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as of March 30, 2008


























Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
GOAL 1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER					
target 1	Halve, between 1990s and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day				
indicator 1a	Proportion of population below the poverty threshold (NSCB)				
	Cotabato	58.6 (1997)	29.3 (2015)	34.6 (2006)	
	Sarangani	49.8 (1997)	24.9 (2015)	52.0 (2006)	
	South Cotabato	38.3 (1997)	19.2 (2015)	37.3 (2006)	
	Sultan Kudarat	42.5 (1997)	21.3 (2015)	47.4 (2006)	
	Cotabato City	31.3 (2000)	15.7 (2015)	44.1 (2006)	
indicator 1b	Proportion of population living below food threshold (NSCB)				
	Cotabato	39.1 (1997)	19.6 (2015)	14.9 (2006)	
	Sarangani	32.5 (1997)	16.3 (2015)	27.1 (2006)	
	South Cotabato	20.6 (1997)	10.3 (2015)	16.1 (2006)	
	Sultan Kudarat	19.5 (1997)	9.8 (2015)	24.3 (2006)	
	Cotabato City	9.3 (2000)	4.7 (2015)	17.7 (2006)	
indicator 2	Poverty gap ratio (NSCB)				
	Cotabato	19.8 (1997)	9.9 (2015)	7.6 (2006)	
	Sarangani	16.8 (1997)	8.4 (2015)	12.7 (2006)	
	South Cotabato	9.3 (1997)	4.7 (2015)	8.8 (2006)	
	Sultan Kudarat	9.9 (1997)	5.0 (2015)	11.2 (2006)	
	Cotabato City	9.3 (2000)	4.7 (2015)	11.3 (2006)	
target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger				
indicator 4	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (NNC-XII) ^{3/}				
	Cotabato	21.1 (2003)	10.6 (2015)	14.9 (2006)	
	Sarangani	19.7 (2003)	9.9 (2015)	11.6 (2006)	
	South Cotabato	23.2 (2003)	11.6 (2015)	15.3 (2006)	
	Sultan Kudarat	21.8 (2003)	10.9 (2015)	19.4 (2006)	
	Cotabato City	16.4 (2003)	8.2 (2015)	11.1 (2006)	
	General Santos City	20.8 (2003)	10.4 (2015)	11.6 (2006)	
	Kidapawan City	18.1 (2003)	9.1 (2015)	15.7 (2006)	
	Koronadal City	15.9 (2003)	8.0 (2015)	6.5 (2006)	
	Tacurong City	9.6 (2003)	4.8 (2015)	8.3 (2006)	

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
GOAL 2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION					
target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling				
indicator 6	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (DepEd-XII) 2/				
	Cotabato	82.4 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	76.4 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sarangani	71.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	67.9 (SY 2006-07)	
	South Cotabato	74.2 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	69.2 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sultan Kudarat	71.4 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	66.9 (SY 2006-07)	
	Cotabato City	91.1 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	92.0 (SY 2006-07)	
	General Santos City	79.3 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	76.7 (SY 2006-07)	
	Kidapawan City	76.2 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	68.0 (SY 2006-07)	
	Koronadal City	73.0 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	65.7 (SY 2006-07)	
indicator 7a	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6 (DepEd-XII) 2/				
	Cotabato	42.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	45.0 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sarangani	40.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	45.9 (SY 2006-07)	
	South Cotabato	51.8 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	53.0 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sultan Kudarat	47.6 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	48.2 (SY 2006-07)	
	Cotabato City	48.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	49.5 (SY 2006-07)	
	General Santos City	58.3 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	54.5 (SY 2006-07)	
	Kidapawan City	56.3 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	52.3 (SY 2006-07)	
	Koronadal City	58.0 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	59.4 (SY 2006-07)	
indicator 7b	Primary completion rate (DepEd-XII) 2/				
	Cotabato	40.8 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	43.7 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sarangani	38.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	41.5 (SY 2006-07)	
	South Cotabato	50.0 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	51.1 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sultan Kudarat	43.7 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	45.8 (SY 2006-07)	
	Cotabato City	47.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	48.9 (SY 2006-07)	
	General Santos City	56.5 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	52.1 (SY 2006-07)	
	Kidapawan City	55.0 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	51.2 (SY 2006-07)	
	Koronadal City	56.8 (SY 2003-04)	100.0 (2015)	58.5 (SY 2006-07)	

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
GOAL 3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN					
target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015				
indicator 9a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (DepEd-XII) 2/				
	Cotabato	0.96 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.96 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sarangani	0.98 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.00 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	South Cotabato	0.95 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.95 (SY 2006-07)	
	Sultan Kudarat	0.95 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.96 (SY 2006-07)	
	Cotabato City	1.03 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.01 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	General Santos City	0.97 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.97 (SY 2006-07)	
	Kidapawan City	0.95 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.92 (SY 2006-07)	
	Koronadal City	0.95 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	0.95 (SY 2006-07)	
indicator 9b	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education (DepEd-XII) 2/				
	Cotabato	1.08 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.09 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	Sarangani	1.17 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.18 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	South Cotabato	1.06 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.08 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	Sultan Kudarat	1.08 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.08 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	Cotabato City	1.23 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.13 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	General Santos City	1.08 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.05 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	Kidapawan City	1.12 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.17 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
	Koronadal City	1.13 (SY 2003-04)	1.00 (2015)	1.12 (SY 2006-07)	Target Attained
indicator 10	Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds (DepEd-XII)				
	Cotabato	96.6 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	97.1 (2000)	
	Sarangani	96.3 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	96.9 (2000)	
	South Cotabato	96.4 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	96.0 (2000)	
	Sultan Kudarat	94.6 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	97.0 (2000)	
	Cotabato City	120.0 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	121.4 (2000)	Target Attained
	General Santos City	108.1 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	107.7 (2000)	Target Attained
	Kidapawan City	102.8 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	102.1 (2000)	Target Attained
	Koronadal City	101.7 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	103.9 (2000)	Target Attained
	Tacurong City	102.0 (1990)	100.0 (2015)	101.2 (2000)	Target Attained

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
GOAL 4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY					
target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate				
indicator 13	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths (TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality, NSCB)				
	Cotabato	73.4 (1990)	24.5 (2015)	71.7 (1995)	
	South Cotabato	77.4 (1990)	25.8 (2015)	70.5 (1995)	
	Sultan Kudarat	82.4 (1990)	27.5 (2015)	81.7 (1995)	
	Cotabato City	60.9 (1990)	20.3 (2015)	50.0 (1995)	
	General Santos City	57.2 (1990)	19.1 (2015)	44.1 (1995)	
indicator 14	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths (TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality, NSCB)				
	Cotabato	53.0 (1990)	17.7 (2015)	52.0 (1995)	
	South Cotabato	55.4 (1990)	18.5 (2015)	51.2 (1995)	
	Sultan Kudarat	58.5 (1990)	19.5 (2015)	58.0 (1995)	
	Cotabato City	44.0 (1990)	14.7 (2015)	36.1 (1995)	
	General Santos City	43.2 (1990)	14.4 (2015)	33.3 (1995)	
indicator 15	Proportion of 1 year old children imunized against measles (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	77.4 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	75.1 (2005)	
	Sarangani	79.0 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	77.0 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	71.9 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	81.3 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	88.4 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	80.6 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	61.2 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	74.9 (2005)	
	General Santos City	70.2 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	73.9 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	79.4 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	92.3 (2005)	
GOAL 5. REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY					
target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio				
indicator 16	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 livebirths (TWG on Maternal and Child Mortality, NSCB)				
	Cotabato	167.5 (1990)	41.9 (2015)	164.2 (1995)	
	South Cotabato	214.1 (1990)	53.5 (2015)	197.0 (1995)	
	Sultan Kudarat	269.7 (1990)	67.4 (2015)	267.0 (1995)	
	Cotabato City	182.8 (1990)	45.7 (2015)	149.9 (1995)	
	General Santos City	210.0 (1990)	52.5 (2015)	161.7 (1995)	
indicator 17	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	90.7 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	90.4 (2005)	
	Sarangani	91.0 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	94.1 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	82.3 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	81.2 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	96.2 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	97.2 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	89.0 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	92.5 (2005)	
	General Santos City	98.6 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	96.9 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	98.4 (2003)	100.0 (2015)	99.0 (2005)	

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
GOAL 6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES					
target 7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS				
indicator 19	Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	6.8 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	5.1 (2005)	
	Sarangani	4.7 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	5.0 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	7.4 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	3.9 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	4.5 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	4.4 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	12.1 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	8.7 (2005)	
	General Santos City	9.9 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	11.5 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	5.5 (2003)	Increasing (1990-2015)	2.9 (2005)	
target 8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and major diseases				
indicator 21a	Prevalence associated with malaria per 100,000 population (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	7.4 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	4.8 (2005)	
	Sarangani	25.9 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	381.9 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	74.8 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	217.7 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	216.4 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	7.2 (2005)	
	General Santos City	0.4 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	14.0 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
indicator 21b	Death rate associated with malaria per 100,000 pop'n (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
	Sarangani	0.6 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	0.1 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	1.1 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.6 (2005)	
	General Santos City	0.4 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	1.0 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	0.0 (2005)	
indicator 23a	Prevalence associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	80.2 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	190.5 (2005)	
	Sarangani	96.3 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	139.6 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	140.2 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	132.9 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	102.4 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	104.1 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	115.0 (2005)	
	General Santos City	0.9 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	43.0 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	0.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	6.2 (2005)	

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
indicator 23b	Death rate associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 pop'n (DOH-XII) 4/				
	Cotabato	2.6 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	14.7 (2005)	
	Sarangani	1.4 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	6.2 (2005)	
	South Cotabato	1.8 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	9.3 (2005)	
	Sultan Kudarat	1.1 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	8.6 (2005)	
	Cotabato City	3.0 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	16.6 (2005)	
	General Santos City	2.6 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	36.7 (2005)	
	Kidapawan City	8.7 (2003)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	26.4 (2005)	
GOAL 7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY					
target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies & programmes to reverse the loss of environmental resources				
indicator 29	Proportion of households using solid fuels for cooking (1990 & 2000 CPH, NSO)				
	Cotabato	90.2 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	78.3 (2000)	
	Sarangani	89.9 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	79.9 (2000)	
	South Cotabato	88.1 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	76.4 (2000)	
	Sultan Kudarat	86.1 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	79.2 (2000)	
	Cotabato City	59.5 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	31.5 (2000)	
	General Santos City	58.5 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	31.3 (2000)	
	Kidapawan City	82.6 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	61.4 (2000)	
	Koronadal City	81.1 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	57.9 (2000)	
	Tacurong City	73.1 (1990)	Decreasing (1990-2015)	49.9 (2000)	
target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation				
indicator 30	Proportion of households with access to safe drinking water (1990 & 2000 CPH, NSO)				
	Cotabato	47.7 (1990)	23.9 (2015)	37.5 (2000)	
	Sarangani	49.9 (1990)	25.0 (2015)	41.1 (2000)	
	South Cotabato	28.7 (1990)	14.4 (2015)	24.0 (2000)	
	Sultan Kudarat	31.6 (1990)	15.8 (2015)	16.5 (2000)	
	Cotabato City	14.1 (1990)	7.1 (2015)	27.9 (2000)	
	General Santos City	3.7 (1990)	1.9 (2015)	8.4 (2000)	
	Kidapawan City	38.5 (1990)	19.3 (2015)	31.8 (2000)	
	Koronadal City	7.5 (1990)	3.8 (2015)	6.8 (2000)	
	Tacurong City	5.3 (1990)	2.7 (2015)	2.3 (2000)	

Goals/Targets/Province/City/ Indicators/Source		Baseline	Target	Latest	Probability*
indicator 31	Proportion of households with sanitary toilet facility (1990 & 2000 CPH, NSO)				
	Cotabato	65.5 (1990)	32.8 (2015)	50.5 (2000)	
	Sarangani	64.0 (1990)	32.0 (2015)	52.4 (2000)	
	South Cotabato	43.7 (1990)	21.9 (2015)	31.8 (2000)	
	Sultan Kudarat	52.3 (1990)	26.2 (2015)	45.7 (2000)	
	Cotabato City	47.6 (1990)	23.8 (2015)	23.9 (2000)	
	General Santos City	28.7 (1990)	14.4 (2015)	12.1 (2000)	
	Kidapawan City	48.2 (1990)	24.1 (2015)	30.7 (2000)	
	Koronadal City	18.0 (1990)	9.0 (2015)	11.9 (2000)	
	Tacurong City	18.3 (1990)	9.2 (2015)	8.8 (2000)	
target 11	By 2020, have achieved significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers				
indicator 32	Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (1990 & 2000 CPH, NSO)				
	Cotabato	88.7 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	62.7 (2000)	
	Sarangani	92.8 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	53.3 (2000)	
	South Cotabato	91.6 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	64.4 (2000)	
	Sultan Kudarat	92.8 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	60.0 (2000)	
	Cotabato City	90.7 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	56.0 (2000)	
	General Santos City	89.9 (1990)	Increasing (1990-2015)	62.5 (2000)	
GOAL 8. DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT					
target 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth				
indicator 45	Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds (NSO)	16.3 (2002)	(Decreasing) (2002-2015)	16.9 (2006)	
target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications				
indicator 47a	Telephone lines subscribers per 100 population (NTC)	2.7 (2000)	(Increasing) (2000-2015)	2.8 (2004)	

a/ Regional figures average of Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, Cotabato City and General Santos City.

1/ Regional figures based on the old regional set-up which excludes South Cotabato, Sarangani and General Santos City

2/ Figures for public schools only; sourced from the BEIS

3/ Data starting 2003 based on the International reference Standard (IRS); figures for previous years based on the National Reference Standard (NRS)

4/ With the issuance of EO 36, DOH-started gathering data for South Cotabato, Sarangani, General Santos City, Koronadal City and Tacurong City only in 2003.

* based on the comparison of actual (from baseline to latest data) and required (from baseline to target year) rates of progress

Probability of Achieving the Goal:



Low: Pace of Progress is less than 0.5



Medium: Pace of Progress between 0.5 and 0.9



High: Pace of Progress is greater than 0.9

For your inquiries and information needs, visit or call the:

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