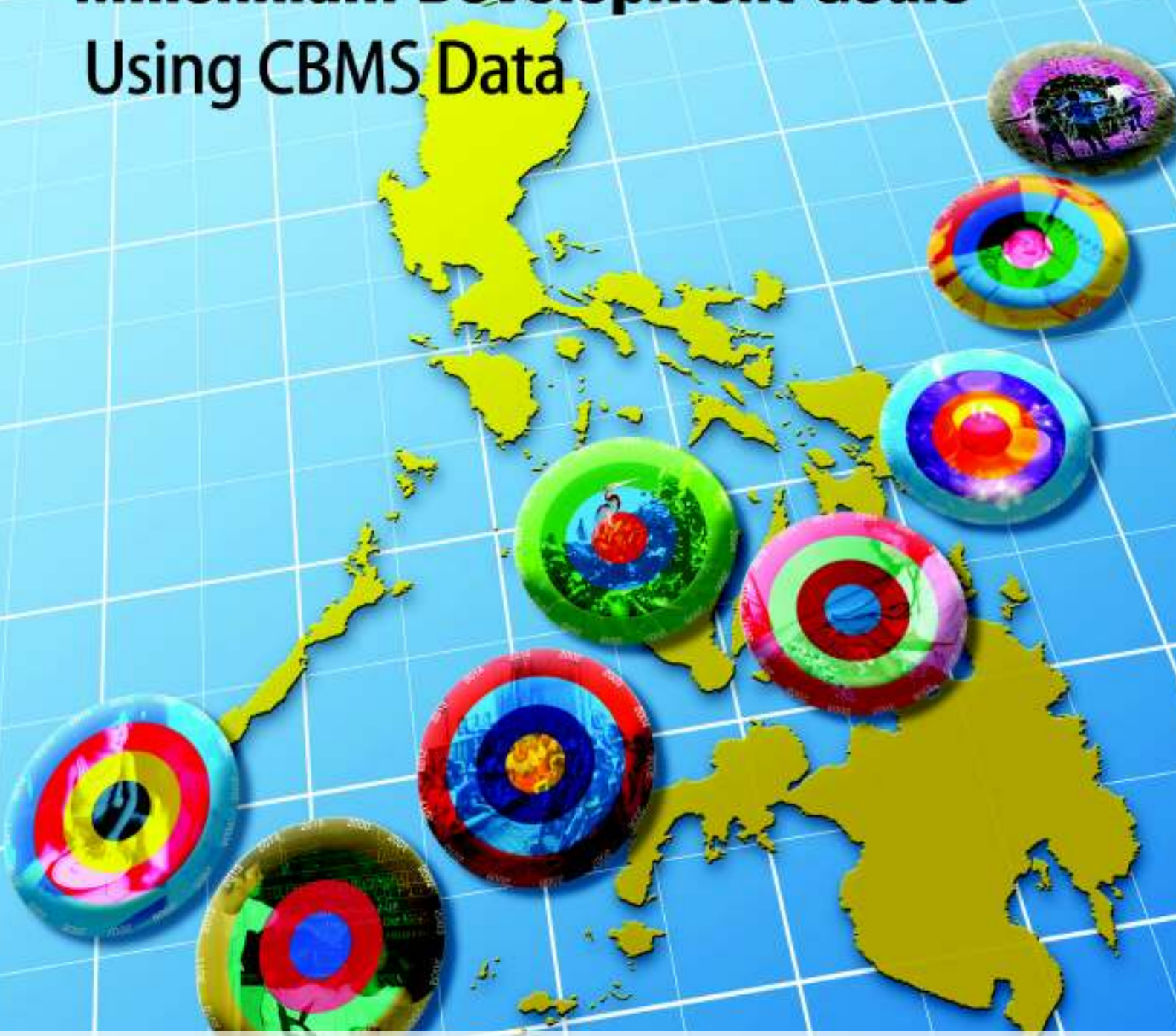


Status Report on the Millennium Development Goals Using CBMS Data



Province of CAMARINES NORTE

UPDATED OCT. 27, 2010



Status Report on the
Millennium Development Goals
(MDGs)
Using CBMS Data

Province of Camarines Norte



Foreword

The Philippine Government has published 3 national progress reports on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and also produced 17 regional reports aimed at informing and mobilizing the public toward the attainment of the MDGs, a set of time-bound and quantified poverty reduction targets.

While progress toward the attainment of the MDGs is systematically measured, monitored and reported at the national and regional levels, a parallel effort at the local government units, being at the forefront of policy or program execution, was undertaken. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Coordinating Team, with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), capacitated nine (9) Provincial MDG Teams, which include Camarines Norte, on the preparation of Provincial MDG Reports using Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) results.

This was made possible since these nine LGUs have conducted the CBMS survey and consolidated CBMS databases and are well-positioned to generate local MDG reports. In like manner, the CBMS is indeed well-positioned to track progress toward the attainment of the MDGs at the local level since a number of indicators being monitored in the CBMS are also among the indicators used for monitoring progress toward the MDGs.

This report presents good news, not-so-good news and indicators posing great challenge for the remaining five years from the writing of this report to the 2015 target to achieve the MDGs. There is a clear need for political leaders and stakeholders with the help of donors to take urgent and concerted actions to realize the basic promises of the MDGs in the lives of the people of Camarines Norte, specifically the poor.

Acknowledgments



The Provincial Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Team prepared this Provincial Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report.

Completion of this document was made possible through the assistance of the CBMS Network Coordinating Team, UNDP-Philippines and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Central Office.

The MDG Team would like to extend its deepest and sincerest gratitude and appreciation to the following:

Dr. Celia M. Reyes, CBMS Network Leader, and her staff for capacitating/mentoring the team in the preparation of the report;

Ms. Corazon Urquico, Portfolio Manager, UNDP-Philippines who helped mobilize UNDP support for the project;

Staff of the National Economic and Development Authority who provided inputs to the report.

All the others who, in one way or another, contributed to the completion of the report such as the Department of Education-Camarines Norte Division; Technical Division of the Provincial Health Office; Department of Agrarian Reform; Department of Environment and Natural Resources; Technical Education and Skills Development Authority; and the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators.

Most importantly, the MDG Team would like to convey its heartfelt gratitude to the Provincial Government through the Governor who supported the Team in the preparation of this report.



The Provincial MDG Team





Message



The preparation of provincial MDGs reports is a critical step that Local Government Units (LGUs) have taken in the overall effort to localize the MDGs. As it is often said, the MDGs will be 'won or lost' at the local level given the conditions of uneven progress and disparities across regions and provinces in the country.

Beyond the national averages, one can see wide disparities on the gains in poverty reduction, universal education, child mortality and maternal health. This situation reinforces the notion that the progress of each province is just as important as the achievements of the country as a whole. After all, the Philippines' progress towards the MDGs, is the sum of the efforts and gains of all LGUs.

By preparing provincial reports, LGUs are provided vital information on the status of the MDGs in their areas of influence. These reports are important sources of information for planning, resource allocation and priority setting that LGUs are tasked under their mandate of effective local governance. Likewise, in the course of the preparation of the reports, the capacity of LGUs to collect, monitor and use data for decision making has been greatly enhanced. The reports also show how far the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) that UNDP has supported can go in terms of its use.

Against the backdrop of renewed optimism emanating from the new political leadership, this first set of nine Provincial Reports on the MDGs is a timely and important milestone. The reports provide crucial insights on how to overcome the constraints in achieving the MDGs locally as the country gears towards the last stretch to attain the eight goals by 2015. They also emphasize the important role of active collaboration of political leaders, stakeholders, and donors in achieving the MDGs.

I wish to commend the nine Provincial Governments that prepared their reports – the Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Eastern Samar, Marinduque, Romblon, Sarangani, and Siquijor Province – the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) for working together in bringing about this important accomplishment.

With this initiative, it is hoped that other provinces will follow suit to attain nationwide support for the need to accelerate the pace of the achievement of the MDGs by 2015.



Dr. Jacqueline Badcock

UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative

Message



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF CAMARINES NORTE
Daet
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

I would like to appreciate and congratulate the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Network Coordinating Team and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Philippines for capacitating the province of Camarines Norte in the preparation of this Provincial Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Report using the CBMS data. This global mission has been translated into the much-needed local actions by coming up with micro-level data or statistics that will aid local government units (LGUs) in identifying areas which can address the most urgent needs of the people.

The CBMS data have been a very useful tool in identifying the socio-economic condition of every household in every barangay. For the Province of Camarines Norte, programs, projects and activities identified and prioritized for implementation were based on data generated through the CBMS. The Province had been providing and extending its support to the Project, because we know that the outputs of the survey conducted by the LGUs have been so precise and useful not only for the LGUs but also for other data users. The usefulness of these data proves that said CBMS survey is so far the best source of information for planners, project implementors and decision makers.

Conducting a 100 percent enumeration of households is not that easy. Aside from the cost, there is the hard work that was shared by the LGU personnel and enumerators, who painstakingly did their job, just to have a complete benchmark and monitoring tool for all the LGUs in Camarines Norte.

Coming up with the Provincial MDG Report using CBMS is a giant leap that will ensure, monitor and report progress on the attainment of the MDG goals and objectives. On this note, rest assured that the province will fully support and participate in every undertaking that the CBMS Network Coordinating Team will spearhead.

Good luck on this undertaking and God Bless the LGU-CBMS Network Coordinating Team partnership!

EDGARDO A. TALLADO
Governor



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List of Acronyms

4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
A&D	Alienable and Disposable lands
AHMP	Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program
ALIVE	Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education
ALS	Alternative Learning System
BEIS	Basic Education Information System
BESRA	Basic Sector Reform Agenda
BnB	Botika ng Barangay
BP-OSA	Balik-Paaralan for the Out-of-School Youth and Adults
BRHIN	Bicol Reproductive Health Information Network
BSPO	Barangay Service Point Officer
BWSA	Barangay Waterworks Association
CADC	Ancestral Domain Claims
CANORECO	Camarines Norte Electric Cooperative
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CeC	Community electronic Center
CHD	Center for Health and Development
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CNPH	Camarines Norte Provincial Hospital
CNWD	Camarines Norte Water District
CSR	Cohort Survival Rate
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DepEd	Department of Education
DevInfo	Development Information System
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOH	Department of Health
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EC	European Commission
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EEWs	Entertainment Establishment Workers
EFA	Education for All
eLGUs	Electronics Governance in the Local Government Units
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
F1	Formula 1
FARMC	Fisheries Association Resource Management Council
FHSIS	Field Health Services Information System
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
GAD	Gender and Development
GASPE	Government Assistance to Secondary Private Education

List of Acronyms



GP	Garantisadong Pambata
GREAT	Governance of Relevant Education Assessment Task
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication Campaign
IMCI	Management of Childhood Illnesses
IP	Indigenous People
IPRA	Indigenous People's Rights Act
IPTF	Indigenous People Task Force
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IYCF	Infant and Young Feeding
IYCFP	Infant and Young Child Feeding Program
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan –Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Services
LGU	Local Government Unit
MASUVECO	Malaria Surveillance and Vector Control Volunteer
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDGF	Millennium Development Goal Fund
MDR	Multi-Drug Resistant
MVA	Mega Volts Amphere
NAT	National Achievement Test
NCC	National Computer Center
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
NFA	National Food Authority
NGCP	National Grid Corporation of the Philippines
NHA	National Housing Authority
NICP	National Commission on Indigenous People
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System





List of Acronyms

NNC	National Nutrition Council
NSCB	National Statistics Coordination Board
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPAg	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
OSY	Out-of-School Youth
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PESO	Public Service Employment Office
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Commission
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PIPH	Provincial Investment Plan for Health
PNRC	Philippine National Red Cross
PPAN	Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition
PPMD	Public-Private Mix DOTS
PRIME-GOLD	Relevant Materials for the Enhancement and Galvanization of Learning Direction
PSL	Personal Safety Lesson
PTCA	Parents, Teachers and Community Association
REB	Reach Every Barangay
RH	Rural Health
SEA-K	Self-Employment Assistance – Kaunlaran Program
SEARCA	Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture
SIM	Strategic Intervention Materials
SPACFI	Socio-Pastoral Action Center Foundation, Inc.
SPED	Special Education
SRA	Special Recruitment Activities
SR-MICS	Sub-Regional Multi-Indicator Cluster
TB	Tuberculosis
TBDC	Tuberculosis Diagnostic Committee
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WEO	Wildlife Enforcers Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The first Provincial Millennium Development Goals Report of the Province of Camarines Norte aims to track progress toward the attainment of the MDGs in the province and to increase local awareness on how this report can bridge local and national development strategies.

The report used the results of the 2006 CBMS indicators related to MDG as shown in the summary of findings that are presented in Table 1 and some data from the provincial government departments, national government agencies and surveys.

The results suggest that there have been some good news and not so good news in some indicators while some are posing a great challenge for the remaining five years, from the time of writing of this report to the target year of 2015 to achieve the MDGs. There is a clear need for political leaders and stakeholders, with the help of donors, to take urgent and concerted action to realize the basic promises of the MDGs in the lives of the people in the province, specifically the poor.

Good News:

- Proportion of underweight children 0 to less than 5 years old was 12.2 percent, below the 2015 national target of 17.25 percent.
- Literacy rates among the population

aged 15-24 years old was high at about 98.3 percent and only 1.7 percent lower than the 2015 target (100 %). Females had slightly higher literacy rate (98.5%) compared to males (98.1%).

- Ratio of girls to boys in the elementary school level was 0.9, somewhat close to the desired ratio of 1:1 by 2015. Moving up to higher level, girls' advantage over boys slightly widened with the ratio of 1:1 in the secondary level and 1:2 in the tertiary level. A slight difference between girls and boys, in favor of boys, was also noted in the literacy rate among the population aged 15-24 at 0.9:1.

- About forty percent (40.2%) of women held elective seats in the province such as officials of the sangguniang kabataan, barangay council, as well as municipal and provincial officials.

- Proportion of indigent households covered by PhilHealth was high at 91.7 percent in 2008.

- No deaths associated with malaria were reported.

- Proportion of individuals living as informal settlers and living in makeshift housing were low at 4.2 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

- Proportion of households with cellular phone was about 34.6 percent and has been expected to increase because of the presence of 33 cellular sites in the province (as of 2008). Although percentage of households with computers was low at 4.2



Table 1. Summary of findings of MDG indicators, Province of Camarines Norte, 2006

Millennium Development Goals	Households		Population									
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger												
Proportion of households/population living below the poverty threshold	59,898	59.6	320,149	165,150	154,999	65.9	66.6	65.2	14,192	45,706	52.3	62.4
Proportion of households/population living below the food threshold	42,434	42.3	235,955	121,928	114,027	48.6	49.2	47.9	9,498	32,936	35.0	44.9
Poverty gap ratio		0.3									0.2	0.3
Employment rate			146,985	104,521	42,458	88.2	89.9	86.2	38,440	108,545	87.4	89.3
Proportion of households/population who experienced food shortage	6,428	6.4	35,409	18,497	16,912	7.3	7.5	7.1	972	5,456	3.6	7.4
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age			7,492	3,663	3,829	12.2	11.6	12.9	1,470	6,022	9.8	13.0
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education												
Proportion of children aged 6-12 enrolled in elementary education			73,282	37,322	35,960	79.5	78.6	80.5	18,342	54,940	80.3	79.3
Proportion of children aged 13-16 enrolled in high school			28,630	13,288	15,342	59.6	53.3	66.4	8,359	20,271	68.7	56.5
Proportion of children aged 6-16 enrolled in school			117,985	58,862	59,123	84.2	81.3	87.2	31,107	105,172	88.9	82.6
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds			88,194	46,417	41,776	98.3	98.1	98.5	23,015	65,179	98.9	98.1
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women												
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education						0.9					1.0	0.9
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education						1.1					1.1	1.1
Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education						1.2					1.2	1.3
Ratio of literate females to males (15-24 years old)						0.9					1.2	1.3
Proportion of seats held by women in municipalities and the province			1,828			40.2						
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality												
Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 who died			402	219	183	0.7	0.7	0.6	87	315	0.6	0.7
<i>Children aged 0 to less than 5</i>			61,256	31,669	29,587				15,031	46,225		
Proportion of infants who died			256	137	119	2.2	2.3	2.1	53	194	0.0	2.2
<i>Children aged 0 to less than 1</i>			11,303	5,760	5,543				2,743	8,560		
Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 who died			146	82	64	0.3	0.3	0.3	115	31	0.9	0.1
<i>Children aged 1 to less than 5</i>			49,953	25,909	24,044				12,288	37,665		



Table 1. (Continued)

Millennium Development Goals	Households		Population									
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Goal 5: Improve maternal health												
Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes					31			0.3	5	26	0.2	0.3
Contraceptive prevalence rate			25,510			29.9			6,414	19,096	29.6	30.0
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases												
Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception			685			2.7			217	468	3.4	2.5
Death rate associated with malaria (Per 100,000 population)			0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis (Per 100,000 population)			186	121	65	38.3	48.8	27.3	42	146	32.8	40.8
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability												
Proportion of households/population with access to safe drinking water	67,712	67.2	323,508	163,172	160,336	66.6	65.8	67.4	24,267	43,445	89.3	59.1
Proportion of households/population with access to sanitary toilet facility	79,058	78.5	380,200	192,194	188,006	78.3	77.5	79.0	23,766	55,292	87.4	75.2
Proportion of households/population living as informal settlers	4,137	4.1	20,605	10,593	10,012	4.2	4.3	4.2	1,442	2,695	3.7	5.3
Proportion of households/population living in makeshift housing	4,437	4.4	21,789	11,409	10,380	4.5	4.6	4.4	1,236	3,201	4.6	4.4
Proportion of households/population living in inadequate living conditions	46,020	45.7	225,466	117,520	107,946	46.4	47.4	45.4	6,859	39,161	25.2	53.2
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development												
Proportion of households with cellphones/telephones	34,847	34.6							13,053	21,794	48.0	29.6
Proportion of households with computers	3,993	4.2							2,075	1,918	7.6	2.6

Note: Six members under the employment rate indicator have no information on sex; One member aged 15-24 years old has no information on sex

percent, there is a high probability that this will increase due to the presence of five internet service providers in the province (as of 2008).

Not-so-Good News:

- Employment rate was 88.2 percent, which means that about 11.8 percent of those who were in the labor force were not employed and might have contributed

to the high poverty incidence, in addition to those who were employed but are perceived to have low income.

- Mortality rate among children aged 0 to less than 5 years old was 402 out of 61,256, or equivalent to 0.7 percent. Majority of these were infants, which were around 256 out of the total 11,303 or 2.2 percent. Meanwhile, there was low measles immunization coverage in the province, at about 75.6 percent.



- From the four detected cases of HIV/AIDS positive from January 1992 to December 2007, two were reported dead while the other two were under treatment and receiving antiretroviral drugs in Manila. Condom usage rate was also low, with only 2.7 percent among couples practicing contraception.

- Tuberculosis was still one of the ten leading causes of death, with a ratio of 38.3 per 100,000 population in 2008. Detection and cure rates, though, were both high at 96.0 percent and 81.2 percent, respectively.

- Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet was 78.5 percent, only 5.5 percentage points lower than the 2015 national target of 83.8 percent.

Posing Great Challenge:

- Sixty-six percent (66%) of the population were poor. This must be lowered by 43.2 percent in order to attain the 2015 national target of 22.7 percent. However, with a poverty gap of 0.3, this means that the population had lesser mean shortfall to become non-poor.

- Children who experienced early childhood care and development was low, with only 20.0 percent in 2007. Only 79.5 percent of children aged 6-12 years old were in school. This means that 20.5 percent were out of school but some of them may not be in elementary yet but in pre-school. There was also a very low participation rate in secondary education, at 59.6 percent. Apparently, these figures are way below the 100 percent target by 2015. In school

year 2008-2009, the cohort survival rate and completion rate in public elementary school were 88.9 percent and 79.4 percent, respectively, which are also far from the 100 percent target by 2015.

- Thirty-one (31) were reported to have died due to pregnancy-related causes in 2006, although the proportion was only 0.3. Also, contraceptive prevalence rate was low at 29.9 percent. In 2008, births attended by skilled health personnel and antenatal coverage were low at 59.4 percent and 57.5 percent, respectively.

- Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water was only 66.6 percent. Access to water in urban areas was notably higher, at 89.3 percent, than in rural areas, with only 59.1 percent.

Table 1 shows the provincial summary of the status of MDG indicators based on the 2006 CBMS results.

Meeting the MDG targets in the province requires combined efforts and resources of the LGUs, national government, NGOs and other institutions. The province also requires active participation of the communities and other sectors, specifically on areas and indicators posing great challenges such as poverty, education (Early Childhood Care for Development or ECCD, elementary and secondary), maternal health and access to safe water, as well as the cross cutting issues of the limited budgets of the LGUs and laxity on the enforcement of laws relative to the achievement of the MDS.



Recommendations:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Institutionalize/ expand the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to the province and intensify the implementation of the KALAHI program of the national government. Increase livelihood and employment opportunities by creating more jobs through the development of rural-based and resource-based livelihood projects/enterprises, improve access to micro financing and accelerate the provision of globally competitive skills and entrepreneurial training.

More so, the province who depends mostly on agriculture must boost agricultural productivity by providing adequate infrastructure support facilities such as irrigation, farm-to-market roads and bridges, and post-harvest facilities; intensify Information, Education and Communication (IEC) to encourage farmers to adopt modern technology; develop effective marketing channels and aggressive marketing of investment areas; promote tourism attractions that will create job opportunities even beyond 2015; and ensure the implementation of the Provincial Investment Code to encourage investment in the province.

2. Achieve universal education

Strengthen the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) program at the Department of Education (DepEd) and local government unit (LGU) level, promote home-based ECCD in areas where a facility for day care center is not accessible and available, and accelerate the implementation of parent's effectiveness session at the community level.

Intensify /accelerate implementation of the Alternative Learning System of the DepEd in partnership with the LGUs and non-government organizations; Improve school facilities and the levels of competency, adequacy and preparation of teachers; increase the budget for scholarship programs of the LGUs; intensify the campaign for Adopt-a-School Program and continuously implement the Food-for-School program of the national government.

3. Promote health reforms

Expedite the implementation of programs and projects under Millennium Development Goal Fund (MDGF) 19191 for waterless municipalities and the 5-Year Provincial Investment Plan for Health which started in 2009 and will end in 2013. The implementation of the program is guided by the National Objectives for Health, Provincial Vision for Health and the Millennium Development Goals as follows: reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other disease and halve the proportion of population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

4. Improve the lives of slum dwellers

Accelerate implementation of the core shelter assistance program of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); expedite completion of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the municipalities for easier determination/ classification of lands for residential use; and provide security of land tenure for the low-income population by expediting the regularization of informal settler families occupying public lands, creating Local Housing Boards and formulating shelter





plans to address urban and rural housing concerns.

5. Reverse the loss of environmental resources to contribute in addressing the issue of climate change

Ensure strict implementation of environmental laws, accelerate implementation of community-based upland and coastal management programs, reforest all forest lands, promote the urban greening program, and intensify the identification, preservation and protection of marine sanctuaries and information dissemination.

6. Address the issue on the limited budget of the LGU

Increase tax collection at the provincial and municipal levels, tap available and accessible official development assistance (ODAs), explore the wide range of developmental partnership initiatives with legitimate business investors within and outside the province, and enhance the management of existing economic enterprises. Moreover, improve the capacity of the LGUs on tax collection and accessing of ODA-funded projects and explore developmental initiatives with business investors.



PART 1. PROVINCIAL PROFILE



Figure 1. Location of the Province of Camarines Norte

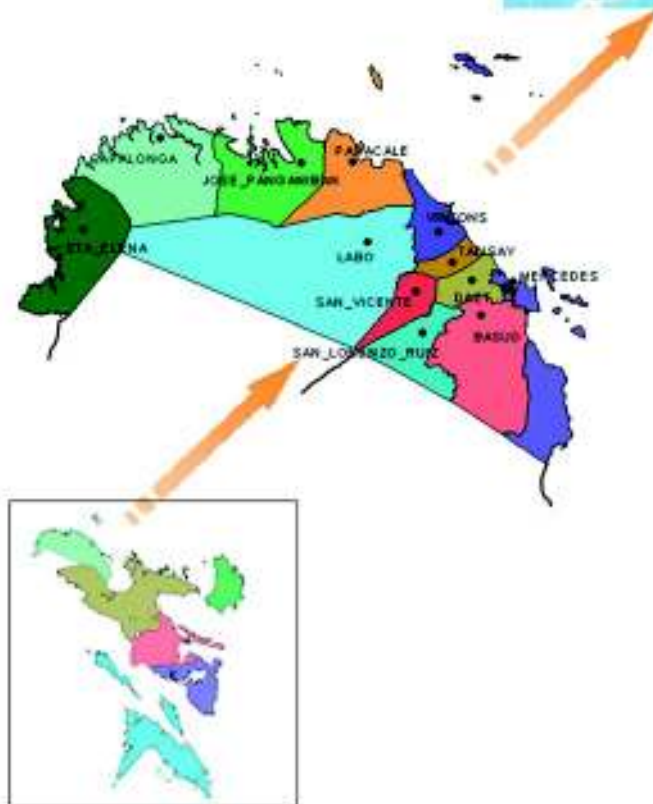


Figure 2. Map of Bicol Region

1. Brief Historical Background

1.1 Origin

For over two and a half centuries, from 1573 to 1829, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur formed only one political unit, the Province of Camarines. In 1829, however, the province of Camarines was divided into two regions, namely, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur. Camarines Norte was assigned the towns of Daet, Talisay, Indan, Labo, Paracale, Mambulao, Capalonga, Ragay, Lupi and Sipocot. In 1846, though, Camarines Norte lost to Camarines Sur the towns of Sipocot, Lupi and Ragay in exchange for Siruma.

In 1854, the two provinces were again reunited and named Ambos Camarines. The union lasted only for three years because in 1857, they were again separated and remained independent until 1893. The last union was during this year and so, there was only one province of Camarines during the Spanish Revolutionary period and in the subsequent years, lasting until 1919.



1.2 Year Founded

On March 3, 1919, Act 2809 was passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines authorizing Governor General F. B. Harrison to segregate Camarines Norte from the Province of Ambos Camarines, thereupon creating the former as an independent province

2. Geo-Physical Environment

2.1 Location and Boundaries

The province of Camarines Norte is one of the six (6) provinces that constitute the Bicol Region. It is found in the Northwestern Coast of the Bicol Peninsula, which forms the southeastern section of Luzon, the largest island in the Philippine Archipelago.

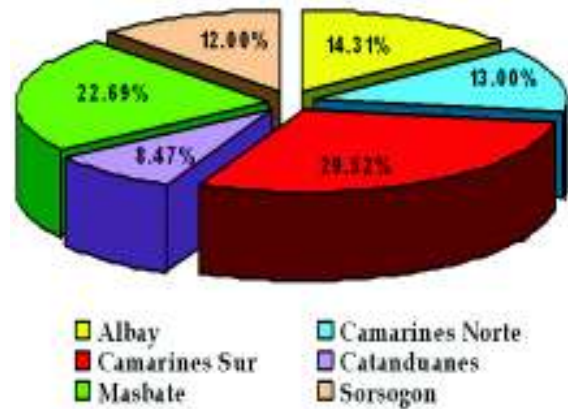
Camarines Norte is located between the Mt. Cadig-Labo Mountain ranges and the Pacific Ocean at 1220-20' to 1230-05' east longitude and 130-50' to 140-30' north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Pacific Ocean, on the east by the Pacific Ocean and San Miguel Bay, on the west by Lamon Bay, and on the south by the adjoining provinces of Camarines Sur and Quezon.

2.2 Land Area and Political Subdivision

Camarines Norte has a total land area of 232,007 hectares or 2,320.07 square kilometer. It is 13 percent of the total Bicol Area and 0.1 percent of the total Philippine area. Out of its 12 municipalities, Labo has the largest share in area of about 58,936 hectares or 25.40 percent, followed by Capalonga with 29,000 hectares or 12.50 percent and Basud with 26,028 or 12.5percent (Figure 3).

The province is composed of 2 districts

Fig. 3. Comparative Land Area of Bicol



with 12 municipalities, namely: District 1: Capalonga, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Paracale and Sta. Elena; and District 2: Basud, Daet, Mercedes, San Lorenzo Ruiz, San Vicente, Talisay and Vinzons. It has a total of 282 barangays and its capital town, Daet, is 365 kilometers southeast of Metro Manila, a 7 - hour drive by bus or a 45-minute trip by plane.

2.3 Topography and Climate

The province's topography is generally rugged and composed of rolling hills, mountainous terrain and fertile coastal plain. It is endowed with numerous mountains and peaks that dominantly form the southwestern Cordillera. The highest peak is Mt. Labo which is 943 meters high, serving as the point of convergence of the boundaries of the provinces of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur and Quezon.

It belongs to a Type II climate with no dry season and with a very pronounced maximum rain period that occurs from November to January. This climate type particularly pertains to the eastern and northern part of the province. In CY 2008, the average monthly rainfall ranged from 101.6 mm. in September to



1,338.1 mm. in December. The average monthly temperature, meanwhile, ranged from 26.45 0C in January to 29.88 0C in April.

3. Population and Social Environment

3.1 Population

The population of the province (Table 2) based on the 2006 CBMS results is 485,553, with more males (51.1 %) than females (48.9 %). The municipality of Daet has the largest population with 87, 524 followed by Labo at 83,061. The

least populous municipality is the town of San Vicente with only 8,667.

The number of households is 100,782, mostly situated in the rural areas (73 %). Average household size is 5.

Table 3 shows that children aged 0-5 years old comprise 12.6 percent of the total population of the province while those in the elementary school aged 6-12 years old constitute about 19.1 percent of the total population. Meanwhile, children with ages 13-16 years old or those in secondary school represent 9.7 percent of the total population. Most of the children in all age groups live in the rural areas.

Table 2. Population and number of households by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
CAMARINES NORTE	247,887	237,666	485,553	27,206	73,576	100,782
Basud	16,528	15,801	32,329	1,117	5,439	6,556
Capalonga	15,330	14,337	29,667	1,366	4,515	5,881
Daet	43,108	44,416	87,524	8,704	9,905	18,609
Jose Pangniban	23,412	21,921	45,338	3,389	5,956	9,345
Labo	42,765	40,296	83,061	1,553	15,661	17,214
Mercedes	21,724	20,300	42,054	3,628	5,068	8,696
Paracale	22,829	21,681	44,510	2,829	6,548	9,377
San Lorenzo Ruiz	6,351	5,961	12,312	702	1,840	2,542
San Vicente	4,323	4,344	8,667	353	1,574	1,927
Sta. Elena	20,138	18,626	38,764	1,652	6,195	7,847
Talisay	11,423	10,965	22,388	580	4,146	4,726
Vinzons	19,956	19,018	38,974	1,333	6,729	8,062

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



Table 3. Population of children by sex, Camarines Norte, 2006

INDICATORS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Children 0-5 Years Old	31,669	12.8	29,587	12.4	61,256	12.6
Elem. School Children 6-12 Years Old	47,463	19.1	44,664	18.8	92,127	19.1
Secondary Sch. Age Children 13-16 Years Old	24,937	10.1	23,109	9.7	48,046	9.9

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

estimated at 1:1, 174 in CY 2008, which is within the acceptable level but still lower than the national standard ratio of 1:1, 160 as required by the Department of Health (DOH).

Based on the report of the Provincial Health Office (PHO) in 2008, there are 328 health personnel at the Provincial Hospital serving the entire province. Medical services are brought to the rural areas by 17 rural health units and 125 barangay health stations scattered in the municipalities with 16 doctors, 10 dentists and 7 dental aids, 18 nurses, 102 midwives, 19 sanitary inspectors, 15 medical technicians, 923 Barangay Health Workers, 295 Barangay Nutrition Scholars, and 53 non-technical personnel.

Among the leading causes of morbidity per 100,000 population in the province in 2008 are respiratory infections (8,131), acute febrile illness (630.9), wounds (498.9), diarrhea (390.4), asthma (337.4), urinary tract infections (248.3), skin diseases (221.8), anemia (100.7), animal bite (64.9) and tonsillopharyngitis (32.3).

On the other hand, the leading causes of mortality per 100,000 population are pneumonia (51.9), myocardial infraction (34.2), degenerative disease (32.3), cancer, all forms (28.6), cerebro vascular accidents (27.5), PTB (21.4), cardio vascular disease

(21.0), renal failure (11.7), accidents (9.9) and diabetes mellitus (9.1).

3.5 Education

The number of Day Care Centers in the province in school year 2008-2009 is 375 with 374 Day Care Workers. The public elementary school system has 14 districts with a total of 253 schools and 2,173 instructional rooms, province wide. Classroom-pupil ratio in SY 2008-2009 is 1:39 while teacher-pupil ratio is 1:38. Seventeen elementary schools are privately owned.

The total number of public secondary schools is 51 with 516 classrooms while private secondary schools have a total of 20 accredited learning institutions located in different towns in the province.

The province has 10 tertiary schools/colleges. Eight are offering complete degree courses wherein five of these are also offering post secondary school/vocational courses. Camarines Norte State College is the only public college in the province with five campuses located in Daet, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Mercedes and Sta. Elena.

In terms of literacy, the province has a high basic literacy rate of 97.1 percent as per the 2003 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS) while functional literacy is only 69.9 percent. Results of the



2006 CBMS likewise revealed a high basic literacy rate of about 98.3 percent.

4. Local Economy

The province's economy depends largely on agriculture, with about 70.6 percent of its land area, or 163,826.77 hectares, devoted to rice lands, coconut, and brushwood coco planted with vegetables, root crops and fruits.

As to employment by sector/industry, based on the 2006 CBMS results, the biggest source of employment is services with 65,888 employed persons or 44.8 percent, followed by agriculture with 50,959 or 34.6 percent persons employed, and the industry sector with a registered share of 17 percent or 25,089 persons employed.

4.1 Crops

Coconut is extensively grown in the province, covering a total area of 100,085.65 hectares with a total production of about 220,662,063 nuts or 44,849.96 MT of copra equivalent.

"Queen" pineapple or Formosa is also widely grown, particularly in San Lorenzo Ruiz, Basud, San Vicente and Labo. In 2008, about 106,555.0 MT were produced from 2,528.0 hectares of area planted/harvested.

Rice production is also one of the main sources of livelihood in the province. About 75,256.74 MT were produced in two croppings from 20,131.20 hectares of farms planted/cultivated in 2008.

For fruits and vegetables, the province has produced 3,612.9 MT and 59,786.8 MT, respectively, in 2008. Fruits include banana, papaya, pineapple, water melon, jackfruit, guava and guyabano while

vegetables include ampalaya, eggplant, squash, sitao, gourd, okra, patola, habitchelas and mongo.

The bulk of livestock production is in the hands of backyard raisers. In 2008, livestock and poultry population in the province totaled 603,287 heads composed of swine, cattle, carabao, goat, chicken and ducks.

4.2 Fishery

The province has nine coastal municipalities consisting of about 84 barangays located along Lamon and San Miguel Bays, which are considered as major fishing grounds in the country. Estimated fish production in CY 2008 totaled 26,361.0 MT, broken down into municipal fishing with 21,171.0 MT, commercial fishing with 4,593.0 MT and aquaculture/brackishwater fishpond with about 597.0 MT (Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, 2008).

4.3 Metallic and Non-Metallic Resources

The province of Camarines Norte is known for its abundant mineral deposits particularly gold. Thousands of panners are engaged in small-scale gold panning in the municipality of Paracale, Jose Panganiban and Labo for their livelihood.

Metallic minerals such as gold, iron, silver, lead, zinc, iron in laterite, ball quartz and iron lump ore have an estimated reserve of 125 million MT while non-metallic e.g. silica sand, marbled limestone, kaoline/white clay, refractory clay, siliceous clay diatomite, marble, and diatomaceous earth have an estimated reserve of 272 million MT. These resources are abundant in the province.

4.4 Major Industries

Since the majority of the people are agricultural workers, industrial activities are mostly



confined to small- and medium-scale operations. Abundant marine, mineral and forest resources have encouraged labor-intensive businesses. These include handicrafts, jewelry making, food processing (fish smoking and drying), metalworking, furniture-making and small service shops.

The major industries that are given priority in terms of promotion and development in the province include: fine jewelry, queen pineapple, coconut, gifts/housewares, fishery and aquatic products, and tourism industry.

4.5 Tourism

The province is one of the most beautiful tourist destinations in the country, with natural attractions and interesting cultural and religious festivities. It boasts of clean white-sand beaches, underground caves, waterfalls, historical shrines, and parklands.

The proximity of the province to the ocean not only allows it to maintain a thriving tourism industry, it also provides the most scenic shorelines in this part of the country.

Some of the most popular beaches and waterfalls are the Bagasbas beach located in Bagasbas, Daet; Mercedes Group of Islands in the municipality of Mercedes; Mangcamagong Beach, Mercedes; Calaguas Group of Islands, Vinzons; San Jose Beach, Talisay; Lanot Beach, Mercedes; Pag-asa Beach, Jose Panganiban; Mananap Falls, SanVicente; and Colasi Falls, Mercedes.

5. Infrastructure/ Utilities/ Facilities

5.1 Roads and Bridges

The province has a total road length of 1,507.314 kilometers broken down as follows: national

roads, 201.474 kms., provincial roads, 146.590 kms., municipal roads, 169.988 and barangay roads, 989.258. All roads are passable.

Bridges in the province have an aggregate length of 4,658.54 linear meters as of 2008, classified into national 2,435.29 Im., provincial 1,046.50 Im., municipal 239.0 Im., and barangay with 937.775 Im.

5.2 Transportation

The passenger transport services of the province going to Metro Manila (6-7 hours travel) as well as neighboring provinces (2-4 hours travel) are provided by different transportation companies.

The province has two airports located in Bagasbas, Daet and Larap, Jose Panganiban. It can only accommodate Fokker and other light aircrafts.

5.3 Power and Electricity

The National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) through the Camarines Norte Electric Cooperative (CANORECO) provides the power and energy requirements of the province. The cooperative has a total capacity of 35 Mega Volts Amphere (MVA).

As of 2008, a total of 80,745 households or 77.6 percent of households in the province have electricity.

5.4 Water Supply

The level III water supply of the province is being served by the Camarines Norte Water District, which covers seven municipalities. These are Basud, Daet, Labo, Mercedes, San Vicente, Talisay and Vinzons. Five municipalities, namely: Capalonga, Jose Panganiban, Paracale, Sta. Elena, and San Lorenzo Ruiz have their own level III water systems and two



Barangay Waterworks Service Association in Talobatib and Tulay na Lupa, Labo.

Level II water system consisted of communal faucets installed in rural areas where houses are clustered densely enough to justify the piped distribution system, with a faucet provided to a group of households while Level I Water System consisted of deep wells, shallow wells, open/dug wells, spring, and rain collector/water peddlers as sources which are generally found in rural and less-urbanized areas with no existing water distribution system.

5.5 Drainage/Flood Control

As of 2008, the province has a total aggregate length of 6,096.3 meters of flood control and drainage structures which are located in the rivers and creeks in 7 municipalities of the province.

For seawall and shore protection, the province has an aggregate length of 2,514.25 linear meter of seawall/shore protection and 5,011.88 linear meters of river control. Majority of these are in good condition.

5.6 Communication

Communication in the province is being brought by nine local radio stations, seven local newspapers, two local community TV stations and one relay TV station, five telephone companies, 13 postal stations, seven private cargo companies and Smart and Globe mobile cellphone providers.

6. Local Institutional Capability

Local administration consists of development planning, fiscal administration, organization and management, and local legislation. While these services do not offer direct benefits to the populace, they are, nonetheless, indispensable in the effective delivery of

basic services. In this light and in view of the Local Government Code of 1991, administrative governance is treated as an integrating mechanism for the prioritization of all identified investments as well as development programs and projects in the province.

The province and its component municipalities rely heavily on internal revenue allotment. From 2004-2009, the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) received by the provincial government from the national government fund transfers ranging from PhP299M to PhP435M is 87percent of the total annual income of the province. It is increasing yearly by an average of 10 percent or PhP27M. Local revenues collected from local taxes, permits and licenses, service income, business income and other income is 13 percent of the total income and is likewise increasing yearly by an average of 25 percent.

The total annual expenditures of the province which range from PhP377M to PhP540M or an average of PhP436M per year were spent for economic services, social services, general public services and other purposes.

Expenditure for social services ranges from PhP120M to PhP188M per year or an average of PhP142M/year. Said expenditure is 33 percent of the total annual expenditures and is generally increasing by an average of 10 percent or PhP14M/year. This includes hospital services, with expenditures ranging from PhP96M to PhP132M or an average of PhP110M/year; and subscription to Philhealth which ranges from PhP2M to PhP8M or an average of PhP5M/year. Philhealth subscription is three percent of the total expenditures with an average increase of 68 percent per year. Meanwhile, education expenditures range from PhP4M to 10M or an average of PhP7M/year.



Part 2.

Provincial Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

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

A. Status and Trends

Proportion of Population Living Below Poverty Threshold

Based on the 2006 Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) result as shown in Table 4, there are 485,553 people in

Table 4. Proportion and magnitude of households/population living below poverty threshold by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	59,898	59.6	320,149	165,150	154,999	65.9	66.6	65.2	14,192	45,706	52.3	62.4
Basud	4,311	65.9	23,281	11,970	11,311	72.0	72.4	71.6	505	3,806	45.4	70.1
Capalonga	4,375	74.6	23,928	12,459	11,469	80.6	81.3	79.9	893	3,482	65.5	77.3
Daet	7,198	38.7	39,217	19,769	19,448	44.8	45.9	43.7	3,177	4,021	36.5	40.6
Jose Panganiban	6,343	68.3	33,681	17,479	16,202	74.3	74.7	73.9	2,315	4,028	69	68.1
Labo	10,153	59.0	54,566	28,281	26,285	65.7	66.1	65.2	641	9,512	41.3	60.8
Mercedes	6,316	73.1	32,621	16,880	15,741	77.6	77.7	77.5	2,591	3,725	71.8	74.1
Paracale	6,178	66.2	32,494	16,747	15,747	73.0	73.4	72.6	1,760	4,418	62.4	67.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1,651	64.9	8,579	4,420	4,159	69.6	69.6	69.7	522	1,129	74.4	61.4
San Vicente	1,182	61.4	5,859	2,963	2,896	67.6	68.5	66.7	177	1,005	50.1	63.9
Sta. Elena	5,152	66.7	28,066	14,570	13,496	72.4	72.4	72.4	948	4,204	57.4	69.3
Talisay	2,453	51.9	13,004	6,743	6,261	58.1	59.0	57.1	148	2,305	25.5	55.6
Vinzons	5,151	63.9	27,409	14,214	13,195	70.3	71.2	69.3	515	4,636	38.6	68.9

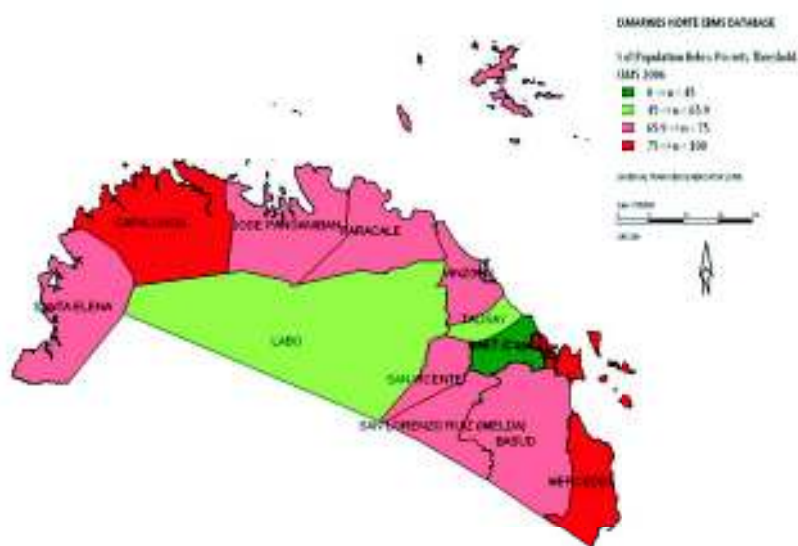
Source: CBMS Survey 2006

Camarines Norte, 65.9 percent of whom are poor with incomes below the PhP14,854.00 poverty threshold. Among the poor population, there is a greater number of males (66.6 %) than females (65.2 %).

By households, out of 100,782, 59.6 percent or 59,898 are poor. Of this, 62.4 percent are located in the rural areas while 52.3 percent are in the urban areas. A higher proportion of poor households can be found in the rural areas because they derive their income primarily from agriculture. In the following rural municipalities which have more than 70 percent of the population considered as poor, namely, Capalonga (80.6 %); Mercedes (77.6 %); Jose Panganiban (74.3 %); Paracale (73.0 %); Sta. Elena (72.4 %);

Vinzons (72.3 %); and Basud (72.0 %), the income earners are engaged mostly in agriculture which is low in productivity, seasonal in nature and mostly small scale. This is coupled with low employment opportunities or cases where those with jobs receive low wages, lack entrepreneurial spirit and do not have access to micro financing.

Figure 4. Map on the proportion of population living below poverty threshold by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



Table 5. Proportion and magnitude of households/population living below food threshold, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	42,434	42.3	235,955	121,928	114,027	48.6	49.2	47.9	9,498	32,936	35.0	44.9
Basud	2,514	38.5	14,604	7,492	7,112	45.2	45.3	45.0	307	2,207	27.6	40.6
Capalonga	3,548	60.5	20,174	10,502	9,672	68.0	68.5	67.4	679	2,869	49.8	63.7
Daet	4,143	22.3	23,553	11,909	11,644	26.9	27.6	26.2	1,654	2,489	19.0	25.1
Jose Panganiban	4,988	53.7	27,321	14,206	13,115	60.2	60.7	59.8	1,820	3,168	54	53.6
Labo	6,709	39.0	37,821	19,642	18,179	45.5	45.9	45.1	346	6,363	22.3	40.7
Mercedes	4,948	57.3	26,390	13,679	12,711	62.8	63.0	62.6	1,994	2,954	55.2	58.8
Paracale	4,498	48.2	24,616	12,690	11,926	55.3	55.6	55.0	1,251	3,247	44.4	49.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1,196	47.0	6,440	3,311	3,129	52.3	52.1	52.4	410	786	58.4	42.7
San Vicente	872	45.3	4,550	2,285	2,265	52.5	52.9	52.2	119	753	33.7	47.9
Sta. Elena	3,667	47.5	20,901	10,848	10,053	53.9	53.9	53.9	578	3,089	35.0	50.9
Talsay	1,626	34.4	8,960	4,646	4,314	40.0	40.7	39.3	69	1,557	11.9	37.6
Vinzons	3,725	46.2	20,651	10,731	9,920	53.0	53.8	52.1	271	3,454	20.3	51.4

Source: CBMS Survey 2006

On the other hand, Daet, the capital town and center of commerce and trade in the province, has the least proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold at 44.8 percent.

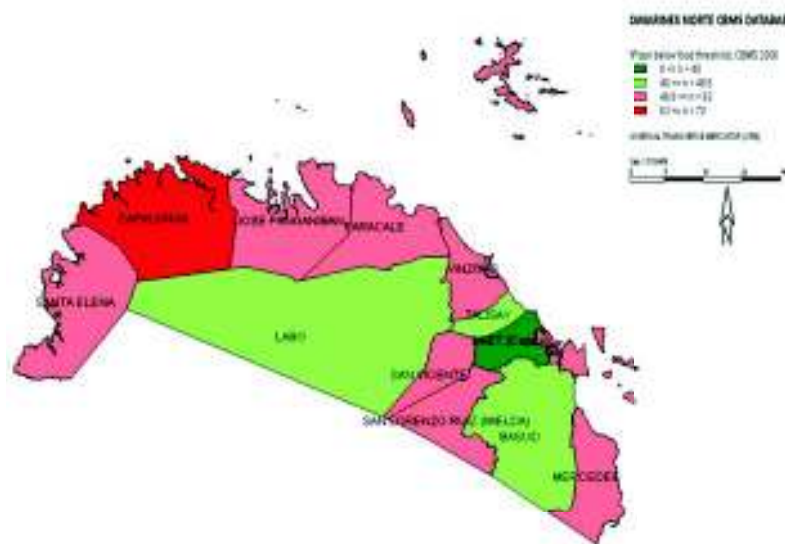
Figure 4 presents the comparison between municipalities in the province with regard to the proportion of population living below the poverty threshold or how far or near they are to the provincial average, national and regional MDG target by 2015. Since the proportion of population living below the poverty threshold in almost all of the municipalities is way above the national and regional targets of 22.7 percent and 30.7 percent, it is assumed that the province has a very low probability of achieving the first MDG target by 2015.

Proportion of Population Living Below Food Threshold

Subsistence incidence of individuals in the province whose income is not enough to purchase the basic food requirements or is below the food threshold of Php10, 165.00 is about 48.6 percent.

By municipality, Capalonga has the highest subsistence incidence of about 68.0 percent

Figure 5. Map on the proportion of population living below food threshold by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

of the total population, followed by Mercedes at 62.8 percent and Jose Panganiban at 60.2 percent. By households, likewise, the highest is in Capalonga at 60.5 percent. It is also followed by Mercedes (57.3 %) and Jose Panganiban (53.7 %). Moreover, eight municipalities posted an incidence of more than the provincial average, attributed to the same reasons cited in the proportion of households living below poverty threshold.

Presented in Figure 5 is the comparison between municipalities in the province on the proportion of population living below the subsistence threshold.

Poverty Gap Ratio

Another poverty measure is poverty gap. This provides information as to how much, on the average is needed by each individual for them to become non-poor. On the average, the province's poverty gap is 29 percent which is very far from the national target of 6.7 percent by 2015. This reflects the very high proportion of poverty among the population.

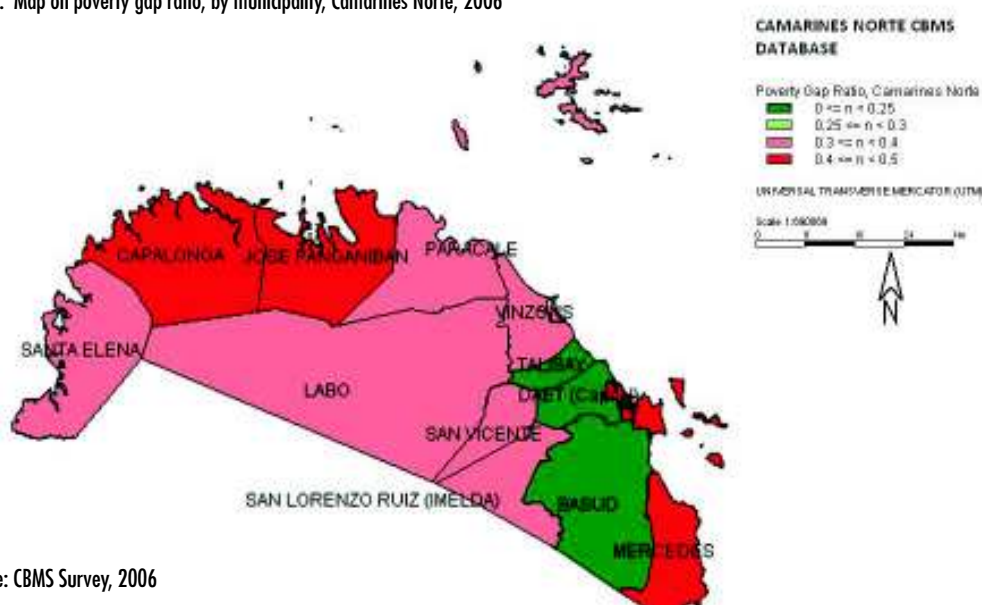
Table 6. Poverty gap ratio of households, by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipalities	TOTAL	Ratio	
		Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	0.3	0.2	0.2
Basud	0.2	0.2	0.3
Capalonga	0.4	0.3	0.5
Daet	0.2	0.1	0.2
Jose Panganiban	0.4	0.4	0.4
Labo	0.3	0.1	0.3
Mercedes	0.4	0.3	0.4
Paracale	0.3	0.3	0.4
San Lorenzo Ruiz	0.3	0.3	0.3
San Vicente	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sta. Elena	0.3	0.2	0.4
Talisay	0.2	0.1	0.3
Vinzons	0.3	0.1	0.3

Source: CBMS Survey 2006

Figure 6 presents the comparison across municipalities of the poverty gap. All the municipalities have poverty gap ratios way below the national target of 6.5 by 2015 but among them, Daet has the greater chance of being non-poor at 15.6 percent. On the other hand, Capalonga and Mercedes almost reached 50.0 percent with 41.4 and 41.6 percent, respectively.

Figure 6. Map on poverty gap ratio, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



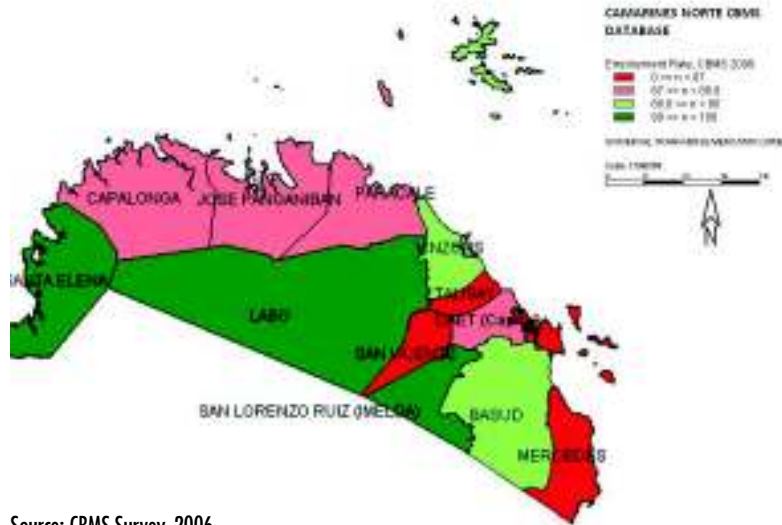
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

Employment Rate

The magnitude of employed persons and the employment rate in the province and each municipality are presented in Table 7.

Employed persons in the province total 146,985, indicating an 88.8 percent employment rate at the time of the CBMS survey. Majority are males at 104,521 while only 42,458 are females. The proportion of employed males is higher in rural areas (89.3%) than in urban areas (87.4%).

Figure 5. Map on the proportion of population living below food threshold by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Among the municipalities, Sta. Elena, San Lorenzo Ruiz and Labo reported high employment rates of 91.3 percent, 90.5 percent and 90.2 percent, respectively. The lowest employment rate was exhibited

Table 7. Magnitude of employed persons aged 15 years old and above, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	146,985	104,521	42,458	88.8	89.9	86.2	38,440	108,545	87.4	89.3
Basud	10,438	7,323	3,115	89.7	91.5	85.6	1,722	8,716	90.2	89.5
Capalonga	8,326	6,305	2,021	88.7	90.0	85.0	1,817	6,509	85.1	89.8
Daet	27,495	17,270	10,221	87.8	88.0	87.5	12,654	14,841	88.2	87.5
Jose Panganiban	12,575	9,194	3,381	88.6	89.3	86.7	4,300	8,275	87	89.4
Labo	26,007	18,738	7,269	90.2	91.6	86.8	2,273	23,734	87.1	90.5
Mercedes	11,895	9,081	2,813	86.6	88.1	82.3	5,099	6,796	85.8	87.3
Paracale	12,445	9,360	3,084	88.0	89.4	84.0	3,658	8,787	86.2	88.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	4,039	2,887	1,152	90.5	90.8	89.6	1,025	3,014	88.1	91.3
San Vicente	2,491	1,818	673	86.2	87.3	83.5	475	2,016	82.6	87.1
Sta. Elena	11,982	8,814	3,168	91.3	92.3	88.4	2,612	9,370	93.6	90.6
Talisay	7,226	4,957	2,269	86.9	88.8	83.0	792	6,434	80.4	87.8
Vinzons	12,066	8,774	3,292	89.7	90.8	87.0	2,013	10,053	85.7	90.6

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Table 8. Employed persons by major industry group, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Total Employed	Agriculture Hunting & Forestry	Fishing	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation, Storage & Comm'n	Comm'n, Social & Personal Services	Fin., Insurance, Real Estate & Buss. Services	Others (NEC)
Bauif	10,433	3,396	216	83	541	61	1,092	1,717	857	2,008	159	303
Capalonga	8,325	4,072	871	38	242	35	382	831	378	931	28	517
Daet	27,458	2,470	337	234	936	329	2,712	6,576	3,676	8,247	666	1,275
Jose Panganiban	12,006	1,633	1,554	2,442	273	88	800	1,975	724	2,027	170	320
Lobo	26,130	10,985	71	1,152	1,303	128	1,638	4,600	1,790	3,202	132	1,129
Mercedes	11,949	1,778	3,698	50	744	21	823	2,096	729	1,862	72	76
Paracale	12,435	2,534	1,025	3,455	587	69	445	1,696	769	1,439	53	363
San Lorenzo Ruiz	4,039	1,728	13	5	148	10	362	409	225	986	47	106
San Vicente	2,491	981	2	7	108	7	251	352	199	475	19	90
Sta. Elena	11,968	4,007	1,624	39	273	43	496	1,929	836	2,051	145	525
Talisy	7,226	1,960	130	15	262	50	784	1,236	816	1,418	447	108
Vinzons	12,774	3,811	2,063	69	567	78	812	1,918	816	2,102	52	486
TOTAL FOR CN	147,234	39,355	11,604	7,589	5,984	919	10,597	25,335	11,815	26,748	1,990	5,298
		50,959				25,089			65,888			5,298
		34.6				17.10						3.6

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

in San Vicente (86.2 percent) since economic activity in the area is mostly agriculture-related wherein planting and harvesting are seasonal in nature and only small and few establishments are present in the area. All municipalities reported a high employment rate among males than females and the trend is generally higher in the urban than rural areas.

It has been noted that while the employment rate is high, poverty incidence still remains high. This means that majority of the earners have incomes that are not enough to support the per capita income needs of the members of the family, particularly in areas with high poverty incidence such as Capalonga, Mercedes and Jose Panganiban.

Furthermore, 44.8 percent or 65,888 of the employed persons in the province are engaged in services,



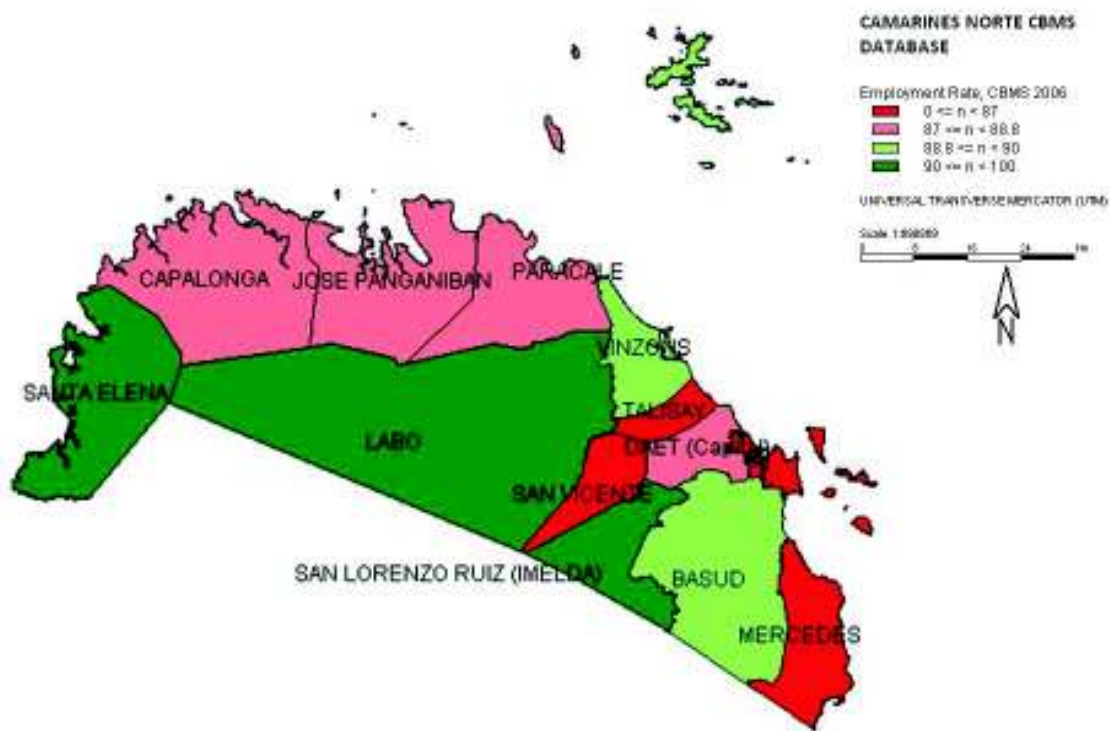
distributed mostly in communication, social and personal services and wholesale and retail, trade and transportation, storage and communication. About 34.6 percent are engaged in agriculture while the rest (17.0 percent) work in the industry sector. Those who are engaged in other activities not elsewhere classified represent about 3.6 percent.

By occupation, as shown in Table 8, workers in the agricultural, hunting and forestry sector compose the largest group with 39,355 employed persons, followed

by those engaged in communication, social and personal services with 26,718. It is in the industry sector of Electricity, Gas and Water where the lowest number of persons are employed, with only 919.

Figure 7 shows the comparison of employment rates by municipality. Seven municipalities registered a proportion of less than the provincial average as follows: San Vicente (86.2 percent), Mercedes (86.6 percent), Talisay (86.9 percent), Daet (87.8 percent), Paracale (88.0 percent), Jose Panganiban (88.6 percent) and Capalonga (88.7 percent).

Figure 7. Map on Employment Rate, by Municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Table 9. Household/population who experienced food shortage, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	6,428	6.4	35,409	18,497	16,912	7.3	7.5	7.1	972	5,456	3.6	7.4
Basud	165	2.9	945	493	452	2.9	3.0	2.7	5	160	0.4	2.9
Capalonga	436	7.4	2,517	1,279	1,238	8.5	8.3	8.1	45	391	3.3	8.7
Daet	494	2.7	2,785	1,402	1,383	3.2	3.3	3.2	158	336	1.8	3.4
Jose Panganiban	503	5.4	2,799	1,486	1,313	6.2	6.3	6.0	19	484	1	8.1
Labo	1,234	7.2	6,718	3,568	3,150	8.1	8.3	7.8	39	1,195	2.5	7.6
Mercedes	1,276	14.7	6,897	3,594	3,303	16.4	16.5	16.3	444	832	12.2	16.4
Paracale	682	7.3	3,722	1,944	1,778	8.4	8.5	8.2	153	529	5.4	8.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	17	0.7	79	43	36	0.6	0.7	0.6	9	8	1.3	0.4
San Vicente	10	0.5	50	22	28	0.6	0.5	0.6	1	9	0.3	0.6
Sta. Elena	567	7.2	3,174	1,681	1,493	8.2	8.3	8.0	51	516	3.1	8.3
Talisay	79	1.7	397	210	187	1.8	1.8	1.7	2	77	0.3	1.9
Vinzons	965	12.0	5,326	2,775	2,551	13.7	13.9	13.4	46	919	3.5	13.7

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

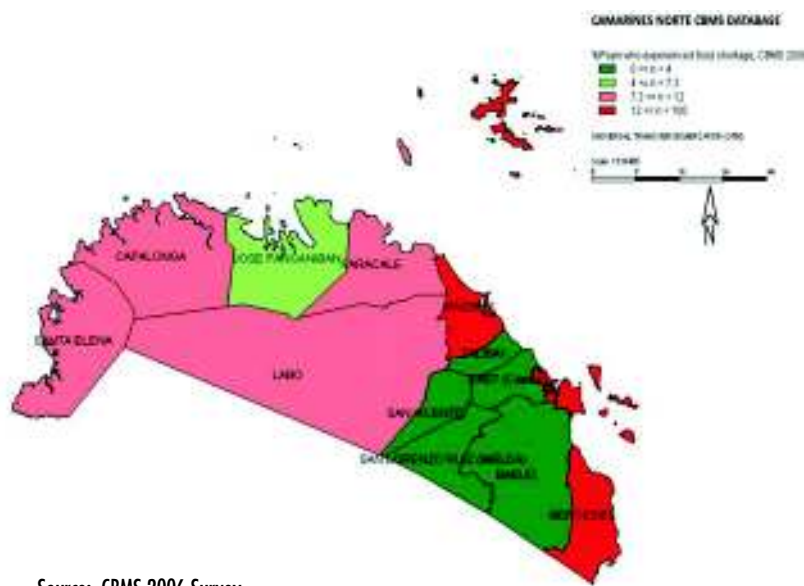
Target 1.C: Halve between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Proportion of Households/Population Who Experienced Food Shortage

The proportion of the population who experienced food shortage in the province for the past three months at the time of the CBMS survey is 7.3 percent or 35,409 of the total population. Majority are males (7.5 %) than females (71.1%) .About 6,428 households experienced food shortage and this phenomenon is higher in the rural areas at 7.4 percent than in the urban areas at 3.6 percent.

Among the municipalities, Mercedes accounted for the highest proportion and number of population who experienced food shortage at 6,897 or 16.4 percent of the population. About 31 percent of the income earners in this

Figure 8. Proportion of population who experienced food shortage, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 10. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	7,492	3,663	3,829	12.2	11.6	12.9	1,470	6,022	9.8	13.0
Basud	375	178	197	9.6	8.5	10.8	23	352	4.1	10.5
Capalonga	522	246	276	12.4	11.4	13.4	79	443	9.1	13.2
Daet	954	471	483	8.9	8.5	9.4	379	575	8.0	9.6
Jose Panganiban	735	357	378	12.6	11.7	13.5	175	560	10	13.8
Labo	1,327	630	697	12.9	12.0	13.8	37	1,290	5.1	13.4
Mercedes	830	414	416	15.0	14.3	15.8	253	577	11.3	17.5
Paracale	817	405	412	13.9	13.3	14.5	215	602	12.6	14.4
San Lorenzo Ruiz	137	67	70	9.6	9.2	10.1	63	74	17.5	7.0
San Vicente	273	134	139	27.1	26.3	27.9	31	242	24.2	27.5
Sta. Elena	552	275	277	11.5	11.2	11.9	119	433	11.6	11.5
Talisay	362	193	169	13.7	14.0	13.4	29	333	12.1	13.9
Vinzons	608	293	315	12.2	11.5	12.9	67	541	10.2	12.5

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Figure 9. Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

municipality depend mostly on fishing. During lean months, the income of some fishermen is not enough to buy food for the family due to the low fish catch.

Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 Years of Age

As shown in Table 10, prevalence of underweight children under five years of age in the province in 2006 was about 12.2 percent (or 7,942 children). This is lower than the national target of 17.3 percent by 2015. The female malnutrition rate of 12.9 percent is higher than that of the males at 11.6 percent. The rate is higher in rural areas (13.0 %) than in urban areas (9.8 %).

Female malnutrition rates were also greater than those of the males in almost all of the municipalities except in Talisay and the proportion of households with malnourished children was generally higher in rural areas.



Problem on nutrition can be attributed to insufficient knowledge of parents/caregivers on health and nutrition, limited capacity of the family to provide enough food due to low income and inadequate access to food, poor health practices, recurring illness, and attitudinal problems.

Recorded rates in almost all of the municipalities were also lower than the national target except in San Vicente which posted a 27.1 percent malnutrition rate. Aside from the reasons mentioned above, some of the barangays used the non-standard weighing scale (bathroom weighing scale) which, according to the health personnel, is inaccurate in weighing children. This is also true to the municipality of Mercedes with a 15 percent proportion of malnourishment.

B. Current Policies and Programs

Addressing poverty in the province is being pursued through various agricultural and rural development programs and projects such as: soil conservation focused on sustainable agriculture development, Binhian sa Lalawigan complemented with an agricultural loan program, hybrid rice commercialization, organic farming projects for selected high value crops, cassava production, corn and high value crops, pineapple development program, animal dispersal and redispersal, provision of agricultural extension services such as communal irrigation facilities and agricultural mechanization, post-harvest development, and cooperative and NGO development benefiting all the municipalities in the province.

Viable livelihood projects for coastal communities are also being offered through the establishment of mud crab breeding and

seed demo project, seaweeds farming and management, protection and conservation of coastal resources.

Aside from the locally funded projects, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) has been intensifying the implementation of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). Fifteen Agrarian Reform Communities were developed wherein 30,040.86 hectares were acquired and distributed to 15,492 beneficiaries. Aside from the leasehold operation, 1,222 farmers were provided with security of their land tenure and better sharing arrangement of their produce. Moreover, two Ancestral Domain Claims (CADC) were established by the National Commission on Indigenous People (NICP) located in the municipalities of Capalonga and Jose Panganiban.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is implementing the Tindahan Natin Project with 182 outlets, Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran Program (SEA-K), and Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Services (KALAHI-CIDSS) in Capalonga and Sta. Elena. Meanwhile, the Tindahan ni Pangulong Gloria have 32 outlets run by the National Food Authority (NFA).

Camarines Norte is also a beneficiary of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program (AHMP) covering the period 2008-2010.

To facilitate employment, the provincial and municipal government established the Public Service Employment Office (PESO) by virtue of Memorandum Circular issued by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) which regularly conducts referral of applicants or placements for employment, job



fairs, special recruitment activities (SRA), and employment of students during summer by the provincial government and by almost all of the municipalities. The Provincial Government of Camarines Norte is inviting all interested job applicants in different municipalities to apply during the job fair while the municipality of Daet and Labo are regularly conducting job fairs for their constituents. Special recruitment activities are being aired on the radio and advertised on TV for wider information dissemination.

Employable skills are being provided by the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) in partnership with the provincial and municipal government, congressional representative and accredited private institutions through the implementation of the Skills Training Program, Ladderized Education Scholarship Program, and Community-Based Training Program. In 2008 alone, a total of 5,463 persons were trained in various Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) qualifications while others were referred for employment.

C. Challenges

The province is confronted with a problem of high poverty incidence that can be attributed to:

- i. Low productivity caused by inadequacy of research and extension services, agriculture, and infrastructure support facilities, slow adoption by farmers of new technologies, high cost of farm production, conversion of highly restricted prime agricultural land to other land uses and declining soil fertility;
- ii. Limited budget of the LGU to establish more viable livelihood projects for the poor, lack of entrepreneurial spirit of the populace and lack of access to micro-financing; and

- iii. The need to accelerate the implementation of anti-poverty programs/projects implemented by the national government like KALAHI-CIDSS and AHMP and the inclusion of the province in the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps).

Another pressing problem is the need to strengthen local poverty reduction action teams to come up with more focused poverty reduction programs and projects and to hold the regular conduct of Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) surveys in all the municipalities to monitor and identify who and where the poor are and what their needs are.

The province has the following challenges for its employment problems:

- i. Increasing employment rate and putting more money into people's pockets, for which the province needs to generate more economically productive employment opportunities
- ii. Increasing access to education and skills-oriented training for the poor
- iii. Providing more livelihood projects to augment the source of income of families living below the poverty threshold and creating an environment conducive for business to encourage investments that will create more job opportunities
- iv. Encouraging the setting up of more establishments in the industry and services sector
- v. Promoting an entrepreneurial spirit among the populace.

The provincial and municipal nutrition committees are preparing annually the local nutrition action plan incorporating the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) and the Lancet series of recommendations on maternal and children under nutrition interventions. R.A. 8172 or Asin Law has been adopted and



implemented by all LGUs. The Milk Code is likewise adopted and integrated in the Provincial and Child Rights Welfare Code.

Because of Asin Law, households consuming iodized salt in the province increased from 14.5 percent in 2000 to 94.5 percent in 2007 (2000 and 2007 MICS Result).

Nutrition programs/projects that are being undertaken consist of Pabasa sa Nutrisyon with barangay LGUs providing the funds, Garantisadong Pambata wherein GP Task Forces were created in all levels and are being conducted twice a year, supplemental feeding program, conduct of different advocacy activities using tri-media, and the Infant and Young Child Feeding Program (IYCFP). About 230 barangays (82 percent of barangays) established the IYCF community support groups and organized provincial and capital town Bantay Gatas Task Force, continuously conduct various trainings to enhance the capacity skills on nutrition management and undertakes the program on nutrition supplementation in partnership with the UNICEF and the National Nutrition Council (NNC).

The province is also one of the priority provinces of the AHMP of the national government which addresses hunger both on the aspect of supply or the unavailability of food to eat and of demand or the inability to buy food.

Improving the nutritional status of the populace in the province, specifically children, faces the following challenges:

- i. Need to create plantilla positions for provincial and municipal action officers who will closely supervise, monitor and evaluate all nutrition programs such as operation timbang, recommend and take action on the rehabilitation of malnourished children, among others;
- ii. Need to conduct a massive information, communication and education campaign on food production through kitchen or backyard gardening;
- iii. Need to institutionalize the Garantisadong Pambata program, sustain the implementation of the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program and continuously provide training programs for the enhancement of skills on nutrition program management; and
- iv. Need to improve the very limited funds allocated by the LGUs for nutrition programs.





Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

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

A. Status and Trends

Proportion of Children Aged 6-12 Years Old Enrolled in Elementary Education

There were 73,282 children aged 6-12 years old, out of the 92,197, who were enrolled in elementary schooling at the time of the 2006 CBMS survey in the province. More females (80.5%) than males (80.5%) were enrolled and the enrollment rate is higher in the rural

areas (79.3) than in the urban areas (80.3%).

The remaining 20.5 percent of children who were not in elementary school at the time of the survey could be those 6-year old children officially eligible for Grade 1 but were still in pre-school classes. Children in hard-to-reach localities belong to the families with very low income, low appreciation or support of parents for education, and with little or no interest in schooling.

Among municipalities, the highest number of children enrolled is in Daet (82.2%), followed by Labo (78.2%) because these municipalities have the largest population. On the



Table 11. Proportion and magnitude of children aged 6-12 years old enrolled in elementary by municipality, by sex, and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

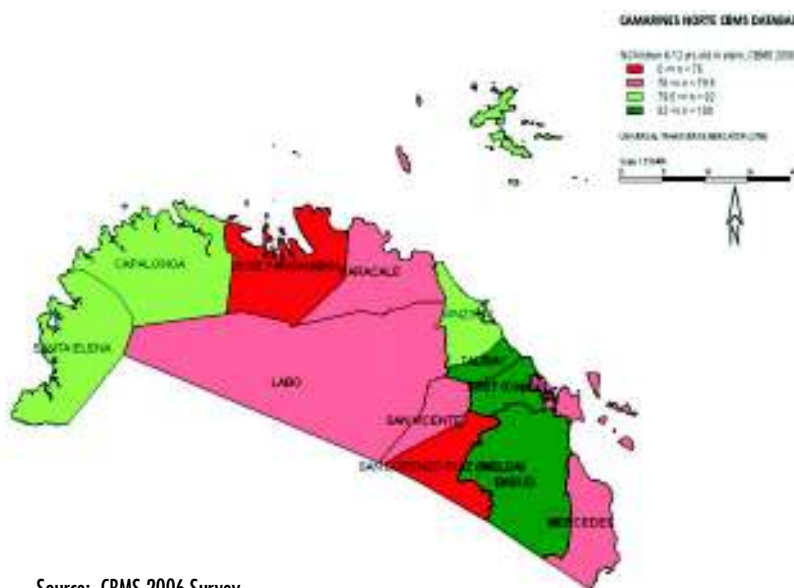
Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	73,282	37,322	35,960	79.5	78.6	80.5	18,342	54,940	80.3	79.3
Basud	4,911	2,432	2,479	82.0	80.9	83.2	735	4,176	79.5	82.5
Capalonga	5,107	2,646	2,461	81.3	80.9	81.8	1,069	4,038	81.9	81.2
Daet	12,517	6,318	6,199	82.2	81.8	82.7	5,516	7,001	82.5	82.0
Jose Panganiban	6,668	3,490	3,178	75.8	75.8	75.9	2,252	4,416	76.7	75.4
Labo	12,356	6,306	6,050	78.2	76.8	79.8	942	11,414	82.8	77.9
Mercedes	6,313	3,210	3,103	77.2	76.2	78.3	2,526	3,787	78.0	76.7
Paracale	7,234	3,691	3,543	79.5	78.9	80.1	2,163	5,071	80.2	79.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1,745	865	880	75.3	72.9	77.9	472	1,273	74.7	75.6
San Vicente	1,307	633	674	79.4	77.8	80.9	177	1,130	80.5	79.2
Sta. Elena	6,203	3,132	3,071	79.6	78.3	80.9	1,361	4,842	81.1	79.2
Talisay	3,234	1,730	1,504	83.3	82.8	83.8	293	2,941	80.7	83.6
Vinzons	5,687	2,869	2,818	79.7	78.3	81.1	836	4,851	81.6	79.3

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

other hand, the least number of children enrolled is in San Vicente (1,307), the municipality with the smallest population.

The proportion of 6-12 year old children who are in elementary schooling is highest in the municipality of Talisay at 83.3 percent, followed by Daet (82.2 percent), Basud (82.0 percent) and Capalonga (81.3 percent). San Lorenzo Ruiz posted the lowest percentage due perhaps to the closure of one elementary school caused by the low number of enrollees. This is followed by Jose Panganiban, a mining area, at 75.8 percent.

Figure 10. Proportion of Children Aged 6-12 Years Old Enrolled in Elementary Education, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 12. Proportion of children aged 13-16 years old enrolled in high school by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	28,630	13,288	15,342	59.6	53.3	66.4	8,359	20,271	68.7	56.5
Basud	1,951	965	986	60.7	56.6	65.4	399	1,552	74.6	58.0
Capalonga	1,663	793	870	55.2	50.0	61.1	456	1,207	68.3	51.5
Daet	5,618	2,681	2,937	71.1	67.9	74.4	2,578	3,040	72.8	69.7
Jose Panganiban	2,451	1,097	1,354	52.3	45.0	60.2	1,039	1,412	65.0	45.8
Labo	4,690	2,148	2,542	55.8	48.5	63.9	456	4,234	70.3	54.5
Mercedes	2,279	1,005	1,274	55.4	47.4	64.0	1,012	1,267	63.1	50.5
Paracale	2,792	1,306	1,486	58.5	51.7	66.0	995	1,797	67.5	54.4
San Lorenzo Ruiz	601	266	335	49.5	41.0	59.2	174	427	52.1	48.5
San Vicente	652	321	331	71.3	66.7	76.4	134	518	77.9	69.8
Sta. Elena	2,167	1,006	1,161	56.2	49.4	64.0	484	1,683	62.2	54.7
Talisay	1,398	666	732	68.7	63.7	73.9	145	1,253	79.2	67.6
Vinzons	2,368	1,034	1,334	60.4	52.5	68.4	487	1,881	78.4	57.0

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

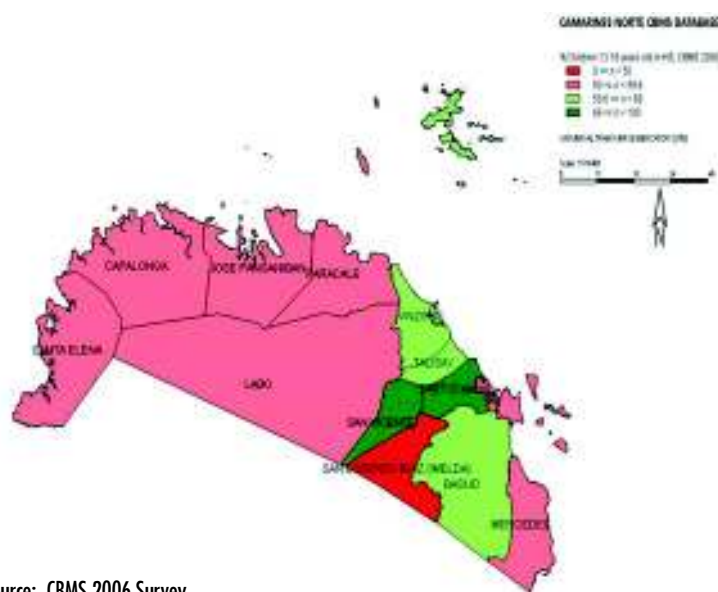
Proportion of Children Aged 13-16 Years Old Enrolled in High School

Figure 11. Proportion of Children Aged 13-16 Years Old Enrolled in High School, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Of the 48,046 children aged 13-16 years old at the time of the 2006 CBMS survey, only more than half (59.6 %) or 28,630 are in secondary school. Females (15,342) outnumbered the males enrolled and the rate is higher in the urban areas (68.7%) than in the rural areas (56.5%).

The low proportion of children 13-16 years old in high school may be due to those children who are supposed to be in this level but are still in elementary; to parents who do not send their children to school because of their low economic status; to the distance from school; and to early marriage. Others work to augment the income of the family. Moreover, there is also an inadequacy of secondary schools.

A wide disparity in the proportion of children in secondary school across municipalities has been observed, from 49.5 percent in San Lorenzo Ruiz, the municipality with only one secondary school, to 71.3 percent in San Vicente, a small municipal-



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



ity that has, however, two public and one private secondary schools (see Table 12).

Proportion of Children Aged 6-16 Years Old Enrolled in School

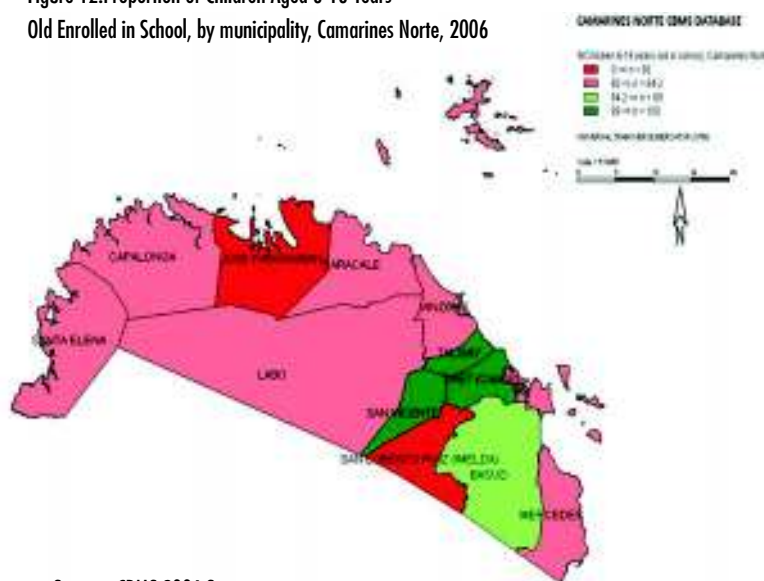
Four out of five children aged 6-16 years old are not in school at the time of the CBMS survey. This represents 84.2 percent of the 140,173 children in this age bracket. More females (87.2 %) are in school than males (81.3 %) and the proportion of enrolled children in this age bracket is higher in the urban areas (88.9 %) than in the rural areas (82.6 %).

Among the municipalities, Daet, the capital town and where most of the public and private pre-schools, elementary and secondary schools are located, has the highest number (20,990) and proportion (90.8 %) of children in school. The municipality with the least proportion of enrolled children in this age bracket is San Lorenzo Ruiz with 79.0 percent which could be attributed to having only one secondary school and to the closure of one elementary

school due to a small number of enrollees. The municipality of Jose Panganiban, a mining area, follows with 79.7 percent.

A report of the Department of Education-Camarines Norte Division on Cohort Survival Rate (CSR) at the elementary level in school year 2008-2009 revealed, as seen in Table

Figure 12. Proportion of Children Aged 6-16 Years Old Enrolled in School, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 13. Proportion and magnitude of children aged 6-16 years old enrolled in school by municipality, bysex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	117,985	58,862	59,123	84.2	81.3	87.2	31,107	105,172	88.9	82.6
Basud	7,894	3,934	3,960	85.8	83.5	88.3	1,345	6,549	92.1	84.6
Capalonga	7,820	3,976	3,844	84.2	81.9	86.7	1,787	6,033	90.6	82.5
Daet	20,990	10,439	10,551	90.8	89.4	92.2	9,444	11,546	92.4	89.5
Jose Panganiban	10,741	5,426	5,315	79.7	77.0	82.6	3,867	6,874	85	76.9
Labo	19,831	9,926	9,905	81.9	78.5	85.7	1,617	18,214	90.5	81.2
Mercedes	10,058	4,944	5,114	81.9	78.1	85.9	4,134	5,924	85.4	79.6
Paracale	11,483	5,726	5,757	82.7	79.5	86.3	3,602	7,881	86.4	81.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2,790	1,369	1,421	79.0	74.6	83.8	757	2,033	78.4	79.3
San Vicente	2,285	1,115	1,170	89.2	86.1	92.4	373	1,912	95.2	88.2
Sta. Elena	9,600	4,785	4,815	82.4	79.3	85.8	2,141	7,459	87.1	81.2
Talisay	5,273	2,738	2,535	89.1	87.3	91.1	507	4,766	92.9	88.7
Virzon	9,220	4,484	4,736	83.4	79.6	87.3	1,533	7,687	93.1	81.7

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



Table 14. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last primary grade in public elementary schools, by municipality, by sex, Camarines Norte,

Province / Municipality	SY 2008-2009			National Target 2015
	TOTAL	Male	Female	
				100
CAMARINES NORTE	88.9	88.1	89.8	
Basud	87.4	88.4	86.4	
Capalonga	83.3	85.1	81.2	
Daet	93.1	93.1	92.1	
Jose Panganiban	84.8	84.8	83.7	
Labo	86.0	84.6	87.4	
Mercedes	97.5	96.3	98.7	
Paracale	88.3	88.5	88.1	
San Lorenzo Ruiz	88.3	82.1	84.5	
San Vicente	97.5	93.1	102.0	
Sta. Elena	89.8	87.2	92.7	
Talisay	86.5	87.1	85.9	
Vinzons	90.8	89.1	92.6	

Source: Department of Education-Division of Camarines Norte

14, a CSR of 88.9 percent. The CSRs in all of the municipalities were more than 83 percent, with the Municipality of Mercedes having a 94.5 percent rate and San Vicente, 97.5 percent. These show that the municipalities have a high chance of attaining the 100 percent target even before 2015.

While CSR measures the percentage of grade 1 pupils who reach grade 6 or of first year students who reach fourth year, completion rate (CR) measures the percentage of grade 1 or first year entrants who graduate in elementary or high school, respectively. Table 15 shows that four out of five children who entered grade 1 were able to graduate in elementary. This represents a completion rate of 79.4 percent. The highest rate was reported by Mercedes at 97.9 percent while Capalonga had the least at 64.9 percent.



Table 15. Completion rate in public elementary schools, per municipality, by sex, Camarines Norte

Province / Municipality	SY 2008-2009			National Target 2015
	TOTAL	Male	Female	
				100
CAMARINES NORTE	79.4	78.0	81.0	
Basud	77.1	79.4	74.9	
Capalonga	64.9	67.1	62.4	
Daet	84.3	82.0	87.0	
Jose Panganiban	82.7	83.1	82.1	
Labo	73.0	71.6	76.1	
Mercedes	97.9	95.5	100.0	
Paracale	78.0	78.0	78.0	
San Lorenzo Ruiz	66.7	65.2	68.0	
San Vicente	93.9	86.7	100.0	
Sta. Elena	79.6	75.2	84.7	
Talisay	76.5	79.5	73.5	
Vinzons	82.8	77.9	88.3	

Source: Department of Education-Division of Camarines Norte



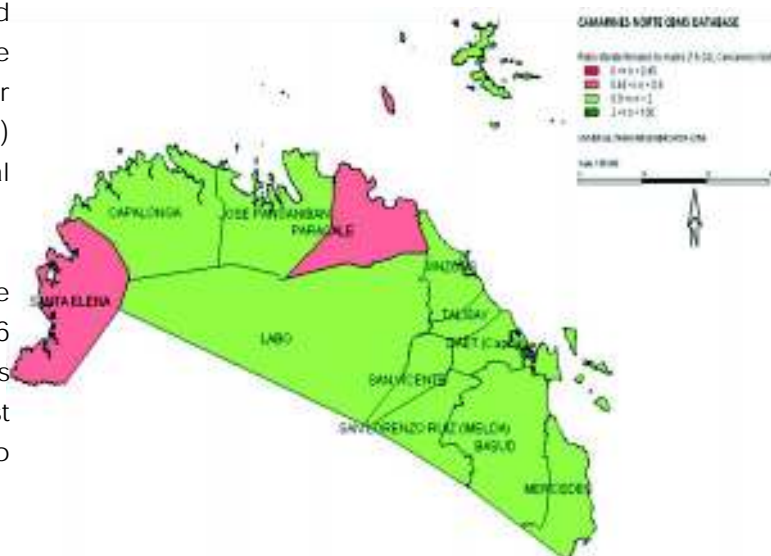
Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year-Olds

The province accounted for a very high literacy rate among the population aged 15-24 years old (98.3 %) at the time of the 2006 CBMS survey, with the rate slightly higher among females (98.5 %) than males (98.1 %) and also in urban areas (98.9 %) than in rural areas (98.1 %).

Across municipalities, literacy rates range from 95.7 percent in Jose Panganiban to 99.6 percent in San Vicente. The rate among females is slightly higher than among males in almost all of the municipalities except for San Lorenzo Ruiz, Talisay and Vinzons (see Table 16).

Figure 13 shows the comparison of literacy rates among municipalities.

Figure 13. Literacy Rate of 15-24 Year-Olds, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 16. Literacy rate of population 15-24 years old, by municipality by sex, by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	88,194	46,417	41,776	98.3	98.1	98.5	23,015	65,179	98.9	98.1
Basud	6,291	3,300	2,991	98.7	98.5	99.0	998	5,293	98.8	98.7
Capalonga	5,107	2,682	2,425	98.2	98.1	98.4	1,106	4,001	99.2	98.0
Daet	16,034	7,923	8,111	99.3	99.0	99.5	7,486	8,548	99.4	99.2
Jose Panganiban	8,134	4,334	3,800	95.2	94.8	95.7	3,018	5,116	97.8	93.7
Labo	15,600	8,302	7,298	98.6	98.5	98.7	1,381	14,219	99.1	98.5
Mercedes	7,214	3,883	3,331	98.1	97.7	98.6	2,981	4,233	98.8	97.6
Paracale	7,758	4,194	3,563	98.3	98.1	98.5	2,258	5,500	98.4	98.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2,364	1,264	1,100	98.8	98.4	99.2	627	1,737	99.2	98.6
San Vicente	1,534	812	722	99.4	99.1	99.6	272	1,262	100.0	99.2
Sta. Elena	6,921	3,795	3,126	97.9	97.7	98.2	1,406	5,515	98.7	97.7
Talisay	4,139	2,121	2,018	99.2	99.3	99.2	419	3,720	98.4	99.3
Vinzons	7,098	3,807	3,291	98.5	98.5	98.4	1,063	6,035	99.0	98.4

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



B. Current Policies and Programs

The mandate for providing and making accessible basic education to all is being undertaken through the operationalization of the Education for All (EFA) program, the second phase of which started in 2003 and will continue until 2015. This is under the Basic Sector Reform Agenda (BESRA) and the Institutionalization of the School Improvement Plan through School-Based Management.

The specific programs and projects being carried out are the following:

Institutionalization of the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Act. Relative to this, 284 Parents, Teachers and Community Association (PTCA) pre-school classes were organized in 14 districts with 190 teachers having specialized training in pre-school. Ninety-nine percent of the barangays in the province have day care centers, with a total of 384 centers having been established; 8 municipalities have supervised neighborhood playgrounds, and Grade 1 entrants and preschoolers were given supplementary feeding. At the same time, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had been providing funding and supplies for capacity building in day care improvement.

In the elementary level, the Multi-Grade Program is being implemented in 14 districts. In addition, the Every Child a Reader Program, the Phil-IRI, the School Readiness Assessment, and Special Education (SPED) program for children with special needs are also being implemented.

Meanwhile, the programs/projects related to improving access to secondary education

are the Government Assistance to Secondary Private Education (GASPE) Program first implemented in 2005 and will last until 2010, the education voucher system which benefits a total of 377 secondary students, the Teaching Utilization of Personal Safety Lesson (PSL), Project GREAT (Governance of Relevant Education Assessment Task Force), and the Teaching Utilization of Indigenous Materials. Also noteworthy are: the program providing school bags and hygiene supplies to indigenous people's (IP) children in partnership with the UNICEF and the provincial government and the scholarship program of the LGUs in the elementary school for IP school children.

To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the school system in the reduction of drop-out and repetition, the Camarines Norte Division implemented the Child Friendly School System, a UNICEF-funded program; the Student Tracking System (STS); the Child Friendly School System (CFSS) program using self-assessment check test for pupils/student; the Kabit-Bisig Feeding Program given to malnourished children; the Production and Utilization of Relevant Materials for the Enhancement and Galvanization of Learning Direction (PRIME-GOLD) which focuses on the maximum utilization of instructional materials in the division; the Project Bright Mind, a reading program for English and Filipino subjects; and the revitalization of school activities relative to Student Supreme Government (SSG) operationalization in secondary schools.

Complementing the formal education is the Alternative Learning System (ALS) in partnership with LGUs which undertake the Basic Literacy Program and Accreditation and Equivalency Program, programs that provide alternative pathways for out-of-



school youth (OSY), adults and IPs. clientele who are basically literates but have completed 10 years of basic education, Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE) in two schools.

Additional educational basic inputs such as school building program, establishment of new schools, hiring of new teachers by DepEd and provision of honorarium for volunteer teachers by the LGUs, Brigada Eskwela, Adopt-A-School Program, and pupil, teacher and curriculum development are all part of the continuing program of DepEd.

C. Challenges

i. Access to Basic Education

Based on the 2007 Sub-Regional Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and funded by the UNICEF, there is low ECCD coverage at only about 20 percent. This is coupled with the low honoraria of day care workers and low appreciation by the parents on the importance of early childhood education.

The survey results show that one out of 10 elementary school children and 3 out of in secondary school are not in school. This could be attributed to the socio-economic condition of the family, distance from school, low appreciation or support of parents, lack of interest, and early marriage among secondary school children.

The capacity of the school to hold its pupil until he/she graduates is still a challenge as evidenced by the low proportion of children who completed elementary and secondary school in SY 2008-2009 at 79.4 percent and 47.66 percent, respectively.

ii. Improving Quality of Education

This is another pressing problem confronting the education sector. Results of the National Achievement Test in SY 2007-2008 for elementary education showed 58.48 percent and for secondary school, 39.43 percent, both of which are way below the national target of 75 percent.

There is a need to intensify the campaign for the Adopt-A-School Program and for the implementation of programs and projects under the Alternative Learning System, and to sustain the Food- for- School Program.

iii. Sustain the Food- for- School Program

This was implemented in the province from SY 2007-2008 to SY 2008-2009. The audit observation report of the Commission on Audit (COA), dated December 16, 2007, states that implementation of this program in several schools in the Division resulted in higher children nutritional status and improved class attendance which somehow alleviated the economic condition of the parents in the province.



Kapit-Bisig Supplemental Feeding Program

This is a self-supporting feeding program initiated by the Division of Camarines Norte to combat malnutrition among elementary school children and to educate the parents on the importance of giving nutrition and balanced diet to their children. The lack of good nutrition and balanced diet contribute to drop-out and absenteeism due to sickness.

The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) provided food assistance while the school head and the nurse, together with the parents, solicited funds from the barangay and municipal government and non-government organizations and individuals for additional food assistance.

At the start of the school year, students are weighed to identify underweight and underheight children. A minimum of 30 students per school are referred for feeding every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Nutritious foods are prepared by parents who are assigned alternately to do the task and are briefed on how to prepare nutritious food and on its importance to a child's optimum development. Children are weighed monthly to monitor their progress. Results showed that for one school alone, 73.3 percent of the malnourished children had been rehabilitated after the end of the school year. Pupils who do not attain the ideal weight are given continuous feeding until they become normal. This program is being implemented in Jose Panganiban and Sta. Elena Districts.

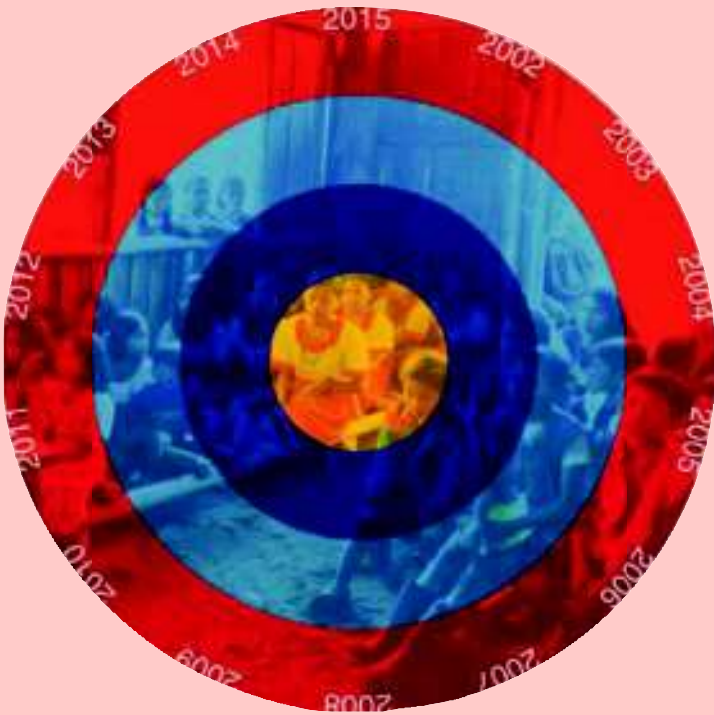
Good Practice

SIM Production: An Avenue for Better Learning

The school is the second home of pupils and serves as the center where pupils acquire essential knowledge and skills. As such, teachers do everything possible to make the pupils learn more and enjoy their stay in school. One of their strategies is the preparation of instructional materials to make teaching and learning more interesting to pupils.

Strategic Intervention Materials (SIM) are prepared by the Claudio Villagen Elementary School and other schools of Labo West District. Preparation of materials is based on the least mastered skills in periodic achievement and National Achievement Test results. This activity makes the lessons more interesting to pupils, resulting in improved academic performance as reflected in the National Achievement Test (NAT) results, from 74.25 percent before the project to 77.73 percent after its implementation.





Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality

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

A. Status and Trends

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education

The data in Table 17 present the ratio of girls to boys in primary education in Camarines Norte based on the results of the 2006 CBMS Survey. A



Table 17. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

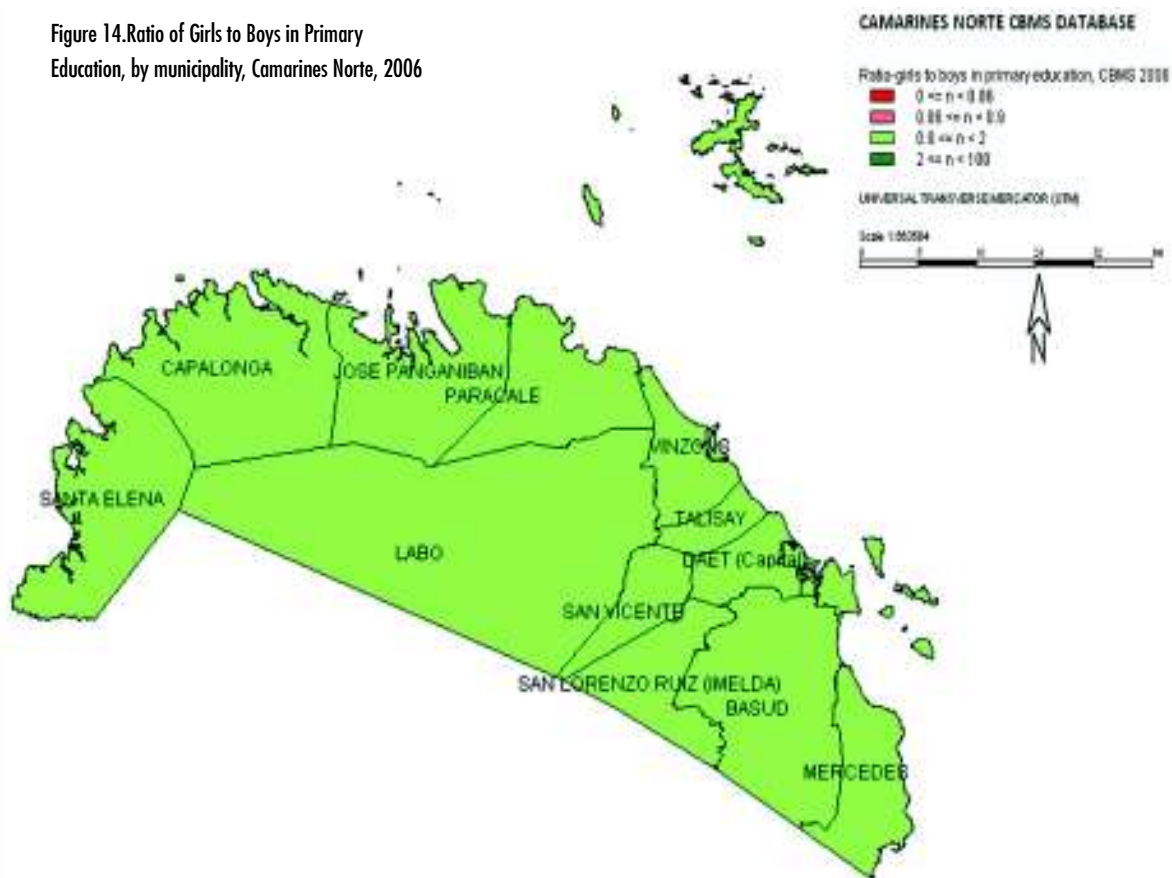
Province/Municipality	Population	Urbanty	
	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	0.9	1.0	0.9
Basud	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capalonga	0.9	1.0	0.9
Daet	1.0	1.0	1.1
Jose Panganiban	0.9	0.9	0.9
Labo	0.9	1.0	0.9
Mercedes	1.0	1.0	1.0
Paracale	1.0	0.9	1.0
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1.0	0.9	1.0
San Vicente	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sta. Elena	1.0	1.1	0.9
Talisay	0.9	0.9	0.9
Vinzons	1.0	1.0	1.0

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006.



slight disparity was observed in the ratio of girls to boys in the primary level, with 0.9 female to 1 male. Among municipalities, Capalonga, Jose Panganiban, Labo and Talisay posted a ratio of 0.9 female to 1 male. All other municipalities showed an ideal ratio of 1:1.

Figure 14. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary Education, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education

In the province, the ratio of girls to boys in the secondary level is 1:1 with the urban and rural areas having the same ratio.

The municipalities of Basud, San Vicente and Talisay showed an ideal ratio of 1:1 while six municipalities had a ratio of 1.1:1 and three others posted a ratio of 1.2:1 (Table 18).

Presented in Figure 15 is the comparison across municipalities on the ratio of girls to boys in secondary education.

Table 18. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education, by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2005

Province/Municipality	Population	Urbanity	
	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	1.1	1.1	1.1
Basud	1.0	1.0	1.0
Capalonga	1.1	1.1	1.1
Daet	1.1	1.0	1.1
Jose Panganiban	1.1	1.0	1.2
Labo	1.1	1.0	1.1
Mercedes	1.2	1.1	1.2
Paracale	1.1	1.1	1.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1.2	1.1	1.2
San Vicente	1.0	1.1	1.0
Sta. Elena	1.1	1.0	1.1
Talisay	1.0	0.9	1.1
Vinzons	1.2	1.1	1.3

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Figure 15. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education, Camarines Norte, 2006

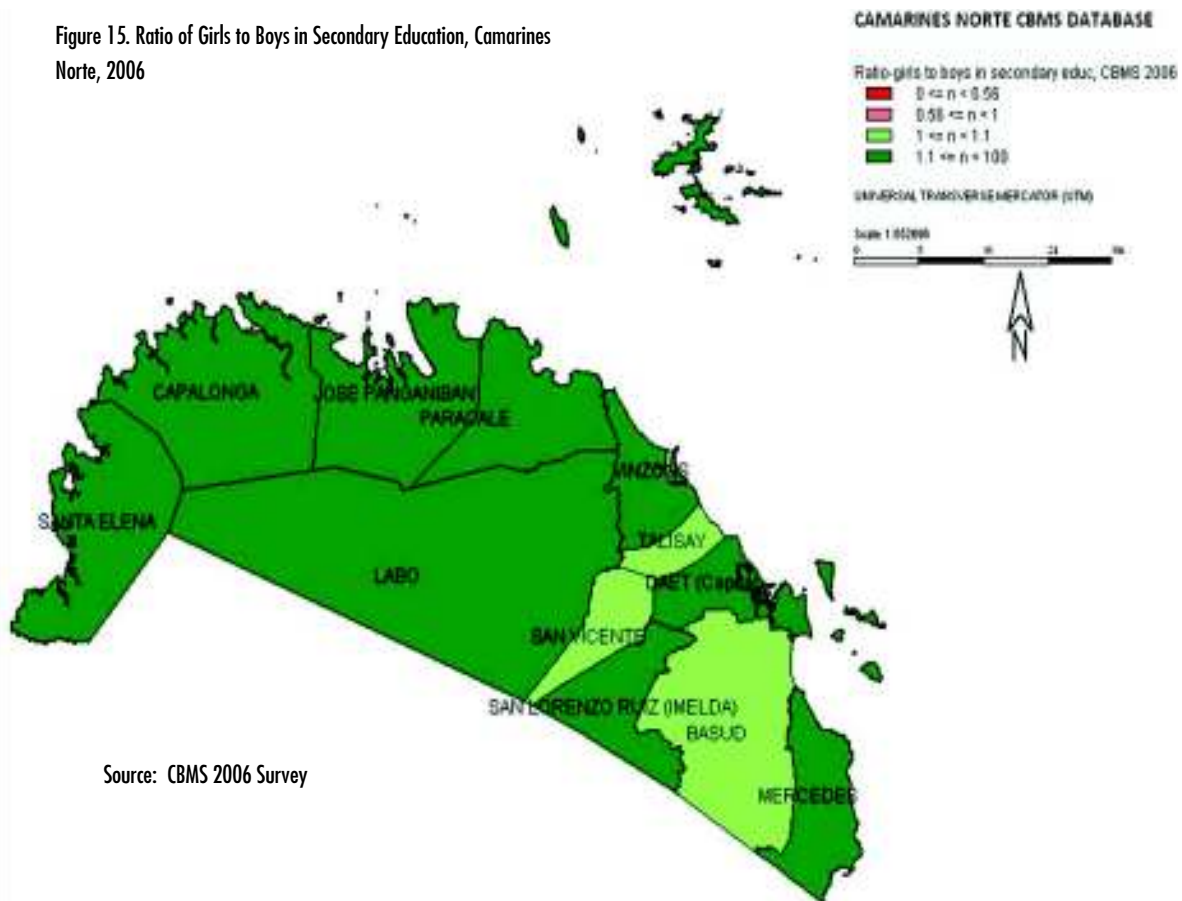
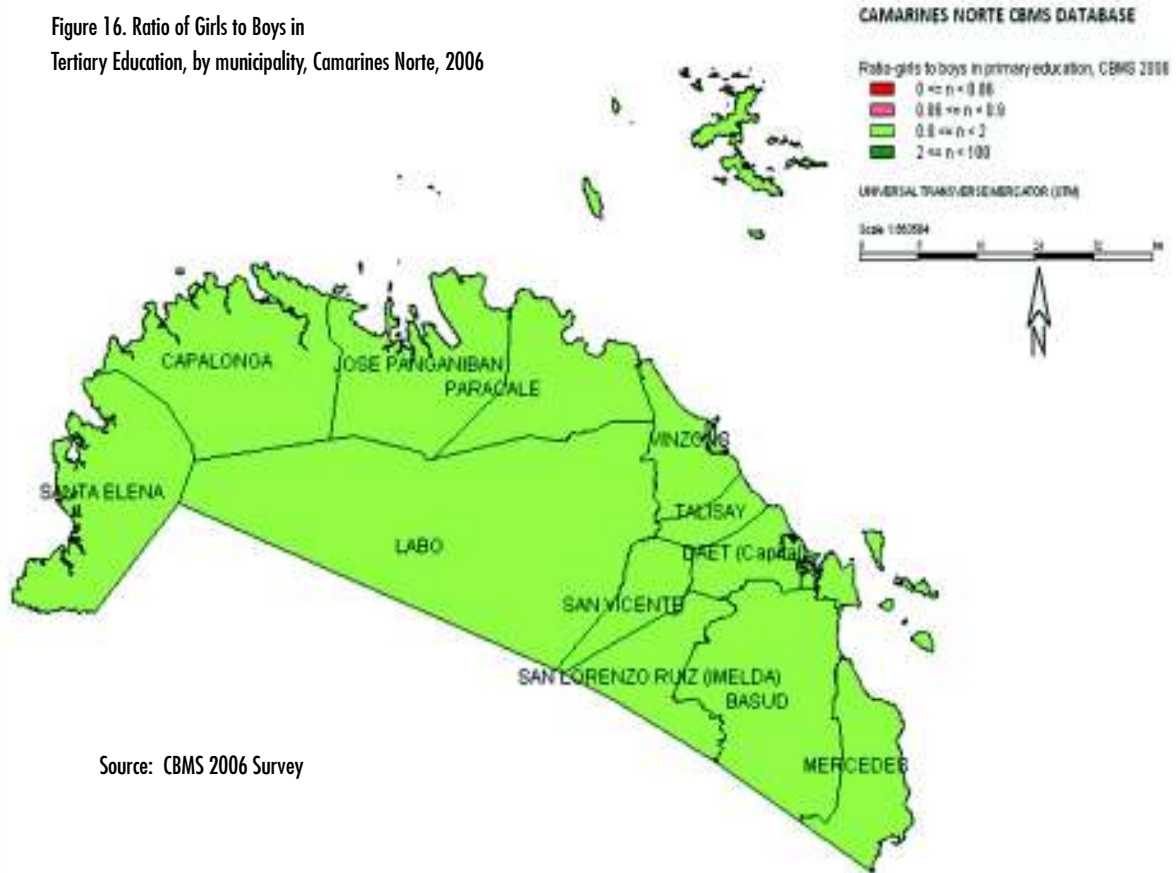


Figure 16. Ratio of Girls to Boys in Tertiary Education, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Ratio of Girls to Boys in Tertiary Education

The province accounted for a 1.2 ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education, with the figure being higher in the rural area at 1.3 than in the urban area at 1.2. Across municipalities, female advantage against male is highest in the municipality of Basud with 1.5, followed by San Lorenzo Ruiz and Sta. Elena with 1.4 each. The least recorded is in Jose Panganiban with 1.1.

As recorded in Tables 17, 18 and 19, female advantage slightly widened as they moved up to the higher level. This means that more females than males were able to attend school as the level increases from elementary to tertiary education.

Table 19. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education, per municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Province/Municipality	Population	Urbanty	
	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	1.2	1.2	1.3
Basud	1.5	1.3	1.5
Capalonga	1.2	1.1	1.3
Daet	1.2	1.2	1.2
Jose Panganiban	1.1	0.9	1.3
Labo	1.3	1.1	1.4
Mercedes	1.2	1.1	1.3
Paracale	1.2	1.1	1.3
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1.4	1.1	1.7
San Vicente	1.2	0.9	1.5
Sta. Elena	1.4	1.5	1.3
Talisay	1.3	1.3	1.3
Vinzons	1.2	1.3	1.2

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Ratio of Literate Females to Males Aged 15-24 Years Old

As to the literacy of those aged 15-24 years old who have the ability to read and write a simple message in any language or dialect, the males slightly outnumbered the females with a ratio of 0.9.

Likewise, majority of the municipalities showed a ratio of 0.9:1, with the males in the advantage. Only Daet and Talisay reported the desired 1:1 ratio.

The 2008/2009 Philippine Human Development Report measures gender inequality in terms of employment by economic activity. These include economic activity rate (defined as the sum of the employed and the unemployed over the total population or also called labor participation rate) and employment rate by economic activity (agriculture, industry, and services).

As reported, the economic activity rate of women (48 %) was lower than that of men (86.7 %). While men dominated the agriculture and industry, more women were employed in services which can be attributed to the stereotyped association of home management and child care with women.

Figure 17. Ratio of Literate Females to Males Aged 15-24 Years Old, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 20. Ratio of literate females to male aged 15-24 years old, per municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Province/Municipality	Population	Urbanity	
	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	0.9	1.2	1.3
Basud	0.9	1.0	0.9
Capalonga	0.9	1.0	0.9
Daet	1.0	1.1	1.0
Jose Panganiban	0.9	1.0	0.8
Labo	0.9	1.0	0.9
Mercedes	0.9	0.9	0.8
Paracale	0.8	0.9	0.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	0.9	0.9	0.9
San Vicente	0.9	1.0	0.9
Sta. Elena	0.8	0.9	0.8
Talisay	1.0	1.3	0.9
Vinzons	0.9	1.1	0.8

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Table 21. Gender inequality in economic activity, Camarines Norte, 2004-2006

Sex	Activity Rates (15 Years Old Above)	Employment By Economic Activity		
		Agriculture	Industry	Service
Male	86.7	58.5	14.2	27.3
Female	48.0	25.1	5.5	69.11

Source: Philippine Human Development Report, 2008/2009

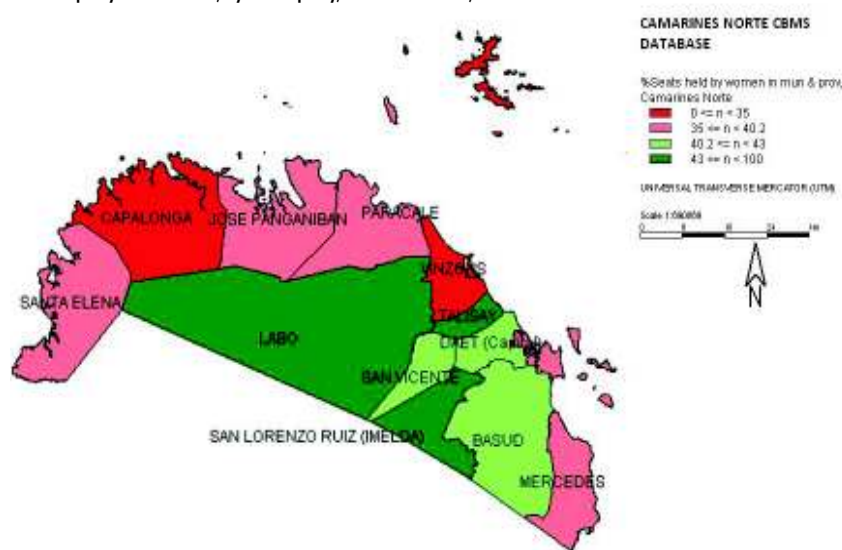


Table 22. Proportion of elective seats held by women in the local government units, Camarines Norte, 2007

Province / Municipality	Number of Seats	Number of Women Elected					National Target 2015
		Provincial	Municipal	Barangay	Total	Percentage	
							50
CAMARINES NORTE	4,552	5	20	1,803	1,828	40.2	
Provincial	13	5			5	38.5	
Basud	463		2	184	186	40.2	
Capalonga	349		1	120	121	34.7	
Daet	396		2	162	164	41.4	
Jose Panganiban	441		2	162	164	37.2	
Labo	809		0	362	362	44.7	
Mercedes	426		1	164	165	38.7	
Paracale	442		3	171	174	39.4	
San Lorenzo Ruiz	199		1	92	93	46.7	
San Vicente	152		2	62	64	42.1	
Sta. Elena	308		1	112	113	36.7	
Talisay	240		3	107	110	45.8	
Vinzons	314		2	105	107	34.1	

Source: Department of the Interior and Local Government

Figure 18. Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Municipality and Province, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Municipality and Province

In the 2007 elections of barangay, municipal and provincial officials, women held 40.2 percent of the elective seats in the entire province. This proportion, however, is still below the national target of 50 percent by 2015.

A woman holds the congressional seat in the province while four were elected as members of the sangguniang panlalawigan, 20 as councilors in the municipalities and 1,828, either as barangay captains or members of the sangguniang barangay or sangguniang kabataan.

Municipal data include municipal, barangay and sangguniang kabataan officials. San Lorenzo



Ruiz recorded a proportion of 46.7 percent, the highest among the municipalities, while Vinzons reported the least with only 34.1 percent.

B. Current Policies and Programs

The second phase of Education For All (EFA), which started in 2003 and will end in 2015, contributed to a large extent in providing equal access to education through the Alternative Learning System. This is being implemented in partnership with local government units, non-government organizations and the UNICEF through the Country Programme for Children (CPC) Program. This Program includes:

i. Female Functional Literacy Classes (funded by UNICEF). This refers to the provision of functional literacy skills on maternal and child health to women and adolescents in targeted communities and can contribute to the increase in the percentage of the functionally literate population in the province.

ii. Balik-Paaralan for the Out-of-School Youth and Adults (BP-OSYA). This is a non-formal education program for the secondary level delivered in the secondary school and in the community learning center. District Alternative Learning System coordinators and mobile teachers organize a group of 50 learners and offer an alternative pathway by which OSYs and adults earn an educational qualification comparable to the formal education if they pass the A & E Exam. They are given certificates and can enroll in college, if they want to or if they go to work. Those who do not pass undergo continuous education program under the ALS.

iii. Basic Literacy Program (BSP). This is an

intensive community-based training for illiterate, indigenous people (IPs), out-of-school youths and adults who are willing to learn the basic literacy skills. Learners who have no experience in school are given modules funded by the barangay LGU and handled by mobile teachers. Those who complete and pass the A & E exam are given a certificate equivalent to a diploma in elementary education. Those who do not pass undergo the continuous Education Program.

In school year 2008-2009 alone, 4,644 individuals benefited from the BP-OSA and BSP.

iv. Project REACH (Reaching all Children). This is a strategy of reaching the stay-out children aged 6-11 and 12-15 years old and making them learn anytime, anywhere.

The TVET of TESDA caters to the needs of both sexes. A number of women in the province were enrolled in shielded metal arc welding and consumer electronic servicing.

Aside from the TVET and ALS programs, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan also passed an Ordinance for the Gender and Development Code of Camarines Norte to uphold the rights of women in terms of health, education, religion, labor and employment, socio-economic benefit and special sectoral concerns. The Provincial Government prepared the Gender and Development (GAD) Plan in consonance with Section 30 of RA 7292 and GAD report containing programs and projects that can address gender-related issues.

It must be noted that gender-disaggregated data are already made available in the primary and secondary education, some





censuses and surveys of the NSO and LGUs because of the CBMS.

Also noteworthy to mention is the presence of Women's and Children's Concerns Desks in all of the municipalities and of a Halfway Home for Abused Women and Children in the municipality of Daet.

C. Challenges

Attaining the targets for this goal is confronted with the following challenges:

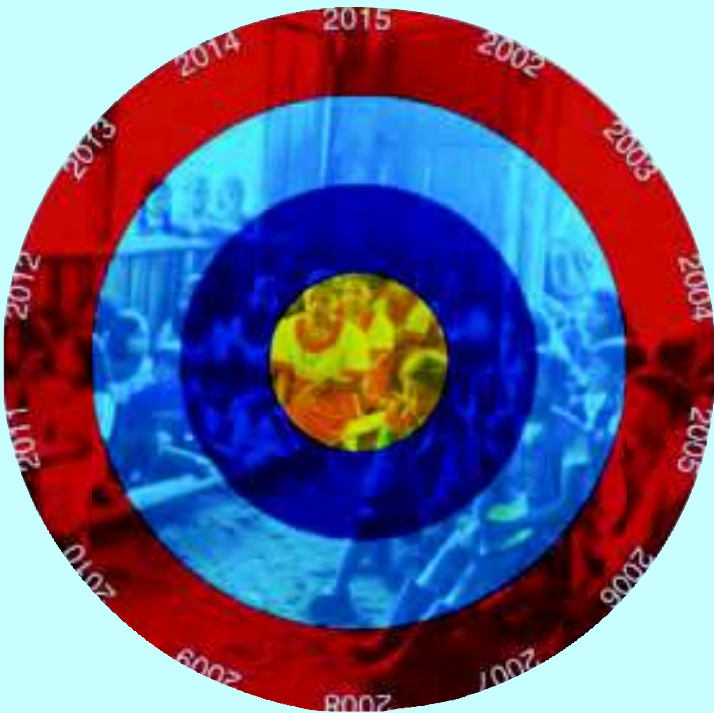
i. Widening disparity between the sexes wherein females are in the advantage as they move up to higher levels of education. There is a need for more advocacies for boys to access secondary education and pursue higher education. Likewise, efforts must be exerted to look into the factors contributing to the disparity.

ii. Need to continuously promote the entry of women in non-traditional trade and industry activities to address the very low participation of women in these areas.

iii. Need to intensify the implementation of programs/projects under the ALS such as the BP-OSA for Youth and Adults, Project REACH and Female Functional Literacy Classes that will contribute not only to increasing the functional literacy rate but also to improving the health status of mothers and children. At the same time, there is a need to continue advocating for the support of the community, non-government organizations and other stakeholders.

iv. Need for the continuous promotion and advocacy of GAD, the strengthening of the GAD Focal Point mechanisms and the creation of a GAD Council at the local level.





Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

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

A. Status and Trend

Proportion of Children Aged 0 to Less Than 5 Years Old who Died

According to the 2006 CBMS results, 402 children or 0.7 percent of children less than five years old died in the province. The figure is higher among males (0.7 %) than females

(0.6 %) and higher in the rural areas (0.7 %) than in urban areas (0.6 %).

Across municipalities, the number of deaths is highest in Labo at 68, followed by Paracale, Daet, and Mercedes at 55, 49, and 48, respectively. The lowest, at only 2, is reported in San Vicente.

As reported by the Provincial Health Office, the five leading causes of death among under-five children consisted of pneumonia, pre-maturity, sepsis, congenital anomalies and aspiration pneumonia.



Table 23. Proportion and magnitude of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

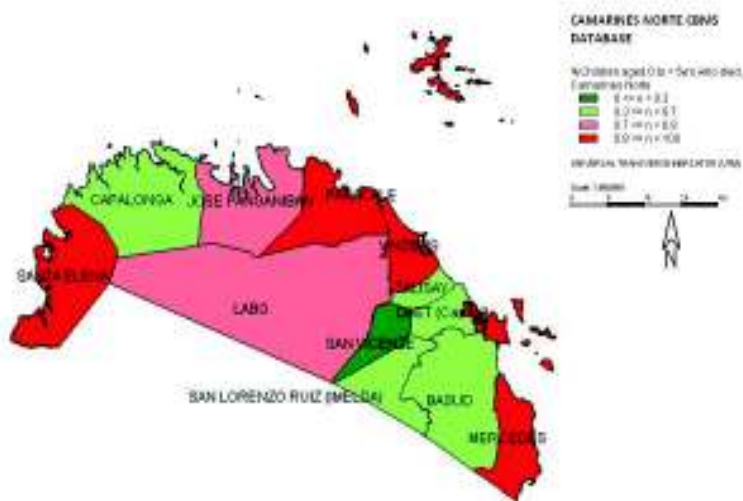
Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	402	219	183	0.7	0.7	0.6	87	315	0.6	0.7
Basud	15	6	9	0.4	0.3	0.5	2	13	0.4	0.4
Capalonga	26	12	14	0.6	0.6	0.7	9	17	0.2	0.8
Daet	49	24	25	0.5	0.4	0.5	17	32	0.2	0.6
Jose Panganiban	43	23	20	0.7	0.7	0.7	2	39	0	1.0
Labo	68	36	32	0.7	0.7	0.6	2	62	0.3	0.6
Mercedes	48	29	19	0.9	1.0	0.7	19	26	0.8	0.8
Paracale	55	32	23	0.9	1.0	0.8	18	36	1.0	0.9
San Lorenzo Ruiz	8	5	3	0.6	0.7	0.4	-	8	0.0	0.7
San Vicente	2	-	2	0.2	0.0	0.4	-	2	0.0	0.2
Sta. Elena	38	23	15	0.8	0.9	0.6	8	29	0.8	0.8
Talisay	10	6	4	0.4	0.4	0.3	-	10	0.0	0.4
Vinzons	39	23	16	0.8	0.9	0.7	5	30	0.8	0.7

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Children died from infectious diseases such as pneumonia brought about by poor environmental sanitation, poor case management of sick children and delayed care-seeking due to financial constraints of the family. This is particularly true in the municipalities which registered a high number and proportion of deaths. Low pre-natal services, including micronutrient supplementation among pregnant mothers, causes pre-maturity and congenital anomalies. Hence, more children died in infancy than those who are 1 to 5 years old. Another contributing factor to the cause of deaths is the low immunization (79.5 percent coverage) which increases the risk of children to vaccine-preventable diseases. Other factors include situations where some mothers do not take their children to health centers for check-up and immunization as a result of the distance of the health facilities from their residences.

Presented in Figure 18 is the comparison across municipalities of children aged 0 to less than five years old who died.

Figure 19. Proportion of Children Aged 0 to Less Than 5 Years Old who Died, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 24. Proportion of infants who died, by sex, by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	256	137	119	2.2	2.3	2.1	53	194	1.7	2.2
Basud	7	4	3	0.9	1.0	0.8	-	7	0.0	1.0
Capalonga	10	8	8	1.4	2.2	2.2	7	9	1.2	5.8
Daet	32	14	18	1.6	1.4	1.9	11	21	1.3	1.9
Jose Panganiban	25	14	11	2.2	2.3	2.0	1	24	0	3.0
Labo	48	23	25	2.4	2.3	2.6	1	44	0.7	2.4
Mercedes	27	15	12	2.6	2.9	2.3	13	14	3.1	2.3
Paracale	34	19	15	2.9	3.2	2.6	11	23	3.3	2.7
San Lorenzo Ruiz	7	4	3	2.8	3.1	2.5	-	7	0.0	3.6
San Vicente	2	-	2	1.0	0.0	2.0	-	2	0.0	1.2
Sta. Elena	27	16	11	2.9	3.6	2.3	6	21	3.0	2.9
Talisyay	6	4	2	1.3	1.7	0.9	-	6	0.0	1.4
Vinzons	25	16	9	2.6	3.2	2.0	6	19	0.6	3.8

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Figure 20. Proportion of Infants who Died, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Proportion of Infants who Died

Infant mortality refers to the death of infants less than one year old. The number of deaths in the province totaled 256 or 2.2 percent, with more males (2.3 %) than females (2.1 %) and registered higher in the rural areas (2.2 %) than in the urban areas (1.7 %). Across municipalities, the number of infant deaths is highest in Labo at 48, followed by Paracale at 34 and Daet at 32.

Proportion of Children Aged 1 to Less than 5 Years Old who Died

Moreover, the proportion of children aged one to less than five years old who died is 0.3 percent, with more males (82) than females (64). As to urbanity, the number of deaths is highest in the rural areas at 115 than in the urban areas at 31.

Among municipalities, Paracale and Mercedes have the most number and propor-



Table 25. Proportion and magnitude of children aged 1 to less than 5 years old who died by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	146	82	64	0.3	0.3	0.3	115	31	0.9	0.1
Basud	8	2	6	0.5	0.2	0.8	2	6	0.8	0.4
Capalonga	10	4	6	0.5	0.4	0.7	2	8	0.5	0.6
Daet	18	10	8	0.4	0.4	0.4	7	11	0.4	0.4
Jose Panganiban	15	9	9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1	16	0	0.9
Labo	20	13	7	0.5	0.6	0.3	1	19	0.3	0.5
Mercedes	21	14	7	0.9	1.1	0.6	8	13	0.8	0.9
Paracale	21	13	8	0.9	1.0	0.7	7	13	1.0	0.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1	1	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	-	1	0.0	0.2
San Vicente	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Sta. Elena	11	7	4	0.5	0.7	0.4	2	9	0.5	0.6
Talisay	4	2	2	0.3	0.3	0.4	-	4	0.0	0.4
Vinzons	14	7	7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1	13	0.2	0.4

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

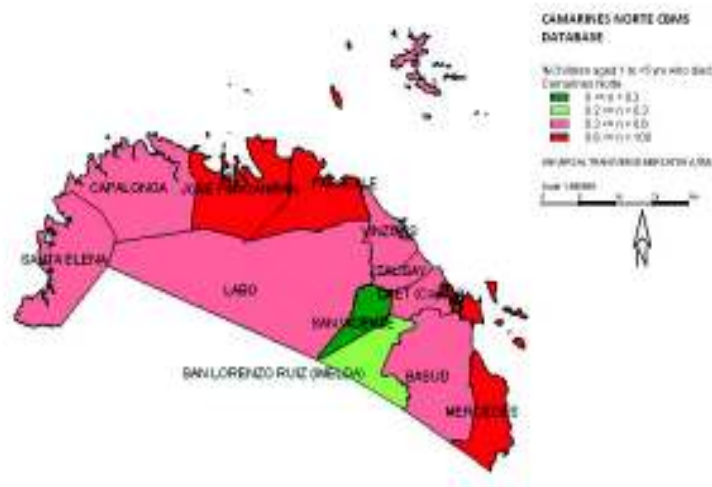
tion of deaths in this age group at 21 and 0.9 percent each, respectively. San Vicente has no reported death.

A closer look at Tables 24 and 25 reveals that the proportion of infant deaths is higher than the proportion of deaths among children aged 1 to under-five years old, lower in urban areas and generally, higher among males. The proportions here are measured per 100 population of children in the respective age groups.

Measles immunization in 2008 was only 75.6 percent, lower than the 95 percent benchmark set by the Department of Health (DOH). Wide disparity was observed across municipalities, from 39.3 percent in Talisay (due to the very high target provided by the DOH vis-à-vis the actual population) to 88.7 percent in Jose Panganiban (Table 26).

Meanwhile, a high percentage (91.7 %) of indigent households in the province was enrolled in the PhilHealth in 2009. Four munic-

Figure 21. Proportion of Children Aged 1 to Less than 5 Years Old who Died, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 26. Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	2008	Target 2015
CAMARINES NORTE	75.6	100.0
Basud	71.6	
Capalonga	86.8	
Daet	70.0	
Jose Panganiban	88.7	
Labo	88.4	
Mercedes	79.9	
Paracale	72.8	
San Lorenzo Ruiz	56.6	
San Vicente	62.7	
Sta. Elena	80.0	
Talisay	39.3	
Vinzons	70.5	

Source: Provincial Health Office, 2008

palities posted a 100 percent coverage. All other municipalities exhibited more than 91.0 percent coverage except for Labo (75 %) and Capalonga (86 percent).

B. Current Policies and Programs

Continuous implementation of programs and projects in the province relative to child survival is guided by the following policies:

- i. RA 8172 or the ASIN Law and Provincial Ordinance No. 08-00 otherwise known as An Ordinance Requiring the Treatment of Salt with Potassium Iodate / Iodide Prior to its Sale in the Province of Camarines Norte in all Food Preparation and Imposing Violations thereof;
- ii. Executive Order No. 51 or the Milk Code: Adopting a National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Supplement and Related Products, Penalizing Violations thereof and for other purposes;
- iii. Rooming-in and Breastfeeding Act of 1992 (RA 6000): requires both private and

Table 27. Proportion of indigent households covered by Philhealth, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	2008	Target 2015
CAMARINES NORTE	91.7	100
Basud	96.0	
Capalonga	86.0	
Daet	92.0	
Jose Panganiban	98.0	
Labo	75.0	
Mercedes	96.0	
Paracale	95.0	
San Lorenzo Ruiz	100	
San Vicente	100	
Sta. Elena	94.0	
Talisay	100	
Vinzons	100	

Source: Provincial Health Office

- public health institutions to create an environment where the physical and psychological needs of mothers and infants are satisfied;
- iv. RA 7846: requires compulsory immunization against Hepatitis B for infants and children below 8 years old;
 - v. A resolution urging the Municipal Governments of the Province of Camarines Norte to intensify the advocacy toward the eradication of record and third degree malnourished children;



vi. A resolution urging the Provincial and Municipal Government Units through Local Chief Executives to establish lactation stations for concerned employees in their respective work places in support of the breastfeeding practice; one municipality established a lactation station.

vii. RA 2988: Ensures that every newborn has access to newborn screening; Camarines Norte Provincial Hospital has been accredited by the PhilHealth for newborn screening.

viii. RA 8976: Ensures availability of fortified food staples;

ix. Child 21 or the Philippine National Development Plan for Children: A strategic framework that guides stakeholders in planning programs and interventions that promote and safeguard the Filipino children in the 21st century, introduced by the UNICEF.

Addressing child survival concerns in the province is being pursued through the implementation of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). All health units used the Reach Every Barangay (REB) Strategy to identify missed children and improve accomplishments. Mop-up immunization for low coverage areas during the *Garantisadong Pambata* (GP) and regular barangay visitation was also made. Some NGOs and FBOs likewise support advocacy activities.

As a UNICEF province, the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), an 11-day training program for doctors, nurses and midwives, was introduced in Camarines Norte. Two (2) rural health units (in Sta. Elena and Paracale) have completed training for their teams of doctors, nurses and midwives.

Trainer's Training on Lactation Management was also conducted in 4 hospitals funded by the Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program

(AHMP), a program which started in 2008 and is scheduled to end in 2010. The Camarines Norte Provincial Hospital (CNPH) has finished its Lactation Management Training for all hospital personnel. Likewise, Training on Infant and Young Feeding (IYCF) was conducted. A total of 133 health personnel and 230 IYCF community support groups were trained and funded by the National Nutrition Council (NNC) and UNICEF. LGUs provided counterparts for the training.

Mothers/caregivers of children 0-5 years old are also being trained on Enhanced Child Growth Strategy to increase their awareness in proper child rearing.

In addition, maternal health care services such as prenatal, antenatal check-ups and micronutrient supplementation, promotion of breastfeeding and implementation of other programs are also being given emphasis.

C. Challenges

Although there have been many programs / projects being undertaken, the following challenges still need to be addressed:

i. Low immunization coverage at 78.8 percent in 2008, below the 95 percent benchmark set by the DOH;

ii. Lack of information on the part of the mothers and caregivers on the importance and benefits of the different child survival programs;

iii. Some of the health providers are not trained on the child health programs resulting to poor coordination with the private sector and the community for the organization of support groups;

iv. Effect of IYCF training conducted and the organization of support groups not assessed;

v. No written policy of the municipal LGU



in support of child programs, especially fund allocation;

vi. Lack of regular monitoring and evaluation of child programs at the provincial and municipal levels;

vii. Despite the adoption by the province of the Milk Code and its integration in the Provincial Welfare Code for children plus the organization of a provincial task force, its functionality is still wanting and the implementation of the Milk Code is still weak. Likewise, there is no monitoring of products regarding food fortification and no test kits are available.



Good Practice

PATAK SA ASIN SA MARKET

This activity is being conducted every 3 months to maintain the high percentage of households using iodized salt in the province in order to help prevent health

problems caused by the lack of iodine such as: low IQ leading to mental retardation of children, pregnant women with goiter being in danger of having miscarriages or giving births to abnormal babies and serious lack of iodine leading to possible death specially among young children.

The program started in 2003 through the orientation and organization of provincial and municipal Asin task forces. The conduct of Patak sa

Asin sa Market briefings followed which enabled the identification of all salt distributors in the province who are not selling iodized salt. A report was then submitted to the Office of the Governor who in turn wrote/urged all the distributors to sell iodized salt and if not, they will be penalized as embodied in R.A. 8172 or the ASIN Law and Provincial Ordinance No. 08-00, otherwise known as an “Ordinance Requiring Treatment of Salt with Potassium Iodate/Iodide Prior to its Sale in All Food Preparation and Imposing Violations Thereof”.

From 14.5 percent of households consuming iodized salt in 2000 Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the figure increased to 94.15 percent in 2007 SR-MICS and then to 99.99 percent in 2000 Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) reports.





Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

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

A. Status and Trends

Proportion of Women Deaths due to Pregnancy-Related Causes

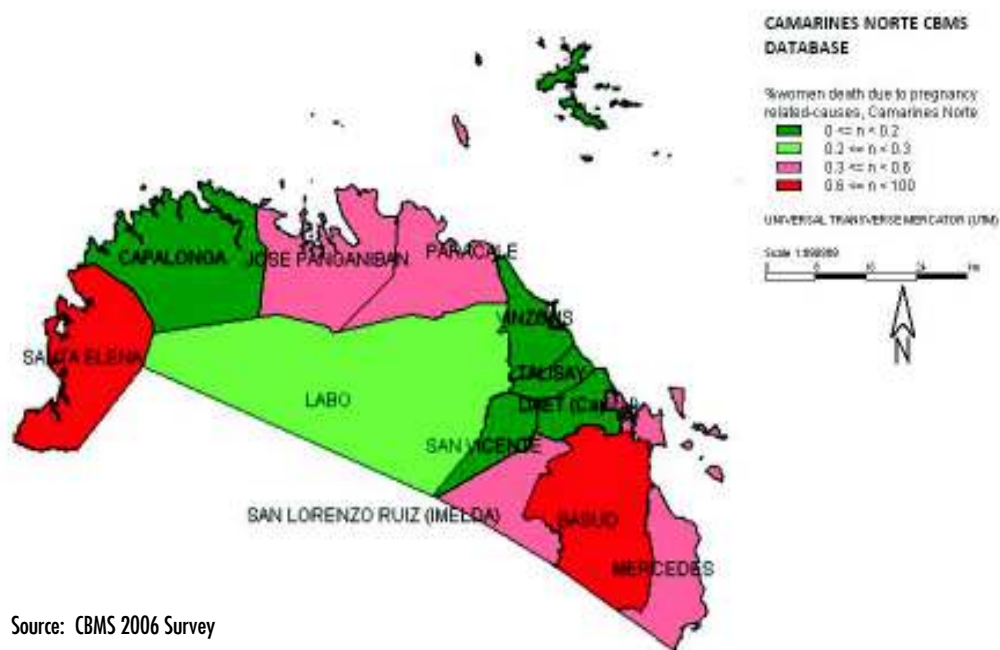
Thirty-one maternal deaths were posted in the 2006 CBMS survey, with 0.2 percent in urban areas and 0.3 percent in rural areas. The municipality of Sta. Elena has the highest number at 8, followed by Basud, Jose Panganiban, and, all having five maternal deaths. Causes of deaths include: hemorrhage, pre-eclampsia, abruption placenta and abortion.

Occurrence of maternal deaths can be attributed to delayed care seeking, delayed referral and management of pregnant women during and after delivery. Lack of access to health facilities capable of providing facility-based deliveries, poor geographical access to existing health facilities providing the services, and absence of available transport vehicles causing delays in transporting women to health facilities contributed to the reported maternal deaths.

Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in the province was low at 59.4 percent in 2008, with the municipality of Daet accounting for the highest at 83.3 percent since most of the hospitals and lying-in clinics are located in the area, and San

Lorenzo Ruiz registering the lowest (33.6 %) as attributed to the lack of health facilities providing facility-based deliveries and to the preference by most women of traditional birth attendants due to financial constraints. This is also true with other municipalities with very low performance, namely, Paracale and Capalonga. All of the rates were way below the national target of 85 percent (Table 29).

Figure 22. Proportion of Women Deaths due to Pregnancy-Related Causes, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 28. Magnitude and proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Province / Municipality	Magnitude			Proportion		
	TOTAL	Urban	Rural	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	31	5	26	0.3	0.2	0.3
Basud	5	0	5	0.6	0.0	0.7
Capalonga	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Daet	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jose Panganiban	5	1	4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Labo	4	0	4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Mercedes	3	1	2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Paracale	5	1	4	0.4	0.3	0.5
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1	1	0	0.4	2.0	0.0
San Vicente	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sta. Elena	8	1	7	0.9	0.5	1.0
Talisay	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vinzons	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Table 29. Proportion of livebirths attended by skilled health personnel, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	2008
CAMARINES NORTE	59.4
Basud	54.3
Capalonga	48.8
Daet	83.3
Jose Panganiban	49.9
Labo	60.5
Mercedes	60.5
Paracale	34.6
San Lorenzo Ruiz	33.5
San Vicente	57.3
Sta. Elena	66.3
Talisay	58.3
Vinzons	63.1

Source: Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS), PHO



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

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

As shown in Table 30, contraceptive prevalence rate in the province is very low at 29.9 percent. Across municipalities, rates are ranging from 24.7 percent in Capalonga to 34.3 percent in Mercedes, mostly higher in rural areas. The very low rate could be attributed to resistance, absence of a commodity self-reliance plan, refusal to accept the modern methods for fear of side effects, and religious interventions especially on artificial family planning methods.

Antenatal care coverage was likewise low at 57.5 percent in 2008, way below the national benchmark of 85 percent. The municipality of Jose Panganiban has the highest coverage at

Table 30. Contraceptive prevalence rate, by municipality and Camarines Norte, 2006

Province / Municipality	TOTAL	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	29.9	29.6	30.0
Basud	25.9	18.8	27.3
Capalonga	24.7	22.7	25.3
Daet	32.3	31.0	33.3
Jose Panganiban	26.8	22.9	28.7
Labo	32.2	27.5	32.7
Mercedes	34.3	36.4	32.8
Paracale	28.7	32.5	27.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	30.0	32.6	29.0
San Vicente	30.4	20.6	32.4
Sta. Elena	27.2	33.9	25.4
Talisay	26.8	17.3	28.0
Vinzons	31.1	29.5	31.4

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

80.9 percent while the municipality of Talisay has the lowest at about 28.3 percent attributed to the very high target provided by the DOH vis-à-vis the actual number of pregnant women in the area. The low performance may

Table 31. Antenatal care coverage, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	2008
CAMARINES NORTE	57.5
Basud	54.6
Capalonga	75.9
Daet	62.1
Jose Panganiban	80.9
Labo	63.4
Mercedes	45.7
Paracale	49.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	51.4
San Vicente	43.2
Sta. Elena	54.4
Talisay	28.3
Vinzons	50.0

Source: Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS), PHO

Figure 23. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

also be due to the fact that some pregnant women go to the health facility for check-up only during their last trimester (Table 31).

B. Current Policies and Programs

Addressing maternal and reproductive health concerns in the province is being carried out through the implementation of a maternal care program which covers pre-natal and post natal health care in public hospitals, rural health units and barangay health stations; attendance in training programs on Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (5 health facilities are capable of providing basic emergency obstetric and newborn care); orientation/reorientation on maternal health package to various groups; and provision of micronutrient supplementation to pregnant women and lactating mothers.

On reproductive health, family planning program is being implemented focusing on the conduct of training of health workers (doctors, nurses and midwives) on Basic and Comprehensive Course on Family Planning, Family Planning seminar in local communities adopting *Ligtas Buntis* Campaign, Training of adolescents on reproductive health and fertility awareness, responsible parenthood and conduct of pop quiz and essay writing contests for high school students on the subject.

C. Challenges

Improvement of maternal health and safe motherhood are faced with the following challenges:

i. Majority of women lack information on the importance of maternal health, before, during and after pregnancy and the benefits of facility-based delivery;

ii. Low proportion of childbirths attended by skilled health personnel due to:

- lack of access to health facilities capable of providing facility-based delivery and low number of skilled attendants during birth deliveries in some areas;
- poor geographical access to existing health facilities providing the services causing delay in the transport of pregnant women;
- most facilities are not equipped to provide quality and safe deliveries;
- poor referral system ; and
- absence of a policy regulating home deliveries attended by traditional birth attendants;

iii. Low contraceptive prevalence rate which could be due to:

- absence of a Commodity Self Reliance Plan;
- refusal to accept the use of modern contraceptives for fear of side effects;
- increasing number of health workers not trained on basic and comprehensive family planning courses;
- the phasing out of donated family planning commodities did not come with a redefinition of the roles of Barangay Service Point Officers (BSPOs) from one that merely distribute FP commodities to one that can provide correct information and motivation to clients; and
- religious intervention, especially on artificial FP methods

iv. Low level of awareness on the importance and benefits of reproductive health caused by:

- lack of facilities that will cater to the needs of young clients and adolescents;
- lack of capable health workers who can give right information on the importance of RH; poor community support mechanisms that will foster appropriate moral values, healthful peer relationship and strong family foundation; and
- inadequate funds of the LGUs.





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

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

A. Status and Trends

HIV Prevalence Among Population

According to the report of the Center for Health and Development (CHD), Region V, Camarines Norte posted 4 cases of HIV positive from January 1992 to December 2007. Two have been reported dead and the other two were under treatment and receiving antiretroviral drugs in Manila (see Table 32).

Table 32. Cases of HIV positive, by sex, Camarines Norte, January 1992 – December 2007

Province	Male	Female	Total
CAMARINES NORTE	2	2	4

Source: CHD, Region V

Proportion of Couples Using Condom Among those who are Practicing Contraception

Provincial average on the condom use rate, per CBMS result in 2006 among couples who are practicing contraception is very low at only



2.7 percent. It ranges from 1.2 percent in the municipality of Basud to 5.0 percent in Daet and generally higher in urban areas. This could be due to the resistance of the religious sector on the use of modern family planning methods (see Table 33 and Figure 23).

Table 33. Proportion of couples using condom among those who are practicing contraception by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Province / Municipality	TOTAL Percent	Urban Percent	Rural Percent
CAMARINES NORTE	2.7	3.4	2.5
Basud	1.9	1.7	2.0
Capalonga	2.4	3.1	2.3
Daet	5.0	5.3	4.7
Jose Panganiban	3.4	3.5	3.4
Labo	1.8	2.9	1.7
Mercedes	1.2	1.7	0.8
Paracale	2.2	2.4	2.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	1.3	1.0	1.5
San Vicente	3.9	5.8	3.6
Sta. Elena	2.2	3.7	1.6
Talsay	3.3	1.4	3.4
Vinzons	1.9	1.3	2.0

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Proportion of Women Aged 15-24 Years Old with Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

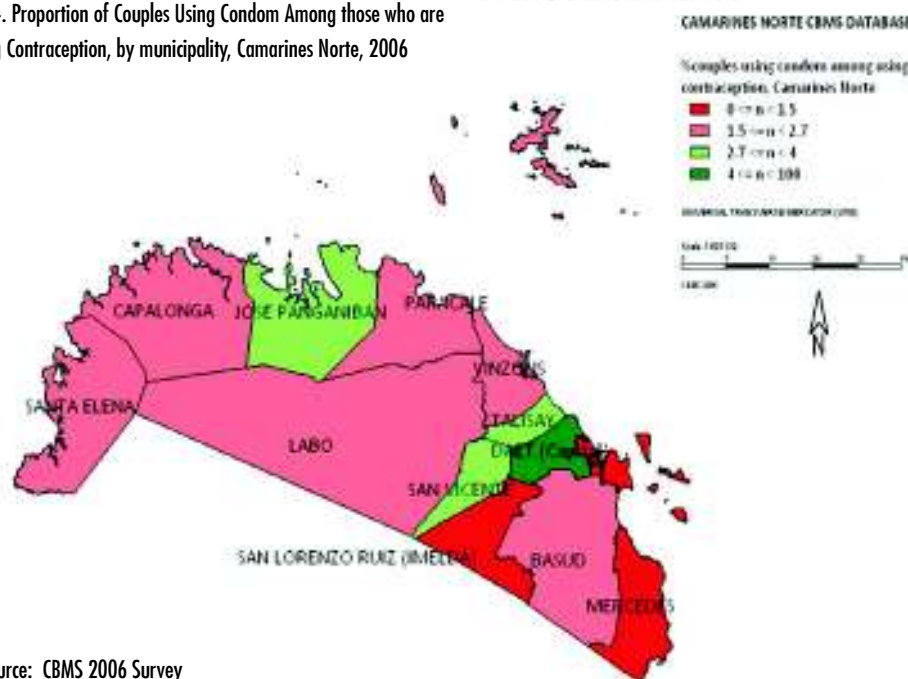
Table 34 shows the data on awareness of women, 15-24 years old, on HIV. Data from the 2007 Sub-Regional Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (SR-MICS) conducted by the NSO and funded by the UNICEF revealed that about 79.5 percent of women 15-24 years old have heard of HIV /AIDS and 48.6 percent know a place where to get tested.

Table 34. Proportion of women 15-24 years old who heard about HIV/AIDS and where to get an HIV Test, Camarines Norte, 2007

Indicators	Percent
Proportion of women 15-24 years old who heard about HIV / AIDS	79.5
Proportion of women 15-24 years old who know where to get an HIV Test	48.6

Source: 2007 SR-MICS, NSO

Figure 24. Proportion of Couples Using Condom Among those who are Practicing Contraception, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



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

Death Rates Associated with Malaria

No deaths due to malaria were reported in the province in the 2006 CBMS survey (see Figure 38) and 2007-2008 FHSIS of the Provincial Health Office but Camarines Norte is endemic for malaria with an annual positivity incidence of 0.57 per 1,000 population in 2008 caused by the presence of mosquito breeding areas, mobility of the indigenous people, and continuous in/out migration of gold panners and mine workers in Paracale and Jose Panganiban, the municipalities with reported incidence (Table 35).

Only 0.58 percent or 586 households in the province were provided household-insecticide-treated bed nets in 2008, with the municipalities of Labo and Paracale receiving 134 and 452, respectively (Table 36).

Table 36. Proportion of households sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	Number	Percent
CAMARINES NORTE	586	0.6
Basud	0	0
Capalonga	0	0
Daet	0	0
Jose Panganiban	0	0
Labo	134	0.8
Mercedes	0	0
Paracale	452	5.0
San Lorenzo Ruiz	0	0
San Vicente	0	0
Sta. Elena	0	0
Talisay	0	0
Vinzons	0	0

Source: DOH, Camarines Norte Field Health Services Office

Table 35. Annual positive incidence of malaria per 1,000 population, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	2008
CAMARINES NORTE	0.57
Basud	0
Capalonga	0
Daet	0
Jose Panganiban	0.02
Labo	0
Mercedes	0
Paracale	5.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	0
San Vicente	0
Sta. Elena	0
Talisay	0
Vinzons	0

Source: DOH, Camarines Norte Field Health Services Office

Figure 25. Death Rates Associated with Malaria, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Table 37. Death rates associated with tuberculosis per municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

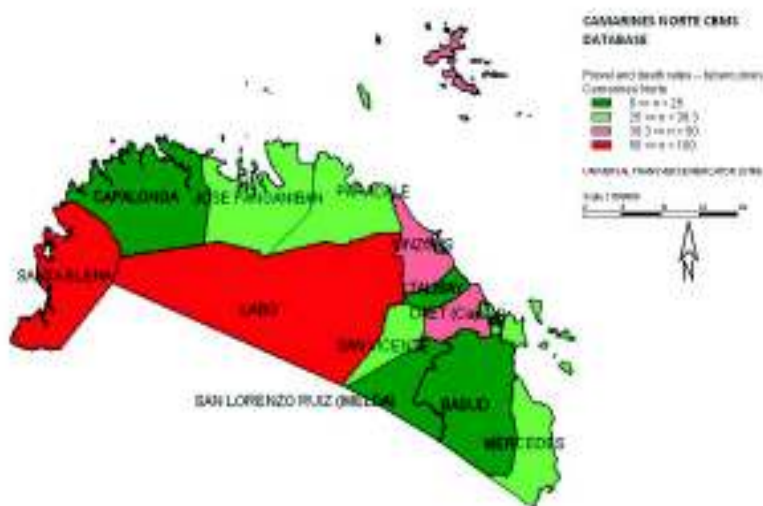
Municipality	Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude			Rate/100,000 Population			Magnitude		Rate/100,000 Population	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	186	121	65	38.3	48.8	27.3	42	146	32.8	40.8
Basud	8	5	3	24.7	30.2	19.0	0	8	0.0	29.6
Capalonga	7	5	2	23.6	32.6	13.9	2	5	30.2	21.2
Daet	34	24	10	38.8	55.6	22.5	15	19	37.2	40.1
Jose Panganiban	12	8	4	26.5	34.2	18.2	2	10	12.6	33.9
Labo	48	24	24	57.7	56.1	59.6	3	45	41.7	59.2
Mercedes	14	9	5	33.3	41.4	24.6	6	8	34.4	32.5
Paracale	15	12	3	33.7	52.5	13.8	4	11	29.8	35.3
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2	2	0	16.2	31.5	0.0	0	2	0.0	22.3
San Vicente	3	2	1	34.6	46.2	23.0	1	2	66.8	27.9
Sta. Elena	20	13	7	51.6	64.5	37.6	15	5	181.3	16.4
Talisay	5	3	2	22.3	26.3	18.2	1	4	40.5	20.1
Vinzons	18	14	4	46.1	70.1	21.0	3	15	9.1	241.5

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Prevalence and Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) remains to be one of the top 10 leading causes of mortality and morbidity in the province. As seen in Table 37, 186 persons died due to TB in 2006. More males (48.8%) than females (27.3%) were reported to have died and the rate is higher in rural areas (40.8%) than in urban areas (32.8%). In the municipalities, Labo recorded the highest incidence at 24 percent, followed by Daet at 38.8 percent. The least is posted in San Lorenzo Ruiz at 16.2 percent.

Figure 26. Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



As to rates in the province, about 38.3 percent per 100,000 population died due to TB in the province. The municipality of Labo reported the highest at 57.8 followed by Sta. Elena at 51.6. The lowest is again reported in San Lorenzo Ruiz at 16.2. Male death rates are higher in almost all of the municipalities except in Labo with females higher than males. Moreover, it is generally higher in rural areas (Table 37).

Detection rates were high at 96 percent, higher than the national benchmark of 70 percent. Cure rate was also high at 81.2 percent but lower than the national target of 85 percent. Detection rates in 4 municipalities were more than 100 percent of the target while cure rates range from 91.7 percent in Talisay to 56.5 percent in Mercedes.

B. Current Policies and Programs

The HIV / AIDS / STI Prevention and Control Program, which is a continuing program of the provincial and municipal government, is in consonance with R.A. 8504 or the Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998.

The program involves the creation of Local AIDS Council with two municipal, two Sangguniang Kabataan, and one student AIDS Council having been set up.

Orientation / re-orientation on HIV / AIDS / STI for various groups such as health workers, students, sangguniang kabataan, local government executives and other organizations is being undertaken. Trained health workers on Comprehensive STI / HIV Laboratory Procedures and Grams Staining and Municipal

Table 38. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006

Province / Municipality	DETECTED		CURED	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
CAMARINES NORTE	708	96.0	575	81.2
Basud	60	111.0	50	83.3
Capalonga	21	63.0	17	81.0
Daet	167	92.3	135	80.8
Jose Panganiban	43	62.5	35	81.4
Labo	164	144.0	145	88.4
Mercedes	69	121.0	39	56.5
Paracale	47	83.0	39	83.0
San Lorenzo Ruiz	17	106.0	13	76.5
San Vicente	11	93.0	9	81.8
Sta. Elena	48	86.0	40	83.3
Talisay	24	59.0	22	91.7
Vinzons	37	60.0	31	83.8

Source: Provincial Health Office

STI Coordinators / Public Health Nurse on STI proper collection, smearing, readings and reporting have also been organized. Training of peer educators is also one of the activities.

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns are also being done through production / reproduction and distribution of IEC materials, and annual observance of World AIDS Day and International AIDS Candlelight Memorial Awareness Campaign.

DOH -accredited Reproductive Health Tract Clinics in Daet cater to the different needs of women on reproductive health including HIV / AIDS / STI.

Meanwhile, the Bicol Reproductive Health Information Network (BRHIN) conducted the risk assessment survey on STI / HIV / AIDS which led to the organization of entertainment operators and workers in the province



and training of Entertainment Establishment Workers (EEWs) peer educators.

Regular conduct of consultative conference with municipal HIV / AIDS / STI is likewise being undertaken and LGUs provide augmentation funds for laboratory supplies / medicines and materials to municipal and provincial health facilities.

Camarines Norte, as an endemic area for malaria, is continuously implementing the Malaria Control Program through the following activities: indoor residual spraying of houses in affected areas; provision of treated bed nets to households; environmental management through clearing of streams positive for larvae; biological control measures through establishment of bioponds for gambusia fish and transferring the fish to the streams; orientation/re-orientation of Malaria Surveillance and Vector Control Volunteers (MASUVECO) who undertook IEC training; and collection and submission of blood smear slides suspected for malaria go for testing by the RHUs' medical technologist and if found positive, the LGUs provide medicine to affected persons. The Socio-Pastoral Action Center Foundation, Inc. (SPACFI), a non-government organization, helps in information dissemination.

The Tuberculosis Prevention Control Program, which is a continuing program in the province, is in accordance with the National Tuberculosis Control Program initiated in the Philippines in 1968 and integrated into the general health services based on the World Health Organization (WHO) policy.

The main strategy of the program is the Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS). Activities being undertaken include

the conduct of sputum microscopy wherein if found positive, the patient undergoes the Short Term Course TB Chemotherapy for 6 months (for new cases) and 8 months for relapse / retreatment cases. Multi-Drug Resistant (MDR) cases are being referred to the Regional Health Office for possible culture and sensitivity test. If found positive, MDR cases are further referred to the province of Sorsogon's Treatment Center. Negative cases for direct disease sputum smear microscopy are being referred for x-ray and assessed and evaluated by the TB Diagnostic Committee. The DOH provides free medicines with counterpart funds from the local government units. The province regularly conducts monitoring of TB-DOTS laboratories through the Quality Resource Center.

One Public-Private and one Private-Public Mix Dots (PPMD) were established and accredited by PhilHealth. All rural health units are operating TB DOTS but only 6 out of 17 were DOH-Certified and PhilHealth-accredited due to substandard laboratory facilities and induction areas.

All health workers (doctors, nurses, medical technologists, midwives and laboratory aides) were trained on TB Management. Advocacy activities and regular monitoring of RHUs are likewise being undertaken.

C. Challenges

Despite the above efforts, the following challenges still prevail: STI which facilitates transmission of HIV has a positivity rate of 34.98 percent in 2008 as reported by the Provincial Health Office and a very low condom use rate at 2.7 percent per result of the CY 2006 CBMS; not all health providers, especially midwives, were trained on HIV/AIDS Counseling; peer educators migrated to other places; absence of regular hygiene classes to entertainment establishment workers is prevalent; not all LGUs have local AIDS Council and functionality of the existing ones is poor; updates from higher level with regard



to the program; it is difficult to reach at-risk population (injectable drug users and male sex with male); there is a need to upgrade and improve existing laboratory facilities; and there should be an intensification of information education campaign.

Malaria continues to be a problem in the province due to the presence of high population density of the mosquito carrier. The risk of indigenous transmission is high due to the laxity of local government units in implementing the malaria control program, especially the surveillance system, the discontinuance of activities by the organized community support group such as the MASUVECO in some LGUs; and the absence of a system for coordination with the private sector for community surveillance.

In addition to what has been mentioned, there is lack of information in some of the

municipalities on the part of the community regarding malaria prevention and control; health providers are no longer trained regarding malaria; no advocacy activities have been undertaken in the past several years; and the malaria and prevention control program was no longer included in the municipal health plans thereupon getting no budget allocation.

While significant projects/activities are being implemented in the province, halting and reversing incidence of tuberculosis is confronted with issues and challenges as follows: a) failed cases caused by multi-drug resistance and interrupted treatments; b) delayed arrival of medicines; c) substandard laboratory facilities and induction areas; d) need to institutionalize screening through TB testing of 0-9 year old children contacts for possible therapy; e) enhancement of skills of service providers; and f) intensification of monitoring and campaigns.

Unified Management of TB Cases



The establishment of one Private-Public Mix Dots in one of the private hospitals in Daet and one Public-Private Mix Dots (PPMD) in the Rural Health Unit in Labo with trained medical technologist on sputum microscopy and the cre-

ation of the Tuberculosis Diagnostic Committee (TBDC) resulted in a unified management of TB cases and a strong linkage with public and private doctors in the province. This also led to a high detection rate of 96 percent and cure rate of 81.2 percent in 2008. All TB patients who consulted either with the public or private doctors are being referred to the PPMD for sputum microscopy. Negative cases for direct disease spectrum smear microscopy are being referred for x-ray and being assessed and evaluated by the TBDC. All patients who consulted either with the private or public doctors are reported for follow-up and treatment.





Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

A. Status and Trends

Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest

As presented in Table 39, the province has A & D lands of about 144,705.14 has. or 62.37 percent of its total land area while forestlands occupy about 83,587.33 has. or 36.03 percent. Unclassified lands consist of about 3,714.53 has. or 1.60 percent. The municipality of Labo has the largest A & D lands and forestlands of about 33,402.65 has. and 25,533.35 has.,

Table 39. Status of land classification, by municipality, Camarines Norte

MUNICIPALITIES	A & D Lands	Forestland	Unclassified	TOTAL
Basud	15,288.18	10,739.82	-	26,028.00
Capalonga	16,364.62	12,610.78	24.60	29,000.00
Daet	4,436.62	163.38	-	4,600.00
Jose Panganiban	15,592.17	5,691.14	160.69	21,444.00
Labo	33,402.65	25,533.35	-	58,936.00
Mercedes	7,965.38	8,576.37	827.25	17,369.00
Paracale	10,173.56	9,211.92	404.52	19,790.00
San Lorenzo Ruiz	8,850.55	3,086.45	-	11,937.00
San Vicente	4,516.81	1,232.19	-	5,749.00
Sta. Elena	15,010.70	4,924.30	-	19,935.00
Talisay	3,076.00	-	-	3,076.00
Vinzons	10,027.90	1,817.63	2,297.47	14,143.00
TOTAL	144,705.14	83,587.33	3,714.53	232,007.00
Percent	62.37	36.03	1.60	100.00

Source: CENRO-DENR, Daet, Camarines Norte



Table 40. Approximate areas of NIPAS, IPRA categorized areas, Camarines Norte

PROTECTED AREA CATEGORIES	AREA (has.)	percent TO TOTAL AREA
A. NIPAS CATEGORIES		
1. Natural Park		
a. Bicol Natural Park (Camarines Norte side only)	3,217.00	1.38
a.1 Old Growth Forest	792.00	
a.2 Second Growth Forest	2,425.00	
2. Natural Biotic Areas		
a. Abasig Matogdon-Mananap Natural Biotic Area	5,420.12	2.34
3. Proclaimed Watersheds		
a. Dabican Watershed Forest Reserve	45.33	0.02
b. Capalonga Watershed Forest Reserve	752.00	0.32
c. Jose Panganiban Watershed Forest Reserve	1,160.00	0.50
4. Mangrove Swamps Forest Reserve (MSFR)	1,996.00	0.86
SUB-TOTAL	12,588.67	5.42
B. NON-NIPAS CATEGORIES		
1. Mangroves	5,376.47	2.32
2. Forestland 50 percent slope & >1000 elevation		
a. Mt. Cadig	1,763.00	0.76
b. Mt. Labo	1,588.00	0.68
c. Mt. Bagacay	694.00	0.30
d. Mt. Balagbag	5,204.00	2.24
e. Mt. Cone	50.00	0.02
3. Proposed Watershed		
a. Caguit-Santol Watershed	610.91	0.26
SUB-TOTAL	15,286.38	6.58
C. INDIGENOUS PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ACT (IPRA)		
1. Ancestral Domain Claims (Capalonga)	5,663.00	2.44
GRAND TOTAL	33,538.05	14.44

Source: CENRO-DENR, Daet, Camarines Norte

respectively. The entire area of Talisay is classified as A & D land. In like manner, majority of the area of Daet are A & D lands with about 163.38 has. classified as forestlands.

Table 40 shows the protected areas under the Network of Integrated Protected Areas (NIPAS) Law (RA 7586), Non-NIPAS Categories and Indigenous People's Rights Act (IPRA). These are portions of land and water set aside for the province's unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human occupation.

The NIPAS categories consist of about 12,588.67 has. or 5.42 percent of total land

area; the NON-NIPAS areas consist of about 15,286.38 has. or 6.58 percent and the Ancestral Domain Claims in Capalonga, about 5,663.6 has. or 2.44 percent. These constitute a total protected area of 33,538.05 has. or 14.44 percent of the total province's land area.

On the other hand, Table 41 shows the number of coastal barangays, areas of municipal waters and coastline length in the 9 coastal municipalities of the province. Aside from the municipal waters within the jurisdiction of the coastal municipalities, the province has prominent river systems with its tributaries. Major rivers include: Busig-on, Labo, Basud, Daet, Matogdon, Malaguit, Basiad, Santol, Minasag and Camagsaan River.



Table 41. Areas of municipal waters and number of coastal barangays, by municipality, Camarines Norte

Municipality	No. of Coastal Barangays	Area of Mun. Waters (has.)	Coastline Length (m)
Basud	2	664.765	5,071.41
Capalonga	10	43,036.08	70,646.57
Daet	1	5,720.53	5,370.92
Jose Panganiban	20	46,315.68	73,144.88
Mercedes	24	53,850.73	95,074.31
Paracale	10	71,137.42	40,795.67
Sta. Elena	7	11,857.81	37,981.49
Talisay	2	4,290.20	4,653.22
Vinzons	8	15,000.00	63,000.00
TOTAL	84	386,873.21	395,738.46

Source: Office of the Provincial Agriculturist (OPAg)

Eight out of twelve municipalities have existing dumpsites/landfill for liquid and solid waste disposal which include the municipality of Talisay with composting type. Other municipalities are still in the proposal stages and at present promoting backyard composting.

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

Proportion of Households/Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water

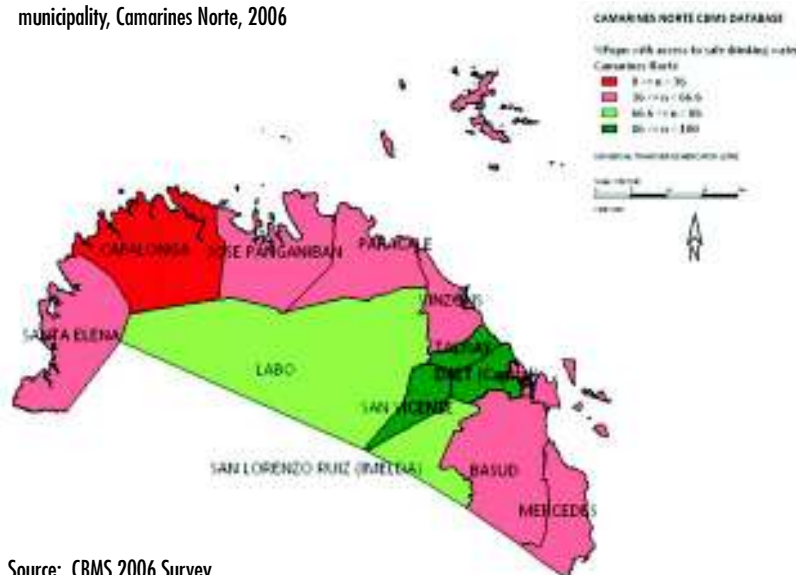
The proportion of population with access to safe drinking water in the province as per the 2006 CBMS results is about 66.6 percent or 323,508, higher among females at 67.6 percent than among males at 65.8 percent.

As to the proportion of house-

holds, 67.2 percent or 67,712 households have access to safe drinking water. The proportion is higher in the urban areas at 89.3 percent than in the rural areas at only 59.1 percent.

Across municipalities, the proportions of population with access to safe drinking water are highest in the municipalities of Daet, San Vicente and Talisay at 95.7 percent, 90.65 percent and 88.9 percent, respectively, because they are mostly covered by the Camarines Norte Water District (CNWD). The situation is worst in Capalonga with a proportion of only 29.65 percent since there was still no municipal water system in the area in 2006 and the facilities installed were not enough to cover the increase in the number of households.

Figure 27. Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 42. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water, by municipality by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

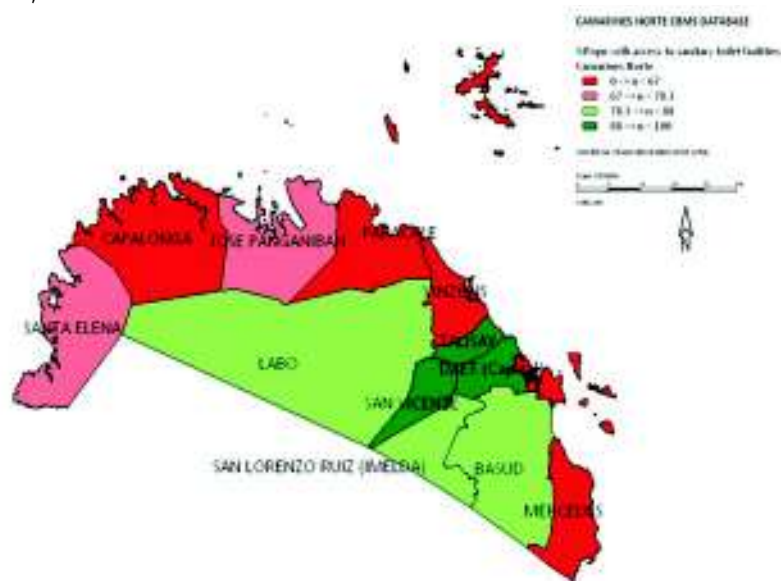
Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	67,712	67.2	323,508	163,172	160,336	66.6	65.8	67.4	24,267	43,445	89.3	59.1
Basud	3,589	54.8	17,675	8,956	8,719	54.7	54.2	55.2	1,056	2,533	94.5	46.6
Capalonga	1,748	29.8	8,768	4,555	4,213	29.6	29.7	29.4	346	1,402	25.4	31.1
Daet	17,843	95.9	83,831	41,148	42,683	95.7	95.5	96.0	8,677	9,166	99.7	92.6
Jose Panganiban	5,233	56.1	25,057	12,720	12,337	55.3	54.3	56.2	2,578	2,655	76.3	44.6
Labo	11,797	68.5	56,999	28,932	28,067	68.6	67.7	69.6	1,540	10,257	99.2	65.5
Mercedes	5,490	63.2	26,208	13,455	12,753	62.3	61.9	62.8	3,577	1,913	98.7	37.8
Paracale	4,393	46.9	20,627	10,610	10,017	46.3	46.5	46.2	2,118	2,275	75.0	34.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2,068	81.4	10,023	5,163	4,860	81.4	81.3	81.4	683	1,385	97.3	75.3
San Vicente	1,747	90.7	7,856	3,903	3,953	90.7	90.3	91.0	350	1,397	99.2	88.8
Sta. Elena	4,768	60.8	23,443	11,937	11,506	60.5	59.3	61.7	1,451	3,317	87.8	53.6
Talisay	4,222	89.3	19,900	10,115	9,785	88.9	88.5	89.2	579	3,643	99.8	87.9
Vinzons	4,814	59.7	23,121	11,678	11,443	59.3	58.5	60.1	1,312	3,502	98.4	52.1

Source: CBMS Survey 2006

Level III water supply system is being served by the CNWD covering seven municipalities. Five municipalities such as Capalonga, Jose Panganiban, Paracale, San Lorenzo Ruiz and Sta. Elena have their own municipal water system (Level III), while Labo has two Barangay Waterworks Service Association, one in Talobatib and another in Tulay na Lupa. Based on the consolidated report from the different water districts in the province, as of 2008, only 26.3 percent of households were served by Level III Water System. Others were served either by Level II or Level I Water Supply System (Table 42).

There are two accredited water laboratories by the DOH to do water analysis in the province, the CNWD and CNPH laboratories. Nine municipalities have their own

Figure 28. Proportion of Population with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facility, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 43. Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facility, by municipality by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	79,058	78.5	380,200	192,194	188,006	78.3	77.5	79.0	23,766	55,292	87.4	75.2
Basud	5,565	84.9	27,892	14,199	13,693	86.3	85.9	86.7	1,083	4,482	97.0	82.5
Capalonga	3,594	61.3	18,146	9,233	8,913	61.2	60.2	62.1	1,045	2,549	76.6	56.7
Daet	17,398	93.5	81,702	40,046	41,656	93.3	92.9	93.7	8,369	9,029	96.2	91.2
Jose Panganiban	6,861	73.6	33,076	16,895	16,181	72.9	72.2	73.8	2,704	4,157	80.1	69.9
Labo	14,558	84.6	70,663	36,086	34,577	85.0	84.4	85.7	1,505	13,053	96.9	83.4
Mercedes	5,542	63.8	26,337	13,495	12,842	62.7	62.1	63.2	2,687	2,855	74.1	56.3
Paracale	6,237	66.7	29,400	14,926	14,474	66.1	65.4	66.7	2,044	4,193	72.4	64.2
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2,164	85.1	10,596	5,427	5,169	86.0	85.5	86.6	612	1,552	87.2	84.4
San Vicente	1,816	94.2	8,193	4,085	4,108	94.5	94.5	94.6	350	1,466	99.2	93.1
Sta. Elena	5,533	70.6	27,545	14,209	13,336	71.0	70.6	71.5	1,508	4,025	91.3	65.0
Talisay	4,450	94.2	21,087	10,742	10,345	94.2	94.0	94.3	580	3,870	100.0	93.3
Vinzons	5,340	66.2	25,563	12,851	12,712	65.6	64.4	66.8	1,279	4,061	96.0	60.4

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Municipal Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Committees.

Presented in Figure 26 is the proportion of population with access to safe drinking water.

Proportion of Households/Population with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facility

Table 43 presents the proportion of the population with access to sanitary toilet facility. It can be seen that 320,700 people or 78.3 percent of the provincial population had access to sanitary toilets in 2006. The proportion of females (79.0 %) with access is higher than males (77.5 %).

Households with access to sanitary toilet number about 79,058 or 78.5 percent of the total households in the province. The proportion in the urban areas (87.4 %) is higher than in the rural areas (75.2 %).

Across municipalities, San Vicente, Talisay and Daet registered more than 93 percent

coverage. The lowest is again posted by Capalonga at 61.2 percent which can be attributed to the fact that majority of the households cannot afford the high cost of toilet construction and the LGU only allocated a very limited budget for the program. This is also true with other municipalities that have low sanitation coverage such as Mercedes (63.2 %), Paracale (66.7 %) and Vinzons (66.8 %).

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

Proportion of Households/Population who are Informal Settlers

According to the 2006 CBMS results, only 20,605 or 4.2 percent of the population in the province are informal settlers. There is a slightly higher number of informal settlers among males (4.3 %) than among females (4.2 percent). Almost all of the municipalities had proportions that were less than the provincial average except for Jose Panganiban which

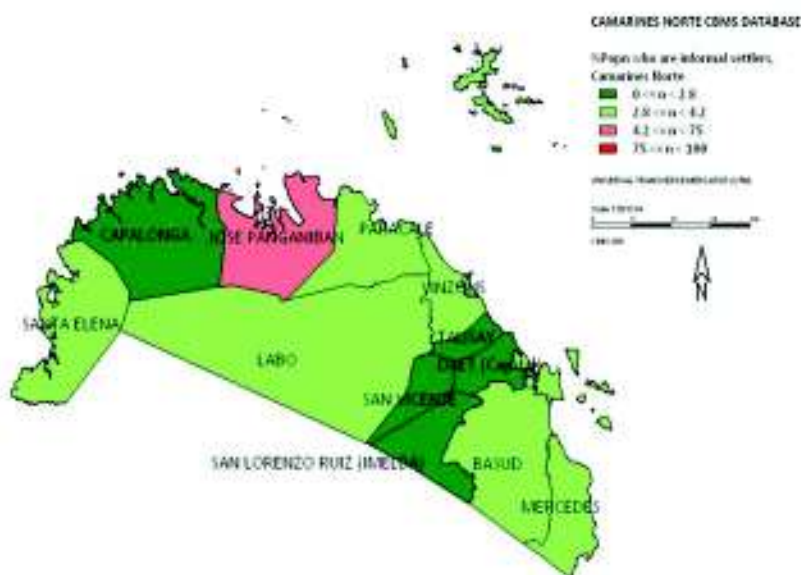


Table 44. Proportion of population and households who are informal settlers by municipality, by sex and byurban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	4,137	4.1	20,605	10,593	10,012	4.2	4.3	4.2	1,442	2,695	3.7	5.3
Basud	189	2.9	992	492	500	3.1	3.0	3.2	21	168	1.9	3.1
Capalonga	145	2.5	764	394	370	2.6	2.6	2.6	52	93	3.8	2.1
Daet	259	1.4	1,265	626	639	1.4	1.5	1.4	147	112	1.7	1.1
Jose Panganiban	1,571	17.1	7,740	4,024	3,716	17.1	17.2	16.9	883	688	26.4	11.8
Labo	671	3.9	3,402	1,758	1,644	4.1	4.1	4.1	47	624	3.0	4.0
Mercedes	313	3.6	1,504	769	735	3.6	3.5	3.6	179	134	5.0	2.7
Paracale	303	3.3	1,555	786	769	3.5	3.4	3.5	37	266	1.3	4.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	24	1.0	111	61	50	0.9	1.0	0.8	8	16	1.1	0.9
San Vicente	47	2.4	235	111	124	2.7	2.6	2.9	9	38	2.6	2.4
Sta. Elena	238	3.1	1,160	600	560	3.0	3.0	3.0	34	204	2.1	3.3
Talisyay	65	1.4	335	173	162	1.5	1.5	1.5	6	59	1.0	1.4
Vinzons	312	3.9	1,542	799	743	4.0	4.0	3.9	19	293	1.4	4.4

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Figure 29. Proportion of Population who are Informal Settlers, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

registered 17.1 percent. This was attributed to the refusal of the owner to sell or rent the lots to the present settlers and to the presence of mining areas that attract migrants (Table 44 and Figure 28).

Meanwhile, the proportion of households who are informal settlers is only 4.1 percent or about 4,137 households, with the proportion higher in the rural areas (5.3 %) than in urban areas (3.7 %).

Proportion and Magnitude of Households/Population who are Living in Makeshift Housing

The proportion of population who live in makeshift housing in Camarines Norte is about 4.5 percent or a total of 21,789. It is higher among males (4.6 %) than females (4.4 %).



Table 45. Proportion of population and households who are living in makeshift housing by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, of Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	4,437	4.4	21,789	11,409	10,380	4.5	4.6	4.4	1,236	3,201	4.6	4.4
Basud	186	2.8	907	493	414	2.8	3.0	2.6	12	174	1.1	3.2
Capalonga	221	3.8	1,184	605	579	4.0	3.9	4.0	71	150	5.2	3.3
Daet	853	4.6	4,161	2,098	2,063	4.8	4.9	4.6	439	414	5.0	4.2
Jose Panganiban	535	5.7	2,713	1,421	1,292	6.0	6.1	5.9	179	356	5.3	6.0
Labo	711	4.1	3,523	1,867	1,656	4.2	4.4	4.1	16	695	1.0	4.4
Mercedes	417	4.8	1,959	1,050	909	4.7	4.8	4.5	260	157	7.2	3.1
Paracale	461	4.9	2,136	1,130	1,006	4.8	4.9	4.6	83	378	2.9	5.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	137	5.4	669	359	310	5.4	5.7	5.2	52	85	7.4	4.6
San Vicente	69	3.6	320	159	161	3.7	3.7	3.7	7	62	2.0	3.9
Sta. Elena	315	4.0	1,598	840	758	4.1	4.2	4.1	58	257	3.5	4.2
Talisay	215	4.6	1,104	588	516	4.9	5.1	4.7	22	193	3.8	4.7
Vinzons	317	3.9	1,515	799	716	3.9	4.0	3.8	37	280	2.8	4.2

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

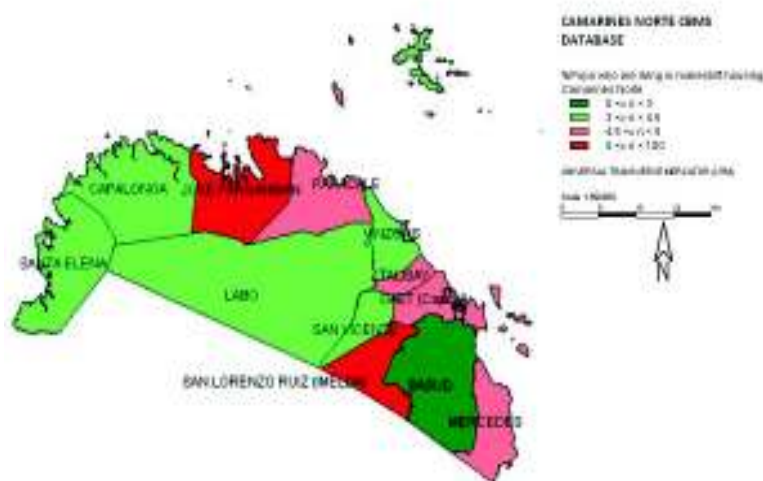
Looking beyond the municipal averages, Jose Panganiban reported the highest at 6.0 percent, followed by San Lorenzo Ruiz at 5.4 percent and Basud with the least at about 2.8 percent.

As to the proportion of households, 4.4 percent or about 4,637 households are living in makeshift housing, with the figure higher in urban areas (4.6 %) than in rural areas (4.4 %).

Across municipalities, the highest proportion is posted by Jose Panganiban at 5.7 percent, followed by San Lorenzo Ruiz at 5.4 percent. The least is in Basud at 2.8 percent.

Figure 29 shows the comparison across municipalities on the proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing. Six municipalities exhibited a proportion of more than the provincial average.

Figure 30. Proportion and Magnitude of Population who are Living in Makeshift Housing, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



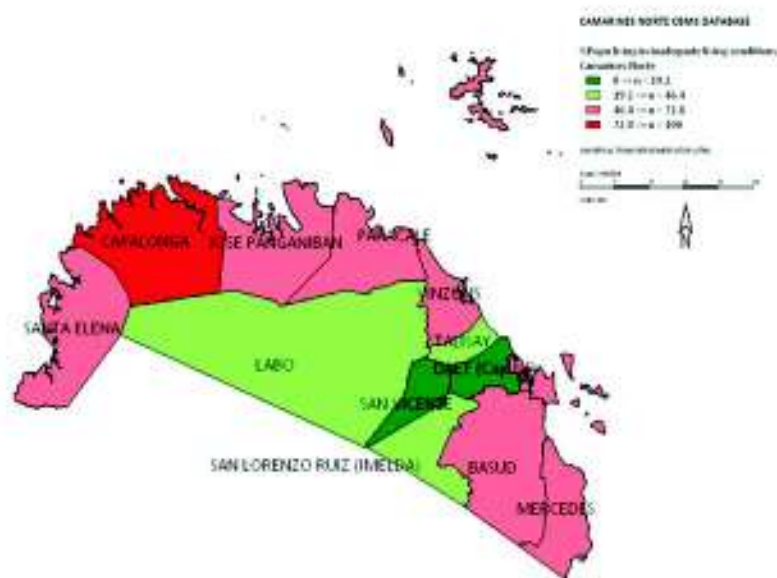
Table 46. Proportion of population and households living in inadequate living conditions, by municipality, by sex and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Population						Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude			Proportion			Magnitude		Proportion	
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	46,020	45.7	225,466	117,520	107,946	46.4	47.4	45.4	6,859	39,161	25.2	53.2
Basud	3,424	52.2	16,795	8,689	8,106	52.0	52.6	51.3	120	3,304	10.7	60.7
Capalonga	4,646	79.0	23,595	12,180	11,415	79.5	79.5	79.6	1,083	3,563	79.3	78.9
Daet	2,551	13.7	12,425	6,386	6,039	14.2	14.8	13.6	780	1,771	9.0	17.9
Jose Panganiban	6,025	64.5	29,858	15,584	14,274	65.8	66.6	65.1	1,686	4,339	49.7	72.9
Labo	7,194	41.8	34,629	18,280	16,349	41.7	42.7	40.5	101	7,093	6.5	45.3
Mercedes	5,012	57.6	24,700	12,896	11,804	58.8	59.4	58.1	1,206	3,806	33.2	75.1
Paracale	6,320	67.4	30,328	15,614	14,714	68.1	68.4	67.9	1,257	5,063	44.4	77.3
San Lorenzo Ruiz	813	32.0	3,869	2,016	1,853	31.4	31.7	31.0	129	684	18.4	37.2
San Vicente	338	17.5	1,528	784	744	17.6	18.1	17.1	21	317	5.9	20.1
Sta. Elena	4,254	54.2	21,078	11,142	9,936	54.4	55.3	53.3	334	3,920	20.2	63.3
Talisay	953	20.2	4,668	2,446	2,222	20.8	21.4	20.3	29	924	5.0	22.3
Vinzons	4,490	55.7	21,993	11,503	10,490	56.4	57.6	55.1	113	4,377	8.5	65.0

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

Proportion and Magnitude of Households/Population who are Living in Inadequate Living Condition

Figure 31. Proportion and Magnitude of Population who are Living in Inadequate Living Condition, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

Per the 2006 CBMS results, about 46.4 percent or 225,466 of the province's population were living in a household which either lacks one or more of the following: improved water, sanitation, durable housing and security of tenure. The proportion is higher among males (47.4 %) than females (45.4 %). The situation is worst in the municipality of Capalonga (79.05 %), followed by Paracale (68.4 %) and Jose Panganiban (66.6 %), due to the low access by the population to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

As to the number of households, 46,020 or 45.7 percent of households in the province are living in inadequate living condition. The percentage



is higher in the rural areas (52.2 percent) than in the urban areas (25.2 percent).

Among the municipalities, Paracale posted the most number of households living in inadequate living condition with 6,320, followed by Jose Panganiban (6,025) and Mercedes (5,012). However, as to proportion, Capalonga posted the highest (79.0 %), followed by Paracale (67.4 %) and Jose Panganiban (64.5 %).

B. Current Policies and Programs

Various environmental programs / projects are being implemented in the province involving the government, non-government and people's organizations to protect, conserve and restore the province's environment, to wit:

i. For Upland Ecosystem

- Forest Management Program consisting of the Protection of Abasig-Matogdon Mananap Natural Biotic Area whose major activities are the conduct of regular patrolling, forest renewal activities like tree planting in the denuded portions; conduct of training for the Wildlife Enforcers Officer (WEO) and information education and communication campaign;
- Two Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB) exist in the province in consonance with NPAS Act of 1992. The board decides on matters relating to planning, peripheral protection and general administration in protecting the Bicol National Park located in the municipality of Basud and Lupi, Camarines Sur and the Abasig-Matogdon-Mananap Natural Biotic area located in the municipality of San Lorenzo Ruiz, SanVicente and Basud. A 5-year management plan was formulated for each PAMB and approved for implementation;
- Provincial Forestry Seedlings and Tree Planting Program under which 3 nurseries were

maintained by the provincial government, City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO) and Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office (PENRO). Various species of forest tree seedlings were produced and are being distributed to different individuals or groups for reforestation and for private tree plantation and tree planting activities;

- Sustainable Upland Management Strategy Project. This is a summation of sustainable forest management techniques derived from the experiences of other LGUs, NGAs, and NGOs to redeem the country's environment condition in relation to the socio-economic, socio-political and socio-cultural aspects of the locality;
- Community-Based Forest Mangrove / Upland Development Projects for Agroforestry area developed are mostly claimed areas by the beneficiary;
- Biodiversity conservation program which is done through the conduct of regular monitoring and inventory of wildlife stocks;
- Urban Greening Program which is done through the establishment of mini parks (forest and fruit-bearing trees were planted and maintained). In 2009, 5 miniparks were already established in schools and plazas;
- Regulatory Law and Enforcement; and
- Clean and Green Program implemented through an annual conduct of Search for the Cleanest and Greenest LGUs.

ii. For the coastal/marine ecosystem, the province is implementing the fishery sector program which consisted of:

- Regulatory and Law Enforcement and conservation, including Operation of Bantay-Dagat, wherein technical assistance and capability building are being provided to FARMCs and other organizations as well as IEC on RA 8550 and Fishery Administrative Order;



- Sustainability of the Community-Based Resource Management Project – Integrated Coastal Resource Management Sub-Project. This project is composed of natural resources management, livelihood support, small-scale infrastructure and community organizing and development. It aims to ensure the protection of 3,700 has. of marine reserve and fish sanctuary covering the coastal water of Vinzons and Talisay;

- Management, Protection and Conservation of Coastal Resources. It aims to provide protection and conservation of commercially important species of fish and other marine products in the nine coastal municipalities, and to promote maximum utilization of fishery resources within the sustainable yield level;

- Regular monitoring of artificial Reef Development Project; and

- Mangrove Plantation Establishment wherein unproductive fishponds are being planted with mangrove under the Upland Development Projects – Family Approach Mangrove Reforestation Project.

iii. On Solid Waste Management, orientations / trainings are being conducted at the municipal and community levels as follows:

- Orientation on RA 9003 or Solid Waste Management Act; and

- Training on Waste Characterization or waste segregation

iv. Clean Air Act is being supported through the apprehension and testing of smoke belching vehicles;

v. Formulation of the Environment Code of the province

The executive and legislative branches of the provincial government pushed for the formulation of the code to serve as reference and guide in ensuring that local development plans, investment programs, internal

and external initiatives on the environment adhere to the basic principles of sustainable development. This consists of basic principles, scope of powers of the provincial, municipal and barangay government, governing laws, operative principles, monitoring and prohibited acts that will protect and conserve the upland, lowland, urban, coastal and marine and fresh water ecosystems, disaster management, mineral resources management, penalties and miscellaneous provisions.

vi. Other activities are the creation of the Youth for Environment group in school organizations; and the conduct of Information, Education and Communication Campaigns which consisted of the celebration of Environment Tourism Week, Wetlands Day, Earth Day, International Coastal Clean-Up and Environment Month.

Efforts to provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation are guided by P.D. 856 or the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines.

The local government units as mandated by the Local Government Code implement the rural waterworks program through the construction and rehabilitation of Levels I and II water works facilities and the operation of a Municipal and Barangay Level III Water System. The environmental health and sanitation program, meanwhile, consists of the provision of toilet bowls and cement, distribution of disinfecting agents for water sources and households, conduct of training/orientation on basic health and sanitation, organization of a Barangay Waterworks Association (BWSA), consultative meeting, monitoring of the implementation of program, projects and activities, and IEC. The Office of the Congressman likewise provides materials with labor counterpart from the barangay



on the construction/installation of Levels I and II Water Systems.

The CNWD, which covers 7 municipalities, is implementing the following programs:

- i. Service connections, rehabilitation/replacement and water meter maintenance activities;
- ii. Oplan Agap Serbisyo - complaints on water quality and pressure are being acted upon within 24 hours;
- iii. Water Point Program - where a communal faucet is installed as requested by the barangay and the bill is being paid by the concessionaires; and
- iv. Hatid Tubig sa Barangay.

Other existing municipal water districts, municipal and barangay water systems are providing safe water through service connections, rehabilitation/replacement and water meter maintenance activities.

The province was also a recipient of a UNDP grant in 2008 for the construction of drinking water and toilet facilities using the CBMS results for the identification of sites and beneficiaries. A total of 508 households were provided access to safe drinking water and 48 were provided with sanitary toilet facilities.

As a CPC province, Camarines Norte received assistance for the construction/installation of water supply for 286 households and 3 schools, and toilet facilities for 461 households in 2007-2009.

Socialized housing projects in the province consist mostly of core shelter assistance in all of the municipalities funded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and the local government units. There are

also Gawad Kalinga projects in 9 municipalities of the province. These are funded and maintained by private organizations in cooperation with local government units. There is also a socialized housing project funded by the LGU and National Housing Authority (NHA) in two municipalities. Moreover, LGUs are providing housing materials to victims of disasters under the emergency shelter assistance program. Some purchased lots for socialized housing projects.

As of 2008, a total of 3,250 households benefitted from the different housing programs being implemented in the province. These include:

- i. 1,926 (1,870 – occupied and completed, 56 - on going) core shelter projects in 46 barangays in the different municipalities;
- ii. 883 (567 – occupied and completed, 216 - on going) - Gawad Kalinga Projects in 11 barangays;
- iii. 441 (on going) - Socialized Housing Project funded by LGU/NHA in 3 barangays.

C. Challenges

Mitigating losses from upland environmental damage is beset with problems such as: slow judicial process for environmental related violations; lack of ground delineation of protected areas; illegal cutting of trees; lack of enforcement personnel; existence of claims and settlements within the protected areas; unproclaimed protected areas; proclaimed protected areas without congressional act; treasure hunting within the protected areas; and low budget of LGUs for the management and protection of protected areas and forest zones.

Problems on the preservation of coastal resources include the continuous degradation



of coral reefs due to illegal fishing, lax patrolling, erosion along the coasts and minimal budget of the LGUs for coastal resources management.

As to solid waste management, not all municipalities have sanitary landfills causing improper disposal and non-adoption of re-using, reduction and recycling of wastes in households, establishments and commercial areas.

Providing the populace in the province with access to safe water and sanitary toilet is confronted with the following challenges: low access to Level III water supply due to the high cost of installation of Level III facilities; lack of information by the people in rural areas on the identified sources of safe water; doubtful source of home treatment of water; non-affordability by the majority of the households of the materials for toilet construction; weak health promotion and communication

due to the lack of training of most of the health providers on health promotion activities; very limited budget allocation by the LGUs for the program; and minimal budget allotted for the improvement and expansion of service capacity for the water analysis laboratory.

The pressing issues confronting the housing sector in the province are the poor conversion policies due to the absence of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs); bottlenecks in the approval process caused by the large number of applications for land conversion intended for housing projects; tedious procedures involved in the availment of different housing programs; non preparedness of LGUs in relation to the devolved responsibility for shelter delivery, urban development and capital investment programming; and the continued absence of a viable housing finance system and long-term mortgage finance for the informal sector and non-members of pension funds.

Pabahay sa Kabihug (Housing for the Aetas)



The “aetas” or the “Kabihugs”, as they are called, are the minorities living in Camarines Norte. There are 32 “Kabihug” tribes in 7 out of the 12 municipalities in the province. Although they are nomadic in nature, there are tribes that

have stayed for years in one community like the Guisican tribe. Thus, there is a need to provide them with a better place to live in. In line with this, the Indigenous People Task Force (IPTF) of the provincial government conducted a forum-dialogue with the IP families regarding the project, coordinated with the barangay and municipal officials, and proposed to the DSWD in 2007 the formulation of a core shelter project for the said tribe. Finally, 5 units of core-shelter were awarded to IP families whose elders helped in the construction of the houses in the site donated by the Guisican Barangay Council. These IP families are now mainstreamed in the non- IP communities.





Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

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

A. Status and Trends

Proportion of Population with Access to Affordable Essential Drugs on a Sustainable Basis

Table 47 shows that 53 Botika ng Barangay (BnB) have been established as of 2008 in almost all of the municipalities in the province which offer cheaper

Table 47. Ratio of botika ng barangay to total barangay, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2008

Province / Municipality	Number of Barangay	Number of Botika ng Barangay	Ratio
CAMARINES NORTE	282	53	1:5
Basud	29	3	1:10
Capalonga	22	-	-
Daet	25	7	1:4
Jose Panganiban	27	4	1:7
Labo	52	8	1:7
Mercedes	26	1	1:26
Paracale	27	7	1:4
San Lorenzo Ruiz	12	2	1:6
San Vicente	9	6	1:2
Sta. Elena	19	10	1:2
Talisay	15	4	1:4
Vinzons	19	1	1:19

Source: Provincial Health Team Office-Department of Health



and affordable essential drugs except in Capalonga due to the absence of a BnB supervising pharmacist in the area. San Vicente and Sta. Elena have already attained the standard set by the DOH of having 1 BnB for two barangays. On the other hand, Basud, Jose Panganiban, Labo, Mercedes, San Lorenzo Ruiz and Vinzons are way below the standard ratio due to the lack of a supervising pharmacist.

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

Proportion of the Households with Cellphone/Telephones

The benefits of new technologies related to information and communications can now be

felt in all the municipalities as shown in Tables 48 and 49.

About 34,847 households or 34.6 percent of the households in the province had cellphones at the time the CBMS survey was conducted. Daet, the capital town and center of commerce and trade, has the highest proportion, registering 51.1 percent, followed by the municipality of San Vicente (43.8 %). Capalonga has the least with only 18.2 percent caused by poor signal in the area. Generally, urban areas (48.0 %) have a higher proportion of households with cellphones than rural areas (21.6 %).

With the existing 33 cell sites as of 2009 installed by Globe, Smart and Sun Cellular in all of the municipalities, households with cellphones are expected to increase. Eight municipalities have telephone services being

Table 48. Proportion of households with cellphones, by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude		Proportion	
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	34,847	34.6	13,053	21,794	48.0	29.6
Basud	2,462	37.6	631	1,831	56.5	33.7
Capalonga	1,071	18.2	470	601	34.4	13.3
Daet	9,499	51.1	5,012	4,487	57.6	45.3
Jose Panganiban	3,310	35.5	1,469	1,841	43.5	31.0
Labo	5,509	32.0	977	4,532	62.9	28.9
Mercedes	2,269	26.1	1,151	1,118	31.8	22.1
Paracale	2,797	29.9	1,113	1,684	39.4	25.8
San Lorenzo Ruiz	799	31.4	257	542	36.6	29.5
San Vicente	843	43.8	234	609	66.3	38.7
Sta. Elena	2,393	30.5	741	1,652	44.9	26.7
Talisay	1,750	37.0	321	1,429	55.3	34.5
Vinzons	2,145	26.6	677	1,468	50.8	21.8

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006



Figure 32. Proportion of Households with Cellphones, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey

provided by privately owned networks such as the Camarines Norte Telephone Co., Labo Telephone System, Digitel, Bayantel and Sta. Elena Telephone Co. The report of the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) in 2007 revealed a telephone density of about 1.964 per 100 population or a total connection of 6,828. Moreover, 3 internet service providers are also present in the province. Connected to these ISPs are 74 internet cafés mostly located in the municipality of Daet.

Figure 31 shows the proportion of cellphones by municipality in 2006 wherein six municipalities reported a proportion of less than the provincial average.

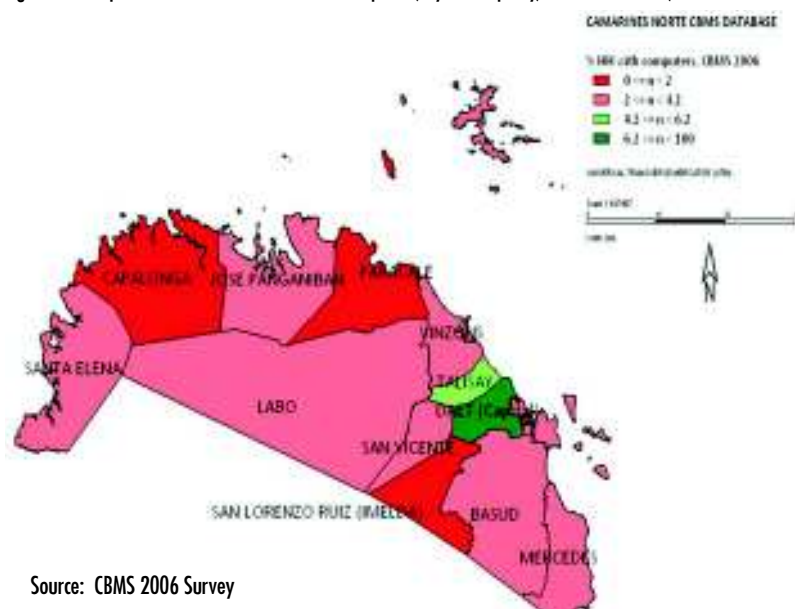
Proportion of the Households with Computers

Unlike cellphone ownership, the presence of computers in households in the province is still very low, with only 4 percent of households or about 3,993 having them. Averages at the municipal level range from 1.6 percent in Paracale to 9.7 percent in Daet. Generally, urban areas (7.6 percent) have a higher proportion of households with computers than rural

areas (2.6 percent).

The very low proportion of households with computers in the province can be attributed to the low economic status of families, no service provider in some areas, no 3-G connections for internet of the cellsites, and lack of technical know-how on the use of computers.

Figure 33. Proportion of the Households with Computers, by municipality, Camarines Norte, 2006



Source: CBMS 2006 Survey



Table 49. Proportion of households with computers, by municipality and by urban/rural, Camarines Norte, 2006

Municipality	Households		Urbanity			
	Magnitude	Proportion	Magnitude		Proportion	
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
CAMARINES NORTE	3,993	4.2	2,075	1,918	7.6	2.6
Basud	142	2.2	83	59	7.4	1.1
Capalonga	112	1.9	57	55	4.2	1.2
Daet	1,810	9.7	1,048	762	12.0	7.7
Jose Panganiban	367	3.9	221	146	6.5	2.5
Labo	475	2.8	146	329	9.4	2.1
Mercedes	176	2.0	128	48	3.5	1.0
Paracale	150	1.6	76	74	2.7	1.1
San Lorenzo Ruiz	42	1.7	25	17	3.6	0.9
San Vicente	68	3.5	36	32	10.2	2.0
Sta. Elena	157	2.0	79	78	4.8	1.3
Talisay	247	5.2	58	189	10.0	4.6
Vinzons	247	3.1	118	129	8.9	1.9

Source: CBMS Survey, 2006

As shown in Figure 32, ten municipalities posted a proportion of less than the provincial average.

B. Current Policies and Programs

Establishment of BnBs is one of the strategies of Primary Health Care to make essential drugs and medicines available, affordable and accessible to the community. This initiative is in line with the national government's call to make reforms in the health sector. DOH Administrative Order No. 144 s. 2004 provides the policy guidelines on the operationalization of BnBs.

The Provincial Health Team of the Center for Health Development, Region V in the province, conducts advocacy activities for the local health board, Non-Government Organiza-

tions, municipal and barangay government regarding the BnB establishment, inspection of new applicants, training of new operations, quarterly meeting of operators and semi-annual monitoring of BnBs.

Camarines Norte is one of the beneficiaries of Jumpstarting Electronics Governance in the Local Government Units (eLGUs) of the Commission of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) through the National Computer Center (NCC) which started in 2004 and will end in 2012. It aims to bring down ICT initiatives to the unserved and underserved communities and to provide access to information to far-flung areas. One of the components of the project is the establishment of Community electronic Centers (CeC) in the municipalities. Municipalities shall take charge of



putting up CeCs at the barangay level with training assistance from the NCC. CeCs will serve as outlets for providing the public with affordable access to a variety of information communication technology (ICT) such as internet, e-mail, fax, computer trainings, distance learning, on-line services and other kinds of information services beneficial to the community.

As of 2009, 4 CeCs have already been established (1 provincial, 2 municipal and 1 at the Telecom Provincial Office). Other municipalities are already applying for the establishment of CeCs in their areas.

C. Challenges

The problems seen in the implementation of the BnB program are the absence of a policy and resolution in the sustainability of BnBs and the inadequate number of supervising pharmacists. Many more communities lack information and awareness of the program and there is a weak compliance to the Generics Act among government and private health practitioners.

Among the challenges for the attainment of the CeC's particular goals are: the very low proportion of households with computers and

cellphones due to the low economic status of families, poor signal, no internet/service provider in some areas, cellsites not having 3G connections for internet, and lack of training/technical know-how on the use of computers.

Achieving the MDG targets in the province must be pursued through the concerted efforts and resources of the national and local governments, non-government organizations and other funding institutions as well as through the active participation of the communities and other sectors. This should specially focus on indicators which pose a great challenge to the province, namely: a) high poverty incidence caused by low agricultural productivity, limited viable livelihood projects for the poor, lack of entrepreneurial spirit of the populace and lack of access to financing; b) low participation rates on ECCD, elementary and secondary education, low quality of education, and low holding power of the school; c) improvement of maternal health specifically on increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, antenatal care coverage and contraceptive prevalence rate; d) low water and sanitation coverage; e) cross-cutting issues of the limited budgets of the LGUs to finance the MDGs and sustain the efforts made on other indicators; and f) laxity on the enforcement of laws relative to the achievement of the MDGs.





Part 3. Meeting the 2015 Challenge

1. Priority Programs and Policy Responses

1.1. Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Institutionalize / expand the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) to the province which addresses 5 MDG targets and intensify the implementation of the KALAHI program of the national government.

Increase livelihood and employment opportunities by creating more jobs through the development of rural-based and resource-based livelihood projects/enterprises, improve access to credit facilities and other microfinance services, and accelerate the provision of globally competitive skills and entrepreneurial training.

Boost agricultural productivity by providing adequate infrastructure support facilities (irrigation, farm-to-market roads and bridges, and post-harvest facilities), intensify IEC to encourage farmers to adopt modern technol-

ogy, develop effective marketing channels and aggressive marketing of investment areas and tourism attractions which will create more job opportunities even beyond 2015. Moreover, ensure the implementation of the Provincial Investment Code to encourage investments in the province.

Sustain the efforts made on improving the nutritional status of children especially programs of the national government such as the food-for-school program.

1.2. Achieve Universal Education

Strengthen the EECD program at the DepEd and LGU levels since the ECCD strengthens the possibility of pupils performing better once they enter formal schooling. Promote home-based ECCD in areas where a facility for day care center is not accessible and available and accelerate the implementation of the Parents Effectiveness Service session at the community level.





Intensify/accelerate implementation of the ALS of the DepEd in partnership with local government units and non-government organizations. This would include the following: Balik Paaralan for Out-of-School Youth (BP-OSA), female functional literacy classes, Basic Literacy Program and Project REACH, a strategy of reaching the stay-out children aged 6-11 and 12-15 years old and making them learn anytime, anywhere.

Improve school facilities and the level of competency and adequacy of preparation of teachers. Increase the budget for scholarship programs and look into the low completion and retention rates among boys in the school system and intensify campaign for the Adopt-a-School Program.

1.3. Health Reforms

The LGUs buy-in of the Fourmula 1 (F1) for Health resulted in a crafting of a 5-Year

Provincial Investment Plan for Health (PIPH). The implementation of this program in the province is guided by the National Objectives for Health, Provincial Vision for Health and the Millennium Development Goals (reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and halve the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities). The overall strategies of the program are service delivery, governance, financing and regulation. All health programs in the province are considered critical investment packages. Gender sensitivity trainings are also part of the plan.

With these, there is a need to expedite the implementation of programs and projects under the plan to meet the MDG target on health by 2015 and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal Fund (MDGF) 1919 Program for waterless municipalities.



1.4. Improve the lives of slum dwellers

Accelerate the implementation of the core shelter assistance program of the DSWD, expedite the completion of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of the municipalities for easier determination/classification of lands for residential use, provide security of land tenure for the low-income population by expediting the regularization of informal settler families occupying public lands, the creation of Local Housing Boards and the formulation of shelter plans to address urban and rural housing concerns.

1.5. Reverse the loss of environmental resources

Ensure strict implementation of environmental laws, accelerate the implementation of community-based upland and coastal management programs, reforest all forest lands, promote the urban greening program, intensify the identification, preservation and protection of marine sanctuaries, and promote information dissemination.

1.6. Limited Budget of the LGU

Increase tax collection at the provincial and municipal levels, tap available and accessible official development assistance (ODAs), explore the wide range of developmental partnership initiatives with legitimate business investors within and outside the province, and enhance the management of existing economic enterprises.

In addition, improve the capacity of the LGUs on tax collection, accessing of ODA to fund projects and exploring of developmental initiatives with business investors.

2. Financing the MDGs

The barangay, municipal and provincial local government units in the province are highly dependent on the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) for the implementation of devolved functions and responsibilities under the Local Government Code of 1991. The IRA for the province alone was 87 percent in 2009. Other local revenues collected from local taxes, permits and licenses, service income and other income, ranging from PhP40M to PhP105M from 2004-2009 (an average of PhP58M per year), represents 13 percent of the total annual income. On the other hand, total expenditures range from PhP377M to PhP540M, an average of PhP436M/year spent for economic, social, general public services and other purposes. Expenditures for social services range from PhP120M to PhP188M per year and constitute 33 percent of the total annual expenditures. Said expenditure is also generally increasing by an average of 10 percent or PhP14M/year.

Funds of the different line agencies in the province such as the DepEd, TESDA, DSWD, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Agriculture (DA), and National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), which all implement programs and projects in the province, will contribute largely to the attainment of the MDGs.

The province is also one of the recipients of the Focused-Food Production Assistance for Vulnerable Sectors (FPAVAS) funded



by the European Commission (EC) with counterpart funding from the Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA) and the local government units. The project aims to reduce poverty, improve the well-being of the farmers and ensure their access to safer food, particularly the vulnerable sectors.

The PIPH shall be supported by both internal and external funds. It is expected that donors, e.g., the European Commission, the United States Assistance for International Development (USAID), and others, shall provide reasonable amounts of grant assistance to the provincial and municipal LGUs and the DOH for additional counterpart. The total amount as embodied in the plan is about PhP943 million to be shared by the local government units, national government (DOH and the Philippine Health Insurance Commission or PHIC), donors and others.

3. Monitoring the MDGs

An effective tool that could be used in monitoring the MDG progress in the province is the CBMS which is being conducted every three years by all of the municipalities in Camarines Norte.

Other tools include the Development Information System (DevInfo), a system introduced by the UNICEF which is userfriendly wherein social indicators are stored and updated annually, the Basic Education Information System (BEIS) of the DepEd, an excel-based system for the collection, processing, and dissemination of education data, and the FHSIS of the Provincial Health office generated by the health workers in the barangay and being consolidated at the municipal level and then forwarded to the provincial level.





EXPLANATORY TEXT

A. Preparation of Provincial Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Report Using CBMS Data

1. 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 poverty¹.”

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 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

¹ 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)



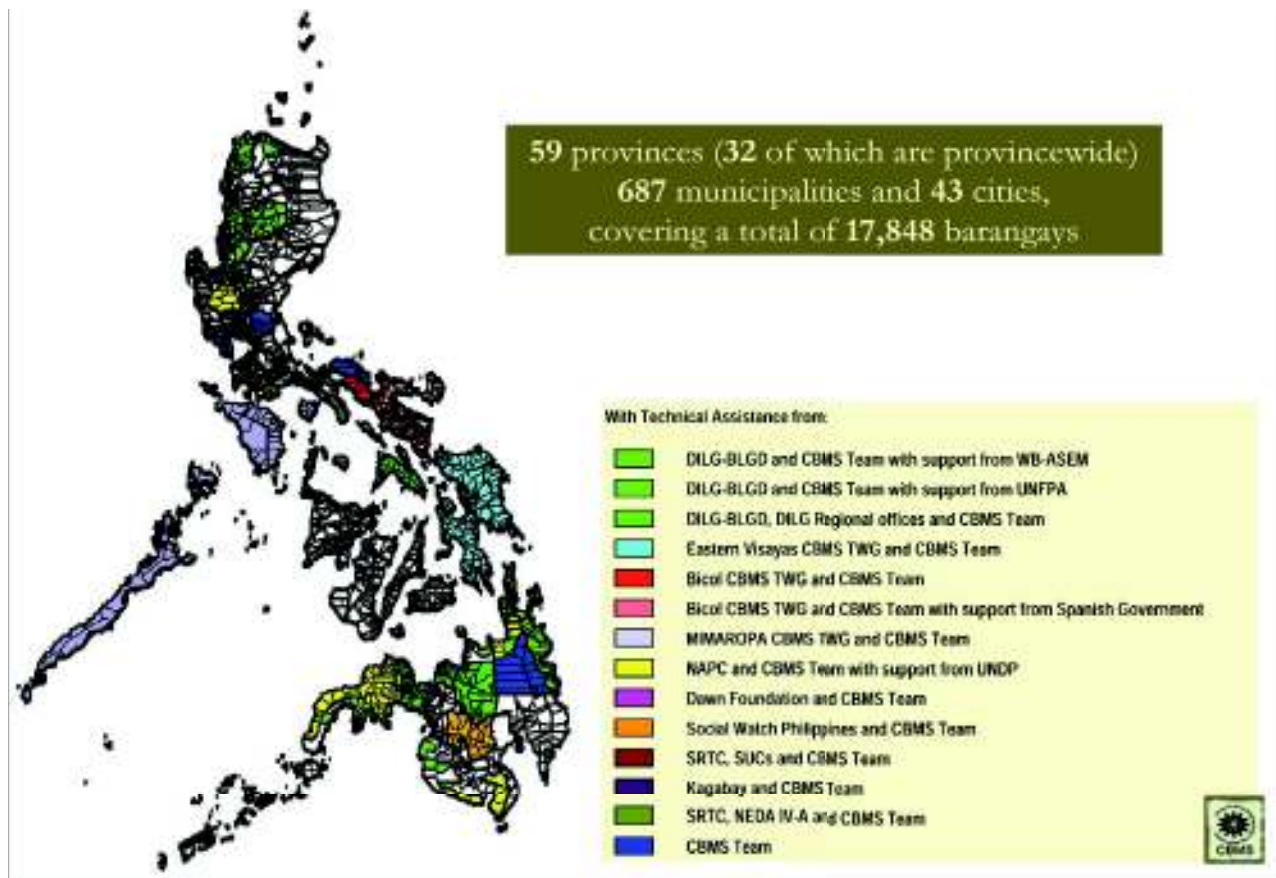
LGUs to contribute to the attainment of the MDGs and uplifting the quality of life of their constituents. These interventions are particularly stated in DILG Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 2004-152 "Guide to Local Government Units in the Localization of the MDGs" dated November 2004, which provides for 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

Figure 34. CBMS Coverage in the Philippines (as of May 12, 2010)



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 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 May 12, 2010, CBMS is being implemented in 59 provinces (32 of which are province-wide), 687 municipalities and 43 cities in the Philippines, covering 17,848 barangays all over the country (see Figure 40). 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 down to the 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.

2. Objectives

This technical collaboration aims to capacitate nine provincial governments to systematically measure, monitor and report their status with respect to the

MDGs. The operative word here is **status** since the provinces used their first round of CBMS data in formulating this report. These provinces include Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Biliran, Camarines Norte, Eastern Samar, Marinduque, Romblon, Sarangani and Siquijor. The abovementioned provinces were selected since they were among the first LGUs that were able to consolidate their CBMS databases at the provincial level. The CBMS Census was conducted in these provinces between 2005 and 2007 (for detailed information on census years, see Table 50).

In particular, the technical collaboration was carried out to meet the following objectives:

(i) to track the status on the attainment of the MDGs in the identified provinces; (ii) to assist these provinces in preparing their Provincial MDG Reports; and (iii) to increase local awareness on how these reports can bridge local and national development strategies.

3. Expected Outputs

The project is expected to produce the following outputs: (i) mentored technical staff of the nine CBMS-partner provinces on how to prepare Provincial MDG Reports, and (ii) Provincial MDG Reports of the nine provinces

4. Capacity-Building

The capacity-building of the Provincial MDG Teams consists of three workshops and one-on-one mentoring process.

Processing of CBMS Data to Generate MDG Indicators. This 2-day activity was designed to provide participants with: (i) a deeper appreciation of the importance of the CBMS in benchmarking/tracking local progress toward the attainment of the MDGs; (ii) a satisfactory level of knowledge in processing CBMS data to facilitate analyses of accomplishments



versus targets; (iii) some basic skills on how to incorporate MDG targets in local development plans and facilitate corresponding increase in budget allocation for MDG-responsive PPAs; and (iv) tools and methodologies in formulating MDG reports.

Preparation of Provincial MDG Reports Using CBMS Data. This 2-day activity was designed to build on the gains of the first workshop by providing technical assistance to the Project Teams in (i) processing CBMS data to generate the additional MDG indicators and consolidating their data at the provincial level, (ii) benchmarking/tracking their progress toward the attainment of the MDGs, (iii) reviewing partial provincial reports based on the indicators generated using the first workshop, and (iv) finalizing list of indicators to be included in the report.

Presentation and Critiquing of Provincial MDG Reports. This 3-day activity was designed to finalize the Provincial MDG Reports and at the same time provide an opportunity for an exchange of views and possible harmonization of approaches as well as for the provision of consistent guidance to all the Provincial MDG Teams. The expected output from this workshop was the complete manuscript of the MDG Report which already incorporates the comments/inputs of the assigned mentor and resource persons who were invited to share their expertise during the workshop.

Mentor/Mentee Relationship. In order to ensure a sustained and focused mentoring program, a mentor from the Research Team of the CBMS Network was matched to one Provincial MDG Team.

The assigned mentor was expected to set a specific time each week to interact with his/her Provincial MDG Team and discuss the following: (1) review progress in drafting the Provincial MDG Report, (2) set/identify targets for the coming weeks, and (3) draw up an action plan to achieve those targets. In addition, the mentor was expected to assist his/her assigned MDG Team in identifying and solving problem areas.

Meanwhile, Dr. Celia M. Reyes, Anne Bernadette E. Mandap and Marsmath A. Baris, Jr. reviewed all partial and final reports. The technical staff of the NEDA Social Development Staff headed by Director Erlinda Capones also reviewed and provided valuable comments on the reports.

B. CBMS-MDG Indicators

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

The MDG Indicators, which were estimated using CBMS data, are presented in Table 50.



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



Table 50. The CBMS-MDG Indicators and their Definition

GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
<i>Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day</i>	
INDICATOR	DEFINITION
1. Proportion of population below poverty threshold	<p>Percentage of the total population living below the poverty threshold.</p> <p>The poverty threshold is the minimum income necessary to meet basic food and non-food needs. The poverty threshold used is the officially released estimates of the NSCB for the region or province for the reference period. Urban and rural poverty thresholds are used.</p> <p>The rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural poverty threshold while urban poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban poverty threshold.</p>
2. Proportion of population living in food threshold	<p>Percentage of the total population living below food (subsistence) threshold</p> <p>The food threshold is the minimum income necessary to meet basic food needs. The food threshold used is the officially released estimates of the NSCB for the region or province for the reference period. Urban and rural food thresholds are used. The rural food poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the rural food threshold while urban food poverty rate is the percentage of the urban population living below the urban food threshold.</p>
3. Poverty Gap ratio	<p>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.</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, y_i is the income of individual i, q is the number of poor people and n is the size of the population</p>
<i>Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people</i>	
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.</p>
<i>Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</i>	
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 years old whose weight is below normal (moderate or severe)</p>
GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	
<i>Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</i>	
7. Proportion of children aged 6-12 years old enrolled in elementary	<p>The number of children 6-12 years old who are enrolled in elementary as a percentage of the total number of children 6-12 years old</p> <p>An estimate which is below 100 percent provides a measure of the proportion of children 6-12 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>



Table 50. The CBMS-MDG Indicators and their Definition (Continued)

8. Proportion of children aged 13-16 years old enrolled in high school	<p>The number of children 13-16 years old who are enrolled in high school as a percentage of the total number of children 13-16 years old</p> <p>An estimate which is below 100 percent provides a measure of the proportion of children 13-16 years old who are not enrolled at the high school. 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 6-16 enrolled in school	<p>The number of children 6-16 years old who are enrolled in school as a percentage of the total number of children 13-16 years old.</p>
10. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	<p>Percentage of the population aged 15-24 years who can both read and write with an 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>
<p>GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN</p> <p><i>Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</i></p>	
11. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	<p>Number of female students enrolled in primary education divided by the number of male students in elementary education, regardless of age</p>
12. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	<p>Number of female students enrolled in secondary education divided by the number of male students in elementary education, regardless of age</p>
13. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education	<p>Number of female students enrolled in tertiary education divided by the number of male students in tertiary education, regardless of age</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 municipality and province*	<p>Number of seats held by women in the municipality and province expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats</p> <p>The municipal-level indicator includes elective seats from the Municipal mayor down to the <i>Barangay Kagawad</i>. On the other hand, the provincial indicator aggregates all municipal-level information plus the elective positions in the provincial government. Hence, the provincial indicator includes all elective positions from the Governor down to the <i>Barangay Kagawad</i>.</p>
<p>GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY</p> <p><i>Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</i></p>	
16. Proportion of children aged 0 to less than 5 years old who died	<p>Number of children 0 to less than 5 years old who died divided by the sum of (i) total number 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</p>
17. Proportion of infants who died	<p>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</p>
18. Proportion of children aged 1 to less than 5 years old who died	<p>Number of children 1 to less than 5 years old who died divided by the sum of (i) total number 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</p>
<p>GOAL 5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH</p> <p><i>Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</i></p>	
19. Proportion of women deaths due to pregnancy-related causes	<p>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</p>
<p><i>Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health</i></p>	
20. Proportion of couples who use contraception	<p>Number of couples using any method of contraceptives, expressed as a percentage of the total number of couples</p>

Table 50. The CBMS-MDG Indicators and their Definition (Continued)

GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	
<i>Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</i>	
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
<i>Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</i>	
22. Death rates associated with malaria	Number of deaths due to malaria divided by the sum of (i) total population, and (ii) the total number of deaths due to malaria, multiplied by 100,000
23. 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	
<i>Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</i>	
24. Proportion of land area covered by forest*	Proportion of forest in the total land area
<i>Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</i>	
25. Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water	Total population with access to community water system, artesian deep and shallow wells or bottled water expressed as a percentage of the total population
26. 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
<i>Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers</i>	
27. Proportion of population who are informal settlers	Number of persons who are informal settlers expressed as a percentage of the total population
28. Proportion of population who are living in makeshift housing	Number of persons living in housing with makeshift roof and/or walls over total population
29. Proportion of population living in inadequate housing conditions	Number of persons who do not have safe drinking water 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	
<i>Target 8. F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</i>	
30. Proportion of the households with landlines/telephone lines	Number of households with landlines/telephone lines expressed as a percentage of the total number of households
31. Proportion of the households with cellphones	Number of households with cellphones, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households
32. Proportion of the households with computers	Number of households with computer, expressed as a percentage of the total number of households

* computed using data coming from the administrative records of the province

C. Poverty and Food Thresholds

Official poverty 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 Table 51.

Table 51. Poverty and Food Thresholds

Province	Census year	Reference year	Poverty		Subsistence (Food)	
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Marinduque	2005	2004	12,949	12,949	9,049	9,049
Biliran (Cabucgayan)	2005	2004	12,100	10,700	8,350	7,746
Biliran (rest of the province)	2006	2005	12,966	12,137	8,948	8,786
Eastern Samar (5 municipalities)	2005	2004	10,443	11,638	8,196	8,352
Eastern Samar (14 municipalities)	2006	2005	11,566	12,659	9,078	9,085
Eastern Samar (4 municipalities)	2007	2006	13,704	13,257	9,795	9,813
Camarines Norte	2006	2005	16,780	13,272	10,685	9,176
Agusan del Norte	2007	2006	14,964	13,059	10,158	9,208
Romblon	2007	2006	14,378	12,162	9,848	8,795
Siquijor	2006	2005	12,016	12,016	7,656	7,656
Agusan del Sur	2005	2004	15,788	12,544	10,374	8,755
Sarangani	2007	2006	16,099	13,044	10,436	9,288

E. Survey Operations

All survey operations were undertaken under the supervision of the CBMS Technical Working Groups (TWGs) at the Provincial and Municipal Levels. They identified the local personnel who were trained as enumerators and field supervisors. Technical assistance was provided by the PEP-CBMS Network Coordinating Team, the Bureau of Local Government

D. 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.

Development (BLGD) and Regional Office IV-B of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Regional Office IV-B and the Institute for Democratic Participation in Governance (IDPG).

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 CBMS Network and CBMS accredited trainers from the DILG, NAPC and NEDA. Meanwhile, a second level training (Training of Enumerators) is conducted for enumera-





tors who are usually composed of barangay health workers and students. The members of the TWG acted as trainers in this training.

F. Data Processing System

The data processing software used under this project includes the CBMS Data Encoding System, the CBMS-Natural Resources Database and Stata.

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 CPro-based (Census and Survey Processing) Encoding System converts survey data into electronic data. It produces text files (ASCII) described by data dictionaries,

which adds 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 Database² (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.

Meanwhile, the CBMS data presented in this report through tables, graphs, charts and

² 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).



poverty maps were processed using Stata, a general-purpose statistical software package created in 1985 by StataCorp.

These softwares were provided for free to the nine provinces which formulated their reports under this project.

G. CBMS Poverty Maps

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

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 data.

H. Limitations of the Data

While observations are taken from the entire population, the user of the data presented in this report should bear in mind that the municipalities in two provinces (Eastern Samar and Biliran) were not able to collect their data over the same period. For instance, CBMS was piloted in a number of municipalities in Eastern Samar and Biliran in 2005 and was implemented provincewide in 2006. Moreover, due to some difficulties, the CBMS census could not be carried out in 1 barangay in Romblon, and 2 barangays each in Camarines Norte and Eastern Samar.

Estimates on poverty and subsistence incidence 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. As in other surveys, the CBMS enumerators may also have encountered interview non-response and item non-response.



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