LESSONS LEARNED IN THE USE OF DEVINFO IN THE PHILIPPINES

by

Augusto Rodríguez

For additional information, please contact:

Author’s name : Augusto Rodríguez
Designation : Social Policy Specialist
Address : 31st Floor, Yuchengco Tower, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation (RCBC) Plaza, Ayala Avenue corner Gil Puyat Avenue, Makati City, Philippines
Tel. no. : +632-9010178
E-mail : arodriguez@unicef.org
Lessons Learned in the Use of DevInfo in the Philippines

Augusto Rodriguez
Social Policy Specialist
UNI CEF Country Office in the Philippines
• About DevInfo
• Global strategy
• Lessons learned
• Way forward
• DevInfo demo (if time permits)
About DevInfo

Mission

Data for All
About DevInfo

Vision

Public Good
About DevInfo

Values

Innovation for Development
About DevInfo

Strategy

Facts. You Decide.
database and presentation software with many features

user interface
Indicators organized by Goals/Targets
Data available by region, country and sub-national administration
create powerful presentations

tables, maps, graphs
browse for data in the online gallery

di Gallery stores your work for use/reuse
uniform database dimensions
admin module
compliance with statistical standards

di **Indicators**

- sdmx
  Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange

- dd<sup>i</sup>

di **Sources**

di **Maps**

- UNGIWG
Global Strategy #1

Database

Data Use
UNICEF developed a database to monitor the World Summit for Children offered to the UN system.

Global Strategy #1: Database to Data Use

Philippines 1991: Local Government Code

- more responsive and accountable for services provided
- inefficiencies from central control corrected
- decrease cost of implementation
- public willing to pay for services needed
UNICEF developed a database to monitor the World Summit for Children offered to the UN system.

Global Strategy # 1:
Database to Data Use

Philippines 1991: Local Government Code

However, in terms of data management:
- Disconnect in data management and flow
- Loss of transparency & accountability
- Eliminated economies of scale in data collection and management
ChildInfo 1995 - 2003
UNICEF developed a database to monitor the World Summit for Children offered to the UN system

Global Strategy # 1: Database to Data Use

Result: to each his own!

- institutions developed their own data gathering and info system designed based on their needs
- different indicator definition, methodology, software platforms and operating systems

Negative effect on DevInfo: became one of the software being peddled around (note: program suffered from early development and technology birth pains)
Philippine Experience

No data

With data:
Garbage in

no database

garbage out
Global Strategy #2

UNICEF

NSO

UN

Govt
ChildInfo 1995 - 2003
UNICEF developed a database to monitor the World Summit for Children offered to the UN system.

DevInfo 4.0 2004
ChildInfo upgraded and launched with UNDG endorsement in April 2004.

UN Endorsement
Endorsed by the United Nations to assist Member States in Monitoring human development.

Global Strategy # 2:
Partnerships
Institutionalization
Philippine strategy:

- UNICEF sponsored training programs; over 500 people trained from government, NGOs and UN Agencies
- NEDA became focal agency for PhilDevInfo, NSCB MDGInfo, NSO – survey based database
- Knowledge Centers established at LGUs, academic institutions, regional offices
Philippine experience:

- Only UNICEF among UN agencies sustained support to the DevInfo
- No government agency seriously advocated the use of DevInfo and institutionalize its use as part of their work process flow
- Data updating not part of work process flow and accountability of staff
UNICEF Philippines stopped training support to DevInfo and Knowledge Center assistance to UNICEF focused LGUs.

Supported only DepEd’s BEIS.
ChildInfo 1995 - 2003

DevInfo 4.0 2004

DevInfo 5.0 2005
UN support in May 2006

UN Endorsement

DevInfo 6.0 2008
New features with Web 2.0 social networking launched in Apr 2009
Global Strategy #3

Public

All

Private
130 countries
300 adaptations
Lessons Leaned

**Data** – impact and interest is greatest when the release of database/software is timed with the release of new datasets.

**System, work flow process** – countries which are experiencing sustained success have created function and institutional position for the database. It is not an ad hoc, individual project, nor is it a database only for the sake of development.
Use - moving the database/data into the hands of those needing it – in sectors such as health, social welfare, education, labor is critical in ensuring use and sustainability. Central database is not always effective.

Customization, look/ frills, updates help sustain interest and fun in the use of the program.
Implementation of DevInfo allows for **positive bi-products**, often not tangible, but no less important:

- Establishes institutional coordination
- Encourage cross-sectoral analysis
- Reinforce evidence based planning & decision-making
- Standardization, statistical literacy
Way forward for the Philippines

- UN to support DevInfo – UNDAF
- Expand partnership with Statistical Training Institutions
- Create network of core users and experts – incentive mechanisms to produce DevInfo products for web, print, report
- Get private sector participation
Facts. You Decide.
Global Commitments

MDG Info

www.devinfo.info
Goal 4
Reduce child mortality

TARGET
Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Under-five mortality rate
per 1000 live births

- 1990
- 2000
- 2006
- 2015 target
National Commitments

MDG Info
www.devinfo.info
Informing evidence-based policy and plans

National Systems Integration – EFA & PHLInfo

Adding Value to existing systems National Integration
di Profiles

www.devinfo.org/di_profile.html

Data Snapshot
**Countdown to 2015**

**Philippines**

**Demographics**
- Total population (000): 80,264 (2006)
- Total under-five population (000): 11,027 (2006)
- Births (000): 2,295 (2006)
- Birth registration (%): 83 (2006)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 32 (2000)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 24 (2000)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 15 (2000)
- Total under-five deaths (000): 73 (2005)
- Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): 230 (2005)
- Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in N): 140 (2005)
- Total maternal deaths: 4,600 (2002)

**Under-five mortality rate**
- Deaths per 1,000 live births
- Trends from 1990 to 2015
- MDG Target: 2015

**Causes of under-five deaths**
- Globally more than one third of child deaths are attributable to undernutrition

**Causes of neonatal deaths**
- Intraventricular hemorrhage: 1%
- Malaria: 0%
- Maternal: 0%
- Meconium aspiration: 1%
- Other: 34%
- Infections: 15%
- Birth asphyxia: 26%
- Premature: 33%
- Other: 3%

**Intervention Coverage for Mothers, Newborns and Children**

**Nutrition**
- Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 34 (2003)
- Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe, %): 6 (2003)
- Complementary feeding rate (6-24 months, %): 58 (2003)

**Underweight prevalence**
- Percent children < 5 years underweight for age

**Exclusive breastfeeding**
- Percent infants < 6 months exclusively breastfed

**Vitamin A supplementation**
- Percent children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A doses

*Source: UNICEF*
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds) vs. Under-five mortality rate
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Under-five mortality rate

Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Under-five mortality rate vs. Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Under-five mortality rate

Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)

Under-five mortality rate

2000

Niger
Mali
Egypt
Nigeria
Etc.
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)

Under-five mortality rate

2006
Literacy rate (15-24 year olds)
CME Info

www.childmortality.org

Child Mortality
New estimates for under-five mortality generated by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation have been released at the regional and global level on September 10, 2009. However, the individual country estimates will be released when “The State of the World’s Children” is published on November 20, 2009.
BGD_Contraceptive Prevalence Survey_Indirect (5 year)_1986
229
1983.5
di Monitoring

Tracking Progress
### Baseline - Target

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1 Equitable and sustainable financing policy and mechanism for prioritized child and maternal health and nutrition programmes developed and implemented</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment for MDG</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Acgh Moving Forward with AcghInfo 4.0 to Monitor Recovery Data
Indonesia's special territory of Aceh, located on the northern tip of the island of Sumatra, was one of the worst affected regions during the December 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami.

Papua New Guinea Moving Ahead with Using PNGInfo to Monitor Human Development Progress
The National Planning and Monitoring Department of Papua New Guinea has collaborated with five departments to launch PNGInfo, the National Government's first information system to monitor the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals and other development indicators.