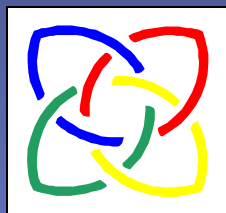




# Beyond Lip Service\_ Using Social Contracts to Achieve Participatory and Accountable Governance at the LGUs

By: Mr. Emmanuel C. Areño



Iloilo CODE NGOs, Inc.

# Our Vision



**A leading local network of responsive social development NGOs united in the establishment of sustainable and wholistic communities**

*“CSO network transforming communities”*

## Our Mission

**Scaling up of responsible and principled partnership and active community participation**

**PROVINCE OF ILOILO  
REGION VI**



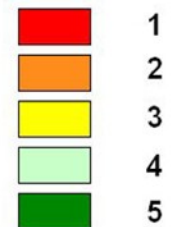
SCALE 1:700,000



**SUMMARY OF  
POVERTY INDICATORS  
FOR  
ILOILO PROVINCE**

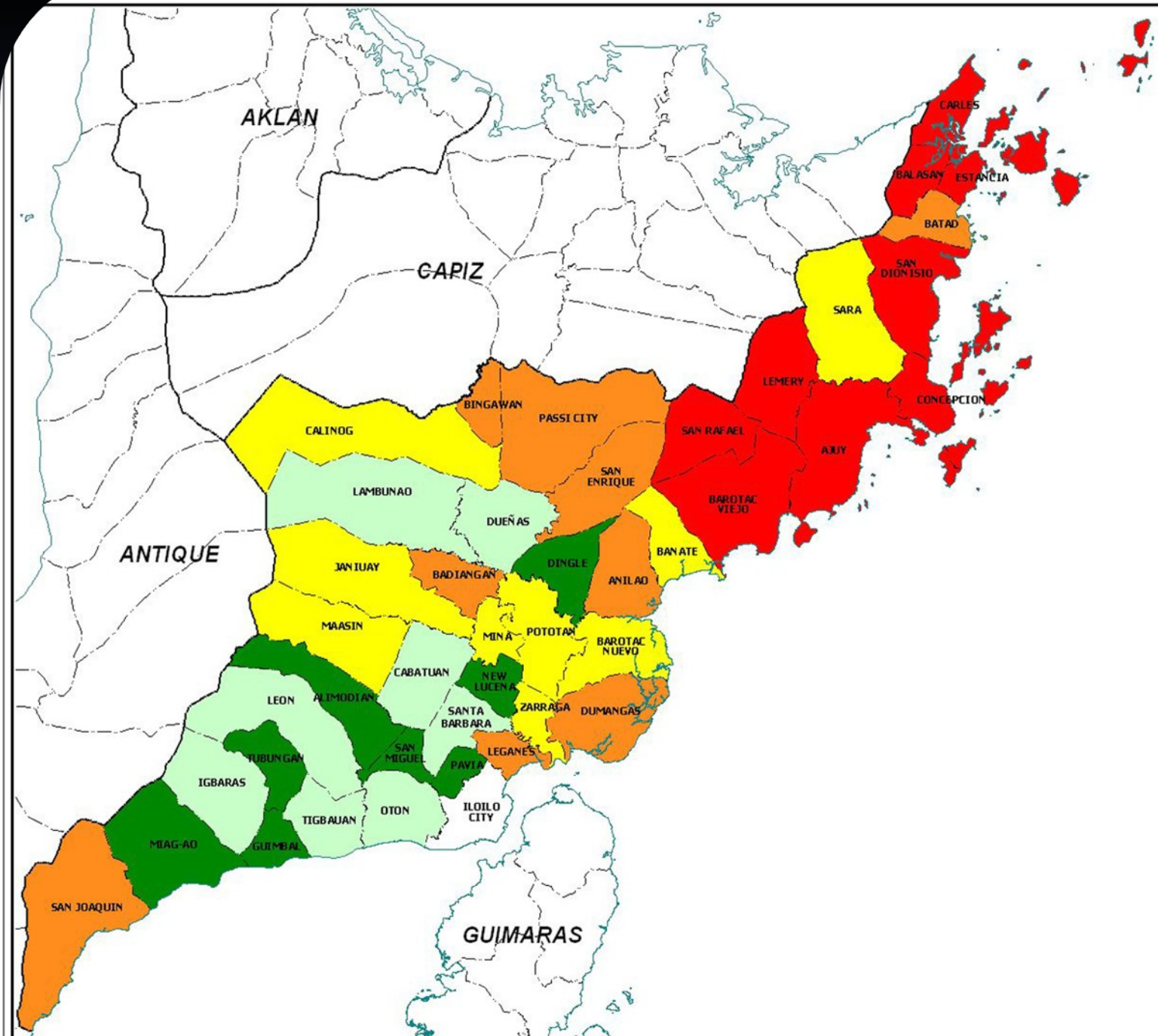
**LEGEND**

**Rank**



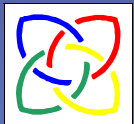
Source: Iloilo Code

*digital mapping technology:  
Green Forum-Western Visayas*



# SOCIAL CONTRACTS

- “Social Contracts between the “governing and the governed” are rooted in the past moral and political philosophies (Hobbes, Rousseau)
- it is attuned to contemporary demands for social justice and equitable social relationships.
- Social Contracts are manifestos or agreements such as Compacts, Covenant Agreements, or Memoranda of Cooperation that are accepted by multi-stakeholders.



Organize CSOs, Conduct voter's education,  
 Formulate **People's Agenda**  
 Conduct Candidates' Forum (Present  
 Candidates' Development Platforms; Present  
 People's Agenda,  
 Generate Candidates' Responses,  
 Voter's & Candidates Covenant Signing

**ELECTION**  
 (Every 3rd yr.)

**POST ELECTION ACTIVITIES**  
 CSOs lobby for institutionalization of participatory  
 governance practices with budget support  
 CSOs lobby for Ordinance to Institutionalize  
 Social Contract  
 CSOs lobby for integration of People's Agenda

**EVALUATION**

**PLANNING**

**Performance Accounting & Public Feedback**  
 Public feedback is collected through drop  
 boxes in churches & other designated places  
 Open Forum (with moderator and panelists)  
 is Organized  
 Politicians & Bureaucrats report Public  
 feedback findings are presented  
 Responses from politicians are documented

**SOCIAL CONTRACT  
 LEGISLATION**  
 Enactment of ordinance for  
 iterative conduct of  
 Performance Evaluation

CSOs selection & accreditation  
 to Local Special Bodies  
 CSOs participate in planning  
 processes  
 through Local Development  
 Councils  
 & Local Special Bodies and  
 Committees

**iCODE's  
 ANNUAL SOCIAL  
 CONTRACT  
 CYCLE**

Participatory Project/  
 Program Monitoring

CSOs lobby for  
 enhanced people's  
 access to govt.  
 projects and programs  
 Participatory Delivery  
 of Public Services

CSOs lobby for policy  
 support  
 and Participate in public  
 hearings and  
 /consultations prior to the  
 approval of proposed  
 policy/ordinance

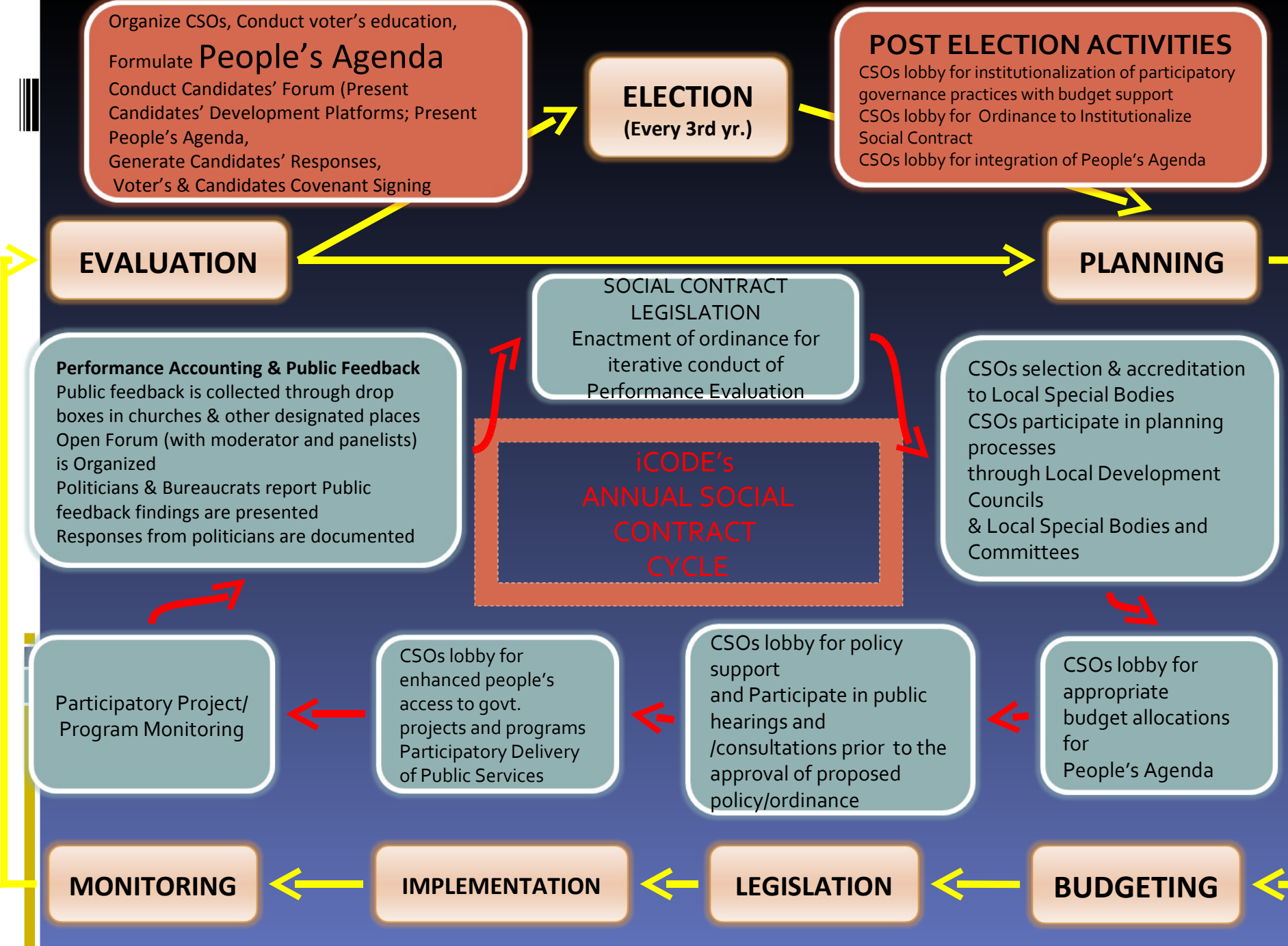
CSOs lobby for  
 appropriate  
 budget allocations  
 for  
 People's Agenda

**MONITORING**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

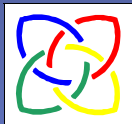
**LEGISLATION**

**BUDGETING**



# Starting Point: Active Citizen's engagement

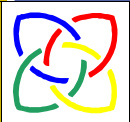
- Social contract with electorates, ICODE introduced innovative modes of citizens engagement with politicians
- **People's sectoral agenda** are presented before political candidates... give them opportunities to be heard... minimizing the vulnerability of poor electorates from money politics and empty promises.



# CITIZEN'S ENGAGEMENT



- Church based (PPCRV) and community based organizations (BWYF) in partnership with Iloilo CODE NGOs conducted series of Platform Watch and electoral education to the barangays prior to national and local elections.





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



The Asia Foundation



•Promoting “Performance Politics” through education of the citizenry

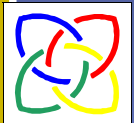


**TAG ASSEMBLIES**





Candidates' Forums were facilitated and directed all candidates to sign a covenant that when elected into office by the people's mandates, would subject themselves to a "Performance Evaluation" every six months.





# 2010 BARANGAY LEVEL CANDIDATES' FORUM

Bingawan, Iloilo

# The Facilitators/Organizers

The forum was considered a new innovation in the history of barangay elections in the municipality of Bingawan.

It was a collective effort of the **different sectors** who helped facilitate the process. They are:



Women Sector (Women Federation)



Health Volunteer Sector (Federation of BHWs)



Cooperative Sector (Kabalikat MPC)



Transport Sector (Jeepney Drivers & Operators Assn.)

# Feedback/Milestone & Learnings

- Electorates became critical to question the plans of the candidates
- Voters can reflect and made a wise decision as they heard the platform of the candidates
- Voters were able to assess the sincerity and capacity of the aspirants
  
- The forum is considered a plus factor to those potential leaders who have limited resources for campaign



# Feedback/Milestones &

- A new process of election- -written platform of government of each candidate was signed by the voters as witnesses who puts pressure to candidates to fulfill their promises when elected
- Candidates became conscious to what they say in their campaign propaganda



# Feedback/Milestones &

## Learnings

- The CSOs were able to realize their significance being part of the development of the community by educating the voters
- Enhanced skills of CSOs to organize such activities
- The spirit of volunteerism was practiced (CSOs were not paid)
- CSOs were challenged to strengthen their specific organizations



# Feedback/Milestones & Learnings

- Municipal LGU recognized CSO role in the promotion of Transparency and Accountability in Governance
- LGU supported CSO effort by augmenting the transportation and meal expenses of volunteers

Candidates writing their individual platform of government

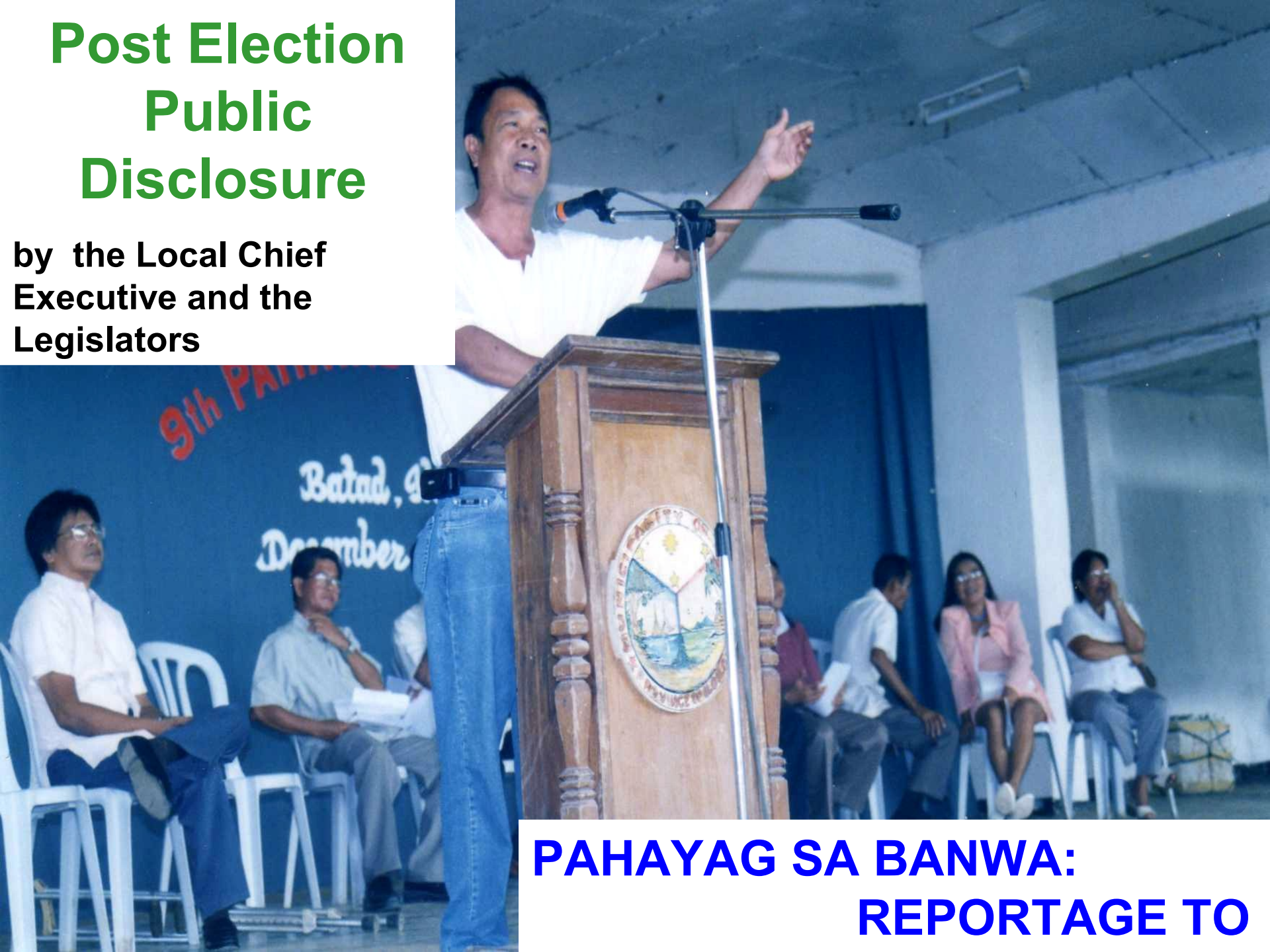


One voter-electorate signed/witness the written platform of government of the candidate.



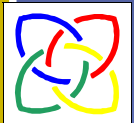
# Post Election Public Disclosure

by the Local Chief  
Executive and the  
Legislators

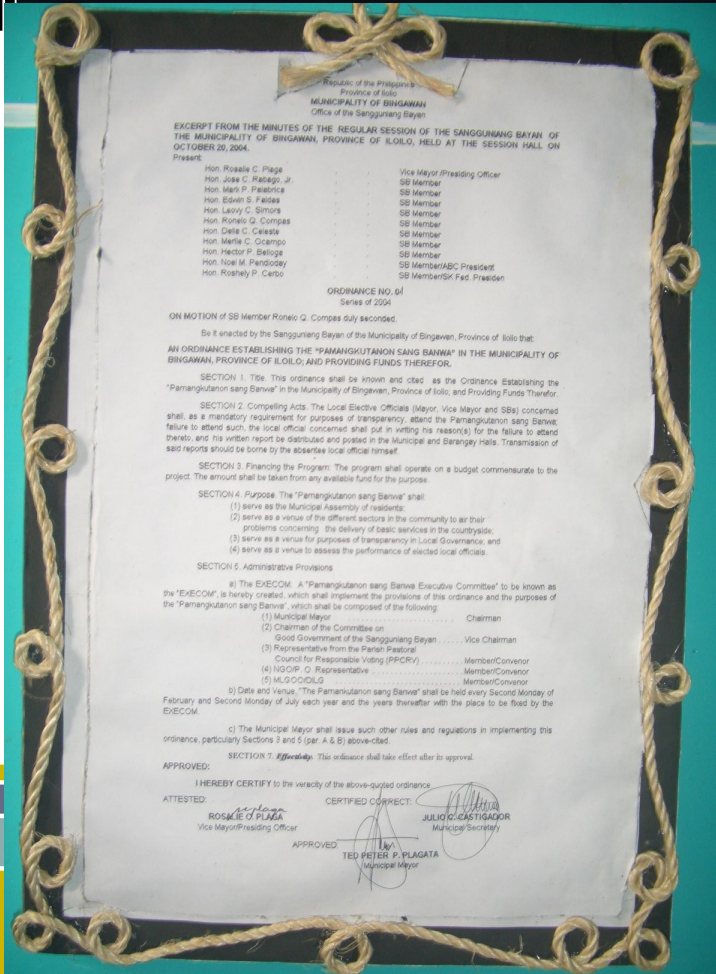


**PAHAYAG SA BANWA:  
REPORTAGE TO**

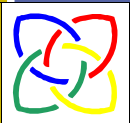
Pahayag and Pamangkutanon are avenues provided by the Batad and Bingawan LGUs pursuant to Human Rights provisions on **peoples' right to access public information at a maximum disclosure: "PUBLIC OFFICE IS PUBLIC TRUST"**



# INSTITUTIONALIZING THE SOCIAL CONTRACTS



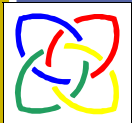
The covenants, which are manifestations of the citizenry's exercise of their basic rights and demands have become the bases of the legal instruments such as ordinances which established "*Pahayag sa Banwa*" (Batad) and "*Pamangkutanon sang Banwa*" (Bingawan) as regular mandated programs



# OBJECTIVES OF THE Social Contract



- Institute regular Municipal Assembly of residents to raise issues/concerns and recommendations on the delivery of basic services





## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PARTNERS

### Public and Private Sector Partners for Transparent and Accountable Governance



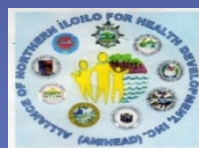
Citizen Monitors in Project Inspection



Forum on National Situationer and C4CC



European Commission



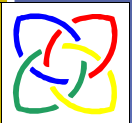
ANIHEAD, Inc.



PRO-CABIN

# OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

- Hands-on training to improve transparency and accountability systems and mechanisms in LGUs

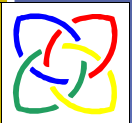


# OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

- Promote stakeholders' active participation in local governance processes



Budget Advocacy in the Local Finance Committee



# Expanding CSO's Participation in the MDC:

## The Case of the Municipality of Batad

- *Significant number of CSO's representations in the MDC ensures and promotes:*
  - ✓ inclusion of basic sectors priorities and concerns
  - ✓ implementation of a more transparent and participatory process
  - ✓ complementation and harmonization of barangay, municipal and POs thrusts, goals and priorities





## ***The Process:***

CSO representative presented their Multi-Sectoral Agenda and join in the deliberation process. This lead to the integration of Multi-sectoral agenda in the formulation of Executive and Legislative Agenda (ELA)

Development Strategies and plans crafted by CSOs were thematically juxtapose to the priorities and targets of the LGU (municipal and barangay) to determine commonalities and complementation



*Identified sectoral programs, projects and activities were presented before the MDC along with the Municipal Budget*

With the technology of participation, 32 members of the MDC prioritized and select the PPAs they consider to be urgent and necessary.

*MDC members score each program based on its importance and urgency. Scores were ranked to determine the priority.*



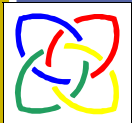
*In the entire process, Department Heads are present to provide explanation and defend their department's PPAs while CSOs and LGUs are engaging in meaningful negotiations and deliberations.*

# The Result: Batad case

- Increase CSO's and LGUs sense of ownership embodied in the democratic process
- Increasing the sense of accountability of the LGUs and "sense of belongingness" of the CSOs,
- Realization of the true functions of the MDC
- Instituting of the idea of development as a shared-responsibility build through partnership and alliances.
- Prioritization of programs important to basic sectors (re: population development, BSS and the like.

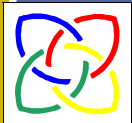
# Significant Changes as result of the Batad and Bingawan experience

- Awareness of the people regarding local governance affairs
- Faster and more effective delivery of basic services
- Generated People's participation and active involvement in development planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring



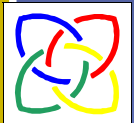
# Significant Changes as result of the Innovation

- Completely transformed the local official's behavior
- Fulfilled and Increased LGU counterpart contribution (17-25%) to joint partnership undertakings
- Increased revenue collections as payment for service rendered



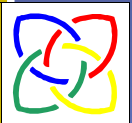
# More Significant Changes as result of the Innovation

- Completely transformed the local official's behavior
- Fulfilled and Increased LGU counterpart contribution (17-25%) to joint partnership undertakings
- Increased revenue collections as payment for service rendered

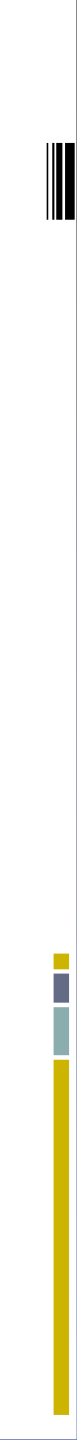


# More Significant Changes as result of the Innovation

- External transformation in people in exercising right to participate in development: environmental project management,
- Proper resource mobilization and savings generation

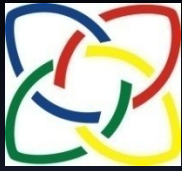






# Expanding and Scaling Up The Social Contracts with LGU Alliances

## Transparency and Accountability for Effective MDG Responsiveness



# Institutionalizing Social Contracts for Transparent and Accountable Governance (TAG) and Effective Population Health and Environment (PHE) Service Delivery

- THE EUROPEAN UNION ACTION GRANT





European Commission



ANIHEAD, Inc.

PRO-CABIN



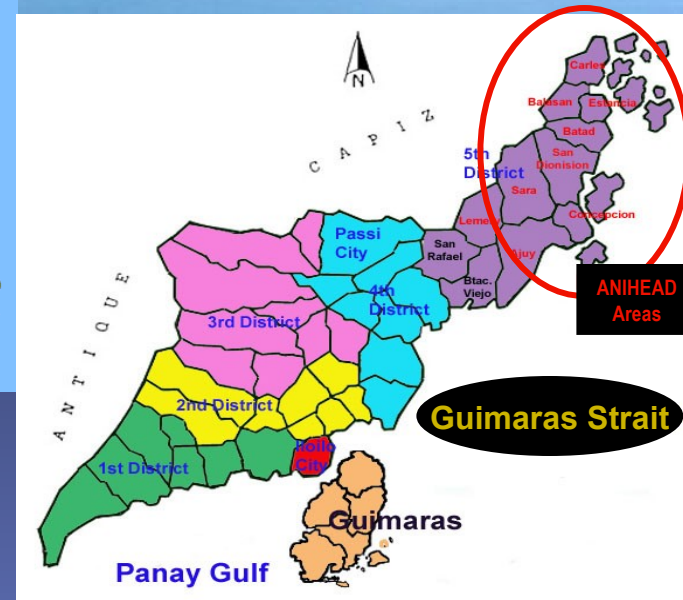
## *Overall objective:*

- To build up efficient and responsive local governance at the community and municipal level for effective delivery and access of services for the marginalized sectors towards better quality of life

# What and where is ANIHEAD?

- An inter-local health zone covering two core referral hospitals and 9 municipalities in Northern Iloilo
- 266 barangays (35 islands; 101 coastal barangays)

- 305,772 total population (40% lives in coastal and island barangays)
- PGR 2.67



# Project Overview

Survey Period: 2009

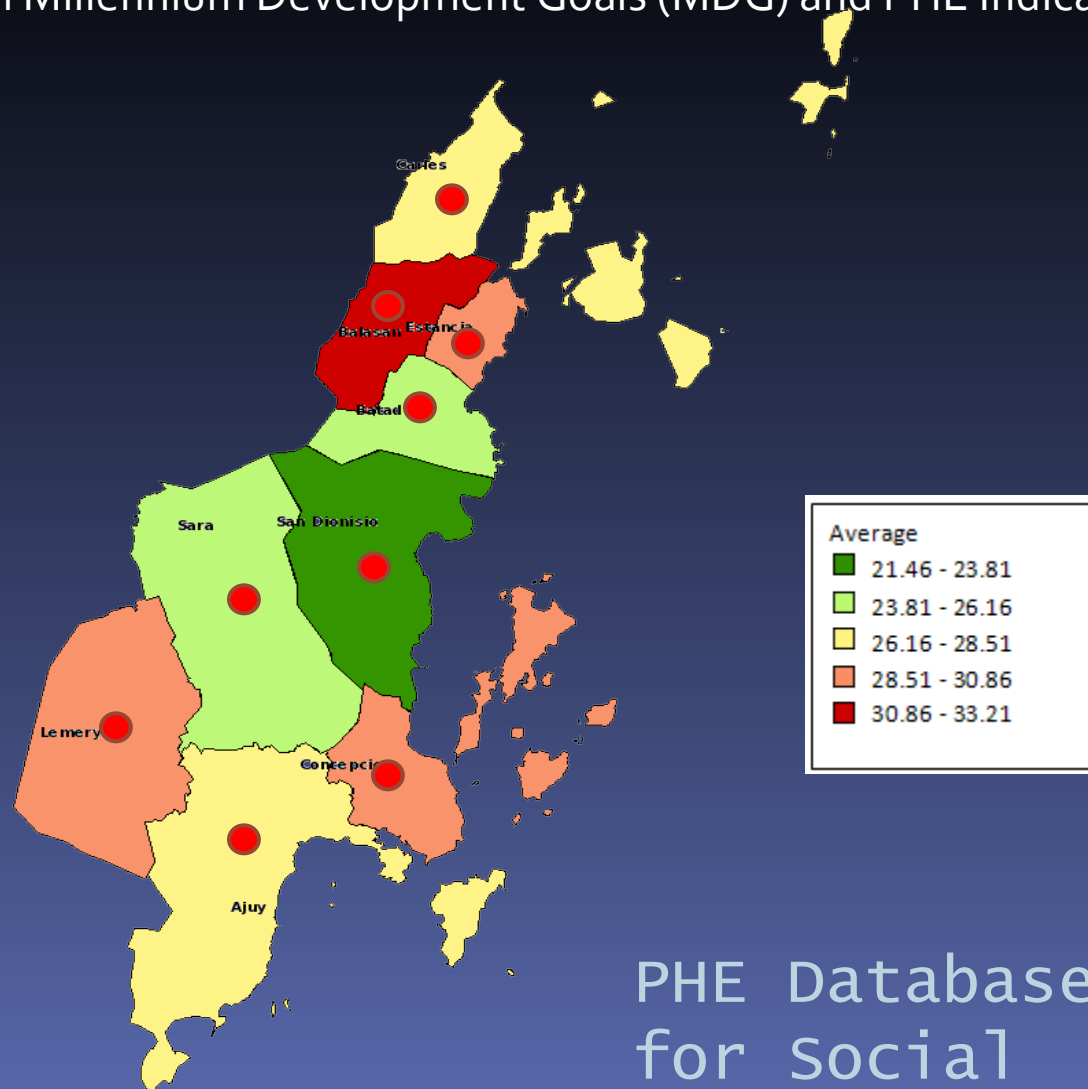
Data Processing: March – August 2009

ILHZ: ANIHEAD

General Population				
Rank	Location	No. of Households	Average Household Size	No. of Persons
1	Carles	2,599	4.82	12,538
2	Ajuy	2,425	4.75	11,523
3	Sara	1,928	4.74	9,142
4	Lemery	1,690	4.49	7,588
5	Concepcion	1,562	4.78	7,472
6	San Dionisio	1,471	4.74	6,970
7	Balasan	1,120	4.86	5,444
8	Estancia	1,102	4.85	5,342
9	Batad	1,042	4.47	4,655
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,939</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>70,674</b>

# ANIHEAD POVERTY MAP 2009

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

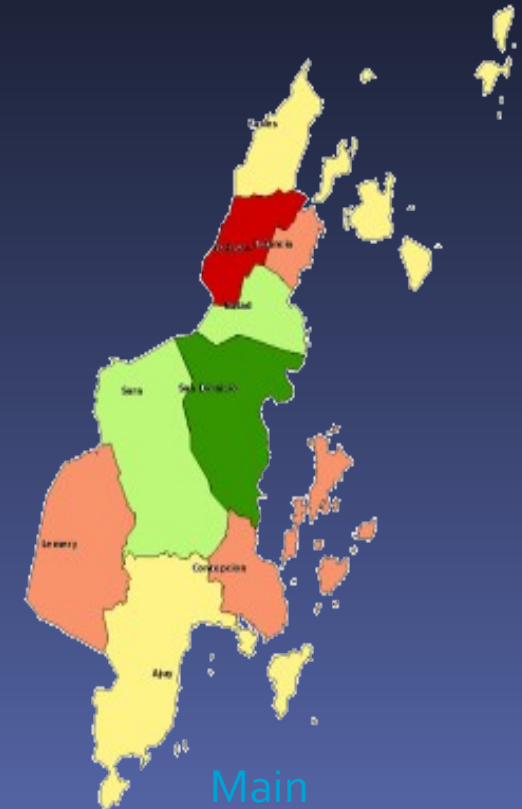


PHE Database as Tool  
for Social  
Accountability

# Ajuy Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

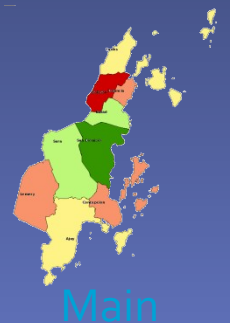
1. 81 (4.99 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
2. 10 (0.41 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 214 (1.86 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
4. 794 (32.74 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 432 (17.81 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 530 (21.86 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. 2,021 (83.34 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal
8. 7,302 (63.37 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance
9. 55 (2.27 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
10. 1,026 (42.31 %) Households are below the Income Threshold
11. 124 (1.43 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 2 (0.08 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 320 (13.2 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. 1,285 (52.99 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet
15. 260 (8.79 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. 1,766 (72.82 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot
17. 923 (14.55 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. 1,551 (63.96 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal
19. 286 (11.79 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water



# Batad Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

1. (1.06 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
- 2.12 (1.15 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 93 (2 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
- 4.429 (41.17 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 176 (16.89 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 239 (22.94 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. **910 (87.33 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal**
8. **2,493 (53.56 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance**
9. 24 (2.3 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
- 10.451 (43.28 %) Households are below the Income Threshold**
11. 106 (3.02 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 1 (0.1 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 107 (10.27 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. **574 (55.09 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet**
15. 92 (8.02 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. **515 (49.42 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot**
17. 347 (13.34 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. **724 (69.48 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal**
19. 143 (13.72 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water

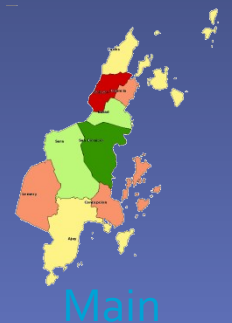




# Concepcion Poverty Profile

## Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Poverty Indicators

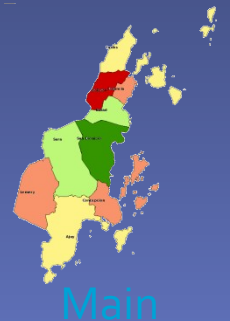
1. **86 (8.3 %)** Child/Children are **Malnourished**
2. **9 (0.58 %)** Households have **Child Mortality**
3. **113 (1.51 %)** Person/Persons are **Disabled**
4. **782 (50.06 %)** Households have **No Electricity**
5. **476 (30.47 %)** Households have a **Food Shortage**
6. **807 (51.66 %)** Households are below the **Food Threshold**
7. **1,349 (86.36 %)** Households are using **Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal**
8. **3,739 (50.04 %)** Person/Persons have **No Health Insurance**
9. **27 (1.73 %)** Households have **Makeshift Housing**
10. **1,078 (69.01 %)** Households are below the **Income Threshold**
11. **87 (1.55 %)** Person/Persons are **Illiterate**
12. **4 (0.26 %)** Households have **Maternal Mortality**
13. **21 (1.34 %)** Households are below the **Meals Threshold**
14. **817 (52.3 %)** Households have **Unsanitary Toilet**
15. **182 (9.54 %)** Person/Persons are **School Dropouts**
16. **1,098 (70.29 %)** Households are **Not Owning the Lot**
17. **584 (14.15 %)** Person/Persons are **Unemployed**
18. **891 (57.04 %)** Households are using **Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal**
19. **210 (13.44 %)** Households are using **Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water**



# Carles Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Poverty Indicators

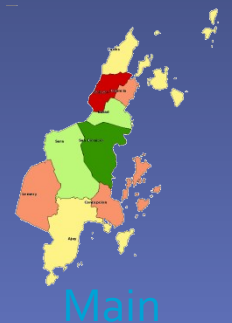
1. 64 (2.95 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
2. 17 (0.65 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 196 (1.56 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
4. 811 (31.2 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 304 (11.7 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 283 (10.89 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. 1,929 (74.22 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal
8. 11,456 (91.37 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance
9. 40 (1.54 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
10. 689 (26.51 %) Households are below the Income Threshold
11. 2 (0.02 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 5 (0.19 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 47 (1.81 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. 1,787 (68.76 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet
15. 437 (13.12 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. 1,993 (76.68 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot
17. 966 (14.65 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. 2,221 (85.46 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal
19. 317 (12.2 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water



# Balasan Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

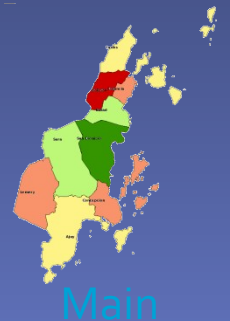
1. 175 (19.93 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
2. 36 (3.21 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 89 (1.63 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
4. 465 (41.52 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 430 (38.39 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 410 (36.61 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. 1,008 (90 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal
8. 3,624 (66.57 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance
9. 36 (3.21 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
10. 684 (61.07 %) Households are below the Income Threshold
11. 262 (6.62 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 20 (1.79 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 23 (2.05 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. 721 (64.38 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet
15. 164 (12.39 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. 771 (68.84 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot
17. 496 (16.48 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. 823 (73.48 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal
19. 255 (22.77 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water



# Estancia Poverty Profile

## Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

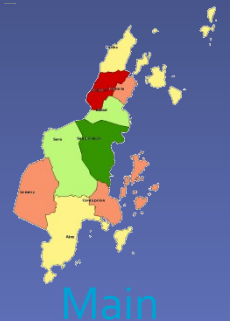
1. 175 (19.93 %) Child/Children are **Malnourished**
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19. 255 (22.77 %) Households are using **Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water**



# Lemery Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

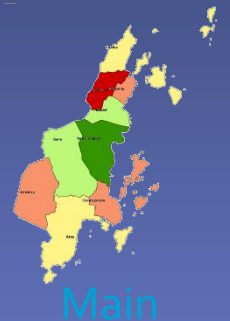
1. 133 (12.29 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
2. 6 (0.36 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 231 (3.04 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
4. 652 (38.58 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 120 (7.1 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 462 (27.34 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. 1,527 (90.36 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal
8. 4,857 (64.01 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance
9. 20 (1.18 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
10. 835 (49.41 %) Households are below the Income Threshold
11. 166 (2.89 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 5 (0.3 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 70 (4.14 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. 1,148 (67.93 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet
15. 171 (9.45 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. 1,207 (71.42 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot
17. 348 (8.11 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. 1,472 (87.1 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal
19. 120 (7.1 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water



# San Dionisio Poverty Profile

Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

1. 63 (6.31 %) Child/Children are Malnourished
2. 11 (0.75 %) Households have Child Mortality
3. 142 (2.04 %) Person/Persons are Disabled
4. 310 (21.07 %) Households have No Electricity
5. 630 (42.83 %) Households have a Food Shortage
6. 214 (14.55 %) Households are below the Food Threshold
7. 785 (53.37 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal
8. 4,788 (68.69 %) Person/Persons have No Health Insurance
9. 22 (1.5 %) Households have Makeshift Housing
10. 451 (30.66 %) Households are below the Income Threshold
11. 10 (0.19 %) Person/Persons are Illiterate
12. 6 (0.41 %) Households have Maternal Mortality
13. 42 (2.86 %) Households are below the Meals Threshold
14. 460 (31.27 %) Households have Unsanitary Toilet
15. 169 (10.52 %) Person/Persons are School Dropouts
16. 751 (51.05 %) Households are Not Owning the Lot
17. 695 (17.24 %) Person/Persons are Unemployed
18. 671 (45.62 %) Households are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal
19. 101 (6.87 %) Households are using Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water



# Sara Poverty Profile

## Based on Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and PHE Indicators

1. **133 (12.29 %)** Child/Children are **Malnourished**
2. **6 (0.36 %)** Households have **Child Mortality**
3. **231 (3.04 %)** Person/Persons are **Disabled**
4. **652 (38.58 %)** Households have **No Electricity**
5. **120 (7.1 %)** Households have a **Food Shortage**
6. **462 (27.34 %)** Households are below the **Food Threshold**
7. **1,527 (90.36 %)** Households are using **Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal**
8. **4,857 (64.01 %)** Person/Persons have **No Health Insurance**
9. **20 (1.18 %)** Households have **Makeshift Housing**
10. **835 (49.41 %)** Households are below the **Income Threshold**
11. **166 (2.89 %)** Person/Persons are **Illiterate**
12. **5 (0.3 %)** Households have **Maternal Mortality**
13. **70 (4.14 %)** Households are below the **Meals Threshold**
14. **1,148 (67.93 %)** Households have **Unsanitary Toilet**
15. **171 (9.45 %)** Person/Persons are **School Dropouts**
16. **1,207 (71.42 %)** Households are **Not Owning the Lot**
17. **348 (8.11 %)** Person/Persons are **Unemployed**
18. **1,472 (87.1 %)** Households are using **Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal**
19. **120 (7.1 %)** Households are using **Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water**

