten projects do not specify the methodology but rather refer to sources such as agencies and agency personnel - it may be deduced that interviews could be conducted, reports submitted, or records consulted. Written write-ups, interviews, records, surveys and actual measurement (e.g., reweighing) are also mentioned. Two projects handled by the Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) are monitored and evaluated from the Manila office.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE

All agencies except one can identify an average of three staff members who may be consulted regarding the evaluation of their programs/projects. The sole exception is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon) which reports only taking care of furnishing the central office with raw data.

More personnel, however, are involved with actually taking charge of monitoring and evaluation/research of programs and projects - the mean totals to four. Among the institutions surveyed, the Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) which implements the Barangay Irrigators Service Association (BISA) Program employs the most number of people - seventeen staff for monitoring and evaluation.

Exactly 50% of the agencies avail of consultation services. Majority of the expertise come from the central office in Manila or the regional office in Iloilo. The rest of the consultants are from other provinces in Region VI. The average number of resource persons is three individuals.

IV. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN CAPIZ
(Survey Results)

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

The four government institutions involved with the survey are the Bureau of Lands, Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) and the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). Only the projects of the latter three are discussed thoroughly since the activities of the first agency consist basically of land surveys and mapping.

There are a total of fifteen large programs handled by the agencies. Affected directly are only the first three areas of concern listed: "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living," "increased agricultural production and productivity" and expanded employment." General well-being is hoped to be accomplished by such projects as the organization of the Samahang Nayon and the issuance of loans for infrastructure projects. Agricultural production and productivity may also be sustained through compact farming, crop and fisheries production, livestock and poultry development, land consolidation, cereals and grain processing and storage. Manpower utilization is seen in the growth of home industries; small, medium scale and large scale ventures, as well as special lending programs.

Almost an equal number of projects are identified to have both a direct and an indirect impact on certain developmental goals.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

Majority of the projects contain objectives which reflect an awareness of specificity for proper evaluation. This is especially evident in the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) where not only ends, but means, are included. Only one project maintains a very general objective.

Consistent with the goal setting, indicators suggested serve as impact and progress measures. Only one program fails to present

a response since the evaluation procedure is still "to be formulated."

All projects show a logical link between objectives and evaluation.

Data Source/Methodology

The research methods most widely perceived are the survey, interview and the project supervisor as a source of data. Other sources mentioned are individuals, institutions and organizations.

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

Thirteen projects in the proposal stage are distributed unevenly among four of the eight areas of concern. The biggest bulk goes to "increased agricultural production and productivity" with projects such as farm to market roads, irrigation, mussel culture, goat raising and the use of power sprayers. Next follow "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" having three infrastructure (bridge) projects. Two programs geared toward the provision of sanitary water for communities would hopefully lower infant child mortality. The last developmental goal, which has one activity, is improved environmental condition. The issue pursued is reforestation. Only the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) refrains from coming up with proposed projects.

Half of the projects have correctly identified the concern affected by their presence. Two manage with indirect effects while four others play safe by choosing "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" which would touch almost any project. An attempt to take a closer look at objectives should be undertaken so as to properly identify the area of concern covered by the project.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

The objectives stated for proposed projects mostly contain only ends to be achieved. A few, however, take a step higher by including the means.

The indicators identified are progress measures since they are rather project specific in nature. Five other activities contain no definite evaluation criteria since they are still at the proposal stage.

Data Source/Methodology

Only two types of research instruments are mentioned by the agencies. These are observation and the feasibility study conducted by a team of DAR-NEDA-IBRD.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

All four agencies have staff who can be consulted for evaluation purposes and personnel actually engaged in monitoring and research work. The average number of staff for each type is five individuals.

Only the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) avails of three consultants from Iloilo and Roxas City. The three others either do not answer or they explicitly specify the absence of consultants for their agencies.

V. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN ILOILO
(Survey Results)

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Iloilo, being the hub of development activities in Region VI, involves itself in a total of sixty-one ongoing efforts affecting any of the following: the whole Western Visayas, certain provinces and Iloilo province only. Besides such projects, an additional five research endeavors dealing primarily with studies on agriculture are engaged in by two of the nineteen regional and provincial government agencies surveyed.

Projects dealing with "increased agricultural production and productivity" rank first. Composing more than one-third (39.3%) of the total number of programs, they consist mainly of the following: crop production, demonstration farm, irrigation, extension services, records keeping, compact as well as Japanese farming.

Of secondary concern is "expanded employment." A conscious effort of reacting to the problem realizes itself in projects, specifically home industries (mushroom culture, food production, hollow block making and bamboo craft). "Lower infant child mortality" and "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" are dealt with accordingly. The former concentrates on education and training inputs; nutrition, sanitation and nursing services; and hospital facilities; while the latter focuses its interest on the following: information and mass media, infrastructure (e.g. bridges), resettlement and land issues.

The areas of concern affecting population growth and improved environmental conditions each make up less than 10% of the total percentage of projects. Family planning activities are distributed among the following: promotions, delivery and the use of the integrated approach to contraception. With the setting up of the seawall, water impounding, reforestation and proper land utilization, it is hoped that environmental conditions may be improved.

There is only one project dealing with the eight area of concern which is "more economic use of energy" - the development of biogas. None of the Iloilo respondents claim any endeavor related to "increased participation of women in development."

The proper identification of the areas of concern covered by each project reflects the ability of the agencies/institutions to relate their projects with certain developmental goals. The presentation of multiple ends affected by their efforts indicate a perception of other impacts affected by their activities.

A correct classification of projects according to specific areas of concern is undertaken by 85.2% of the total number of programs. Only one project presents a secondary but definitely not primary impact area while still another recognizes a very indirect effect. While a development activity may cite a general but related area of concern, another two perceive a different definition of environment. One project does not present any response since all evaluation and monitoring activities are accomplished by the central office. An agency supplies its own areas of concern covered by projects. This reflects a minor gap in relating progress indicators for project objectives and impact measures for project goals.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

Iloilo agencies serving as survey respondents have arrived at a higher level of skills in objective setting as shown by 95.1% of the responses of projects covered. The statement of specific objectives is present though further improvement could be effected with regard to the inclusion of means and standards of performance. Presently, there exists only the presentation of the end goals of the project.

In the statement of evaluation procedures, a proliferation of progress measures emerge as evidenced by 68.8% of responses. A few (9.8%), however, succeed in the inclusion of both impact as well as progress indicators. Among these, still a few mainly identify impact measures.

While three responses deal with areas to look into in the evaluation of projects, five others present not the evaluation procedure but rather the source of data to be collected for research purposes.

One activity refers to the Manila office for evaluation, while 6.6% or four others claim not to have such research activities at all.

A clear connection between objectives set and evaluation procedures employed emerge in 86.9% of projects studied. An investigation into the rest prove difficult if not altogether useless due to the following reasons: no eveluation process is presented (6.6%), the process stated is not an evaluation operation (4.9%), and the monitoring is handled by the mian office.

Data Source/Methodology

Among the various data sources and methodologies cited, the most widely noted is the report as shown by more than one-third (35.2%) of the responses. Next in rank but consisting of only 14%, the agency/institution is considered a source of relevant information. Approximately ten per cent resort to visits, inspection and ocular surveys.

Some relatively concrete data generating systems are questionnaires, surveys, feasibility studies, interviews and meetings. Those rather difficult to identify in terms of specific methodology are feedback, personal evaluation, data collection, and individuals as sources of information.

One project refrains from pointing out a particular data source since the evaluation and monitoring system are handled by the central office in Manila. In addition, four other projects cannot claim a methodology for gathering information since they do not avail of an evaluation system.

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

Among the nineteen respondents, only the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAECON) as well as the Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) fail to present proposed projects. The former claims that "projects and programs are determined by the central office" while the latter state "the expansion projects are made yearly."

When compared with ongoing projects, there are less proposed development efforts numbering to a total of fifty-three. Of these, almost half (24) impact on "increased agricultural production and productivity." They consist of the following: irrigation, multi-cropping techniques, river control, training and demonstration, compact farming, vaccination program and animal dispersal, crop protection and fumigation, land consolidation, cooperative resettlement, storage and marketing.

Approximately one-fourth of the total number of projects refer to "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" as concretized in infrastructure (e.g. roads and building construction) projects, a laboratory, mass media programs, resettlement, design upgrading, municipal product monitor, trade development and assistance.

"Expanded employment" is dealth with accordingly in projects such as rural entrepreneurship development, management development, agricultural skills training, handicrafts as well as other facilities and infrastructure directly expected to increase the number of people in the labor force.

The related areas of concern, "reduced population growth" and "lower infant-child mortality" each have five and two projects respectively. The former consist of a clinic, delivery systems and logistics, media and the theater group; while the latter concentrate on immunization and water chlorination.

"Improved environmental conditions" is expected to be touched upon by three projects - resettlement, reforestation and water impounding. On the other hand, no programs exist in two areas of concern:"increase participation of women in development" and "more economic use of energy."

Only one research oriented project exists in addition to the thoroughly action-oriented ones. This is a research and development laboratory for raw materials for cottage industry products.

An overwhelming number (47) of projects are able to identify the direct linkage between programs and the area of concern each is expected to impact upon. Only a few (6) fail to point out the primary goal affected but rather refer to a secondary or indirect objective to be achieved by this project.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

As stated earlier, the objective-setting skills of Iloilo based agencies rank high when compared with the other provinces in Region VI. This is evident in the fact that only three out of fifty-three projects need to be stated more specifically. However, there lies a continuing need to evolve more comprehensive objectives which contain not only project ends but also consider such data as means, standards of performance and the beneficiary community. This move at specificity could encourage a drawing up of more accurate and measureable indicators.

Most project (32) plan to employ progress indicators while fifteen others contain both impact as well as progress measures. Only six proposed projects of the National Science and Development Board (NSDB), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the Trade Assistance Center (TAC) fail to come up with any response.

All the projects which specify the indicator to be employed in program evaluation can effectively identify the measures to use for the objectives desired. This is reflected in the responses of forty seven projects. The six which do not propose a set of indicators can logically not be subjected to analysis regarding the link between objective and evaluation.

Data Source/Methodology

As shown in the findings regarding the data source of Iloilo ongoing projects, the report stands out as the more widely perceived tool in data gathering. The institution/agency as a source of information ranks next, closely followed by field observation and inspection. Feedback and interview are pointed out as often as questionnaires, surveys, inquiries, and feasibility studies.

The other methods proposed to be employed are consultation and follow-ups, monitoring, records, individual assessment, information flow, and the project as the data source.

One program, instead of mentioning a methodology states an area of inquiry/progress indicator. Another fails to respond while three others are deemed not applicable since no evaluation procedure is presented.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO

Among the nineteen agencies, only the National Science and Development Board (NSDB) responds in the negative when asked about the staff members who may be consulted regarding the evaluation of programs. The Farm Systems Development Corporation (FSDC) and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAECON), on the other hand, assert that all research activities are handled by the central office in Manila. The rest of the institutions can identify an average of six individuals. The Regional Health Office (RHO) name as many as fifteen staff consulted regarding the evaluation of program.

Individuals actually involved in evaluation and monitoring activities for their institution reach a mean number of five per agency. Consistent with their initial responses, the NSDB, FSDC and BAECON do not claim to have local personnel involved in monitoring and research.

Consultation services are availed of by only seven agencies, while the rest either specifically answer no or do not give any response at all. Those who value the assistance of others usually seek help from outsiders (either Manila-based or foreigners) rather than from the resources in Region VI. Only one institution consults local expertise while another does not specify the area.

VI. DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL (Survey Results)

A. ONGOING PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

In contrast with the other provinces in Region VI, Negros Occidental agencies who respond to the survey consist mostly of private institutions. Out of six respondents, only two are government managed.

Projects total to a number of twenty-eight. These are distributed only among four areas of concern: "more equitable distribution of income/general improvement in the standard of living" with eight projects; "increased agricultural production and productivity also with eight activities; "expanded employment: having seven to its credit; and finally "lower infant child mortality" with one project.

While the activities hoping to achieve the first goal consist of information dissemination, setting up of housing and recreational facilities, relocation, organization of a credit union, establishing a cooperative store and a bakery; agricultural projects are made up of rice and mushroom production, fish and livestock project, rabbit dispersal and the construction of market stalls. "Expanded employment" serves as the objective of vocational and skills training, motivational training, small-scale business and educational aid program. The lone activity of the fifth area of concern is the medical care program.

Besides the action projects, there exists one research activity which is the establishment of a data bank.

A great majority of the agencies are able to identify the goals expected to be achieved by their projects. Only one does not answer while two respond with indirect or secondary goals.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

The ability to set up project objectives among Negros Occidental agencies is rather satisfactory. Only two very general aims are cited. The rest can mention objectives specific enough since the ends to be achieved are clearly stated. Others even include means as well as standards of performance.

The area where the six agencies may merit assistance lies in indicator selection. A big number (18) present not the expected results and changes,but rather the strategy for monitoring the project or the methodology for data gathering. The others, on the other hand, can already specify progress and impact indicators.

Data Source/Methodology

Reports and records together with ocular inspection are repeatedly noted by the agencies more than any other methodology. The others consist of the following: dialogue and feedbacks, evaluation sessions and discussion, surveys, the institution and the project as sources of information and management information systems. Only one project offers no data since it fails to present an evaluation system which forms the basis for the acquisition of information.

B. PROPOSED PROJECTS

One agency, the BIPA Farm Workers' Welfare Foundation, Inc., does not provide data regarding their proposed projects. The five others, however, share their responses.

Out of fourteen projects, six refer to the first area of concern as concretized by the following: low-cost housing, cooperative store, credit union, transportation facilities and trucking and a barber shop. The four projects intended to increase agricultural production and productivity are the rice program, goat dispersal, duck raising and feedgrains project. "Expanded employment is dealth with in also four projects: motivational training, skills training, garment making and education for employment. Thus, only three areas of concern are covered.

An awareness of higher goals to be achieved by the projects prevails among the agencies. This is evidenced by only one refusal to respond when asked about the area of concern covered by the program.

Objective-Setting and Evaluation

As reflected in the objective setting for ongoing activities, the agencies are able to draw up specific objectives. The main difficulty rests in the identification of measures for such aims.

Again, the evaluation procedure commonly stated is actually a monitoring strategy. Indicators which emerge are progress measures. Only two projects cannot offer responses since they failed to state their objectives to be evaluated.

Data Source/Methodology

Three methodologies occupy the first rank for the question on the data gathering tool employed. Such are the use of records, ocular inspection, feasiblity studies and proposals. Next in the scale is the survey. The other few data sources are the institution, and management information system.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

All six agencies can identify an average of five individuals to be consulted regarding the evaluation of projects. The mean drops a bit lower (3) for agency staff actually involved in monitoring and research activities.

While one institution does not present a response, the five others claim that they avail of consultation services mostly from the national agencies and the Manila-based experts. Two resource persons come from Negros while one each reside in Region VI and Bacolod.

WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

Final report submitted to USAID-NEDA by
the Institute of Philippine Culture
Ateneo de Manila University
on 6 May 1977

Elizabeth U. Eviota

Introduction

In the Philippines, as in most other developing and developed countries, there is a recognition of the need to develop special analytical tools to assess the unique requirements of women in different activities, occupations and socioeconomic strata. Women's main activities (such as household production and household income generating activity) are not now covered by economic indicators. Only when women enter the labor market, i.e. when they have "jobs," are they included in standard economic measures of development. Her participation has been assessed mainly, albeit inadequately, in terms of social progress indicators such as health, education, and nutrition.

The major purpose of the Women in development (WID) component of the Economic and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) project then is initially to assess the degree and extent of female participation in

development and ultimately to identify the factors that will insure absorption of females, (both as agents and as beneficiaries) in the development programs given the special constraints under which women operate. The WID component will be concerned with the development, testing, and application of indicators which will not be provided by the ESIA national model. The ESIA national model will be concerned with an absolute measure of sexual differentials (i.e. sexual equality relative to men) across development indicators. These indicators are in areas of education, employment and labor force participation, income, and health. In both the ESIA national and WID indicators, sex will be the differentiating variable.

This report will present first an overview covering salient points of Filipino women's participation in development and given this background identify parameters for the framework for examining Filipino women's participation.

Background Information

Women's participation in development covers a wide spectrum of economic and social activities. As a convenient means of examining women's activities, this report classifies them by spheres, namely household, community, and market. The assessment of Philippine data from completed studies presented here are disaggregated into rural and urban sectors where necessary.

Household Activities. In contrast to the men whose major activity is nonhousehold or occupational in nature, Filipino women spend a major portion of their lives in home management activities (Mendez & Jocano 1974, Mangahas and Jayme-Ho 1976). In the 1973 National Demographic Survey, housekeeping was reported as the main activity of 70 percent of married women respondents (see Table 1, Appendix A). ~~Similarly~~ Micro studies on time allocation reveal that among the low-income women, this time is taken up by routine household chores such as cooking and housecleaning, child care, child rearing, and to a limited extent, some income-generating activity such as backyard cultivation, small-scale retailing, or home crafts (King 1977, Fox 1973). Among the middle- and upper-income women household activity is minimized and becomes supervisory with the presence of domestic or related help (Illo 1975, Castillo 1976).

Large scale studies have yet to treat home work as an undifferentiated whole. If we are to understand fully women's activities in the household sphere, it will be necessary to break household tasks into components and analyze their interrelations and their significance in the functions of the household. Time allocation decisions in home production has added significance in situations of working wives and should be examined closely in future research.

Working (i.e. employed) wives, comprising about one-half of the women in the labor force (see Table 2, Appendix A), are also expected to take on household tasks in addition to their occupational responsibilities. It seems that extended family

arrangements, help from friends, neighbors, and relatives; and older children taking care of younger children, enable working wives to cope with numerous responsibilities (Castillo 1976). Nevertheless, the double dose of home production and market time should be assessed for its impact on the physical well-being and socioeconomic status of members of the household.

Community Activities. Community participation, defined as membership in organizations, of Filipino women has been and is at a low level. Involvement of women in government organizations such as the Samahang Nayon is at nondecision-making levels such as secretaries and treasurers (see Table 3, Appendix A). Several studies also point out that decision making in the household is relatively egalitarian (see Table 4, Appendix A;, also Lozare 1976; Martinez-Esquillo 1976) especially as these relate to family matters--both financial or nonfinancial--but rarely does the woman exercise this power beyond the household (Licuanan and Gonzales 1975). The non-participation of women in non-familial matters should therefore be examined in order to identify the cultural and socio-economic barriers to their participation in community organizations. Absorption of females in organizations is important in order for her to actively participate in the decision making process of development programs.

Market Activities. Until such time when household activities are considered as work in categories of labor force

participation, standard defintions of employment will mask the real involvement of women in development. Taking standard census measures of formal employment as gauge, women make up about a third of the labor force (NCSO 1975). Relative to total female employed, urban female participation has been mainly in commerce, domestic service, government, community, business and recreation services and manufacturing (see Table 5 in Appendix A). Rural participation is still mainly in agriculture (Makil and Fermin 1976). Unemployment rates are higher among urban than among rural women (NCSO 1975) possibly because of the more significant female drift to the urban centers. Rural unemployment for females is about twice as much as that ~~of~~ for males (NCSO 1975). Using the labor utilization framework (Smith and Domingo 1977) a study of 1965 National Demographic Survey results reveals that wives of household heads are more underutilized (64.6 percent) than male heads (50.3 percent). There are also more females in the elusive category of "unpaid family workers" (NCSO 1975). Further, unemployment rates tend to be higher for females than for males (NCSO 1975).

Women also tend to earn less than men in every major industry group except transport, storage, and communication. (See Table 6 in Appendix A).

Education as a factor in female participation in the labor force is more important than it is for the male (Encarnacion 1972). In the past, educational opportunity has been open equally to males

and females and educational attainment shows minimal disparities. However, the type of education (that is the education imparted) determines the marketable advantages of the males. In education as well, rural-urban differentials for both males and females are large (Castillo 1976).

This background in women's participation in the market reveals economic behavior as one of the more extensively studied aspects of women's participation in development. The further work that is helpful could focus on women's income generating activities as these are affected by socio-economic and technological change. One important area that should be examined in this regard is the work of women in the agricultural sector. Another focus is the study of an area where large numbers of women are such as domestic services, self-employment, and teaching.

The data which will be provided by the national model will reveal the effect of development programs on women's physical well-being and socioeconomic status across development indicators. In addition, as measures of improved status, a comparison of men's and women's access to various services must also be studied. The factors which affect differential accessibility of community services must be identified to enable program and policy planners to respond and adjust to problems which affect the target population.

Objective

As a component of the ESIA project, the WID study seeks to find out the degree and extent of women's participation in development in order to generate policy alternatives in program responses necessary to enhance this participation.

Strategy for achieving the objective

The strategy for achieving the objective is to develop and test indicators to measure the degree and extent of women's participation and to apply these indicators to USAID project areas in order to determine the impact of these projects on the women.

The WID study approach is two-pronged:

1. To conduct a micro survey in order to test and refine the selected indicators proposed here and to apply these indicators in a macro survey in USAID project areas.
2. To initiate special studies specifically to fill in the gaps in our knowledge about women's activities. The studies should provide measures for further indicator development.

The WID indicators. The completed studies cited earlier which reveal the current status of Filipino women are sources from which we have formulated indicators to measure their participation. In the formulation of indicators, women's participation is measured

in two ways: women as contributors (agents) in development and women as beneficiaries of the process.

Suggested below are three experimental indicator indices. The parameters for these indices are listed together with the variables, both quantitative and qualitative, by which data will be disaggregated.

1. Index of Household and Market productivity and efficiency by proportion of time allocated. As a measure of women's participation in development as contributors (agents) an index of household and market productivity by time allocated is important in order to understand the context in which women operates if she is to be assigned the role of economic producer. The indicators of this index will provide the criteria by which to construct a matrix of categories for women's work.

Indicators	Quantitative variables	Qualitative variables
a. Proportion of time allocated to: 1) home production 2) home consumption 3) market production 4) leisure	- sex - education of mother - employment status of mother and type of employment - household socioeconomic status - household size & composition by sex & age - length of residence (migration patterns) - type of activity - level of community complexity - type of community - seasonal variations	— —

b.	Proportion of time allocated to child care and nutrition level of child	- sex - education of mother - employment status of mother & type of employment - household socioeconomic status - household size & composition by age & sex - level of community complexity - type of community - seasonal variations
c.	Proportion of home production and market time in the agricultural sector	- sex - type of activity - household socioeconomic status - household size and composition by age & sex - type of crops - level & type of modern technology use by sex - use of hired and exchange labor by sex - type of tenancy - size of land - level of community complexity

2. <u>Index of participation in decision-making processes</u>. The extent to which Filipino women participate in decision-making (defined here as involvement in community organizations) at different levels, is an indicator of their contribution to the power process and of their influence in policy making. Involvement in mixed groups/organizations is a major step in the absorption of women in the planning levels of development programs. Women's organizations, as well, are effective as pressure groups.

Indicators	Quantitative variables	Qualitative variables
a. Presence of organizations	- level of community complexity - type of organization - type of community - sex composition, size	
b. Degree of awareness of organizations	- by sex - level of community complexity - type of organization - size of organization	
c. Memberships in organization		- cultural attitudes toward membership - motivations for membership
d. Attendance in organization		- socioeconomic constraints to attendance
e. Degree of participation		- knowlege of issues - participation in discussions

3. Index of Access, Use, and Supply of various community services.

One indicator of a target group's benefits from the process both in terms of physical well-being and socioeconomic development is ease of access to, and use of, various community services. Community-based services in this index include health, nutrition, and child care, nonformal education, and educational extension programs. Two questions are considered important in studying access: one is whether the services are accessible to the people and the other is whether the services reach all those who need

(but not necessarily seek) the service. Measures of accessibility to services should include the following as requisite: quantitative adequacy, appropriate geographic distribution, cultural and economic barriers, awareness of the services, and motivation for use.

Indicators	Quantitative variables	Qualitative variables
Sub-/Index a: Access to services		
1) Level of awareness of availability of services	- presence of services - type of services - awareness of need	- cultural attitudes & beliefs - motivation for use
2) Actual accessibility of services	- type of services - economic accessibility - geographic accessibility: available mode of transportation, usual mode of travel, distance, time and cost of travel, waiting time,	
Sub-Index b: Use of services	-type of services - frequency of attendance/visits by sex - practice/use of services by sex	
Sub-Index c: Supply of services	- type of services - location of services - number of facilities/centers - availability of personnel/staff - ratio of personnel/facilities to population	

Activities to be Undertaken and Outputs

Based on the strategy design, the activities that will be carried out are the following.

1. A pilot survey will be undertaken to measure women's participation as agents and beneficiaries in the development process. The three experimental indicator indices listed above will be tested and refined. The indicators which will have been refined in the pilot survey will then be applied in a macro sample survey of respondents from USAID project areas. The survey may either be a single integrative study of all the indices or a series of separate but linked studies on each of the indices. The application study will be three phased: initial data, midtest measures, and evaluation phase. The application of indicators will consider the intercorrelations within the framework of defined components and structural aspects of the existing development projects.

   Output: The output for the macro survey is a report which will include:

   a. an analysis of the extent of women's participation as agents/beneficiaries relative to the three selected indicators; indices

   b. a list of specific indicators by which to measure women's participation and data requirements for the indicators;

c. an evaluation of the impact of USAID projects on women's participation;

d. a set of recommendations of ways to systematize, where applicable, indicators both for replicability and feasibility for institutionalization;

e. a list of implications for policy alternatives in program responses necessary to enhance women's participation.

2. Simultaneously a series of special studies will be initiated to fill in the gaps in our knowledge of women's activities. The insight from these studies will provide the basis for a classificatory exercise on further measuring women's participation. The studies should provide, as one of its research components, the provision for indicator development. These studies should include

a. Attitudinal and behavioral aspects of women's participation; such as perceived quality of life and attitudes toward working wives. Data in these areas are relatively intangible and unstructured.

b. A special study of market activities where large numbers of women are, such as: teaching, domestic help, farm work, licensed midwives, and the self employed. (The proposed Hackenberg Davao study is one example of a study of working women.)

c. An in-depth study of existing women's organizations, particularly grass roots organizations; and

d. Secondary analysis of existing or ongoing studies. A suggested secondary analysis would be to extract and examine the data vis a vis variables differentiated by sex from other ESIA components.

Evaluation: Evaluation criteria for the WID study will be determined by: (a) the stated objectives of the study; (b) provisions for indicator development and applicability of these indicators for systematization; and (c) the feasibility of policy alternatives necessary to enhance women's participation. The Evaluation Design suggested in the USAID Evaluation Handbook will serve as additional guideline.

Relationship with other components:

Suggestions will be made to other components regarding the data requirements and feasibility of the WID indicators for integration into their data sets.

Implementation plan

The agency or institution which is selected to undertake the WID component will be both a data-gathering research agency and an umbrella coordinating institution.

The implementation plan based on these two functions and the activities mentioned are (please refer to chart in Appendix B for time

phasing):

I. As data-gathering research agency

A. Conduct a micro survey to test indicators;

B. Conduct a macro survey to apply indicators.

II. Umbrella coordinating institution

A. Review and select proposals

B. Monitor the studies selected

C. Write overall final report.

Monitoring of projects will be geared to meeting timetable requirements, fulfilling contract and project specifications, and periodic reports to USAID-NEDA.

To perform the Umbrella coordinating function, three possible institutions would be the Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC), Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), University of the Philippines Social Research Laboratory (UPSRL). The umbrella institution may also funciton as the data generating agency or may initiate studies by linking with such research agencies as the Research Institute for Mindanao Culture (RIMCU), Institute of Philippine Studies (IPS) at Philippine Center for Advanced Studies (PCAS), the Social Survey Research Unit (SSRU) and the Institute of Economic Development and Research (IEDR) at the University of the Philippine School of Economics (UPSE).

	- type of crops - cropping patterns - level and type of modern technology use by sex - use of hired and exchange labor by sex - type of tenancy - size of land - level of community complexity	
2. Index of participation in decision-making processes		
a. Presence of organizations	- level of community complexity - type of organization/community - sex composition, size	
b. Degree of awareness of organizations		
c. Membership in organizations	- by sex - level of community complexity - type of organization - size of organization	- cultural attitudes toward membership - motivations for membership
d. Attendance in organizations		- socioeconomic constraints to attendance
e. Degree of participation		- knowledge of issues - participation in discussions
3. Index of access, use, and supply of various community services:		
a. Access to services 1) level of awareness of availability of services	- presence of services - type of services - awareness of need	- cultural attitudes and beliefs - motivation for use
2) actual accessibility of services	- type of services - economic accessibility - geographic accessibility: available mode of transportation, usual mode of travel, distance, time and cost of travel, waiting time	
3) use of services	- type of services - frequency of attendance/visits - practice/use of services by sex	
4) supply of services	- type of services - location of services - number of facilities/centers - availability of personnel/staff - ratio of personnel/facilities to population	

3. Recommendations

Recommendations will be formulated on appropriate strategies and program/project innovation which will enhance the participation of women in development.

IV. Implementation Plan

Two functions of the WID component implementing agency:

A. As data gathering research agency

1. Conduct a micro survey to test indicators and apply these indicators in a macro survey

B. As umbrella coordinating agency

1. Review and selection of proposals
2. Monitoring studies
3. Write up of overall final report

FRAMEWORK OF A RESEARCH STUDY APPROACH TO THE WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT
6 May 1977

I. Research Problem (What do we want to find out?):

To what extent and on what level are women participating in development?

Specifications of the problem:

Women's participation here is measured in two ways: women as contributors to development, and women as beneficiaries of the process.

1. Measures of contributions will be in terms of
   a. productivity and efficiency
   b. decision-making
2. Measures of benefits in terms of effect on
   a. physical well-being
   b. socioeconomic status

II. Purpose of the project (Why do we want to find out the research problem as stated in I?):

To find out the degree and extent of women's participation in development in order to generate policy alternatives in program responses necessary to enhance this participation.

III. The Empirical Research (How do we operationalize the research problem?):

The WID component will undertake a ~~three~~ four pronged research approach:

1. To conduct a micro survey in order to test and refine selected indicators and to apply these indicators in a macro survey. These indicators are experimental and will not be provided by the national model.
2. To initiate small scale studies specifically to fill in the gaps in our knowledge of women's activities and to provide measures of indicator development.

A. The Study

	Indicators	Quantitative variable	Qualitative variable
Measures of contributions	1. Index of household and market productivity and efficiency a. Proportion of time allocated to: 1) home production 2) home consumption 3) market production 4) leisure	- sex - education of mother - employment status and type of employment of mother - household socioeconomic status - household size and composition by sex and age - length of residence (migration patterns) - type of activity - level of community complexity - type of community - seasonal variations	
	b. Proportion of time allocated to child and nutrition level of child	- sex - education of mother - employment status and type of employment of mother - household and socio-economic status - household size and composition by age/sex - level of community complexity - type of community - seasonal variation	
	c. Proportion of home production and market time in the agriculture sector	- sex - type of activity - household socioeconomic status - household size and composition by sex and age	

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1. Proportion of females and males 10 years old and over by type of activity, Metropolitan Manila, rural-urban, 1970

	Employed	Un-employed	House-keepers	Students	Others	Not stated
Females						
Philippines						
12,831,489	3,464,316	464,416	6,120,087	736,660	2,013,365	32,645
Percent of Total 100.0	27.0	3.0	48.0	6.0	16.0	*
Metropolitan Manila						
1,667,260	521,124	44,920	713,737	131,245	255,293	951
Percent of Total 100.0	31.0	3.0	43.0	8.0	15.0	*
Urban						
4,406,197	1,314,469	135,851	1,920,288	317,021	710,056	8,512
Percent of Total 100.0	30.0	3.0	44.0	7.0	16.0	*
Rural						
8,425,292	2,149,847	328,565	4,199,799	419,639	1,303,309	24,133
Percent of Total 100.0	26.0	4.0	50.0	5.0	15.0	*
Males						
Philippines						
12,283,574	7,890,559	477,292	453,868	746,372	2,703,241	12,242
Percent of Total 100.0	64.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	22.0	*
Metropolitan Manila						
1,477,255	879,120	57,684	54,082	139,029	346,740	600
Percent of Total 100.0	60.0	4.0	4.0	9.0	23.0	*
Urban						
3,895,803	2,280,486	162,641	157,381	322,050	969,719	3,526
Percent of Total 100.0	59.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	25.0	*
Rural						
8,387,771	5,610,073	314,651	296,487	424,322	1,733,522	8,716
Percent of Total 100.0	67.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	20.0	*

*Less than 1.0 percent.

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Special Report No. 5, Manila Metropolitan area.

Table 2. Females in the labor force by marital status, urban and rural, October 1965, August 1971, November 1973 and August 1974

Year	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated
		Overall Distribution			
1965	100.0	44.5	47.9	6.6	0.9
1971	100.0	44.1	48.1	6.7	1.0
1973	100.0	44.8	47.0	6.6	1.6
1974	100.0	44.4	47.0	7.3	1.3
		Urban			
1965	100.0	53.5	39.6	5.6	1.3
1971	100.0	53.6	39.4	5.9	1.1
1973	100.0	55.4	38.0	5.1	1.4
1974	100.0	54.7	37.7	6.3	1.4
		Rural			
1965	100.0	39.6	52.5	7.2	0.7
1971	100.0	38.3	53.4	7.2	1.0
1973	100.0	37.9	52.8	7.6	1.7
1974	100.0	37.5	53.3	8.0	1.2

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics Labor Force Surveys.

Table 3 Female membership and participation as officers in the Samahang Nayon, by region and position held as of September 30, 1975.

Region*	No. of SN	No. of SN Members	No. of Women Members	Percent of Members Female	No. of SN Officers	No. of Women Officers	Percent of SN Officers Women	Pres.	Vice Pres.	Sec./ Treas.	Auditor	Manager
I	1,469	65,104	5,490	8.4	7,345	288	3.9	22	37	150	49	30
II	544	30,028	1,042	3.5	2,720	66	2.4	2	17	25	12	10
III	1,180	58,411	2,329	3.9	5,900	108	1.8	7	18	52	15	16
IV	1,068	46,299	4,012	8.7	5,340	226	4.2	19	47	103	29	28
V	795	34,910	2,964	8.4	3,975	121	3.0	9	20	58	22	12
VI	1,281	49,197	11,052	22.5	6,405	855	13.3	66	133	386	166	104
VII	922	37,858	9,067	23.9	4,610	496	10.7	35	80	228	94	59
VIII	677	22,786	1,977	8.7	3,385	100	2.9	11	16	51	13	9
IX	296	12,792	1,086	8.4	1,480	74	5.0	6	9	39	10	10
X	1,196	58,864	4,296	7.3	5,980	291	4.9	19	44	147	52	29
XI	741	38,385	3,969	3.3.	3,705	140	3.8	11	18	64	28	19
XII	369	17,935	1,718	9.6	1,845	94	5.1	8	12	49	16	9
TOTAL	10,538	472,569	49,002	10.4	52,690	2,859	5.4	215	451	1,352	506	335
		Percent of women officers in each position:				100.0		7.5	15.8	47.3	17.7	11.7

Source: DLGCD-SN Data Pool, National Computer Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City. Tabulation of data was done by Arnold Naldoza and his wife.

*The province included under each Region for which data were available are as follows:

I - Abra
Benguet
Ilocos Sur
Ilocos Norte
La Union
Mt. Province
Pangasinan

II - Cagayan
Ifugao
Isabela
Kalinga-Apayao
Nueva Vizcaya
Quirino

III - Bataan
Bulacan
Nueva Ecija
Pampanga
Tarlac
Zambales
Aurora-Sub-Province

IV - Batangas
Cavite
Laguna
Occ. Mindoro
Palawan
Quezon
Romblon
Rizal

V - Albay
CAmarines Norte
Camarines Sur
Catanduanes
Masbate
Sorsogon

VI- Aklan
Antique
Capiz
Guimaras
Iloilo
Negros Occ.

VII - Bohol
Cebu
Negros Or.
Siquijor

VIII - Northern Leyte
Southern Leyte
Eastern Samar
Northern Samar
Western Samar

IX - Zamboanga del Norte
Zamboanga del Sur

X - Agusan del Norte
Agusan del Sur
Bukidnon
Camiguin
Misamis Occ.
Misamis Or.
Surigao del Norte

XI-Davao del Norte
Davao del Sur
Davao Oriental
South Cotabato
Surigao del Sur

XII-Maguindanao
Lanao del Norte
Lanao del Sur
North Cotabato
Sultan Kudarat

Table 4. IPC/PSSC national survey respondents classified by decision maker(s), mentioned for different family matters (Nov. 1973-April 1974)

	Discipline of male children	Discipline of female children	Choice of school	Choice of course of study	Choice of child's friends	Family budget expenses	Family investments/ business
			- - - - Percent - - - -				
Husband and wife/ father and mother	43	46	44	18	9	26	43
Husband/father	37	15	14	8	2	11	32
Wife/mother	17	36	16	6	5	60	21
Child only	-	-	17	54	71	-	-
Others (eldest son, brother/sister/ daughter)	2	3	-	1	-	3	4
Both parents and children	-	-	9	12	12	-	-
Total	99	100	100	99	99	100	100
Total N	2,960	2,940	3,127	3,095	3,134	3,431	1,913

Source: E. Porio, F. Lynch and M. R. Hollnsteiner, The Filipino Family, Community and Nation: The Same Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow? Ateneo de Manila University, Institute of Philippine Culture, Quezon City, April 1975.

Table 5. Urban employed persons by major industry group and sex (1965 and 1974), May series

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1965	1974	1965	1974	1965	1974
Total employed persons (in thousands)	3,016	4,206	1,885	2,476	1,130	1,730
Percent of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	16.8	10.7	22.6	15.4	7.1	4.0
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-	0.1
Manufacturing	18.8	17.8	18.8	19.9	18.9	14.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2
Construction	4.5	5.0	7.2	8.4	0.1	0.1
Commerce	19.8	23.5	16.1	20.9	26.0	27.1
Transport, storage, and communication	7.4	6.4	11.4	10.3	0.7	0.8
Government, community, business, and recreational services	15.5	18.2	16.0	16.1	14.5	21.3
Domestic services	10.6	11.8	2.7	2.7	23.6	24.9
Personal services other than domestic	5.7	5.4	3.8	4.5	9.0	6.8
Industry not reported	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics Labor Force Surveys for the years indicated.

Table 4. Average cash earnings during the survey week of employed wage and salary workers in government or for private employers who worked 40 hours or more by sex and selected industry group, May 1974

Industry groups	All employed wage and salary workers with cash earnings		Working in government, average cash earnings, in pesos		Working for private employers, average cash earnings, in pesos	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	46	29	65	*	45	28
Manufacturing	75	44	*	*	74	44
Commerce	88	55	182	125	83	49
Transport, storage, and communication	68	83	80	*	67	85
Government, community, business and recreational services	100	82	104	84	89	77
Domestic services	29	14	-	*	29	14
Personal services	59	29	-	-	59	29
All by sex	71	40	98	86	64	32

*Less than 9,500 persons in this group.

Source: Labor Force Survey for the date indicated.

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EAST WEST POPULATION INSTITUTE
ASIAN AND PACIFIC...

ESIA/WID PROJECT

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81
($000)

	TOTAL, FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. Project Personnel	-	614	690	-	155	155	-	236	169	-	167	198	-	56	168
Administrative	-	8	88	-	4	23	-	4	23	-	-	23	-	-	19
Technical	-	606	602	-	151	132	-	232	146	-	167	175	-	56	149
2. Consultancy Services	522	164	-	218	56	-	74	36	-	68	36	-	162	36	-
US Consultants (87 mm)	522	-	-	218	-	-	74	-	-	68	-	-	162	-	-
Local Consultants (440 mm)	-	164	-	-	56	-	-	36	-	-	36	-	-	36	-
3. Training	178	57	137	48	28	32	48	15	27	48	14	19	34	-	59
US Training (35 participants)	178	-	66	48	-	17	48	-	17	48	-	19	34	-	13
Local Training (185 participants)	-	57	71	-	28	15	-	15	10	-	14	-	-	-	46
4. Data Collection and Processing	-	380	600	-	131	69	-	150	141	-	66	141	-	33	249
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	55	71	-	23	18	-	32	19	-	-	18	-	-	16
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing and Sundry	200	121	304	200	48	163	-	73	26	-	-	26	-	-	89
SUB-TOTAL	900	1,391	1,802	466	441	437	122	542	382	116	283	402	196	125	581
7. Contingency	63	121	107	34	39	23	8	48	18	8	24	23	13	10	43
8. PCED Project Management Team	-	25	35	-	10	5	-	10	5	-	5	10	-	-	15
TOTAL	963	1,537	1,944	500	490	465	130	600	405	124	312	435	209	135	639

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81

MACRO COMPONENT - MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. SCO/NEDA Project Personnel	-	255	209	-	77	21	-	86	31	-	60	60	-	32	97
Administrative	-	-	61	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	16
Technical	-	255	148	-	77	6	-	86	16	-	60	45	-	32	81
2. Consultancy Services	72	24	-	18	6	-	24	6	-	18	6	-	12	6	-
US Consultants (24 mm)	72	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	-	18	-	-	12	-	-
Local Consultants (96 mm)	-	24	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
3. Training	148	-	54	38	-	13	38	-	13	38	-	15	34	-	13
US Training (29 participants)	148	-	54	38	-	13	38	-	13	38	-	15	34	-	-
Local Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Data Buildup	-	100	200	-	-	19	-	34	56	-	33	61	-	33	64
Improvement of Surveys	-	-	100	-	-	19	-	-	23	-	-	28	-	-	31
Initiation of New Stat. Activities	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	34	33	-	33	33	-	33	33
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing, and Sundry	62	-	138	62	-	82	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	22
SUB-Total	282	379	607	118	83	136	62	126	119	56	99	155	46	71	197
7. Contingency	20	29	42	9	6	10	4	9	8	4	8	11	3	6	13
TOTAL	302	408	649	127	89	146	66	135	127	60	107	166	49	77	210

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81

MICRO COMPONENT - METHODOLOGIES FOR MEASURING AND ANALYZING PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT

($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. Project Personnel	-	250	144	-	31	20	-	100	24	-	95	29	-	24	71
Administrative (2 persons)	-	-	12	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Technical	-	250	132	-	31	17	-	100	21	-	95	26	-	24	68
USAID sub-coordinating team (3 persons)	-	-	(49)	-	-	(17)	-	-	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	(12)
Project Coordinators (12 persons)	-	(81)	(27)	-	(10)	-	-	(32)	(4)	-	(31)	(5)	-	(8)	(18)
Project-based Monitors (25 persons)	-	(169)	(56)	-	(21)	-	-	(68)	(7)	-	(64)	(11)	-	(16)	(38)
2. Consultancy Services	450	80	-	200	30	-	50	10	-	50	10	-	150	30	-
US Consultants (63 mm)	450	-	-	200	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	150	-	-
Local Consultants (200 mm)	-	80	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	30	-
3. Training	30	-	83	10	-	19	10	-	14	10	-	4	-	-	46
U.S. Training (6 participants)	30	-	12	10	-	4	10	-	4	10	-	4	-	-	-
Local Training*	-	-	71	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	46
4. Data Collection and Processing	-	110	370	-	80	45	-	30	60	-	-	80	-	-	185
Surveys	-	110	290	-	80	35	-	30	45	-	-	65	-	-	145
Computer Time	-	-	80	-	-	10	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	40
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	-	60	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing, and Sundry	138	-	138	138	-	57	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	67
SUB-TOTAL	618	440	795	348	141	156	60	140	120	60	105	135	150	54	384
7. Contingency	43	31	61	25	10	11	4	10	9	4	8	11	10	4	30
TOTAL	661	471	856	373	151	167	64	150	129	64	113	146	160	58	414

*Local training costs shown for FY 78 and FY 79 will cover the costs of training personnel of projects to be studied under the MICRO Component in data collection, processing, and reporting. Costs shown for FY 81 will cover the costs of training 115 project planners from GOP sectoral agencies in the design and implementation of impact measurement methodologies which will be developed and tested under the MICRO Component.

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-80

PANAY COMPONENT - INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

($000 in Local Costs)

	TOTAL FY 1978-80		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP
1. Project Personnel	36	327	12	109	12	109	12	109
Administrative (7 persons)	-	15	-	5	-	5	-	5
Technical	36	312	12	104	12	104	12	104
RDC Region VI sub-coordinating team (11 persons)	(36)	(20)	(12)	(7)	(12)	(7)	(12)	(7)
Project evaluators (70 persons)	-	(292)	-	(97)	-	(97)	-	(97)
2. Local Consultants (144 mm)	60	-	20	-	20	-	20	-
3. Local Training (70 participants)	57	-	28	-	15	-	14	-
4. Data Collection and Processing	96	-	24	-	39	-	33	-
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	1
6. Equipment, supplies, rent, printing & sundry	-	28	-	24	-	2	-	2
SUB-TOTAL	249	360	84	135	86	113	79	112
7. Contingency	24	4	8	2	8	1	8	1
TOTAL	273	364	92	137	94	114	87	113

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-79*

WID COMPONENT - WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-79		FY 1978		FY 1979	
	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP
1. Project Personnel	73	10	35	5	38	5
Administrative	8	-	4	-	4	-
Technical **	65	10	31	5	34	5
2. Data Collection and Processing	74	30	27	5	47	25
3. Local Travel and Allowances	55	-	23	-	32	-
4. Equipment, supplies, rent, printing, and sundry	121	-	48	-	73	-
SUB-TOTAL	323	40	133	10	190	-
5. Contingency	37	-	15	-	22	-
TOTAL	360	40	148	10	212	30

*Covers the costs of the pilot and macro surveys and four (4) special WID studies.

**Includes $2,000 for consultation meetings with WID research authorities.

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS

MACRO COMPONENT - MEASURING AND MONITORING OF PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Project # 492-0295

($000) Title: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT OUTPUTS: Series of studies on various aspects of indicator and social accounting systems	Statistical base for the ESIA Indicator System	29 technical personnel of the NEDA Social Accounts Unit trained in indicator and social accounting system development and operations	TOTAL
AID Appropriated				
1. Development of conceptual and statistical framework for ESIA Indicator System	40	81	-	121
2. Audit of existing statistical system	-	35	-	35
3. Improvement of surveys and initiation of new statistical activities	-	314	-	314
4. Reporting and publication of results	20	61	-	81
5. Training	-	-	159	159
GOP				
1. Development of conceptual and statistical framework for ESIA Indicator System	32	65	-	97
2. Audit of existing statistical system	-	52	-	52
3. Improvement of surveys and initiation of new statistical activities	-	401	-	401
4. Reporting and publication of results	10	31	-	41
5. Training	-	-	58	58
TOTAL	102	1,040	217	1,359

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS

MICRO COMPONENT - METHODOLOGIES FOR MEASURING AND ANALYZING PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT

($000)

Project # 492-0295

Title: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT OUTPUTS: Measurement and analytical studies of the progress and impact of 18 development projects	PROJECT OUTPUTS: Manuals on the design and implementation of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems	PROJECT OUTPUTS: 120 GOP project planners, trained in project monitoring and evaluation	TOTAL
AID Appropriated				
1. Project coordination and management	240	14	13	267
2. Design of project analytical frameworks and identification of data requirements	39	2	2	43
3. Design of data collection systems	212	12	12	236
4. Data collection	176	10	9	195
5. Impact measurement and data analyses	159	9	9	177
6. Development of manuals and training of GOP project planners	-	33	33	66
7. Reporting and publication of results	148	-	-	148
GOP				
1. Project coordination and management	151	9	8	168
2. Design of project analytical frameworks and identification of data requirements	24	2	2	28
3. Design of data collection systems	24	2	2	28
4. Data collection	383	22	21	426
5. Impact measurement and data analyses	25	2	2	29
6. Development of manuals and training of GOP project planners	-	72	72	144
7. Reporting and publication of results	33	-	-	33
TOTAL	1,614	189	185	1,988

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS

PANAY COMPONENT - INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

($000)

Project #492-0295

Title: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT OUTPUTS: 70 project planners trained in impact analysis	25 project progress and impact measurement systems designed and implemented	Documentation of feasibility issues involved in using indicators extensively at regional level	TOTAL
AID Appropriated				
1. Project coordination and management	18	18	4	40
2. Training sessions and evaluation workshops	59	27	-	86
3. Conduct of baseline, midline, and impact studies	-	88	-	88
4. Conduct of supplementary surveys	-	34	-	34
5. Analysis of indicators usage	-	-	26	26
GOP				
1. Project coordination and management	15	16	4	35
2. Training sessions and evaluation workshops	82	-	-	82
3. Conduct of baseline, midline, and impact studies	-	164	-	164
4. Conduct of supplementary surveys	-	82	-	82
TOTAL	174	429	34	637

COSTING OF PROJECT OUTPUTS/INPUTS

WID COMPONENT - WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Project #492-0295

Title: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/WID

PROJECT INPUTS	PROJECT OUTPUTS		TOTAL
	2 surveys for developing WID indicators	4 intensive studies on participation of women in development	
AID Appropriated			
1. Research coordination and management	38	17	55
2. Preparation of research/survey design	70	35	105
3. Data collection	87	36	123
4. Data processing, analyses and drafting of reports	47	30	77
GOP			
1. Preparation of research/survey design	10	-	10
2. Data collection	15	-	15
3. Data processing, analyses, and drafting of reports	15	-	15
TOTAL	282	118	400

LIST OF EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED FROM THE US.

Quantity	Description	Price
3 units	Non-glare rigid rear video projection screen for lighted room (4x6 ft) @ $200.00	$ 600.00
1 unit	Large screen color video rear projector	50,000.00
1 unit	Master control console for color video projector, video cameras, slide and film projectors, and other equipment	6,000.00
1 unit	Lectern-mounted remote control console	2,500.00
2 units	Electronic editing color video cassette recorder/player @ $2,000.00	4,000.00
1 unit	Color video-cassette automatic editing control unit	4,000.00
1 unit	Studio-type color video camera with camera control unit and color sync generator	15,000.00
1 unit	Color video receiver/monitor	1,000.00
1 set	Portable video cassette recorder and camera	10,000.00
1 unit	Magnetic color video discassette recorder with accessories	10,000.00
1 set	Mobile multiplexer dissolve base with one 16 mm MP projector, one super 8 MP projector, two 35 mm. slide projectors, and electronic dissolve control	6,000.00

Quantity	Description	Price
1 unit	Regular/Super 8 mm. motion picture rear projector with magnetic sound recorder/player	$ 1,000.00
1 unit	16 mm. motion picture rear projector with optical/magnetic sound recorder/ player	2,000.00
1 unit	Portable 35 mm. motion picture rear projector with optical/ magnetic sound recorder/player	8,000.00
1 unit	Random access 2"x2" slide rear projector	2,000.00
4 sets	FM wireless cue and microphone systems	4,000.00
1 unit	Sound/communication systems	8,000.00
7 units	Plexiglass rear projection screen (4 x 6 ft) @ $200.00	1,400.00
20 sq. ft.	One-way viewing mirror @ $15.00	300.00
		$135,800.00
Plus:	Miscellaneous equipment/accessories (10%)	13,600.00
		149,400.00
Plus:	Freight, handling and insurance cost (10%)	15,000.00
		$164,400.00
Plus:	Installation charges (15% of landed cost)	24,600.00
		$189,000.00
Plus:	Contingency (6%)	11,000.00
	TOTAL	$200,000.00

ANNEX B11

LIST OF UPSE RESEARCH PROJECTS

IEDR DISCUSSION PAPER IN 1975

75-1 Casimiro V. Miranda, Jr., "A Theory of Plant Location," February 1975, 28p.

75-2 Romeo M. Bautista and Gwendolyn R. Tecson, "Philippine Export Trade with Japan and the United States: Responsiveness to Exchange Rate Changes," February 1975, 43p.

75-3 Roberto M. Bernardo, "Some Properties of Tachai-Taching Cooperation," February 1975, 34p.

75-4 _____, "Pay and the New Points System in Chinese Agriculture," March 1975, 43p.

75-5 Barry Popkin, "A Note on the Interdependence between Economic and Welfare Factors in Rural Filipino Households," April 1975, 26p.

75-6 Mahar Mangahas and Eduardo Gamboa, "A Note on Decompositions of the Gini Ratio by Family and by the Type of Income," May 1975, 35p.

75-7 Tomas J.F. Riha, "An Evaluation of the Fiscal Performance in the Philippines: 1947-1973," June 1975, 107p.

75-8 Romeo M. Bautista, "Effect of Major Currency Realignment on Philippine Trade Flows: A Quantitative Study," June 1975, 20p.

75-9 Barry Popkin, "Income, Time, The Working Mother and Child Nutriture," July 1975, 44p.

75-10 Mahar Mangahas and Aida Librero, "Socio-Economic Implications of High Yielding Varieties. Evidence from Primary Data," July 1975, 50p.

75-11 Romeo M. Bautista and Gwendolyn R. Tecson, "Philippine Import Flows from Japan and the United States: Accuracy of Trade Recordings," July 1975, 35p.

75-12 Alan W. Stretton, "Employment and the Building Industry in the Philippines: Some Characteristics of the Building Industry Laborer," August 1975, 49p.

75-13 Roberto M. Bernardo, "Search for the Just Wage in Chinese Industry in Comparative Perspective," August 1975, 60p.

75-14 _____, "Chinese Managerial Reforms in Comparative Perspective and a Test of Moral Incentives," September 1975, 46p.

75-15 Bryan L. Boulier, "The Effect of Age Misstatement on Estimates of Net Migration," September 1975, 14p.

75-16 Dante B. Canlas, José Encarnación, Jr. and Teresa Jayme-Ho, "Sectoral Employment, Income Distribution and Consumption: A Macromodel with an Input-Output Structure," October 1975, 39p.

75-17 José Encarnación, Jr., "On Predicting Subsectoral Outputs and Prices Via an Optimizing Model," November 1975, 5p.

75-18 Mahar Mangahas, "Toward a Working Definition of Income Equity," December 1975, 32p.

75-19 _____, "The Income Distribution Problem from an Academic Viewpoint," December 1975, 15p.

PUBLICATIONS APPEARING IN 1975

Bautista, Romeo M., "Employment Effects of Export Expansion in the Philippines." Malayan Economic Review, Vol. XX No. 1 (April 1975): 49-69.

_____, "Intertemporal Optimization in an Agrarian Model with Z-Activities." Metroeconomica, Vol. XXVI, 200-215.

Bernardo, Roberto M., "Some Properties of Tachai-Taching Cooperation." Philippine Review of Business and Economics, Vol. XI No. 2 (December 1974): 157-174.

Encarnación, José Jr., "Family Income, Education, Labor Force Participation and Fertility," in A Demographic Path to Modernization, edited by W. Flieger and P.C. Smith. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1975, 190-200.

_____, "Fertility and Labor Force Participation: Philippines 1968", Philippine Review of Business and Economics, Vol. XI No. 2 (December 1974): 113-144.

_____, "Income Distribution in the Philippines: the Employed and the Self-employed," in Income Distribution, Employment and Economic Development in Southeast and East Asia, Vol. II. Papers and proceedings of a seminar sponsored jointly by the Japan Economic Research Center and the Council for Asian Manpower Studies, December 16-20, 1974. Tokyo: Japan Economic Research Center; Manila: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, 1975, 742-775.

Mangahas, Mahar, "Economic Aspects of Agrarian Reform Under the New Society," Philippine Review of Business and Economics, Vol. XI No. 2 (December 1974): 175-188.

_____, "Income Inequality in the Philippines: A Decomposition Analysis," in Income Distribution, Employment and Economic Development in Southeast and East Asia, Vol. I. Tokyo: Japan Economic Research Center; Manila: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, 1975, 286-344.

Oshima, Harry T., "Perspectives in Income Distribution Research," in Income Distribution, Employment and Economic Development, Vol. I. Tokyo: Japan Economic Research Center; Manila: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, 1975, 6-47.

_____, "Economic Growth, Development and Planning Theory and Policy." A book review. Journal of Economic Literature. 1975.

Tan, Edita A., "Taxation, Government Spending and Income Distribution in the Philippines," in Income Distribution, Employment and Economic Development, Vol. I. Tokyo: Japan Economic Research Center; Manila: Council for Asian Manpower Studies, 1975, 232-285.

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Alonzo, Ruperto, "Indicators for Learning," ch. III of Measuring Philippine Development, Development Academy of the Philippines.

Encarnación, José Jr. and others, Philippine Economic Problems in Perspective. U.P. School of Economics in cooperation with the Institute of Developing Economies (Japan).

Mangahas, Mahar, "The Measurement of Philippine National Welfare," ch. I of Measuring Philippine Development, Development Academy of the Philippines.

Mangahas, Mahar, Miralao, Virginia and delos Reyes, Romana, Tenants, Lessees, Landowners: Welfare Implication of Tenure Change, Institute of Economic Development and Research, U.P. School of Economics and the Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo de Manila.

Paqueo, Vicente, "Health and Nutrition Indicators," ch. II of Measuring Philippine Development, Development Academy of the Philippines.

SELECTED RESEARCH PROJECTS IN PROGRESS IN DECEMBER 1975

Education, Employment, and Earnings: the Philippine Case
Principal Investigator: Ruperto P. Alonzo

The project starts off from the observation, made by most students of the Philippine education sector, that the output of the system is badly misallocated, as manifested in high unemployment rates prevailing among the highly educated members of the labor force. It seeks to establish the magnitude of the misallocation problem from different perspectives, and hopes to identify and explore the factors relevant to the problems associated with education and employment. Distributive aspects are also considered. The major data sources used are the 1968 National Demographic Survey, the 1970 FAPE Survey on the Absorption of College Graduates, and the 1970 NMYC Survey of Out-Of-School Youth.

The Value of Children in Rural Areas
Principal Investigator: Bryan L. Boulier

This project is an attempt to estimate the economic contribution of children in farming and non-farming households in a set of barrios in Laguna Province. Determinants of the time allocation of children will also be examined. These "objective" estimates will be compared with parents' perceived values of children.

Income, Education, Fertility and Labor Force Participation: Philippine 1973
Principal Investigators: José Encarnación, Jr. and Dante B. Canlas

This research project aims to use the 1973 National Demographic Survey to replicate and extend the analysis of a previous paper (J. Encarnación, "Fertility and Labor Force Participation: Philippines 1968," Philippine Review of Business and Economics, December 1974) that investigated the determinants of fertility and labor force participation of married women in the Philippines. That earlier paper reported a four-equation recursive model (with family income, husband's income, fertility and labor force participation of the wife as endogenous variables) where threshold levels of income and education appear significant. Extension of the analysis would include the age-at-marriage variable as endogenous, and estimation of separate urban and rural subsamples.

Growth Accounting of the Philippines: A Comparative Study of the 1965 and 1969 Input-Output Tables
Principal Investigator: Mitsuo Ezaki

This study attempts to develop a methodological framework for growth accounting on the basis of input-output (IO) tables and to provide a corresponding measurement on the Philippine economy using the 1965 and 1969 input-output tables of NEC and NEDA. The study also tries to show explicitly its linkage to the conventional measurement which is based on national income statistics (NIS). Growth accounting of the NIS basis is operationally better than that of the IO basis in the light of data availability. However, the latter is theoretically better than the former in the light of the treatment of intermediate goods. In the growth accounting, therefore, measurement of the NIS basis must be checked and supplemented by the measurement of the IO basis as much as possible. This is pursued in an empirical analysis of the Philippine economy. The study is mainly concerned about methodology and measurement. It must be incorporated into a broader framework to analyze various policy implications, which is the task of future researches.

Time Allocation, Home Production and Labor Force Participation of Married Women in Rural Households
Principal Investigator: Teresa Jayme-Ho

An in-depth study of ten rural households on the allocation of time by married women among market production, home production, and leisure activities. The study is exploratory in nature and aims to achieve three basic goals: (a) to examine the feasibility of collecting intensive time data for rural households; (b) to explore the scope of home production activities and the extent to which time is used in each activity; and (c) to formulate some initial hypotheses on the relationship between time constraints and the productive activities of married women.

The Informal Sector in the Greater Manila Area
Principal Investigator: Gonzalo M. Jurado

This project tries to define the informal sector in the Greater Manila Area, looks at the potential of the sector for employment creation and explores ways to raise its productivity. It includes a survey of 3,500 informal enterprises in the area in question and the analysis of the resulting information in terms of the objectives defined above.

Towards Equitable Sharing of Income by the Population of Year 2000
Principal Investigator: Mahar Mangahas

This project is concerned with identifying policies and programs that must be initiated soon in order to attain a desirable pattern of income distribution in the year 2000. The study will include a projection of the future incidence of poverty, in order to determine ways of minimizing it by the year 2000. This project will go beyond past studies, which have concentrated mainly on labor incomes, by focusing attention on the distribution of property incomes.

Inter-Regional Productivity Differentials and Industrial Location Pattern
Principal Investigator: Casimiro V. Miranda, Jr.

This study will empirically investigate the nature and influence of locational factors in the prevalence of certain high or low-productivity industries in certain region(s) which, in turn, give rise to inter-regional productivity differentials particularly among regions of similar industrial structure as indicated by the proportion of the region's employment in an industry to the region's total employment.

Flow-Of-Funds Tables
Principal Investigator: Honorata A. Moreno

This project aims to construct flow-of-fund tables for the Philippines beginning in 1949 up to the present. To date, tables up to the year 1965 have been constructed.

The Future Health of the Population
Principal Investigator: Vicente B. Paqueo

This research is concerned with three socially relevant aspects of health -- life expectancy, morbidity (with emphasis on disability and communicable diseases), and nutritional status. Its interest in health stems from (1) the consensus that it is a component of welfare per se and (2) the increasingly accepted view that it is a critical determinant of the size and quality of future manpower resources, as well as other variables relevant to social well-being.

Economic, Demographic and Nutritional Factors in Rural Household Behavior: Laguna
Principal Investigator: Barry M. Popkin

The objectives are to obtain a better understanding of factors affecting the allocation of household time, nutritional composition and investment in child welfare.

Estimation of the Rate of Return to Education
Principal Investigators: Edita A. Tan and Rosita Sioson

The estimation of the rate of return to education is a part of the PREPF project on "Education". This study aims to develop a more precise measure of income attributable to education. Data on earnings rather than income of individuals will be used. Earnings will be tested as a function of the level of schooling, age, occupation, sector of employment, urban-rural and regional location of residence, and sex. Earnings by age attributable to education will be predicted from the earnings function. These would be used as the basis for estimating expected income from education.

A Demand-for-Education Model
Principal Investigator: Edita A. Tan

The education part of the PREPF project includes developing a demand-for-education model adapted to Philippine conditions. The model will be used to project the level, composition and distribution among families of education in selected years from 1975 to 2000.

Income Distribution in the Philippines
Principal Investigator: Rosa Linda Tidalgo

This is a study of the determinants of income distribution in the Philippines based on its typology and stage of development, to relate these to market imperfections and distortions, distribution of assets and wealth and the economic policies of the country.

Poverty and Its Effects on Nutritional Status
Principal Investigator: Rosa Linda Valenzona

The first part of the study consists of the examination of the different ways of setting the poverty line -- namely, the use of absolute versus relative norms and the choice from among the different possible absolute norms. Several factors will be considered, most important of which are the preference ordering of the households for different expenditure items as well for different food items. For many reasons which are obvious, food consumption in real terms will be used in defining the poverty line. The survey will collect cash and non-cash income flows and also some data on wealth. An estimate will also be made on real food consumption of households. It will therefore be possible to try out various absolute norms used in setting up poverty lines.

ANNEX B12

PCED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1975

BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT
December 31, 1975

Assets

Current Assets:		
Petty Cash		₱ 333.71
Cash in Bank - (N)		14,205.83
Total Current Assets		₱14,539.54
Investment:		
Money Market Placement -FEBTC (at market value)		₱11,009,489.80*
Other Assets:		
Funds for Building Construction - with the National Treasury		4,967,838.17
Total Assets		₱15,991,867.51

Liabilities, Appropriations, Grants & Reserves

Liabilities:		
Payable to Contractor (Retention amounting to 10% of the actual payments due to Contractor as of December 31, 1975)		₱75,175.25
Witholding tax payable		22,552.58
Total Liabilities		₱97,727.83
Appropriations, Grants & Reserves:		
Appropriation from the National Government:		
General Fund Allocation	₱8,667,301.15	
Matching funds (put up by PCED to match Ford Foundation's contribution to Professorial Chairs)	332,698.85**	₱ 9,000,000.00
Allocation - for Building construction:		
Phase I	₱4,870,110.34	
Phase III	500,000.00	5,370,110.34
Ford Foundation Grant:		
Reserve for Professorial Chairs	₱ 332,698.85	
Reserve for Research Projects	29,937.32	362,636.17
Retained Interest Earnings:		
General Fund Share (Schedule I)	₱1,039,265.31	
Building Fund Share (Exhibit I)	37,908.43	
Professorial Chairs' Share (Exhibit I)	84,219.43	1,161,393.17
Total Appropriations, Grants & Reserves		₱15,894,139.68
Total Liabilities, Appropriations, Grants & Reserves		₱15,991,867.51

* Figure taken from FEBTC report.
** to be credited to Professorial Chairs.

Schedule I

General Fund Allocation
Statement of Earnings & Expenses
For the period January 27 to December 31, 1975

Interest earned during the period (Exhibit I)		₱1,090,806.38
Less operating expenses:		
Supplies and Materials, Xeroxing	₱ 2,443.30	
Honoraria	20,600.00	
Meal and Transportation Allowance	120.80	
Equipment	3,900.00	
Representation	550.92	
Repairs and Maintenance	4,182.95	
Overhead	10,776.43	
Overtime Services	196.52	
Employee Uniforms	8,258.50	
Miscellaneous/Contingencies	511 65	51,541.07
Balance, December 31, 1975		₱1,039,265.31

Exhibit I

General Fund Allocation
Accumulated Interest Earnings
As of December 31, 1975

Total Interest Earnings as of December 31, 1975*

January 27-June 30, 1975 (Exhibit I - 1)	₱ 463,442.39
July 1-September 30, 1975 (Exhibit I - 2)	266,059.32
October 1-December 31, 1975 (Exhibit I - 3)	361,304.67
	₱1,090,806.38

Building Fund Allocation--Phase III
Accumulated Interest Earnings
As of December 31, 1975

Total Interest Earnings as of December 31, 1975*

July 17 to September 30, 1975 (Exhibit I-2)	₱ 15,616.67
October 1 to December 31, 1975 (Exhibit I-3)	22,291.76
	₱ 37,908.43

Professorial Chairs
Accumulated Interest Earnings
As of December 31, 1975

Total Interest Earnings as of December 31, 1975*

April-June 30, 1975 (Exhibit I - 1)	₱ 27,194.41
July 1-September 30, 1975 (Exhibit I -2)	25,977.82
October 1-December 31, 1975 (Exhibit I - 3)	31,047.20
	₱ 84,219.43

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*Refer to Quarterly schedules of interest earnings due to General Fund, Building Fund and Professorial chairs.

Philippine Center for Economic Development
Statement of Funds Received
For the Period January 27 to December 31, 1975

Sources			Amount
Appropriation from the National Government			
General Fund		₱9,000,000.00	
Building Construction			
Phase I	₱6,000,000.00		
Phase III	500,000.00	6,500,000.00	₱15,500,000.00
Population Center Foundation:			
PREPF Project:			
Phase I		₱ 298,000.00	
Phase II		666,600.00	964,600.00*
Laguna Project			40,000.00*
Ford Foundation:			
For Professorial Chairs		₱ 332,698.85	
For Research Projects		58,607.98**	391,306.83
Total			₱17,255,906.83

*Breakdown:

Paid to UPSE-PREPF	₱ 519,631.00	
UPPI-PREPF	444,969.00	₱ 964,600.00
Laguna Project		40,000.00
Total		₱ 1,004,600.00

**Accounted for as follows:

Paid to UPSE	₱ 28,670.66
Balance as of December 31, 1975	29,937.32
Total	₱ 58,607.98

JE/eem:ldm
19.III.76

U.P. SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS FACULTY
December 1975

Professors:

Amado A. Castro	Ph.D.	(Harvard, 1954)
José Encarnación, Jr.	Ph.D.	(Princeton, 1960)
Robert Evenson ** ***	Ph.D.	(Chicago, 1968)
Yujiro Hayami** ***	Ph.D.	(Iowa, 1960)
Agustin Kintanar, Jr.*	Ph.D.	(Yale, 1961)
Harry T. Oshima**	Ph.D.	(Columbia, 1956)
Edita A. Tan	Ph.D.	(Berkeley, 1967)

Associate Professors:

Romeo M. Bautista*	Ph.D.	(Yale, 1970)
Roberto M. Bernardo***	Ph.D.	(Berkeley, 1967)
Bryan L. Boulier**	Ph.D.	(Princeton, 1971)
Mitsuo Ezaki**	Ph.D.	(Harvard, 1974)
Gonzalo M. Jurado	Ph.D.	(Wisconsin, 1970)
Anacleto E. Lacebal*	M.A.	(Sydney, 1957)
Mahar Mangahas	Ph.D.	(Chicago, 1970)
Barry M. Popkin**	Ph.D.	(Cornell, 1974)
Rosa Linda Tidalgo	Ph.D.	(Wisconsin, 1975)

Assistant Professors:

Ruperto P. Alonzo	M.A.	(Philippines, 1969)
Benjamin E. Diokno*	M.A.	(Philippines, 1974)
Roberto S. Mariano*	Ph.D.	(Stanford, 1970)
Felipe Suva Martin*	Ph.D.	(M.I.T., 1972)
Casimiro V. Miranda, Jr.	M.A.	(Philippines, 1968)
Solita C. Monsod	M.A.	(Pennsylvania, 1962)
Honorata A. Moreno	M.A.	(Philippines, 1970)
Vicente B. Paqueo	M.A.	(Philippines, 1972)
Gwendolyn R. Tecson*	M.A.	(Philippines, 1969)
Rosa Linda Valenzona	M.A.	(Philippines, 1969)
Aurora M. Villarroel*	M.A.	(Vanderbilt, 1967)

Instructors:

Dante B. Canlas	M.A.	(Philippines, 1974)
Raul V. Fabella*	M.A.	(Philippines, 1975)
Teresa Jayme-Ho	M.A.	(Philippines, 1974)
Rosita Sioson	M.A.	(Philippines, 1975)

Senior Lecturer:

Susan S. Navarro***	M.S.	(Ateneo, 1975)

Lecturer:

Marian A. Segura***	M.A.	(Philippines, 1975)

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*on leave
**visiting staff.
***part-time.

ANNEX B14

Joint NEDA/USAID Project Development Committee

For the ESIA/WID Project

NEDA

1. Asst. Director Romeo Reyes, Project Economics Staff - Chairman
2. Mr. Jaime Sevilla, Project Economics Staff - Alternate Member
3. Asst. Director Fleur de lys Torres, Social Services Staff - Member
4. Ms. Josefina Villasin, Social Services Staff - Alternate Member
5. Mr. Edgardo Ramos, Project Monitoring Staff - Member
6. Ms. Elizabeth Ong, Economic Planning and Research Staff - Member
7. Ms. Emily Tiglao, Regional Development Staff - Member
8. Ms. Milagros de la Cruz, Statistical Programs and Standards Staff - Member

USAID

1. Mr. Donald E. Dembowski, Program Economics Staff - Chairman
2. Mr. Mario C. Feranil, Program Economics Staff - Member
3. Mr. Rene R. Ruivivar, Program Economics Staff - Member
4. Mr. Edward Ploch, Program Office - Member
5. Ms. Beverly Ann Fry, Human Resources Development - Member
6. Dr. William Jansen, Human Resources Development - Member
7. Mr. Benjamin Medina, Office of the Controller - Member

26 January 1977

Special Order No._____

TO ALL CONCERNED

SUBJECT: NEDA Counterpart to the Joint NEDA/USAID Committee on the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development Project

1. The following are hereby constituted as the NEDA Counterpart to the joint NEDA/USAID Committee on the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development Project:

Asst. Director Romeo Reyes (PES)	- Chairman
Mr. Jaime Sevilla (PES)	- Alternate member
Asst. Director Fleur de lys Torres (SSS)	-Member
Ms. Josefina Villasin (SSS)	-Alternate member
Mr. Edgardo Ramos (PMS)	- Member
Ms. Elizabeth Ong (EPRS)	- Member
Ms. Emily Tiglao (RDS)	- Member
Representative of Statistical Coordination Office	- Member

2. You are to work with your USAID Counterparts to ensure that the final form that the project takes as embodied in the Project Paper to be prepared is consistent with the Philippine Government's development planning requirements. The Project Paper has to be completed by May 1977.

3. You may solicit whatever assistance may be required from other staffs within NEDA to achieve the objectives of this undertaking.

4. This order takes effect immediately.

GERARDO P. SICAT
Secretary of Economic Planning
(Director-General)

ANNEX C

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SHEETS

NON AID-ASSISTED PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE MICRO COMPONENT

Project Title: Jalaur Irrigation (Stage I)

Nature of the Project: Improvement and expansion

Description:

The project aims to provide a year-round irrigation water about 36,000 hectares of agricultural lands of which 22,000 hectares comprise the service area of four (4) existing national irrigation systems which would be rehabilitated and upgraded to higher standards developed by NIA in Panay Island. The remaining 14,000 hectares are presently rainfed areas where completely new distribution facilities would be provided.

This project is located in Iloilo.

Proponent Agency: National Irrigation Administration (NIA)

Work Schedule: CY 1978-1982

Estimated Cost:

LOCAL - ₱ 172.5 M

FOREX - $ 15.0 M (IBRD)

Status: Feasibility study completed, loan negotiated in December 1976; pipeline.

Project Title: Copper Smelter (San Juan, Batangas)

Nature of the Project: New

Description

The process to be utilized is based on the well-known flash smelting process developed by Outokompu Oy in Finland. The Smelter will treat concentrates from a number of different Philippine mines and will produce copper cathodes for both the local market and export market.

Products/Capacity:

84,000	MTPY	copper cathodes
300,00	MTPY	sulfuric acid
44.5	MTPY	silver
19.5	MTPY	gold

Government Equity Participation: 34%

Foreign Tie-Ups:

The Philippine Government has made arrangements with Philipp Brothers Oceanic of the U.S. and Marubini Corp. of Japan to handle the marketing of the smelter's products. The amount of $27 million or 30% of total equity contributions, has been earmarked for foreign investors, $18.5 million of which may emanate from the project's marketing associates.

Employment Generation: 550

Target Date of Operation: Late 1979 or early 1980.

Status: Pipeline

The consortuim of eleven mining firms has been organized to form the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Co. (PASAR) with the participating firms as follows: Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp., Philex Mines Cop., Marcopper Mining Corp., Marinduque Mining, Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co., Acoje Mining Co., Inc., Baguio Gold Mining Co., Black Mountain, Inc., Consolidated Mines, Inc., CDCP Mining Corp., and Western Minolco. These firms will share in 36% of total equity to be pro-rated on the basis of the amount of copper contributed by the eleven firms. Lepanto Consolidated Mining Co. will raise $30 M for the roaster plant to refine its copper concentrates prior to shipping them to the smelter.

Project Title: Tondo Foreshore and Dagat-Dagatan Project

Nature of the Project: Improvement

Description:

This project is the first slum upgrading effort involving upgrading sites and services in Tondo Foreshore, developing Dagat-dagatan as resettlement site. This includes the establishment of commercial and industrial areas, extension of major roads, technical assistance in engineering design, fiscal matters, and traffic management and engineering.

Proponent Agency: National Housing Authority (NHA)

Work Schedule: 1975 to December 1979

Estimated Cost:

TOTAL: ₱ 338.10 M

FOREX: $ 32 M (World Bank)

LOCAL: ₱ 98.1 M

Status: On-going

Project Title: Agus No. IV

Nature of the Project: New

Description

The project involves the construction of a powerhouse - spillway structure in the riverbed with an overall length of 109.5 meters. The weir at the left side, equipped with three radial gates 12 m. wide and 10 m. high will be constructed first. It will be constructed behind upstream and downstream cofferdams, 4 to 5 m. high which will divert the river through the weir openings.

Implementation Schedule: 1977

Estimated Cost: $52.0M (ADB)

Status: Pipeline; Loan has been signed recently.

Project Title: Mangahan Floodway

Nature of the Project: New

Description

This project would regulate the flow of the Marikina River and prevent its overflowing during the floodmonths. More specifically, excess floodwaters of this river would be diverted towards the Laguna Lake. This would involve the construction of the following structures: Mangahan Floodway Channel, Marikina River Control Gate Structure, Rosario Weir Structure, New Road Link, and the Ortigas Bridge over Mangahan Floodway.

Proponent Agency: Bureau of Public Works

Estimated Cost: $299,725 (USAID Technical Assistance only)
₱200M (Total Program Cost)

Status: On-Going.

Project Title: Local Water Supply Development Program

Nature of the Project: Improvement and Expansion

Description

This package of projects proposed to USAID and ADB for financing aims to expand the distribution network and increase the availability of water in different provinces throughout the country. This would involve the construction of reservoirs, mains, and other facilities in each system.

A significant feature of this project is the formation of water consumption cooperatives by local Government units (Barangay). This scheme would enable the delivery of safe, potable water to the consumers within their financial means, and at the same time, afford the baangay the chance to plan, organize, and install these cooperative water systems.

Proponent Agencies:

LWUA - for the Provincial Cities Water Supply

DLGCD - for the Barangay Water System

Work Schedule: 1977 to 1981.

Estimated Costs:

ADB - $16.8M

USAID - $ 5.7M (First Phase for Provincial Water Supply)

USAID - $ 3.0M (For the Barangay Water System)

GOP - ₱39.9M

Status: Pipeline.

Project Title: Panay Roads (Part of the 3rd IBRD Highway Package)

Nature of the Project: Developmental

Description

The Panay Roads project is composed of Road No. 5 (Iloilo-Roxas City-Estancia) and Road No. 10 (Iloilo-Estancia Coastal Road) of the 3rd IBRD Road Package. Road No. 5 crosses the island of Panay from south to north, linking Iloilo City with Roxas City. From Roxas City, the road follows the coastal plains eastwards and ends in Estancia on the northeastern corner of Panay.

Road No. 10 runs along the east coast of Panay. It starts in Jaro, Iloilo and ends at the intersection with Road No. 5 at Barrio Ipil.

Proponent Agency: Department of Public Highways

Estimated Cost:	Road No. 5	₱153.6M
	Road No. 10	49.3
		₱202.9M

Status: Pipeline

Project Title: Iloilo Airport (Part of Package of Five Airports)

Nature of the Project: Improvement and expansion

Description:

This project calls for the overlaying of the existing runway, its widening to 45 meters and extension by 215 m. at each end. Overruns of 100 m. in length will also be provided at both ends of the existing runway. In addition to these, a new terminal and ancillary buildings, car parking area, access roads and utilities will be constructed to meet the expected increase in the passenger volume.

Proponent Agency: CAA

Implementation Schedule: 1977 - 1983.

Estimated Cost:

	Phase I	Phase II
Foreign Component	₱ 15,643.011	₱ 1,941,133
Local Component	9,659,058	890,663
Economic Const. cost	25,302,069	2,831,796
Taxes	5,310,605	675,499
Financial Const. Cost	₱ 30,612,674	₱ 3,507,295

Total Estimated Cost: ₱ 34,119,969

Status: Pipeline

Project Title: 2nd IDA Education Loan Project (EDPITAF)

Nature of the Project: Improvement

Description:

This project aims to lay the solid groundwork for the improvement of those specified areas perceived to be major bottlenecks in the total education structure: the areas of basic education which incompass science and math education, teacher training and curriculum development, technical and vacational education, informal and non-formal settings, and agricultural and rural extension education.

Proponent Agency: Educational Development Projects Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF)

Work Schedule: 1973-1982

Estimated Cost:

LOCAL - ₱ 35 M

FOREX - $ 12.7 M

Status: On-going

Project Title: 3rd IDA Education Loan Project

Nature of the Project: Improvement

Description:

This project include three major activities namely: first, the development and production of instructional materials (Textbooks Project), secondly, the teacher training program which will train about 300,000 teachers on the use of new textbooks, and thirdly, a pre-investment study on the use of communications technology for education.

Proponent Agency: Educational Development Project Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF)

Work Schedule: 1976-1982

Estimated Cost:

LOCAL - ₱ 250.55 M

FOREX - $ 25 M

Status: On-going

Project Title: IBRD Education IV (EDPITAF)

Description:

The project is the fourth of a series of packages of educational Projects being implemented by the EDPITAF under the assistance of the IBRD. This package includes the upgrading of theUniversity of the Philippines at Los Baños and of the Visayas Stage College of Agriculture.

Proponent Agency: Educational Development Project Implementing Task Force (EDPITAF)

Work Schedule: 1977 - 1981

Estimated Cost: $25.0M

Status: On-going

Project Title: IBRD Philippine Population Project

Description

The project involves a second loan from IBRD which will include a paramedic and Barangay health technicians for primary health training program. It will also upgrade the existing RHU program and promote the integration ~~and~~ of nutrition and health into population activities.

Proponent Agency: Population Commission

Work Schedule: 1979 - 1981

Estimated Cost: $30.0 M Loan

Status: Appraisal and negotiations scheduled in 1979.

AID 1020-28 (1-73)

PROJECT DE
LOGICAL F

Project Title & Number: Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development 492-0295

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS
Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes: (A-1) To help improve the well-being of the people of the Philippines.	**Measures of Goal Achievement: (A-2)** 1. Better balance in the allocation of development resources among sectors, regions, and beneficiary groups. 2. Greater percentage of development resources allocated to priority sectors, regions and beneficiary groups since inception of Project. 3. Greater percentage of target achievement in economic and social development projects designed since inception of Project.
Project Purpose: (B-1) To help improve the measurement of economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on Filipino women.	**Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End-of-Project status. (B-2)** 1. NEDA has in operation a system of macro-level indicators for measuring and monitoring progress towards national and regional development goals. 2. NEDA and the GOP line agencies regularly and systematically use tested methodologies and indicators for measuring, monitoring, and analyzing project progress and impact.
Project Outputs: (C-1) A series of studies, experiments, field tests, and training seminars aimed at developing, testing and institutionalizing various methodologies and indicators for defining and measuring economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on Filipino women.	**Magnitude of Outputs: (C-2)** MACRO Component - Measuring and Monitoring Progress Towards Development Goals 1. A series of studies on various aspects of indicator and social accounting systems. 2. A statistical base for the ESIA Indicator System. This includes a series of improved and new surveys. 3. 29 personnel trained in indicator and social accounting system development and operations and establishment of a Social Accounts Unit within the Statistical Coordination Office of the NEDA. MICRO Component - Methodologies for Measuring and Analyzing Project Progress and Impact 1. A series of measurement and analytical studies of the progress and impact of at least 18 development projects. This includes intensive analytical studies of the impact of 7 developmental projects and evaluative studies of alternative data collection options. 2. A series of manuals on the design and implementation of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems. 3. 120 personnel of GOP national agencies trained in project monitoring and evaluation. PANAY Component - Institutionalising the Use of Project Progress and Impact Indicators 1. 70 people from different regional offices and local governments in Region VI trained in designing and implementing project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems. 2. 25 project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems designed and implemented. 3. 1 study on the feasibility of institutionalising the use of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems at the regional level. WID Component - Women in Development Studies 1. 2 surveys aimed at developing and testing indicators of women's participation in development. 2. 4 intensive studies on selected aspects of women participation in development.
Project Inputs: (D-1) S E E ANNEXES B8 and B9.	**IMPLEMENTATION TARGET: (Type & Quantity) (D-2)** See Annexes B8 and B9.

ANNEX D

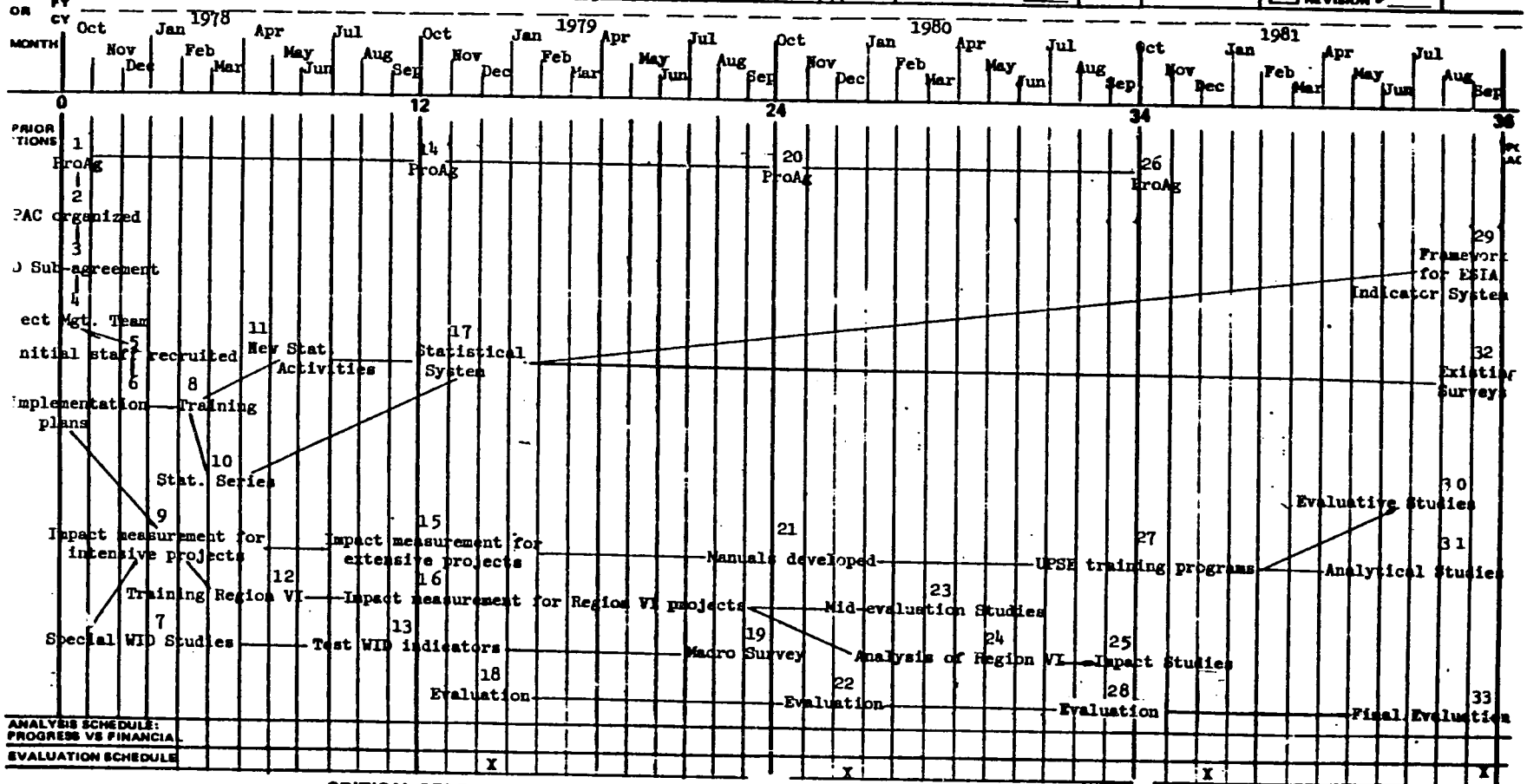
SIGN SUMMARY
RAMEWORK

Life of Project:
From FY 78 to FY 81
Total U. S. Funding $2,500,000
Date Prepared: June 15, 1977

MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
(A-3) NEDA Development Plan Appraisal Report NEDA Project Evaluation Reports. NEDA Project Evaluation Reports	Assumptions for achieving goal targets: (A-4) 1. An inadequate system for measuring and monitoring achievement of Plan goals is a significant constraint to effective planning and resource allocation. 2. Inadequate methodologies and indicators for measuring, monitoring, and analyzing the contribution of development projects to Plan goals are a significant constraint to the more effective design, implementation, and evaluation of projects.
(B-3) USAID Evaluation Reports. USAID Evaluation Reports	Assumptions for achieving purpose: (B-4) 1. Cooperation of and coordination among the different statistical agencies of the GOP. 2. Standard methodologies, including valid indicators, can be developed and universally applied. 3. Surveys and studies will proceed on a regular post - ESIA/WID project basis to reinforce planning activities at various levels.
(C-3) Contractor Records. Contractor reports submitted to PCED, USAID and NEDA. PCED reports to USAID and NEDA.	Assumptions for achieving outputs: (C-4) 1. Cooperation and assistance of local people in survey/study areas. 2. Cooperation of and coordination among the different statistical agencies of the GOP. 3. Cooperation of the various GOP line agencies implementing the selected development projects.
(D-3) USAID Program Records and Budget NEDA Budget Contractors' Planning Documents Records of Disbursement	Assumptions for providing inputs: (D-4) Qualified personnel available full/part time. Sufficient, continuing budgetary allotments.

ANNEX F-1

COUNTRY	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	ORIGINAL / REVISION # 1	APPROV	DATE	ORIGINAL / REVISION #	APPROVED
hilippines	492-0295	Economic & Social Impact Analysis/WID	6/77					



AID 1020-35 (6-76)

CRITICAL PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (CPI) NETWORK

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COUNTRY	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE	DATE	ORIGINAL / REVISION #	APPROVED
Philippines	492-0295	Economic & Social Impact Analysis/WID	6/77	[ ] ORIGINAL [X] REVISION # 1	

PROJECT PURPOSE (FROM PRP FACESHEET)

To effectively measure the economic and social impact of USAID and Philippine Government-financed development projects with special concentration on measurement of the role of women in development.

CPI DESCRIPTION

1. 10/77 Project Agreement signed.
2. 10/77 Joint NEDA/USAID Project Advisory Committee (PAC) organized.
3. 10/77 Sub-agreement with PCED signed.
4. 10/77 PCED Project Management Team recruited.
5. 12/77 Initial project staff of NEDA, UPSE, RDC Region VI, and IPC recruited.
6. 12/77 Detailed implementation plans finalized.
7. 1/77 Special WID studies initiated (WID Component)
8. 2/78 Begin training (MACRO Component).
9. 1/78 Begin implementation of impact measurement systems for 7 intensive projects (MICRO Component).
10. 3/78 Begin publication of statistical series (MACRO Component)
11. 4/78 New Statistical Activities started (MACRO Component)
12. 5/78 Training of personnel from regional agencies and local governments in Region VI completed (PANAY Component).
13. 9/78 Pilot survey for testing WID indicators completed (WID Component).
14. 10/78 Project Agreement revised.
15. 10/78 Begin implementation of impact measurement systems for 11 extensive projects (MICRO Component)
16. 10/78 Low-cost impact measurement systems designed for 25 projects in Region VI (PANAY Component)
17. 11/78 Audit of Statistical System completed (MACRO Component).
18. 12/78 First Annual Evaluation.
19. 9/79 Macro survey for measuring tested WID indicators completed (WID Component).
20. 10/79 Project Agreement revised.
21. 10/79 Manuals developed (MICRO Component).
22. 12/79 Second Annual Evaluation.
23. 3/80 Mid-evaluation studies completed (Panay Component)
24. 5/80 Begin analysis of Region VI experience in the extensive use of impact measurement systems (PANAY Component).
25. 9/80 Impact studies completed (PANAY Component).

COUNTRY	PROJECT NO.	PROJECT TITLE	DATE		APPROVED
Philippines	492-0295	Economic & Social Impact Analysis/WID	6/77	[ ] ORIGINAL [x] REVISION # 1	

PROJECT PURPOSE (FROM PRP FACESHEET)

CPI DESCRIPTION

26. 10/80 Project Agreement revised.

27. 10/80 Begin short-term UPSE training programs (MICRO Component)

28. 9/80 Mid-project in-depth evaluation.

29. 9/81 Conceptual and statistical framework for ESIA Indicator System developed and completed (MACRO Component).

30. 8/81 Evaluative studies of data collection options completed (MICRO Component).

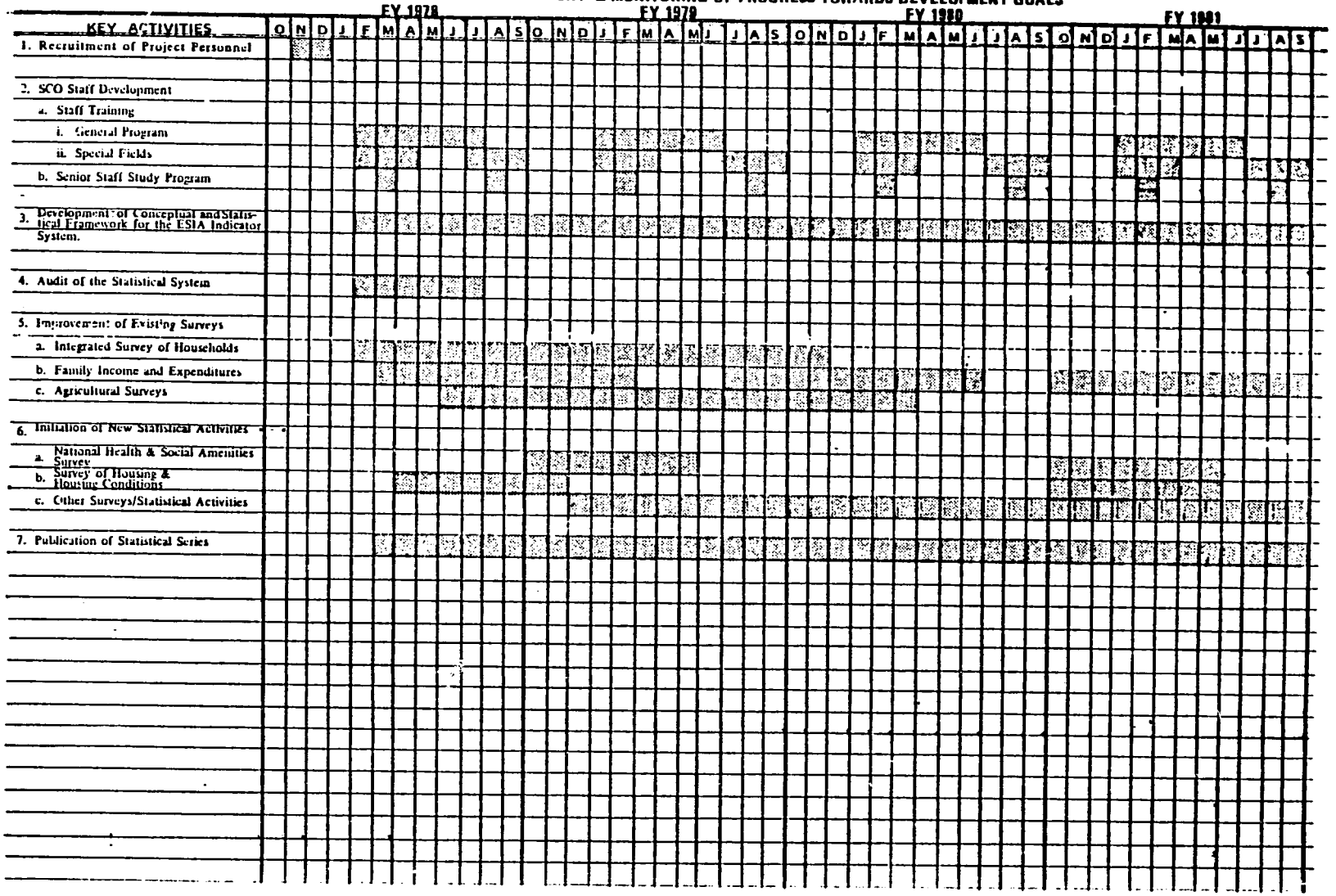
31. 8/81 Analytical studies of project impact completed (MICRO Component).

32. 9/81 Improvement of existing surveys completed (MACRO Component).

33. 9/81 Begin final comprehensive evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

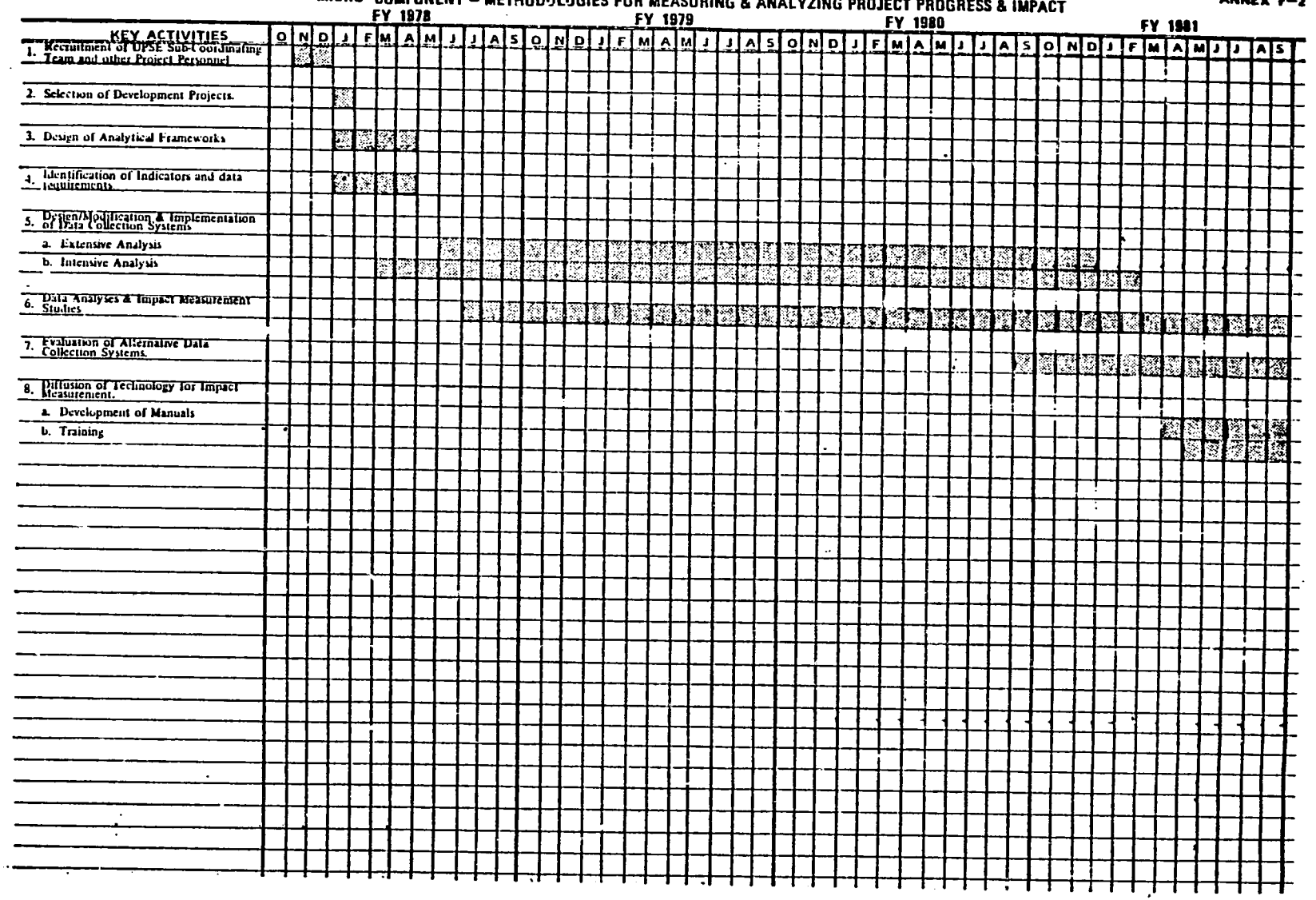
MACRO COMPONENT – MEASUREMENT & MONITORING OF PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ANNEX F-2

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

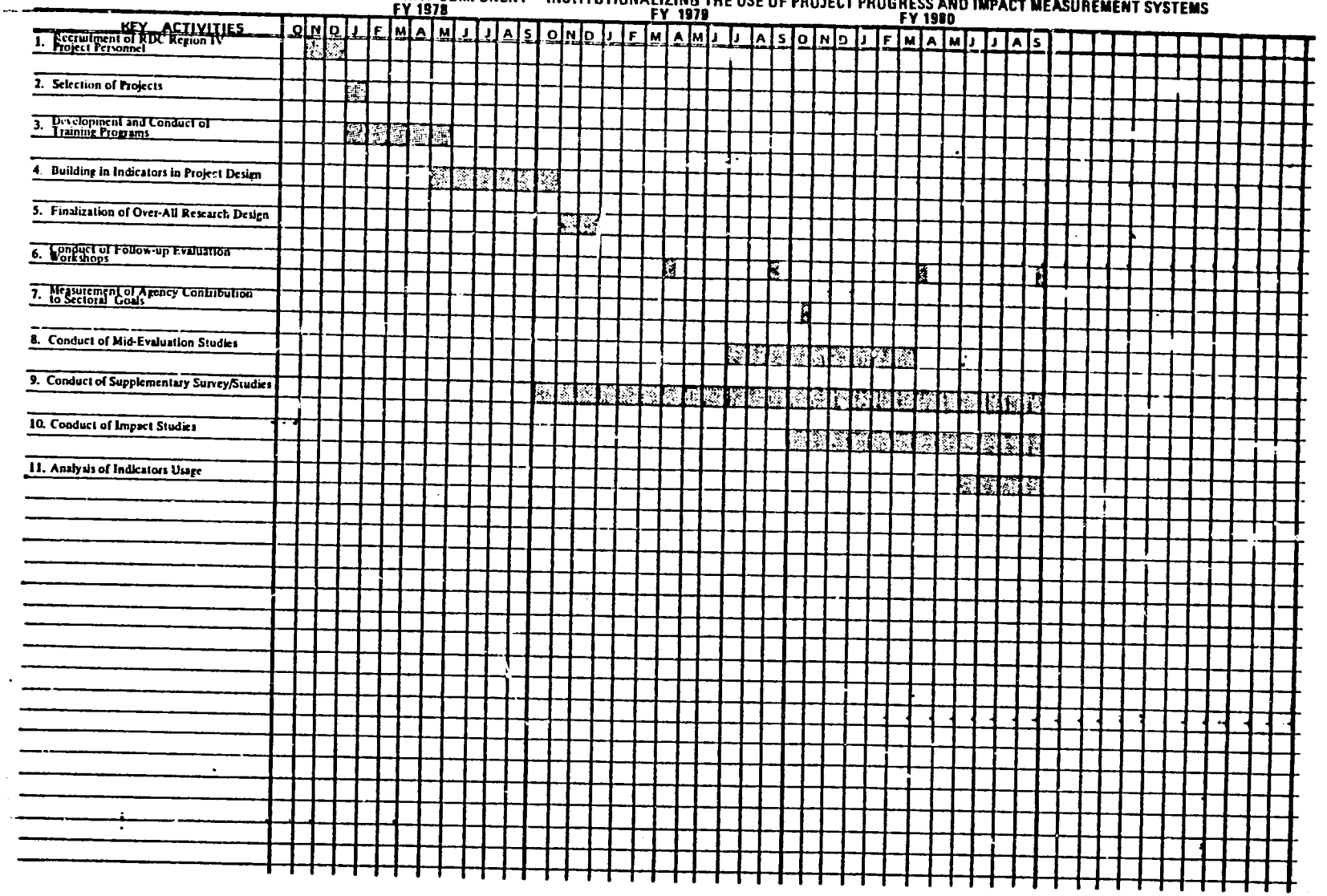
MICRO COMPONENT – METHODOLOGIES FOR MEASURING & ANALYZING PROJECT PROGRESS & IMPACT



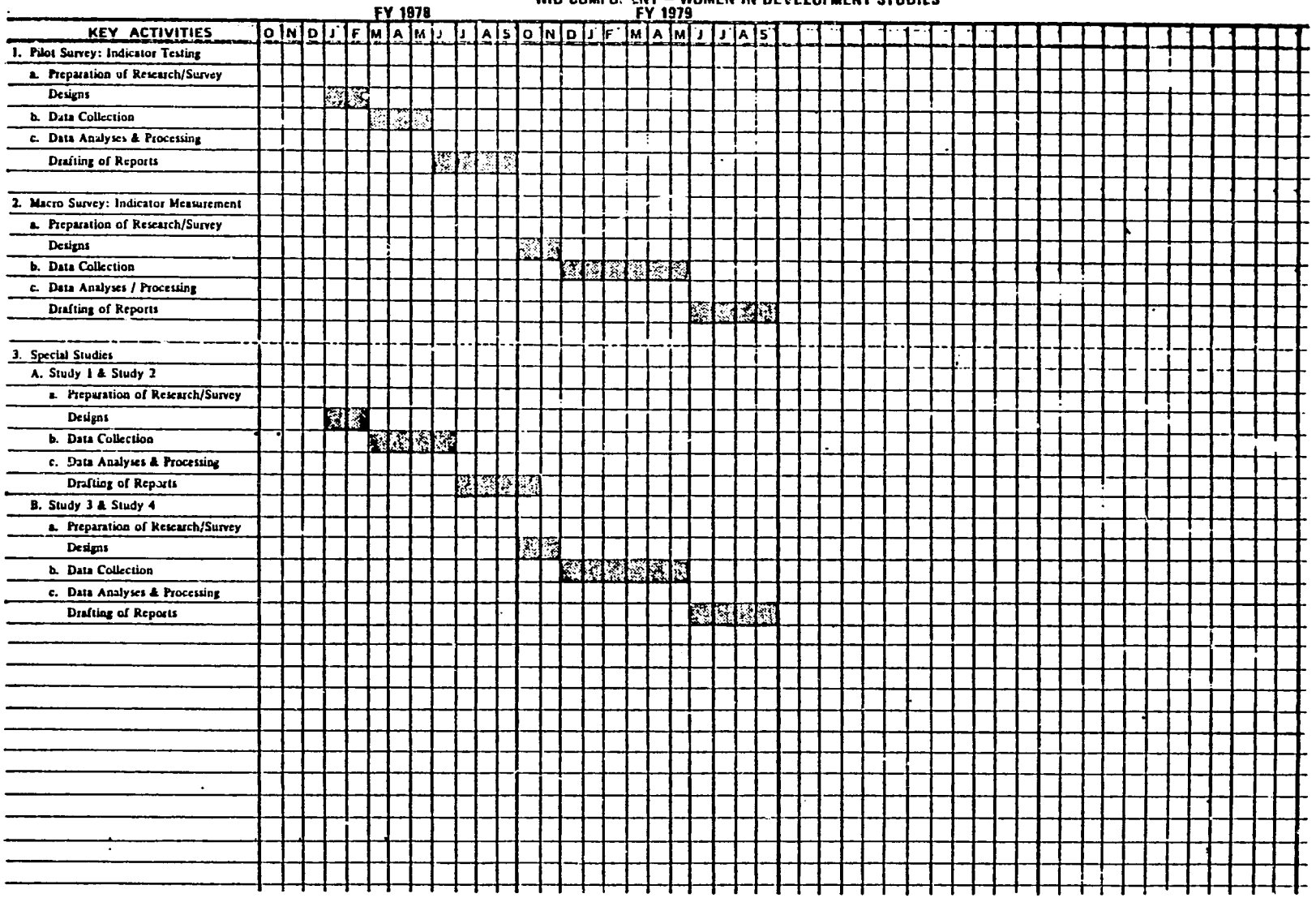
ANNEX F-3

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

PANAY COMPONENT – INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS



IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
WID COMPONENT – WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES



6C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans): and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? IDENTIFY. Yes. See Project Paper for Local Water Development II, March 1976.
HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT? Yes.

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.

1. App. Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653(b)

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project; (b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than $1 million over that figure plus 10%)?	1. (a) A description of the project was included in the AID Congressional Presentation for FY 1978. (b) Yes.
2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of $100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?	2. (a) Yes. (b) Yes.
3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?	3. N.A. All legislative authority needed exists.
4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?	4. N.A.
5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed $1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?	5. N.A.

A.

6. FAA. Sec. 209, 619. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multilateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multilateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

6. No. N.A.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

7. (b) The Project will be implemented with the assistance of private consulting and research firms. No direct effect on 7(a), (c), (d), (e), and (f)

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U. S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U. S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U. S. private enterprise).

8. About 38 percent of AID grant assistance will be used to procure US equipment, and to finance the services of US consultants and training of GOP personnel in US institutions. Payments for US consultants and commodities will be made through Letters of Commitment, utilizing US banks for this purpose. Most of the US consultant services to be procured under this Project will come from the US private sector.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the costs of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

9. The GOP will contribute one half of the local currency costs of the Project. One of the conditions precedent to first disbursement of AID assistance is joint approval of USAID and the GOP of detailed arrangements for local cost sharing.

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

10. The Philippines is not an excess currency country.

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 281a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

B.1. The Project is essentially an applied research undertaking whose purpose is to improve the capabilities of the GOP to assess the effectiveness of its development strategies and programs in achieving such goals as more equitable income distribution, increased employment and agricultural productivity, reduced population growth and infant and child mortality, etc. These strategies and programs are directed primarily at the poor. They include as some of their central elements the promotion of rural development, labor-intensive production, cooperatives, dispersal of industry, and expanded provision of social services. Improvement in the GOP's capabilities to assess the effectiveness of its strategies and programs will help ensure their improved design and implementation. In implementing the Project, progress and impact measurement systems will actually be installed in at least 43 projects, many of which are directly aimed at raising the welfare of the poor (e.g., small scale irrigation and barangay water projects). This will enable them to more effectively focus their resources on their target group.

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. Is assistance being made available: [Include only applicable paragraph -- e.g., a, b, etc. -- which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.]

(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;

(2) [104] for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor;

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

(4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

(a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

(b) to help alleviate energy problem;

(c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

(d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

(e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

(f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

b. (4)(c) The Project will involve the following:

(1) development and institutionalization of a system of indicators for evaluating national and regional progress towards development goals expressed in the GOP's Development Plans;

(2) development and testing of various methodologies, including indicators for measuring and analyzing the progress and impact of development projects. This will include research into the mechanisms/processes/relationships through which projects achieve their impact or development goals;

(3) promotion of the use of project progress and impact measurement systems at the regional level; and

(4) development of indicators for measuring the degree to which women participate in and are benefited by development.

(5) [107] by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively least-developed" country)?

c. Yes. The project grant agreement will so provide and the planned implementation arrangements will assure it.

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing?

d. N.A.

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

e. The Project is designed to strengthen the planning and evaluation capabilities of the GOP through the development of more effective means for assessing economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects. The use of these improved means will help promote a better targeting of resources on GOP priority goals which include food self-sufficiency and improved health of the population. The Project will be implemented mainly with the assistance of local academic and research institutions. Through this Project, these institutions will gain considerable experience in evaluating development impact. Under the Project, 29 NEDA personnel will be trained in various aspects of social accounting operations while 190 personnel from GOP national and regional agencies and local governments will be trained in project evaluation. The Project will directly involve research into women's participation in development to enable the formulation of policies and programs necessary to enhance this participation.

B1

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

f. The Project is a response to the need and desire of the GOP to improve its capabilities to evaluate the development impact of its programs and projects. It builds on previous GOP efforts to improve its evaluation capabilities, and was developed in close collaboration with its central planning agency (NEDA) and various local research groups. The implementation of the Project will rely mainly on local research and consulting institutions.

g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and -(8); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 211(a)(1)-(3) and -(8). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development: of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

g. The Project will directly contribute to the development of local educational, planning, and research institutions which will be involved in this Project either as implementing agencies or consultants. Under this Project, the capabilities of institutions to develop and apply more effective means for assessing development progress and impact will be enhanced considerably. The Project is an integral part of the GOP's previous and current efforts to improve its planning and evaluation capabilities. It will contribute to the achievement of the economic and social objectives of the GOP's development Plans by providing improved means for defining priority areas for GOP intervention and for designing and implementing projects. Information and conclusions on the Project's economic and technical soundness are contained in Part II, Sections A and D.

B1

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (6). Information and conclusions on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

h. About 38 percent of AID grant assistance will be used to procure US equipment, and to finance the services of US consultants and training of GOP personnel in US institutions.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

a. N.A.

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and relending terms of the loan.

b. N.A.

c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds $100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

c. N.A.

d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationships between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

d. N.A.

B2

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on: (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy.

e. N.A.

f. FAA Sec. 281(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government.

f. N.A.

ANNEX I

DRAFT PROJECT DESCRIPTION TO BE USED IN THE PROJECT AGREEMENT

The goal of the Economic and Social Impact Analysis/Women in Development Project is to help improve the economic and social well-being of the Philippine population, particularly the rural poor who constitute the bulk of the population. The strategy for achieving this goal is to strengthen the planning and evaluation capabilities of the Government of the Philippines (GOP) through the development and testing of more effective systems and methodologies for measuring and monitoring progress towards the GOP's major development goals, and for assessing and analyzing the contributions of individual development projects towards the achievement of these goals.

The purpose of the Project is to help improve the measurement of economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including the effects on women in their dual role as agents and beneficiaries of development. The project purpose shall be considered to have been achieved if the following conditions are present at the end of FY 1981:

1. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has in operation a system of macro-level indicators for measuring

and monitoring progress towards national and regional development goals; and

2. NEDA and the GOP's line agencies regularly and systematically use tested methodologies, including valid indicators, for measuring, monitoring, and analyzing project progress and impact.

The Project has been conceived and will be implemented in terms of four components. The first component, which has been labelled the MACRO Component, is concerned with the creation and institutionalization of a system of macro-level indicators for measuring national and regional progress towards development goals. The second, or MICRO Component, aims to develop and test various methodologies, including indicators, for measuring and analyzing the progress and impact of development projects. The third, or PANAY Component, is a limited effort at the regional level to promote and systematize the use of progress and impact measurement and analysis systems in selected projects in Region VI, which consists mainly of the four provinces located on Panay Island. The fourth, or WID Component, is a special effort to develop indicators for measuring the degree to which women participate in and are benefitted by development. The measurement of women's role in

development will not, however, be limited to the fourth component. It is also an integral part of the first three components.

The Project will be implemented by various Philippine institutions with the assistance of AID-financed US and local consultants (see Table 1 for the U.S. and local consultant requirements of the Project). After executing this Project Grant Agreement, NEDA and USAID will establish a Joint Project Advisory Committee and will enter into a sub-agreement with the Philippine Center for Economic Development (PCED) to serve as Overall Coordinator for the Project. In turn, PCED will enter into individual sub-agreements with the following institutions to serve as Sub-coordinators for the Project: (1) NEDA Statistical Coordination Office (NEDA/SCO) - MACRO Component; (2) University of the Philippines School of Economics (UPSE) - MICRO Component; (3) Regional Development Council (RDC) of Region VI - PANAY Component; and (4) Institute of Philippine Culture (IPC) - WID Component.

The Joint Project Advisory Committee will be co-chaired by the NEDA Director-General and the USAID Director, and will consist of selected management staff of NEDA and USAID as members. It will provide policy guidance to the Overall Coordinator in the implementation of this Project and will retain the right of non-approval of any activity which the Overall Coordinator might propose for implementation.

Table 1

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS/WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 1/

Consultant Requirements, FY 1978-81
(in man-months)

	Total FY 1978-81		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local	US	Local
I. MACRO Component (PASA contracts with the US Bureau of Census and the HEW Department; contract with the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan; Local contracts with the DAP, UPSE, UP Social Research Laboratory, UP Statistical Center, and other institutions)	24	96	6	24	8	24	6	24	4	24
1. Audit of existing statistical system	2	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Development of conceptual and statistical framework for the ESIA Indicator System	6	40	2	10	4	12	-	12	-	6
3. Improvement/design of surveys	16	48	2	6	4	12	6	12	4	18
II. MICRO Component (Contracts with US firms/institutions such as the Development Alternatives, Inc., Harvard Institute for International Development, Yale Economic Growth Center. Contracts with local firms/institutions such as the Social Research Associates, DAP, UPSRI, Institute of Agricultural Development and Administration, etc.	63	200	25	75	7	25	7	25	24	75
1. Design of project analytical frameworks	2	76	2	54	-	22	-	-	-	-
2. Design and implementation of project data collection systems	30	24	23	21	7	3	-	-	-	-
3. Impact measurement and data analyses	28	76	-	-	-	-	7	25	21	51
4. Development of manuals and training of GOP project planners	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24
III. PANAY Component (Local contract with the Philippine Business for Social Progress, DAP, or a comparable local institution)	-	144	-	48	-	48	-	48	-	-
1. Training of project planners from regional offices and local governments in Region VI	-	50	-	40	-	6	-	4	-	-
2. Conduct of baseline, midline, and impact studies, and supplementary surveys	-	36	-	8	-	14	-	14	-	-
3. Analysis of indicators usage	-	58	-	-	-	28	-	30	-	-
IV. TOTAL CONSULTANT REQUIREMENTS	87	440	31	147	15	97	13	97	28	99

1/ See Attachments I-V for annual funding estimates for US and local consultant services. The full amount of the cost of consultant requirements is expected to be provided by AID

The Overall Coordinator will be responsible to the Joint ProjectAdvisory Committee for the overall management and coordination of the Project. Its major functions will be to: (1) plan, manage, and coordinate on a continuing basis the various activities of the Sub-coordinators; and (2) serve as the conduit through which project funds needed to defray the local costs of the Project are disbursed to the Sub-coordinators. In support of these functions, the Overall Coordinator will develop a detailed overall implementation plan based on detailed implementation plans to be prepared under its guidance by the Sub-coordinators. These plans will include financial plans showing on a quarterly basis the estimated costs and sources of financing of the proposed activities and arrangements for local cost sharing, between the NEDA and USAID. The local cost sharing arrangements will specify the detailed percentage sharing of local costs actually incurred in the implementation of the Project. The Overall Coordinator will also design and implement a reporting system to generate the financial and other data needed for effective management of the Project, and provide for the exchange of information across the various components.

The Sub-coordinators will be responsible to the Overall Coordinator for the implementation management and coordination of the research, survey, training and other activities to be under-

taken under their respective components. Their functions will include: (1) the formulation, under the guidance of the Overall Coordinator of detailed implementation, including financial plans; (2) the implementation, management, and coordination of the research, survey, training, and other activities to be undertaken under their respective components; (3) the contracting of services of US and local consultants needed to assist them in carrying out selected activities (the contracting process will be in accordance with AID procedures on host country contracting); (4) serving as liaison between the Overall Coordinator and the agencies and institutions that will be implementing various research, survey, training, and other activities under their respective components; and (5) complying with the management, financial and other reporting requirements designed by the Overall Coordinator.

In support of the Project, AID intends to provide in annual increments, subject to the availability of funds and to the mutual agreement of AID and the GOP, $2,500,000 of grant funds over the period FY 1978-1981. Of this amount, $990,000 is being obligated under this agreement for FY 1978. The GOP, through the NEDA, intends to arrange for the provision of approximately ₱14,580,000 in cash or in kind over the same period, of which about ₱3,488,000 will be provided in FY 1978.

The AID grant is intended to finance the full amount of the foreign exchange costs of the Project which have been preliminarily estimated at $963,000 (see Attachment I). These include approximately 87 man-months of US consultant services, short-term training in the US of about 35 participants, and about $200,000 of equipment. The AID grant is also intended to finance approximately 44 percent of the local currency costs of the Project.

Only the MACRO and MICRO components of the Project will involve the use of US consultants and equipment. Payments for US consultants (except PASA contracts) and commodities will be made through Letters of Commitment which will be issued to US banks to be designated by the NEDA/SCO (for the MACRO Component) and the UPSE (MICRO Component), and acceptable to USAID.

Quarterly advances will be made by USAID and NEDA to the Sub-coordinators through the Overall Coordinator to pay local currency costs of the Project. These advances will be in accordance with the Sub-coordinators' detailed implementation plans as approved by the Joint Project Advisory Committee, and will be made contingent upon their submission of quarterly financial reports.

The expected outputs of the Project will consist of a series of studies, experiments, field tests, and training seminars aimed at

developing, testing and institutionalizing various methodologies and indicators for defining and measuring economic progress, social change, and the impact of development projects, including effects on Filipino women. The magnitude of these outputs is specified in the following detailed description of the various project components.

1. MACRO Component - Developing Systematic Means for Measuring and Monitoring Progress Towards Development Goals

This component is aimed at the development and institutionalization of a system of macro indicators, hereafter referred to as the ESIA Indicator System, for measuring and monitoring the degree of achievement of the economic and social development goals expressed in the GOP's development Plans. To achieve this purpose, the NEDA/SCO with the assistance of US and local consultants, will develop the conceptual and statistical framework for the proposed ESIA Indicator System; conduct a comprehensive audit of the existing statistical system; redesign existing surveys; and design new surveys and other statistical studies.

A Social Accounts Unit within the NEDA/SCO will be established to develop maintain and administer the proposed system. At full strength, this unit will consist of about 46 persons,

including 38 technical personnel. About 29 technical personnel of the Social Accounts Unit will undergo short-term training in various aspects of indicator development and social accounting operations.

A monitoring facility will also be established within the NEDA for regularly reporting and disseminating the results of the survey, research, and other impact assessment activities which will be undertaken under the Project.

The total cost of the MACRO Component has been preliminarily estimated at $1,359,000 over the period FY 1978-81, of which about $302,000 or 22 percent will be in foreign exchange (see Attachments I and II). The foreign exchange cost will include: (a) approximately 24 man-months of US consultant services; (b) short-term training in the US of about 29 technical personnel of the NEDA/SCO; (c) approximately $62,000 or 29 percent of the total cost of the equipment needed for the NEDA monitoring facility.

AID assistance provided under this component is intended to finance the full amount of its foreign exchange cost and approximately $408,000 or 39 percent of its local currency cost. The balance of the local cost will be provided by the NEDA.

The major outputs of the MACRO Component will include:

(a) A series of studies developing the conceptual framework for the ESIA Indicator System, and assessing the existing statistical system relative to its data needs.

(b) A statistical base to support the ESIA Indicator System. This will include the improvement of existing surveys such as the Integrated Survey of Households and the Family Income and Expenditure Survey; the conduct of new surveys such as a national health and nutrition survey; and the maximum utilization of administrative/regulatory data being collected by GOP agencies.

(c) The establishment of a Social Accounts Unit within the Statistical Coordination Office of NEDA and 29 personnel trained in various aspects of indicator system operation and social accounting.

2. MICRO Component - Developing the Methodologies for Measuring and Analyzing Project Progress, and Impact

This component will involve the design and implementation of progress and impact measurement systems for at least 18 GOP development projects covering a broad range of sectors. About 7 of the selected projects will be studied intensively. For each of these projects, quantitative analytical models relating project

inputs to outputs and outputs to the expected impact on various development goals will be formulated. In obtaining the data needed to test the models, various data collection options ranging from low cost qualitative systems to high cost quantitative systems, will be examined and used.

Extensive analysis will be conducted on the remaining 11 projects. In this analysis, there will be no attempt to design analytical models or to experiment with different data collection systems. Instead, the intended impact of projects will be carefully specified based on a priori judgments of how they will contribute to the achievement of the various development goals. The best, low-cost, state-of-the-art data collection and analysis system will then be selected and applied to measure impact.

The experience gained from the foregoing analyses will be evaluated and documented in order to develop a series of manuals which will provide guidance on the design of similar impact information systems for other development projects. In order to promote the extensive use of these tested systems, short-term training programs based on these manuals will be organized by the UPSE or a comparable training institution, for 114 GOP project planners and evaluators.

The various activities to be carried out under this component will be managed and coordinated by the UPSE through a group of NEDA-based coordinators (1 per intensive project and 1 for 2 extensive projects), and project-based monitors (2 per intensive project and 1 per extensive project). To strengthen the capabilities of the NEDA to undertake impact assessment activities, about six of the NEDA-based project coordinators will participate in advanced short-term courses in survey design and project evaluation in the US.

The total cost of the MICRO Component has been preliminarily estimated at $1,988,000 over the period FY 1978-81, of which about $661,000 or 33 percent will be in foreign exchange (see Attachments I and III). The foreign exchange cost will include: (a) approximately 63 man-months of US consultant services; (b) short-term training in the US of about six NEDA-based project coordinators; and (c) approximately $138,000 or 71 percent of the total cost of the equipment needed for the NEDA monitoring facility.

AID assistance provided under this component is intended to finance the full amount of its foreign exchange cost and approximately $471,000 or 35 percent of its local currency cost. The balance of the local cost will be provided by the NEDA.

The major outputs of the MICRO Component will include:

(a) A series of studies on the measurement of progress and impact for at least 18 development projects. This will include intensive studies of the impact of seven development projects, and evaluative studies of the effectiveness of alternative data collection options;

(b) A series of manuals on the design and implementation of project progress and impact measurement and analysis systems; and

(c) 120 personnel of GOP agencies trained in project monitoring and evaluation.

3. PANAY Component - Institutionalizing the Use of Project Progress and Impact Indicators

This component will examine the administrative and other feasibility issues involved in promoting the extensive use of project progress and impact measurement systems at the regional level. Region VI, which consists of the four provinces of Panay Island - Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo - and the province of Negros Occidental, has been selected as the study area for this purpose.

Under the PANAY Component, the Regional Development Council (RDC) of Region VI will provide short-term training

for about 70 project planners from different regional agencies and provincial governments involving the design of low-cost impact measurement systems for selected projects in Region VI. The planners will then implement the systems with continuing technical assistance from the RDC. Regular evaluation workshops will be conducted by the RDC to pinpoint problems and ensure continuity in carrying out the various impact measurement studies. The experience gained with the extensive use of impact measurement systems at the regional level will also be documented and feasibility issues identified for future use.

The total cost of the PANAY Component has been preliminarily estimated at $637,000 over the period FY 1978-80 (see Attachments I and IV). No foreign exchange cost will be involved. AID assistance provided under this component will be used to finance approximately $273,000 or 43 percent of the total cost. The balance will be provided by the NEDA.

The major outputs of the PANAY Component will include:

(a) 70 people from different regional agencies and local governments in Region VI trained in designing and implementing project progress and impact measurement systems; and

(b) 25 project progress and impact measurement systems designed and implemented.

(c) 1 study identifying and documenting the feasibility issues involved in implementing on a broad scale at the regional level the use of indicators for more effective project planning and implementation.

4. WID Component - Women in Development Studies

The WID Component will consist of a series of surveys and studies aimed at measuring the degree and extent of the participation of Filipino women in development. Women's participation will be measured in two ways: as contributors to and beneficiaries of development.

The research studies are expected to result in the development of indicators that can be used to measure the degree and extent of women's participation. The approach will be two-pronged: (1) a small pilot survey will be conducted in order to test and refine experimental WID-related indicators; the refined indicators will then be measured on a broader scale through a larger survey in selected areas; and (2) special studies will be undertaken to fill gaps in the existing knowledge of women's activities.

The experimental WID indicators will relate to household and market productivity of women, their participation in decision-

making processes, and their access to and use of various community services. Special studies will cover: (1) the attitudinal and behavioral aspects of women's participation, such as perceived quality of life and attitudes toward working wives; (2) a special study of market activities where large numbers of women are employed, such as teaching, domestic help, farm work, etc., and (3) an in-depth study of existing women's organizations, particularly grass-roots organizations.

The total cost of the WID Component has been preliminarily estimated at $400,000 over the period FY 1978-1979 (see Attachments I and V). No foreign exchange cost will be involved. AID assistance provided under this component will be used to finance approximately $360,000 or 90 percent of the total cost. The balanece will be provided by NEDA.

The major outputs of the WID Component will include:

(a) 2 surveys directly aimed at developing and testing indicators of women's participation in development; and

(b) 4 intensive studies on selected aspects of women's participation in development.

Attachment I

ESIA/WID PROJECT

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81
($000)

	TOTAL, FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. Project Personnel	-	614	690	-	155	155	-	236	169	-	167	198	-	56	168
Administrative	-	8	88	-	4	23	-	4	23	-	-	23	-	-	19
Technical	-	606	602	-	151	132	-	232	146	-	167	175	-	56	149
2. Consultancy Services	522	164	-	218	56	-	74	36	-	68	36	-	162	36	-
US Consultants (87 mm)	522	-	-	218	-	-	74	-	-	68	-	-	162	-	-
Local Consultants (440 mm)	-	164	-	-	56	-	-	36	-	-	36	-	-	36	-
3. Training	178	57	137	48	28	32	48	15	27	48	14	19	34	-	59
US Training (35 participants)	178	-	66	48	-	17	48	-	17	48	-	19	34	-	13
Local Training (185 participants)	-	57	71	-	28	15	-	15	10	-	14	-	-	-	46
4. Data Collection and Processing	-	380	600	-	131	69	-	150	141	-	66	141	-	33	249
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	55	71	-	23	18	-	32	19	-	-	18	-	-	16
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing and Sundry	200	121	304	200	48	163	-	73	26	-	-	26	-	-	89
SUB-TOTAL	900	1,391	1,802	466	441	437	122	542	382	116	283	402	196	125	581
7. Contingency	63	121	107	34	39	23	8	48	18	8	24	23	13	10	43
8. PCED Project Management Team	-	25	35	-	10	5	-	10	5	-	5	10	-	-	15
TOTAL	963	1,537	1,944	500	490	465	130	600	405	124	312	435	209	135	639

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81

MACRO COMPONENT - MEASUREMENT AND MONITORING OF PROGRESS TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
. SCO/NEDA Project Personnel	-	255	209	-	77	21	-	86	31	-	60	60	-	32	97
Administrative	-	-	61	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	16
Technical	-	255	148	-	77	6	-	86	16	-	60	45	-	32	81
.. Consultancy Services	72	24	-	18	6	-	24	6	-	18	6	-	12	6	-
US Consultants (24 mm)	72	-	-	18	-	-	24	-	-	18	-	-	12	-	-
Local Consultants (96 mm)	-	24	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	6	-
l. Training	148	-	54	38	-	13	38	-	13	38	-	15	34	-	13
US Training (29 participants)	148	-	54	38	-	13	38	-	13	38	-	15	34	-	-
Local Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
l. Data Buildup	-	100	200	-	-	19	-	34	56	-	33	61	-	33	64
Improvement of Surveys	-	-	100	-	-	19	-	-	23	-	-	28	-	-	31
Initiation of New Stat. Activities	-	100	100	-	-	-	-	34	33	-	33	33	-	33	33
i. Local Travel and Allowances	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1
i. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing, and Sundry	62	-	138	62	-	82	-	-	17	-	-	17	-	-	22
SUB-Total	282	379	607	118	83	136	62	126	119	56	99	155	46	71	197
/. Contingency	20	29	42	9	6	10	4	9	8	4	8	11	3	6	13
TOTAL	302	408	649	127	89	146	66	135	127	60	107	166	49	77	210

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-81

MICRO COMPONENT - METHODOLOGIES FOR MEASURING AND ANALYZING PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT

($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-81			FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			FY 1981		
	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP	AID		GOP
	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC	FX	LC	LC
1. Project Personnel	-	250	144	-	31	20	-	100	24	-	95	29	-	24	71
Administrative (2 persons)	-	-	12	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3
Technical	-	250	132	-	31	17	-	100	21	-	95	26	-	24	68
UPSE sub-coordinating team (3 persons)	-	-	(49)	-	-	(17)	-	-	(10)	-	-	(10)	-	-	(12)
Project Coordinators (12 persons)	-	(81)	(27)	-	(10)	-	-	(32)	(4)	-	(31)	(5)	-	(8)	(18)
Project-based Monitors (25 persons)	-	(169)	(56)	-	(21)	-	-	(68)	(7)	-	(64)	(11)	-	(16)	(38)
2. Consultancy Services	450	80	-	200	30	-	50	10	-	50	10	-	150	30	-
US Consultants (63 mm)	450	-	-	200	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	150	-	-
Local Consultants (200 mm)	-	80	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	30	-
3. Training	30	-	83	10	-	19	10	-	14	10	-	4	-	-	46
U.S. Training (6 participants)	30	-	12	10	-	4	10	-	4	10	-	4	-	-	-
Local Training*	-	-	71	-	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	46
4. Data Collection and Processing	-	110	370	-	80	45	-	30	60	-	-	80	-	-	185
Surveys	-	110	290	-	80	35	-	30	45	-	-	65	-	-	145
Computer Time	-	-	80	-	-	10	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	40
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	-	60	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	15
6. Equipment, Supplies, Rent, Printing, and Sundry	138	-	138	138	-	57	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	67
SUB-TOTAL	618	440	795	348	141	156	60	140	120	60	105	135	150	54	384
7. Contingency	43	31	61	25	10	11	4	10	9	4	8	11	10	4	30
TOTAL	661	471	856	373	151	167	64	150	129	64	113	146	160	58	414

*Local training costs shown for FY 78 and FY 79 will cover the costs of training personnel of projects to be studied under the MICRO Component in data collection, processing, and reporting. Costs shown for FY 81 will cover the costs of training 115 project planners from GOP sectoral agencies in the design and implementation of impact measurement methodologies which will be developed and tested under the MICRO Component.

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-80

PANAY COMPONENT - INSTITUTIONALIZING THE USE OF PROJECT PROGRESS AND IMPACT MEASUREMENT SYSTEMS

($000 in Local Costs)

	TOTAL FY 1978-80		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	
	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP
1. Project Personnel	36	327	12	109	12	109	12	109
Administrative (7 persons)	-	15	-	5	-	5	-	5
Technical	36	312	12	104	12	104	12	104
RDC Region VI sub-coordinating team (11 persons)	(36)	(20)	(12)	(7)	(12)	(7)	(12)	(7)
Project evaluators (20 persons)	-	(292)	-	(97)	-	(97)	-	(97)
2. Local Consultants (144 mm)	60	-	20	-	20	-	20	-
3. Local Training (70 participants)	57	-	28	-	15	-	14	-
4. Data Collection and Proc ssing	96	-	24	-	39	-	33	-
5. Local Travel and Allowances	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	1
6. Equipment, supplies, rent, printing & sundry	-	28	-	24	-	2	-	2
SUB-TOTAL	249	360	84	135	86	113	79	112
7. Contingency	24	4	8	2	8	1	8	1
TOTAL	273	364	92	137	94	114	87	113

Attachment V

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN, FY 1978-79*

WID COMPONENT - WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
($000)

	TOTAL FY 1978-79		FY 1978		FY 1979	
	AID	GOP	AID	GOP	AID	GOP
1. Project Personnel	73	10	35	5	38	5
Administrative	8	-	4	-	4	-
Technical **	65	10	31	5	34	5
2. Data Collection and Processing	74	30	27	5	47	25
3. Local Travel and Allowances	55	-	23	-	32	-
4. Equipment, supplies, rent, printing, and sundry	121	-	48	-	73	-
SUB-TOTAL	323	40	133	10	190	-
5. Contingency	37	-	15	-	22	-
TOTAL	360	40	148	10	212	30

*Covers the costs of the pilot and macro surveys and four (4) special WID studies.
**Includes $2,000 for consultation meetings with WID research authorities.