



# 2023-2029 REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



The **Regional Statistical Development Program, 2023-2029: SOCCSKSARGEN Region**

is a publication prepared every five years by the Philippines Statistics Authority-Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO) XII in coordination with various agencies and stakeholders in the Regional Statistical System

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# **REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP), 2023-2029: SOCCSKSARGEN REGION**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Messages	iii
Executive Summary	v
RSC-XII Resolution	vi
About the Publication/Guide to Users	viii
Introduction	2
Chapter 1: Regional Statistical System-Wide Concerns	10
Chapter 2: Statistical Capacity Development	18
Chapter 3: Statistical Information Management and Dissemination	23
Chapter 4: Data Production at the Regional and Local Levels	28
Annexes	37
CoRe-IS	37
Core SDG Indicators	42
RDP Results Matrix	47
RSC XII Composition	58
RSDP XII Steering Committee	59
PSA Technical Staff	60







## MESSAGE



The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029 sets the direction and thrusts of the Regional Statistical System. This document defines the priority statistical development programs and activities that the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) will carry out for the period 2023-2029.

The SOCCSKSARGEN RSDP 2023-2029 sustains the best practice of institutionalizing a data-driven decision-making process in Region XII.

This document exemplifies that accurate, timely, and relevant statistics informs effective policies to drive sustainable development.

The RSDP, therefore, addresses the statistical requirements of our regional line agencies, national government instrumentalities, local government units, business sector, civil society organizations, and academic institutions which are our partners in regional development.

Moreover, the crafting of this document was anchored on available sectoral, thematic, area, and spatial plans of the region, the country's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and aligned with the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-2028.

As RSC XII Chairperson, I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to all those who contributed in preparing this SOCCSKSARGEN RSDP 2023-2029. Your dedication and technical expertise have been instrumental in the formulation of a comprehensive framework that will guide our statistical initiatives over the next six years.

As we embark on this journey together, let us once again commit to fostering a statistics-driven culture for a prosperous, inclusive, and shared future in Region XII.

Under a spirit of unity and collaboration, I am optimistic that we can achieve our regional goals while contributing to national development objectives and global commitment.

Let us harness the power of statistics towards the realization of a matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay para sa lahat.

RISE SOCCSKSARGEN!

**PHLORITA A. RIDAO, CESO III**

Chairperson, Regional Statistical Committee - XII  
Regional Director, National Economic and Development Authority XII



## MESSAGE



Accessible and reliable data plays a crucial role in empowering policymakers and planners to make informed decisions. The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023–2029: SOCCSKSARGEN Region was crafted to harmonize the statistical activities of government agencies, local government units (LGUs), the academe, and other institutions in the region. Its overarching goal is to significantly contribute to the realization of the development aspirations of the people of SOCCSKSARGEN.

The RSDP 2023–2029 represents the culmination of collaborative efforts among stakeholders to align statistical programs and activities in the region. It highlights key statistical milestones while addressing the challenges that the local statistical system must overcome to support the attainment of AmBisyon Natin 2040.

Through this program, the regional statistical system aims to enhance its capacity to deliver high-quality, timely, and efficient statistical services. By doing so, it will contribute to more focused, proactive, and evidence-based decisions and actions that help build our collective long-term vision of Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na buhay for all Filipinos by 2040.

On behalf of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our development partners for their valuable inputs and active participation in the formulation of this program. We are especially thankful to the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII.

for leading the initiative and providing essential guidance in completing this document.

We seek the continued support and cooperation of government entities, the private sector, civil society organizations, the academe, and the general public in implementing the strategies and programs outlined in the RSDP. Together, we can ensure the program's success and contribute meaningfully to the region's growth and progress.

R.I.S.E. SOCCSKSARGEN

**ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON, CESE**

Vice Chair, Regional Statistical Committee - XII

Regional Director, Philippine Statistics Authority – RSSO XII

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2023-2029 is aligned with the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) and the Regional Development Program (RDP). It provides strategic direction for the region's statistical system, aiming to strengthen the synergy among regional statistical stakeholders. The program focuses on enhancing the capacity to produce high-quality, timely statistical data, promoting evidence-based decision-making, and ensuring sustainable development.

This effort is a concerted response to emerging and recent development needs, reflecting the convergence of various Statistical Development Programs (SDPs) and strategies to meet current and future demands for policy formulation, planning, and implementation. It integrates statistical programs that cover management, coordination, capacity building, data production, dissemination, and statistical information management. This initiative addresses regional priorities identified by government agencies, academic institutions, and local government units (LGUs) of SOCCSKSARGEN.

The key initiative involves strengthening the role of provincial, city, and municipal statistics committees, transforming them into key drivers for local statistical development. This includes reinforcing the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII by establishing sectoral bodies to address key emerging issues like social protection, governance, peace and security, disaster management, and wealth accounts.

To enhance the effectiveness of the statistical system, the program includes monitoring and evaluation systems for assessing effectiveness and identifying areas for improvement. In response to the region's ongoing challenges, such as data gaps and the need for more timely and accessible information, the RSDP 2023-2029 prioritizes upgrading of technological infrastructures. This includes the development of user-friendly websites for data dissemination, adopting advanced data visualization tools, and enhancing the use of geospatial systems and social media platforms.

The program also prioritizes the development of personnel capacities, improving technical expertise, and expanding training programs to foster a better understanding of statistical methods. The efforts to educate data users, advocate for the importance of statistics, and promote proactive data dissemination through various channels, such as websites, online databases, social media, and mobile services, are also key components.

The program's scope extends to strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders, including LGUs, regional line agencies, media, and other organizations, to expand the reach and utilization of statistics. Primary focus is also placed on promoting civil registration systems, improving registration processes, and ensuring the effective use of vital records.

Furthermore, this publication outlines specific initiatives in sectors such as health, environment, public safety, and governance. These include improving data collection and reporting systems for public health and environmental monitoring, and strengthening programs to monitor crime, safety, and drug control efforts. The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) will continue to monitor major statistical programs, such as the Census of Population and Housing (CPH), the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS), and labor force and income surveys, ensuring that these efforts align with the region's development goals for a "matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay" for all Filipinos or the AmBisyon Natin 2040.

The RSDP 2023-2029 is a comprehensive, collaborative effort that aims to build a more resilient and prosperous SOCCSKSARGEN region, leveraging statistical data to inform development planning and policy decisions. It consists of five chapters and was reviewed by the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII through a series of committee meetings and workshops.





Republic of the Philippines  
Regional Development Council XII  
**REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE XII**

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**Resolution No. 36  
Series of 2024**

**APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAM (RSDP) 2018-2023, SOCCSKSARGEN REGION**

**WHEREAS**, Section 6 (I) of the Republic Act No. 10625 mandates the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), in consultation with the PSA Board, to take the lead in the preparation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP);

**WHEREAS**, the PSDP sets the strategic directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in the medium term to provide vital information support to national, sectoral and local development plans, and international commitments;

**WHEREAS**, the PSDP 2023-2029, a companion document of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2022-2028, provides the necessary framework for the development, generation and dissemination of statistics and indicators needed in evidence-based policies, plans and decisions of government and other key stakeholders and data users at the local and national levels in the medium term;

**WHEREAS**, the PSA Board, as the highest policy-making body on statistical concerns in the country, created the Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs), through Resolution No. 5, Series of 2015, to serve as the regional counterpart of the PSA Board at the regional level;

**WHEREAS**, in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region, the RSC XII spearheaded the formulation of the RSDP 2023-2029 through an interagency Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) Steering Committee, with representation from government, the private sector, and the academe;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP XII for 2023-2029 aims to support the statistical requirements of Region XII's Regional Development Plan (RDP) for 2022-2028;

**WHEREAS**, the RSDP consists of statistical milestones/developments, major statistical issues and challenges that have to be responded by the regional statistical system, sub-national vision and goals as well as the statistical activities and programs of the various agencies and LGUs that have to be undertaken within the period;

**WHEREAS**, it is a tool to integrate and coordinate the statistical activities of the government to ensure that the emerging and evolving needs of the data users and stakeholders at the regional and local levels are addressed;

**WHEREAS**, a Consultation Workshop on the Formulation of the 2023-2029 Subnational Statistical Development Program was conducted last 21-22 August 2024 at Mapa Hall, PSA RSSO XII Office, Koronadal City to solicit inputs for the formulation of the RSDP, 2023-2029 for the SOCCSKSARGEN Region and provide vital information for the crafting of the Subnational Statistical Development Chapter of the PSDP 2023-2029;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, that the RSC XII, as the highest policy making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the region, approves the RSDP 2023-2029 of the SOCCSKSARGEN Region and enjoins support for its adoption and implementation in the region;

**BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER**, that the RSC XII:

- a) enjoins all regional line agencies and local government units in the region to cooperate in the implementation of the RSDP 2023-2029;
- b) directs the PSA-RSSO XII to disseminate and communicate the RSDP 2023-2029 to all stakeholders in the government, private sector and the academe and to periodically monitor and evaluate its implementation in the region.

Approve this 25<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024 in Koronadal City, Philippines.



**PHLORITA A. RIDAO, CESO III**

Chairperson, RSC XII and  
Regional Director, NEDA XII

Attested:



**ATTY. MAQTAHAR L. MANULON, CESE**

Vice-Chairperson, RSC XII and  
Chairperson, RSC XII Secretariat

## About the Publication/Guide to Users

Republic Act No. 10625, signed on September 12, 2013, mandates the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to formulate a comprehensive statistical program that will address the information requirements of the country's national development plan as well as provide for activities that will promote the development of an efficient statistical system to ensure reliability, relevance, quality, and accessibility of information generated by the system. The Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP), 2023-2029, outlines the statistical programs and the statistical activities of the PSS in the medium term. The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP), 2023-2029 is its equivalent at the regional level.

The RSDP, 2023-2029 of the SOCCSKSARGEN Region was prepared under the overall guidance of the RSDP Steering Committee under the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII.

The RSDP, 2023-2029 of the SOCCSKSARGEN Region is subdivided into two (2) parts. Part I, comprising of four (4) chapters, defines the strategic framework and identifies the major statistical development programs while Part II outlines the specific statistical activities to be undertaken during the medium term.

Part I of the document presents the vision, goals and strategic thrusts and priorities of the RSS, key issues and challenges and four (4) chapters detailing RSS-wide concerns, statistical capacity development, statistical information management and dissemination, and data production at the regional and local levels. Each of the four (4) chapters has four sections – an introduction, scope and coverage, situational analysis and major statistical development programs. The situational analysis looks back at the key or significant statistical developments in the sector and discusses the prevailing issues and concerns including challenges that need to be addressed. Part II on statistical programs identifies the activities that are meant to address the key issues and challenges in the sector.

The RSDP 2023-2029, SOCCSKSARGEN Region is available in print. It is also accessible on the internet via the RSSO XII website.





# INTRODUCTION





# Introduction

## The Philippine Statistical System (PSS)

The Philippine Statistical System (PSS) is the network of government institutions that generates and provides official statistics in the country. Section 4 of Republic Act 10625 dated 12 September 2013 defined the PSS as consisting of "statistical organizations at all administrative levels, the personnel therein and the national statistical program. This includes a policy-making body, a coordinating body with primary data collection capability, a statistical research and training institute, and all executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the national and local governments and all government-owned and -controlled corporations (GOCCs) and their subsidiaries that are engaged in statistical activities either as their primary functions or as part of their administrative or regulatory functions. The PSS shall remain decentralized with a strong coordination feature and closer linkage between statistical programming and budgeting."

## The Subnational Statistical System (SSS)

The Subnational Statistical System includes all statistical organizations at the subnational level, the personnel therein and the subnational statistical programs. The subnational system is an important part of the national statistical system. Its development is crucial for the overall PSS to be more responsive to government and to the general statistical needs of the country.

Data generation activities in the government are undertaken by different agencies. In order to harmonize and integrate the statistical data produced by these agencies, as well as enhance the efficiency of the overall statistical system - planning, coordination and policy formulation are needed.

The entities considered in the management and coordination of the statistical system are as follows:

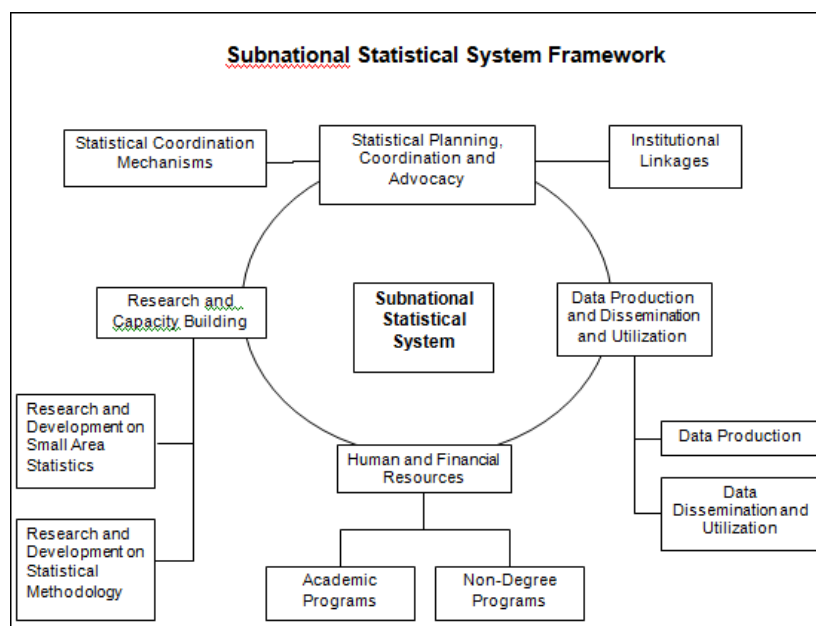
- **data users** - those that utilize statistics such as the planners, researchers, students, investors, and policy makers;
- **data producers** - these include government agencies and instrumentalities which collect, process, and disseminate statistical information;
- **respondents** - are the persons or institutions from whom the data are being collected by the data producers;
- **training, education and research institutions** - those that conduct statistical training and researches to upgrade the capabilities of statistical manpower and improve techniques and methodologies; and
- **executive and legislative offices** - those that provide the budgets for statistical activities and formulate government and legislative-wise policies .

## Subnational Statistical System Framework

There are four major elements that comprised the development of the subnational statistical system toward meeting the users' demand for data:

- statistical planning and coordination;
- data production and dissemination;
- human resource development; and
- research and development.

The figure below shows the major components as well as the various subcomponents of the Regional Statistical System.



## 1.1 Statistical Planning, Coordination and Advocacy

This component involves: (1) the identification of the statistical needs of agencies and the public; (2) harmonization/integration of statistical efforts of concerned agencies and LGUs; and 3) provision and interaction on statistical matters. All these processes aim to ensure rational allocation of statistical resources and the efficient programming and monitoring of statistical activities. Statistical planning and coordination are carried out through institutional linkages and the adoption of instruments for the coordination of statistical activities.

- **Institutional Linkages**

Institutional linkages provide the environment in which statistical planning and coordination could take place at the national and subnational level.

At the national level, the PSA Board plays an important role as the highest policy making body in the PSS. Statistical policies emanate from the Board through inter-department agreements and these are disseminated and implemented by member agencies down to their regional or provincial offices.

Meanwhile, the Regional/Provincial/City Statistics Committee (RSC/PSC/CSC) directs and guides statistical development activities at the subnational level to ensure the generation of statistics needed in the preparation of local development and monitoring plans in each region/province. Specifically, the powers and functions of these committee are: (a) to oversee the implementation in the region/subregional levels of policy decisions made by the PSA Board; (b) to recommend policy decisions affecting the development of the region and its provinces, cities and municipalities to the PSA Board; (c) to resolve statistical problems and issues peculiar to the region and its localities and institute measures to strengthen the capability of the region and local levels; and (d) to create inter-agency statistical sub-committees, task forces or technical working groups.

Representatives from the private sector, e.g. non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the academe are included as members of the committee, considering the expanded roles of the NGOs and the academe in the development process. The PSA Board also provides overall guidance to the Regional Statistics Committees (RSCs).

- **Statistical Coordination Mechanisms**

Statistical coordination mechanisms aim to harmonize efforts to bring about an integrated and coherent subnational statistical system (SSS). The mechanisms for coordination, which are the same as those prescribed by the PSA at the national level, are adopted or replicated at the regional/local level. These are: (a) statistical programming through the multi-year subnational statistical development program (SSDP), regional/local statistical calendar; (b) funds programming; (c) implementation of the statistical review and clearance system; and (d) implementation and adoption of standard concepts, classification systems and techniques.

The multi-year SSDP sets the direction for the development of the SSS by addressing prevailing problems and issues and meeting the information needs of each development sector at the subnational level. In particular, it consists of various strategies and activities to solve bottlenecks affecting the capability of the SSS to respond to the needs of the clientele.

The review of the statistical budget proposal of agencies at the region/local level provides the necessary resources for priority statistical activities. The manner through which budgets for statistical activities of subnational agencies are reviewed is consistent with the schedules prescribed under the synchronized planning-programming-budgeting system. This allows closer linkages between statistical planning and funds programming.

The survey review and clearance system is prescribed at the subnational level. The system is envisioned to eliminate duplication of statistical data collection through survey/censuses, minimize the burden placed upon responding establishments, households and other entities and ensure the technical adequacy of the survey design.

The adoption of standard concepts, classification systems and techniques at the subnational level ensures data comparability and consistency. The RSC is tasked to oversee the adoption of these mechanisms in the region and at the local level.

- **Statistical Advocacy**

To increase awareness and appreciation for statistics among stakeholders and the general public, various advocacy activities are conducted at the subnational level like the observance of the annual National Statistics Month every October and World Statistics Day every five years starting October 20, 2010, conduct of Philippine Statistics Quiz, Data Dissemination Fora and Statistical Appreciation Seminars, among others.

## **1.2 Data Production**

This component covers techniques, procedures and methods of data production, documentation and storage employed by agencies at the regional/local level. Improvements in these activities will enable the system to provide information support for a more effective decentralized planning and policy-making. A refocusing of the data production activities giving priority to the generation of small area statistics to address the areas of concern of the Regional/ Provincial/City Development Plan is therefore necessary. Data production systems can be developed/improved through statistical manpower

development, statistical technology development, and provision of the necessary financial support.

The Local Government Units are also given increasing role in generation of local level data through the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS). Many LGUs throughout the country are implementing the CBMS to produce data needed for local poverty reduction and the monitoring of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), now, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### **1.3 Data Dissemination and Utilization**

This component is becoming more important as demand for data is expanding at the subnational level. Data producing agencies (DPAs) are now conducting data dissemination or users' fora at the regional level to disseminate and get feedback on the policy and other uses of statistics. DPAs likewise uses agency websites as a flat form to reach out to more data users thereby increasing circulation of data for planning and programming, policy formulation, and as a bases for more development studies and activities.

### **1.4 Research and Capacity Building**

Statistical methodologies used in the generation and dissemination of local-level statistical data are continuously reviewed and assessed. Appropriate, new and innovative methodologies are developed and adopted for more efficient data production and dissemination. These are three specific areas requiring careful review, namely: (a) the system of small area statistics; (b) research and development (R & D) on local statistics; and (c) subnational economic and social accounts and indicator system.

The system of small area statistics (SAS) has become indispensable in the light of decentralized government functions. Activities to make available local-level data from existing national-level statistical undertakings as well as those intended to generate SAS are therefore given priority. To resolve problems associated with uncoordinated data production, data generation procedures in the region and local levels are analyzed and improved. An efficient monitoring and evaluation system is likewise developed to address these problems which, among others, include data gaps, unreliability, duplication, lack of timeliness and inconsistency of data.

Statistical R & D is a critical factor in the furtherance of the desired improvements in the SSS. Among the (R & D) activities at the subnational level are researches on the generation of small-area statistics and the use of the most cost-effective statistical methodologies, survey instruments, data collection and retrieval processes.

### **1.5 Human and Financial Resources**

Better and more innovative training for the technical upgrading of statistical personnel at the regional level and in local government units can help achieve the twin objectives of closing the gap between available trained technical manpower resources and upgrading the quality of statistical manpower at those levels.

Seminars/workshops are expected to augment previously acquired training and contribute in the professionalization of statistical personnel. Likewise, regular conferences are held to update statistical personnel on recent developments in statistics and other fields.

## **Regional Statistic Committee ( RSC)**

The Regional Statistic Committee (RSC) is the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the region. The committee aims to strengthen the capability of the RSS

in producing and disseminating timely, reliable and relevant data and prescribes appropriate frameworks for the improvement of statistical coordination up to the local government unit (LGU) levels. The committee is mandated to create task forces/technical working groups to attend to technical issues and problems and set priority on statistical activities. Committee work includes the resolution of issues, formulation/adoption of policies establishment of linkages among government and non-government agencies and the promotion of statistical awareness among the general public and other stakeholders. The Philippine Statistics Authority - Regional Statistical Services Office (PSA-RSSO), through its Statistical Operations and Coordination Division (SOCD) serves as the technical secretariat of the RSC.

### **Provincial/City Statistics Committee (P/CSC)**

The Provincial/City Statistics Committee (P/CSC) is the counterpart of the RSC in the provinces and cities. Statistical issues in the province/city are discussed in the committee. If the issues cannot be resolved by the P/CSC, the issues can be elevated to the RSC. The P/CSCs aim to provide direction and guidance on statistical matters and institute coordinative mechanism at the local level to resolve any statistical issues; and also, shall serve as clearinghouse for all statistics generated in the cities/provinces. The P/CSCs also serve as forum for the discussion and resolution of statistical issues at the local levels, venues for data dissemination and statistical advocacy activities.

### **Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)**

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) serves as the central statistical authority on primary data collection. The PSA conducts statistical surveys on all aspects of socio-economic life including agriculture, industry, trade, finance, prices, income and expenditure, education, health, culture, and social situations for the use of the local government and the public. The PSA collaborates with regional line agencies in the collection, compilation, maintenance and dissemination of statistical information and coordinates with LGUs on the promotion and adoption of statistical standards. The agency is also responsible in carrying out, enforcing and administering civil registration functions and implementing policies on statistical matters.

### **Regional Line Agencies (RLAs)**

The Regional Line Agencies (RLAs) produce statistics in line with their agency mandates and administrative functions. Their respective field offices (city/provincial) generate and collect data and submit these to the respective regional offices. In turn, RLAs consolidate these data and submit them to the national offices for further consideration.

### **Local Government Units (LGUs)**

The Local Government Units (LGUs) play an important role in the local statistical system. Executive and legislative offices provide the budget for statistical activities of the LGUs. They produce and generate data through their administrative reporting systems and utilize them with the data from national line agencies in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of their development plans, projects and activities. Another significant role of LGUs in the local statistical system is the generation of data from devolved activities. LGUs assume greater responsibility in the formulation of development plans and administration of services such as the social welfare, health programs, agricultural projects, public works and infrastructure, housing and environmental concerns, hence, they need data for these purpose.



## Academic Institutions

The academe has a key role in the local statistical system. Although no university/college offers a Bachelor of Science (BS) in Statistics, there are universities in the region offering BS in Mathematics, BS in Computer Science and others bachelors degree courses which are aligned with the end goal of producing professional statisticians and contribute significantly to the promotion of the profession. These institutions also conduct statistical trainings to improve the skills and potentials of the manpower at the subregional level. They also conduct researches/studies to develop statistical techniques and methodologies to improve data collection/generation at the subregional level.

## Data Users

Data Users are the people who utilize statistics such as planners, researchers, students, investors and policymakers. Mass media as a medium of disseminating statistical information and the general public as audience are also considered as data users.

## Data Providers

Data Providers are the persons/respondents/clients or institutions from whom the data are being collected by the producers.

## The Philippine/Regional Statistical Development Program (P/RSDP)

The PSDP is a mechanism for setting the directions and thrusts of the PSS in the medium term for the development and production of statistics needed in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of the PDP, including the MDGs/SDGs, and in addressing the country's international commitments. The PSDP is the principal tool for integrating the statistical activities of government and in promoting institutional building and cooperation among stakeholders in the PSS. The preparation of the PSDP took into consideration the guidelines in the design of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) formulated by the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (**PARIS21**).

The primordial basis in the formulation of the PSDP 2018-2023 are the information requirements of the PDP 2022-2028. The PSDP 2023-2029 is premised on addressing major issues and challenges in the PSS as well as respond to emerging statistical concerns.

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) is the regional version of the PSDP. It highlights the various statistical development concerns and challenges in the RSS including the strengthening of statistical policy formulation and coordination mechanisms, improvement of existing and developing new data systems, dissemination and archiving activities to address emerging and changing needs of data users and stakeholders.

The RSDP identifies priority statistical development activities towards building the statistical capacity of the RSS and includes programs to develop existing resources in the RSS, resolve statistical issues at the local level, and strengthen further the regional and subregional statistical system to generate more relevant local statistical information that caters to the need of local policy-makers, government executives, and private sector.

Aside from the Regional Development Plan (RDP), 2022-2028 and its Results Matrix, other considerations for the crafting of the RSDP 2023-2029 include the data requirements for the ASEAN Economic Integration, Brunei Darussalam- Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East

ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-IS), Federalism, BBL, among others.

## Strategic Planning Framework

### Vision

**A well-coordinated, responsive, effective, and efficient SOCCSKSARGEN Statistical System capable of providing quality statistics to optimize decision-making and policy formulation for the realization of AMBISYON Natin 2040.**

### Mission

**Strengthen statistical planning and coordination to enhance the generation and utilization of statistical products and services for informed decision-making and effective policy formulation.**

### Strategic Goals and Outcomes

Goals	Outcomes
To deliver quality statistics in support of evidence-based policymaking, program implementation, and monitoring	Availability of more timely, accessible, comprehensive, and relevant statistics
To increase user understanding, capacity, and trust for wider and rational use of statistics	Increased user understanding and rational use of statistics
To enhance capacity of major statistical agencies and other data producers at the national and local levels and to strengthen cooperation of respondents and data providers for better quality statistics	Enhanced statistical capacities of data producers and providers
To optimize utilization of emerging technologies for the enhancement of data gathering, generation and dissemination	Optimized utilization of technologies for data collection, production, and dissemination
To strengthen statistical governance, coordination, and research and development at the national and local levels	Improved coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system
To increase investment and institutionalize a sustainable resource mobilization strategy for statistics	Increased and sustained resources for statistics

### Strategic priorities of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Statistical System

#### Data production

- Implementation of appropriate statistical policies and standards for the production and dissemination of local statistics

- Strengthening institutional partnerships between the national and local governments for the generation and dissemination of local and national statistics
- Generation of quality statistics to address the priority information needs of planners and decision-makers across all spectrum of stakeholders, especially for monitoring the PDP 2022-2029
- Production of key statistics at the provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels
- Increasing technology utilization to facilitate data production

### **Management and coordination**

- Establishment of statistical mechanisms at least in every province and city for the coordination of statistics production and dissemination
- Strengthening of coordination and implementation of more effective statistical policies

### **Data dissemination and use**

- Improvement of accessibility and timeliness and proactive dissemination and communication of statistics
- Use of online and interactive technology for the dissemination of all available data and metadata
- Strengthening education and advocacy on the importance and rational use of statistics

### **Research and capacity building**

- Strengthening capacity of major statistical agencies and other data producers at the regional and local levels to generate, utilize and disseminate better quality statistics
- Building capacity of data users in the rational use of statistics
- Strengthening the capacity of local government units to produce and use quality statistics for planning and policy formulation
- Capacity building of major statistical agencies and other data producers at the national and local levels through participation in trainings, meetings, conferences and workshops.

### **Resources in the PSS**

- Increasing the statistical workforce in the major statistical agencies, other government data producing agencies and local government units to meet growing demand for statistics
- Increasing investment in information and communication technology towards improved statistical processes
- Promotion of public-private partnership for data generation and dissemination and capacity building

The SOCCSKSARGEN Statistical System has consistently managed to meet the growing demand for statistical information at the regional level. Notable developments in the regional statistical system were achieved despite challenges such as inadequate manpower for conducting statistical activities and limited financial resources for enhancing the delivery of statistical products and services. Additionally, the lack of a rationalized data collection method has contributed to gaps in statistical data.

Sustained advancement and upgrading of information systems and technology in the region, along with the strengthening of coordination among all concerned agencies regarding their statistical programs, have resulted in the availability of statistical data to a wider audience. The databases, information systems, and websites established, maintained and developed by the various RLAs and LGUs provide quick access to information and data catering to the statistical needs of users at the regional and subregional levels.

### **1.1 Management and Coordination of the SOCCSKSARGEN RSS**

Strong institutional mechanisms are vital for developing an effective and efficient regional statistical program or system. Effective management and coordination of statistical activities at the local and regional levels are crucial to generating, producing, and disseminating high-quality, timely and reliable statistics. These statistics are essential for formulating local development plans and implementing other critical growth interventions.

To achieve this, data users, producers, and statistical agencies must have well-coordinated roles. This coordination ensures the efficient generation and production of statistics, as well as the effective dissemination of statistical results and the implementation of necessary interventions.

#### **❖ Key Developments**

- **Organization of the regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII**

In compliance with the PSA Board Resolution No. 5-2015, dated March 20, 2015, the former Regional Statistical Coordination Committee (RSCC) XII was disbanded and the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII was organized last September 15, 2015. Under the newly created RSC, the composition of the former RSCC-XII was expanded to include TESDA XII, DPWH XII and DSWD XII.

It was chaired by the Regional Director of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) XII and vice-chaired by the Regional Director of the Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) XII. The committee is composed of members from the regional agencies, State University Colleges/Academy, and the private sector. With the issuance

of PSA Board Resolution No.3, series of 2017, the RSC XII reduced to 28 members as of May 24, 2017 from an initial membership of 33.

The RSC XII is tasked to provide guidance and direction to the regional/local statistical development activities and serve as policy-making body on statistical issues and matters at the regional level.

Under the umbrella of the RSC XII, Sub-Committees, Task Forces, Regional Coordinating Boards and Technical Working Groups are organized to address and resolve specific issues and concerns for the regional/provincial statistical committees.

To address emerging concerns and promote inclusivity, RSC XII expanded its membership by approving and adopting RSC XII Resolution No. 03, series of 2024, entitled "Confirming the Inclusion of the Department of Information and Communication Technology (DICT) XII as Regular Member of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII" which added the DICT XII as new member of the committee expanding the RSC XII members from 28 to 29 as of 04 March 2024.

### **Presence of coordinative mechanisms at the local level**

Each of the four provinces in SOCCSKSARGEN has established a Provincial Statistics Committee (PSC), while two cities, General Santos City and Tacurong City have formed City Statistics Committees (CSCs). These local statistical coordination bodies serve as central points for statistical activities, driving key initiatives within their respective areas. Their critical role involves overseeing and coordinating the systematic collection, thorough analysis, and broad dissemination of essential statistical data. This data forms the basis for informed decision-making, strategic planning, and the implementation of development programs at the local level, ensuring that policies and interventions are data-driven and responsive to the community's needs.

#### **• Formulation of Statistical Policies**

The Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII remains committed to its mandate of addressing statistical challenges and advancing the adoption of new and improved statistical frameworks. This includes the integration of standard concepts, definitions, classifications, and methodologies as prescribed by the PSA Board. By continuously refining these aspects, the RSC XII ensures the region's statistical practices are aligned with national standards, enhancing the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of the data used for policy-making and development planning.

### **❖ Key issues and challenges**

- No standards and guidelines on the generation and dissemination of quality administrative data;



- Need to upgrade /adopt new technologies to facilitate collection, processing and dissemination of statistical information;
  - Need to synchronize release of survey results with the planning/monitoring period of agencies and local government units;
  - Need to update the system and enhancement in the generation of reports and graphs for annual regional development report;
  - Existing coordination mechanisms have proven weak and remain inadequate in resolving long-standing and persistent issues at the regional and subregional levels, i.e., lack of local-level statistics and addressing new/emerging statistical data requirements;
  - Representatives of RSC XII-member agencies need to take a more active role in agenda setting, concept development, managing discussion, and monitoring of developments in relevant sectors;
  - Few NGAs and LGUs have dedicated staff for statistical operations, and most MSAs lack permanent positions for statisticians. Typically, agencies assign statistical tasks to existing staff, who often add these duties with their regular responsibilities;
  - Need to provide more opportunities for professional growth and career development for personnel occupying statistical positions at the regional and local levels;
  - There is a need for statistical information that provides more relevant dimensions, finer spatial disaggregation, and greater detail, along with reduced time lags and increased availability at shorter intervals;
  - Needs updating of indicators to adopt the new chapters of the SOCCSKSARGEN RDP 2023-2029;
  - Lack of cooperation from concerned agencies and sampled establishments in the timely submission of administrative data or survey forms;
  - Lack of skilled staff on handling the statistical programs/responsibilities and data handlers/data stewards;
  - Need to compile new and relevant statistics/indicators to address new/emerging concerns and the information demands of data users and stakeholders;
  - Need to rationalize data collection activities/efforts due to conflicts in statistical data produced by two different agencies;
- 
- Limited/lack of disaggregated data on gender and development;
  - Non-submission/late submission of data by some partner agencies/LGUs and
  - Need to decentralize the data storage.

#### ❖ Statistical Development Programs, 2023-2029

These statistical programs are designed to tackle major issues and challenges associated with the effective management and coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS). They aim to provide comprehensive data support essential for the successful implementation of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2023-

➤ ***Improve coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency of the statistical system***

- Strengthening of statistics committees in the provinces, cities, and municipalities as nerve centers of statistical development at the local levels;
- Strengthening of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) XII;
- Creation of sectoral statistics bodies under the RSC XII to address current and statistical concerns, e.g., social protection, governance, peace and security, disaster, wealth accounts, local product accounts, and the likes;
- Establishment of monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the performance of the statistical system and pinpoint areas for improvement;
- Develop and implement standardized data collection protocols and methodologies across various departments and agencies;
- Preparation/generation of quarterly and annual regional economic situationer;
- Create/utilize GIS maps in preparation of planning documents for Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP), Provincial Development Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) and Socio-Economic Profile (SEP);

➤ ***Deliver more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive, and relevant regional and subregional statistics***

- Enhance the use of technology in the collection, processing and dissemination of data;
- Develop mechanisms for generation of data from local government and monitoring systems through enhanced information systems;
- Strengthening the implementation of the community-based monitoring system in all LGUs;
- Generation of local-level estimates of key statistics/indicators through small area estimation and other suitable techniques;
- Formulation of the Sustainable Urban Infrastructure Development Master Plan of General Santos City;
- Advocacy Forum on the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System;
- Installation of the Community-Based Information System to Barangays;
- Compilation of socio-economic indicators in collaboration with the NGAs, LGUs and the private sectors.

- Establishment of institutional mechanisms of the SDGs in the region
    - ✓ Identification of focal person from the source agency;
    - ✓ Creation of Technical Working Group on SDG Indicators;
    - ✓ Organize regular consultations, workshops, and forums with regional stakeholders to review progress, share best practices, and address challenges related to the SDGs; and
    - ✓ Create a comprehensive regional SDG strategy and action plan that outlines specific goals, targets, timelines, and responsibilities
  - Adoption of CoRe-IS indicators in support to regional and local development programs
    - ✓ Launch campaigns to communicate the importance of core indicators to regional and local development and to advocate for their adoption
    - ✓ Identification of source agency focal person
    - ✓ Identification of additional indicators for the expansion of the CoRe-IS in the region
    - ✓ Maintenance of the database of the CoRe-IS indicators; and
    - ✓ Release of MDG Brochures/Infographics
  - Establishment of mechanisms such as strengthened coordination and e-monitoring sheets for the timely submission of the administrative data of Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET) and Women and Men (WAM);
  - Strengthened and enhancement on the use of technology in data collection, management, analysis and dissemination; and
  - Identification of specific statistical frameworks and guidelines fitted to the unique needs of regional and subregional entities.
- ***Increase user understanding, capacity, and trust in statistics for wider and rational use of statistics***
- Development of user friendly/maintenance of agency web sites as portals for the dissemination of agency generated data, micro data, and metadata;
  - Adoption of agency release calendars and posting of the same in agency websites;
  - Application/adoption of appropriate technology in data dissemination, e.g., data visualization techniques, geospatial information system/management, social networking, and the likes;
  - Enhance National Statistics Month celebration especially at the provincial/city/municipal levels;
  - Sustained promotion for attendance and participation to the National Convention on Statistics;

## Statistical Development Programs, 2023-2029

Statistical Development Programs/Activities	RDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues Being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of implementation	Estimated budget (in Php '000.00)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
<b>Regional Statistical System-Wide Concerns</b>								
<b>1. Production and Generation of Data</b>								
Census of Population and Housing (CPH)	Sectoral plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population counts at the barangay level</li> <li>Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population</li> <li>Households by housing characteristics</li> <li>Various social development indicators on education and employment</li> </ul>	Inventory of the total population with demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics	NGAs, Policy Makers, LGUs, Private Sectors, Academes	PSA	2025-2030		High
Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)	SDG Goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and SDG Goal 11	Data on CBMS; Statistics about household characteristics and cities/municipalities/ barangays	Availability of data for local level planning and programming	NGAs, Policy Makers, LGUs, Private Sectors, Academes	PSA, DILG, DICT	2024, 2027		High
Updating of Provincial Results Matrices 2023-2029	All indicators in RDP and SDG	100% Provincial Results Matrices 2023-2029 updated	Presence of programs/projects prioritized for funding that would address PRM indicator/s  Improved planning, programming, target-setting and decision-making	Policy-makers, Sectoral Depts., NLAs, academe, CSOs	PPDO/NEDA/ PSA	2024-2025		High
Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES)	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Statistical tables generated from the FIES	Prioritization of government program/intervention/budget based on assessment	Policy-makers and planners	PSA	2023, 2025, 2027, 2029		High
Labor Force Survey (LFS)	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation  8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Disaggregated (sectoral & provincial) data	Availability of disaggregated sectoral & provincial data for sectoral and local level planning and policy formulation.	Policy-makers and planners	PSA	October 2024 and every two (2) years thereafter		High
Formulation, Updating and Tracking of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan 2023-2029 Results Matrices	All indicators in the RDP and SDG	Annual Regional Development Report (RDR) through updating and tracking of RMs	On-track plans and programs of concerned agencies for development planning	Prioritization of government budget based on assessment /Policy-makers and planners	RDC XII (NEDA with data inputs from concerned regional line agencies and LGUs)	2023-2029		High
National ICT Household Survey	SDG Goals: 4, 17 Indicators: 1,2,3,4,5,6	NICTHS Survey Results	Availability of ICT statistics relevant for planning and policy formulation	Provide statistical information deemed essential in monitoring relevant dimensions of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) usage in household and by	DICT, PSRTI, NEDA, PSA	2025		High

				individuals.				
Conduct of Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM)	SDG Goals: 1, 2, 5, 10 Indicators: 1.3, 2.1, 5.4, 10.2	1. Train and coach Municipal, City, Provincial and barangay key persons in the data gathering, encoding, basic analysis and maintenance of the demographic and socio-economic database  2. Institutionalize and effectively utilize the database in the selected area  3. Document and submit inventory of existing database tools, communications and proceedings of meetings and process documentation of the project.	Capacitated the key personnel/staff in the RBIM implementation.  Aided the local planners and policymakers for an evidence-based decision-making for a practical and sustainable intervention.	Planners, Policymakers, Researchers, Academe, National and Regional Line Agencies, NGO's and other stakeholders	Office of the Cotabato Governor - Population, Gender and Development Division and Commission on Population and Development Region XII		Fund shall be counterparted by:  LGU - 12,500,231.25 (except the Municipality of Libungan, as they are the first municipality in Cot to implement the RBIM)  BLGU - 12,500,231.25	High
Conduct of Socio-economic and Agro-Economic Surveys for Identification of new water sources for Irrigation Project Proposals	Need to generate socioeconomic and agroeconomic data for identification of agricultural projects.	45% of surveyed agri- fishery and livestock farmers increase their income by 2028		NIA (NIA-funded and continuing activities)	LGU South Cotabato			
Conduct of Animal Population (livestock, poultry, dogs and cats) Survey Project		Reduced cost of production and processing inputs by 15% by 2028	Reduced cost of production and processing inputs by 15% by 2028	Provincial Veterinarian Office (PVet)	LGU South Cotabato			High
Updating of Data on Five (5) sectors: Social, Economic, Institutional, Infrastructure, Environment, and DRR-CCA	Incomplete data and data gaps between the national and local source agencies	1 Database maintained and updated for five (5) sectoral data requirements	Provide essential data to allocate scarce resources, enforcement of actions, and how to respond to rapid evolution of various scenarios in the global scale	Decision - makers; Advisers (Political leaders, Higher level civil servants, senior and mid-level government officials)	Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) of South Cotabato	Annually		High
Crafting of the Provincial Research and Development (R&D) Agenda	SDG Goal 1, 2, 7, 16, 17	1 R&D Agenda aligned with regional and national R&D research policies	Harmonized research and development priorities of the province and its alignment with the thrusts of the current administration.	Various Provincial Offices/ Departments, C/MLGUs, Researchers, CSOs/NGOs, Private Institutions	PPDO South Cotabato/ Provincial Research , Innovation and Development Committee (PRIDC), DOST - Provincial Science and Technology Office (PSTO)	2025-2028		Medium
Crafting of the Ecological Profile (2024-2027)	SDG Goal 1, 9.b	Updated Ecological Profile crafted and distributed	Availability of common sources, methodology, format or templates for data gathering to facilitate comparative data analysis, interpretation & presentation	Local Government Unit	Provincial Planning and Development Office of South Cotabato	2024-2027	100,000	High
Conduct of Tourism Research Activities	South Cotabato's Development Direction as a Tourism Hub by 2028	100% of tourism data gathered and updated; Number of tourism sites assessed and evaluated	Attract tourists, Develop tourism infrastructure, ensure quality standards, foster sustainable tourism practices	Local Government Unit	PGO - Arts, Culture, Tourism and Museum Unit (ACTMU) of LGU South Cotabato	2024	54,000	Medium
Conduct of Profiling of Teenage Mothers in South Cotabato	SDG Goal 3 (3.1.1)	Profiling of teenage mothers in the 10 MLGUs of the province	Provide profile of teenage mothers in the province for the proper identification of program interventions	Local Government Unit	Provincial Population Office of LGU South Cotabato	2024	100,000	Medium
Updating of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP)	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	- Establish a framework for sustainable urban growth - Guide decision-making - Enhance economic development	- Economic Growth and Development: - Environmental Protection and Sustainability	Researchers and academics, Government agencies, Businesses, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	LGU Tacurong  CLUP-TWG	2025	1,000,000	High
<b>2. Dissemination and utilization of statistics</b>								
Establishment of	RDP Chapter 15 - Practice	100% of sectoral	Presence of evidence-based	Policy-makers,	PPDO	2024-2029	700,000	High



Sarangani Comprehensive Databanking System (SCDS)	Good Governance & Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency  All indicators in SDG	data updated/complied	Plans, programs/projects	Sectoral Depts., NLAs, academe, CSOs, researchers, etc.	Sarangani			
Establishment of a centralized data banking for all data generated through censuses and surveys		Availability of centralized data	More accessible data	CLGU/BLGU/LA	CLGU	2026-2029	400,000	High
Establishment of local statistics information system		Established local statistics information system	Improved local statistics information system		CLGU	2026-2029	300,000	High
Updating of Statistical Information Board	(SDG) 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Accurate, up-to-date, and easily accessible statistical information to its users	Enhanced public engagement: A visually appealing and accessible board can foster public interest and Participation.	Providing data-driven insights: The board can offer valuable insights into trends, patterns, and key indicators relevant to the organization or community.	LGU	2024-2029 Annual	10,000	High
<b>3. Management and coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS)</b>								
Provision of statistical manpower or hiring of statistical personnel in LGUs	RDP Chapter 16 - Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Number of statistical personnel hired	Improved and established data systems in LGUs	LGUs	LGUs	2023-2029		High
Provision of statistical manpower or hiring of statistical personnel in LGUs	Need to resolve specific statistical issues at the local level	Increase in number of statistical issues and concerns resolved at the local level	Improved quality of statistics generated at the local level	Quality statistics for evidence-based formulation of policies at the local level	PSA RSSO XII	2023-2029	High	High
<b>4. Statistical capacity development</b>								
Capacity Building on Statistics for Local Development Planning with data analysis and interpretation	RDP Chapter 16 - Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Number of planners/program managers capacitated on SLDP, data analysis and interpretation	Presence of evidence-based plans, programs and projects	Planners, Decision-makers, Program/Project managers, researchers, investors, etc.	PSA/PLGU	2025-2029	324,000	High
Capacity Building on Results-based Monitoring and Evaluation	RDP Chapter 16 - Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Number of planners/program managers with enhanced capacity on RBME	Improved planning, programming, monitoring, evaluation and decision-making	Planners, Decision-makers, Program/Project managers.	PSA/NEDA/PLGU	2025-2029	300,000	High
Conduct of statistical trainings	RDP Chapter 16 - Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Number of trainings conducted	Improvement in statistical report generation and consolidation of agencies	Planners, policy-makers	RSC XII	2023-2029		High
Conduct of workshop on data analysis and report preparation (Public Use File)	SDG-17 : Partnerships for the Goals	Number of trained report generators.	Harmonized report templates across interrelated/concerned agencies.	LGUs	PSA and LGUs	2023-2029		High
Field Validation for Mapping and Regional Capacity Building on GIS Access	Philippine Development Plan 1)Chapter 12 - Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure  Seamless and inclusive connectivity via local and international linkages achieved  RDP Chapter 13	100% Updated Datasets for ICT Infrastructure and Validation of coordinates and geotagging	Availability of newly updated data	NGAs, LGU, NGOs,	DICT	2025	4,130,176	High
Capacity Building on GIS among LGUs	SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	Equipped local government officials and staff with skills and knowledge to effectively use GIS technology	Improved decision-making, planning and management. Unlock full potential of the GIS technology to benefit the community.	LGU	LGU	2024-2029		High
Training of Data Protection Officer and Personnel for CBMS Data	SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions  Challenges - Technical Complexity Opportunities - Online Learning - Agency Partnerships Key Priorities - Leveraging Technology - Fostering a Culture of Data Privacy	1. Enhanced understanding of data protection laws and regulations 2. Data protection policies and procedures developed 3. Implementation of technical safeguards	1. Increased efficiency in LGU operations and implementation of basic services 2. Improved reputation of the LGU	- Ensure compliance with data protection laws - Protect sensitive data - LGU -Community	LGU/PSA	2025	100,000	High

## Chapter 2

# Statistical Capacity Development

Statistical Capacity Development (SCD) in SOCCSKSARGEN focuses on enhancing the ability of local organizations, government agencies, and communities to collect, analyze, and use data effectively. SOCCSKSARGEN, a region in Mindanao, Philippines, is working to improve its statistical systems to better support regional development and planning.

Enhanced statistical capabilities enable SOCCSKSARGEN to more effectively track its development progress, tackle local issues, and make well-informed decisions that promote community well-being and economic prosperity. Developing strong statistical systems ensures that policies are founded on trustworthy data and facilitates the efficient deployment of resources.

### Key Developments

- The Department of Agriculture (DA) - National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) ROTC XII implemented the E-STDR streamlines data collection processes by enabling real-time submission of slaughter data.
- The DA collaborated with NMIS, deputized LGU Meat Control Officers (MCOs), and Meat Inspectors (DMIOs) to ensure accurate and timely reporting from slaughterhouses with NMIS Licenses to Operate (LTO). Developed systematic reporting and ensures consistent and thorough monthly reporting to track slaughter activities and operational performance.
- Implementation of quality control protocols and validation procedures to maintain high standards of accuracy and reliability in testing.
- The Department of Tourism (DOT) developed comprehensive training initiatives for new tourism officers. Increased budget allocation for tourism offices to provide and support to the officers. DOT implemented effective tourism product market surveys, organized mock surveys simulating real world market research scenarios.
- The National Irrigation Administration (NIA) XII conducted a meeting on the Formulation of Statistical Committee of NIA Region XII. Conduct of workshops to enhance the technical abilities and statistical analysis techniques.
- The Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) Region XII conducted a hiring process for 3 Planning Officers to support the National Integrated Plan for Statistical Systems and Business (NIPPSB).
- The National Economic Development and Authority (NEDA) updated the system used for generating reports and graphs for the annual SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Report. The NEDA Implemented the IPA-LAMDAG platform across SOCCSKSARGEN Region for comprehensive management of Projects, Programs, and Activities (PPAs).
- The Local Government Unit (LGU) - Cotabato City updated the Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) through a comprehensive re-survey of 27 barangays. Extend technical assistance to address and resolve the boundary conflict between the city and the barangay.

- South Cotabato LGU Provincial Innovation Program conducted research studies focused on collecting data and developing proposals to secure funding opportunities from external sources. Developed a detailed catalog of cultural assets, including traditional practices, local festivals, and artistic expressions within the jurisdiction of the City/Municipal Local Government Unit (C/MLGU).
- South Cotabato LGU Implemented advanced techniques and tools for gathering comprehensive and accurate health data from the Family Health Services Information System (FHSIS), ensuring coverage of all relevant health indicators. Developed effective survey tools and methods to accurately evaluate the impact of local population management programs on the community. Enhancement of Web based; Kabugwason Paglaum Scholarship Program.
- South Cotabato LGU conducted the installation of the ODK-Based Project Monitoring System and created an interactive online database that provides public access and allows users to save and print information from their homes via iSEPS.
- North Cotabato LGU enhanced the usability of GIS map digitizing through a comprehensive framework incorporating modern technology.

## Issues and Challenges

- Limited number of official positions available for Meat Inspection Officers or Meat Control Officers.
- Lack of permanent positions for Meat Inspection Officers, limits their job security and commitment.
- Delay in project implementation.
- Lack of dedicated focus due to multi-tasking by Livestock Inspectors has led to ineffectiveness and potential oversight in meat inspection duties.
- Need greater support for the meat inspection program in certain LGUs, where lack of interest from Local Chief Executives (LCEs) persists.
- Need a stable internet connection.
- Difficulties in locating qualified analysts delaying the implementation of new equipment. Shortages in obtaining necessary test kits, chemicals, and reagents hindered timely testing and reporting.
- Lack of Tourism Officers.
- Issue of Market Misalignment.
- Lack of budgetary requirements in developing the system.
- Lack of funds for the conduct of training for data users on data analysis & interpretation.
- Lack of budget allocation for Barangay Information Officers, which limits the resources available for community information dissemination and engagement activities.
- Lack of a monitoring system to track graduates participating in the proposed return service scheme

## Statistical Development Programs, 2023-2029

Statistical Development Programs/Activities	RDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues Being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of implementation	Estimated budget (in Php)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
<b>Economic Statistics</b>								
<b>1. Production and Generation of Data</b>								
Annual Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) data gathering for inputs on 5 pillars: (1) Economic Dynamism, (2) Government Efficiency, (3) Infrastructure, (4) Resilience, (5) Innovation	SDG 8.1, 8.2, and 8.5	Increased CMCI Scores of LGUs	Enhanced CMCI Rankings of R12 LGUs	Guide for investment decisions, Cost of Doing Business/Investors, Business Establishments	DTI and LGUs	2024-2029	1,000,000 annually	High
Client Profile Monitoring System	Number of MSMEs Assisted	Automized data generation on clients assisted	Seamless and fast data gathering on clients assisted	Guide to identify gaps in MSMEs' Business Development Service Needs/ DTI and development partners/MSMEs/Researchers	DTI	2024-2029	100,000 annually	High
Price and Supply monitoring of Basic Necessities and Prime Commodities	SDG 9.1	Basic Necessities and Prime Commodities within SRPs	100% of BNPCs in major trading areas are within SRP	Establish prevailing price, and price ceiling which will be the basis of price freeze during calamities. Guide of consumers in their purchase/NGAs, LGUs, LPCC, Consumers	DTI and the Price Coordinating Council	2024-2029		High
Consumer Awareness Survey	Level of Consumer Awareness	Level of Consumer Awareness increased	At least 80% Consumer Awareness in Pulse Asia Survey	Input to DTI in conducting advocacy on consumer rights and responsibilities./DTI and Consumers	Pulse Asia (Ulat ng Bayan) and DTI	2024-2029	3,000,000	Medium
Quarterly Marine Municipal Fisheries Survey at PFDA-GSFPC(Gensan Fishport)		Semi Monthly and Annual report on Marine Municipal Fisheries Production	Percentage increased in fisheries production	PSA, NEDA, BFAR, LGU and DA	PSA/PFDA	2024-2029	600,000	Medium
Standard Tourism Statistics Recording and Reporting System	# of Tourist Arrivals Increased	Compilation of visitor arrival data per LGU	5% increased in same-day visitor arrival 5% increased in overnight visitor arrival	PSA, NEDA, Academe, Private Entities(Investors), Banks, LGUs, & All Tourism Stakeholders	DOT XII & LGU	2024-2029	1,000,000	High
Accommodation Capacity Survey		Generate updated inventory of accommodation establishments	5% increased in MICE activities		DOT XII	2024-2029	1,000,000	Medium
Tourism Product Market Survey		Generate baseline data for tourism receipt	% increased tourism receipt		DOT XII	2024-2029	3,000,000	High
Results Monitoring and Evaluation Survey including Time Travel Survey	Chapter 22: Sustainable Development Goals Monitoring	Project Evaluation Reports	Project Evaluation Reports enables assessment of results and informed decision-making	DPWH, NEDA, DBM and other Decision Makers	DPWH XII	2024-2029	587,000	High
Slaughter Data Collection: a. Electronic - Service Transaction Daily Report (E-STD) b. Monthly Slaughter report	Number of Food animals slaughtered in NMIS License To Operate meat establishment and volume of safe and hygienic meat for consuming public	Statistical report on food animals slaughtered and volume of hygienic and safe meat produced	Inventory of safe and hygienic meat availability for the local & international consumers	Consuming Public, Policy making bodies, statutory and regulatory bodies for both local and international, among others	NMIS RTOC XII	2024-2029	5,400,000	High
Annual Inventory of Irrigation Systems	Updated inventory of irrigation systems under NATIONAL, COMMUNAL, PRIVATE & OGA/DA-ASSISTED IRRIGATION SYSTEM	Operations and Maintenance Report of Irrigation Systems	Annual Inventory Report on Irrigation Systems	NIA RO XII, DA RFO XII and other stakeholders	NIA RO XII	2024-2029		High
Annual Inventory of Damages in Irrigation Facilities		Estimated total damages on irrigation infrastructure caused by disasters	Annual Inventory of Damages in Irrigation Facilities	NIA RO XII, NIA Irrigation Management Offices, OCD	NIA RO XII	2024-2029		Medium
Training workshop on Farmland GIS	Number of National Irrigation Systems with complete parcellary maps	Number of National Irrigation Systems with complete parcellary maps	Database of areas under National Irrigation Systems	NIA RO XII and NIA Irrigation Management Offices	NIA RO XII	2024		Low
Implementation of	Regional Development	Regional irrigation	Regional Development	NIA RO XII, DA RFO	NIA RO XII	2023-2030		High

Regional Irrigation Master Plan 2023-2030	Council requirements (Cropping Intensity increased and Ratio of actual irrigated area to the total potential irrigable area increased)	Master Plan 2023-2030	Council Requirements	XII, BSWM, BAFE				
Labor Market Information (LMI)	SDG 8.2, 8.5	Provision for the individuals with Labor Market Information and to reach institutions for own benefit	Timely and updated Labor Market Information	Internal and External partners	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		High
PESO Employment Information System (PEIS)	SDG 8.2, 8.5	List of applicants and establishment registered	Updated PEIS	Internal and External partners	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		High
DOLE Online Establishment Report System (ERS)	SDG 8.2	Records the following data: 1. Establishments registered; 2. Establishments implementing Flexible Work Arrangements (FWA) and workers affected; 3. Temporary and permanent closure of establishments and workers affected; 4. Establishments with retrenched workers and list of workers affected	Up-to-date list of status of the establishments in the region	Internal and External partners	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		High
Registration of Establishment (Rule 1020)	SDG 8.2	List of establishments registered to DOLE XII with number of workers disaggregated by sex, nature of business and product manufactured, service rendered or merchandise sold	Updated list of establishments in Region 12	Internal and External partners	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		Medium
Child Labor Prevention and Elimination Program (CLPEP)	Eradicating child labor and promotion of the welfare of childer and their families	Maintained list and details of profiled and referred child laborers	List of all child laborers profiled and referred	Internal	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		High
Labor and Employment Education Services (LEES)	SDG 8.2	Records the data on students, workers and employers provided with Labor and Employment Education Services	Updated number of students, workers and employers provided with Labor and Employment Education Services	Internal	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		High
Registration of Workers Association (RWA)	Intensifies right to self-organization for their mutual aid and protection	Records/registers/list of workers' associations and labor unions in region 12 to DOLE XII	Updated numbers and list of registered workers' association and labor unions in the region	Internal and External partners	DOLE XII	2023 onwards		Medium
<b>2. Dissemination and utilization of statistics</b>								
Establishment of Interactive Digital Board at DTI 12 Knowledge Management Center		Provide a centralized platform for sharing researches, data and relevant business and consumer related information.	Digitalized provision of data to FOI requests	Provide a repository of the knowledge management resources as well as for its easy access and retrieval/DTI, MSMEs, exporters, investors, other government associates and consumers	DTI	2026	250,000	Medium
Conduct of Financial, Compliance and Performance Audit	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic growth per annum in the least developed countries	Submission of Annual Audit Report of the 4 Provinces, 4 Cities and 45 Municipalities	Timely submission of the AAR Report	Line Agencies	COA	Annual		High
Digitalization of reporting system in all Meat Inspection Officers stationed in NMIS LTO Meat Establishment	Ease and on time sharing of reports and deliverables	Ease of submission of slaughter reports from NMIS LTO meat establishments	Timely submission and accurate data of daily and monthly slaughter reports	Stakeholders, Line Agencies, Statutory and Regulatory agencies, LGU's	NMIS XII	2024 - 2029	900,000	Medium
<b>3. Management and coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS)</b>								
Strengthening/Improving the local statistical planning and coordination structures (RSCs/PSCs/CISCs/IACs/ TWGs, Coordination Boards)	Need to resolve specific statistical issues at the local level	Increased in number of statistical issues and concerns resolved at the local level	Improved quality of statistics generated at the local level	Quality statistics for evidence-based formulation of policies at the local level	PSA RSSO XII	2023-2029		High
Conduct of Financial,	Ease in the Online	Regular submission	Statistical analysis of	Accurate and reliable				

Compliance and Performance Audit	submission of reports	of accurate data	data submitted can be drawn	data for the consumption of line agencies, etc.				
<b>4. Statistical capacity development</b>								
Capability building on Basic Tourism Statistics		12 technical assistance provided to tourism stakeholders (LGUs & Non LGUs)	-improved tourism data gathering -enhanced local tourism database -Adoption of uniform system of data collection and reporting by LGUs -Generation of important tourism indicators such as tourist expenditures, tourist behaviours, etc.	LGUs, Tourism Establishments and other Tourism Related Establishments	DOT XII	2024-2029	1,000,000	
Capability building on Advance Tourism Statistics		4 technical assistance provided to tourism stakeholders (LGUs & Non LGUs)				2025-2029	1,500,000	
1, Capability building on Tourism Product Market Survey		3 technical assistance provided to tourism stakeholders (LGUs & Non LGUs)				2025-2029	1,000,000	



## **Chapter 3**

# **Statistical Information Management and Dissemination**

The availability of timely, relevant, and reliable statistics empowers both the government and the private sector to effectively address policy challenges related to social, economic, and political concerns within the country, while also increasing global competitiveness. Concerted collaboration between the government, as the primary data producer, and the private sector and public, as both users and data providers, is essential to ensure the ongoing production and dissemination of quality statistics that address the significant information needs of the economy and society. Effective information management and dissemination are vital for integrating statistics into the policies and decisions of government, business, and civil society, ensuring the delivery of relevant and appropriate programs and services to the public. Statistical information is most effectively received by general users when it is timely, clear, concise, and comprehensive.

- **Key Developments in 2018-2023**

- Improved communication of statistics. Data updates through press releases and dissemination forums have become more frequent, regular, and common. Many statistics and indicators have figured prominently in print and broadcast media. Aside from the publication of the Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET), the PSA XII regularly prepares and disseminates info sheets such as QUICKSTAT, INFOGRAPHICS and SPECIAL RELEASES featuring latest available statistics generated by the agency.
- Increased accessibility of data and metadata. The MSAs and key data producers have utilized the Internet to make data, microdata, and metadata more quickly available and accessible to users. The websites of the MSAs now offer a wide range of statistics that is updated frequently.
- Technology in data dissemination. In recent years, there was an increased the use of technology in many statistical processes, including data dissemination and communication. Disseminating data on the internet has significantly cut the time lag before data reach users.
- Enhanced statistical advocacy. The MSAs, some key data producers, the academe, and the PSA have stepped up the campaign to promote and advocate the continuous production, research and development, and use of quality statistics in support of governance and other purposes. Nationwide and regional activities have been organized through stakeholder partnerships as follows:
  - Annual Observance of the National Statistics Month.

- Conduct of the annual Infographics Exhibit as part of the Opening Program for the annual NSM celebration in the region.
- Conduct of PSA Quiz Bee (PQB) participated by members of the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC), recently conducted on .
- Conduct of Philippine Statistics Quiz (PSQ) participated by students coming from different states, universities, and colleges (SUCs).
- Annual Conduct of the Data Dissemination and Research Utilization Forum by the NEDA XII and the PSA XII
- Partnership with the PIA XII and other print and broadcast media to disseminate latest results of censuses and surveys and solicit support for the conduct of latest statistical-related activities and programs
- Conduct of Respondents Fora for Establishment-based surveys and censuses
- Conduct of the annual press conference on the GRDP
- Conduct of Civil Registration Month Opening through Infographics Exhibit as part of the opening for the CR Month celebration in the region.

### • **Key issues and challenges**

- Increased user understanding and rational use of statistics. The use of statistics in government policies and decisions has fairly increased in recent years, especially at the national level, but has remained very limited at the local levels.
- Need for continuing programs to enhance appreciation and build capacities of respondents and data providers towards improved response rates and coverage of statistical inquiries.
- Slow and erratic internet connections affect the collection, processing and dissemination of data. The timeliness of the statistical information is a continuing challenge that needs to be addressed by enhancing systems and ways of data generation, reporting and information dissemination.
- Statistical programs and software are not utilized due to prohibitive cost and lack of expertise of personnel to run the software or operate the facility. The timely release of data becomes a challenge.
- Need to enhance the promotion and dissemination of the results of statistical surveys, censuses and studies to increase chances of utilization
- Access to data and metadata remained limited and, in some cases, difficult for data users. While improvements have been made, the dissemination of some data and metadata especially the results of certain surveys, has remained limited and ineffective. Many NGAs do not regularly release their data, have very limited statistics or do not use their agency websites to disseminate and published agency-generated statistics.
- Users find that release of some data are still late and not relevant. Some data are deemed late by some users mainly due to long time lag.
- The increasing costs of censuses and surveys necessitate the use of alternative data sources such as administrative-based data systems, however, policies and guidelines on administrative-based data have remained weak and insufficient.
- Use of less technical language in communicating statistics so that more people can better understand and appreciate statistics.
- High turnover of FHSIS Coordinators due to changing LGU priorities, leading to need for reorientation on key concepts, indicators, and the manual of operations, as well as the need to streamline FHSIS Indicators for effective implementation at the Barangay Level.
- Need consistent understanding and dissemination as to directives, amendments and revisions of FHSIS Reports for FHSIS Coordinators
- Need for evaluation of FHSIS targets against specific program goals.

- Delayed submission from some LGUs, often extending beyond the timeline by which the Annual Report is already finalized.
- Significant discrepancies between the target population and the actual population numbers.
- Insufficient supply of TCLs, leading to the continued use of older TCLs, notebooks, and other LGU-initiated forms.
- Difficulty in securing consistent commitment to indicator criteria, reporting schedules, and timelines.
- Lack of dissemination on a DILG-DOH Joint Memorandum Circular to standardize report submissions.
- Lack of institutionalized research and data-driven mechanisms to address education issues and ensure access to comprehensive data sets.
  - Vital statistics publications need to be timelier and more accurate.
  - Delay in submission of civil registration documents from the local levels.
  - Need to upgrade the PhilCRIS
- Modernizing ICT for local registrars still need more support.
- Quality, accuracy and timeliness of civil registry documents need to be improved.
- Limited appreciation of the LCRO staff in providing entries in civil registry documents.
- Presence of some cultural practices (e.g. Muslims) affects CRVS data capture and reporting.
- Certain local cultural practice in the Muslim community of burying the dead within twenty-four (24) hours proves to be a challenge in accurate reporting of deaths from this sector.

## Statistical Development Programs, 2023-2029

Statistical Development Programs/Activities	RDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues Being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of implementation	Estimated budget (in Php)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
<b>Social Statistics</b>								
<b>1. Production and Generation of Data</b>								
Review of Yearly Data Reconciliation and Validation on FHSIS	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Annual FHSIS Reports	Improved effectiveness of health service delivery gearing towards Universal Health Care based on FHSIS data provided to stakeholders and policymakers	Health Program Managers, Planners, Policy Makers in the government and private sector including local health executives and health officers	DOH	Every 1st Semester of the Succeeding Year	150,000	High
Integrated Tuberculosis Information System (ITIS)	SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Services • Case detection of DSTB • Case detection of DRTB • Management and Treatment of DSTB • Management and Treatment of DRTB	Improved Tuberculosis control efforts in the Philippines	Program Health Officers, TB Patients	DOH	Every yearly and on going	270,000	High
Conduct of Digitalized Community and Household Socio-Economic Profiling (COHSEP) through Census and Tagging using the Open Data Kit (ODK-tool)	SDG 11	No. of ISFs need for relocation	Provision of Permanent Housing	ISFs, LGU-Koronadal, NHA & DHSUD XII	NHA Region XII	2024	30,000	High
Collection of data from the schools and field through the Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS)	SDG GOAL 1 END Poverty in all forms everywhere. SDG GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. 1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten; 1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary; 1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education; 4.1.s1 Completion Rate; 4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate; 4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers; 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex Rate	Enhanced Basic Education Information System (EBEIS) Reports	Efficient delivery of service to education stakeholders based on evidence-based education policies	DepEd and its stakeholders	DepEd RO XII	2024 Onwards		High
Collection of Data on Government-owned and idle lands which are either private or government-owned	Proportion of Urban Population living who are informal settlers	QGIS Maps reflecting areas considered Government Owned and Idle Lands	Socialized housing/resettlement areas based on Proclamation	LGUs	LGU, DHSUD	2024-2029	190,000	High
Identification of prevalence rate of malnutrition of 0-71 months old children in the Region XII	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years (wasting) 2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years (overweight)	Identify and track children who are underweight, wasted and stunted, or obese; and to locate families with malnourished children.	Increase accurate nutritional data collection, improve monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programs and interventions	LNC, LGU	NNC	2025-onwards		High
<b>2. Dissemination and utilization of statistics</b>								
Identification of priority sectors that need certification	TESDA certification rate in priority sectors increased	Certified priority sectors	Increase the certification rate in TVET for the priority sectors	TESDA	TESDA	2024 Onwards		High
	Employment rate of TVET	No. of employed	Increase the	TESDA/DOLE	TESDA	2024 Onwards		High

	graduates increased	TVET graduates	employment rate TVET graduates					
	Number of training regulations, curricula, and courses with green core competencies increased	No. of TVET institutions practicing green TVET	Enhance the implementation of Green TVET	TESDA	TESDA	2024 Onwards		Medium
Publication and Dissemination of the Department of Education Region XII Profile	SDG GOAL 1 END Poverty in all forms everywhere. SDG GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities. 1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten; 1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary; 1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education; 4.1.s1 Completion Rate; 4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate; 4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers; 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex Rate	Updated Region Profile	Improved governance, access, quality, and equity, resiliency and well-being in education	DepEd and its stakeholders	DepEd RO XII	2024 Onwards		High
<b>3. Management and coordination of the Regional Statistical System (RSS)</b>								
Implementation of Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plan - Generation of data on IPs within the ancestral domains	Strategic planning approach capitalizes on indigenous resources that abound and focuses on critical development issues with in the the AD	No. of IPs within ancestral domains	Priority projects/programs that are culturally sensitive and beneficial to the ICCs/IPs within the ADs.	ICCs/IPs within the ADs and the partner stakeholders	NCIP XII	2024 onwards	1,220,000	High
<b>4. Statistical capacity development</b>								
Capacity Development on Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment to be integrated in their Comprehensive Land Use Plans under the program on Zero Backlog	Proportion of Local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national risk reduction strategies. (11.b.2)	A more responsive risk-sensitive Comprehensive Land Use PLans.	Approved Risk-Sensitive land use plans of the LGUs in Region reflecting safe areas for human settlements	Local Government Units in Region 12	LGUs/Municipal/City Planning and Development Office	2024 onwards	200,000	High
Capacity Development on Local Shelter Planning - Generation of Data on ISFs	Proportion of Urban population living who are informal settlers	Local Shelter Plan; No. of trained personnel	Approved Local Shelter Plans showing safe areas for resettlement	Local Government Units in REgion 12	Municipality/City/Local Housing Board	2024 onwards	200,000	Medium
Capacity Development on conduct of COHSEP	SDG 11	Additional skilled personnel	More efficient data generation	NHA-XII	NHA-XII	2024 onwards		Medium
Capacity Development on Weight-and-Height-Taking Activity to identify malnourished children and food insecurity	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years (wasting) 2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years (overweight)	- skilled personnel -timely and accurate nutritional data of children	Improved data accuracy and reliability	LGU	NNC	2024-onwards	300,000	High
Updating FHSIS Indicators including Manual of Operations and Data Management	Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Annual Orientation / Workshop / Training	Streamlined FHSIS Indicators down to the Barangay Level	FHSIS Coordinators, Program Health Manager and Health Officers	DOH	Every 1st Semester of the succeeding year	100,000	Medium

## **Chapter 4**

### **Data Production at the Regional and Local Levels**

The production of data is dynamic and crucial for tracking progress, informing policy, and guiding global efforts towards achieving our goals. From generation and collection to processing and utilization, each stage plays a crucial role in harnessing data's potential. As we advance into a data-driven future, understanding and managing these processes with a focus on ethics and privacy will be key to leveraging data responsibly and effectively.

The SDGs, established by the United Nations in 2015, consist of 17 goals aimed at addressing global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and peace and justice.

Emerging Technologies nowadays are a key factor to easy access to gathering data around different Government and private agencies.

#### **Key Developments**

- Strengthen advocacy on the implementation of the Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS)
- Creation of a Technical Committee on Survey Design (TSSD)
- Review of survey proposals and questionnaires
- Conduct of advocacy activities on the SSRCS
- Maintenance and Updating of the Core Regional Indicators (CoRe-IS) for SOCCSKSARGEN Region
- Compilation of SDG indicators and preparation of the SDG Watch to monitor attainment of the SDGs in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region
- Utilization of new and updated systems, facilities and technologies to improve generation of statistics and provision of statistical information
- Maximize use of administrative reporting forms for the generation of more local level statistics
- Increase utilization of tablet and GIS technology for listing and mapping of building structures, housing units and households, and other statistical activities of the PSA and other agencies.
- Enhancement of local-level data collections systems and databases
- Preparation and dissemination of more user-friendly information materials for better communication of statistics
- Wider use of social networking sites for the dissemination of statistics
- Advocate adoption of the advance release calendar by agencies and LGUs to promote transparency, timeliness, and accessibility of statistics as to what and when data will become available.

#### **Key Issues /Challenges encountered**



- Some concerned agencies did not cooperate in the timely submission of administrative data, or survey forms etc. /Unresponsive concerned stakeholders.
- Delayed deployment of the system and some VPN connection problems
- System Glitches encountered
- The system is inaccessible without an internet connection
- The field enumeration was conducted during the Covid-19 Pandemic, Difficulty in penetrating areas that implemented lockdown. During COVID 19 no face to face trainings conducted
- "Data Gathering (geographic location of the affected areas and inaccurate data figures from LGUs"
- Some sample barangays are not accessible because of Boundary Conflict Bad Weather or the likes
- "Cotabato City was operated by Region XII resulting in difficulty in locating and penetrating of sample households in the area
- The survey was conducted by a third party institution and applied the team approach in all areas of Region XII
- No data turnover conducted on some implementing LGUs because it needs field verification/validation
- Budgetary Constraints or No allotted funds for operational expenses for conducting statistical activities
- Frequent movement, reallocation of assigned personnel and No Assurance of Continuity of the Team in succeeding years that some newly assigned personnel has no historical data or trends (database).
- Logistics concerns during the monitoring of firms/ establishments within the Region.
- Less than 75% capture rate of data due to unserviceable air monitoring equipment.
- Inactive airshed due to inactive Governing Board.
- Downtime experienced in the EMB Online Permitting and Monitoring System (OPMS)
- Limited reach of the IEC Campaigns and Materials
- The availability of our Partner Local Resource Institute (LRI) who conduct the survey
- Storage of data is centralized in the central office.
- SETG data is generated from the central office
- Less Continual Improvement in strengthening data management as well implement PPAs of LGUs to contribute to achieving outcome contributory to 5 CMCI pillars.

## Statistical Development Programs, 2023-2029

Statistical Development Programs/Activities	RDP Indicator/SDG Indicator/Issues Being Addressed	Outputs	Outcome	Use/Users	Implementing Agency	Proposed date/year of implementation	Estimated budget (in Php)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
<b>Environment, Peace and Order, and Multi-Domain Statistics</b>								
<b>1. Production and Generation of Data</b>								
Improvement on the monitoring of HUCs within Ambient Air Guidelines (PM10 and PM2.5)	(Chapter 4. Livable communities established) 100% of HUCs within Ambient Air Guidelines	Improved Ambient Air Quality results with more than 75% capture rate of air quality monitoring parameters within the Air Quality Index Standard	100% parameters within Ambient Air Guidelines	Use - Information, statistical data Users - EMB, Policy Makers, Environmental Planners, Stakeholders, LGU, Community	EMB XII	Annually	1,504,000	High
Improvement and strengthening of monitoring of LGUs implementing their approved 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan	(Chapter 4. Livable communities established) 100% of LGUs implementing their approved 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan	Increased LGU compliance with approved 10-YR SWM Plan fully implemented	100% LGUs implementing and compliant to RA 9003	Use - Information, statistical data Users - EMB, Policy Makers, Environmental Planners, Stakeholders, LGU, Community	EMB XII	Annually	1,117,000	High
Improvement of monitoring of the designated Water Quality Monitoring Area (WQMA) and Waterbodies Classification	(Chapter 4. Livable communities established) 100% of WQMA and waterbodies within Water Quality Guidelines	Improved Water Quality results/ water quality monitoring parameters within the Standards	Increased in the number of waterbodies within water quality guideline value/ standards	Use - Information, statistical data Users - EMB, Policy Makers, Environmental Planners, Stakeholders, LGU, Community	EMB XII	Annually	4,716,000	High
Development of an Electronic Mining Compliance and Monitoring System (eMCMs)	Delay in the timeliness of report	Availability of the eMCMs	More timely reporting of information/statistics	Use - availability of information on mining production User : MGB and Mining companies/permit holders/contractors	MGB XII	Annually		Low
Improvement of Regional Statistical Report on Production, Sales and Employment Data for Metallics, Non-Metallic Minerals	Needs improvement in the timeliness of reports	Increase in timeliness of report	More timely reporting of information/statistics	use - availability of information on mining production, User : MGB and Stakeholders	MGB XII	Annually		Low
Strengthen Capacity building to LGUs, Small scale miners, Sand and Gravel and Quarry permittees	Lack of knowledge in filling-up production reports	Awareness in the reporting requirements	Capacitated the permittees on the reporting requirements	use - information, user : LGUs, Small scale miners	MGB XII	Annually		Low
Improvement of Crime Clearance Efficiency	3% increase from the previous year	Number of criminal complaints filed with identified suspect still at-large	Increase in Crime Clearance efficiency	PNP and Community	PNP	Annually	Php 750.00 (Cost per case)	High
Improvement of Crime Solution Efficiency	3% increase from the previous year	Number of criminal complaints filed with arrested suspect	Increase in Crime Solution efficiency	PNP and Community	PNP	Annually	Php 444.50 (Cost per case)	High
Arrest of Wanted Persons	5% increase from the previous year	Number of arrested wanted persons	Percentage of increase	PNP and Community	PNP	Annually	Php 429.50 (Cost per case)	High
Monitoring the implementation of policy on the usage, sustainability, and maintenance of ICT resources	No. of monitoring conducted (Monthly)	Conduct monitoring of policy on the usage, sustainability, and maintenance of ICT resources	Adherence to the ICT resources policy is generally strong, improvements are needed in managing equipment usage, updating outdated technology, and enhancing maintenance and training procedures.	Philippine National Police Offices/ Units	PNP	2026	11, 930.84	Medium
Monitoring, evaluation, and review of all ICT Projects	No. of monitored, evaluated and reviewed ICT Projects (Monthly)	Conduct of Monitoring, Evaluation and Review on ICT Projects	The monitoring, evaluation, and review of ICT projects indicate overall success but highlights the need for improved project management and more frequent progress assessments	Philippine National Police Offices/ Units	PNP	2026	111.93	Medium
Enhance Organizational Outcome a. Implementation of	Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective,	-Successful Declaration of Drug-Cleared Municipalities and Conferment of	Supply of drugs suppressed	PDEA	PDEA, LGU, LEAs	2026	4,996,500	High

<p>the Barangay Drug Clearing Program (BDCP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Conduct of ROCBDC Deliberations/Meetings</li> <li>-Declaration of Drug-Cleared Municipalities and Conferment of Barangay Seal of Excellence</li> <li>-Declaration of Drug-Cleared Barangays</li> <li>-Retention of drug-cleared status of barangay and conferment</li> <li>-Conduct of Training of Trainers on BDCP, DAPE and DFWP</li> <li>-Coaching, mentoring and assessment of applicant barangays for barangay drug-clearing</li> <li>-Attendance of BDCP-related meetings/lectures/activities</li> <li>-Establishment of Balay Silangan in selected LGUs</li> </ul> <p>b. Conduct of Advocacy Campaign and Community Involvement Activities</p> <p>c. Conduct of Seminar on Investigation and Updates in RA 9165</p> <p>d. Quarterly Assessment of Provincial Offices and Interdiction Units</p> <p>e. Awarding Program for Partner Stakeholder/s</p> <p>f. Orientation and Implementation of Public Assistance and Complaint Desk (PACD)</p>	<p>accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<p>Balangay Seal of Excellence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Successful Declaration of Drug-Cleared Barangays</li> <li>-Successful Retention of drug-cleared status of barangay and conferment</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of Training of Trainers on BDCP, DAPE and DFWP</li> <li>-Successful Coaching, mentoring and assessment of applicant barangays for barangay drug-clearing</li> <li>-Successful Attendance of BDCP-related meetings/lectures/activities</li> <li>-Successful Establishment Balay Silangan in selected LGUs</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of Advocacy Campaign and Community Involvement Activities</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of Seminar on Investigation and Updates in RA 9165</li> <li>-Successful Quarterly Assessment of Provincial Offices and Interdiction Units</li> <li>-Successful Awarding Program for Partner Stakeholder/s</li> </ul>						
<p><b>Dangerous Drugs Supply Reduction and Suppression Program</b></p> <p>a. Conduct of anti-illegal drug operations</p> <p>b. Conduct of inspection and investigation of registered entities</p> <p>c. Data gathering on drug-related information</p> <p>d. Destruction of Confiscated Dangerous Drugs and CPECs</p> <p>e. Conduct of RICG, RICAD and RAC Meetings</p> <p>f. Conduct of Regional and Provincial Intelligence Workshop</p> <p>g. Conduct of Annual Inventory of Evidence</p> <p>h. Conduct of HARABAS/UNDASPO T, in partnership with partner stakeholder/s</p>	<p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Successful Conduct of anti-illegal drug operations</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of inspection and investigation of registered entities</li> <li>-Successful Data gathering on drug-related information</li> <li>-Successful Destruction of Confiscated Dangerous Drugs and CPECs</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of RICG, RICAD and RAC Meetings</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of Regional and Provincial Intelligence Workshop</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of Annual Inventory of Evidence</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of HARABAS/UNDASPO T, in partnership with partner stakeholder/s</li> <li>-Successful Conduct of anti-illegal drug operations</li> <li>-Successful Conduct</li> </ul>	<p>Supply of drugs suppressed</p>	<p>PDEA</p>	<p>PDEA, LGU, LEAs</p>	<p>2026</p>	<p>9,192,342</p>	<p>High</p>

		<p>of inspection and investigation of registered entities</p> <p>-Successful Data gathering on drug-related information</p> <p>-Successful Destruction of Confiscated Dangerous Drugs and CPECs</p> <p>-Successful Conduct of RICG, RICAD and RAC Meetings</p> <p>-Successful Conduct of Regional and Provincial Intelligence Workshop</p> <p>-Successful Conduct of Annual Inventory of Evidence</p> <p>-Successful Conduct of HARABAS/UNDASPO T, in partnership with partner stakeholder/s</p>						
Updating & Harmonization of Regional ENR Statistical Database (Profile)	RDP Chapter 16 - Percentage of hectares planted and ecosystem improved - Hectares of areas planted under eNGP	At least 85% of areas planted and ecosystem improved	Rehabilitated areas of denuded forest lands and preservation of existing forest	To be used in budget proposal, target setting, and management of Environment and Natural Resources/DENR, NGAs, LGUs, Community	DENR XII	2024 Onwards	50,715,000	Medium
	- Issue being addressed: Accuracy of statistical data submitted	Improvement of consolidated statistical data/information	Produced accurate statistical data/information		DENR XII	2024 Onwards	30,000	Low
Enhancing the collection of additional data / statistical reports in agency website	Late submission of data from stations/lower units.	Deadline of submission is being imposed.	Timely submission of reports	BFP Regional Office Personnel	BFP R12	2023 Onwards		Medium
Generation of data on Number of Civil Society Organizations accredited by the Provincial, Municipal, or City Sanggunian every Quater	RDP Chapter 4 - Number of Civil Society Organizations accredited by the Provincial, Municipal, or City Sanggunian	Total Number of Civil Society Organizations accredited by the Provincial, Municipal, or City Sanggunian	Accurate and Timely reporting of information/statistics	LGU & DILG - For Inclusive Governance	DILG XII	2023-2029		High
Generation data on Percentage of provinces/cities/municipalities complaint with Local Development Councils functionality standards sustained	RDP Chapter 15 - Percentage of provinces/cities/municipalities complaint with Local Development Councils functionality standards sustained	Percentage of provinces/cities/municipalities complaint with Local Development Councils functionality standards sustained	Accurate and Timely reporting of information/statistics	LGU - Bases of Assessment and for administrative requirements DILG - Bases of SGLG Assessment	DILG XII	2023-2029		High
Generation of data on Percentage of complaints lodged in BKP, 888, and CCB	RDP Chapter 15 - Percentage of complaints lodged in BKP, 888, and CCB	Percentage of complaints lodged in BKP, 888, and CCB	Accurate and Timely reporting of information/statistics	DILG- Bases for Policy Making Office of the President - Bases for Policy & PBB	DILG XII & CSC XII	2023-2029		High
Generation of data on Percentage of LGUs who are fully compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increase	RDP Chapter 15 - Percentage of LGUs who are fully compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increase	Percentage of LGUs who are fully compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increase	Accurate and Timely reporting of information/statistics	LGU - Bases of Assessment and for administrative requirements DILG - Bases of SGLG Assessment	DILG XII	2023-2029		High
Implementation of Citizen Satisfaction Index System in LGUs	Need to identify the level of awareness of the people. Need to know the services needed by the LGU Citizen	CSIS Survey Output	Closing the gaps identified in the CSIS survey and increase the awareness/satisfaction of the LGU clients on their services. >Proposed Project from Local Resource Institute (LRI) and/or Civil Society Organization (CSO) >Citizen-Driven Priority Action Plan	LGU - To identify the level of awareness of the people. Policy Makers - Bases for planning and creation of SocioEconomic Services by the LGU LGU Citizens - To know their level of awareness and satisfaction	DILG XII	2023-2028		High
Updating and Maintenance of the Regional Demographic and Socio-Economic Indicators System (DSEIS)	SDG Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Updated and comprehensive regional demographic and socio-economic data system	Enhanced capacity for data-driven population and development planning and policy-making	Use- Databank and Social Behavior Communication Change(SBCC) Materials Production  Users- CPD XII and partner LGUs	CPD XII	2023-2029		Medium
Conduct of CPD XII Research Study	SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Research findings on the effectiveness of population and development program	Improved strategies and policies for population management and development within	Users- Commission on Population and Development (CPD), regional planners, health workers,	CPD XII	2025-2026	500,000 annually	High

		interventions and advocacy	the region	policymakers				
Survey on Personal Safety, Fear of Crime, and Violence	Assess the personal sense of safety of people. attitude toward the police and awareness of the prevalent crime prevention strategies in their community, experiences with victimization, and crime prevention measures and practices they employ.	Percentage of the population that say feel safe in their communities	To determine the efficacy of crime prevention programs and activities	Provide information and data to capture the percentage of the population that say they feel safe in their communities/ different sectors (government, private, youth, students, NGOs, senior citizens, informal labors, vendors, drivers, street workers, housekeepers, self-employed/business owners, religious sectors, academe, and housemakers)	NAPOLCOM Central Office and Regional Office	4th quarter of each year (2024-2029)		Medium
Census of Philippine Business and Industry	Collection and generation of information on the levels, structure, and trends of economic activities in the entire country	Statistical Tables on the Final Results of the 2023 CPBI	Gerate information on micro, small and medium establishments/enterprises (MSME) based on employment grouping  Generate gender disaggregated statistics on employment in establishments  Generate statistics on the Research and development employment, expenditures, and capitalization of establishments  Provide updates in the Statistical Business Register (SBR) on basic information for the sample establishments covered in the CPBI	Policy makers and National and local government units, Business community, Researchers/Academicians, Compilers of national accounts, General public	PSA	2024		High
<b>2. Dissemination and utilization of statistics</b>								
Development of POPDEV Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Materials	SDG Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	- POPDEV SBCC Materials - SBCC materials targeting population development and reproductive health education data	- Increase knowledge and awareness on population and development facts and figures - Increased awareness and behavior change in reproductive health and population management	Use- Information dissemination and awareness of POPDEV-related facts and figures  Users- CPD XII and partner LGUs and RLAs, General public, educators, health workers, community leaders	CPD XII	2025-2029	100,000 annually	Medium
Formulation and Implementation of the Regional Population and Development Plan of Action (RPD-POA) 2023-2028 SOCCSKSARGEN Region and Updates	SDG Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Regional Population and Development Plan of Action (RPD-POA) 2023-2028 SOCCSKSARGEN Region and Updates	More sustainable and well-planned population and development agenda within the region.  Inclusion of population and development related programs, projects and activities in annual work and financial plans of partner LGUs and RLAs	Use- Information dissemination, awareness, policies, and program intervention.  Users- CPD XII and partner LGUs and RLAs	CPD XII and partner LGUs and RLAs		2024- P70,000 2025-2029 P75,000	High
Security Awareness Seminars to Government Employees	Need to increase awareness on personal, personnel, and document security of government employees within region 12	Number of government employees attended the seminar.	Increased level of awareness to atleast 50% of government employees per agency/LGU.	Government employees (NGA's and LGU's)	NICA 12 and partnerships with respective NGA's and LGU's	Annual		Medium
Situational Awareness and Knowledge Management (SAKM) Programs (KTE and PCVE)	Lack of information pertaining to Communist Terrorist Groups and Violent Extremists in the region	To address the recruitment of Communist Terrorist Groups on students, labor, urban poor, government, and other sectors as well as countering and Preventing Violent Extremism in the Region more peaceful and developed region.	Conducted to atleast 50% of the populace per sitio or government employees per agency	General populace (government employees, residents of Brgy's, Sitio's, IP's, among others)	NICA 12 with other SAKM members	Annual		Medium
Conduct of Security Survey and Inspections on	Need to improve and strengthen the government facilities and other vital	Target-Hardening of Regional Line Agencies, LGU's,	100% completion of Security Survey per Government Facility	Stakeholders of different government	NICA 12	Annual		Medium

Government Facilities and Vital Installations	installations within region 12	and vital installations against external threats	and/or Vital Installations	Agencies and Vital installations				
<b>3. Statistical capacity development</b>								
Conduct of Capacity Development on Basic Demography	SDG Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Trained stakeholders with a strong understanding of demographic principles for population and development programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhanced capacity of local stakeholders to incorporate demographic analysis into planning and policy-making</li> <li>- Establishment of population and development related database</li> <li>- Increase LGUs population and development related interventions implemented</li> <li>- Increase number of LGUs with population and development-related local policies enacted/ implemented</li> </ul>	Use- identification of the population processes and outcomes; Understanding the basic concepts and measures of demography and population factors; preparation of demographic profile and analysis of the data presented  Users- CPDXII and partner LGUs, Local government officials, statisticians, development planners	CPD XII	2027	240,000	Medium
Implementation and Institutionalization of the Registry of Barangay Inhabitants and Migrants (RBIM)	SDG Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	An institutionalized and regularly updated registry of barangay inhabitants and migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More accurate and effective population management and service delivery at the local level</li> <li>- Improved local governance and service delivery through accurate population data</li> <li>- Institutionalized RBIM in barangays</li> <li>- Increase LGUs population and development related interventions implemented</li> <li>- Increase number of LGUs with population and development-related local policies enacted/ implemented</li> </ul>	Use- Databank of Barangay for program and policies intervention  Users- BLGU and MLGU LCEs, Local government units (LGUs), civil registrars, community organizations, and policymakers	CPD XII and partner LGUs	2023-2029	2024-P300,000 2025-2029-Funds c/o partner LGUs	High
Development of ICT Disaster Recovery / Contingency Plans - Conduct of Annual Workshop for the formulation of Risk Management Plan, Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan	No. of workshop conducted	Conduct of annual workshop	The annual workshop on ICT disaster recovery and contingency planning is valuable but needs more focused training on emerging threats and practical drills	Philippine National Police Offices/ Units	PNP	2026	1, 326.95	High
Conduct of ICT Seminar on Data Privacy and Information Security	No. of seminars conducted	Conduct of Monthly seminars	Monthly seminars on data privacy and information security are informative but should include more interactive elements and real-world case studies	Philippine National Police Offices/ Units	PNP	2026	817.36	High
Implementation of Privacy and Protection Measures - Conduct coordination meeting (Privacy and Data Protection Measures)	No. of coordination meeting conducted (Monthly)	Conduct of coordination meeting	Coordination meetings are effective in aligning team efforts but require more structured agendas and follow-up to enhance productivity	Philippine National Police Offices/ Units	PNP	2026	110.73	High
Conduct of Training-Workshop on Statistics Generation and Database Management	Quality of statistical information	No. of personnel capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produced accurate statistical data/information</li> <li>- Improvement in data gathering at RO-Divisions, Bureaus, CENRO and PENRO levels</li> <li>- Enhanced/Increased competency in statistics among employees handling statistical data/information</li> </ul>	Updating and publication of Regional ENR Statistical Database/DENR XII	DENR XII	2024 onwards	4,000 per pax	Low
Conduct of Training-Workshop on Descriptive Statistics				Publication of Regional ENR Statistical Database /DENR XII				
Conduct of Training-Workshop on Data Visualization using Infographics				Publication of Regional ENR Statistical Database /DENR XII				
Conduct of Training-Workshops on Technical Writing Course on Statistical Reports				Publication of Regional ENR Statistical Database, submission of monthly and quarterly reports to Central Office/DENR XII				
Conduct of Training-Workshops on Effective Presentation Skills and Techniques				Publication of Regional ENR Statistical Database, MANCON/EXECOM meetings, etc./DENR XII				



4. Partnerships and International Cooperation								
The Buhay Ingatan, Droga'y Ayawan (BIDA) Program is a year-round advocacy program that aims to raise awareness and encourage participation from all sectors of the community in drug demand reduction.	Dissemination and utilization of programs pertaining to BIDA	Management and coordination with the Barangay Officials/LGUs (e.g., crafting, processes, policies, regulations, standards, resources, and coordination mechanisms)	Prevention and Health Promotion	Engages communities, stakeholders, and partners to raise awareness, promote wellness, and tackle the effects of illegal drug use and trade.	PNP and in partnership with respective Barangays/LGUs	Every quarter of the year there must be an assessment and evaluation	200,000	High
Conduct of DRRM Courses and Trainings (LDRRMOs, LDRRMCs, and RDRRMC Member Agencies Dissemination of Weather Situation Advisories and Informations Data gathering from concerned LGUs and Regional Agencies (including the verification, validation, assessment, deployment of RDANA and PDNA teams for Report Development and submitted to NDRRMC OpCen and concerned regional offices. Data Management	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Trained Individual, Increase awareness of weather Situation, Accurate Disaster Reports, RDANA and PDNA Reports, and Disaster Statistical Data	Capacitated Individual and LDRRMOs, Received weather Informations useful in decision making of LCEs Disaster Statistical Data are readily available to serve the purpose	OCD, LDRRMCs, Concerned Agencies, Policy Makers	OCD XII	2024-2029	3,000,000	High
Capacitate LGUs and RDRRMC member-agencies for the Formulation of Contingency Plans (CP) for different Hazards, Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRMMP), Business Continuity Plan, Updating of RCPs and RDRRMC Plan Seal of Gawad Kalasag for LDRRMCs and GK for Special Awards (Heroic Act)	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Approved and adopted the Updated Local and Regional Contingency Plans, Local and Regional DRRM, adopted related resolutions and agreements GK documents and official result of GK search	Official documents adopted and implemented are readily available	Policy Makers, OCD, LGUs, Concerned Agencies	OCD XII	2021-2029	2,000,000	High
Conduct DRRM-CCA Trainings and Roll-out of CCA Programs to LGUs	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Local Risk assessment data, Hazard Maps	Data available for future development planning by LDRRMCs	Policy makers, OCD and concerned agencies, and Decision Makers	DILG, OCD, MGB and LGUs	2024-2029	250,000	Medium
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Integration of CCA Plan to DRRM Plan, Updated LCCAP Adopted Local resolution related to climate change,	Updated document are available and useful for the formulation of CLUP and other purpose	Policy makers, LGUs and concerned agencies	OCD, DILG and LGUs	2024-2029	250,000	Medium



# ANNEXES



# Core Regional Indicator System

GOAL	TARGET
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceeding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth
	1.4.1p2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods
	1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceeding the survey
	1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten
	1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary
	1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply
	1.4.1p8 Proportion of families with sanitary toilet
	1.4.1p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units
	1.4.2p1 Proportion of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)

	2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)
	2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)
	2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	3.2.s1 Infant Mortality Rate
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1.p1 Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
	3.7s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8s1 Percent of population covered by the social health insurance
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1p1 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>	
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys	4.1.s1 Completion Rate

complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate
	4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education
	4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	4.3.s3 Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)
	4.3.s4 Certification rate (TVET)
4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.s2 Number of TVET trainers trained
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children
	5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years)



of youth not in employment, education or training	not in education, employment or training
8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 p1 Proportion of urban population living who are informal settlers
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.s1 Number of murder cases
	16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

# Sustainable Development Goals Core Indicators

GOAL	TARGET
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1p1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceeding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personel for the most recent birth
	1.4.1p2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods
	1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceeding the survey
	1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten
	1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary
	1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply
	1.4.1p8 Proportion of families with sanitary toilet
	1.4.1p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units
	1.4.2p1 Proportion of families which own house and lot or owner-like possession of house and lot; rent house/room including lot; own house, rent lot; own house, rent-free lot with consent of owner; rent-free house and lot with consent of owner
1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake
2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children

	under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)
	2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)
	2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vit. A, Iron)
	2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility
3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	3.2.s1 Infant Mortality Rate
3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1.p1 Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population
3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
	3.7.s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.s1 Percent of population covered by the social health insurance
3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.	3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use
3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1p1 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children
<b>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning</b>	

<b>opportunities for all</b>	
4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.s1 Completion Rate
	4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate
	4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate
4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education
	4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education
	4.3.s3 Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)
	4.3.s4 Certification rate (TVET)
4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet
4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.s2 Number of TVET trainers trained
<b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>	
5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)
5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.	5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children
	5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse
5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
<b>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>	
7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

value	
8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
<b>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b>	
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
<b>Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>	
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 p1 Proportion of urban population living who are informal settlers
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
	13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
<b>Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>	
14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas



national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	
<b>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>	
16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.s1 Number of murder cases
	16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate
16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
<b>Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>	
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet



# SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan 2023-2028

## Results Matrix

### CHAPTER 4

#### Promote Human and Social Development

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Health boosted	Average life expectancy increased (years) Male	71.14	Population Projections and CRVS	PSA/ DOH
	Female	77.42		
	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population decreased	decreasing	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Maternal mortality ratio decreased (per 100,000 live births)	<70	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Infant mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births)	11.52	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Under-5 mortality rate decreased (per 1,000 live births)	21.67	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Tuberculosis incidence decreased (per 100,000 population)	66.77	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Safe water supply coverage increasing (% families)	94	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Access to basic sanitation increasing (% families)	91	FHSIS	DOH XII
	Percent of provinces with adequate bed-to-population ratio increasing	1:800	FHSIS	DOH XII

Transformative Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured	Learning poverty rate decreased	Decreasing	ILSA results, World bank report	DepEd XII
	Proportion of learners achieving at least "Proficient" in the National Achievement Test (NAT) (%) – reading increased Grade 6	51.87	NAT Results LIS	DepEd XII
	Grade 10	46.62		
	Grade 12	45.96		
	Licensure examination passing rate		LET results	CHED, PRC
	Elementary	58		
	Secondary	58		
	Licensure examination across all disciplines		Licensure examination results	CHED, PRC
	Overall takers	Increasing		
	First-time takers			
	Number HEIs in reputable international rankings increased	4	QS Asia Rankings, THE, WURS impact ranking and other ranking systems identified by CHED	CHED
Livable communities established	Number of civil society organizations accredited by the Provincial, Municipal, or City Sanggunian	TBD		DILG XII
	Proportion of families with access to secure tenure	100%	PSA-CPH	PSA,DHSUD
	Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing	TBD	PSA-CPH	PSA,DHSUD
	Number of Families provided with Housing	3,543	Reports on Housing	NHA XII/DHSU D

	assistance		Backlogs from DHSUD XII	XII
	The number of OFW Returnees Provided Reintegration Intervention	TBD	OWWA XII Registered OFWs	OWWA XII
	Percentage of monitored HUCs within Ambient Air Guidelines (PM10 and PM2.5)	100%		DENR XII
	Percentage of LGUs implementing their approved 10-Year Solid Waste Management Plan	100		DENR XII

## CHAPTER 5

### Increase Income Earning Ability

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Employability increased	TESDA certification rate in priority sectors increased	Increasing	TESDA Report	TESDA
	Employment rate of TVET graduates increased	Increasing	LFS	
	Number of training regulations, curricula, and courses with green core competencies increased	Increasing	TESDA Report	TESDA
Access to employment	Female labor force participation rate increased (%)	Increasing	LFS	

opportunities expanded	Placement rate of Public Employment Service Offices (%)	Increasing	LFS	
Shared labor market governance	Percentage of total number of establishments provided with technical assistance which installed or enhanced productivity performance-based incentive schemes (%)	Increasing	DOLE Admin Data	DOLE
	Percentage of trained MSMEs that implemented productivity improvement program (%)	Increasing	DOLE Admin Data	DOLE

## CHAPTER 6

### Protect Purchasing Power

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Sufficient and stable supply of food commodities attained	Self-sufficiency ratio increased Palay	120		
	Corn	105		
	Food inflation kept stable (%)	<3.5%	Inflation report	Food inflation kept stable (%)
Access of consumers to affordable, safe, and nutritious food expanded	Subsistence incidence among the population	7.1	Poverty Statistics	
Nutrition across all ages improved	Prevalence Stunting for under-5 children decreased (%)	22.71	ENNS	DOT-FNRI
	Prevalence Wasting for under-5 children decreased (%)	2.38	ENNS	DOT-FNRI

Individual and lifecycle risks mitigated	Percentage of economically active population contributing to SSS	42-43	SSS	SSS
	Percentage of Poor Households with members 18 years old and below that are 4Ps beneficiaries	85%	NPMO Forward Estimates	DSWD
	Percentage of senior citizens who receive pension	100%	DSWD	DSWD

## CHAPTER 7

### Modernize Agriculture and Agribusiness

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Agriculture and agribusiness modernized	Gross Value Added (GVA) in AFF (%) increased	1.0-4.0	PSA  Macroeconomic Accounts	DA
	Yield Per Hectare for top 10 HVCC (Production in MT/Hectare) increased  Abaca Asparagus Banana  Cacao Coconut Coffee Mango Pineapple Rubber Sugarcane	Increasing	PSA  Macroeconomic Accounts	DA

## CHAPTER 8

### Revitalize Industry

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Domestic market production and supplier base expanded	Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate in the industry sector increased (%)	5.0-8.0	DTI Report	DTI/PSA
	Number of MSMEs assisted in priority industries increased	30,100	DTI Report	DTI
	Number of MSMEs doing e-commerce (online digital platform)	27,000	DTI Report	DTI
	Number of products developed as a result of ACT Session	1,000	DTI Report	DTI
	Number of investors assisted	500	BOI Report	DTI/BOI

## CHAPTER 9

### Reinvigorate Services

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Services reinvigorated	Gross Value Added (GVA) growth rate in the services sector increased (%)	5.0-8.0	DTI Report	DTI/PSA
	Number of tourist arrivals	9,800,000	DOT	DOT

	increased			
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## CHAPTER 10

### Advance Research and Development and Technology and Innovation

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Basic research and development and knowledge creation strengthened	Gross expenditure on R&D as a proportion to GRDP increased		DOST R&D Survey	DOST
	Number of researchers full time equivalent increased per million population	111	DOST R&D Survey	DOST
Market-driven and Customer-centered	Number of R&D proposals evaluated and endorsed by the R&D consortia/regional office	10	MOA/project proposals submitted to DOST XII	DOST
Technology Adoption, Utilization, and Commercialization Scaled-up	Number of DOST-developed/funded knowledge and technologies transferred by commercialization, extension, or public good	42	Final reports from R&D grantees, Startup grantees, Products demonstrated in Regional Science and Technology Week, Philippine Startup Week, SUC Fairs, regional inclusive innovation centers, DA Fairs	DOST



## CHAPTER 11

### Promote Trade and Investments

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Total investments increased and targeted to boost trade, skills upgrading and sustainability	Value of exports (US\$) increased	3.7	BOC report	BOC
	Total approved investments (PhP million) increased	130	BOI report	DTI-BOI

## CHAPTER 12

### Promote Financial Inclusion and Improve Public Financial Management

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Financial inclusion broadened and deepened	Loans Portfolio in million pesos	133,409	Accomplishment Report	BSP
	Increase in no. of microfinance-engaged and oriented banks	9	Accomplishment Report	BSP
	Micro-finance loans outstanding in the banking system  In million pesos	1,693.90	Accomplishment Report	BSP
A productive, equitable and simple	Tax Collection Performance (in million PhP)		Accomplishment Report	BIR RR18

tax system increased established and other sources of revenues mobilized				
Local government finance strengthened	Economic Enterprise Collections (in million PhP)	961.06	Accomplishment Report	BIR RR18

## CHAPTER 13

### Expand and Upgrade Infrastructure

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Seamless and inclusive connectivity achieved	Passengers transported via air and water increased (in number of passengers, cumulative)	473,715	Agency report	CAAP-GSC and PPA-PMO
	Air			SOCSARGEN
	Water			
	Cargo transported via air and water increased (international and domestic) (in MT, cumulative)	48,352.839	Agency report	CAAP-GSC and PPA-PMO
	Air			SOCSARGEN
	Water			
	Average fixed broadband download speed (Mbps)	Increasing	Agency report	DICT/NTC
	Households with internet access (in % pop.)	Increasing	Agency report	DICT

	Proportion of HHs with access to safe water supply (% of the total number of HH)	94	Annual Accomplishment Report	DOH XII/ FSHIS
	Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity (%)	100	Agency report	DOE

## CHAPTER 14

### Ensure Peace and Security and Enhance Administration of Justice

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Quality of life and People safeguarded from criminality	Average monthly index crime rate reduced	1.0	Accomplishment Report	PNP-PRO 12
Quality of life of PDL improved, and productive reintegration of PDL in the community ensured	Crime solution efficiency rate improved	85.68	Accomplishment Report	PNP-PRO 12
	Average congestion rate in BJMP-managed jail facilities reduced	0	Accomplishment Report	BJMP XII
	Average Congestion Rate in PGO-managed Facilities	0	Accomplishment Report	PGO

## CHAPTER 15

### Practice Good Governance and Improve Bureaucratic Efficiency

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Participatory governance deepened	Percentage of provinces/cities/municipalities compliant with Local Development Councils functionality standards sustained	100	DILG XII Report	DILG XII
Public accountability and integrity bolstered	Percentage of complaints lodged in BKP,888, and CCB addressed	100	Agency report	DILG and CSC
	Percentage of LGUs who are fully compliant with the Full Disclosure Policy increase	100	Monitoring report	DILG

## CHAPTER 16

### Accelerate Climate Action and Strengthen Disaster Resilience

Objectives/ Results	Indicators	End of Plan Targets	MOV	Responsible Agency
Ecosystems Resilience Improved	Percentage of hectares planted and ecosystem improved (vis- à-vis targets)	100	DENR XII Report	DENR
	Hectares of areas	TBD	DENR XII Report	DENR

	planted under eNGP			
Disaster Resilience Strengthened	Number of deaths attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0	Disaster Reports	OCD XII, LGUs
	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	0	Disaster Reports	OCD XII, LGUs

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