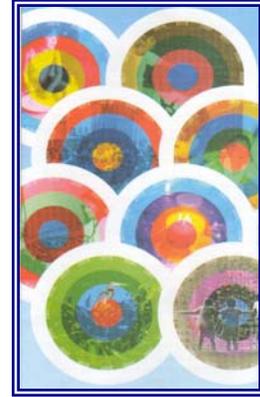


Overview

In September 2000, the United Nations General Assembly concluded the Millennium Summit with the adoption of a Millennium Declaration renewing the global commitment to peace and human rights and setting specific goals and targets towards reducing poverty and the worst forms of human deprivation.



The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set within 2015, affirm and reinforce the agreements on the goals and targets toward eliminating extreme poverty worldwide. Its eight objectives have measurable outcomes, timelines for achievements, and clear indicators for monitoring progress.

The Philippines, as UN-member, is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration and has committed to craft its 2005-2010 Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) around the MDGs. By committing to this declaration, it does not mean that the country is simply keeping pace with the rest of the developing world, *but ensuring that we are able to maximize all available resources in providing the right policy framework and the right environment for helping our people gain access to the best quality of life possible.*

As the goals are holistic and interrelated, the process of working together in partnership at the national, regional and local levels is very important. Meeting the requirements for MDGs will entail collaborative efforts of major stakeholders – the national and local government units (LGUs) as well as the private sector for

interventions geared toward mainstreaming the MDGs in the local development agenda.

The Millennium Development Goals and Targets

<i>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</i>
<i>Targets:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduce by 50% the number of people living in extreme poverty between 1990-2015➤ Reduce by 50% the number of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption and reduce by 50% the number of underweight children (under five years old)➤ Reduce by 50% the number of people with no access to safe drinking water or those who cannot afford it by 2015
<i>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</i>
<i>Target:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015
<i>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality</i>
<i>Target:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and all levels of education not later than 2015
<i>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</i>
<i>Target:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduce children under-five mortality rate by 67% by 2015

The Millennium Development Goals and Targets ...

<i>Goal 5: Improved Women's Reproductive Health</i>
<i>Targets:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reduce maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015➤ Increase access to reproductive health services to 60% by 2005, 80% by 2010 and 100% by 2015
<i>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDs, Malaria and Other Diseases</i>
<i>Targets:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Prevent the spread and halt HIV/AIDs by 2015➤ Reduce the incidence of malaria and other major infectious diseases and halt HIV/AIDs by 2015
<i>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</i>
<i>Targets:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 and recover loss of environmental resources by 2015➤ Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of 1.3 million informal settler families
<i>Goal 8: Develop global partnership for development</i>
<i>Target:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system; include commitment to good governance, development and of poverty reduction-both nationally and internationally➤ Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long-term

LGU Roles in Achieving the MDGs

Local Government Units as *frontline responsible institutions in responding to the increasing service delivery requirements* of their constituents have the primary responsibility of providing basic services for improvement of quality of life.



Under *Sections 16 and 17 of the Local Government Code of 1991 (LGC)*, promotion of public health and safety, enhancement of people's right to a balanced ecology, enhancement of economic prosperity and social justice, promotion of full employment among the residents, maintenance of peace and order and preservation of the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, among others, are the mandates of LGUs. Therefore, LGUs play a major role in achieving the MDGs.

The *Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997* gives the LGUs the frontline role in the fight against poverty. The law mandates the LGUs to be responsible in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Anti-Poverty Reduction Agenda within their area of jurisdiction. Along with this functions, are the following:

- 1.) identification of poor-based or area-based indicators,
- 2.) identification of funding source for poverty alleviation projects,
- 3.) coordination and monitoring of poverty alleviation efforts.

Localizing the MDGs

The fight against poverty requires the full involvement of the LGUs in poverty reduction efforts in the country. LGUs play the critical role in poverty reduction. To assist the LGUs, support mechanisms were provided for them to become active partners of the national government in poverty reduction efforts:

- 1.) Technical assistance to LGUs in formulating their Local Poverty Reduction Action Plans/Agenda and prioritizing local budget for focused interventions for the poor and vulnerable sectors. A set of LGU options to address the MDGs have been identified, and LGUs could prioritize their limited resources to these menu of services.
- 2.) Documentation of LGU best practices for improved delivery of basic services and replication of award-winning innovations of other LGUs in providing effective and efficient services to their constituents.
- 3.) Assistance in pursuing institutional reforms at the local levels such as Barangay Governance Reforms, designation of Local poverty reduction action officer/team (LPRAOs/LPRATs). DILG already issued related policies encouraging participation of basic sectors, and assistance of people's organizations (POs) in barangay-based activities.
- 4.) Technical support for the institutionalization of a local monitoring system for poverty diagnosis and planning and tracking down resources for poverty projects.

CLPIMs as MDG Benchmarking and Poverty Monitoring Tool

To establish benchmarks on each MDG target, local government units may use existing information that can be generated from the following poverty diagnostic instruments:

1. Minimum Basic Needs-Community Based Poverty Indicator System (MBN-CBIS),
2. Minimum-Based Needs-Community Based Poverty Indicator and Monitoring System (MBN-CBPIMS),
3. Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) and
4. Community-Based Monitoring System. (CBMS)

Other instruments that maybe utilized to generate poverty-related data are the Local Government Performance Management System (LGPMS) of DILG and the Urban Governance Initiative (TUGI) initiated by the Philippine Urban Forum (PUF).

If there are data gaps, the **Core Local Poverty Indicator Monitoring System (CLPIMS)** shall be used to generate information for poverty diagnosis and planning.

The Core Local Poverty Indicators (CLPIs) are the minimum set of fourteen (14) carefully selected human development and income-based indicators for poverty diagnosis and planning. It took-off from the gains of the different



local poverty monitoring systems existing at the local level (e.g. MBN-CBIS, MBN-CBPIMS, IRAP, MIMAP-CBMS). A maternal mortality indicator was added to harmonize the CLPIs with MDGs.

The CLPIs were adopted through the *NAPC En Banc Resolution 7* on 19 March 2003 (7th NAPC En Banc Meeting) and was localized through *DILG MC 2003-92* providing for adoption of the CLPI in local planning.

The following are the 14 core local poverty indicators that maybe used to assess LGUs baseline information towards MDGs:

MDG	Core Local Poverty Indicators (CLPIs)
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	• Proportion of households with income less than the poverty threshold
	• Proportion of households with income less than the food threshold
	• Proportion of persons aged 15 years old and above who are not working but are actively seeking work
	• Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are moderately and severely underweight (below normal-low and below normal-very low)
	• Proportion of households who eat less than three full meals a day
	• Proportion of household members victimized by crime
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	• Proportion of 6-12 year-old children who are not in elementary school
	• Proportion of 13-16 year-olds who are not in secondary school
Goal 3: Promote gender equality	(can be generated from indicators Goal 2 since data are gender disaggregated)

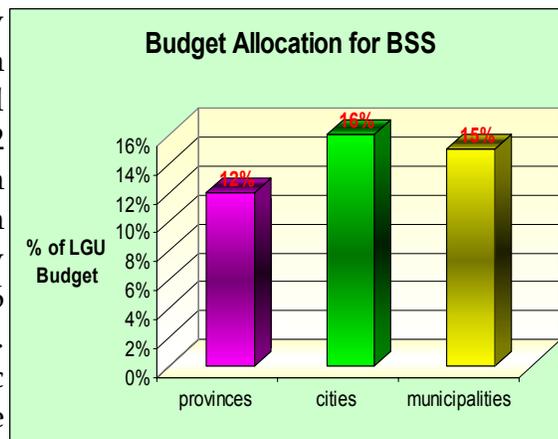
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children under five years old who died
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy related causes
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households without access to safe water
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households without sanitary toilets
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households who are squatters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households with makeshift housing

LGUs may add other indicators or use proxy indicators for some of the indicators to monitor area-specific concerns that may be applicable or significant in their community.

Poverty Planning and Resource Allocation for Basic Social Services

The Millennium Declaration calls for increased public spending together with reallocation of such spending in favor of basic services in education, health care, reproductive health, nutrition, early childcare, social welfare, low cost water supply and sanitation. With significant chunks of public expenditure decisions made at the local levels, the responsibility of realizing the MDGs rests on local governments. This underlines the indispensable role of local governments in the provision of these basic services.

Based on a study conducted by Manasan (2002), provincial governments allocated 12 percent of their budget on basic social services in 1998. The ratio of city governments stood at 16 percent in the same year. In municipalities, basic social services, on the



average accounted for 15 percent of the total

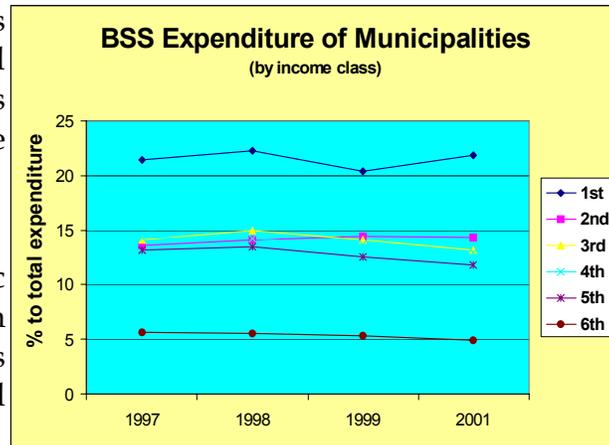
Source: Presidential Task Force on the 20/20 Initiative, Discussion Paper Series No. 2003-01, Development Academy of the Philippines

spending between 1997 and 2001 (Pascual, 2003).

The data also reveal that there is a positive relationship between basic social services spending ratio and income level. The ratio for the richest group of municipalities stood at 22% and drops

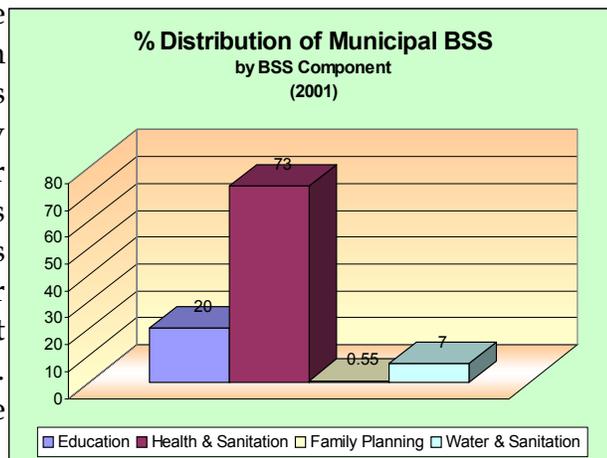
to 14% for 2nd class municipalities and continuously declines to mealy 5% for the poorest municipalities.

Among the basic social services, health and sanitation accounts to 45-89% of municipal spending, followed by education with 6-42% of municipal spending. Water and sanitation and family planning accounted for barely 12%.



Source: Presidential Task Force on the 20/20 Initiative, Discussion Paper Series No. 2003-01, Development Academy of the Philippines

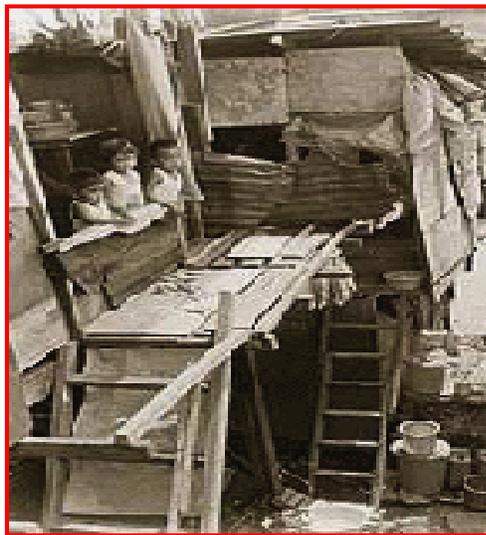
Based also on the study by Pascual (2003), local government spending has a positive impact on the provision of public health services particularly availed by relatively poor constituents. This confirms previous results indicating that the poor are the predominant users of public services. This underscores the need to encourage local governments to reallocate resources toward basic services.



Source: Presidential Task Force on the 20/20 Initiative, Discussion Paper Series No. 2003-01, Development Academy of the Philippines

LGU Options to Address the MDGs

Along with other local priorities, LGUs are encouraged to realign their programs, projects and activities (PPAs) and increase their budgetary allocation for basic social services. LGUs have to make considerable efforts to integrate the MDGs into their Local Development Plans thru adoption of local policies and programs to facilitate the achievement of MDGs. LGUs may allocate larger proportion of local resources on basic social services – education, health, reproductive health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and so on – that indirectly stimulate economic growth and also directly impact on human development.



In addressing the MDGs, a menu of options or list of local services which have direct impact on the achievement of the MDGs have been identified. The menu of options were identified by the concerned national agencies and undergone refinement and further consultations with stakeholders.

If LGUs have limited resources, priority should be given to the delivery of basic services which would directly impact on poverty reduction.

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce by 50% the number of people living in extreme poverty between 1990-2015 2. Reduce by 50% the number of population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption and reduce by 50% the number of underweight children (under five years old) 3. Reduce by 50% the number of people with no access to safe drinking water or those who cannot afford it by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of livelihood and employment opportunities for marginalized group through community enterprise and skills training. • Assist the poor farmers and small producers in the processing and marketing of their products • Provision of basic training on household food security such as home gardening, backyard livestock industry and inland fishing; and provision of support services, e.g. seeds, credit, etc. • Construction/installation of solar dryer, multi-purpose pavement, post harvest facilities, food processing, rice and corn mills, warehouses • Construction/maintenance of public access such as roads, farm to market roads, foot bridge/bridges • Provision of farm equipment, supplies and other farm inputs • Provision of safe drinking water by installing low cost water supply like hand-pumps, gravity fed systems, rain water collection, shallow/deep/artesian tube wells and constructing of infrastructures for potable water system • Development/construction of low cost sanitation facilities like ventilated improved pit privy (VIP) and other latrines • Provision of basic hygiene education and training for households • Promotion and enforcement of food fortification law and ASIN Law • Sustenance of supplementary feeding and “Operation Timbang”

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education



Target:

- Achieve universal access to primary education by 2015

- Construction/rehabilitation of school facilities such as school buildings with toilets and water supplies, clinics, public libraries, basic science laboratory rooms
- Construction and maintenance of access roads going to schools
- Construction/maintenance of day care centers and pre-school institutions
- Provision of day care center teachers/workers and instructional materials (ECCD Law)
- Purchase of books, desks and other school equipment
- Implementation of school-based nutrition programs such as School Milk Project, National Feeding Program, Breakfast Feeding Program, and Dental Health Program
- Promotion of Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD)/Bright Child Program in all day care centers
- Provision of transport assistance for school children in geographically hard-to-reach areas

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



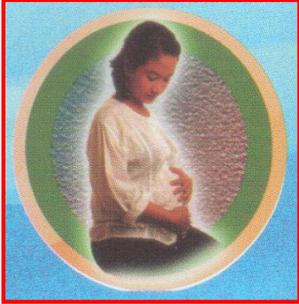
Target:

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and all levels of education not later than 2015
- Allocation of 5% LGU budget for gender and development programs/projects/activities (PPAs) addressing MDGs such as implementation of laws on violence against women (RA 9208 and 9262)
- Conduct of training and employment opportunities to persons with disabilities
- Full implementation and enforcement of laws on violence against women and children and against domestic violence
- Promotion of equal access of women and men to training and employment opportunities
- Ensure participation of women in local special bodies (LSBs)

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
 <p><u>Target:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce children under-five mortality rate by 67% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization of all children against tuberculosis, diphtheria pertussis, tetanus, measles and Hepatitis B before reaching 1 year old • Provision of one dose Vitamin A once a year to all children 6-11 months and one dose of vitamin A at least twice a year to all children 1-5 years old • Promotion of exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months and continuation of breast feeding up to 2 years • Promotion of new-born screening for congenital metabolic disorders • Provision of iron supplements for low-birth weight infants and anemic children • Provision of vitamin A for 6-11 month-old babies • Implementation of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in all health facilities and provision of essential drugs for IMCI • Provision of infrastructure facilities such as health centers, day care centers, primary/secondary health care centers • Mandatory weighing of children 0-71 months to monitor growth and nutritional status according to the following schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All 0-24 months old children once a month ✓ All 0-71 months children whose weights are below normal once a month ✓ All 25-71 months old children quarterly ✓ All 0-71 months old children twice a year • Sustenance of supplementary feeding programs and “Operation Timbang”/ growth monitoring (i.e. weighing scales, weight-for-age table, ECCD card) • Promotion of complementary feeding of lugaw and other nutritious food (GO, GROW and GLOW foods) for all children starting 6 mos. old • Provision of training for parents on food production, food preparation, food fortification and basic nutrition, and proper care for children • Provision of de-worming drugs among 2-5 years old children twice a year

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 5: Improved Women's Reproductive Health	
<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce maternal mortality rate by 75% by 2015 • Increase access to reproductive health services to 60% by 2005, 80% by 2010 & 100% by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of advocacy and other related services on the following reproductive health elements: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Family planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of family planning education, counseling, services and contraceptives for both men and women 2) Maternal and child care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provision of iron and vitamin A for pregnant and lactating mothers ✓ Provision of comprehensive pre-natal, natal and post-natal care for all pregnant women ✓ Establishment/ upgrading of primary hospitals, maternal clinics and other health facilities to provide obstetrics care ✓ Increase access to emergency obstetric care ✓ Promotion of facility-based delivery among pregnant women ✓ Supplemental feeding for pregnant women 3) Violence against women 4) Infertility 5) Men's reproductive health 6) Adolescents reproductive health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promotion of healthy lifestyle (diet, exercise, no smoking) 7) STI/HIV 8) Education and counseling on sexuality and sexual education 9) Prevention and management of abortion and its complications 10) Reproductive tract infection and cancers • Provision of essential commodities (drugs and medical supplies) for different rural health (RH) services • Establishment of referral system • Development of capabilities of health workers in the areas of maternal care, childbirth, family planning and other health care services

LGU Options in Addressing the MDGs

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases



Targets:

- Prevent the spread and halt HIV/AIDS by 2015
- Reduce the incidence of malaria and other major infectious diseases and halt by 2015

- Massive information campaign/social mobilization on values-based sexuality education, AIDS/dangers of AIDS, how to prevent AIDS
- Promotion and provision of AIDS prevention services such as counseling, and STI/HIV/AIDS management in health facilities
- Establishment of behavioral surveillance system on STI/HIV/AIDS infected persons
- Procurement of drugs and other logistic support for STI/HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases
- Provision of necessary health services and treatment for the vulnerable groups against STI/HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases
- Establishment and strengthening of “TB Network”
- Implementation of comprehensive cleanliness program such de-clogging of canals, etc.
- Encouragement of full support of private sector especially owners of bars/night clubs/hotels and other related establishments to participate in education and awareness campaign for sex workers

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Targets:

- Implement national strategies for sustainable development by 2005 and to reverse loss of environmental resources by 2015
 - Achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
- Rehabilitation, protection and maintenance of community watershed areas in collaboration with other agencies
 - Enforcement of forest laws, rules and regulations in community watershed in communal forest and other devolved areas
 - Implementation of devolved community-based forestry management project which includes integrated social forestry in communal forest
 - Establishment of parks, greenbelt and other similar forest development projects
 - Protection of Integrated Protected Area System
 - Formulation/implementation of 10-year Solid Waste Management Plan
 - Establishment of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) in every barangay or cluster of barangays
 - Allocation of a certain percentage of their 20% DF for waste management pursuant to Sec.6, Rule 15 of RA 9003
 - Encouragement of private sector participation to:
 - ✓ Initiate, participate, and invest in ecological solid waste management projects
 - ✓ Manufacture environment friendly products
 - ✓ Undertake community activities to promote effective solid waste management
 - Closure and/or conversion of open dumpsites into controlled dumpsites, and eventual establishment of sanitary land fills
 - Massive information campaign on solid waste management
 - Formulation/implementation of comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs) and enforcement of zoning ordinances (ZOs)
 - Provision of sites for socialized housing purposes
 - Conduct of inventory for beneficiaries of socialized housing projects
 - Provision of livelihood facilities and initiate community organizing activities in relocation sites
 - Implementation “Gawad Kalinga”-type and other housing

Replicating MDG-Responsive Good Practices

A number of LGUs around the country are now creatively innovating new methods of governance and have shown high levels of capacity and performance in responding to development challenges. Their innovative approaches such as improvement of quality of life, sustainable human development and enhancement of government responsiveness to the millennium development goals and targets. The creative and judicious exercise of LGU powers are worthy to be showcase and replicated to other Lgus with similar needs and situations.

The following are some MDG-responsive good practices which were documented in Mindanao:

On MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger

- 1. SRA-MBN Plus, Malalag, Davao del Sur**
 - A five-year development program that addresses the 10 basic human needs of families (survival , security and enabling).
- 2. Dangal Ng Barangay, Banga, South Cotabato**
 - A reward system that encourages the Brangays in improving its service delivery to constituencies hence, addressing priority needs and reducing poverty.
- 3. Ahon Badjao Project, Zamboanga City**
 - Empowers the target Badjao households (N-205) by building their capacities to address their own MBN and embark on convergence of social services for mainstreamed socio-economic services for the Badjaos.

4. KAMIPLAN: Empowering LGU in Development, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao

- Focuses on raising revenues to fund service delivery and address priority concerns of its LGU and residents,
- Mobilizes indigenous approach in managing (preventing, resolving) conflicts in the area to bring about harmonious relationships among residents/families,
- Promotes respect for diversity, provides an avenue for discussions among residents, and mobilizes council of elders.

On MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty & Hunger

1. Integrated Rice Production and Financing Program

- Uplift living conditions of farmers by increasing agricultural productivity and provision of farm inputs, technology, credit facilities, organizing farmers and institution building, linking with government and markets, among others.

2. Increase LGU Resources for Improved Services Delivery, Iligan City

- Aims in improving local revenue generation (focuses on Tax Revenue and Assessment and Collection Systems –TRACS) to raise resources for their services and how these influence/result in uplifting socio-economic conditions of the constituencies.

3. Empowering Purok Towards an Integrated Municipal Development

- Aims to build and enhance community ownership in developing their areas and in helping delivery services to residents. It also promotes volunteerism, self-help, agri-economic activities through training, and people mobilization.



On MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

1. Child Friendly Movement (CFM), Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur

- Aims to eliminate child abuse, neglect and exploitation by 2005; inculcates the essence of the rights of women and children, creates child-friendly community in basic unit of community; encourages sustainability of the child-friendly movement through child-friendly practices down to barangays.

2. Sustaining Literacy Program through Convergence of Resources, B.E. Dujali, Davao del Norte

- Promotes convergence of local and national resources to increase literacy by addressing various levels of needs – basic literacy, functional literacy, and livelihood.

3. KASANAG: Literacy Torch Bearer, Butuan City

- Pursues the Educational goals of the City as contained in its Medium Term Development Plan
- Promotes functional literacy to improve quality of life of disadvantaged families, individuals and develop their potentials for active participation in community life.



On MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

1. PARAMATA: Enhancing Women's Participation in Development, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao

- Set-up structures to ensure women involvement in socio-economic-political spheres. It consists of education, skills-training, livelihood opportunities for women. It also mobilizes male volunteers to promote gender equality undertakings.



On MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality

1. Community Managed Health Care Assistance Program, Bgy, San Isidro, Tampakan, South Cotabato

- Empowers and mobilizes communities to be more responsible in health care and ensure delivery of basic health services in the barangay.

2. The Nutrition Program in Sto. Tomas, Davao del Norte - Winning the CROWN (Consistent Regional Outstanding winner on Nutrition)

- Reduces prevalence rate of malnutrition among moderate and severe pre-schoolers and school children from 1.93% to .9% and from 3.97% to 1% respectively by the end of 2002

On MDG 5: Improved Maternal Health

1. Community Managed Health Care Assistance Program, Barangay San Isidro, Tampakan, South Cotabato

- Empowers and mobilizes communities to be more responsible in health care.
- Ensures delivery of basic health services in the barangay



On MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Infectious Diseases

1. Effective Partnership Towards AIDS-Free Zamboanga City

- A partnership program between the city and an NGO, Human Development Empowerment Services to Combat HIV incidence and transform Zamboanga into an AIDS-free area. The target groups include registered female sex worker, men having sex with men, male sex worker, sexually transmitted disease patients and drug-injecting users.



On MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- 1. "Plant a Tree and Grow With Me", Oroquieta City**
 - Enjoins residents in growing backyard fruit trees to transform Oroquieta city as key producing area for fruits – "Orchard City of the South." It instills among children, students, and parents the value of tree planting, agricultural production and environmental protection to enable families to augment their incomes.

- 2. Agro-Eco Initiative Brings Hope in Barangay Upo, Maitum, Sarangani Province**
 - Focuses on the establishment of the Lamlumay Research and Learning Center aimed at production, conservation and protection of the remaining bio-diversity within the area. The practice was able to help stir productive activities in the barangay as well as nearby units at the same time protecting its environment resources.

- 3. Panimalay na Katawhan Project, Balangayan, Butuan**
 - A partnership undertaking between the City, the line agencies and NGOs, which addresses housing backlog in the area. It provides housing for displaced families who previously occupy the city river embarkment. The area also provides opportunities, livelihood and services and community development.

- 4. Balangayan Butuan: Panimalay sa Katawhan Project**
 - Provides housing for displaced families who previously occupied the city river embankment. The relocation area also provides opportunities for livelihood and services along education, health services, and community development.

National Benchmarks on MDGs

Goal 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

- Proportion of Population Below National Poverty Line

1991	1994	1997	2000
45.3	40.6	33.0	34.0
Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)			

- Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years Of Age (%)

0-5 YEARS OLD	1993	1996	1998	2001
Underweight	29.9	30.8	32.0	30.6

Goal 2 : ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education By Sex (For Pop'n Age 7-12)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	94.3	95.1	95.7	97.0	96.4	97.0
Male	95.3	97.9	97.4	96.8		
Female	93.4	92.1	94.0	97.2		

Goal 3 : PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

- Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	...
Secondary	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Tertiary	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	...

- Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-Agricultural Sector

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
40.0	38.8	39.7	40.6	41.3	41.1	41.0

Goal 4 : REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

- Under -Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998
80	77	74	72	69	67	48

Source: National Statistics Office - 1998 data: National Demographic and Health Survey; 1990 to 1995 data: TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality-National Statistical Coordination Board

- **Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998
57	55	54	52	50	49	35

Source: National Statistics Office - 1998 data: National Demographic and Health Survey; 1990 to 1995 data: TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality-National Statistical Coordination Board

Goal 5 : IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

- **Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 Live Births)**

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1998
203	197	191	186	180	172

- **Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
62.7	64.1	65.0	69.2	69.5	69.0

Goal 6 : COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

- **Prevalence And Death Rates Associated With Malaria**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Prevalence	95.8	96.8	96.1	91.2	66.6	52.0
Death Rates	0.8	0.7	0.8

- **Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Prevalence	231.3	238.0	205.7	204.3	174.6	157.6
Death Rates	40.5	36.6	38.3

Goal 7 : ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

- **Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest* (%)**

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8

- **Proportion of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Total Land Area (%)**

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
9.6	8.8	13.7	9.1	8.7	14.9	8.7*	8.7 *

- **Proportion of Households with Access to Safe Water Supply (%)
(No urban-rural disaggregation)**

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
69.3	75.5	77.1	75.2	76.3	79.0

- Proportion of Households with Sanitary Toilet Facility (%) (No urban-rural disaggregation)

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
60.5	66.4	70.2	69.9	69.3	71.3

Goal 8 : DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Unemployment Rate of 15-24 year olds, by Sex

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Both Sexes	14.5	15.7	19.4	20.0	21.2	19.0	21.4
Male	12.7	14.1	17.9	18.6	19.8	16.6	19.7
Female	17.6	18.5	22.1	22.7	23.6	22.9	24.3

Baseline Data for Selected Provinces

Region/ Province	Pover-ty Inci-dence	Magni-tude of Poor	Sub-sistence Inci-dence	Access to Potable Water	Propor-tion of Families w/ Make-shift Housing	Access to Sanitary Toilet Facility	Unem-ploy-ment Rate
Region 1							
• Ilocos Norte	18.2	19465.8	14.0	75.1	1.0	97.1	3.9
• Ilocos Sur	30.6	35367.4	11.1	94.3	1.1	87.9	9.4
• La Union	33.7	43189.4	13.1	77.5	2.8	83.5	7.2
• Pangasinan	30.9	141240.0	13.0	94.1	1.5	94.4	10.5
Region 2							
• Cagayan	20.3	39681.5	5.8	69.7	1.9	96.3	3.0
• Isabela	30.2	79001.4	13.2	92.9	1.6	93.3	7.6
• Quirino	31.4	9507.5	13.4	94.8	0.6	97.2	6.8
• Nueva Vizcaya	15.9	12068.7	3.4	82.2	0.6	91.6	3.8
Region 3							
• Bataan	9.9	10957.7	4.2	97.4	1.8	87.2	11.8
• Bulacan	5.4	21801.3	0.7	94.0	1.5	94.4	7.8
• Pampanga	14.4	48461.0	3.2	100	1.3	90.6	10.3
• Zambales	23.5	30648.0	7.2	79.8	2.4	91.9	8.3
• Tarlac	27.6	56095.1	12.1	99.1	1.4	89.4	10.2
• Nueva Ecija	2.7.3	89853.5	3.5	99.9	5.6	89.2	12.3
Region 4-A							
• Rizal	8.0	27555.3	1.3	68.7	2.0	96.4	13.4
• Cavite	10.2	38083.7	1.5	96.6	1.3	96.1	14.0
• Batangas	20.9	71687.5	4.8	93.9	1.4	89.9	11.9
Region 4-B							
• Marinduque	45.2	19379.4	17.4	89.1	3.5	68.1	9.3
Region 5							
• Camarines Norte	52.7	50669.6	28.7	52.5	4.8	86.1	9.6
• Camarines Sur	42.6	126116.4	23.7	82.6	3.6	81.9	8.3
• Catanduanes	44.7	18874.1	27.9	94.3	0.8	70.1	7.1
• Albay	39.6	82045.6	13.0	84.6	0.9	76.7	10.3
• Sorsogon	41.4	50146.5	21.5	75.0	1.9	69.4	9.1
• Masbate	62.8	209851.2	42.6	35.8	1.5	40.4	4.4

Region/ Province	Pover-ty Inci-dence	Magni-tude of Poor	Sub-sistence Inci-dence	Access to Potable Water	Propor-tion of Families w/ Make-shift Housing	Access to Sanitary Toilet Facility	Unem-ploy-ment Rate
Region 6							
• Aklan	36.3	31386.2	15.5	69.7	0.5	90.7	9.0
• Capiz	51.0	66908.2	25.0	52.3	0.9	61.8	4.3
• Iloilo	29.8	108518.2	13.6	64.6	2.2	85.0	10.0
• Guimaras	22.6	5899.5	6.6	43.9	0.3	70.4	7.2
• Negros Occidental	41.6	212723.9	21.5	72.6	3.3	57.0	10.0
Region 7							
• Cebu	28.7	187358.9	14.2	73.2	2.3	67.7	12.3
• Bohol	47.3	99321.0	26.8	69.2	4.5	88.8	7.0
• Negros Oriental	28.9	65073.5	16.2	68.5	0.6	72.3	8.4
• Siquijor	29.2	5072.6	11.2	97.9	1.2	86.8	4.1
Region 8							
• Northern Samar	40.7	38408.6	26.6	74.5	2.1	73.4	5.9
• Biliran	34.8	9974.9	17.2	87.8	0.8	82.0	4.4
Region 9							
• Zamboanga del Norte	45.6	75738.5	30.4	55.5	1.8	82.1	5.6
Region 10							
• Camiguin	53.1	7675.8	20.3	93.2	1.5	74.4	1.3
• Misamis Oriental	27.6	60943.2	11.7	86.7	4.4	89.4	8.8
• Misamis Occidental	43.4	42555.4	22.7	82.2	2.3	89.1	6.1
• Bukidnon	32.2	65035.7	14.5	63.1	1.7	79.4	4.1
• Lanao del Norte	50.8	77572.4	30.5	82.9	3.3	78.2	12.6
Region 11							
• Davao del Norte	38.9	103678.5	27.5	53.8	1.9	95.8	-
• Davao Oriental	34.4	29515.5	18.0	78.1	1.1	81.0	7.9

Source: MIMAP 2000

Region/ Province	Pover-ty Inci-dence	Magni-tude of Poor	Sub-sistence Inci-dence	Access to Potable Water	Propor-tion of Families w/ Make-shift Housing	Access to Sanitary Toilet Facility	Unem-ploy-ment Rate
Region 12							
• Cotabatao	42.9	82365.	22.5	77.5	0.3	86.0	5.9
• Cotabato City	31.7	9648.2	10.2	71.5	6.0	83.5	-
• Sultan Kudarat	54.3	-	23.8	84.1	0	87.4	4.4
• South Cotabato	37.3	84496.1	13.6	85.0	1.0	87.0	10.7
Region 13							
• Surigao del Sur	38.2	37147.8	20.4	81.9	5.0	81.1	11.1
• Agusan del Sur	50.2	57626.6	29.7	65.9	3.1	85.0	9.9
CAR							
• Apayao	26.1	4461.3	11.4	49.0	0.0	62.7	4.8
• Abra	48.8	19234.7	24.7	94.2	0.6	86.1	7.6
• Kalinga	38.8	11996.0	17.2	93.1	-	60.5	2.1
• Mt. Province	49.0	13639.8	26.6	97.1	0.0	74.1	2.8
• Ifugao	55.6	18102.5	32.7	62.6	0.0	45.1	6.2
• Benguet	14.1	17991.8	3.1	80.5	1.4	95.3	10.8
NCR							
• North Caloocan	8.9	22357.0	2.0	70.0	3.9	95.9	19.5
• Valenzuela City	5.6	6317.9	0.7	69.1	3.4	93.6	18.0
• Navotas	13.9	7479.0	3.2	67.2	7.5	78.0	20.5
• Caloocan City	8.9	22357.0	2.0	70.0	3.9	95.9	19.5
• Quezon City	4.2	18829.1	0.2	95.0	3.6	96.3	16.8
• Marikina City	6.8	5787.9	0.0	89.8	1.7	96.3	17.6
• San Juan	1.9	466.6	0.5	100	0.5	100	14.8
• Mandaluyong City	3.3	2096	0.0	91.3	0.5	99.5	17.8
• Manila City	5.8	19256.3	0.5	97.3	0.9	94.0	-
• Pasig City	3.0	3521.4	1.1	85.9	0.7	99.3	-
• Pateros	9.4	-	1.1	70.3	2.3	99.4	23.9
• Makati City	2.2	2299.6	0.3	97.0	2.1	99.7	-
• Taguig	9.4	-	1.1	70.3	2.8	99.4	23.9
• Parañaque City	3.2	3040.3	0.5	69.2	3.1	92.8	-
• Muntinlupa City	8.5	9083.9	1.0	77.2	1.1	91.5	18.2
• Las Piñas	2.1	2354.4	0.0	72.3	0.6	99.9	-