



**STATUS REPORT ON THE**  
**MILLENNIUM**  
**DEVELOPMENT**  
**GOALS**  
**USING CBMS DATA**

**ORIENTAL MINDORO**





**Status Report on the  
Millennium Development Goals  
Using CBMS Data**

**Province of Oriental Mindoro**





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## List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
BnB	Botika ng Barangay
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
DCC	Day Care Center
DMPA	Depo-Provera
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
ILHZ	Inter Local Health Zone
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan
LGU	Local Government Unit
LLIN	Long-Lasting Insecticidal Line
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIMAROPA	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
MNCHN	Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MT	Metric Ton
MW	Megawatt
NGA	National Government Agency
NGO	Nongovernment Organization
NOH	National Objective for Health
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
PAgO	Provincial Agriculture Office
PGOM	Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro



# *List of Acronyms*



PHO	Provincial Health Office
PPsKa	Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban
RNHEALS	Registered Nurses for Enhancement and Local Service
SICAD	Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority



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## *Foreword*

The **Status Report on the Millennium Development Goals Using CBMS Data of the Province of Oriental Mindoro** was prepared through the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP)-Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) network coordinating team and with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Conceptualized from the initiative of the Government of the Philippines to localize the MDGs using CBMS data, this report contains the analyses of the 2008 data from the first round of CBMS surveys conducted in the province and 2008–2012 initiatives of the different offices of the provincial government, national government agencies, and private sector groups.

This report aims to portray Oriental Mindoro's progress in achieving the following United Nations development goals:

1. Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achievement of universal primary education
3. Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment
4. Reduction of child mortality
5. Improvement in maternal health
6. Combat of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. Ensuring environmental sustainability
8. Developing a global partnership for development

We hope that this report will promote development plans and programs that are responsive to the real needs of the community in particular, and of the province in general. We firmly believe that localizing the MDGs will enable us to attain the vision for Oriental Mindoro.



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# Message



Republic of the Philippines

**PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL MINDORO**

Calapan City

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro presents its *Local Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report*—a product of the province's cooperation with the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) network coordinating team and the United Nations Development Programme. This report summarizes the result of the provincial government's evaluation of its progress in achieving socioeconomic security in Oriental Mindoro.



The CBMS survey as a performance evaluation tool has enabled us to see precisely how much we have achieved and how much work we have yet to do toward meeting MDG targets. The survey results have helped identify areas needing improvement and highlight the greater challenge of exceeding our achievements and reaching targets. This report is our most reliable barometer of performance and we hope it reveals the type of service we provide the public.

It is never easy fulfilling tasks for the greater good of the masses but this report shows that we exerted efforts towards reaching the targets. This report was generated through the efforts of the people in our government, those at the CBMS-UNDP MDG Project, and the grassroots. We offer our gratitude to everyone who participated in the completion of this MDGs Report. You have been significant contributors to this immensely useful assessment tool of our servant leadership in the province.

Mabuhay!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alfonso V. Umali, Jr.", written over a faint circular stamp.

**ALFONSO V. UMALI, JR.**  
Provincial Governor

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## Overview

The Province of Oriental Mindoro completed its first round of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey in 2008. Survey results gave a picture of the faces of poverty in the 14 municipalities and one component city of the province. Moreover, the results were used in targeting beneficiaries of the different programs and projects implemented by the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM).

The CBMS survey results were helpful to ascertain the province's progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Available data on the 24 MDG indicators for both the province and the Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan (MIMAROPA) region showed that Oriental Mindoro performed better than the region in eight indicators, and had worse performance by 10 percent or less in six indicators. However, in ten indicators, the province's performance was more than 10 percent worse than that of the region. Table ES 1 presents a summary of the province's performance vs. the region's performance.

## Status of Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

### Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

The 2008 CBMS survey results indicated that the proportion of population below the

poverty threshold in Oriental Mindoro was 67.8 percent. There is also a high proportion of the population living below the food threshold at 50.5 percent or 341,584 people. The poverty gap ratio was at 0.3 percent.

On the other hand, only 9.6 percent of the population experienced hunger due to food shortage. This was attributed to the province's high agricultural production, particularly of rice, citrus, and banana, which in turn resulted to a low percentage of children under five years old who weighed below normal.

The employment rate was recorded at 89.7 percent with the proportion of employed males higher than the proportion of females in all municipalities in the province.

The PGOM has been implementing various programs and projects toward the attainment of MDG Goal 1. Foremost among these projects is the Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development (SICAD), a response mechanism and action-oriented strategy that aims to synchronize the implementation of the development programs of the provincial government, the attached agencies of the national government, including other convergence initiatives and the private sector.

Other programs geared toward poverty alleviation through provision of financial and technical assistance include the *Literasi at Kasanayan sa Hanapbuhay sa*



*Kalibliban, Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan (KALAHI-CIDSS), and Micro, Small-, and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development. Capital assistance was provided to qualified beneficiaries engaged in income-generating projects.*

Food production was sustained through the Crop Production Enhancement Program and the Focused Food Production for the Vulnerable Sectors Project implemented by the Provincial Agriculture Office. Public employment services through the regular jobs fairs and the Special Program for the Employment of Students contributed to the high employment rate in the province.

Likewise, the Provincial Health Office has been implementing the nutrition program to address the incidence of malnutrition in the province.

### **Achieving Universal Primary Education**

The 2008 CBMS survey results for primary schooling showed a relatively high literacy rate of 15–24 year olds at 96.2 percent. However, the proportion of children of school-going age (6–15 years old) enrolled in school was only 86.7 percent. The proportion of children aged 6–11 years old enrolled in elementary was 79.2 percent while the proportion of children aged 12–15 years old enrolled in high school was 55.1 percent. In both levels, a higher percentage comprised females, at 80.3 percent in elementary and 60.4 percent in high school.

Inaccessibility of schools and the financial capability of families to send children to school, particularly the Indigenous Peoples living in the countryside, contributed to the

relatively low proportion of children enrolled in elementary and high school.

The PGOM has been regularly implementing various programs and projects to address educational concerns in the province. Among these are the *Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban* to improve the teacher–student ratio, the *Pang-Alalay sa Edukasyon* Program to support the educational needs of poor but deserving students, the Early Childhood Care and Development for the optimum development of children 0–6 years old, and the Day Care Program for the total development of children. Similarly, the Special Education Fund Programs implemented through the Provincial School Board provided support by distributing books, armchairs, and constructing and/or rehabilitating infrastructure.

### **Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women**

According to the 2008 CBMS survey results, there was no disparity in the ratio of female to male literacy (15–24 years old), indicating their ability to read and write with understanding a short simple statement of everyday life. Low disparity was reported in the ratio of girls' to boys' participation rate in elementary education (6–11 years old), and in school (6–15 years old) with more females in school than males. However, there was high disparity in the ratio of female to male tertiary participation.

In all levels, more females were attending school because even at an early age, males, particularly those living in rural areas, sought work in an effort to contribute to the family income. Some work as laborers or unskilled workers.



On the other hand, women in the municipality and/or city and the province held only 25 percent of seats in government, indicating involvement of more males in government office.

## Reducing Child Mortality

The proportion of infant deaths (below one year old), as indicated in the results of the 2008 CBMS survey, was only 1.4 percent. However, based on the 2011 Annual Accomplishment Report of the Provincial Health Office, infant mortality rate (IMR) increased to 8.3 percent. This was attributed to the intensified reporting of deaths, including indigenous peoples'. Even with the increase, the province's IMR is still lower than the MDG goal of 17 percent per 1,000 live births.

In terms of proportion of children's deaths, aged 0 to less than 5, there were 533 deaths, giving a proportion of 0.6 percent.

The province also performed well in terms of the proportion of children's deaths, aged 1 to less than 5 years old, at 0.4 percent, surpassing the MDG target of 26.7 percent for under-five mortality by 2015.

Such performance is maintained through the Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, and Nutrition (MNCHN) Program, a priority health program of the Department of Health that includes upgrading of health facilities to Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEMONC) facilities to reduce maternal and infant mortality.



## Improving Maternal Health

In response to the universal access to reproductive health, the province has surpassed the MDG target of 52 maternal deaths per 100,000 in the population by 2015. From 34 women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes in the 2008 CBMS survey, only six were reported in the 2011 Provincial Health Office's Accomplishment Report. Among the causes of maternal deaths were preeclampsia and postpartum complications.

The increased percentage of facility-based deliveries from 33 percent in 2007 to 60 percent in 2010 contributed to the lower maternal mortality rate. The MNCHN Program made this possible by establishing Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEMONC) facilities in rural health units and upgrading satellite hospitals to BEMONC facilities. The

Health Plan for Indigenous Peoples was given priority to help meet the Mangyans' health needs. The six municipal-based satellite hospitals or district/community/medicare hospitals in Naujan, Bulalacao, Gloria, Mansalay, Pinamalayan, and Roxas, also funded by the Provincial Government and the Oriental Mindoro Provincial Hospital in Calapan City, continue to attend to all referred OB-GYN and newborn cases.

With regard to contraceptive prevalence, the CBMS survey results showed that 31.5 percent of couples use contraceptive methods. Relative to this, initiatives from the Provincial Health Office to procure and distribute family planning commodities, pills, condoms, intrauterine devices (IUDs), Depo-Provera (DMPA), or contraceptive injections led to a 55 percent contraceptive prevalence rate in 2011—higher than the 49 percent national objective for health.



With the province's commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goal to sustain low maternal mortality ratio and provide access to reproductive health, the province included in its 2013–2015 Provincial Development Investment Plan a number of programs and projects that address these concerns: (i) the Rural Health Midwives Placement Program that includes deployment of midwives in 15 municipalities; (ii) the Registered Nurses for Enhancement and Local Service (RNHEALS) Program that will assign registered nurses to local health units; (iii) construction and/or renovation and completion of health facilities infrastructure; (iv) provision of additional equipment for hospitals, rural health units, and *barangay* health stations; (iv) the MNCHN program; and (v) support to health-related MDGs.

## Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

The fight against infectious and contagious diseases must be given priority to prevent their spread in the community. The prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 in the population was 33.2 percent in 2008, of which 47 percent were male and 19 percent were female. Based on the Provincial Health Office's report, tuberculosis was one of the leading causes of mortality in Oriental Mindoro from 2006 to 2011.

Malaria, although not the leading cause of mortality, had 1.8 percent prevalence and death rate per 100,000 in the population. On the other hand, there was no reported HIV-related case in the province.

The 2008 CBMS survey results indicated the proportion of couples using condoms among those practicing contraception to be

2.3 percent in which Puerto Galera had 17.1 percent followed by Victoria at 2.6 percent. The municipality of San Teodoro had the lowest proportion of condom users with only 0.2 percent.

Family planning-related policies and programs are already in place, considering that the province attained a 55 percent contraceptive prevalence rate in 2011.

The Tuberculosis Program and the Malaria Control Program are among the programs and projects implemented by the province to address the MDG targets for Goal 6. The Department of Health has been an active partner of the PGOM in addressing malaria and tuberculosis cases in the province.

On the other hand, the Population and Development Program conducts information, education, and communication (IEC) activities to increase awareness on responsible parenthood and capability building for implementers. The Program for the







Prevention of Spread of AIDS in partnership with the Department of Health (DOH) and the municipal health offices ensures the delivery of effective and efficient services.

### **Ensuring Environmental Sustainability**

According to the 2008 CBMS survey, the proportion of Oriental Mindoro's population with access to improved sources of drinking water was 74.1 percent. This is being addressed by the Water and Sanitation Program, which is constructing, improving, rehabilitating, and providing potable water systems for levels II and III.

The proportion of the population with access to sanitary toilet facilities according to the 2008 CBMS survey results was 76.9 percent. The 2010 Provincial Health Office

(PHO) Accomplishment Report indicated an improvement of 84 percent for households with sanitary toilets. The remaining 16 percent of households with no sanitary toilets were located in geographically disadvantageous areas.

Similarly, the province did not perform well in both the proportions for population living in makeshift housing and for those living in inadequate living conditions at 4.2 percent and 41.9 percent, respectively.

Faced with the challenge of meeting the housing indicator for MDG Goal 7, the PGOM continues to implement relevant programs and projects such as the Housing and Community Development Program, the Core Shelter Assistance Program, and the Emergency Shelter Assistance.

## Developing a Global Partnership for Development

One of the targets under Goal 8 is to provide access to affordable essential drugs and one way to achieve this is by establishing and/or operating a *Botika ng Barangay* (BnB) in every *barangay* particularly in the country's hard-to-reach areas. According to data provided by the PHO, Oriental Mindoro has 289 functional BnBs as of June 2012. While there were several BnBs in some *barangays*, there was none in others.

Another target is to make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication through landline and mobile phones as well as computers. Based on the CBMS survey results in 2008, 6.3 percent of the population

had access to computers, and 4.0 percent of households had landlines/telephone lines. A local telephone company and Globe Telecom provide the service to Mindoreños.

On the other hand, only 44.5 percent of households had cell phones. Majority of these households reside in Calapan City, the provincial capital.

Low income and availability of a stable power supply in the province affected the province's ability to meet the targets under Goal 8.

Programs and projects geared toward the attainment of Goal 8 include the establishment and/or monitoring of BnBs and the power source development program.

**Table ES 1. The Millennium Development Goals Report for the Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**










Indicators	Oriental Mindoro	Latest Regional Data	Performance of Oriental Mindoro vs. Region
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>			
Proportion of population living below poverty threshold <sup>1/</sup>	64.1	42.1 (2011)	
Employment rate <sup>3/</sup>	89.7	95.7 (Oct. 2012)	
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age <sup>4/</sup>	7.1	8.9 (2011)	
Proportion of population who experienced hunger due to food shortage <sup>5/</sup>	9.6	12.7 (Dec. 2012)	
Proportion of population with income below food threshold <sup>1/</sup>	50.5	20.0 (2011)	
<b>Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>			
Proportion of children aged 6–11 years old enrolled in elementary <sup>2/</sup>	79.2	88.6 (2010)	
Proportion of children aged 12–15 years old enrolled in high school <sup>2/</sup>	55.1	56.6 (2010)	
Proportion of children aged 6–15 enrolled in school <sup>1/</sup>	86.7	95.3 (2011)	
Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds <sup>2/</sup>	96.2	95.1 (2008)	

Table ES 1 continued...





















Indicators	Oriental Mindoro	Latest Regional Data	Performance of Oriental Mindoro vs. Region
<b>Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>			
Ratio of female primary participation rate to male primary participation rate (6–11 years old) <sup>2/</sup>	1.03	1.01 (2010)	
Ratio of female secondary participation rate to male secondary participation rate (12–15 years old) <sup>2/</sup>	1.20	1.08 (2010)	
Ratio of female tertiary participation rate to male tertiary participation rate <sup>6/</sup>	1.36	1.2 (2010)	
Ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15–24 years old <sup>2/</sup>	1.00	1.02 (2008)	
Proportion of seats held by women in the province <sup>7/</sup>	25.0	21.4 (2010)	
<b>Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality</b>			
Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died	0.6		
<i>Child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>8/</sup></i>	6	50 (2011)	
Proportion of infants who died (0 to less than 1 year old)	1.4		
<i>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) <sup>8/</sup></i>	14	39 (2011)	
<b>Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health</b>			
Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes	0.2		
<i>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) <sup>9/</sup></i>	340		
Proportion of couples who use contraception <sup>9/</sup>	31.5	55.8 (2011)	
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel <sup>9/</sup>	66.6	50.5 (2008)	
<b>Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>			
Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000) <sup>10/</sup>	33.2		
Death rates associated with malaria <sup>10/</sup>	1.8		
<b>Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>			
Proportion of population with access to improved water source	74.1	80.1 (2011)	
Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities <sup>1/</sup>	76.9	84.7 (2011)	
Proportion of population who are informal settlers <sup>1/</sup>	2.5	4.0 (2011)	
Proportion population who are living in makeshift housing <sup>1/</sup>	4.2	0.8 (2011)	
Proportion of population who are living in inadequate housing conditions <sup>1/</sup>	41.9	31.9 (2011)	



Table ES 1 continued...

Indicators	Oriental Mindoro	Latest Regional Data	Performance of Oriental Mindoro vs. Region
<b>Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>			
Proportion of households with access to landlines/telephone lines <sup>1/</sup>	4.0	2.7 (2011)	
Proportion of households with access to mobile phone <sup>1/</sup>	44.5	66.6 (2011)	
Proportion of the households with access to computers <sup>1/</sup>	6.3	9.6 (2011)	
Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay	67.8		

Legend:

-  same with the regional data or even better performance
-  not more than 10% worse than the regional data
-  more than 10% worse than the regional data

Notes:

- 1/ Annual Poverty Indicators Survey (APIS) of the National Statistics Office
- 2/ Regional data sourced from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)
- 3/ Regional data sourced from the Labor Force Survey (LFS) of the National Statistical Office (NSO)
- 4/ Regional data sourced from the National Nutrition Council
- 5/ Data used were estimates of the Social Weather Station Survey for the National Capital Region, Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao since regional data is unavailable
- 6/ Regional data sourced from the Commission on Higher Education
- 7/ National data from House of Representatives is used since there is no available regional data for this indicator
- 8/ Regional data sourced from the Family Health Survey of the NSO
- 9/ Regional data sourced from the Field Health Service Information System - Department of Health (DOH)
- 10/ Regional data sourced from the DOH

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008, unless otherwise specified.

## Financing Requirements

The PGOM's priority programs and projects from 2013 to 2015 for addressing MDG concerns require a total of PhP17.6 billion, with Goals 1 and 7 having the bigger share.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

The province of Oriental Mindoro performed well in the areas of nutrition, employment, and less food shortage under Goal 1; the ratio of female to male secondary participation and literacy rate for Goal 2; low child and infant mortality for Goal 4; low maternal death

for Goal 5; low proportion of informal settlers for Goal 7; and access to landlines and/or telephone lines for Goal 8.

However, several concerns have yet to be addressed to meet the MDG targets for 2015. Hence, it is important that the provincial government implements and sustains programs and projects that aim to improve the province's capability of meeting the MDGs. The commitment of government leaders and the cooperation of the populace are particularly important to ensure the successful implementation of these programs and projects.

Table ES 2. Financing the MDGs, Province of Oriental Mindoro

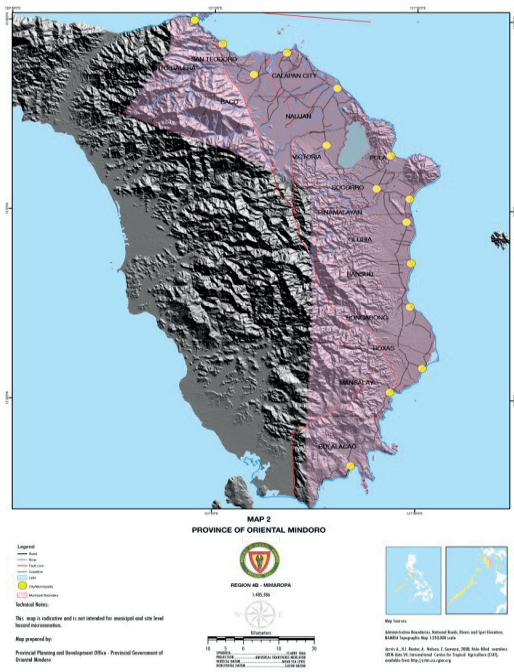
Millennium Development Goals	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Goal 1	4,663,105,194.35	3,836,121,345.01	2,299,828,097.60	10,799,054,636.96
Goal 2	64,970,320.00	53,427,400.00	57,975,400.00	176,373,120.00
Goal 3	697,571.00	697,571.00	697,571.00	2,092,713.00
Goal 4	3,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	1,900,000.00	7,700,000.00
Goal 5	121,787,200.00	119,787,200.00	119,787,200.00	361,361,600.00
Goal 6	1,513,240.00	1,708,240.00	1,708,240.00	4,929,720.00
Goal 7	1,347,954,796.00	4,194,842,600.00	656,864,572.00	6,199,661,968.00
Goal 8	1,468,166.80	1,614,250.66	1,775,675.73	4,858,093.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,205,396,488.15</b>	<b>8,210,098,606.67</b>	<b>3,140,536,756.33</b>	<b>17,556,031,851.15</b>

# Provincial Profile



## History

Figure 1. Map of Oriental Mindoro



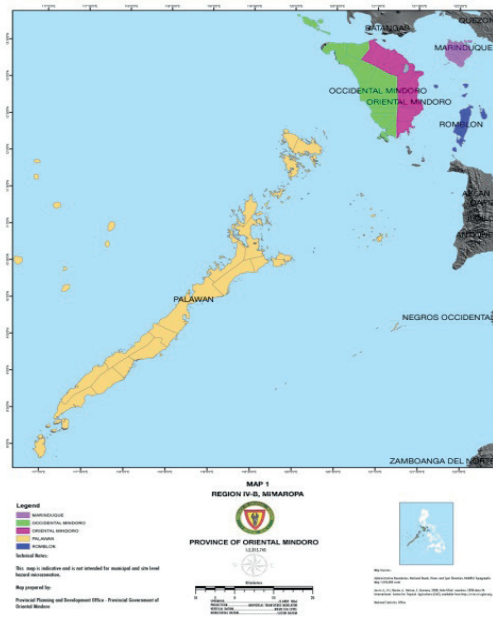
The history of Mindoro dates back before the Spanish time. Historians claim that China–Mindoro relations must have dated earlier than 892 A.D., when the first ship from Mindoro sailed for China. Indonesians who came to the island 8,000 to 3,000 years ago were believed to be the first inhabitants of Mindoro.

Mindoro was first discovered by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, the first Spanish Governor General of the Philippines. It was formerly integrated into the province of Bonbon (Batangas) together with Marinduque, and was made a separate province in the

beginning of the seventeenth century. The island was divided into pueblos headed by a gobernadorcillo and composed of several barangays headed by a cabeza de barangay. Minolo (now Puerto Galera) became the provincial capital, then Baco, and finally Calapan, which was founded in 1679 as a result of conflict between the Recollect priests and the Provincial Governor.

World War II wrought heavy damages, death, and pain to the people of Mindoro and social conditions continued to exist without any definitive changes. After the war, reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and economy took place, which ended with the division of the island into

Figure 2. Location Map of Oriental Mindoro, MIMAROPA Region



the two provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro on June 13, 1950. This was finally signed into law under Republic Act 505 by the President of the Philippines on November 15, 1950.

## Geophysical Environment

### Location and Boundaries

Oriental Mindoro is located in Region IV-B, otherwise known as the Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan (MIMAROPA) Region. It lies 45 kilometers (kms) south of Batangas and 130 kms south of Manila. It is bounded on the north by the Verde Island Passage, Maestro del Campo Island and Tablas Strait on the east, Semirara Island on the south, and Occidental Mindoro on the west.

### Land Area

The total land area of the province is 4,364.72 square kilometers or 436,472 hectares. It represents 1.5 percent of the total land area of the country and 16 percent of the MIMAROPA Region.

## Climate and Topography

The province has no distinct dry or wet season. Maximum rainfall is experienced during the months of June to October. It has a rugged terrain and an irregular coastline. Numerous rivers and streams traverse the province but none are navigable by large vessels.

## Land Classification

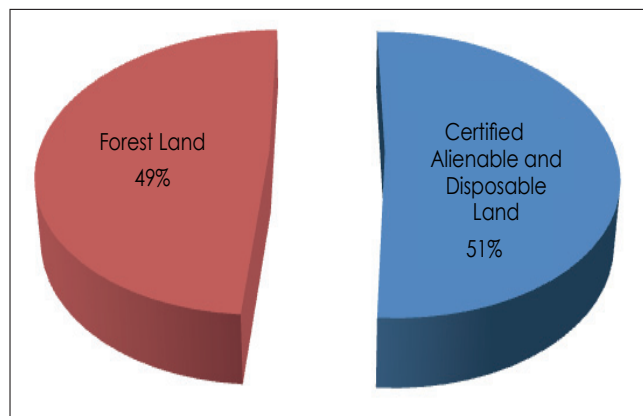
Certified alienable and disposable land accounts for 51 percent of the total land area and 49 percent are forest land.

**Table 1. Area by land classification**

Land Classification	Area in Hectares	
Certified Alienable and Disposable Land		222,895
Forest Land	148	213,577
Unclassified		
Classified	213,429	
<b>Total</b>		<b>436,472</b>

Source: National Mapping and Resource Information Authority, 2009

**Figure 3. Land classification**



Source: National Mapping and Resource Information Authority, 2009

# Population and Social Environment

## Demography

Based on the 2010 Census of Population by the National Statistics Office, Oriental

Mindoro had a total population of 785,602. At a 1.43 percent growth rate, this is expected to double in 48 years. Table 3 shows that from 1970 to 2010, Calapan City had the largest population size while San Teodoro had the lowest.

**Table 2. Population size by municipality by census years**

Province/ Municipality	Census Years							
	1970	1975	1980	1990	1995	2000	2007	2010
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>	<b>328,364</b>	<b>388,744</b>	<b>446,938</b>	<b>550,049</b>	<b>608,616</b>	<b>681,818</b>	<b>735,769</b>	<b>785,602</b>
Baco	13,687	15,738	18,607	23,800	25,915	30,167	34,127	35,060
Bansud	17,492	20,095	22,614	26,225	31,901	35,032	35,664	38,341
Bongabong	32,167	38,358	41,719	50,213	57,403	59,477	61,127	66,569
Bulalacao	10,857	14,038	16,926	21,316	24,047	27,698	30,188	33,754
City of Calapan	47,532	55,608	67,370	85,898	96,506	105,910	116,976	124,173
Gloria	20,147	22,249	25,291	30,102	35,771	38,667	40,561	42,012
Mansalay	18,395	19,544	23,548	27,515	29,765	39,041	43,974	51,705
Naujan	45,685	54,641	61,216	72,203	75,726	83,892	90,629	94,497
Pinamalayan	33,936	42,701	48,431	58,777	65,903	72,951	77,119	81,666
Pola	18,789	19,072	23,188	26,833	29,156	31,938	32,635	32,984
Puerto Galera	7,659	10,129	12,306	17,200	19,485	21,925	28,035	32,521
Roxas	20,342	24,273	25,458	33,178	34,045	41,265	46,711	49,854
San Teodoro	7,721	7,862	9,707	12,223	12,983	13,806	15,039	15,810
Socorro	15,456	20,868	24,332	29,806	34,182	37,176	38,052	38,348
Victoria	18,499	23,568	26,225	34,760	35,828	42,873	44,932	48,308

Source: National Statistics Office Census of Population and Housing, 2010

In terms of density, Roxas was the most densely populated municipality with 572 persons per square kilometer (sq. km.) followed by Calapan City with 468 persons per sq. km.

**Table 3. Land area, number of barangays, urban-rural population and gross population density by municipality**

City/ Municipality	Land Area (sq. km)	No. of Barangays			Population, 2010				Gross Population Density (per sq. km.)
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	%	Rural	%	
Oriental Mindoro	4,364.72	59	367	426	167,849	21.37	617,753	78.63	180
Baco	241.70	1	26	27	2,846	8.12	32,214	91.88	145
Bansud	260.00	3	10	13	14,181	36.99	24,160	63.01	147
Bongabong	498.20	1	35	36	1,626	2.44	64,943	97.56	134
Bulalacao	305.12	4	11	15	10,624	31.47	23,130	68.53	111
Calapan City	265.20	5	57	62	18,131	14.60	106,042	85.40	468
Gloria	230.80	6	21	27	12,924	30.76	29,088	69.24	182
Mansalay	513.10	3	14	17	13,620	26.34	38,085	73.66	101
Naujan	528.00	4	66	70	9,040	9.57	85,457	90.43	179
Pinamalayan	277.30	9	28	37	27,803	34.04	53,863	65.96	295
Pola	130.20	2	21	23	1,085	3.29	31,899	96.71	253
Puerto Galera	223.50	3	10	13	11,577	35.60	20,944	64.40	146
Roxas	87.10	4	16	20	18,151	36.41	31,703	63.59	572
San Teodoro	369.10	1	7	8	1,734	10.97	14,076	89.03	43
Socorro	149.40	6	20	26	8,295	21.63	30,053	78.37	257
Victoria	286.00	7	25	32	16,212	33.56	32,096	66.44	169

Source: Oriental Mindoro Facts and Figures, 2011

## Education

As of school year 2011–2012, 187,605 students were enrolled in public and private

schools in the province. Of these, nine percent was in pre-elementary level, 61 percent in elementary, and 30 percent in the secondary level.

**Table 4. Enrolment in government and private schools by level of education (Provincial and City)**

Educational Level	SY 2011–2012	
	Public	Private
Pre-Elementary	15,590	1,298
Elementary	110,370	4,404
Secondary	42,828	13,115

Source: Oriental Mindoro Facts and Figures 2011

Facilities in the 21 educational districts in the province include 632 pre-elementary schools, 522 elementary schools, 121 secondary schools, and two government-owned tertiary institutions.

**Table 5. Number of educational facilities in Oriental Mindoro (SY 2011-2012)**

Facilities	Province	Calapan City
Educational Districts	18	3
Public Elementary Schools	414	49
National High Schools	71	9
Private Elementary Schools	47	12
Private Secondary Schools	37	4
Public Pre-Elementary Schools	523	49
Private Pre-Elementary Schools	44	16
Gov't Owned Tertiary (Vocational/Technical and Colleges)	1	1

Source: Facts and Figures, 2011

## Local Economy

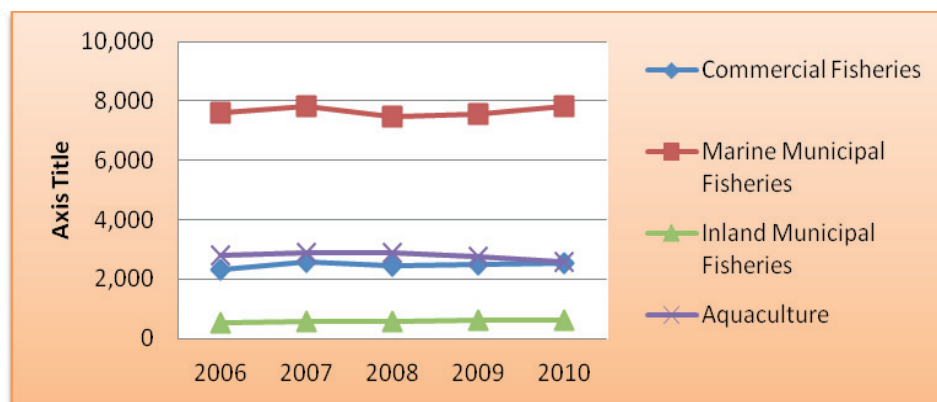
### Agriculture

Rice is the main agricultural produce of the province. Records from the Provincial Agriculture Office showed a seven percent increase in rice production from 414,875.70 metric tons (MT) in 2010 to 444,541.40 MT in 2011. Average yield likewise increased from 3.83 MT per hectare to 4.03 MT per hectare. Twenty six percent of the total rice produced in the province came from Naujan with 116,054.39 MT followed by Calapan City with

57,644.81 MT, then Bongabong with 45,650.60 MT. Other major agricultural produce were coconut, banana, mango, and citrus.

Data from the Provincial Agriculture Office showed that from 2006 to 2010, marine waters in the province while aquaculture shares 56.78 percent of the total fish produced in the province while aquaculture shares 20.62 percent. Fresh and brackish water fishponds produced cultured species like bangus and tilapia. Within the five-year period, fish produced from different sources varied from 530 to 7,843 MT. The lowest volume of fish catch was recorded in 2006 from inland

**Figure 4. Fishery production in Oriental Mindoro, 2006–2010**



Source: Provincial Agriculture Office

municipal waters while the highest was recorded in 2007 from marine waters.

## Tourism

Tourism investments on the other hand, are located in Puerto Galera where tourism is already well established. Tourist attractions in Oriental Mindoro include historical sites, beaches, caves, and waterfalls.

There were 241 tourism establishments in the province with a total of 3,074 rooms and 11,498 bedding capacity. Puerto Galera can accommodate the most number of tourists with 8,145 bedding capacity followed by Calapan City with 1,724. Bulalacao has the least with eight (8) rooms and 24 bedding capacity.

## Infrastructure/Utilities/ Facilities

### Road Network

As of 2010, national roads in the province had a total length of 328.097 kms, of which 224.225 kms was concrete, 32.742 kms was gravel, and 71.13 was asphalt. Provincial

roads measured 897.285 kms wherein 358.907 kms were concrete, 523.927 kms were gravel, 14.431 kms were earth, and 0.020 kms were asphalt.

### Transportation

Records from the Land Transportation Office showed 28,812 vehicles registered and 14,457 licenses issued.

Three national and nine municipal seaports were operating within the province. As of 2011, twenty-one roll on – roll off vehicles, two fast craft vessels, and eleven shipping companies served passengers entering and leaving Oriental Mindoro.

### Health Facilities

Health concerns of Mindoreños are being addressed by 19 private hospitals, 10 government-owned hospitals, 46 private clinics, 17 rural health units, and 138 *barangay* health stations operating in the province.

**Table 6. Sources of power in Oriental Mindoro, 2011**

Power Plant	Installed Capacity	Dependable Capacity	Location
1. National Power Corporation-Agrekko	21 MW	15 MW	Sta. Isabel, Calapan City
2. Global Power Corporation	7.2 MW	6 MW	Papandayan, Pinamalayan
3. Dulangan Mini-Hydro	1.6 MW	1.2 MW	Paitan, Naujan
4. ORMIN Power, Inc.	6.8 MW	6.4 MW	Sta. Isabel, Calapan City
5. Linao Cawayan Mini-Hydro	2.1 MW	1.6 MW	Calangatan, San Teodoro

MW = megawatt

Source: Oriental Mindoro Electric Cooperative, Inc., 2011



## Power Supply

All 426 *barangays* of the province have been supplied with power with 141,244 house connections. Table 9 lists the sources of power in the province.

## Water System

There were 17 Level III water systems operating in the province. As of 2010 data, only the municipalities of Bansud and San Teodoro were not served by the Level III water system.

## Communication

Seven newspapers covering the province and region, 7 radio stations, 18 cable television networks, 15 post offices, and 14 telegraphic services operate in the province. There are two telephone companies and five internet service providers. Smart Communications, Globe Telecom, and Digitel (Sun Cellular) provide wireless service to Mindoreños.

## Banking and Financial Institutions

As of 2011, 62 banks operate in the province, 40 percent or 25 banks of which are located in Calapan City. Forty four percent of the banks in Calapan City have automated teller machines.

## Local Institutional Capability

### Financial Profile

Oriental Mindoro is classified a first class province by income class. Bongabong, Naujan, Pinamalayan, and Puerto Galera were first class municipalities while Calapan City was third class.

Based on the State of Local Governance Report for 2011, the province was still dependent on the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) share, accounting for 89.68 percent of the total income while locally sourced revenue was only 10.32 percent.

### Human Resources

Based on the records of the Provincial Human Resource Management Office, the PGOM had 1,821 employees in 2011 of which 809 were plantilla positions, 938 were casual/contractual hires, and 74 were job orders.



## Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

### Target 1A. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

#### Status and Trends

Poverty is one of the major issues being addressed by the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM). Records from the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) showed that the province had the second highest poverty threshold in the MIMAROPA Region at Php13,285.00 in 2006 and Php16,480.00 in 2009.

On the other hand, poverty incidence among families in the province decreased from 34.2 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2009. The following are some notable positive events during the three-year period:

- Since 2008, the Conditional Cash Transfer or *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* was implemented in 11 out of 14 municipalities, covering 282 *barangays* out of 364 with 42,099 household beneficiaries and a total of Php305.05 million paid (Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development [DSWD] IVB).
- In 2008, salaries of government employees were increased with the implementation of the first of four parts of the Salary Standardization Law III.
- Between 2006 and 2008, the province of Oriental Mindoro was spared from typhoons and other natural calamities except in 2009 when typhoons *Ondoy* and *Pepeng* affected certain parts of the region.
-

Results of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) census conducted in 2008 showed a high proportion of the population below poverty threshold in the province at 64.1 percent using the annual per capita poverty threshold of PhP16,462 for urban, and PhP15,651 for rural areas. This means that two

in every three in the population do not have sufficient income to meet food and non-food needs. There were more poor males than females. Poverty gap was low at 0.3 percent, which means that though considered poor, their per capita income is not very far from the threshold.

**Table 7. Summary of Target 1A indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Indicators	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>								
Proportion of population living below poverty threshold	88,562	57.5	433,563	223,311	210,224	64.1	64.8	63.3
Poverty gap ratio		0.3						

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008.

### Proportion of Households/Population Living Below Poverty Threshold

The NSCB defines the poverty threshold or poverty line as the minimum income required to meeting food requirements and other non-food basic needs. An individual whose annual per capita income falls below the poverty line is considered poor.

Among the fourteen municipalities and one component city, Puerto Galera, the prime tourist destination in the province, had the lowest proportion of population with income below poverty threshold at 43 percent, which is equivalent to a population of 9,422. It was followed by Calapan City, the provincial

capital, with 52 percent or a population of 55,065.

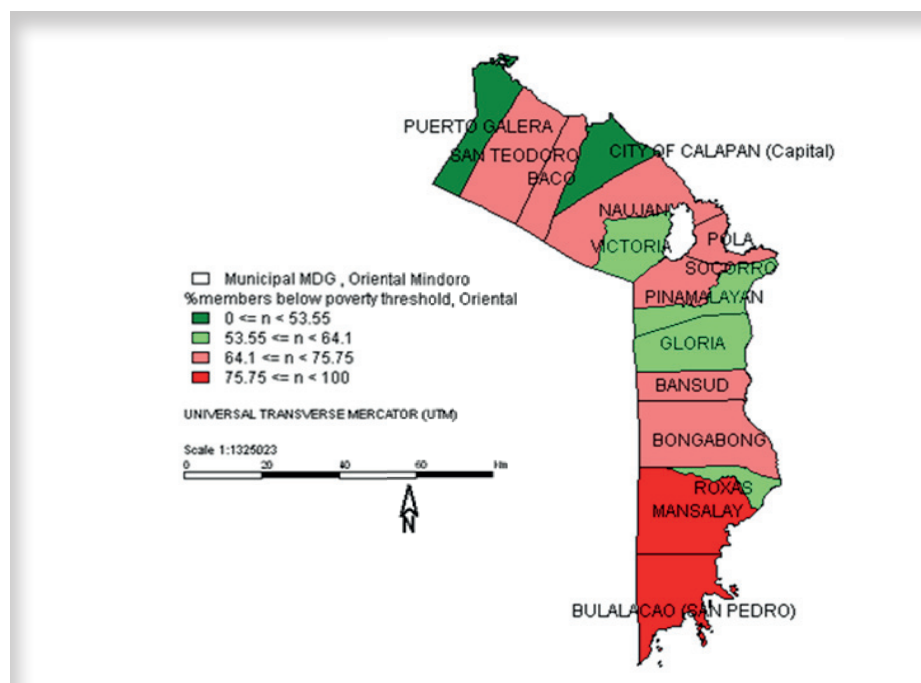
The municipality of Bulalacao, on the other hand, had the highest proportion of population with income below poverty threshold at 87.4 percent or 25,228 people. Other municipalities with relatively high proportion of population with income below poverty threshold were Mansalay with 80.9 percent, San Teodoro with 74.4 percent, Bongabong with 73.2 percent, and Pola with 71.8 percent. Despite the province's agricultural potential, the magnitude of poverty remained highest in rural areas where agriculture served as the economic base.

**Table 8. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population with income below poverty threshold, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
Puerto Galera	1,878	38.9	9,422	4,836	4,586	43.0	43.4	42.6
City of Calapan	11,094	46.0	55,065	28,166	26,897	52.0	53.2	50.8
Pinamalayan	8,173	48.7	40,728	20,994	19,727	55.7	56.6	54.8
Gloria	4,627	52.7	22,280	11,418	10,862	58.9	59.3	58.4
Victoria	5,107	51.7	25,019	12,939	12,076	59.2	59.6	58.7
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Bulalacao	5,174	83.9	25,228	13,038	12,190	87.4	87.7	87.0
Mansalay	6,150	75.9	29,800	15,223	14,576	80.9	81.1	80.6
San Teodoro	2,374	68.9	11,212	5,799	5,407	74.4	74.9	73.8
Bongabong	8,928	67.2	42,014	21,634	20,378	73.2	73.8	72.5
Pola	4,538	64.4	21,377	11,018	10,358	71.8	72.3	71.2

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 1. Proportion of population living below poverty threshold by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Poverty Gap Ratio

Poverty gap ratio is defined as the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero) and is expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

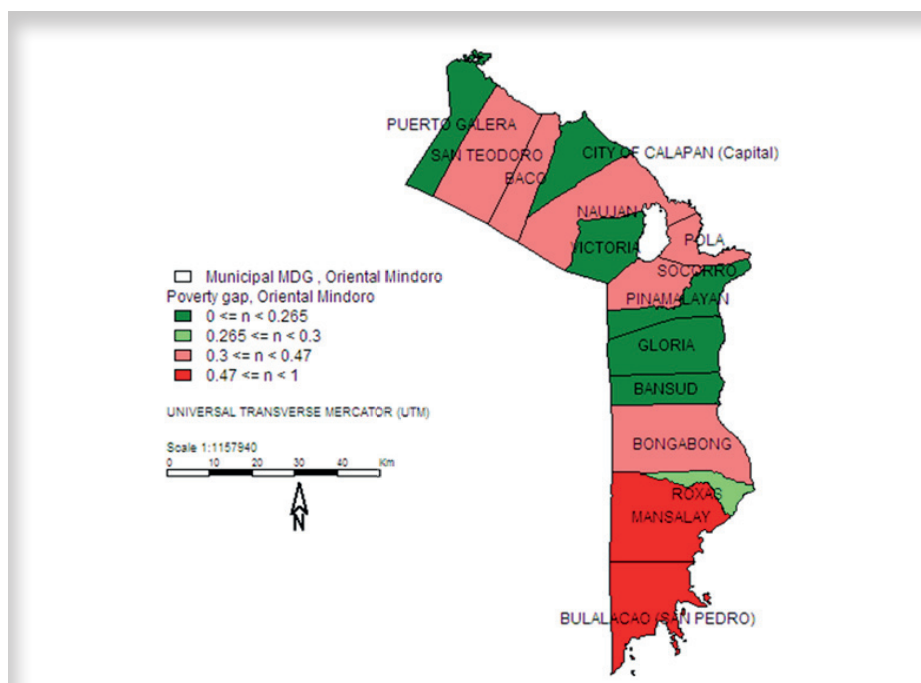
The CBMS census in 2008 showed Puerto Galera with the lowest poverty gap ratio at 0.21 percent, lower than the provincial average of 0.3 percent. In contrast, Bulalacao, which is located at the southernmost part of the province, posted the highest poverty gap ratio of 0.59 percent.

**Table 9. Top and bottom municipalities, poverty gap, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Poverty Gap
<b>Top 6</b>	
Puerto Galera	0.21
Pinamalayan	0.22
City of Calapan	0.23
Bansud	0.23
Gloria	0.25
Victoria	0.25
<b>Bottom 5</b>	
Bulalacao	0.59
Mansalay	0.48
San Teodoro	0.40
Bongabong	0.38
Socorro	0.36

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008.

**Map 2. Poverty gap ratio by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 1B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

males was higher than the proportion of employed females in all municipalities. The provincial average showed 91.9 employment rate for males and 85.0 percent employment rate for females.

### Employment Rate

Employment rate is computed as the percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

The province had a high employment rate at 89.7 percent. The proportion of employed

The municipality of Bulalacao had the highest percentage of the labor force who were employed with 95.5 percent or 8,430 persons. About 60.8 percent of employed individuals in Bulalacao are working in the agriculture, fishing and forestry sectors. Puerto Galera had the least employment rate with 80.0 percent or 12,293 persons.

Table 10. Summary of Target 1B Indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Indicators	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employment rate	200,368	139,902	60,461	89.7	91.9	85.0

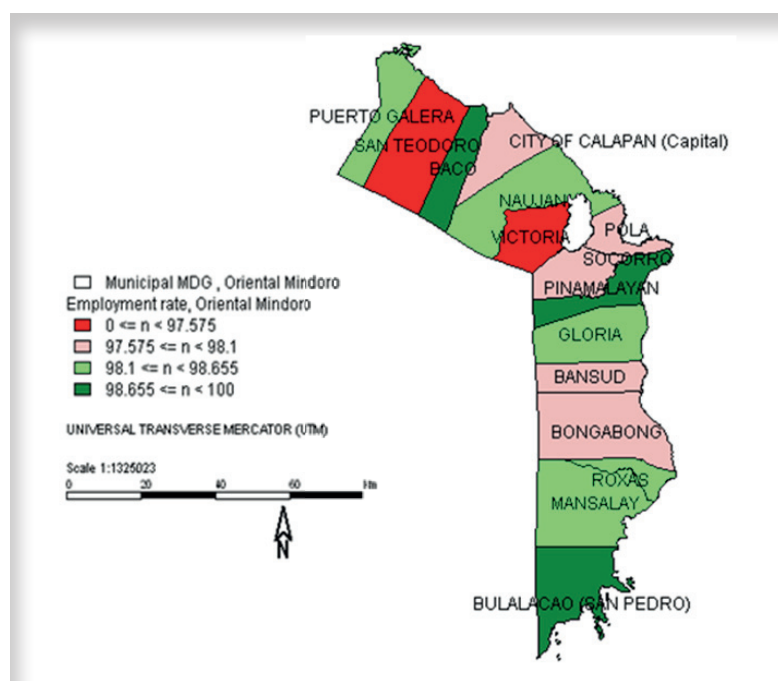
Source: CBMS Census, 2008

Table 11. Top and bottom municipalities, employment rate, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
Bulalacao	8,430	6,093	2,337	95.5	97.0	91.7
Mansalay	10,870	7,437	3,433	92.5	94.7	88.2
Roxas	12,593	8,576	4,017	92.5	93.9	89.6
Bansud	9,987	7,146	2,840	92.1	93.7	88.2
Gloria	11,565	8,146	3,419	91.9	93.4	88.6
<b>Bottom 6</b>						
Puerto Galera	6,059	4,135	1,924	80.0	84.7	71.5
San Teodoro	4,560	3,116	1,443	86.3	89.3	80.3
Victoria	12,293	9,053	3,239	87.5	90.5	80.0
City of Calapan	31,933	20,679	11,254	87.6	89.2	84.7
Baco	9,378	6,550	2,828	88.0	90.6	82.3

Source: CBMS Census, 2008

**Map 3. Employment rate by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Table 12 shows that about 32.8 percent of employed members in the province are employed as farmers, forestry workers and fishermen while 28.2 percent are classified as laborers and unskilled workers. Most males were employed as farmers, forestry workers and fishermen while most females were employed as laborers and unskilled workers.

The proportion of employed members is highest in the agriculture, fishing and forestry sector with 39.8 percent while 15.4 percent are in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry. In terms of class of worker, 30.6 percent are self employed without employees while 29.2 percent are working for a household. Moreover, more than half of the employed members are permanent in their jobs.

**Table 12. Employment by type of occupation, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Major Occupation Group	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Officials of Government & Special-interest Organizations, Corporate Executives, Managers, Managing Proprietors and Supervisors	6,362	3,794	2,568	3.18	2.7	4.3
Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals	9,194	2,631	6,562	4.59	1.8	10.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,719	2,433	1,286	1.86	1.7	2.1
Clerks	4,198	1,450	2,748	2.1	1.0	4.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	29,310	10,891	18,418	14.63	7.8	30.5
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	65,773	57,506	8,266	32.83	41.1	13.7
Trade and Related Workers	10,269	6,590	3,679	5.13	4.71	6.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	10,757	10,357	400	5.37	7.4	0.7
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	56,534	41,786	14,747	28.22	29.9	24.4
Special Occupations	4,139	2,390	1,748	2.07	1.7	2.9

Source: CBMS Census, 2008



## Target 1C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Based on the results of the 2008 CBMS survey, the province performed relatively well in terms of nutrition status of children under 5 years of age. Only 7.1 percent of 85,272 children under 5 years old weighed below normal. The intensified nutrition programs implemented through the Provincial Health Office are a major contributing factor to low malnutrition in the province.

The CBMS data showed that 9.6 percent of the population experienced hunger due to food shortage. This is an issue because the province is a high producer of rice, citrus, and banana. Data from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics showed that from 2006 to 2010, the province shared 33 percent to 39 percent of the region's total rice production and an average of 307,975.6 metric tons of rice produced per year. At a per capita consumption of 140.5

kilos per year, the province was able to supply the 104,438 metric tons average per capita rice requirement of Mindoreños and still had a surplus of 203,537.6 metric tons.

### Proportion of Households/Population Who Experienced Hunger Due to Food Shortage

Puerto Galera had the lowest proportion of the population who experienced hunger due to food shortage with only 0.3 percent or 57 persons. Although Bulalacao had the highest employment rate among the municipalities, it had 21.4 percent or 6,190 persons, the highest proportion of the population who experienced hunger due to food shortage, indicating that being employed did not necessarily translate into freedom from hunger due to food shortage. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples in Bulalacao engaged in kaingin farming, resulting in irregular harvest and, consequently, insufficient food produced for their families.

Table 13. Summary of Target 1C indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Indicators	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>								
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age			6,029	3,065	2,964	7.1	7.0	7.2
Proportion of population who experienced hunger due to food shortage	13,323	8.6	64,775	33,650	31,124	9.6	9.8	9.4
Proportion of population with income below food threshold	67,757	44	34,1584	176,313	165,245	50.5	51.2	49.7

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

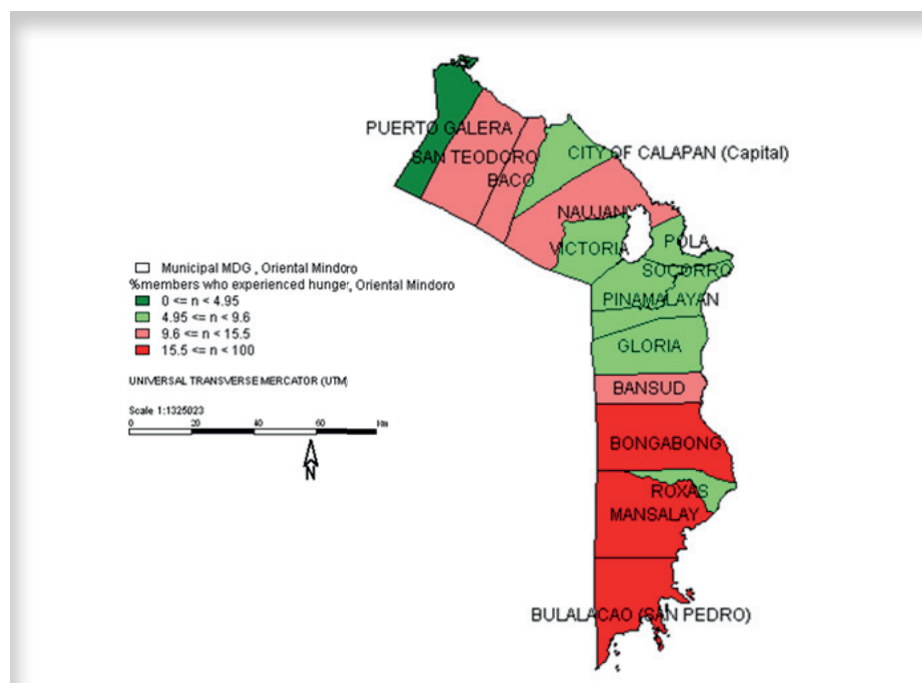


Table 14. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population who experienced hunger due to food shortage, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
Puerto Galera	14	0.3	57	30	27	0.3	0.3	0.3
City of Calapan	1,108	4.6	5,618	2,936	2,682	5.3	5.5	5.1
Gloria	408	4.6	2,000	1,029	971	5.3	5.3	5.2
Pinamalayan	959	5.7	4,650	2,447	2,203	6.4	6.6	6.1
Pola	390	5.5	1,902	1,014	888	6.4	6.7	6.1
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Bulalacao	1,261	20.4	6,190	3,168	3,022	21.4	21.3	21.6
Mansalay	1,559	19.2	7,568	3,854	3,714	20.5	20.5	20.5
Bongabong	1,945	14.6	9,282	4,797	4,485	16.2	16.4	16.0
San Teodoro	487	14.1	2,178	1,146	1,031	14.4	14.8	14.1
Baco	848	12.3	4,224	2,212	2,012	13.6	13.9	13.3

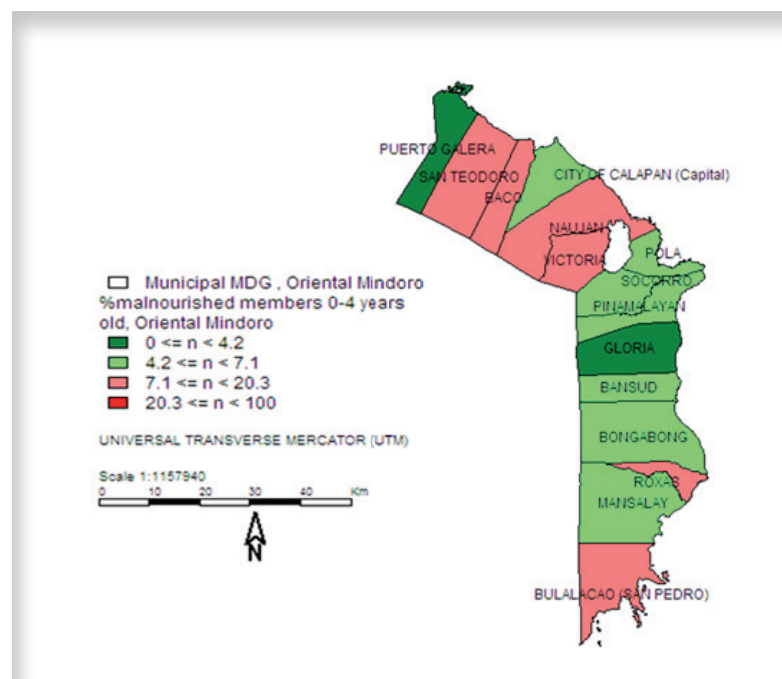
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 4. Proportion of population who experienced hunger due to food shortage by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 5. Prevalence of underweight children under 6 years of age, by municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years of Age

The prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age ranged from 1.3 to 15.9 percent throughout the province. Puerto Galera had the lowest proportion with 1.3 percent or 35 children of which 16 were males and 19 were females. Bulalacao, where most Indigenous Peoples reside, accounted for 15.9 percent or 658 children weighing below normal.

Table 15. Top and bottom municipalities, prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

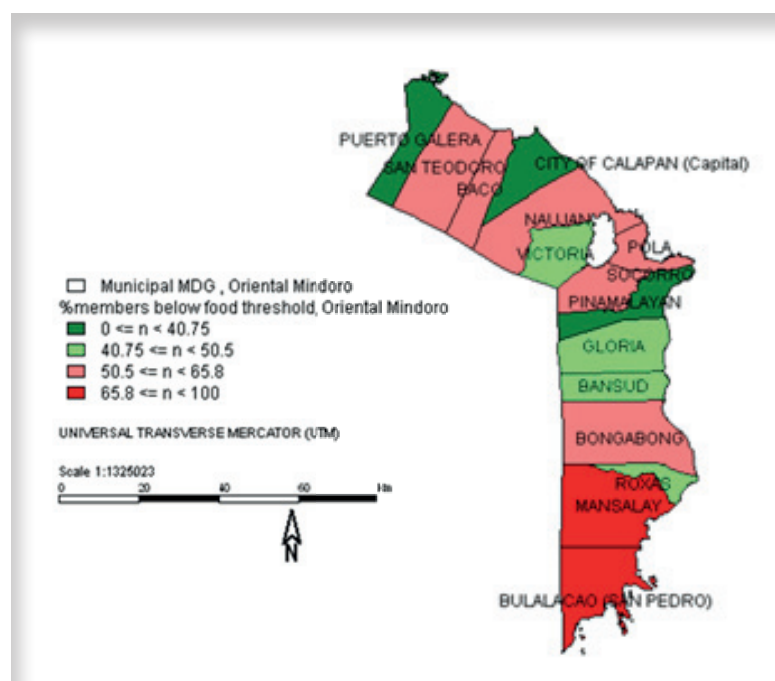
Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
Puerto Galera	35	16	19	1.3	1.1	1.5
Gloria	149	70	79	3.1	2.9	3.4
Pola	158	73	85	4.3	3.9	4.8
City of Calapan	587	302	285	4.7	4.7	4.7
Mansalay	236	115	121	4.7	4.5	4.9
<b>Bottom 5</b>						
Bulalacao	658	333	325	15.9	15.8	16.1
Victoria	601	328	273	11.4	11.8	11.0
Baco	435	215	220	10.9	10.4	11.4
Naujan	999	538	461	9.4	9.9	8.9
Roxas	496	245	251	8.4	8.1	8.8

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Proportion of Households/Population Living Below Food Threshold

The NSCB refers to the food threshold as the cost of food required to satisfy nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities. In 2008, the province had a high proportion of population living below the food threshold, the highest of which was in Bulalacao with 81.4 percent or 23,414 persons. This also contributed to the high percentage of children weighing below normal as 94.2 percent of food poor households have malnourished children.

Map 6. Proportion of population living below food threshold by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Table 16. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population with income below food threshold, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
Puerto Galera	1,358	28.1	6,788	3,489	3,299	31.0	31.3	30.7
City of Calapan	8,100	33.6	41,150	21,145	20,003	38.9	39.9	37.8
Pinamalayan	5,639	33.6	28,908	14,890	14,012	39.5	40.1	38.9
Gloria	3,328	37.9	16,532	8,461	8,071	43.7	43.9	43.4
Victoria	3,671	37.1	18,588	9,636	8,949	44.0	44.4	43.5
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Socorro	4,164	52.2	19,978	10,397	9,581	58.9	60.0	57.8
Bongabong	7,246	54.6	35,122	18,135	16,985	61.2	61.9	60.4
San Teodoro	1,924	55.8	9,377	4,838	4,533	62.2	62.5	61.9
Mansalay	5,342	65.9	26,422	13,491	12,930	71.7	71.9	71.5
Bulalacao	4,727	76.6	23,414	12,108	11,306	81.1	81.4	80.7

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Current Policies and Programs

In 2008, the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM) issued Executive Order No. 35, creating the Provincial Anti-Poverty Council for the Province of Oriental Mindoro and Executive Order No. 38, creating the Provincial Livelihood and Enterprise Development Management Council, mandating the convergence of all livelihood and enterprise development programs of the provincial government to respond to the need of eradicating hunger and poverty.

The PGOM likewise provides livelihood training and cash assistance to help alleviate poverty in the province.

### *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program*

The *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program is a program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development that aims to reduce poverty by providing qualified families with conditional cash grants. It is being implemented in partnership with local government units, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health.

### *Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan—Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service*

*Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan—Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service (KALAHI-CIDSS)* is a community-driven development project implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Under this project, communities and their local government units (LGUs) are trained to choose, design, and implement subprojects that address their most pressing need.

## Micro, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development

This project is being implemented under the Provincial Tourism, Investment and Enterprise Development Services together with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), the Provincial Agriculture Office (PAgO), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). This project consists of institution building and strengthening, capacity development, financing, product development, promotions and marketing, and technology/livelihood, and enterprise information, education, and communication.

### *Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development*

The societal goal of the Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development (SICAD) is poverty reduction and economic growth. The sectoral goals consist of strengthened



LGU–national government agency (NGA)–private sector–civil society groups’ linkages, responsive governance, and improved financial capability. Its objective is to strengthen partnership with nongovernment organizations (NGOs), NGAs, lower-level LGUs, and foreign donors to ensure focused/synchronized delivery and counterparting of resources for programs/projects.

Among the SICAD areas are the municipalities of Bulalacao, Victoria, Baco, Calapan City, San Teodoro, Puerto Galera, and Pola. Goat raising, mangrove reforestation, micro lending, seaweed farming, mariculture, *bigasan sa barangay*, corn demo farm, coffee production, organic fertilizer production, sari-sari store, and food processing training are existing projects in SICAD areas as of 2012.

Key convergence partners and other initiatives include the following:

Social Protection and Support Initiative – Convergence Project. This umbrella project covers the cross-agency collaboration between DSWD through the Sustaining Interventions in Poverty Alleviation and Governance Project, the Department of Health (DOH) through the Watching over Mothers and Babies Project, and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation through the Securing and Guaranteeing Insurance of the Poor Project.

National Convergence Initiative. This convergence strategy adopts the watershed and ecosystem management approach, focusing intervention to the small farmers (agrarian reform beneficiaries [ARBs] and non-ARBs), fisherfolk, and marginalized upland dwellers especially those within the areas covered by the tenurial arrangements of the DENR and NCIP. Four major

components include (a) policy and advocacy, (b) agro-enterprise cluster and agribusiness development, (c) capacity development, and (d) knowledge management.

Generating Resources of Agencies for Community Enterprise. This regional convergence strategy of the DOLE, DTI, TESDA, DOST, and Department of Agriculture (DA), focuses on sharing resources to sustain government programs and services for job creation and community development.

Other national government agencies and nongovernment organizations like Conservation International and Team Mission-Philippines, Malampaya, Mangyan Tribal Church Association, Mangyan Mission, Saklaw Foundation, Inc., and Mary Help of Christian School are also active convergence partners.

### **Literasi at Kasanayan sa Hanapbuhay sa Kalibliban**

The *Literasi at Kasanayan sa Hanapbuhay sa Kalibliban* aims to provide a holistic approach in attaining the goal of poverty alleviation by providing financial and technical assistance to proponents currently engaged in micro enterprises. This is being implemented in partnership with TESDA, the Department of Education, and the Mangyan Mission, and currently serving 95 *barangays* in the province. In 2012, project proposals and business plans of nine associations on its second round of loan availment amounting to PhP540,000.00 or PhP60,000.00 per association were approved. Loan payments amounting to PhP963,902.00 were remitted to the Provincial Treasurer’s Office. This is an important factor for the project’s sustainability.



## Public Employment Services

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro is implementing these services through the Provincial Public Employment Service Office to provide employment services in the province.

The Special Program for the Employment of Students provides summer employment to at least 100 in-school youth from 30 barangays, 5 municipalities, and 1 city, and conducts a Jobs Fair.

## Self Employment Assistance Program

The Self Employment Assistance Program provides capital assistance to qualified beneficiaries (women, elderly, persons with disability, solo parent, out-of-school youth,

rebel returnee, and released prisoner) engaged in income-generating projects. The soft loan assistance provided to qualified beneficiaries are payable within two years. For 2012, livelihood assistance amounting to PHP210,500.00 was provided to 51 individuals from different municipalities province-wide.

## Nutrition Program

Malnutrition rate was reduced from 10.2 percent in 2010 to 9.5 percent in 2011, which could be attributed to the conduct of *Garantisadong Pambata* activities such as Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, and advocacy on the importance of breastfeeding, among others.

The Nutrition Program is a convergence of various agencies. The Department of Social



Welfare and Development implements the Food Supplementation Program for day care pupils, the Department of Agriculture provides seeds for school and home gardens, while the Department of Health gives micronutrient supplementation to preschool children, pregnant women, and postpartum/lactating mothers.

For 2012, milk feeding was done in selected schools in the second district of the province.

### **Crop Production Enhancement Program**

The PAgO implements this program and its three main components: First, the Rice Seed Subsidy Project sells certified seeds on a 50:50 scheme, such that farmers pay only 50 percent of the total price while PAgO shoulders the other 50 percent. In 2012, 566 bags of certified seeds were distributed to 411 qualified farmer-beneficiaries.

Second, the Grain Demo Farm conducts rice varietal demonstration and efficacy trials on different levels of organic fertilizers.

Third, the Farm and Post Harvest Mechanization Program, implemented in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and PhilMech, supports the rice sufficiency program. In 2011, 24 units of hand tractors, 1 unit 4-wheel drive tractor, 2 units of combine harvesters, and 8 units of threshers were distributed to farmers under the Farm Mechanization Program. Under the Post Harvest Mechanization Program, 45 units of flat bed dryers were distributed in 45 barangays since 2009. Each flat bed dryer covers 30 hectares. About twenty multipurpose drying pavements were constructed in 20 barangays in 2012.

### **Focused-Food Production for the Vulnerable Sectors Project**

The Focused-Food Production for the Vulnerable Sectors Project is a food facility response to soaring food prices in developing countries. It aims to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of farmers, and ensure their access to safer food, particularly the vulnerable sectors. Implementation started in the second quarter of 2010 with 1,490 direct and 458 indirect beneficiaries covering 31 barangays and nine municipalities.

### **Challenges**

The slow growth of income in Oriental Mindoro contributed to the high percentage of population living below the poverty threshold. One of the reasons for this was limited livelihood opportunities. Additionally, the high cost of farm inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides often make farmers dependent on traders and/or middlemen for financing, leaving them with little income from their harvest.

Infrastructure and agriculture support facilities such as irrigation, farm-to-market roads, and post harvest facilities also need to be improved to help fully achieve socioeconomic development. Furthermore, salt water intrusion and the massive flooding that occurred in the province have adversely affected agricultural production.

### **Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities**

Table 18 presents a list of proposed priority programs, projects, and activities to help achieve the targets for MDG 1.

**Table 17. Programs/projects/activities and expected output for the year 2013**

Program/Project/Activities	Expected Output for 2013
1. <i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program	Social assistance provided to 50,731 beneficiaries
2. <i>Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan</i> –Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service (KALAHI-CIDSS)	60 barangays benefited
3. Micro, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development	More job opportunities and additional sources of income for Mindoreños through training and financial assistance to organized groups
4. Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action Towards Development (SICAD)	Strengthened partnership with NGOs, NGAs, lower level LGUs, and foreign donors to ensure focused/synchronized delivery, and counterparting of resources for programs/projects in SICAD areas: Bulalacao, Victoria, Baco, Calapan City, San Teodoro, Puerto Galera, and Pola
5. Public Employment Services	Reduced gap between employment/unemployment and underemployment
5.1 Employment Assistance Services	
▪ Special Program for the Employment of Students /OS	200 indigent students and out-of-school youth temporarily employed
▪ Job Fair	Employment opportunities provided to 1,200 registered applicants by 30 partner companies/agencies in 2 job fairs
▪ Local Recruitment Activities/Special Recruitment Activity	Employment opportunities provided to 300 registered applicants by 12 partner companies in 12 local recruitment activities
▪ Livelihood Assistance	30 beneficiaries provided 1 NEGOKART package each
5.2 Livelihood/Entrepreneurial and Employability Enhancement Services	
▪ Capability Building	240 participants trained in 6 training
▪ Livelihood Assistance ( <i>Pang-alalay sa Kabuhayan ng Mangyan</i> )	Livelihood assistance provided to 25 beneficiaries
6. Self-employment Assistance – <i>Kaunlaran</i>	Assistance provided to 4,383 <i>Pantawid Pamilya</i> beneficiaries
7. Food Staple Sufficiency Program	Increased production for farmers in the province
8. Fishery Resource Management and Development	Increased farmers' income; stable supply and prices of protein-rich fish products
9. Animal Production and Development	Sustained livestock and poultry meat production; minimized "importation" through animal dispersal
10. Flood Control Projects	Rechanneling/dredging/desilting of major rivers and construction/rehabilitation of gabion armoring, drainage canals, seawalls, riverwalls, and others
11. Construction/rehabilitation of roads including farm-to-market roads	Improved transport of passengers and agricultural products/other commodities
12. Construction/Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems	Increased agricultural productivity through construction/rehabilitation of small irrigation facilities

Source: *Provincial Development Investment Program 2013–2015, Annual Investment Program, 2013.*



## Financing the Millennium Development Goals

The provincial government will be allocating PhP10.8 billion from 2013-2015 to

fund programs, projects and activities aimed at alleviating poverty and hunger as shown below.

Programs, Projects and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
<i>Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino</i> Program	666,547,200.00	351,172,800.00	351,172,800.00	1,368,892,800.00
KALAHI-CIDSS	35,100,000.00	35,100,000.00	35,100,000.00	105,300,000.00
Micro, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development	39,433,301.00	30,125,451.10	31,671,916.21	101,230,668.31
Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action Towards Development (SICAD)	2,053,000.00	-	-	2,053,000.00
Public Employment Services	3,299,000.00	1,735,516.49	1,798,068.13	6,832,584.62
Self-Employment Assistance - <i>Kaunlaran</i>	45,000,000.00	16,668,000.00	11,856,000.00	73,524,000.00
Food Staple Sufficiency Program	1,223,719,985.70	1,244,647,499.00	1,385,707,627.00	3,854,075,111.70
Fishery Resource Management and Development	7,945,000.00	7,945,000.00	7,945,000.00	23,835,000.00
Animal Production and Development	6,973,707.65	4,356,078.42	4,776,686.26	16,106,472.33
Flood Control Projects	585,050,000.00	470,178,000.00	185,300,000.00	1,240,528,000.00
Construction/Rehabilitation of Roads including farm-to-market roads	1,676,492,000.00	1,673,193,000.00	284,500,000.00	3,634,185,000.00
Construction/Rehabilitation of irrigation systems	371,492,000.00	1,000,000.00	-	372,492,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,663,105,194.35</b>	<b>3,836,121,345.01</b>	<b>2,299,828,097.60</b>	<b>10,799,054,636.96</b>

Source: Provincial Development Investment Program 2013-2015



## SICAD Initiatives

In the effort to substantially arrest poverty and sustain development initiatives in the province, the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro initiated the Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development (SICAD) project. This response mechanism and action-oriented strategy synchronizes the implementation of development programs of the provincial government, the attached agencies of the national government including other convergence initiatives, and the private sector. Launched in August 25, 2011 in Bulalacao, Oriental Mindoro, this provincial initiative is a partnership between governments, nongovernment organizations, and communities.

SICAD upholds and advances result-oriented delivery and demand-driven services in communities. The strategy revolutionizes the fragmented, piecemeal, and unsustainable approach in implementing programs and projects, bringing about

interventions that are based on the actual/real needs of the community, thus facilitating program ownership in the process.

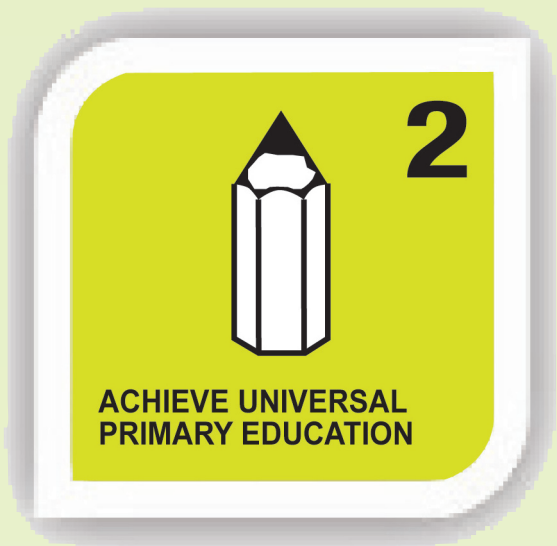
SICAD's three major component strategies focus on three levels of community poor to facilitate corresponding interventions in alleviating poverty:

- Protective and preventive interventions for the survival and/or ultra-poor, which focus on the protection of human life and protection of environment through social protection, food production, family-development program, and health care benefits
- Transformative and integrative interventions for the subsistence/middle and community poor, which involve a paradigm shift and character building through education-psychosocial integrity, capacity building, social capital building, and a community-driven approach

- Promotive and prosperous interventions for the self-sufficient/entrepreneurial and active poor, focusing on entrepreneurship, wealth creation, and sustainable livelihood

SICAD converges and aligns the resources and competencies of stakeholders by creating the necessary mechanisms, structure, and systems that can push for tripartite (GO-NGO-PS/PO) cooperation in an area. Under Executive Order No. 22 dated March 2011, all instrumentalities under the provincial government and relevant agencies of the national government operating in the province have been mandated to align themselves to provide corresponding interventions under SICAD. This also includes the convergence initiatives at the national and regional levels,

from the Social Protection Support Initiatives of the DOH, DSWD, and PhilHealth; the National Convergence Initiative of the DA, DAR, and DENR; and the Generating Resources of Agencies for Community Enterprise of the DTI, DOLE, TESDA, DA, and DOST. Likewise, NGOs and other institutions were also tapped to deliver strategic interventions: the Conservation International-Philippines, PATH Foundation Philippines, Inc., the United States Agency for International Development, Team Mission-Philippines, Inc., Malampaya Foundation, Inc., Mangyan Tribal Church Association, Mangyan Mission, *Mangyan Kalakbay* Mission; Saklaw Foundation, Inc., Mary Help of Christian School, Philippine Council for Lay Mission, *Gawad-Kalinga*, and the international development community, particularly the Embassy of Canada.



## Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

**Target 2A. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.**

### Status and Trends

The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Census in 2008 recorded 181,085 children aged 6–15 years old in the province of Oriental Mindoro, 26.8 percent of the total population in 2008. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target is that all children in this range complete a full course of primary schooling. Meanwhile, 17.5 percent of the total population are individuals 15–24 years old and the target is 100 literacy rate for this age range.

Results of the CBMS Census in 2008 showed that the proportion of children aged 6–11 years old attending elementary school was low at 79.2 percent. Delayed school enrollment of six-year old children is one factor contributing to the low elementary school participation rate. Of the total number of 6-year old children, only 40.6 percent are attending elementary school while 33 percent are enrolled in preschool and 26.4 percent are not yet enrolled in school. Meanwhile, more females are attending elementary school than males.

Secondary school participation rate was very low at 55.1 percent because students in this age range were more capable of working, and hence many drop out of school. Some of these students were still in elementary while others were already in college. Gender disparity was also significant with a difference of 10.2 percentage points.

**Table 18. Summary of MDG 2 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Millennium Development Goals	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>						
Proportion of children aged 6–11 years old enrolled in elementary	86,281	43,619	42,660	79.2	78.2	80.3
Proportion of children aged 12–15 years old enrolled in high school	39,760	18,691	21,069	55.1	50.2	60.4
Proportion of children aged 6–15 years old enrolled in school	157,020	78,948	78,068	86.7	84.9	88.7
Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds	113,950	59,950	53,998	96.2	96.3	96.1

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

In addition, 86.7 percent of the total 181,085 children aged 6–15 years old were attending school, of which 84.9 percent were males and 88.7 percent were females. This indicates that there are children who should be enrolled in high school but are still in elementary school while some students who should still be in elementary school have already advanced to high school.

The 2008 CBMS survey results showed that the literacy rate of 15–24 year olds is 96.2 percent, which is near the national data of 97.8 percent in 2008 (NSCB 2013). This means that the province is 3.8 percent short of the 100 percent literacy rate targeted by 2015. In terms of gender, literacy rate of males is slightly higher than females.

### Proportion of Children Aged 6–11 Years Old Enrolled in Elementary

As of 2008, the province had 68,459 children aged 6–11 years old, of which 79.2 percent or 86,281 children were enrolled in elementary school. Calapan City, the provincial capital, had the highest proportion with 87.3 percent or 13,513 children. Three educational districts—49

public and 12 private elementary schools in the city—provide education services for these children. Meanwhile, 414 public and 47 private schools serve the remainder of elementary school children outside of Calapan.

At San Teodoro, only 67.4 percent, the lowest proportion of children aged 6–11 years old, are enrolled in elementary school; 41.6 percent of 6-year olds in this municipality are not yet enrolled in school because some parents wait until their children reach 7 years old before enrolling them in school. Other municipalities with lower proportion than the province were Bulalacao with 68.4 percent, Mansalay with 69.5 percent, Baco with 75.9 percent, and Puerto Galera with 74.3 percent.

### Proportion of Children Aged 12–15 Years Old Enrolled in High School

Of the total population of 52,363 for ages 12–15 years old, only 55.1 percent were enrolled in secondary schools, indicating that almost half of the total were either enrolled at other levels of education or not enrolled at all. Most of the enrolled children were in urban areas and had greater access to schools.

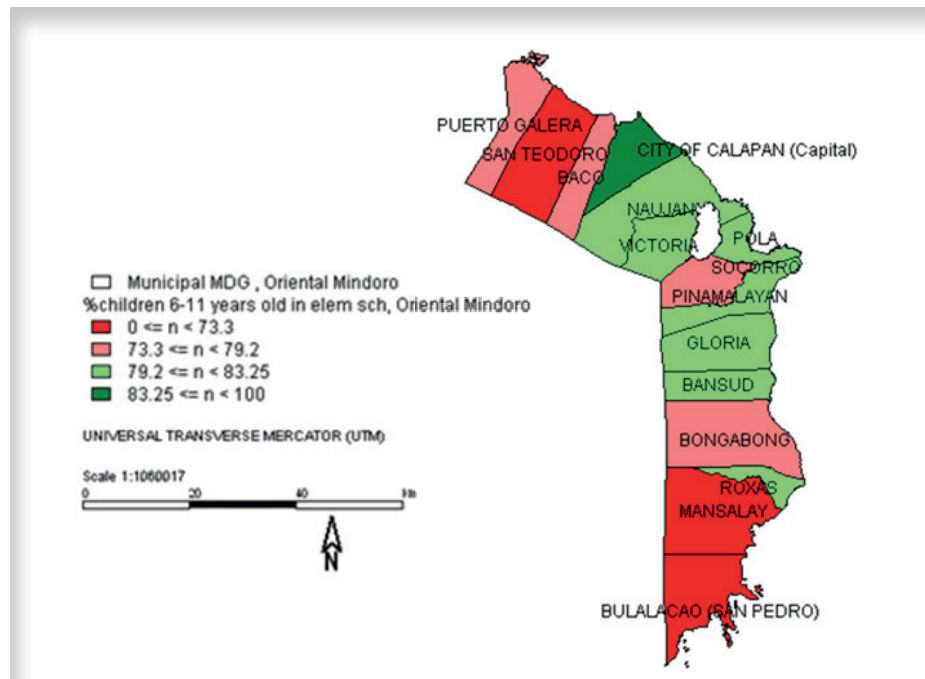


Table 19. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of children aged 6-11 years old enrolled in elementary school, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
City of Calapan	13,513	6,824	6,689	87.3	86.7	88.0
Pola	4,016	2,056	1,960	82.3	82.3	82.4
Pinamalayan	9,628	4,869	4,759	82.0	81.3	82.7
Gloria	4,922	2,472	2,450	80.7	79.5	81.9
Victoria	5,131	2,508	2,623	80.2	78.9	81.5
<b>Bottom 5</b>						
San Teodoro	1,570	807	762	67.4	65.2	69.7
Bulalacao	3,610	1,799	1,811	68.4	66.9	70.0
Mansalay	4,663	2,364	2,299	69.5	68.9	70.2
Baco	3,754	1,885	1,869	75.9	73.7	78.2
Puerto Galera	2,389	1,232	1,157	74.3	73.8	74.8

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008.

Map 7. Proportion of children aged 6-11 years old enrolled in elementary school, by city/municipality, Oriental Mindoro, 2008



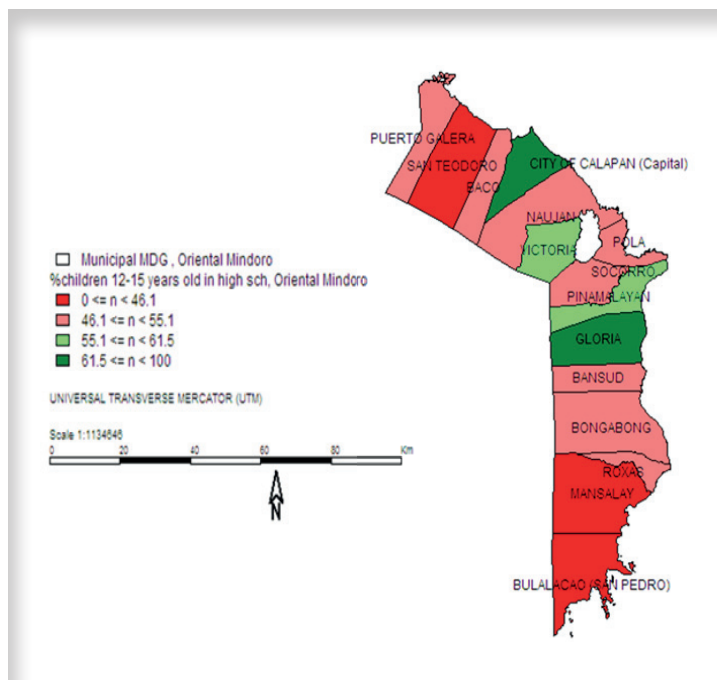
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

The City of Calapan still had the highest proportion of children aged 12–15 years in the secondary level with 67.9 percent, higher than the provincial average of 55.1 percent and the national average of 61.3 percent, which was attributed mainly to the presence of nine national high schools and four private secondary schools in Calapan City.

On the other hand, Bulalacao had the lowest proportion at 33.4 percent, due to the presence of Mangyan households who were too poor to send their children to school. Based on the 2008 CBMS survey, there were 10,195 Mangyan households in Bulalacao, constituting 21 percent of the total Mangyan households in the province. As of SY2012–2013, there are 32 public elementary schools, 7 public secondary, and 1 private elementary school in Bulalacao.

Gender disparity is also significant as there are more females attending secondary school than males in all municipalities.

**Map 8. Proportion of children aged 12-15 years old enrolled in high school by city municipality, Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



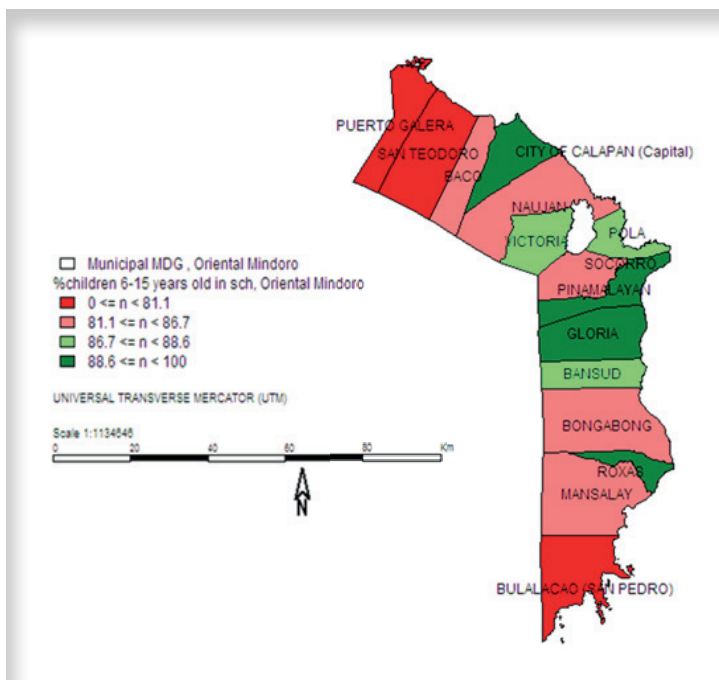
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Table 20. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of children aged 12-15 years old enrolled in high school, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
City of Calapan	6,783	3,312	3,471	67.9	64.3	71.7
Gloria	2,608	1,258	1,350	61.8	57.5	66.4
Pinamalayan	4,665	2,153	2,512	58.8	52.6	65.5
Victoria	2,543	1,248	1,295	57.6	53.9	61.8
Naujan	5,090	2,379	2,711	55.0	49.4	61.0
<b>Bottom 5</b>						
Bulalacao	1,244	566	678	37.1	33.4	41.0
San Teodoro	665	305	360	42.8	38.1	47.9
Mansalay	1,785	802	983	43.2	38.3	48.2
Baco	1,529	725	804	48.8	44.8	53.0
Socorro	1,929	875	1,054	51.1	44.6	58.2

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 9. Proportion of children aged 6-15 years old enrolled in school by city municipality, Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Children Aged 6–15 Years Old Enrolled in School

The number of children aged 6–15 years old who were enrolled in school constituted 86.7 percent of the total population of the 6–15 years old age bracket. The top five municipalities in terms of school-age population included Calapan City, Roxas, and Pinamalayan, which have been identified as primary urban growth centers in the province. The other municipalities were Gloria and Bansud.

Municipalities with lower proportion were San Teodoro, Bulalacao, Puerto Galera, Mansalay, and Baco. Poverty among the Iraya, Alangan, and Hanunuo tribes located in these municipalities contributed to the low school participation rate.

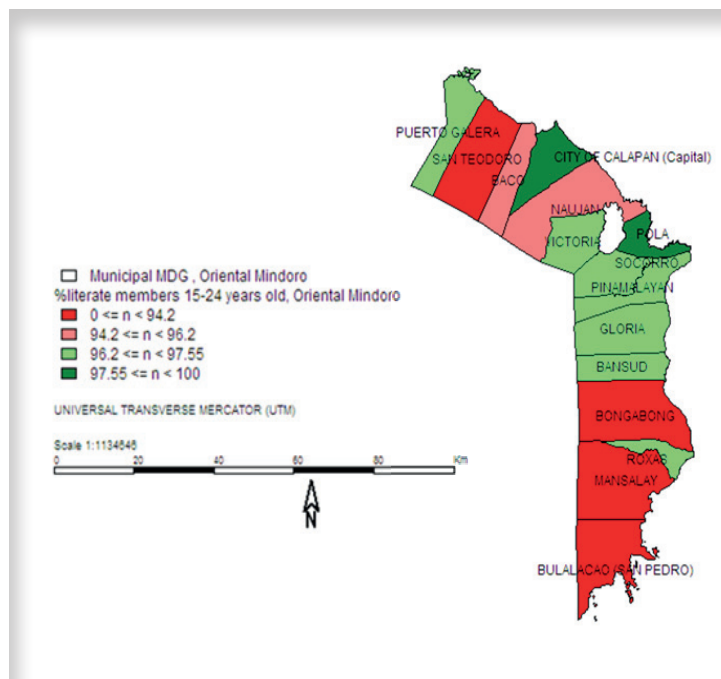
Table 21. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of children aged 6-15 years old enrolled in school, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
Roxas	11,080	5,582	5,498	90.5	88.5	92.7
Gloria	9,334	4,702	4,632	90.4	88.7	92.2
City of Calapan	22,971	11,599	11,372	90.2	89.1	91.4
Pinamalayan	17,636	8,805	8,831	89.7	87.4	92.1
Bansud	8,234	4,147	4,087	88.5	86.5	90.7
<b>Bottom 5</b>						
San Teodoro	2,933	1,492	1,439	75.5	73.2	78.0
Bulalacao	6,882	3,407	3,475	79.8	77.7	82.0
Puerto Galera	4,245	2,183	2,062	80.7	79.6	81.9
Mansalay	8,818	4,420	4,398	81.4	80.0	82.7
Baco	6,605	3,331	3,274	81.7	79.8	83.8

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



Map 10. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Literacy Rate for 15–24 Year Old Males and Females

The literacy rate of 15 to 24-year-old age bracket in the province was almost equal for males and females. The 2008 CBMS survey results showed Pola with the highest literacy rate at 98.9 percent, short of the 100 percent target by only 1.1 percentage points. The municipality of Pola had higher literacy rate for females at 99.2 percent than males at 98.7 percent since males usually quit school to earn additional income for the family.

San Teodoro had the lowest literacy rate at 92.2 percent, which was four percentage points lower than the province. Based on the CBMS census of 2008, the Mangyans constitute 17 percent of San Teodoro's population, while 12 percent comprise those under-5 years old and 6 percent comprise those 60 and over age groups.

Table 22. Top and bottom municipalities, literacy rate of 15-24 years old, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
Pola	4,720	2,500	2,220	98.9	98.7	99.2
City of Calapan	19,001	9,632	9,369	98.0	97.8	98.2
Pinamalayan	12,022	6,377	5,645	97.5	97.5	97.5
Roxas	7,135	3,833	3,302	97.0	97.0	97.1
Victoria	7,465	3,949	3,516	97.0	97.0	97.0
<b>Bottom 5</b>						
San Teodoro	2,643	1,381	1,262	92.2	92.9	91.3
Bongabong	9,188	4,826	4,362	93.1	93.4	92.7
Bulalacao	4,794	2,573	2,221	93.2	93.4	92.9
Mansalay	6,162	3,225	2,936	93.3	93.8	92.8
Baco	5,443	2,850	2,593	95.6	95.6	95.7

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Current Policies and Programs

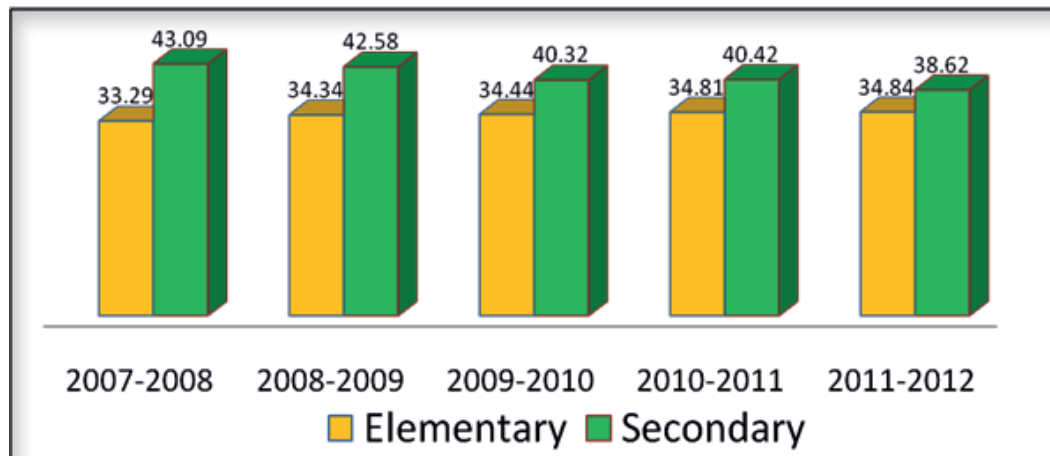
### Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban

The *Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban* (PPsKa), which aims to augment the inadequacy of teachers in various public elementary and secondary schools, was implemented in 2002. To date, the program had already hired and deployed

1,936 teachers in remote barangays and contributed to the attainment of the ideal teacher-pupil/student ratio of 1:45 for both elementary and secondary levels.

The teachers hired under the program were classified as Classroom Teachers, Teachers for Early Childhood Education, and Teachers for Indigenous People and Preschoolers.

Figure 5. Comparative teacher-pupil/student ratio, Oriental Mindoro Division, SY 2007-2008 to SY 2011-2012



Source: Department of Education, Oriental Mindoro Division

Figure 6. Total number of PPsKa teachers hired, 2008-2012



Source: Programang Pang-educasyon sa Kalibliban Report

## ***Pang-Alalay sa Edukasyon Program***

The Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office has been implementing this program since 2005 to augment support for educational needs of poor but deserving students (children/youth) and enable them to continue their studies in secondary and tertiary levels. The program provides school supplies for elementary pupils/students (Grades 4-6) and assistance for tuition fees and other miscellaneous expenses to qualified high school (third year and fourth year students) and college students.

Based on the 2011 Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office Accomplishment Report, educational assistance in the form of tuition fees, uniforms, and school supplies were provided to 1,629 students province-wide amounting to PhP6,391,398.66. Six students with disability received assistance under the *Tulong Aral Walang Sagabal* Program.

## **Early Childhood Care and Development**

The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), which is designed to ensure the well-being, optimum growth, and development of children 0 to 6 years old, was implemented in 2007. The program refers to a full range of health, nutrition, early education, psychosocial, and other services/interventions that provide for the holistic needs of children from birth to 6 years old to promote their growth and development.

In 2011, the following ECCD activities were conducted:

- Provision of 11,809 Adarna books, 219 kiddie tables, and 1,040 kiddie chairs to different day care centers (DCCs) province-wide
- Storytelling and creative teaching aid workshop to 300 day care workers province-wide



- Improvement of seven (7) DDCs from different municipalities
- Provision of construction materials for the repair of DCCs
- Supplemental feeding for 1,600 mal-nourished children

### Day Care Program

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro maintains a provincial capitol day care center that provides continuous supplementary parental care especially to children of the PGOM employees. The provincial capitol day care center conducts regular morning and afternoon sessions for the total development of children. Celebrations like Foundation Day, Nutrition Month, *Linggo ng Wika*, and Children's Month were held in addition to continuous advocacy for children's rights.

As of 2012, there were 634 day care centers in the province. Naujan had the most number with 82, followed by Calapan City with 68, while San Teodoro had the least number with 11 day care centers.

### Special Education Fund Programs

From 2008 to 2010, 4,657 instructional materials and 8,060 armchairs were distributed under the Special Education Fund Program. Subsidy was also provided to the Alternative Learning System project in the province. In 2012, six laptops and one projector were provided to the Alternative Learning System districts.

In 2011, the Provincial School Board facilitated the purchase of books/reference materials amounting to PhP1,319,994.00

and provided schools with 1,136 pieces of armchairs worth PhP680,464.00. Construction/rehabilitation/improvement/completion for schools amounted to PhP4,902,608.00 and the installation/repair of water systems amounted to PhP225,000.00.

### Challenges

Currently, the province is faced with the challenge of increasing the enrollment of its school-age population. Additional school buildings should be constructed to accommodate the growing number of schoolchildren.

The province needs to improve the implementation of sports and educational programs, particularly scholarship programs, and give priority to indigent pupils/students, augmenting and upgrading skills of public elementary and secondary school teachers, including teachers for indigenous peoples and preschoolers.

### Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

#### Special Education Fund Programs

The Special Education Fund projects provide logistical support and/or assistance to elementary and secondary schools in the province. For the year 2013, the projects are expected to improve the academic performance of pupils by providing instructional materials to 18 districts and scientific equipment to 10 schools. About 15 schools shall also be provided with laptops and a projector. The Office of the Governor, which is the Provincial School Board Chairman, leads in implementing this program with support from the Provincial School Board and the Department of Education.



## Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban

Under the *Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban* (PPsKa) program, 125 teachers shall be hired, deployed, and granted allowable benefits in 2013 to fill the shortage of teachers in far-flung areas.

## Philippine Science High School Scholarships

The Department of Science and Technology shall provide assistance to two scholars pursuing secondary education at the Philippine Science High School in 2013 and to three scholars each for 2014 and 2015.

## Pupil/Student Development Programs

The Pupil/Student Development Programs of the Department of Education shall be implemented in partnership with local government units and nongovernment organizations in the province. The programs consist of reproducing learning materials, providing 1,393 computer units to elementary and secondary schools, opening of 400 kindergarten classes, ensuring the

participation of 2,500 pupils/students at regional and national competitions, and preparing and reproducing prototype lesson plans.

## Mangyan Development Program

This program aims to provide Indigenous Peoples with access to welfare and development services such as *Pang-Alalay sa Kabuhayan ng Mangyan* and the Educational Assistance Program. In 2013, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples and concerned schools will provide cash and/or financial assistance to a total of 700 Indigenous Peoples students at the elementary, secondary, and college levels.

## Financing the Millennium Development Goals

The provincial government will allocate PhP176.4 million from 2013 to 2015 for programs, projects and activities aimed at improving the status of education in the province. The list of projects and corresponding costs are shown below.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Special Education Fund Programs	26,800,000	29,480,000	32,428,000	88,708,000
Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban (PPsKa)	10,365,320	9,930,000	9,930,000	30,225,320
Philippine Science High School Scholarships	150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
Pupil/Student Development Program	24,300,000	10,600,000	12,200,000	47,100,000
Mangyan Development Program	3,355,000	3,267,400	3,267,400	9,889,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,970,320</b>	<b>53,427,400</b>	<b>57,975,400</b>	<b>176,373,120</b>



## Programang Pang-edukasyon sa Kalibliban (PPsKa)

The *Programang Pang-Edukasyon sa Kalibliban* (PPsKa) is a special project of the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro that aims to respond to the growing need for competent classroom teachers and teachers for Indigenous Peoples and preschoolers in the remote areas of the province. The project provides the youth with equal access to quality education by augmenting the inadequate number of teachers. Launched in 2002, the project has remained effective in the PGOM's struggle to achieve education development. The PPsKa teachers' primordial role is to provide rural children and the youth with the knowledge, skills, capabilities, and values necessary for becoming responsible citizens. Their contract extends beyond the confines of the classroom and includes service to the community in line with the province's thrust of ensuring delivery of services to its constituency, especially the disadvantaged. The PPsKa teachers perform a dual role as teachers and community workers and organizers.

In this context, the link between the PPsKa and the present administration's flagship program known as Strategic Intervention for Community Focused Action towards Development (SICAD) is identified. SICAD is an action-oriented strategy to synchronize the implementation of all development programs in the province. The PPsKa adopted the SICAD strategy of convergence in mobilizing the community and espousing its advocacies. The PPsKa teachers are expected to play active roles in the transformation of the communities where they are assigned.

At present, 1,936 PPsKa teachers have been hired and deployed to the different remote elementary and secondary schools in the province, thereby contributing to the attainment of the ideal teacher-pupil/student ratio of 1:45 for both elementary and secondary levels in the Division of Oriental Mindoro.





## Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

### Target 3A. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably in 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

#### Status and Trends

The Millennium Development Goals measure gender equality and women empowerment in terms of education and involvement in local governance. Based on the results of the 2008 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey, there was no disparity in the ratio of female and male literacy rate. However, the ratio of girls' participation rate to boys' in the four indicators for education was more than one, indicating more females in school than males. There was low disparity in terms of the ratio of female

to male primary participation rate for children 6–11 years old at 1.03 percent while moderate disparity was observed for female and male children 12–15 years old at the secondary level with 1.20 percent. However, the gender gap was more pronounced at the tertiary level with 1.36 percent ratio. This means that more females were likely to pursue tertiary education than males. Furthermore, gender disparity appears to widen as education level goes higher, which now poses a challenge for the local governments to achieve in the near 2015.

In terms of governance, the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM) records showed that as of 2012, women constituted only 25 percent of the total number of government officials. This was 3.6 percentage points higher than the national benchmark of 21.4 percent in 2010.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.nscb.gov.ph/stats/mdg/mdg\\_watch.asp](http://www.nscb.gov.ph/stats/mdg/mdg_watch.asp)

**Table 23. Summary of MDG 3 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Millennium Development Goals	Ratio	Disparity Indicator
<b>Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>		
Ratio of girls participation rate to boys participation rate in elementary education (ages 6–11)	1.03	Low disparity
Ratio of girls participation rate to boys participation rate in secondary education (ages 12–15)	1.20	Moderate disparity
Ratio of girls participation rate to boys participation rate in school (ages 6–15)	1.04	Low disparity
Ratio of female tertiary participation rate to male tertiary participation rate	1.36	High disparity
Ratio of female literacy rate to male literacy rate aged 15–24 years old	1.00	No disparity
Proportion of seats held by women in municipality/city and province*	992	25%

\* Local Government Unit Records

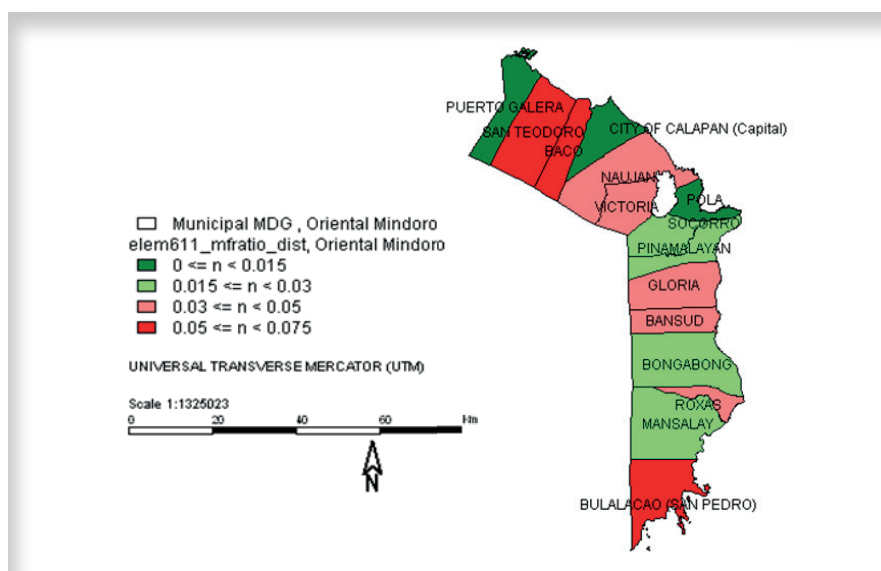
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Ratio of Female Primary Participation Rate to Male Primary Participation Rate in Primary Education (6–11 years old)

The 2008 CBMS survey showed that only the municipality of Pola had the ideal ratio of 1.0 percent or having no disparity in the participation rate in primary education of girls

and boys aged 6 to 11 years. Calapan City and Puerto Galera had a ratio of 1.01 percent and Pinamalayan, Mansalay, Bongabong, and Socorro had a ratio of 1.02 percent. The highest ratios among municipalities were observed in San Teodoro at 1.07 percent, and Baco at 1.06 percent, although the disparity is still moderate.

**Map 11. Ratio of female primary participation rate to male primary participation rate (6–11 years old) by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Table 24. Top and bottom municipalities, ratio of female participation rate to male participation rate in primary education (6-11 years old), Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Participation Rate			Disparity indicator
	Girls	Boys	Ratio	
<b>Top 7</b>				
Pola	82.4	82.3	1.00	No disparity
Puerto Galera	74.8	73.8	1.01	Low disparity
City of Calapan	88.0	86.7	1.01	Low disparity
Pinamalayan	82.7	81.3	1.02	Low disparity
Mansalay	70.2	68.9	1.02	Low disparity
Bongabong	79.1	77.4	1.02	Low disparity
Socorro	79.7	77.8	1.02	Low disparity
<b>Bottom 8</b>				
San Teodoro	69.7	65.2	1.07	Moderate disparity
Baco	78.2	73.7	1.06	Moderate disparity
Bulalacao	70.0	66.9	1.05	Low disparity
Naujan	80.5	77.9	1.03	Low disparity
Victoria	81.5	78.9	1.03	Low disparity
Roxas	80.8	78.3	1.03	Low disparity
Bansud	80.7	78.3	1.03	Low disparity
Gloria	81.9	79.5	1.03	Low disparity

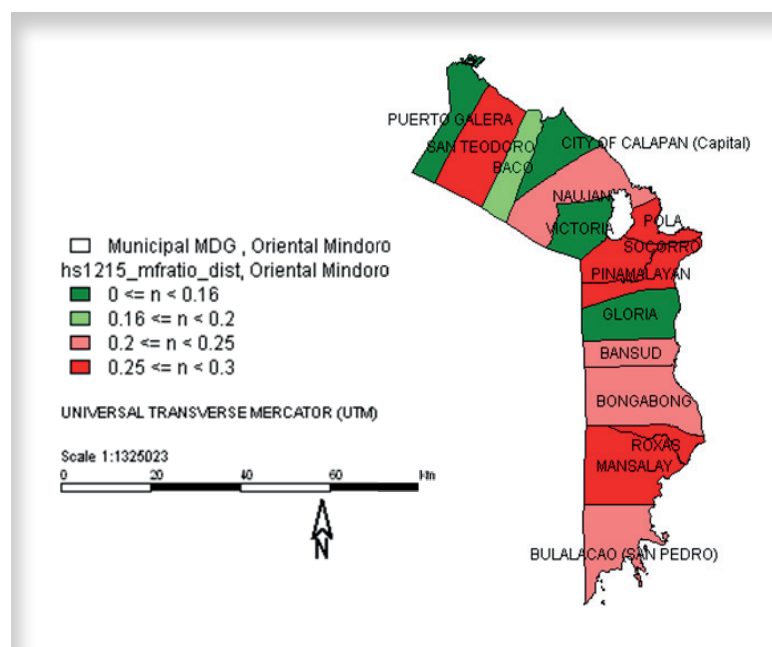
Note: No disparity = 1.00; Moderate disparity = 0.75–0.94 and 1.06–1.25; Low disparity = 0.95–0.99 and 1.01–1.05; High Disparity = below 0.75 and above 1.25.

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Ratio of Female Secondary Participation Rate to Male Secondary Participation Rate in Secondary Education (12–15 years old)

Based on the 2008 CBMS survey, more girls were enrolled in high school than boys, giving a moderate to high disparity in the ratio of participation rate of girls to boys aged 12 to 15 years. Socorro had the highest disparity of 1.30 percent among the municipalities in Oriental Mindoro with girls having a higher participation rate of 58.2 percent than boys with 44.6 percent. This was because even at an early age, the males help in the farm to generate more income for the family.

**Map 12. Ratio of female secondary participation rate to male secondary participation rate (12-15 years old) by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

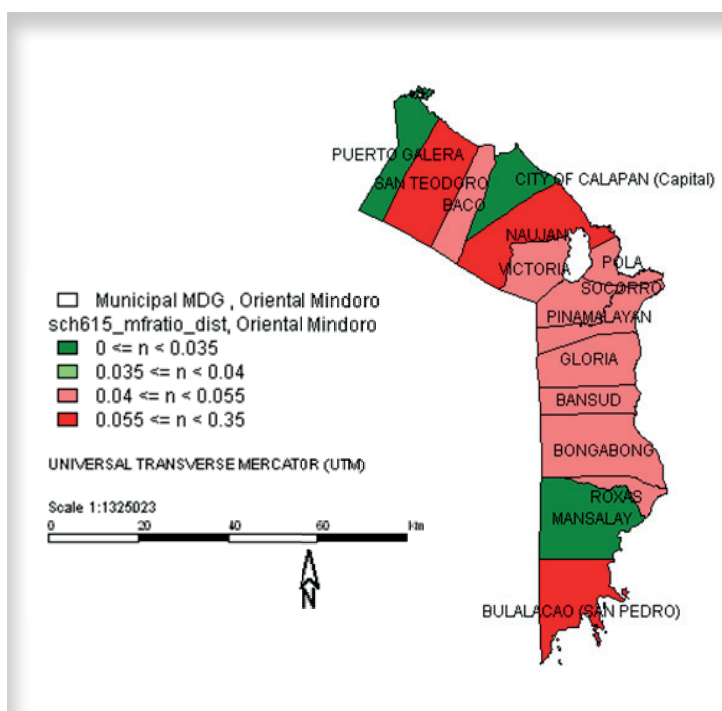
**Table 25. Top and bottom municipalities, ratio of female participation rate to male participation rate in secondary education (12-15 years old), Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Participation Rate			Disparity indicator
	Females	Males	Ratio	
<b>Top 5</b>				
City of Calapan	71.7	64.3	1.12	Moderate disparity
Puerto Galera	57.5	50.4	1.14	Moderate disparity
Victoria	61.8	53.9	1.15	Moderate disparity
Gloria	66.4	57.5	1.15	Moderate disparity
Baco	53.0	44.8	1.18	Moderate disparity
<b>Bottom 5</b>				
Socorro	58.2	44.6	1.30	High disparity
Roxas	59.9	47.0	1.27	High disparity
Pola	58.7	46.3	1.27	High disparity
Mansalay	48.2	38.3	1.26	High disparity
San Teodoro	47.9	38.1	1.26	High disparity

Note: No disparity = 1.00; Moderate disparity = 0.75–0.94 and 1.06–1.25; Low disparity = 0.95–0.99 and 1.01–1.05; High Disparity = below 0.75 and above 1.25.

Source: CBMS Census, 2008

**Map 13. Ratio of female primary and secondary participation rate to male primary and secondary participation rate (6-15 years old) by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Ratio of Female Primary and Secondary Participation Rate to Male Primary and Secondary Participation Rate (Ages 6–15 years old)

Results of the CBMS survey in 2008 showed 88,048 females and 93,032 males comprising the school-going population in the province. However, only 88.7 percent of females and 84.9 percent of males were enrolled in school. Dividing the participation rate of females by the participation rate of males gave a ratio of 1.04 percent, indicating that more females were sent to school than males.

Calapan City had the least disparity between females and males enrolled in school at a ratio of 1.026. San Teodoro and Naujan had moderate disparity with ratios of 1.066 and 1.061, respectively. This means that both municipalities had higher proportion of females going to school than males.

**Table 26. Top and bottom municipalities, ratio of female primary and secondary participation rate to male primary and secondary participation rate (6-15 years old), Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Participation Rate			Disparity indicator
	Females	Males	Ratio	
<b>Top 5</b>				
City of Calapan	91.4	89.1	1.026	Low disparity
Puerto Galera	81.9	79.6	1.029	Low disparity
Mansalay	82.7	80.0	1.034	Low disparity
Pola	89.2	85.9	1.038	Low disparity
Gloria	92.2	88.7	1.039	Low disparity
<b>Bottom 5</b>				
San Teodoro	78.0	73.2	1.066	Moderate disparity
Naujan	88.4	83.3	1.061	Moderate disparity
Bulalacao	82.0	77.7	1.055	Low disparity
Pinamalayan	92.1	87.4	1.054	Low disparity
Socorro	87.6	83.2	1.053	Low disparity

Note: No disparity = 1.00; Moderate disparity = 0.75–0.94 and 1.06–1.25; Low disparity = 0.95–0.99 and 1.01–1.05; High Disparity = below 0.75 and above 1.25.

Source: CBMS Census, 2008

### Ratio of Female Tertiary Participation Rate to Male Tertiary Participation Rate (16–20 years old)

In the 2008 CBMS survey, the province of Oriental Mindoro had a high disparity in participation rate of females to males in tertiary education or those within the age bracket of 16–20 years old with a ratio of 1.36.

During the census year, only 11.4 percent of males in the 16–20 age range were able to attend tertiary school while a slightly higher 15.5 percent was observed among females in the same age range. Attending tertiary school especially in rural areas require considerable funds due to increasing educational costs, and because there are few colleges and universities nearby, boarding and transportation costs add to funding requirements. At this age when males are

physically developed, jobs requiring physical strength are easy to find although often low paying.

The municipality of Victoria had the lowest ratio of girls' to boys' participation rate in tertiary education. The 1.11 ratio is within the range of moderate disparity, suggesting that more women pursue higher education. On the other hand, Naujan had the highest disparity at a ratio of 1.58.

### Ratio of Female Literacy Rate to Male Literacy Rate (15–24 years old)

Among the indicators for Goal 3, the ratio of female to male literacy rate in the province had no disparity, indicating that both male and female of ages 15 to 24 years old can read and write with understanding a short simple statement of everyday life. However, at the municipal

level, there were low disparities observed in the municipalities of Mansalay, Bongabong, Gloria, Puerto Galera, Bulalacao, and Pola. It is also interesting to note that there are more illiterate females than males in the bottom 5 municipalities.

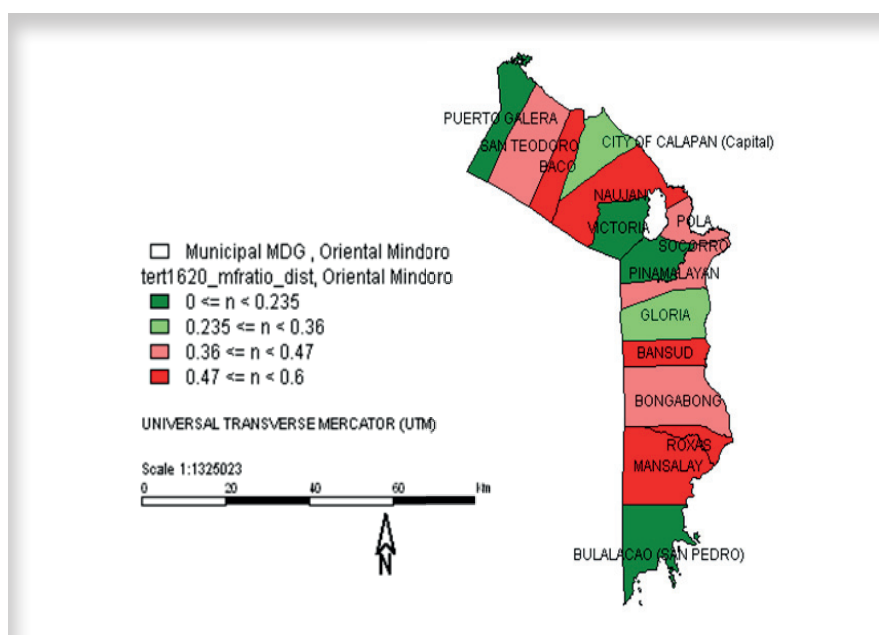
**Table 27. Top and bottom municipalities, ratio of female tertiary participation rate to male tertiary participation rate (16-20 years old), Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Ratio	Disparity Indicator
<b>Top 4</b>		
Victoria	1.11	Moderate disparity
Bulalacao	1.15	Moderate disparity
Socorro	1.21	Moderate disparity
Puerto Galera	1.22	Moderate disparity
<b>Bottom 5</b>		
Naujan	1.58	High disparity
Baco	1.57	High disparity
Roxas	1.53	High disparity
Mansalay	1.51	High disparity
Bansud	1.51	High disparity

Note: No disparity = 1.00; Moderate disparity = 0.75–0.94 and 1.06–1.25; Low disparity = 0.95–0.99 and 1.01–1.05; High Disparity = below 0.75 and above 1.25.

Source: CBMS Census, 2008

**Map 14. Ratio of female tertiary participation rate to male tertiary participation rate (16-20 years old) by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



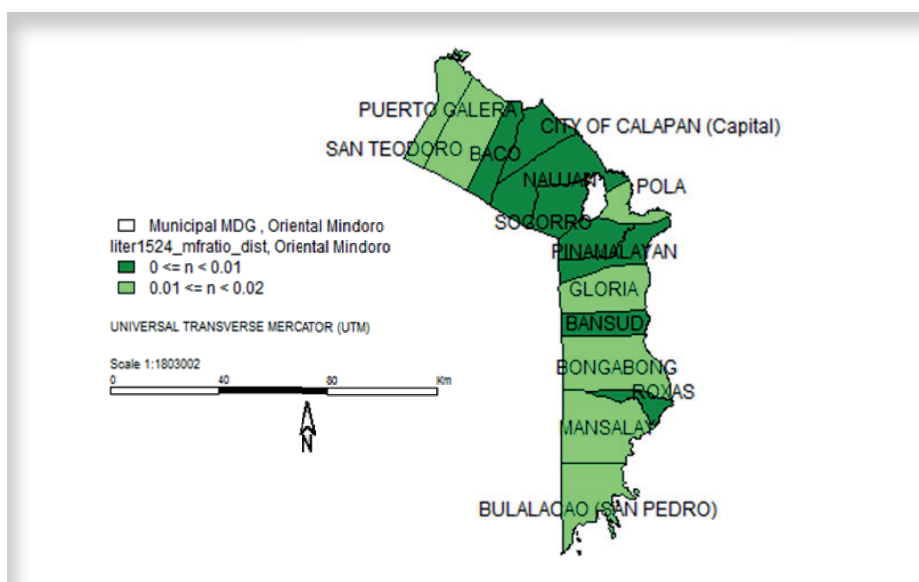
**Table 28. Top and bottom municipalities, ratio of female literacy rate to male literacy rate aged 15-24 years old, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Literacy Rate			Disparity Indicator
	Females	Males	Ratio	
<b>Top 8</b>				
Naujan	95.8	96.0	1.00	No disparity
Bansud	96.2	96.4	1.00	No disparity
Socorro	96.8	96.9	1.00	No disparity
Pinamalayan	97.5	97.5	1.00	No disparity
Victoria	97.0	97.0	1.00	No disparity
Roxas	97.1	97.0	1.00	No disparity
Baco	95.7	95.6	1.00	No disparity
City of Calapan	98.2	97.8	1.00	No disparity
<b>Bottom 6</b>				
Mansalay	92.8	93.8	0.99	Low disparity
Bongabong	92.7	93.4	0.99	Low disparity
Gloria	96.5	97.2	0.99	Low disparity
Puerto Galera	96.1	96.7	0.99	Low disparity
Bulalacao	92.9	93.4	0.99	Low disparity
Pola	99.2	98.7	1.01	Low disparity

Note: No disparity = 1.00; Moderate disparity = 0.75–0.94 and 1.06–1.25; Low disparity = 0.95–0.99 and 1.01–1.05; High Disparity = below 0.75 and above 1.25.

Source: CBMS Census, 2008

**Map 15. Ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15-24 years old by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Proportion of Seats Held by Women in the Municipality/City and Province

As of 2012, there were 992 female elected officials in the province—from barangay officials to members of the *Sangguniang Bayan*. From the 15 municipalities and one city, the only female mayor came from Naujan, and vice-mayor came from Bulalacao. At the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan*, there were only two females, both from the second district.

## Current Policies and Programs

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro, through the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office (PSWDO) has been implementing the following gender and development projects:

### Maintenance of Crisis Center for Abused Women and Children

*Bahay Kanlungan* is a 24-hour residential care facility in Calapan City that provides temporary shelter, care, and protection to women aged 18–59 years who are abandoned, maltreated, and exploited children aged 18 years and below. It seeks to provide protective and rehabilitative services, and promote and protect the rights and welfare of disadvantaged women and children, enabling them to restore normal social functions, reunite with family, and reintegrate in the community.

In 2011, *Bahay Kanlungan* assisted 57 clients of which 8 were victims of human trafficking, 7 were disadvantaged women, 3 experienced physical abuse, 13 were sexually abused, and 26 were either neglected or exploited.

## Program for Children in Conflict with the Law

This program augments support to children 15 years old and above who have committed crime and are detained at the MIMAROPA Youth Center in Bansud. In 2011, PhP10,605.00 was provided to a youth in conflict with the law (Children in Conflict with the Law) as the province's one-third share in assistance to the National Training School for Boys.

## Challenges

Male children in the rural areas drop out of school to work full time when they are capable of helping with agricultural work. Many work as laborers or unskilled workers, which poses a threat to the eradication of poverty since these jobs are often low-paying jobs, earning income that might be insufficient to support a family.

In addition, the challenge lies in observing gender equality in terms of assistance provided to education programs to improve the observed ratios. Scholarship and education programs should incorporate gender equality when targeting beneficiaries.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Maintenance of Crisis Center for Abused Women and Children

The Crisis Center for Abused Women and Children, otherwise known as *Bahay Kanlungan*, caters to abused women and children from different municipalities in the province. Necessary rehabilitation measures for abused women and children are expected to be 100 percent implemented.

### Operation/Maintenance of Provincial Capitol Day Care Center

The Provincial Capitol Day Care Center provides supplementary parental care to children of the PGOM employees. Morning and afternoon sessions are held yearly for the total development of children. A total of 65 preschoolers are expected to complete the course for School Year 2013–2014.

### Assistance to Day Care Centers

Assistance is provided to seven day care centers/day care workers province-wide.

### Assistance to Program for Children in Conflict with the Law

The program seeks to provide assistance to all detained Children in Conflict with the Law in 2013.

### Financing the Millennium Development Goals

The following list of gender-related programs in the province will be allocated the total amount of Php2.1 million for the period 2013-2015.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Maintenance of Crisis Center for Abused Women and Children	582,571	582,571	582,571	1,747,713
Assistance to Day Care Centers	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Assistance to Program for Children in Conflict with the Law	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>697,571</b>	<b>697,571</b>	<b>697,571</b>	<b>2,092,713</b>



## Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

**Target 4A. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 to 2015, the under-five mortality rate.**

### Status and Trends

Based on the results of the 2008 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey, the proportion of infant and under-5 child deaths are 1.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Translating them to mortality rates indicating deaths per 1,000 live births, the province fared better in all indicators for Goal 4 than the national benchmark—1.4 percent infant mortality rate as against 22 percent, and 0.6 percent under-five mortality rate vs. 30 percent.

However, according to the 2011 Accomplishment Report of the Provincial Health Office, 137 of total deaths in the province were infants, representing an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 8.3 percent per 1,000 live births. This is low considering the intensified reporting of deaths that included all Indigenous Peoples, which was not previously done in the community. This was also done with the help of the Culture Sensitive Maternal and Newborn Care Project for Indigenous Peoples, which makes health services accessible and affordable to the Mangyans. This includes training of Mangyan volunteer health workers and making available a Mangyan ward in government hospitals.

Table 29. Summary of MDG 4 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Millennium Development Goals	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality</b>						
Proportion of infant deaths (below one year old)	254	145	109	1.4	1.6	1.3
Proportion of child deaths (1–4 years old)	279	137	142	0.4	0.4	0.4
Proportion of child deaths (below 5 years old)	533	282	251	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Deaths in Children Aged 0 to Less Than 5 Years Old

The 2008 CBMS survey showed that Puerto Galera had the least proportion of deaths among children aged zero to less than five years with 0.1 percent, of which more males were recorded than females. On the other hand, the municipality of

Baco had the highest proportion with 1.2 percent.

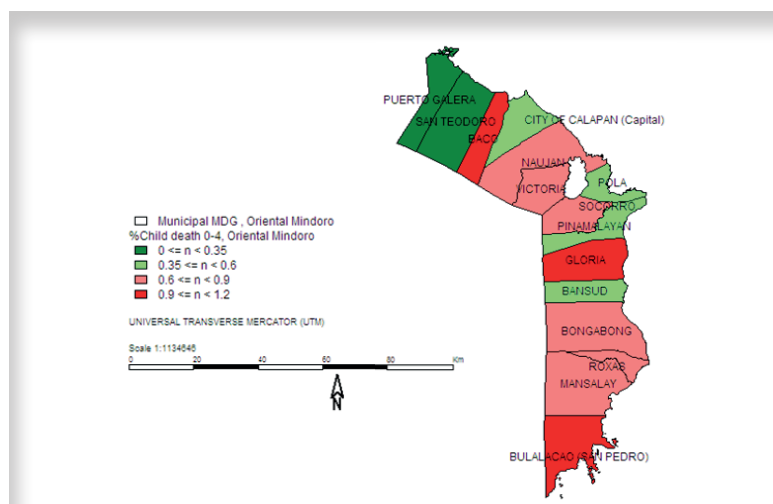
In 2011, Puerto Galera was awarded the Best Performing Municipality in the Province of Oriental Mindoro North Inter Local Health Zone (ILHZ). The Oriental Mindoro South ILHZ also received a plaque and PhP100,000.00 prize for Best Performing Inter Local Health Zone in Child Health – Fully Immunized Children.

Table 30. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of deaths among children aged 0 to less than 5, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 6</b>						
Puerto Galera	4	3	1	0.1	0.2	0.1
San Teodoro	6	4	2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pola	15	8	7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bansud	22	10	12	0.5	0.4	0.6
City of Calapan	57	30	27	0.5	0.5	0.4
Pinamalayan	48	22	26	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Bottom 6</b>						
Baco	49	29	20	1.2	1.4	1.0
Bulalacao	37	11	26	0.9	0.5	1.3
Gloria	41	28	13	0.9	1.1	0.6
Naujan	75	40	35	0.7	0.7	0.7
Socorro	30	17	13	0.7	0.8	0.6
Victoria	37	19	18	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 16. Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Proportion of Infant Deaths

Based on the results of the 2008 CBMS survey, there were no infant deaths in San Teodoro. The highest proportion of infant deaths occurred in the municipality of Baco with 2.6 percent, 3.6 percent of which were males and 1.6 percent were females.

The leading causes of infant mortality in the province in 2011 as reported by the Provincial Health Office (PHO) were prematurity, septicemia, and pneumonia. Table 33 shows other causes of infant mortality.

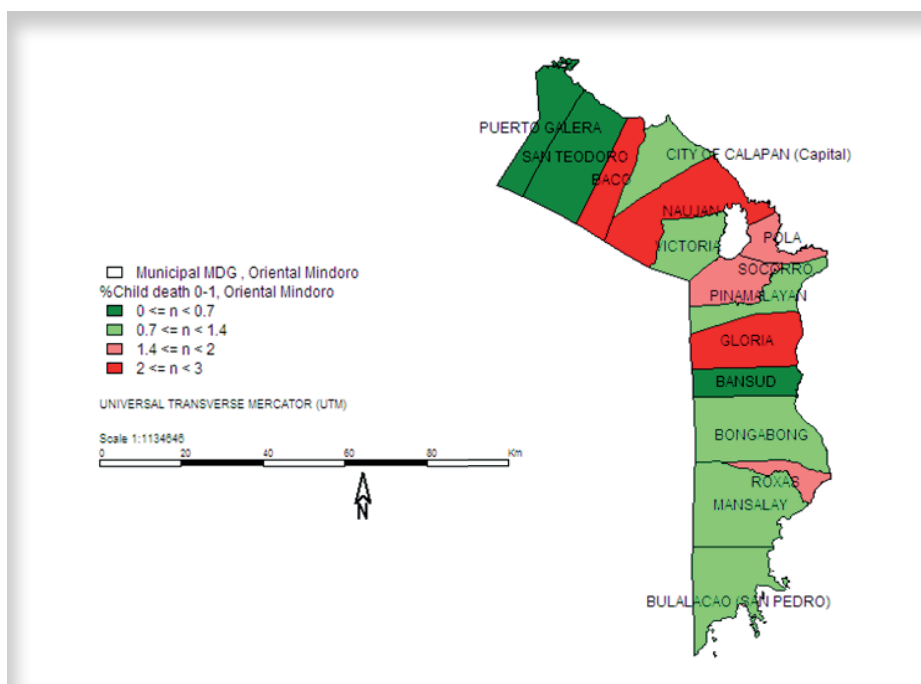
**Table 31. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of infants who died, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
San Teodoro	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Galera	1	1	0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Bansud	4	0	4	0.4	0.0	0.9
Bongabong	15	10	5	1.0	1.3	0.7
Mansalay	11	6	5	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Bottom 6</b>						
Baco	21	15	6	2.6	3.6	1.6
Gloria	27	19	8	2.5	3.5	1.5
Nauljan	51	29	22	2.4	2.6	2.1
Roxas	22	14	8	1.7	2.0	1.3
Pola	11	7	4	1.4	1.7	1.1
Socorro	13	5	8	1.4	1.1	1.7

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



**Map 17. Proportion of child death aged 0-1, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Table 32. Infant mortality per 100,000 population, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2011**

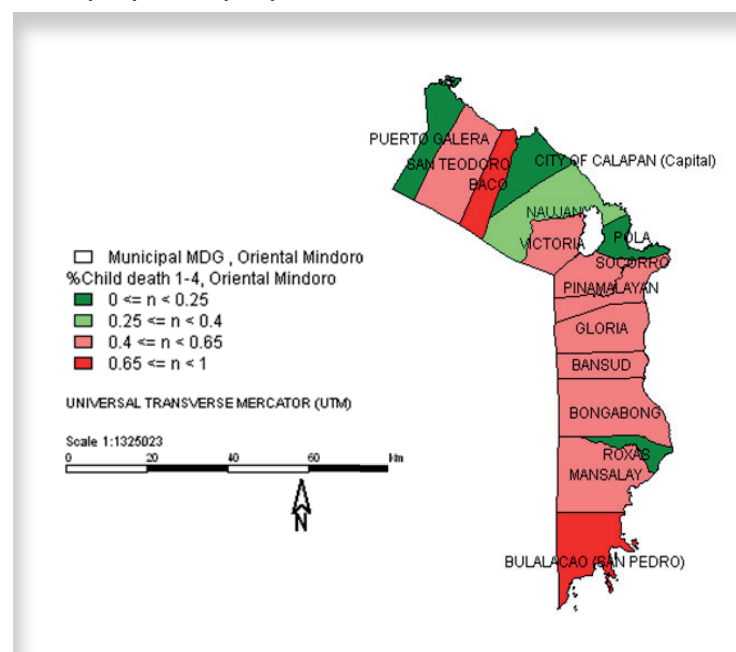
Causes	2011	
	No.	Rate
1. Prematurity	36	4.26
2. Septicemia (All Forms)	29	3.43
3. Pneumonia	24	2.84
4. Asphyxia	8	0.95
5. Diseases of the Heart	5	0.59
6. Benign Febrile Convulsion	2	0.24
7. Accident	2	0.24
8. Diarrhea	1	0.12
9. Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	0.12
10. Congenital Defect	1	0.12

Source: Provincial Health Office Annual Report, 2011

## Proportion of Children's Deaths (Aged 1 to Less Than 5 Years Old)

In the 2008 CBMS survey results, 279 children aged one to less than five died, 137 of whom were males and 142 were females. Pola and Puerto Galera had the lowest proportion with 0.1 percent while Baco had the highest proportion with 0.9 percent.

Map 18. Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 years old who died, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census 2008

Table 33. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of deaths among children aged 1 to less than 5, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>						
Pola	4	1	3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Puerto Galera	3	2	1	0.1	0.2	0.1
City of Calapan	24	11	13	0.2	0.2	0.3
Roxas	11	6	5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Naujan	24	11	13	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Bottom 7</b>						
Baco	28	14	14	0.9	0.8	0.9
Bulalacao	27	7	20	0.8	0.4	1.2
Bongsabong	33	15	18	0.6	0.5	0.6
Victoria	25	14	11	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bansud	18	10	8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Mansalay	20	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5
Socorro	17	12	5	0.5	0.7	0.3

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Current Policies and Programs

### Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, and Nutrition Program

A priority health program, Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN), includes upgrading of health facilities to Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEMONC) facilities to reduce maternal and infant mortality. In 2011, three CEMONC facilities were opened: at the Oriental Mindoro Provincial Hospital for the North District, Pinamalayan Hospital in the Central District, and Roxas District Hospital in the South District. Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care Facilities (BEMONC) were likewise opened in selected rural health units, satellite hospitals, and barangay health stations.

The PHO also intensified its campaign for facility-based deliveries. At the municipality of Bansud, local legislation was passed encouraging facility-based deliveries among expectant mothers.

### Challenges

The province faces the challenge of lowering infant mortality rates, particularly among Indigenous Peoples whose culture dictates infant delivery at home.

Effective use of limited health funds to ensure the availability of basic medical supplies and medicines in health facilities is another concern. Some health facilities are unable to attend to patients due to lack of basic medical supplies and medicines.

Information dissemination regarding the health programs of the Provincial

Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM) also needs to be sustained and/or intensified to increase people's awareness and access to health facilities, especially those in far-flung barangays.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, and Nutrition

The expected outputs of this program include the following:

- Reduced infant mortality by five percent in 2013
- Eighty-eight percent increase in fully immunized children

### Support to Health-Related Millennium Development Goals

The Department of Health and the local government units in the province shall assist in implementing activities such as continuous capability-building for health workers to update their knowledge and skills in delivering health services.

### Financing the Millennium Development Goals

To reduce child mortality in the province, the provincial government will allocate PhP7.7 million from 2013-2015 to fund the following priority programs, projects and activities.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition	1,900,000	1,900,0020	1,900,000	5,700,000
Support to Health-Related MDGs	2,000,000			2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,900,000</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>7,700,000</b>



## Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

### Status and Trends

Based on the results of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey, there were 34 women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes, or a proportion of 0.2 percent. However, this translates to 340 women deaths per 100,000 in the population. The contraceptive prevalence rate or the proportion of couples using contraceptive methods was 31.5 percent.

The Annual Accomplishment Report of the Provincial Health Office (PHO) for 2011 reported six maternal deaths caused by postpartum complication and preeclampsia for a maternal mortality ratio of 36 per 100,000 live births. This ratio indicates that the province has surpassed the Millennium Development Goal target of 52 maternal deaths per 100,000 for 2015.

The increasing percentage of facility-based deliveries from 33 percent in 2007 to 60 percent in 2010 contributed to lower maternal mortality rates.

**Table 34. Summary of MDG 5 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Millennium Development Goals	Population	
	Magnitude	Proportion
	Total	Total
<b>Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health</b>		
Proportion of women death due to pregnancy related-causes	34	0.2
Contraceptive prevalence rate (proportion of couples using contraceptive methods)	38,438	31.5

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 5A. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

### Proportion of Women Deaths Due to Pregnancy-Related Causes

The proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes was computed by dividing the total number of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes by the sum of the total number of children less than one year old and the total number of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes.

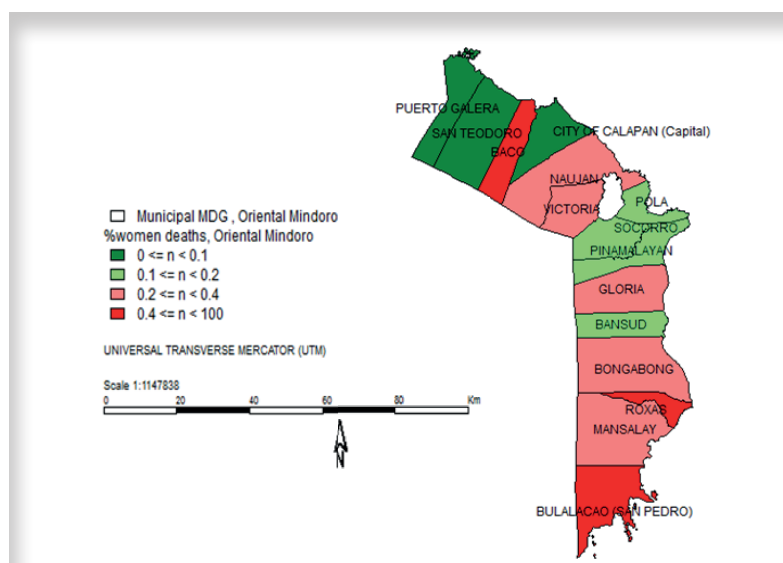
The CBMS survey results did not record any maternal deaths in 2008 in Calapan City, Puerto Galera, and San Teodoro. Baco had the highest proportion with 0.5 percent or four maternal deaths.

Table 35. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population	
	Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 7</b>		
City of Calapan	0	0
Puerto Galera	0	0
San Teodoro	0	0
Bansud	1	0.1
Pinamalayan	2	0.1
Pola	1	0.1
Socorro	1	0.1
<b>Bottom 5</b>		
Baco	4	0.5
Bulalacao	4	0.4
Roxas	5	0.4
Bongabong	4	0.3
Victoria	3	0.3

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 19. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



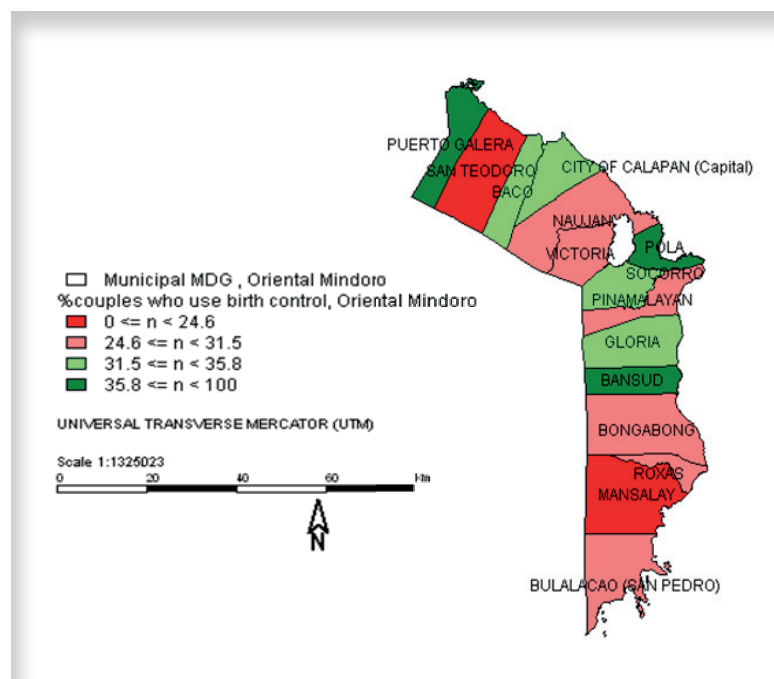
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 5B. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

### Proportion of Couples Who Use Contraception

In the 2008 CBMS survey results, Puerto Galera had the highest proportion of couples using contraception at 40.1 percent. San Teodoro had the lowest proportion with 17.7 percent.

Map 20. Proportion of couples who use contraception, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community Based Monitoring System Census 2008

Table 36. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of couples who use contraception, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Number of couples	Couples using contraception	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>			
Puerto Galera	4,129	1,656	40.1
Pola	5,557	2,160	38.9
Bansud	6,114	2,242	36.7
City of Calapan	18,892	6,468	34.2
Socorro	6,281	2,138	34.0
<b>Bottom 5</b>			
San Teodoro	2,765	490	17.7
Mansalay	6,266	1,304	20.8
Naujan	15,774	4,521	28.7
Roxas	7,238	2,162	29.9
Pinamalayan	13,348	4,037	30.2

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



The 2011 PHO Annual Report showed that family planning commodities, pills, condoms, IUD, Depo-Provera (DMPA) or contraceptive injections were purchased and contraceptive self-reliance was practiced in the province. The resulting Contraceptive Prevalence Rate in Oriental Mindoro was 55 percent, higher than the 49 percent national objective for health. Of 61,991 contraceptive users, 43.54 percent or 26,991 used pills while only 25 or 0.04 percent used the natural family planning-basal body temperature method.

## Current Policies and Programs

### Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, and Nutrition Program

The Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN) strategy of the Department of Health aims to strengthen facility-based services for pregnancy and childbirth. It also provides local governments with a guide on how to plan and implement services and governance interventions, and strengthen public and private partnerships.

The MNCHN program established Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEMONC) facilities in rural health units and upgraded satellite hospitals to BEMONC facilities, resulting in increased percentage of facility-based deliveries from 33 percent in 2007 to 60 percent in 2010.

### Health Plan for Indigenous Peoples

The health plan for Indigenous Peoples consists of the following:

- Constructing 18 culture-friendly barangay health stations

- Training Mangyan volunteer health workers
- Strengthening the coordination with the Mangyan Mission in seven tribes
- Providing health technical assistance to Mangyan communities
- Making Mangyan wards available in all government hospitals
- Providing water supply and sanitary toilets

## Challenges

A lower maternal mortality ratio in the province and better access to quality health services and facilities are needed.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Access to Quality Health Services and Facilities

This program shall do the following:

- deploy 25 midwives in 15 municipalities through the Rural Health Midwives Placement Program,
- deploy 114 registered nurses to local health units through the Registered Nurses for, Enhancement & Local Service (RNHEALS) Program,
- construct 10 BEMONC facilities, and
- provide additional equipment for hospitals, rural health units, and barangay health stations.

## Maternal, Newborn, Child Health and Nutrition

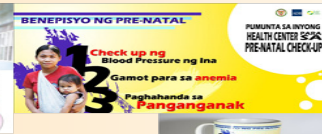
The expected outputs of this program include the following:

- five percent reduction in maternal mortality rate
- seven percent increase in facility-based delivery

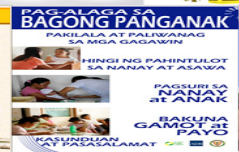
## Financing the Millennium Development Goals

The provincial government will provide PhP361.4 million from 2013-2015 to fund programs, projects and activities related to improving maternal health.

Programs, Projects and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Rural Health Midwives Placement Program	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	5,400,000
Registered Nurses for Enhancement & Local Service Program	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000	27,360,000
Construction/Renovation and Completion of Health Facilities Infrastructure	58,550,000	58,550,000	58,550,000	175,650,000
Provision of Equipment	48,417,200	48,417,200	48,417,200	145,251,600
Maternal, Newborn, Child Health, and Nutrition	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	5,700,000
Support to Health-Related Millennium Development Goals	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,787,200</b>	<b>119,787,200</b>	<b>119,787,200</b>	<b>361,361,600</b>



IEC Materials



## Culture-Sensitive Maternal and Newborn Care Project

The **Culture-Sensitive Maternal and Newborn Care Project**, an Asian Development Bank (ADB)-assisted project implemented by the Provincial Health Office and the hired consultants (Family Medicine Research Group) was designed to develop the capacity of the Public Health Service to implement the Community Maternal and Newborn Care Program in a culturally sensitive manner.

The goals of the project include the following:

- a. Develop culture-sensitive maternal and neonatal health services;
- b. Improve the utilization of rural health units' maternal and neonatal health services; and
- c. Install mechanism for sustainability.

Activities conducted to achieve these goals include the following:

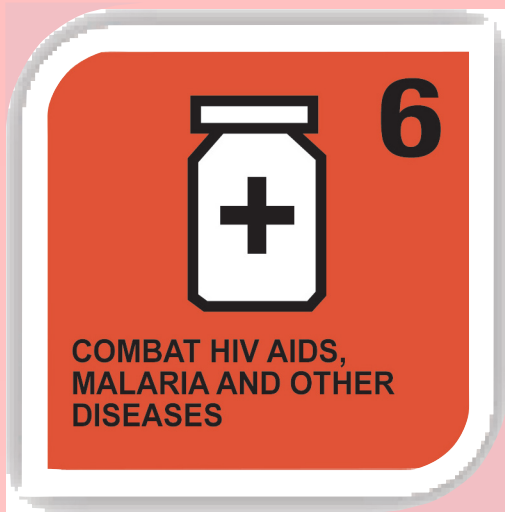
- d. Rapid ethnographic assessment and research of the Mangyans' health beliefs
- e. Review of current maternal and neonatal health services
- f. Development of a document that enhanced the current maternal and neonatal health services to be culturally sensitive
- g. Training health workers (doctors, nurses, and midwives), maternal and neonatal service providers for Mangyans on the enhanced and culturally sensitive maternal and neonatal care service
- h. Design and implementation of behavior change communication directed to Mangyans and health care providers

The project was piloted in 3 municipalities (1 per Inter Local Health Zone [ILHZ]): Mansalay for South-ILHZ, Bansud for the Central-ILHZ, and Baco for North-ILHZ for the ethnographic survey although training was conducted for all Municipal Health Office staff attending to Mangyan barangays.

*Balay Mangyan*, a traditional birthing facility beside the BEMONC was constructed in 3 pilot sites. Because of positive response in the utilization of the *Balay Mangyan* in the pilot areas, the rest of the municipalities also constructed their *Balay Mangyan*.

The project resulted in a remarkable increase in rural health unit (RHU)/BEMONC delivery by 54 percent among Mangyan pregnant women as compared to previous years. Moreover, there was an increase in the number of pre-natal visits and awareness level of Mangyan families and communities.

Based on a survey conducted by the PHO, 95 percent of Mangyan women respondents now believe that giving birth at the health center is good for the mother and child.



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

### Status and Trends

The 2008 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) results showed only 2.3 percent of couples practicing contraception used the condom.

Based on the 2011 data from the Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) of the Provincial Health Office (PHO), there were 61,991 users of contraceptives in Oriental Mindoro. Of this total, condom users accounted for 5.71 percent.

The prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 in the population was 33.2 percent in 2008, of which 47 percent were males and 19 percent were females. This figure was higher than the

national benchmark of 29.7 percent. Based on the PHO reports, tuberculosis was one of the leading causes of mortality in Oriental Mindoro from 2006 to 2011. Nevertheless, the province was able to reach the targets set by the World Health Organization in its Tuberculosis Program, with a case detection rate of 93 percent (70 percent national objective for health [NOH] target) and cure rate of 88 percent (85 percent NOH target) in 2011.

Although malaria was not among the leading causes of mortality, the 1.8 percent prevalence and death rates associated with malaria per 100,000 in the population was still higher than the national benchmark of 0.2 percent.

Table 37. Summary of MDG 6 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Millennium Development Goals	Population					
	Magnitude			Proportion		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>						
Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception	903			2.3		
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000)	225	162	63	33.2	47	19
Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria (per 100,000)	12	7	5	1.8	2	1.5

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Couples Using Condom Among Those Practicing Contraception

Based on the 2008 CBMS survey results, the highest proportion of couples using the condom among those practicing contraception was in Puerto Galera with 17.1 percent. The next municipality was Victoria

with only 2.6 percent. Calapan City and Mansalay both had 2.3 percent, and Socorro had 2.1 percent. San Teodoro had the lowest proportion of condom users with only 0.2 percent. Under the Family Planning Program, pills, condoms, IUDs, and DMPAs were purchased and contraceptive self-reliance strategy was practiced.

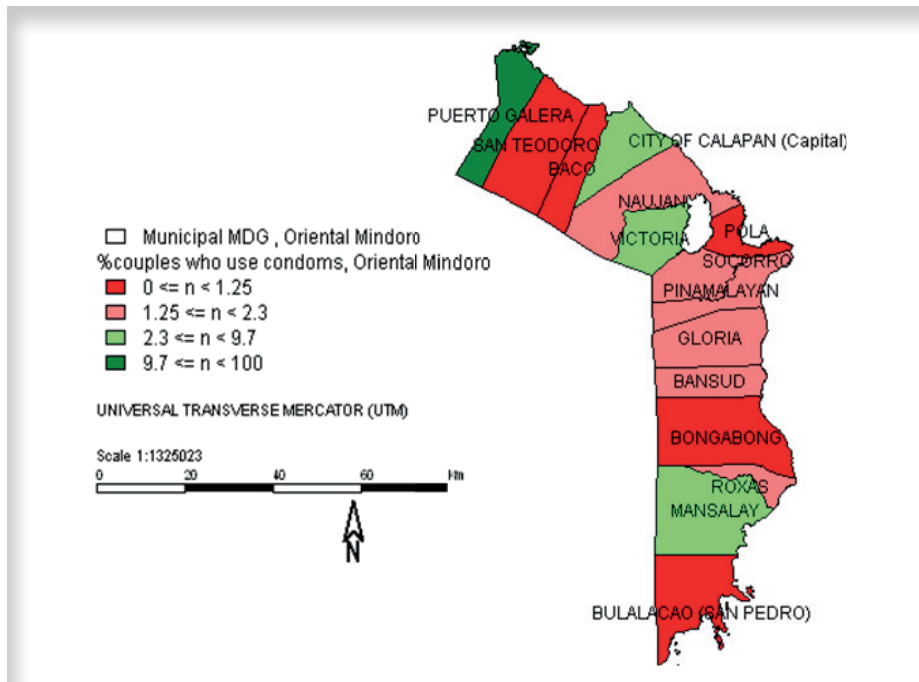
Table 39. Table 38 Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Number of Couples	Couples Using Condom	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>			
Puerto Galera	1,656	284	17.1
Victoria	2,333	61	2.6
City of Calapan	6,468	147	2.3
Mansalay	1,304	30	2.3
Socorro	2,138	44	2.1
<b>Bottom 5</b>			
San Teodoro	490	1	0.2
Pola	2,160	14	0.6
Bulalacao	1,602	11	0.7
Baco	1,859	21	1.1
Bongabong	3,123	38	1.2

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



Map 21. Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 6C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of malaria and other major diseases

### Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis

According to the 2011 PHO Annual Report, the province reached the targets set by the World Health Organization in its TB Program, with a case detection rate of 93 percent (70 percent NOH target) and cure rate of 88 percent (85 percent NOH target).

Among the municipalities in Oriental Mindoro, there was no reported death caused by tuberculosis in San Teodoro. Puerto Galera, Calapan City, Gloria, and Pinamalayan all had tuberculosis-associated death rates lower than the national benchmark of 29.7 percent.

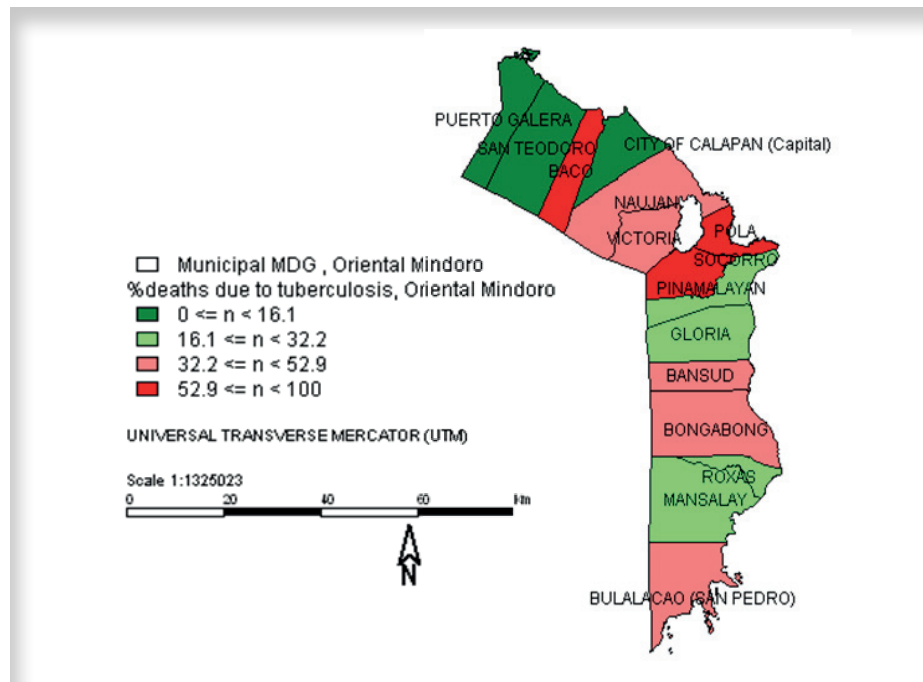
On the other side, Socorro had the highest with 73.6 percent. Table 40 shows that deaths due to tuberculosis were more prevalent among males than females, which could be attributed to the exposure of males to vices and more strenuous working conditions.

**Table 39. Top and bottom municipalities, death rates associated with tuberculosis, by sex, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>			
San Teodoro	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Galera	9.1	17.9	0.0
City of Calapan	16.0	22.6	9.4
Gloria	21.1	41.5	0.0
Pinamalayan	21.9	32.3	11.1
<b>Bottom 5</b>			
Socorro	73.6	103.7	42.2
Baco	64.4	88.0	39.7
Pola	57.0	78.7	34.3
Bansud	51.0	52.9	49.0
Naujan	40.8	61.5	19.1

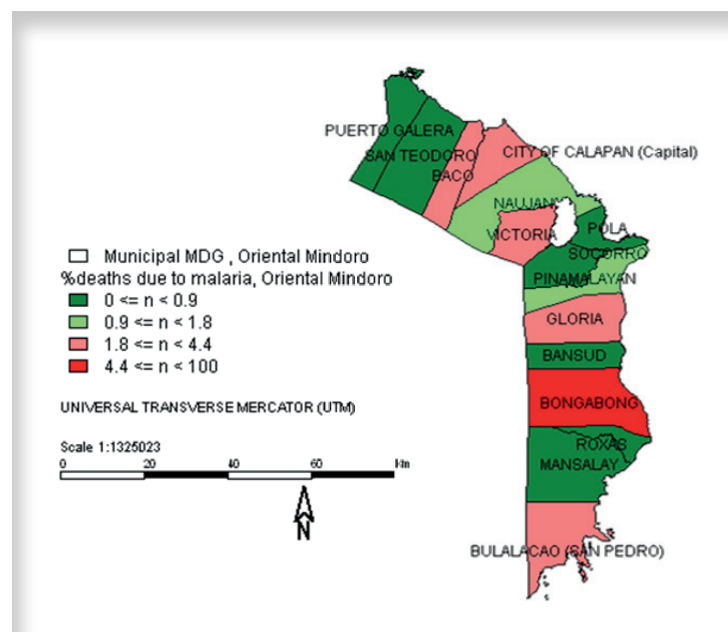
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 22. Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000), by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 23. Death rates associated with malaria (per 100,000) by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census 2008

### Deaths Associated with Malaria

The 2008 CBMS survey results showed that deaths caused by malaria occurred only in the municipalities of Bongabong, Bulalacao, Baco, Gloria, Victoria, Calapan City, Pinamalayan, and Naujan. Among these, only Bongabong, Baco, and Naujan had higher death rates among females.

Table 40. Top and bottom municipalities, death rates associated with malaria, by sex, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Population		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 7</b>			
San Teodoro	0.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Galera	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mansalay	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roxas	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bansud	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pola	0.0	0.0	0.0
Socorro	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Bottom 8</b>			
Bongabong	7.0	6.8	7.1
Bulalacao	3.5	6.7	0.0
Baco	3.2	0.0	6.6
Gloria	2.6	5.2	0.0
Victoria	2.4	4.6	0.0
Calapan City	1.9	1.9	1.9
Pinamalayan	1.4	2.7	0.0
Naujan	1.2	0	2.4

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Current Policies and Programs

### Family Planning Program

Family planning commodities, pills, condoms, IUDs, and DMPAs were purchased and contraceptive self-reliance strategy was practiced. In the 2011 FHSIS data, 18,178 accepted family planning of which 65.22 percent practiced the natural family planning–lactational amenorrhea method.

### Tuberculosis Program

The high rate of cure for tuberculosis can be attributed to the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy of STOP TB of the Department of Health through the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS Program) and adoption of the Philippine Coalition Against Tuberculosis Public–Private Mix DOTS.

The DOTS Program is a comprehensive strategy endorsed by the World Health Organization and International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases to detect and cure TB patients. The five elements of DOTS that need to be fulfilled are political commitment, quality sputum microscopy for diagnosis, regular supply of anti-TB drugs, standardized recording and reporting of TB data, and supervised treatment by a treatment partner.

### Malaria Control Program

Under the Malaria Control Program of the Provincial Health Office, the following were accomplished in 2011:

- 20,498 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets or long-lasting insecticidal

lines (LLIN) were distributed in the municipalities of San Teodoro, Naujan, Baco, Gloria, Bulalacao, Victoria, and Puerto Galera.

- Borderline spraying was conducted in Bulalacao, Victoria, and Puerto Galera (1st cycle done in April 2011 and 2nd cycle in November 2011) with 1,752 houses sprayed.
- 3,194 samples were collected and examined of which three were found positive.

The Provincial Health Team Office of the Department of Health (DOH) Center for Health Development – MIMAROPA reported that as of December 20, 2012, there was no case of malaria in the province. There was also continuous health education, monitoring of endemic barangays, and case finding. A total of 8,145 treated mosquito nets (LLIN) were distributed and 2,255 houses were sprayed with insecticide for malaria control.

## Challenges

The incidence of tuberculosis needs to be reduced and the elimination level of malaria sustained in the province.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Population and Development Program

Under this program, the Population Commission, Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, and local government units shall conduct an information education campaign to increase awareness on

responsible parenthood and capacity building to enhance capabilities of program implementers.

For 2013, province-wide information, education, and communication (IEC) activities shall consist of the orientation of 500 couples in 20 Responsible Parenting Movement classes, training of 40 couples and 20 adolescent children in two Learning Package for Educators seminars, and training of 30 in-school youth in one Adolescence Health and Youth Development Program seminar. Target beneficiaries shall come from the 14 municipalities. Capacity building shall consist of one seminar and one refresher course for program implementers.

### Malaria Control

This is a continuing project of the Department of Health under the Control

of Vector-Borne Diseases to sustain the elimination level of malaria in the province.

### Program for Prevention of Spread of AIDS

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro (PGOM) in partnership with the DOH and municipal health offices shall implement this program to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services.

### Financing the Millennium Development Goals

The provincial government will provide funding amounting to PhP4.9 million for the following programs, projects and activities aimed at prevention and control of major diseases affecting the province.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Malaria Control	698,240	698,240	698,240	2,094,720
Population and Development Program	315,000	510,000	510,000	1,335,000
Program for Prevention of Spread of AIDS	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,513,240</b>	<b>1,708,240</b>	<b>1,708,240</b>	<b>4,929,720</b>



## Tuberculosis Advocacy for Indigenous Peoples

The National Tuberculosis Control Program of the Provincial Health Office envisions the province as a TB-Free Oriental Mindoro, hence the project “Tuberculosis in Indigenous Peoples.”

Several advocacy activities were conducted for Indigenous Peoples:

- World TB Day Celebration in Baco and San Teodoro on March 22, 2011; and in Pinamayan on March 29, 2011
- *Kalinga para sa Hanunuong Mangyan* in Bulalacao on June 14, 2011
- Advocacy Symposium on TB Control Program for Indigenous Peoples of Naujan in Naujan on November 18, 2011; Mansalay Hanunuo Mangyan Tribe on June 29, 2012; and Mangyan Tribes of Bansud on December 14, 2012



These advocacy activities have increased the number of Mangyans with health-seeking behavior like visiting health facilities for sputum examinations.





## Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

### Status and Trends

The province of Oriental Mindoro has an abundant supply of water for drinking and irrigation. As stated in the draft Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) of the province for 2013–2019, most of the coastal towns and even the City of Calapan obtain drinking water from underground sources. Meanwhile, Puerto Galera and Baco get their drinking water from surface sources.

Despite this, however, the proportion of the population with access to improved water sources was lower at 74.1 percent in 2008 than the national benchmark of 84.8

percent in 2010. The same scenario prevailed in terms of the proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities. The 4.2 percent proportion of the population living in makeshift housing was also higher than the national benchmark of two percent in 2006. Similarly, the 41.9 percent proportion of the population living in inadequate living conditions was higher than the 27.9 percent national data.

On the other hand, Oriental Mindoro fared better in the proportion of population that are informal settlers, which is 6.7 percentage points lower than the 9.2 percent national benchmark.

Table 41. Summary of MDG 7 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Indicators	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>								
Proportion of population with access to improved water source	114,192	74.1	501,521	255,090	246,417	74.1	74.1	74.2
Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities	118,910	77.2	520,636	263,026	257,593	76.9	76.4	77.5
Proportion of population who are informal settlers	3,857	2.5	17,213	8,878	8,335	2.5	2.6	2.5
Proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing	6,297	4.1	28,099	14,676	13,422	4.2	4.3	4.0
Proportion of population living in inadequate housing conditions	64,153	41.6	283,718	145,880	137,829	41.9	42.4	41.5

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 7C. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation

### Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sources of Drinking Water

The 2008 CBMS survey reflected a 74.1 percent of the population with access to improved sources of drinking water. The municipality of Puerto Galera had the highest proportion of the population with access to such a facility at 90.7 percent, influenced by the tourism development in the area. The City of Calapan belonged to the bottom five municipalities with 70.8 percent in which only the city proper had the widest access to Level III water system. The other barangays obtain drinking water from Level I sources.

### Proportion of Population with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities

The 2008 CBMS survey results showed that the City of Calapan, being an urban area, had the highest access to sanitary toilet facilities with 89.7 percent. This was followed by Victoria, a medium town, with 88.5 percent. The municipality of Bulalacao had the least access to sanitary toilet facilities with only 43.2 percent.

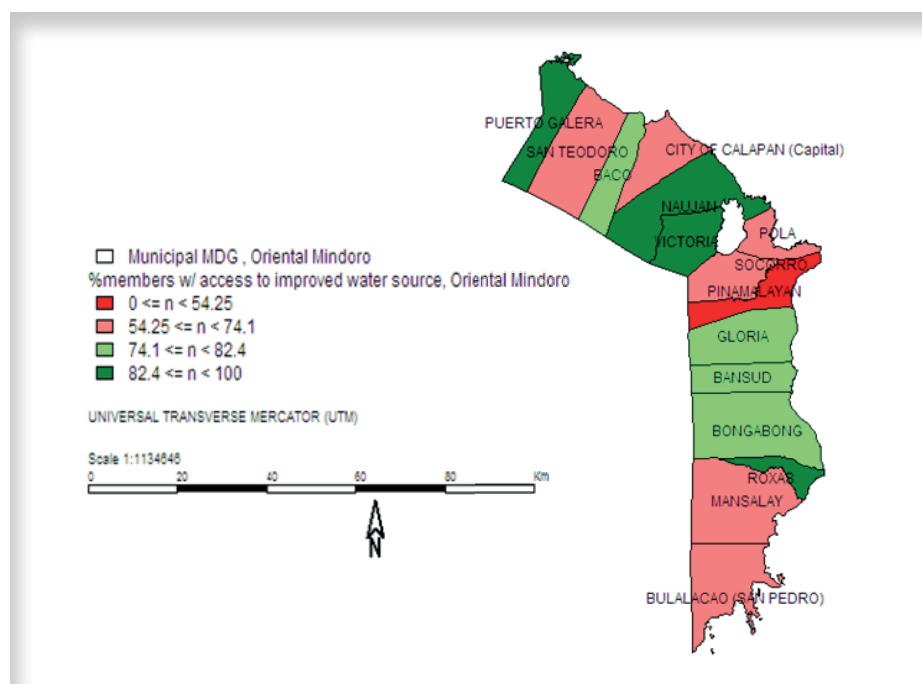
In 2010, however, 84 percent of households were recorded to already have sanitary toilet facilities. According to the Provincial Health Office, the remaining 16 percent of households without sanitary toilets were located in geographically disadvantaged areas.

**Table 42. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population with access to improved source of drinking water, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
Puerto Galera	4,398	91.12	19,857	10,105	9,752	90.7	90.7	90.7
Roxas	8,526	90.1	39,231	19,896	19,335	89.9	89.6	90.3
Victoria	8,799	89.0	37,631	19,265	18,365	89.0	88.7	89.3
Naujan	17,411	87.9	75,227	38,418	36,808	87.8	87.6	88.0
Bansud	6,066	81.1	27,097	13,780	13,316	81.3	81.0	81.6
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Pinamalayan	5,764	34.4	25,173	12,890	12,283	34.4	34.8	34.1
San Teodoro	1,881	54.6	8,356	4,232	4,119	55.4	54.6	56.3
Pola	4,927	69.9	20,653	10,464	10,189	69.3	68.7	70.0
Bulalacao	4,379	71.0	20,372	10,431	9,941	70.6	70.2	71.0
City of Calapan	17,014	70.5	74,987	37,704	37,279	70.8	71.2	70.4

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 24. Proportion of population with access to improved water source, by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



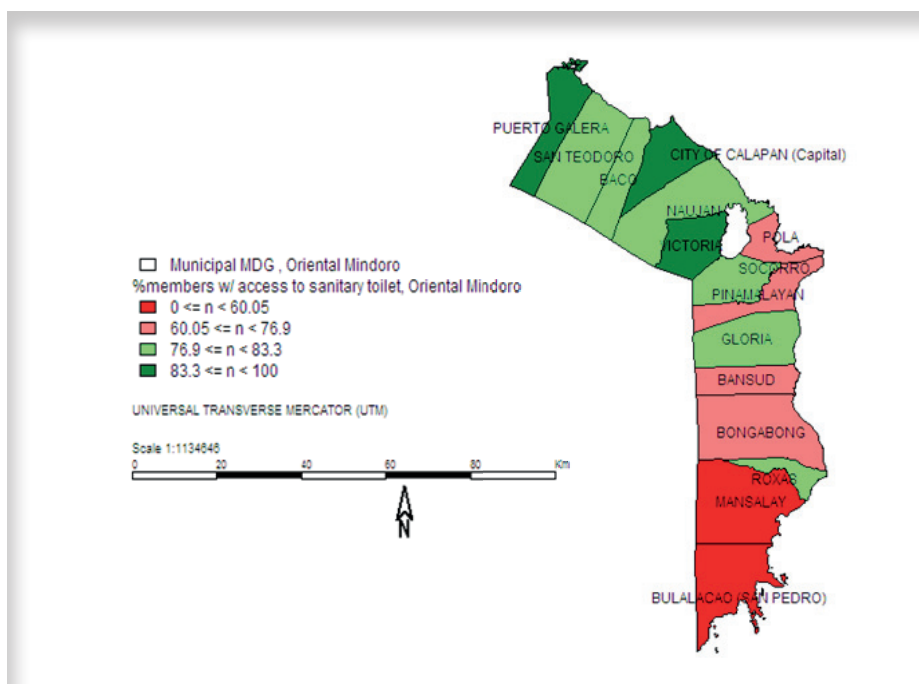
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Table 43. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facility, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
City of Calapan	21,602	89.5	94,958	47,423	47,531	89.7	89.5	89.8
Victoria	8,758	88.6	37,402	19,122	18,279	88.5	88.1	88.9
Puerto Galera	4,167	86.3	18,973	9,607	9,366	86.6	86.2	87.1
Roxas	7,892	83.4	36,241	18,296	17,945	83.1	82.4	83.8
San Teodoro	2,812	81.6	12,307	6,316	5,984	81.6	81.6	81.7
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Bulalacao	2,657	43.1	12,485	6,335	6,150	43.2	42.6	43.9
Mansalay	4,796	59.2	21,585	10,876	10,708	58.6	58.0	59.2
Pola	4,810	68.3	19,973	10,151	9,822	67.0	66.6	67.5
Bongabong	9,188	69.2	39,582	20,007	19,575	68.9	68.3	69.6
Bansud	5,342	71.4	23,671	12,002	11,669	71.0	70.5	71.5

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

Map 25. Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facility, by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Target 7D. By 2020, have achieved significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

### Proportion of Population who are Informal Settlers

The 2.5 percent of population in the province considered to be informal settlers was more prevalent in the municipalities of Bulalacao (6.4 percent), followed by the City of Calapan (3.8 percent), and Pola (3.6

percent). Bongabong had the least proportion of population who are informal settlers with one percent or 549 people.

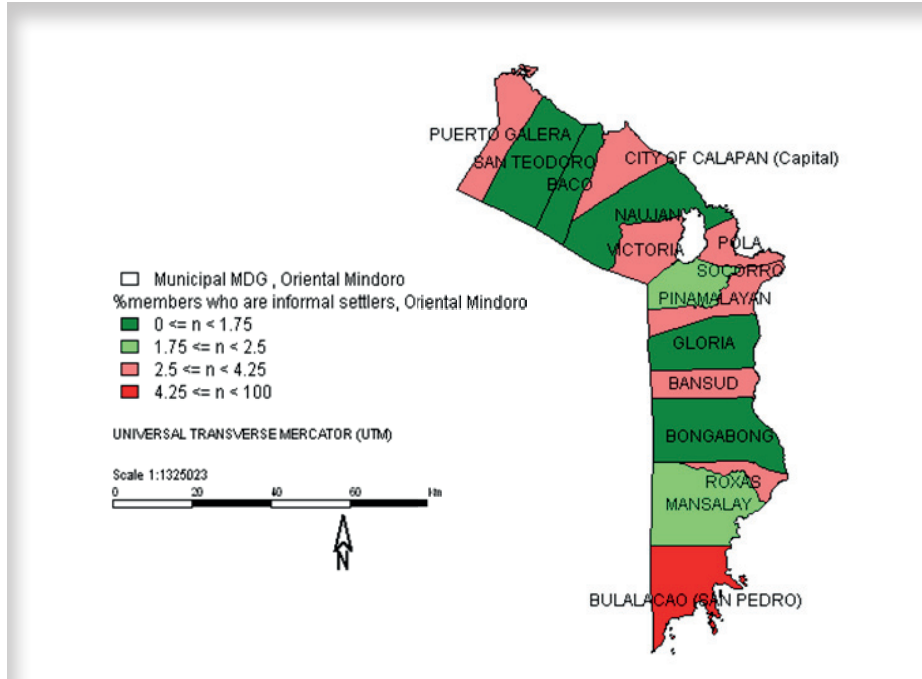
Most informal settlers were located along coastal areas and stream banks. Although prone to natural hazards, they choose to stay in these areas because they derive their livelihood from fishing. Hence, despite government efforts to relocate them, these informal settlers tend to return to their original settlements.

Table 45. Proportion of population who are informal settlers, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 5</b>								
Bongabong	129	1.0	549	282	267	1.0	1.0	0.9
Gloria	102	1.2	478	238	240	1.3	1.2	1.3
San Teodoro	39	1.1	191	98	93	1.3	1.3	1.3
Naujan	307	1.5	1,173	602	571	1.4	1.4	1.4
Baco	117	1.7	487	253	234	1.6	1.6	1.5
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Bulalacao	370	6	1,841	956	885	6.4	6.4	6.3
City of Calapan	894	3.7	4,072	2,128	1,944	3.8	4.0	3.7
Pola	246	3.5	1,070	553	517	3.6	3.6	3.6
Bansud	271	3.6	1,135	579	556	3.4	3.4	3.4
Puerto Galera	141	2.9	633	340	293	2.9	3.1	2.7

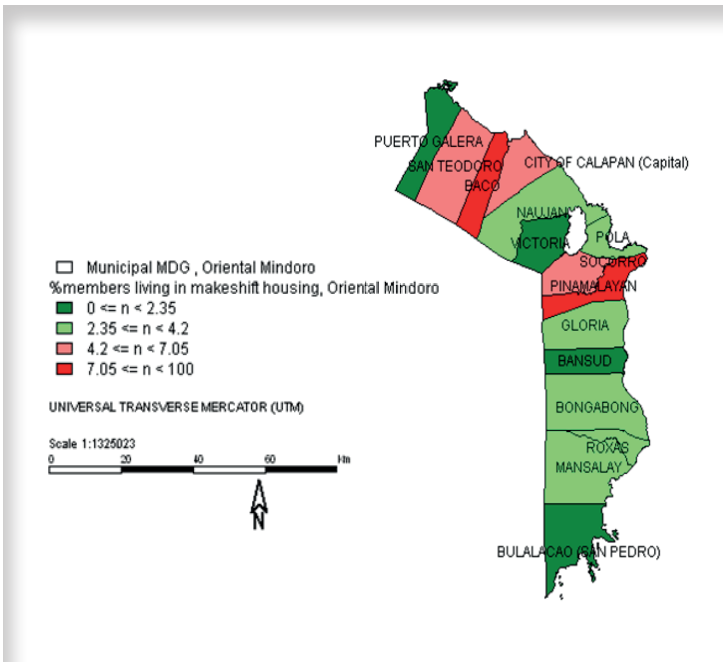
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 26. Proportion of population who are informal settlers, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 27. Proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Population Living in Makeshift Housing

Based on the results of the 2008 CBMS survey, Bulalacao had the lowest proportion of the population living in makeshift housing with only 0.5 percent, which is 1.5 percentage points lower than the national benchmark.

The municipality of Pinamalayan had the highest proportion of the population living in makeshift housing with 10.1 percent or 7,369 people, followed by Baco with 7.6 percent or 2,345 people.



**Table 45. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population living in makeshift housing, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 6</b>								
Bulalacao	33	0.5	138	73	65	0.5	0.5	0.5
Puerto Galera	74	1.5	353	171	182	1.6	1.5	1.7
Victoria	198	2.0	898	490	408	2.1	2.3	2.0
Bansud	164	2.2	728	387	341	2.2	2.3	2.1
Naujan	560	2.8	2,396	1,252	1,144	2.8	2.9	2.7
Mansalay	227	2.8	1,048	542	505	2.8	2.9	2.8
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Pinamalayan	1,654	9.9	7,369	3,838	3,531	10.1	10.3	9.8
Baco	523	7.6	2,345	1,249	1,096	7.6	7.9	7.2
San Teodoro	151	4.4	717	364	353	4.8	4.7	4.8
Socorro	334	4.2	1,478	767	711	4.4	4.4	4.3
City of Calapan	1,031	4.3	4,636	2,455	2,181	4.4	4.6	4.1

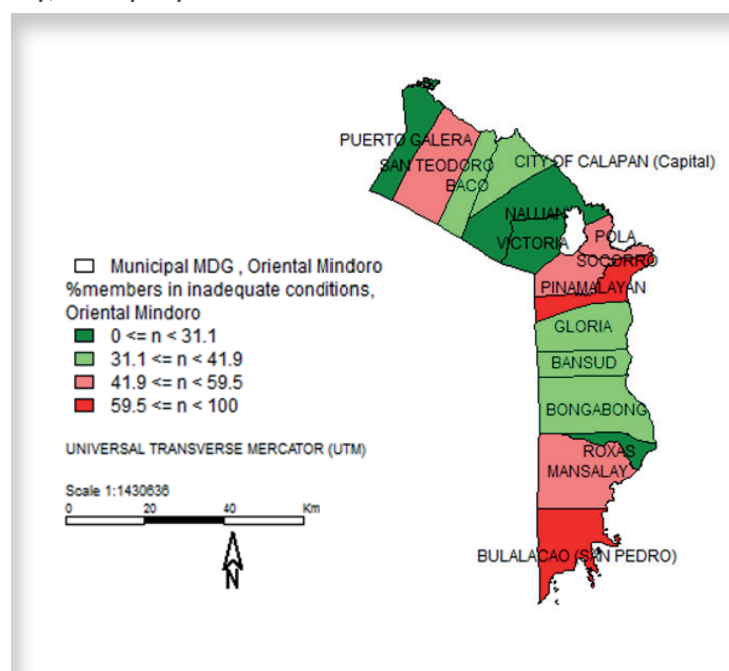
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Population Living in Inadequate Housing Conditions

The bottom five municipalities or those with the highest proportion of the population living in inadequate living conditions in the 2008 CBMS survey were the municipalities of Pinamalayan with 77.1 percent, Bulalacao with 64.5 percent, San Teodoro with 52.4 percent, Pola with 51.2 percent, and Mansalay with 49.3 percent.

The municipalities that fared better were Victoria with only 20.2 percent, Puerto Galera with 20.9 percent, Roxas with 25.3 percent, Naujan with 30.4 percent, and Gloria with 35.1 percent. In all the municipalities, the proportion of males living in inadequate living conditions was slightly higher than females.

**Map 28. Proportion of members in inadequate housing conditions, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Table 46. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of population living in inadequate living conditions, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Household		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Top 6</b>								
Victoria	1,958	19.8	8,535	4,493	4,042	20.2	20.7	19.7
Puerto Galera	1,000	20.7	4,576	2,372	2,204	20.9	21.3	20.5
Roxas	2,350	24.8	11,055	5,797	5,258	25.3	26.1	24.5
Naujan	5,969	30.1	26,025	13,611	12,414	30.4	31.0	29.7
Gloria	3,086	35.1	13,277	6,881	6,396	35.1	35.7	34.4
<b>Bottom 5</b>								
Pinamalayan	12,949	77.2	56,375	28,561	27,811	77.1	77.0	77.2
Bulalacao	3,979	64.5	18,636	9,682	8,954	64.5	65.1	63.9
San Teodoro	1,833	53.2	7,896	4,115	3,779	52.4	53.1	51.6
Pola	3,526	50.1	15,259	7,898	7,361	51.2	51.8	50.6
Mansalay	3,910	48.2	18,173	9,352	8,819	49.3	49.8	48.8

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Current Policies and Programs

### Water and Sanitation—Construction/Improvement/Rehabilitation/Provision of Potable Water Systems for Levels II and III

Based on the 2010 Accomplishment Report of the Provincial Health Office, the total number of households with access to safe water reached 96 percent. This was attributed to the continuous water sampling in Level I water sources and other doubtful sources, treatment of contaminated/infected water sources, and provision of sanitation services by the six provincial sanitation inspectors and sanitary engineers.

From 2010 to 2012, fifty deep well units and 50,920 linear meters high-density polyethylene pipes were constructed and provided. One unit diesel engine, one unit spring box, one unit reservoir, one unit

elevated water tank, and 14 units water tank were likewise provided.

### Environmental Health and Sanitation Program

The environmental health and sanitation program conducted the following activities in 2011:

- 68,628 water sources inspections serving 152,279 households
- distribution of 127,237 sanitary toilets to 155,534 households
- salt sampling at different food establishments, bakeries, and market outlets; 11,042 salt samples were found to have iodine.
- issuance of 5,601 sanitary permits to food establishments and 6,982 health certificates to 9,815 food handlers

## Core Shelter Assistance Program

The Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office is implementing the Core Shelter Assistance Program. In 2011, 78 housing units were constructed—30 in Bancuro, Naujan, and 48 in different barangays of Pinamalayan amounting to PhP6,630,000.00. Each program beneficiary was provided with PhP85,000.00 worth of housing materials.

## Emergency Shelter Assistance

Shelter assistance amounting to Php 632,000.00 was provided to 117 indigent families and disaster victims. Assistance was given in the form of check intended for housing materials for house repair and improvement. Emergency Shelter Assistance beneficiaries were victims of disaster and fires, fisherfolk, and indigents living in makeshift housing. Home visits were conducted to validate the actual situation of applicants for assistance.

## Coastal Marine and Inland Resources Management and Development Program

Based on the 2011 Accomplishment Report of the Provincial Agriculture Office, this consisted of habitat conservation, protection and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems through the establishment and sustainability of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the province; monitoring, reef survey and concrete monitoring of blocks installation; launching of new MPA sites; public consultation; installation of buoy markers; international coastal clean-up; and Naujan Lake protection and development through the establishment of fish sanctuaries.

Five MPAs also qualified in the Bi-Annual Awards and Recognition for best managed and MPA champion competition wherein Aagsalin Fish Sanctuary in Gloria ranked 2nd in Luzon during the MPA Forum held at the Oracle Hotel in July 2011. It also ranked the best of the Top Three Most Outstanding MPA out of 14 entries in the onsite evaluation in the final ranking, and Top Four MPAs in the country during the “*Para El Mar*” MPA Awards and Recognition Night held at the *Bahay ng Alumni*, Quezon City.

## Environmental Management Services

A project of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office, this includes the following activities for 2012:

- **Solid waste management** through the conduct of a capacity building seminar on RA 9003 and formulation of Solid Waste Management Plans, provision of technical assistance to the municipalities of Naujan and Gloria in the completion of their Waste Characterization Analysis Study, and maintenance of PGOM Materials Recovery Facility and Bio-Composting Facility.
- **Air and water quality monitoring** through the collection and submission of samples to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Environmental Management Bureau. Of the 40 air samples, 4 had good Air Quality Index, 32 were fair, 1 was unhealthy for sensitive groups, and 3 were very unhealthy.
- **Monitoring and evaluation of 239 establishments and projects for**

compliance with the Environmental Compliance Certificate provisions and environmental laws.

- **Environmental information and education** through lectures on solid waste management and campaigns for local environmental policies. Tarpaulins were posted and flyers/brochures were distributed to increase the Mindoreños' awareness on different environmental policies. Such policies were the 25-year moratorium on all forms of mining in the province, prohibition of posting advertisements and other forms of materials on trees within the province, and prohibition of transporting charcoal outside the province.
- **Environmental celebrations or events** such as tree planting for the Philippine Environment Month and Philippine Arbor Day, coastal clean-up for Earth Day and International Coastal Clean-up Week, bioquiz and poster making for Tamaraw Month, and training for the Climate Change Week and National Environmental Awareness Month

## Challenges

The PGOM is faced with the challenges of meeting Goal 7, considering that the number of households with access to improved water source and sanitary toilet facilities were lower than the national benchmark. Many households still live in makeshift housing, hence the need for projects that would help Mindoreños build better housing units.

The relatively low percentage of informal settlers in the population should likewise be sustained.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Construction/Improvement/Rehabilitation/Provision of Potable Water Systems

For 2013, potable water sources shall be provided and Levels II and III water systems shall be constructed and/or provided through the Provincial Engineer's Office with funding from the 20 percent Development Fund, General Fund, and the Special Education Fund. The water and sanitation services component of the Health Sector Development Program also aims to provide 2,000 indigent households with sanitary toilets and potable water, including households located in barangays covered by the Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action towards Development.

### Housing Program for Indigent Families

This includes the Core Shelter Assistance Program of the PSWDO, which aims to reduce the number of homeless indigents and informal settlers. For 2013, thirty-nine (39) indigent beneficiaries shall be screened and/or evaluated and provided housing materials amounting to PhP85,000.00 per beneficiary. The construction of 60 housing units in partnership with *Gawad Kalinga* and the local government units of Puerto Galera and Victoria is another component of this program.

## **Marine Fishery Resource Management and Productivity Enhancement Program**

This continuing program aims to conserve and protect marine and aquatic ecosystems. Partner agencies—national, nongovernment, and the private sectors—provide augmentation support for program implementation in habitat rehabilitation, protection and conservation, fishery law enforcement, reef check and sea grass monitoring, and fish stock assessment.

## **Forest and Water Resources Management Program**

The Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office is implementing this program, which includes mangrove rehabilitation, protection and maintenance, streambank stabilization/rehabilitation and national greening program of which about 150,000 seedlings produced per year by the provincial nursery are being distributed for tree planting activities free of charge. The other components of the program are protection and conservation of the Cavilian watershed in Benli, Bulalacao, and Mt. Halcon Conservation and Management wherein three tribal groups and relevant stakeholders shall be capacitated, organized, and provided with alternative livelihood.

## **Environmental Management Services**

This consists of environmental management and pollution control, toxic substances and waste management through maintenance of the material recovery and bio-composting facility, and environmental information, education, and communication. The information, education, and communication activities aim to create public

awareness on environmental protection and conservation through environmental celebrations/events.

## **Power Sources Development Program**

The Oriental Mindoro Electric Cooperative, Inc., the National Power Corporation, and independent power producers shall implement this program, which includes the following projects/activities:

- Construction of 2.0-megawatt (MW) Balton Mini Hydro, San Teodoro
- Construction of 2.0-MW Laylay Mini Hydro, San Teodoro
- Construction of Bulalacao-Bansud Transmission Line and Mansalay SS (closed loop)
- Acquisition of 450 sets of brand new 10-kilovolt-ampere (kVA) distribution transformer to unload the existing overloaded distribution transformer (conventional 10KVA)
- Acquisition of a brand new distribution transformer to replace the overloaded distribution transformers
- Line expansion and its customer connections projects
- Construction of additional new connections to existing lines
- Construction of Linaw-Kawayan Hydro Power Plant at San Teodoro

## Financing the Millennium Development Goals

A total amount of PHP6.2 billion over the period 2013-2015 is needed to support

the following priority programs, projects and activities to ensure environmental sustainability in the province.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Construction, Improvement, Rehabilitation, and/or Provision of Potable Water Systems	10,248,500	7,228,350	7,371,185	24,848,035
Housing Program for Indigent Families	8,175,000	8,000,000	8,700,000	24,875,000
Marine Fishery Resource Management and Productivity Enhancement Program	7,795,000	9,194,250	10,573,387	27,562,637
Forest and Water Resources Management Program	15,860,848	100,000	1 00,000	15,960,848
Environmental Management Services	1,029,355	320,000	220,000	1,569,355
Power Sources Development Program	1,304,846,093	4,170,000,000	630,000,000	6,104,846,093
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,347,954,796</b>	<b>4,194,842,600</b>	<b>656,864,572</b>	<b>6,199,661,968</b>





## The Core Shelter Assistance Program of the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro

The Core Shelter Assistance Program of the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro is a housing program designed to provide simple and decent housing to disaster victims, those living in hazard-prone areas, the indigent, and those incapable of building their own houses. Material assistance amounting to PhP85,000.00 is provided to the program beneficiaries, while labor cost is the beneficiaries' counterpart.

Launched in 2008, the housing program is one of the priority programs of the present administration. About 271 housing units have been constructed in the municipalities of Pinamalayan, Bansud, Gloria, Naujan, Victoria, and San Teodoro. This year, another 39 units are proposed for construction to reduce the number of informal settlers and those living in makeshift houses.



## Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

### Status and Trends

The Province of Oriental Mindoro has 426 *barangays* of which 319 have a *Botikang Barangay* (BnB). Some *barangays* have several BnBs while others have none. As of June 2012, there were 263 *barangays* with at least one functional BnB.

In terms of proportion of households with landlines or telephone lines, the province was higher at 4.0 percent than the national benchmark of 3.7 percent. It was, however, 50.7 percentage points lower in terms of proportion of households with cell phones.

The proportion of population with computers was higher by only 0.01 percent than the national benchmark of 6.2 percent.

Table 47. Summary of MDG 8 indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Millennium Development Goals	Households	
	Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>		
Proportion of <i>barangays</i> with a Botikang Barangay	263	61.7
Proportion of households with landlines/telephone lines	6,191	4.0
Proportion of households with cell phones	68,497	44.5
Proportion of the population with computers	9,766	6.3

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census 2008; Botikang Barangay as of June 2012.

## Target 8E. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

### Proportion of Barangays with *Botika ng Barangay* (BnBs)

The *Botika ng Barangay* is one of the government's strategies to ensure that affordable, safe, quality, and essential drugs are available and accessible to all, especially

to the marginalized, underserved, and hard to reach areas of the country.

The Provincial Health Office reported, as of June 2012, that the municipality of Mansalay had the highest proportion of barangays with a functional *Botika ng Barangay* with 123.5 percent. This is because some barangays in Mansalay have more than one functional BnB, such as barangay Del Mundo, which has four functional BnBs.

On the other hand, Pinamalayan had the lowest proportion with only 17 functional BnBs in its 37 barangays.

**Table 48. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of barangays with functional Botika ng Barangay (BnBs), Province of Oriental Mindoro, as of June 2012**

Municipalities	No. of Barangays	No. of BnBs	
		Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>			
Mansalay	17	21	123.5
Pola	23	23	100.0
Roxas	20	18	90.0
Calapan City	62	54	87.1
Bansud	13	11	84.6
<b>Bottom 5</b>			
Pinamalayan	37	17	45.9
Victoria	32	15	46.9
Naujan	70	34	48.6
San Teodoro	8	4	50.0
Socorro	26	13	50.0

Source: Provincial Health Office, 2012

## Target 8F. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.

### Proportion of Households with Access to a Telephone

Based on the 2008 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) survey, Calapan City had the highest proportion

of households with access to telephones at 10.4 percent or 2,500 households with landlines. Next was Puerto Galera with 9.7 percent. This could be attributed to the prevailing economic condition in areas that require constant communication between business establishments and their clients. Bulalacao had the lowest with only 0.5 percent.

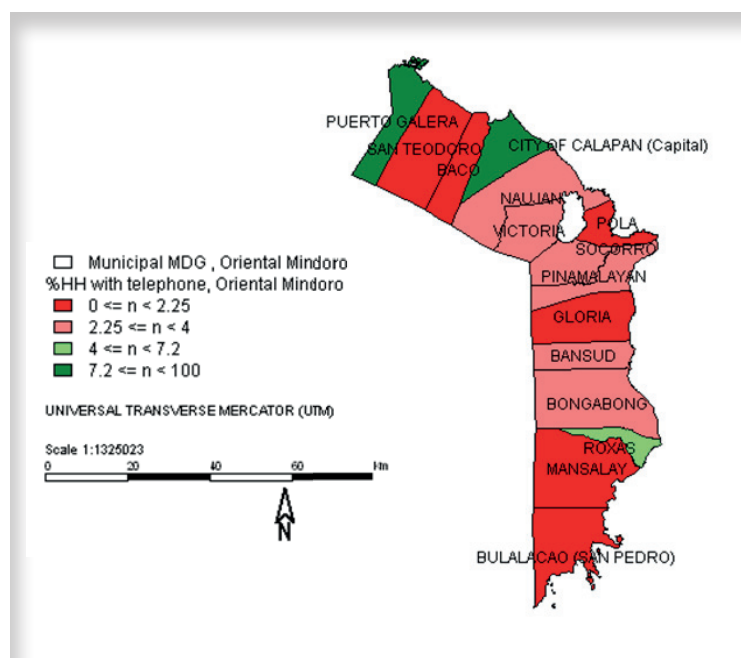
Two telephone companies—Calapan Telephone System, Inc. and Globe Telecom—provide landline connections in the province.

**Table 49. Top and bottom municipalities and proportion of households with access to telephone, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**

Municipalities	Households with Access to Telephone	
	Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>		
City of Calapan	2,500	10.4
Puerto Galera	470	9.7
Roxas	395	4.2
Pinamalayan	646	3.9
Victoria	381	3.9
<b>Bottom 5</b>		
Baco	108	1.6
Mansalay	129	1.6
San Teodoro	48	1.4
Pola	88	1.2
Bulalacao	29	0.5

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

**Map 29. Proportion of households with telephone lines, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008**



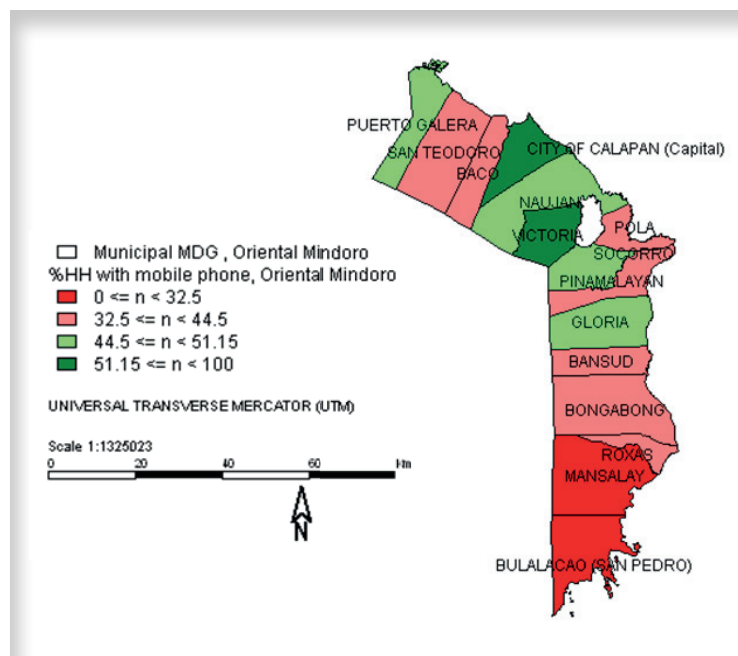
Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

## Proportion of Households with Access to Mobile Phones

With regard to proportion of households with access to mobile phones, the 2008 CBMS survey results showed that Calapan City still had the highest proportion with 57.8 percent. Victoria followed closely with 57.3 percent. However, these figures were still 37 percent lower than the 95.2 percent national benchmark.

Bulalacao had the lowest proportion of households with access to mobile phones with only 20.5 percent. Other municipalities with lesser access to cell phones were Mansalay with 25.8 percent, Bongabong with 37.1 percent, Pola with 37.7 percent, and Baco with 38.6 percent.

Map 30. Proportion of households with mobile phones, by city/ municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

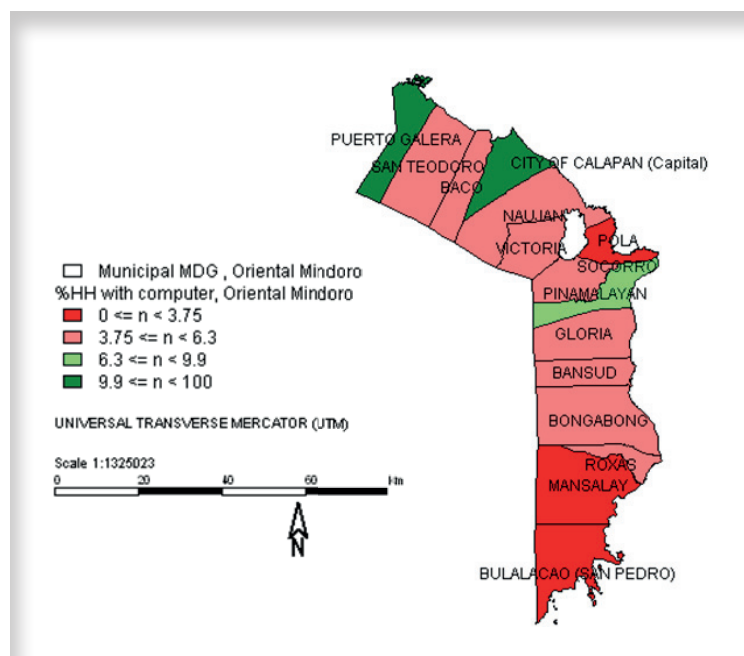
Table 50. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of households with access to mobile phones, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Households with Access to Mobile Phone	
	Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>		
City of Calapan	13,954	57.8
Victoria	5,666	57.3
Naujan	9,496	47.9
Puerto Galera	2,304	47.7
Gloria	3,991	45.4
<b>Bottom 5</b>		
Bulalacao	1,265	20.5
Mansalay	2,092	25.8
Bongabong	4,929	37.1
Pola	2,653	37.7
Baco	2,657	38.6

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



Map 31. Proportion of households with computer, by city/municipality, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008



Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008

### Proportion of Households with Access to Computers

Based on the results of the 2008 CBMS survey, Calapan City had the most number and highest proportion of households with access to computers with 3,258 and 13.5 percent, respectively. This figure was higher by 7.3 percentage points than the national benchmark of 6.2 percent. Being the provincial capital and the main entry point to the province, Calapan City had easier access to computer stores in Batangas and Metro Manila, followed by Puerto Galera at 11.4 percent. On the other hand, Bulalacao, due to its poverty situation and unstable electric power, still had the lowest proportion of households with access to a computer, at 1.2 percent.

Table 51. Top and bottom municipalities, proportion of households with access to computer, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008

Municipalities	Households with Access to Computer	
	Magnitude	Proportion
<b>Top 5</b>		
City of Calapan	3,258	13.5
Puerto Galera	552	11.4
Pinamalayan	1,112	6.6
Victoria	586	5.9
Baco	404	5.9
<b>Bottom 5</b>		
San Teodoro	152	4.4
Bongabong	518	3.9
Pola	224	3.2
Mansalay	255	3.1
Bulalacao	72	1.2

Source: Community-Based Monitoring System Census, 2008



## Current Policies and Programs

### *Botika ng Barangay Program*

The Provincial Health Office reported monitoring and follow-up activities on the compliance of *Botika ng Barangay* (BnB) operators to Food and Drug Administration requirements relative to the issuance of a special license to operate. As of 2011, 333 BnBs had special licenses to operate and 23 were without licenses. The initial target was to establish one BnB to serve three adjacent barangays. However, this was changed to 1:2 and 1:1 in far-flung barangays and sitios.

### Challenges

The province is faced with the challenge of sustaining the operation of functional BnBs and assisting those that stopped operation, in addition to other issues such as poverty and the need for a stable source of power supply.

## Priority Programs, Projects, and Activities

### Field Health Services

The Provincial Health Office shall implement field health services, which shall consist of establishing and/or monitoring BnBs and providing drugs, medicines, supplies, and equipment for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan-related diseases on a per request basis.

### Financing the Millennium Development Goals

As shown below, the provincial government will allocate PhP4.9 million from 2013 to 2015 for field health and other related services in the province.

Programs, Projects, and Activities	Philippine Pesos			Total
	2013	2014	2015	
Field Health Services (related services) *	1,468,166.80	1,614,250.66	1,775,675.73	4,858,093.19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,468,166.80</b>	<b>1,614,250.66</b>	<b>1,775,675.73</b>	<b>4,858,093.19</b>

\* Total funding for related health services

# ANNEX A

## Summary Table of MDG Indicators, Province of Oriental Mindoro, 2008-2009

Millennium Development Goals	Households		Population					
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</b>								
Proportion of population living below poverty threshold	88,562	57.5	433,563	223,311	210,224	64.1	64.8	63.3
Poverty gap ratio		0.3						
Employment rate			200,368	139,902	60,461	89.7	91.9	85.0
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age			6,029	3,065	2,964	7.1	7	7.2
Proportion of population who experienced hunger due to food shortage	13,323	8.6	64,775	33,650	31,124	9.6	9.8	9.4
Proportion of population with income below food threshold	67,757	44	341,584	176,313	165,245	50.5	51.2	49.7
<b>Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education</b>								
Proportion of children aged 6-11 years old enrolled in elementary	49,204	71.9	86,281	43,619	42,660	79.2	78.2	80.3
Proportion of children aged 12-15 years old enrolled in high school	25,619	48.9	39,760	18,691	21,069	55.1	50.2	60.4
Proportion of children aged 6-15 years old enrolled in school	69,941	79.8	157,020	78,948	78,068	86.7	84.9	88.7
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds			113,950	59,950	53,998	96.2	96.3	96.1
<b>Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</b>								
Ratio of female primary participation rate to male primary participation rate (6-11 years old)						1.03		
Ratio of female secondary participation rate to male secondary participation rate (12-15 years old)						1.2		
Ratio of female primary and secondary participation rate to male primary and secondary participation rate (6-15 years old)						1.04		
Ratio of female tertiary participation rate to male tertiary participation rate						1.36		
Ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15-24 years old						1		
<b>Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality</b>								
Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died			533	282	251	0.6	0.6	0.6
Proportion of infants who died (0 to less than 1 year old)			254	145	109	1.4	1.6	1.3
Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 who died			279	137	142	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health</b>								
Proportion of women death due to pregnancy related-causes			34			0.2		
Proportion of couples who use contraception			38,438			31.5		
<b>Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</b>								
Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception			903			2.3		
Death rates associated with malaria (per 100,000)			12	7	5	1.8	2	1.5
Death rates associated with tuberculosis (per 100,000)			225	162	63	33.2	47	19
<b>Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>								
Proportion of population with access to improved water source	114,192	74.1	501,521	255,090	246,417	74.1	74.1	74.2
Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities	118,910	77.2	520,636	263,026	257,593	76.9	76.4	77.5
Proportion of population who are informal settlers	3,857	2.5	17,213	8,878	8,335	2.5	2.6	2.5
Proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing	6,297	4.1	28,099	14,676	13,422	4.2	4.3	4
Proportion of population living in inadequate housing conditions	64,153	41.6	283,718	145,880	137,829	41.9	42.4	41.5
<b>Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b>								
Proportion of households with telephone lines	6,191	4						
Proportion of households with mobile phones	68,497	44.5						
Proportion of households with computers	9,766	6.3						

# Explanatory Text

## *Preparation of Subnational Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report Using CBMS Data*

### Background and Justification

*The availability of good statistics and the capacity of governments, donors and international organizations to systematically measure, monitor and report on progress in all social and economic spheres are at the heart of development policy and the achievement of the MDGs.*

#### **– The Millennium Development Goals Report 2007**

While progress toward the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is systematically being measured, monitored and reported at the national level, clearly, there must be a parallel effort at the local level to bring the MDGs into the mainstream of the local development agenda.

This is especially called for under decentralized regimes where local government units (LGUs) are at the forefront of policy or program execution. Unfortunately, however, national statistical systems have yet to respond adequately to the demand for micro-level statistics that can aid LGUs in their poverty alleviation



efforts, as noted in a joint World Bank and Asian Development Bank report, to wit: “the most comprehensive and consistent comparative subnational data (are) is at the regional level although this is simply an administrative level of government that has no responsibilities for delivery of social services. More data (are) is gradually becoming available at the provincial level, but not at lower levels which are at the frontline of efforts to reduce poverty.”<sup>1</sup>

In response, the Philippine Government has embarked on an initiative to localize the MDGs using the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). In 2005, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) issued Resolution No. 6 “recognizing and enjoining support to the CBMS as a tool for strengthening the

<sup>1</sup> Decentralization in the Philippines: Strengthening Local Government Financing and Resource Management in the Short-Term, 2005 (A Joint Document of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank)

statistical system at the local level that will generate statistics for monitoring and evaluation of development plans, including the progress of the local governments in attaining the Millennium Development Goals.”

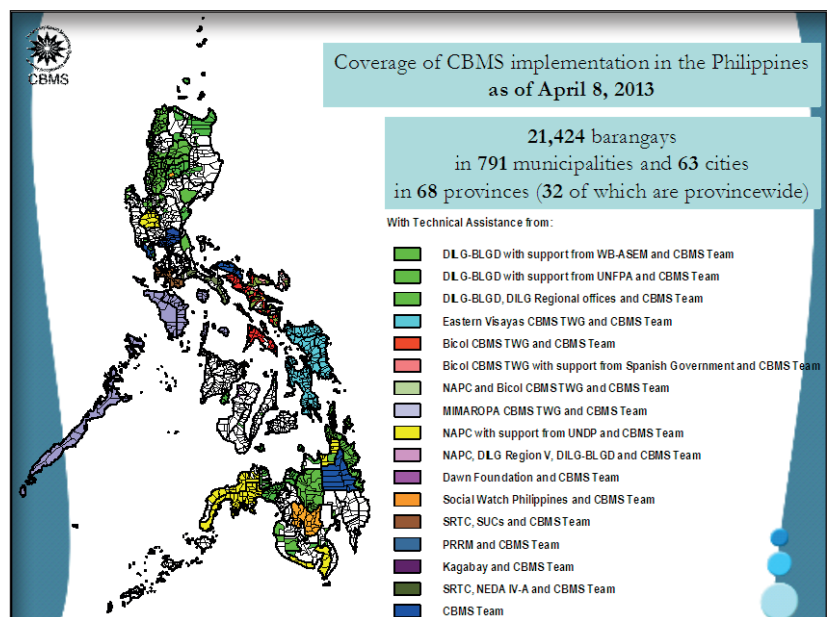
Meanwhile, several approaches are being carried out by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) in capacitating LGUs to contribute to the attainment of the MDGs and uplifting the quality of life of their constituents. These interventions are particularly stated in DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2004-152 “Guide to Local Government Units in the Localization of the MDGs” dated November 2004, which provides for the: (a) menu of Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) per MDG goal and target to guide LGUs in responding to the MDGs; (b) diagnosis of the local situation using existing local indicators and monitoring system; and (c) call for documentation and replication of good practices.

The CBMS that is being implemented in the Philippines is indeed well-positioned to track progress toward the attainment of the MDGs at the local level. For one, a number of indicators being monitored in the CBMS are included in the indicators for monitoring the progress in achieving the MDGs. Moreover, CBMS is intended to be done on a regular basis and can therefore be used for updating MDG

indicators and facilitating preparation of regular MDG reports. The CBMS can also be used as basis by national and local governments for costing and identifying appropriate interventions needed to achieve the MDGs as well as for resource allocation. Finally, given the large spatial disparities, the CBMS can help identify where focus has to be given to achieve the targets.

The CBMS’ role in localizing the MDGs was recognized during an Experts Group Meeting on Localizing the MDGs held on November 28, 2006 at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) in Bangkok, Thailand. The Committee on Poverty Reduction composed of 24 nation-states agreed that the CBMS could complement the official data collection activities of national statistical offices and improve the availability of the MDG and other indicators at the local level. It also agreed that localizing the MDGs through CBMS would

CBMS Coverage in the Philippines (as of April 8, 2013)



help integrate the goals into the national development strategies. It therefore urged other developing countries to initiate and implement similar innovative systems that would help localize the MDGs.

As of April 8, 2013, CBMS is being implemented in 68 provinces (32 of which are province-wide), 791 municipalities and 63 cities in the Philippines, covering 21,424 barangays all over the country (see map on CBMS coverage below). A good number of these LGUs have already consolidated their CBMS databases and are well-positioned to generate their own local MDG Reports. For one thing, CBMS collects information

that reflects the multi-faceted nature of poverty. In addition, data generated by the CBMS can be broken down by municipal, barangay, purok and even household level, thereby presenting meaningful information and enabling deeper analysis of the poverty situation. Moreover, the CBMS can generate color-coded maps showing the poverty status at each geopolitical level.

### **CBMS-Based MDG Indicators**

Unless otherwise indicated, all the statistical tables, graphs, charts and poverty maps presented in this report were generated using the CBMS methodology.



## **Box 1. Community-Based Monitoring System**

The CBMS is an organized way of collecting data at the local level to be used by local governments, national government agencies, nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and civil society for planning, budgeting, and implementing local development programs as well as for monitoring and evaluating their performance. It is a tool for improved local governance and democratic decision-making that promotes greater transparency and accountability in resource allocation.

It involves the following steps:

- Step 1 – Advocacy/organization
- Step 2 – Data collection and field editing
- Step 3 – Data encoding and map digitization
- Step 4 – Data consolidation, database-building & poverty mapping
- Step 5 – Data validation and community consultation
- Step 6 – Knowledge (database) management
- Step 7 – Plan formulation
- Step 8 – Dissemination, implementation, and monitoring



The MDG indicators, which were estimated using CBMS data, are presented in **Appendix A**.

### **Poverty and Food Thresholds**

The official poverty and food thresholds computed by the NSCB were used and, in some cases, updated to the reference period for the CBMS data by inflating these thresholds using the appropriate Consumer Price Index (CPI). The poverty and food thresholds used for each province are presented in **Appendix B**.

### **Authority for the CBMS Census**

The NSCB has issued Resolution No. 6 (2005) which recognizes and enjoins support to the CBMS as a tool for strengthening the statistical system at the local level. It also directs the NSCB Technical Staff to initiate and coordinate an advocacy program for the adoption of the CBMS by the LGUs, through the Regional Statistical Coordination Committees (RSCCs), the technical arm of the NSCB Executive Board in the regions.

The NSCB has also approved the CBMS Survey Instruments through NSCB Approval No. DILG-0903-01.

### **Census Operations**

All survey operations were undertaken under the supervision of the CBMS Technical Working Groups (TWGs) at the provincial, city and municipal levels. Technical assistance was provided by the PEP-CBMS Network Office, the Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD)



of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), DILG Regional Office IV-B, and National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) IV-B.

Training was mainly conducted at two levels. The first level training (Training of Trainers) is conducted for members of the TWGs. This is usually conducted by members of the research staff of the PEP-CBMS Network Office and CBMS accredited trainers from the DILG, NEDA and Batangas. Meanwhile, a second level training (Training of Enumerators) is conducted for enumerators who are usually composed of barangay health workers and students. The members of the TWG acted as trainers in this training.

### **Data Processing System**

The data processing software used under this project includes the CBMS Data Encoding System, the CBMS-Natural Resources Database and the CBMS Statistics Simulator (StatSim).

The CBMS encoding system uses CPro (Census and Survey Processing), a



software developed by the United States Bureau of Census for entering, editing, tabulating, and disseminating data from censuses and surveys. The CSPro-based Encoding System converts survey data into electronic data. It produces text files (ASCII) described by data dictionaries, which add flexibility to the output data. This feature facilitates the interface between the CBMS data and other database systems and statistical softwares.

The CBMS Mapping system employs the Natural Resources Database<sup>2</sup> (NRDB) for CBMS-based poverty mapping and for storing and displaying household- and individual- level information. The CBMS-NRDB is capable of creating and storing spatial (shapefiles) and non-spatial (texts and numbers) data as well as generating maps, reports and graphs ideal for presentation and analysis of poverty attributes in the community. This has significantly addressed the need for a simple yet powerful and free geographically oriented database.

The data presented through poverty maps using the CBMS-NRDB were processed using the CBMS StatSim which was developed by the PEP-CBMS Network Office to address the need of local government units to harness outputs from the CBMS Database such as custom tables, reports, case lists and queries. The StatSim simulates simple computations and tabulations usually done through statistical software or other tabulation applications, and also exports indicators

and statistics for use in dissemination, such as tables and maps.

### **CBMS Poverty Maps**

The poverty map for each indicator shows the provincial/city map disaggregated by municipality/barangay.

A simple color scheme is used (green, light green, pink and red) to represent the four ranges of data for each indicator. Each indicator, however, used a different range relative to the provincial/city data.

### **Limitations of the Data**

While observations are taken from the entire population, the user of the data presented in this series of subnational MDG reports should bear in mind that the local government units in all the 7 provinces and 3 cities were not able to collect their data over the same period. Moreover, due to some difficulties, the CBMS database was not completed in the Municipality of Silago and one barangay in Maasin City, Southern Leyte.

As in other censuses and surveys, the CBMS enumerators had encountered non-responses and item non-responses. Estimates on poverty and subsistence poverty may also be affected by under- and/ or over-reporting of income or reluctance on the part of the respondents to reveal their true levels of income.

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<sup>2</sup> The NRDB was developed by Mr. Richard Alexander, a British volunteer who spent three years working for the Bohol Environment Management Office through the assistance of the Voluntary Service Overseas (vso.org.uk).

# Definition of MDG Indicators

## GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

*Target 1A. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day*

Indicator	Definition
1. Proportion of population below poverty threshold	<p><i>Percentage of the total population living below the poverty threshold.</i></p> <p>The Poverty Threshold or Poverty Line refers to the cost of the basic food and non-food requirements (valued in peso). The basic non-food requirements cover the non-food expenditure items of the Total Basic Expenditures. In the Philippine official methodology, the poverty line may be viewed as the minimum income required to meet the food requirements and other non-food basic needs. (NSCB, 2003)</p> <p>After the computation of the provincial food threshold (urban-rural), the estimation of the poverty threshold to include the additional income required for the sustenance of the minimum non-food basic needs follows. Non-food basic needs include the following: clothing and footwear; fuel; light and water; housing maintenance and other minor repairs; rental or occupied dwelling units; medical care; education; transportation and communications; non-durable furnishing; household operations; and personal care and effects. Hence, to compute for the poverty threshold, the food threshold is divided by the ratio of the food expenditures (FE) to total basic expenditures (TBE). The resulting estimate is the Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (NSCB, 2011).</p> <p>The poverty threshold used in this publication was estimated, since the official threshold is not yet available for the reference period, by projecting the official NSCB thresholds using prevailing prices.</p>
2. Proportion of population living in food threshold	<p><i>Percentage of the total population living below food (subsistence) threshold</i></p> <p>The Food Threshold refers to the cost of the food required to satisfy nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities (NSCB, 2003).</p> <p>In accordance with NSCB Resolution No. 9, Series of 2011, the food threshold is determined by using provincial food bundles costed using provincial prices. The one-day provincial food bundles were developed based on an indicative nationally representative food bundle formulated by nutritionists from the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) and were subjected to the Test of Revealed Preferences such that the food bundle of a province will be the cheapest in comparison with the bundles of other provinces. It has the following characteristics: Nutritionally adequate, that is, it satisfies the 100% Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intakes (RENI) for energy and protein and 80% RENI for vitamins and minerals; Food items in the food bundle are locally available and low cost; Least cost; "Visualizable"; and Edible.</p>

Indicator	Definition
	<p>The cost of each provincial food bundle is estimated using the actual prices collected by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) for agricultural commodities and the National Statistics Office (NSO) for non-agricultural food items. This is then multiplied by 30.4 (the average number of days per month) and 12 months to come up with the <b>Annual Per Capita Food Threshold</b> (NSCB, 2011).</p> <p>The food threshold used in this publication was estimated, since the official threshold is not yet available for the reference period, by projecting the official NSCB thresholds using prevailing prices.</p>
3. Poverty Gap ratio	<p><i>Mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.</i></p> <p>It refers to the sum of the income gap ratios for the population below the poverty line, divided by the total population, which can be expressed as follows:</p> $PG = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[ \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$ <p>where z is the poverty line, yi is the income of individual i, q is the number of poor people and n is the size of the population</p>

**Target 1B.** *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people*

Indicator	Definition
4. Employment Rate	<p>Percentage of the labor force who are employed</p> <p>The official definition of labor force is used in the estimation of the employment rate. This is computed as the total number of employed persons divided by the total number of persons in the labor force.</p>

**Target 1C.** *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger*

Indicator	Definition
5. Proportion of population who experienced food shortage	<p>Percentage of the total population who experienced food shortage</p> <p>It refers to the total number of persons who experienced food shortage in the last three months prior to the survey divided by the total population and multiplied by 100</p>
6. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	<p>Percentage of children under 5 yrs old whose weight is below normal (moderate or severe)</p>

## **GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

*Target 2A. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
7. Proportion of children aged 6-11 years old enrolled in elementary	<p>The number of children 6-11 years old who are enrolled in elementary as a percentage of the total number of children 6-11 years old</p> <p>An estimate which is below 100 percent provides a measure of the proportion of children 6-11 years old who are not enrolled at the elementary level. However, the difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of students who are not enrolled since some children might be enrolled at other levels of education.</p>
8. Proportion of children aged 12-15 years old enrolled in high school	<p>The number of children 12-15 years old who are enrolled in high school as a percentage of the total number of children 12-15 years old</p> <p>An estimate which is below 100 percent provides a measure of the proportion of children 12-15 years old who are not enrolled at the high school level. However, the difference does not necessarily indicate the percentage of students who are not enrolled since some children might be enrolled at other levels of education.</p>
9. Proportion of children aged 6-15 enrolled in school	<p>The number of children 6-15 years old who are enrolled in school as a percentage of the total number of children 6-15 years old.</p>
10. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	<p>Percentage of the population aged 15-24 years old who can both read and write with understanding of a short simple statement of everyday life. It is also called the youth literacy rate.</p> <p>This indicator reflects the outcome of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement.</p>

## **GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

*Target 3A. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
11. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	<p>Primary education participation rate of female students divided by Primary education participation rate of male students, regardless of ages</p>
12. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	<p>Secondary education participation rate of female students divided by Secondary education participation rate of male students, regardless of ages</p>
13. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	<p>Tertiary education participation rate of female students divided by Tertiary education participation rate of male students, regardless of ages</p>
14. Ratio of literate females to literate males aged 15-24 years old	<p>Number of literate females aged 15-24 years old divided by the number of literate males aged 15-24 years old</p>
15. Proportion of seats held by women in the city	<p>Number of seats held by women in the city expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats</p> <p>The city-level indicator includes elective seats from the City mayor down to the Barangay Kagawad.</p>

## **GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

*Target 4A. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
16. Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died	Number of children 0 to less than 5 years old who died divided by the sum of (i) total no. of children 0 to less than 5 years old, and (ii) the total number of child deaths 0 to less than 5 years old and then, multiplied by 100
17. Proportion of infants who died	No. of infants (i.e., below 1 year old) who died divided by the sum of (i) total number of infants, and (ii) total number of infants who died and then, multiplied by 100
18. Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 years old who died	Number of children 1 to less than 5 years old who died divided by the sum of (i) total no. of children 1 to less than 5 years old, and (ii) the total number of child deaths 1 to less than 5 years old and then, multiplied by 100

## **GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

*Target 5A. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
19. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes	Total number of women who died due to pregnancy related causes divided by the sum of (i) the total number of children less than one year old, and (ii) total number of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes

*Target 5B. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
20. Proportion of couples who use contraception	Number of couples using any method of contraceptives, expressed as a percentage of the total number of couples

## **GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES**

*Target 6A. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
21. Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception	Number of couples using condom as a contraceptive, expressed as a percentage of the total number of couples practicing contraception

*Target 6C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
22. Death rates associated with tuberculosis	Number of deaths due to tuberculosis divided by the sum of (i) total population, and (ii) the total number of deaths due to tuberculosis, multiplied by 100,000

## **GOAL 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

*Target 7C. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
23. Proportion of population with access to improved water source	Total population with access to improved sources of drinking water (piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe, tube well/borehole, protected or semi-protected dug well, protected water from spring, rainwater and bottled water provided that the source of water used for other household needs are also from those mentioned above) expressed as a percentage of the total population
24. Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facility	Total population with access to water-sealed toilet or closed pit expressed as a percentage of total population

*Target 7D. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
25. Proportion of population who are informal settlers	Number of persons who are informal settlers expressed as a percentage of the total population
26. Proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing	Number of persons living in housing with makeshift roof and/or walls over total population
27. Proportion of population living in inadequate housing conditions	Number of persons who do not have access to improved water source or sanitary toilet facilities or living in makeshift housing or no security of tenure, expressed as a percentage of the total population

## **GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

*Target 8E. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
28. Proportion of Barangays with Botika ng Barangay (BnBs)	Number of barangays Botika ng Barangay (BnBs) expressed as a percentage of the total number of barangays

*Target 8F. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Definition</b>
29. Proportion of households with landlines/telephone lines	Number of households with landlines/telephone lines expressed as a percentage of the total number of households
30. Proportion of households with cellphones	Number of households with cellphones, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households
31. Proportion of households with computers	Number of households with computer, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households
32. Proportion of households with internet	Number of households with internet, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households



## APPENDIX B

# Poverty and Food Thresholds



Province/ City	Month of Data Collection	Year of Data Collection	Reference Year	Poverty Threshold		Food Threshold	
				Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Benguet	January-June	2009	2008	15,506	14,836	10,830	10,362
	July-December		2009	16,490	15,777	11,517	11,019
	January-June	2010	2009	16,490	15,777	11,517	11,019
	July-December		2010	17,016	16,280	11,884	11,371
	January-June	2011	2010	17,016	16,280	11,884	11,371
	July-December		2011	17,665	16,901	12,338	11,805
	January-June	2012	2011	17,665	16,901	12,338	11,805
Ifugao	January-June	2007	2006	14,211	13,738	9,926	9,595
	July-December		2007	14,432	13,952	10,080	9,745
	January-June	2008	2007	14,432	13,952	10,080	9,745
	July-December		2008	16,500	15,950	11,524	11,140
	January-June	2009	2008	16,500	15,950	11,524	11,140
	July-December		2009	17,546	16,962	12,255	11,847
Kalinga	January-June	2010	2009	15,527	14,761	10,845	10,310
	July-December		2010	16,022	15,232	11,191	10,639
	January-June	2011	2010	16,022	15,232	11,191	10,639
	July-December		2011	16,633	15,813	11,618	11,044
	January-June	2012	2011	16,633	15,813	11,618	11,044
	July-December		2011	16,633	15,813	11,618	11,044
Occidental Mindoro	January-June	2009	2008	15,912	15,121	11,114	10,561
	July-December		2009	16,549	15,726	11,559	10,984
	January-June	2010	2009	16,549	15,726	11,559	10,984
	July-December		2010	17,144	16,292	11,974	11,379
	January-June	2011	2010	17,144	16,292	11,974	11,379

Province/ City	Month of Data Collection	Year of Data Collection	Reference Year	Poverty Threshold		Food Threshold	
				Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Oriental Mindoro	January-December	2008	2007	14,399	13,689	10,057	9,561
	July-December		2008	16,462	15,651	11,498	10,932
	January-December	2009	2008	16,462	15,651	11,498	10,932
	July-December		2009	17,121	16,277	11,958	11,369
Southern Leyte	January-December	2006	2005	12,357	11,738	8,631	8,198
	July-December		2006	13,177	12,516	9,203	8,742
	January-December	2007	2006	13,177	12,516	9,203	8,742
	July-December		2007	13,659	12,975	9,540	9,062
	January-December	2008	2007	13,659	12,975	9,540	9,062
	July-December		2008	16,217	15,404	11,326	10,759
	January-December	2009	2008	16,217	15,404	11,326	10,759
Surigao Del Sur	January-June	2008	2007	12,614	12,068	8,810	8,429
	July-December		2008	15,204	14,546	10,619	10,159
	January-June	2009	2008	15,204	14,546	10,619	10,159
	July-December		2009	16,151	15,451	11,280	10,792
	January-June	2010	2009	16,151	15,451	11,280	10,792
	July-December		2010	16,774	16,047	11,716	11,208
	January-June	2011	2010	16,774	16,047	11,716	11,208
Pasay City	January-June	2011	2010	20,151	20,151	14,075	14,075
	July-December		2011	20,856	20,856	14,567	14,567
	January-June	2012	2011	20,856	20,856	14,567	14,567
	July		2011	20,856	20,856	14,567	14,567
Puerto Princesa City	January-June	2009	2008	13,990	13,361	9,771	9,332
	July-December		2009	14,550	13,895	10,162	9,705
Tabaco City	January-June	2010	2009	19,382	18,385	13,537	12,841
	July-December		2010	20,236	19,195	14,134	13,407
	January-June	2011	2010	20,236	19,195	14,134	13,407

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