MIMAROPA
REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
2018-2023

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM MIMAROPA REGION
2018-2023

Republic of the Philippines
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
Regional Statistical Services Office MIMAROPA

March 2018

The MIMAROPA Regional Statistical Development Program 2018-2023
was compiled and consolidated by the Philippine Statistics Authority Regional Statistical Services Office (RSSO) MIMAROPA. For technical inquiries, please contact us at (6343) 286-7491.

MESSAGE FROM THE RSC CHAIRPERSON

The MIMAROPA Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 lays the framework for generating and disseminating statistics needed in the development planning and policy formulation by various stakeholders in the region.

The RSDP contains a list of priority statistical programs, projects, and activities to be undertaken by the Regional Statistical System to address the data requirements of the MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 and its accompanying results matrix including the country's international commitment, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other development plans.

Statistics is an indispensable tool in development, thus, availability of reliable and timely data and information is crucial. The RSDP 2018-2023 aims to realize a regional statistical system that is responsive, effective, and efficient which provide quality statistics for evidence - based decisions towards the attainment of the development goals of the region.

The RSDP was formulated through a series of consultations with various stakeholders in the region. I would like to thank the Regional Statistics Committee technical working group and all the stakeholders who contributed their time and expertise in the formulation of the RSDP during the consultations.

I also would like to thank the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) MIMAROPA officials and staff for spearheading the formulation of the RSDP 2018-2023.

Programs, projects, and activities which contribute to the generation of high-quality statistics shall be implemented.

Let us work hand in hand for the successful implementation of the programs, projects, and activities identified in the RSDP 2018-2023 in pursuit of improved lives of the MIMAROPAns.

ATTY. RAUL S. ANLOCOTAN, CESO IV
Chairperson, Regional Statistics Committee MIMAROPA
Regional Director, National Economic and Development Authority MIMAROPA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

RSC RESOLUTION NO. 2018-03

APPROVING THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (RSDP) 2018-2023 OF MIMAROPA

WHEREAS, Section 6 (a) of the Republic Act (RA) No. 10625 directs the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) to serve as the central statistical authority of the Philippine government on primary data collection;

WHEREAS, Section 6 (l) of the RA No. 10625 directs the PSA to coordinate the formulation of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP);

WHEREAS, Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of RA 10625 tasked the PSA Board, the highest policy-making body in statistical concerns to approve the PSDP;

WHEREAS, the Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) serves as the regional counterpart of the PSA Board at the regional level;

WHEREAS, the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023 envisions a responsive local statistical system capable of providing timely and high-quality statistical products and services to stakeholders;

WHEREAS, the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023 was formulated in accordance with the guidelines provided by the PSA Central Office and underwent the review of the RSC members and other agencies in a consultative workshop held on March 7, 2018;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that the Regional Statistics Committee, duly assembled approves the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023;

RESOLVE FURTHER, that copies of this resolution and the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023 shall be provided to all concerned agencies;

RESOLVE FINALLY, that the concerned agencies are enjoined to assign staff to be the RSDP Focal Person in charge of providing timely and relevant statistics and reporting the accomplishments and/or updates on their statistical programs to PSA MIMAROPA.

APPROVED, this 8th day of March 2018 in Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines.

CERTIFIED CORRECT: ATTESTED:
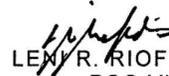
MARIBEL L. BERNARDO   LENY R. RIOFLORIDO
RSC Secretary   RSC Vice Chairperson

APPROVED:

ATTY. RAUL S. ANLOCOTAN, CESO IV
RSC Chairperson

Acronyms and Abbreviations

µg	Microgram
4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
ADIPH	Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health
AE	Accommodation Establishment
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AHFF	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
APIS	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey
APP	Annual Procurement Plan
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASPBI	Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AY	Academic Year
BADAC	Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council
BEIS	Basic Education Information System
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	Bureau of Fire and Protection
BIMP	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines
BIN	Barangay Information Network
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BLPS	Backyard Livestock and Poultry Survey
BMB	Biodiversity Management Bureau
BMBE	Barangay Micro-Business Enterprise
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPAT	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Team
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BTr	Bureau of the Treasury
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles
CALSEDECO	Calapan Labor Service Development Cooperative
CALT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Titles
CAPI	Computer-Aided Personal Interview
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
CBFMA	Community Based Forest Management Agreements
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CDC	Child Development Center
CENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Office
CESB	Career Executive Service Board
CES	Career Executive Service

CEST	Community Empowerment through Science and Technology
CGS	Child Growth Standards
CHEd	Commission on Higher Education
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CIDSS	Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It is also known as Washington Convention.
CLIP	Comprehensive Local Integration Program
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement
CLPS	Commercial Livestock and Poultry Survey
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMCI	Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index
CMEMP	Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Management Program
CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service
CoRe-Is	Core Regional Indicators System
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CPDO	City Planning and Development Office
CPES	Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRMB	City Mining Regulatory Board
CRP	Climate Reality Project
CrPS	Crops Production Survey
CRS	Civil Registry System
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSES	Comprehensive Socio-Economic Survey
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Cohort Survival Ratio
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAO	DENR Administrative Order
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DHSD	Demographic and Health Statistics Division
DICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DOTr	Department of Transportation

DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EAGA	East ASEAN Growth Area
eBIS	Electronic Business Information System
e-BPLS	Electronic Business Permits and Licensing System
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EP	Emancipation Patent
ES	Environment Statistics
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESWM	Ecological Solid Waste Management
eVAW	Technology-related Violence Against Women
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FDES	Framework on the Development of Environmental Statistics
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
FIC	Fully Immunized Child
FIS	Financial Inclusion Survey
FLEMMS	Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey
FMA	Foundation for Media Alternatives
FMB	Forest Management Bureau
FNFI	Food and Non-food Items
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FTS	Foreign Trade Statistics
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
Ha	Hectare
HBPR	Hospital Bed-Population Ratio
HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund
HEd	Higher Education
HEI	Higher Education Institute
HMDF / PAGIBIG	Home Development Mutual Fund
HOR	House of Representatives
HSDV	Household Survey on Domestic Visitors
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IAC	Inter-Agency Committee
IACS	Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation

IAEG-SDG	Inter-Agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators
ICD	International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	Iron Deficiency Anemia
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEC	Information, Education, Communication
IESD	Income and Employment Statistics Division
IGHR	Inventory of Government Human Resource
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IMT	Irrigation Management Transfer
INVEST	Investment Enabling Environment Project
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
IS	Information Systems
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IT	Information Technology
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
JMC	Joint Memorandum Circular
Kalahi	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan
KC	*Also known as* Kalahi-CIDSS
Kg	Kilogram
KM	Knowledge Management
KSA	Key Shelter Agency
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LFH	Listing of Farm Households
LFS	Labor Force Survey
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMB	Land Management Bureau
LOI	Letter of Instructions
LRA	Land Registration Authority
LRARA	Loans and Receivables Arising from Repurchase Agreements
LSP	Local Service Providers
LSWDO	Local Social Welfare and Development Office
LTO	Land Transportation Office
LWD	Local Water Districts
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASA MASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya - Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga
MCCT	Modified Conditional Cash Transfer
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions
MIMAROPA	The official designation of the Southwestern Tagalog Region. It is an acronym combination of Mindoro (divided into Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro), Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan.

MinSCAT	Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology
MIS	Management Information System
MISSI	Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries
MITDP	MIMAROPA Intermodal Transportation Development Plan
MKBA	Marine Key Biodiversity Area
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Tons
MTOE	Millions of Tons of Oil Equivalent
MV	Motor Vehicle
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAPC	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NAPOLCOM	National Police Commission
NAST PHL	National Academy of Science and Technology, Philippines
NCC	National Competitive Council
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NCDDP	National Community Driven Development Project
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous People
Ncm	Normal cubic meter
NCR	National Capital Region
NCRS	National Crime Reporting System
NCS	National Convention on Statistics
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NEDA CO	National Economic and Development Authority - Central Office
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NFA	National Food Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGP	National Greening Program
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHTO	National Household Targeting Office
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NIS	National Irrigation System
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSM	National Statistics Month
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSWM	National Solid Waste Management
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission
NYC	National Youth Commission
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
ODA	Official Development Assistance

OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OF	Overseas Filipino
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PBSAP	Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCIEERD	Philippine Council for Industry, Energy and Emerging Technology Research and Development
PCPS	Palay and Corn Production Survey
PCW	Philippine Commission on Women
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PFDES	Philippine Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
PFIDA	Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority
PhilHealth / PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Commission
PHP	Philippine Pesos
PIPS	Police Integrated Patrol System
PMRB	Provincial Mining Regulatory Board
PNP	Philippine National Police
POPCEN	Census of Population
POPCOM	Commission on Population
PPA	Provincial Product Account; also Philippine Ports Authority
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Office
PPMP	Project Procurement Management Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPS	Producer Price Survey
PRIME-HRM	Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resource Management
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSA-ESSS	Philippine Statistics Authority - Economic Sector Statistics Service
PSA-MAS	Philippine Statistics Authority - Macroeconomic Accounts Service
PSA-RSSO	Philippine Statistics Authority - Regional Statistical Services Office
PSA-SSSS	Philippine Statistics Authority - Social Sector Statistics Service
PSAI	Philippine Statistical Association Incorporation
PSC	Provincial Statistics Committee
PSD	Price Statistics Division
PSDP	Philippine Statistical Development Program
PSIC	Philippine Standard Industrial Classification
PSO	Provincial Statistical Office
PSOC	Philippine Standard Occupational Classification
PSS	Philippine Statistical System
PSTRI	Philippine Statistical Research and Training Institute
PTB	Passenger Terminal Building

PWD	Person with Disability
R&D	Research and Development
RA	Republic Act
RCC	Regional Competitiveness Committee
RCCT	Regular Conditional Cash Transfer
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDI	Regional Development Index; *also* Research and Development Institute
RDP	Regional Development Plan
RENI	Recommended Energy and Nutrient Intake
RESU	Regional Epidemiology Surveillance Unit
RGO	Regional Government Office
RLA	Regional Line Agency
RLRC	Regional Learning Resource Center
RM	Results Matrix
RO	Registration Officer
ROTC	Reserve Officers' Training Corps
RPFP	Regional Physical Framework Plan
RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
RPTACS	Real Property Tax Assessment and Collection System
RRPTP	Recovery and Reintegrated Program of Trafficked Persons
RSC	Regional Statistics Committee
RSDP	Regional Statistical Development Program
RSET	Regional Social and Economic Trends
RSS	Regional Statistical System
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers International
SDC	Social Development Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEEA-CF	System of Environmental-Economic Accounting - Central Framework
SEI	Science Education Institute
SETUP	Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program
SFMA	Sustainable Forestry Management Act
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Program
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SLP	Sustainable Livelihood Program
SNA	System of National Accounts
SNP	Supervised Neighborhood Play
SPDR	Social Planning and Development Report
SPPD	Statistical Policies and Programs Division
SPSS	Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences
SRPAO	Survey and Registration of Protected Area Occupants
SSRCS	Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System
SSS	Subnational Statistical System; *also* Social Security System
STEP	Survey of Tourism Establishments in the Philippines
STUFAP	Student Financial Assistance Program

SUC	State University and College
SWDR	Social Welfare and Development Report
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SY	School Year
TB	Tuberculosis
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TEV	Travel Expense Voucher
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training
TWG	Technical Working Group
U5MR	Under-five Mortality Rate
UCME	Universal Charge for Missionary Electrification
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UniFAST	Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education Act
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commissions
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USAID	Unites States Agency for International Development
VAD	Vitamin A Deficiency
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VSS	Visitor Sample Survey
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The MIMAROPA Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 is a collection of statistical development programs of stakeholders in the region. It aims to assess issues and challenges in MIMAROPA region. Moreover, MIMAROPA RSDP identifies priority statistical development activities which will generate local level data and resolve statistical issues at the local level. The RSDP envisions for a responsive and efficient regional statistical system capable of providing high-quality statistical products and services to stakeholders.

MIMAROPA, despite being a unique region having island provinces, has an established functional Regional Statistics Committee (RSC), as its strength, with highly competent members who provide direction and guidance to the regional/local statistics development activities. They strengthen the statistical coordination in the region and commitment to provide quality statistics to all stakeholders. With the strong, consistent linkage and coordination of RSC members to stakeholders the generation of statistical development programs in the region continuously improve.

On the other hand, limited manpower to respond to the increasing demand for statistics is the primary weakness in MIMAROPA alongside with geographical location, budgetary constraints and lack of local level statistics.

The formulation of the MIMAROPA RSDP is considered an opportunity for the subnational statistical system to help support the statistical needs of local development planning in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs. Likewise, the availability of modern information technology facilities results to efficient production and dissemination of data.

The geographical location of MIMAROPA is considered a challenge because it makes the region prone to weather disturbances. Another is the presence of rebel groups that could hamper the collection, monitoring and reporting of data.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE MIMAROPA REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 of MIMAROPA, for brevity, is the regional counterpart of the Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) which is a mechanism for setting the directions, thrusts and priorities of the Philippine Statistical System for the generation and dissemination of statistics. This program defines the priority statistical programs and activities to provide vital information support as well as promote efficiency of statistical operations through an optimum use of available resources and adoption of cost effective measures.

The RSDP is a support document of the Regional Development Plan (RDP) as it supplements the statistical data and information needed in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, especially on the region's commitment to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) at the local level. It also serves as a tool for integrating and coordinating the statistical activities of the government and enjoins compliance and cooperation among various agencies.

FORMULATION OF THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Formulation of the RSDP begins at the regional level where the statistical development programs shall be identified and recognized.

Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Academe, and other data providers shall incorporate statistical development programs and projects in the annual Work and Financial Plans. The PSA shall provide technical assistance in the preparation of statistical programs of LGUs and RLAs.

The PSA MIMAROPA shall compile and prepare consolidated RSDP and align program thrusts with the RDP. The RSC MIMAROPA shall review and approve the RSDP of MIMAROPA.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

VISION

By 2023, MIMAROPA has a responsive and efficient regional statistical system capable of providing high-quality statistical products and services to our stakeholders.

MISSION

Establish a regional statistical system capable of providing high quality statistical products and services to our stakeholders in pursuit of sustainable, comfortable and peaceful life for MIMAROPAns.

GOALS

1. Establish partnership and linkages with stakeholders.
2. Systematize statistical processes and procedures, and adoption of established standards and classification system.
3. Provide capacity building to stakeholders.
4. Institutionalize the on-time data collection of administrative-based data at the local level.
5. Monitor the various indicator systems.
6. Use of state-of-the-art technology in data collection/production, storage and dissemination.
7. Pursue research and development for the improvement of statistical products and services.

REGIONAL STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

The establishment of the Subnational Statistical System (SSS) plays a very important role in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) in response to the needs of the government and policy-makers for timely and relevant statistical data. Structure of the SSS remains decentralized with the statistical activities undertaken by all government offices/units.

MIMAROPA region needs strong coordination mechanisms to oversee and guide the statistical agencies and local government units in the region in achieving an orderly system capable of providing timely, accurate and useful data for the government and the public, especially for planning and decision-making.

Figure 1. Regional Statistical Framework of MIMAROPA
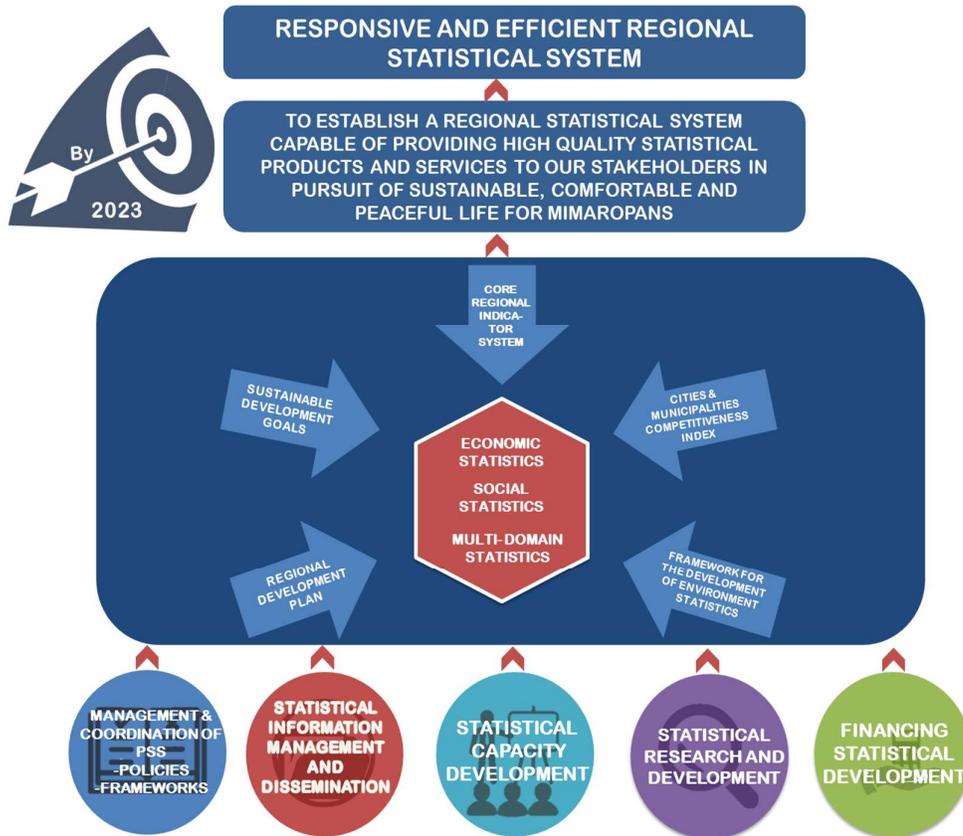
The Organizational Structure and Coordination Framework in the Subnational Statistical System

Statistical System

The Subnational Statistical System (SSS) is composed of all statistical organizations at the subnational level that establish statistical framework to support the statistical needs of local development planning. Generation of statistical data are undertaken by these organizations either as their primary or secondary function. The personnel therein, the subnational statistical programs and a policy making and coordinating body is also part of the system. The basic components of the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) are adopted for the structure of the SSS.

Regional Statistics Committee

The Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) is the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the region. It was created through PSA Board Resolution No. 5 Series of 2015 which mandates the PSA Board to establish RSC to provide direction and guidance to regional/local statistics development activities. The committee aims to strengthen the capability of the SSS 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 citizenry. The Philippine Statistics Authority Regional Statistical Services Office (PSA RSSO) serves as the technical secretariat of the RSC.

The MIMAROPA Region has an established RSC headed by the Regional Director of the National Economic and Development Authority-MIMAROPA as Chairperson and the Regional Director of the Philippine Statistics Authority-MIMAROPA as the Vice Chairperson. The Division Chief of the Statistical Operations and Coordination Division of the PSA RSSO serves as the Head of the RSC Secretariat. The committee is composed of members from the regional line agencies, PPDO, Academe/SUCs, and the private sector. From an initial membership of 16, the RSC-MIMAROPA has 26 members as of March 8, 2018.

Philippine Statistics Authority

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) serves as the central statistical authority of the Philippine government on primary data collection. The PSA conducts statistical surveys on all aspects of socioeconomic 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

The regional line agencies (RLAs) produce respective statistics in line with their agency mandates. The city and provincial field offices generate and collect data and submit these to their respective regional offices. In turn, RLAs consolidate these data and submit them to the national offices for further consolidation. For agencies affected by devolution like DA, DSWD, DENR and DOH, the LGUs are expected to submit reports devolve (provincial and municipal) to the RLAs. Some of the statistics produced by RLAs are also compiled by the PSA, one of which is the Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET), a compendium of local level statistics which has proved to be useful for planning and decision-making and for setting policies towards effective governance and improved service delivery at the local level.

Local Government Units

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 system and utilize them with the data from national line agencies in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their development plans, projects and activities. As mentioned earlier, another significant role of LGUs in the local statistical system is the generation of data on devolved activities. LGUs are beginning to 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.

Data Users

Data users are the people who utilize statistics such as planners, researchers, students, investors and policymakers. Mass media, which behave as medium of disseminating statistical information with the general public as audience, are 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.

MAPPING OF SDG, CMCI, CoRe-Is, RDP AND FDES INDICATORS

There are five databases that monitors the RSDP of MIMAROPA. These are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI), the Core Regional Indicators System (CoRe-Is), Framework on the Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES) and the Regional Development Plan (RDP) Results Matrix.

The diagram in Figure 2 shows the distribution of indicators of each database. In addition, the figure presents the number of indicators that coincide with two or more databases.

Figure 2. Venn Diagram of SDG, CMCI, CoRe-Is, RDP and FDES Indicators
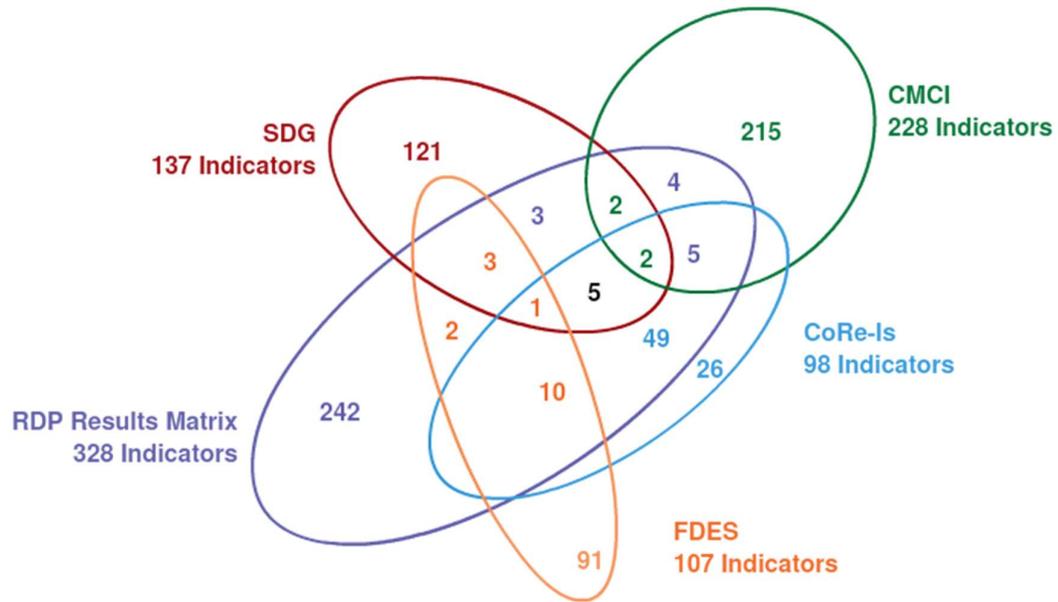
Among the five databases that monitors the RSDP of MIMAROPA, the RDP Results Matrix has the largest number of identified indicators, which is 328. This is followed by CMCI with a total of 228 indicators, SDG with 137 indicators and FDES with 107 indicators. The CoRe-Is has only 98 indicators, the least number among the five databases.

Out of 328 identified indicators in the results matrix, there are 72 indicators similar to CoRe-Is, 16 indicators common to SDG, 16 indicators shared with FDES, and 13 indicators similar to CMCI. Only 242 indicators are exclusive to the Results Matrix of RDP.

Among 98 identified indicators under CoRe-Is, there are eight indicators common to both SDG and in the Results Matrix while eleven indicators are shared with FDES. Only 26 indicators are unique to CoRe-Is.

Out of 228 classified CMCI indicators, there are seven indicators shared with RDP Results Matrix and CoRe-Is, while four indicators are common with SDG and in the Results Matrix. Exclusively, CMCI has 215 exclusive indicators.

SDG identified 137 indicators. Out of these, 121 indicators are unique to the SDG, eight indicators are common with CoRe-Is, four indicators are shared with CMCI and another four indicators parallel with FDES. Among 107 indicators associated under FDES, only 91 indicators are exclusive to FDES.

There are no indicators that are common to all five databases. Exactly one indicator is common to FDES, CoRe-Is, SDG and the Results Matrix of RDP. Two indicators are common to CMCI, CoRe-Is, SDG and RDP Results Matrix.

CHAPTER II

REGIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM-WIDE CONCERNS

MIMAROPA, continuously challenged by its unique geography, responded to the need of statistical data at the local level. Notwithstanding the inadequate manpower of statisticians, the regional statistical system has equipped capable, competent, enthusiastic and efficient employees who are eager to become skilled at statistics in order to improve delivery of statistical products and services.

Furthermore, provision of state-of-the-art equipment including up to date software applications shows the region's enduring commitment to provide quality data to its stakeholders. The different RLAs and LGUs have also developed or maintain databanks/databases and websites intended to guarantee availability of the needed data these offices can provide.

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

The Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) acknowledges the significance of institutional mechanisms designed to manage and coordinate statistical operations in the government. Policies, strategic plans and programs, and advocacy strategies are statistical mechanisms that are crucial in management and coordination in order to generate and disseminate quality, timely and reliable statistics in support to local development.

To effectively address the growing data needs, the regional statistical system must continuously strive to proactively coordinate with stakeholders and successfully manage statistical processes.

The program priorities on management and coordination are as follows:

1. Enhancement and strengthening of mechanisms and systems for statistics generation and dissemination by creating statistical structure of the organization

Through NSCB Resolution No. 1, Series of 1992, the Regional Statistical Coordination Committees were created in order to provide direction and guidance to the statistical development activities in the region. This is in support to the decentralization thrust of the government. Upon the reorganization of the PSS as mandated by the Sections 3 and 5 of the Republic Act 10625, otherwise known as the Philippine Statistical Act of 2013, the PSA was created and consequently the PSA Board was formed as the highest policy-making body on statistical matters particularly in the improvement of statistical coordination at the national, regional and LGU levels. Following the issuance of PSA Board Resolution No. 5 approved on March 2015, the Regional Statistics Committees (RSC) were established and on July 8, 2015, the RSC-MIMAROPA was founded.

RSC-MIMAROPA endorsed RSC Resolution No. 1 Series of 2015 to the PSA Board on September 2015 requesting to designate Regional Directors as the members of the RSC. Relative to this, PSA Board Resolution No. 3 Series of 2017 was adopted in September 2017 regarding the reconstitution of the RSC which approves all Regional Directors as RSC members, through RSC Resolution No. 2017-04. In light of PSA Board Resolution No. 1 Series of 2018, the Chief of the Statistical Operations and Coordination Division serves as the Head of RSC Secretariat.

RSC-MIMAROPA extended its membership by including the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) as additional member, Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology as representative of the SUCs and Oriental Mindoro Provincial Planning and Development Office as representative of PPDOs in MIMAROPA through RSC Resolution Nos. 2 to 4, Series of 2015. During the Fourth Quarter of 2017, the committee agreed to include the PPDOs of the provinces of Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan and Romblon as additional members of the committee through RSC Resolution No. 2018-02. The inclusion of CDA and PPDOs can result to a better support for the data needs of the committee and to further improve statistical planning and coordination. As of March 8, 2018, RSC-MIMAROPA is composed of 26 members with representatives from 19 RLAs, five PPDOs and one from SUCs.

2. Establishment of partnerships and coordination with local/regional/national government agencies, in the implementation of statistical development programs

The following are the coordination activities initiated to all RLAs, GOCCs and LGUs in MIMAROPA:

a) Designation of a focal person for statistical coordination purposes under RSC Resolution No. 2017-01
b) Request support in data collection for the estimation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) by virtue of RSC Resolution No. 2017-03
c) Conduct of Workshop on the Formulation of RSDP initiated by PSA MIMAROPA last November 28, 2017
d) Organization of Consultative Workshop on the List of Statistical Indicators by PSA RSSO MIMAROPA last March 22, 2018

Other partnership and coordination matters that are helpful in the implementation of statistical development programs in the region includes the attendance of PSA representatives to inter-agency meetings, membership to other RLAs committees, and commendation given to partner agencies through NSM awards. Conversely, by virtue of RSC Resolution Nos. 2016-02 and 2017-02, these member agencies together with LGUs and local media support the celebration of NSM through the following activities:
a) Promotion of PSA Celebration through airing on radio and cable stations, and hanging of streamers/tarpaulins with NSM theme at strategic areas
b) Press conferences, symposia and awareness campaigns
c) Poster-making, essay writing and slogan contests
d) Statistical exhibits and photo exhibits
e) Tree planting activity

Furthermore, through RSC Resolution No. 2017-03 support from MIMAROPA LGUs are requested in order to collect data for the estimation of GRDP. By virtue of RSC Resolution Nos. 05 to 09, Series of 2017, all members of RSC are enjoined to participate in and support the conduct of the following statistical activities, namely: 2017 National Demographic and Health Survey, 2017 Listing of Farm Households, 2017 Updating of List of Aquaculture Farms, October 2017 Labor Force Survey and October 2017 Consumer Expectations Survey.

3. Enhancement and strengthening of mechanisms and systems for statistics generation by employment of statisticians and statistical practitioners

The PSA opened statistical positions for the regional offices deemed necessary to fill the gap of the needed personnel in its statistical operations. As of September 2017, PSA MIMAROPA welcomed a set of newly hired permanent employees and congratulated promoted permanent employees. Job Order employees are further hired in order to fill up of remaining vacant positions.

4. Implementation of effective statistical policies, coordination and monitoring systems of statistical programs and activities at the local levels

By virtue of RSC Resolution No. 1 Series of 2017, focal person must be designated on all RLAs, GOCCs and LGUs in MIMAROPA in order to coordinate all statistical matters with PSA RSSO MIMAROPA. This to ensure the ease of data gathering, compilation, maintenance and publication of statistical information including special statistical data derived from activities of those agencies, corporations and their subsidiaries. The release of the Provincial Product Accounts (PPA) of Palawan from 2014 to 2016 is the major statistical activity while the monthly Quickstat Issues for each province of MIMAROPA are the regular activities implemented at the local level.

PSA MIMAROPA has an active membership to the committee in government agencies and LGUs. This is a crucial role of the PSA regional office since statistics is needed in measuring and evaluating progress of different projects, performances and activities of the each concerned government agency.

5. Implementation of data quality assessments, monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure progressive improvements of statistics

Key representative from PSA MIMAROPA served as resource speaker on the Training on the Development of Database of Economic Indicators in MIMAROPA in the provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro and Romblon. The said training per province act as prelude in the estimation of GRDP. Moreover, it is directed not only in data collection of all establishments situated in their respective province but also towards:

a) synchronization of local statistics generated,
b) adherence of LGUs to the PSIC coding in the aggregation of each business establishment in their city/municipality by industry, and
c) securing uniformity and comparability of statistical data produced by government and private sectors.

The Statistical Survey Review and Clearance System (SSRCS), being implemented by the PSA, evaluates surveys or censuses sponsored and/or to be conducted by the government agencies at the national and subnational levels. The guidelines of this system were presented before the RSC member agencies and guests during the First Quarter 2018 meeting of RSC.

In order to harmonize the statistical development in each LGU in MIMAROPA, the regional office of PSA coordinates with either the Regional Representative of the League of Cities of the Philippines or the Luzon Cluster Vice-President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines.

DATA PRODUCTION

The demand for data to support development planning, implementation and monitoring of programs and projects at the local level has increased nowadays. Statistical data are much appreciated by general users when these are delivered as relevant, reliable and timely. Quality statistics are reference of evidence-based decisions, policies, projects and programs.

The strategic priorities on data production are the following:

1. Generation of timely, reliable and quality statistics that address information needs of local stakeholders using internationally-recognized statistical standards, systems and methodologies

Statistical data undergo different phases of production before it reaches the general public. These production phases include data collection including supervision on the procedural concepts, manual and machine processing, evaluation, validation, and analysis.

The PSA signifies its commitment to release survey and census results to provide timely, reliable and quality statistics for the public in compliance with international and national statistical standards and classifications systems/frameworks. An instance of which was the result for 2016 GRDP of MIMAROPA where it was released three months earlier on May 4, 2017 as compared to the past year where the GRDP result was released on July 28, 2016.

Research studies related to the household-based surveys were done by PSA personnel and presented to the public such as

a) "Examining Non Response of Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in the Philippines", presented at the 13th NCS on October 4, 2016;

b) "Who are the Refusers of the Interview-Based Households Surveys in the Philippines?", presented in a research forum in Manila on October 26, 2011; and

c) "Modeling the Factors that Influenced the Outcomes of Interview of LFS in the National Capital Region: A Logistic Regression Approach", presented at the 11th NCS on October 5, 2010.

2. Generation of relevant socio-economic and environmental statistics that will address the data demands of stakeholders

Considering the growing demand for socio-economic statistics, the following surveys are continuously conducted in the region such as the LFS, FIES, Labor Turnover Surveys, Price Surveys, and Listing of Farm Households (LFH). The PSA will conduct in 2018 the following key economic surveys, namely: Comprehensive Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) for the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps), Monthly Integrated Survey of Selected Industries (MISSI), Producer Price Survey (PPS) and the Financial Inclusion Survey (FIS).

The release of 2016 Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) by PSA is in response to the increased demand for environmental information brought by accelerated growth in the economy and its effect on the environment in the country.

3. Utilization of new and updated systems, facilities and technologies to improve generation of statistics and provision of statistical information

The PSA employed the use of handheld devices starting 2017 through the Computer-Aided Personal Interview (CAPI) in surveys like the LFS, LFH, National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS), and Price Surveys. With the CAPI, data are captured in electronic forms for easier collection, transfer, tabulation, processing, and it also makes data available the soonest.

The target of the PSA in the 2020 Census of Population and Housing is to utilize tablets and updated Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for listing and mapping of building structures, housing units and households.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

Statistical data are references indispensable to policy, program and decision-makers in order to come up with national and local as well as international evidence-based policies and programs. Hence, dissemination of statistical data must cross in all levels.

The strategic priorities on statistical dissemination are the following:

1. Educate users and advocate importance and relevance of statistics to maximize usage of statistical information

The National Statistics Month (NSM) was declared to be celebrated every month of October pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 647 in 1991 in recognition of the importance played by statistics in planning, policy formulation, and decision-making both in the government and private sectors.

During the NSM, the PSA enjoined all agencies of the government, local government units, academic institutions, state universities and colleges, and the private sector at the national

and sub-national levels to actively participate in and support its conduct. The annual celebration of the NSM aims at:

a) promoting, enhancing, and instilling nationwide awareness and appreciation of the importance and value of statistics to the different sectors of society; and

b) eliciting the cooperation and support of the general public in upgrading the quality and standards of statistics in the country.

2. Improvement of accessibility, dissemination and communication of statistics through conduct of advocacy activities, statistical appreciation seminars, consultative meetings, dissemination fora for the public and the media, conferences, and timely release of statistical reports/articles/press releases

Accessibility of data is a big concern to stakeholders. More official statistics have been published with the aid of both print and broadcast media, and the internet, reaching a much wider audience. Dissemination of data through internet significantly cut the time lag. Most of the region's government agencies have operational websites and databases with updated open data that are available online. Information dissemination fora, press conferences, and other advocacy activities and campaigns are also conducted in order to disseminate important statistical information to the public.

3. Establishment of central facility and integrated portal of statistics available for statistics users

At PSA RSSO, library or information center is at place. It functions as a one-stop-shop of services and statistical products including yearbooks, journals and books of different censuses and surveys, other statistical publications received from the PSA Central Office, and other related references.

As part of the routine activities of information dissemination, regular maintenance of a library along the statistical section is done. First, it is maintained to cater the needs of researchers at the regional office through regular acquisition of statistical publications. Lastly, it is continuously open daily from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays for accessibility of researchers.

4. Fast tracking of data access and transfer through free/open data sharing of statistical information using interactive online media and internet technology

Many RLAs has established websites that are readily accessible online for statistics users. These sites contain recent special releases aside from the impressum and programs of their respective agency.

The website of PSA RSSO MIMAROPA was launched during the closing ceremony of the 27th NSM. The design of the website is then presented to the public showing its responsiveness, accessibility from any devices and its user-friendly layout with informative sidebar. During the closing ceremony of the 28th NSM, the PSA Central Office assigns a new adobe name for the website of PSA RSSO MIMAROPA which is currently known as http://rssomimaropa.psa.gov.ph.

5. Implementation of proactive information dissemination, education and advocacy programs and activities to strengthen appreciation on the value, relevance and use of statistics

The following news conferences and data dissemination fora were conducted by PSA MIMAROPA before the representatives and/or key officials from RLAs, LGUs, local media and other individuals:

a) Dissemination Forum on Palawan's PPA for 2014-2016 by PSA Palawan together with PPDO Palawan last October 30, 2017
b) Regional Data Dissemination Fora on POPCEN 2015 last October 24, 2017 and September 30, 2015
c) Analysis of Cause of National Death for Action by PSA Palawan on August 31, 2017
d) Regional Data Dissemination Forum on 2014 Annual Survey of Philippine Business and Industry / 2014 Survey of Tourism Establishments on August 14, 2017
e) News Conferences on MIMAROPA GRDP in the Second Quarters of 2015 to 2017
f) Regional Data Dissemination Forum on 2013 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey held last November 11, 2015
g) News Conference on the 2014 Regional Economic Performance of MIMAROPA on July 30, 2015

By virtue of RSC Resolution No. 1 Series of 2017, the ease of data compilation up to publication of statistical data derived from activities of those agencies, corporations and their subsidiaries made possible through the appointed focal persons of all RLAs, GOCCs and LGUs in MIMAROPA.

On the other hand, PSA MIMAROPA initiated the 2015 Census of Population Results and Civil Registration Processes Regional Data Dissemination Forum, a series of school tours conducted during the 27th NSM last October 10, 11 and 14, 2016. These dissemination fora were catered to the academic sector, particularly senior high school students from selected national high schools in Calapan City.

STATISTICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

An efficient and effective statistical system needs to be equipped with a strong statistical research and development (R&D) culture. The statistical R&D is primarily undertaken to further improve some aspects or the entire process of statistical data production.

A need to invest in the continuous career advancement, training and development programs of employees and statisticians is a must to any organization in order to upgrade the delivery of statistics. The capability of human resource to undertake statistical work is likewise vital in the delivery of timely, reliable and quality statistics.

Strategic priorities on statistical capacity development include the following:

1. Implement appropriate policies to develop and improve statistical data generation and coordination at the local levels

By virtue of PSA Resolution No. 5, Series of 2015, the RSC-MIMAROPA was established by the PSA Board in order to institute measures to strengthen the statistical capability of the statistical system in MIMAROPA.

During the First Quarter Meeting of 2018, the guidelines of SSRCS are presented to the RSC in order to ensure conformity with standard definitions, concepts and classifications of the indicators, and consequently, the reliability, comparability and accuracy of statistics generated from the surveys conducted by a concerned agency.

2. Implementation of proactive information dissemination, education and advocacy programs and activities to strengthen appreciation on the value, relevance and use of statistics

In order to carry-out proactive dissemination of results of censuses and surveys, the staff of PSA MIMAROPA is strengthening its coordination with the local media (i.e. newspapers, radio and television stations). In addition, the continuous updating of contents including, but not limited to, special releases derived from the surveys news releases on upcoming statistical activities are done in the website of PSA MIMAROPA so that the appreciation of the public is encouraged on the use, value and relevance of statistics.

3. Identification of best practices in statistical coordination and mechanism for data collection and generation

Dedicated membership and participation of PSA MIMAROPA to the committee in government agencies and LGUs makes it possible to implement coordination and monitoring systems of statistical matters at the local levels. This role of PSA is crucial since statistics is needed in measuring and evaluating progress of different projects, performances and activities of the concerned government agency. This is evident in the active participation of PSA MIMAROPA to the following activities in the region:
- a) Regional Development Council of NEDA
- b) Regional Advisory Council Meeting of PNP
- c) Pre-marriage Counseling Task Force Meeting and Regional Population Executive Board Meeting of POPCOM
- d) Oriental Mindoro Council of Human Resource Management Practitioners Regular Meeting and PRIME-HRM Assessment and Action Planning by CSC
- e) Research and Development Institutes of DOST
- f) 2018 BIMP-EAGA Strategic Planning
- g) International Coastal Cleanup Day with the Philippine Coast Guard and Philippine Coastal Guard Auxiliary, the Philippine Navy, CENRO, DENR, local coastal barangays and NGOs
- h) Minting of Memorandum of Understanding with other government agencies
- i) Foundation Day Anniversaries of government agencies and LGUs
- j) Provincial Care Fora

The contribution of each RSC member agency during NSM is acknowledged by giving awards. During the closing ceremony of 28th NSM in MIMAROPA, plaques of commendation were awarded to DSWD, BSP Lucena Branch, DILG, DepEd and DOH. In addition, certificates of appreciation were awarded to the guest speakers in acknowledgement of their valuable time and effort in the celebration of the NSM.

Other means of identifying best practices in statistical coordination and procedures for data collection and generation in the region are the following:
- a) Presentation of the guidelines of SSRCS during the RSC Meeting
- b) Conduct of 2015 GRDP Workshop conducted by PSA MIMAROPA
- c) Conduct of Training on the Development of Database of Economic Indicators in MIMAROPA: An input to GRDP estimation
- d) Workshop on the United Nations Framework on the Development of Environmental Statistics 2013
- e) Development of Provincial Product Accounts of the Province of Palawan

f) Training on the Development of Database of Economic Indicators in Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro and Romblon
g) Training on Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) in Palawan
h) Appreciation training on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting 2012 - Central Framework

4. Posting/placement/hiring of statisticians, practitioners and experts to do statistics-related tasks

Vacant positions are filled up in PSA MIMAROPA through promoting permanent employees and hiring of Job Order and/or new permanent employees.

5. Provision of capacity building activities for the statistical workforce, data producers and providers through continuous professional development (CPD) to uplift their level of knowledge on statistics

The following trainings, workshops and conventions were attended by PSA MIMAROPA personnel in order to uplift their level of knowledge on statistics:
a) Training on Infographics Design
b) Training on Technical Writing
c) System of Environmental-Economic Accounting Central Framework
d) Focus Group Discussion: Administration and Analysis
e) 2018 BIMP-East ASEAN Growth Area Strategic Planning
f) Regional Workshop on the Compilation of Tourism Satellite Accounts
g) 6th UN World Tourism Organization International Conference on Tourism Statistics
h) First PSA Seminar on Administrative Data and Registers
i) 61st International Statistical Institute World Statistics Congress
j) Regional Workshop on National/Regional Strategic Priorities and Sustainable Development Alignment
k) Training/Workshop on Regional Accounts for the PSA Luzon Group
l) Regional Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Assessment Workshop
m) Writeshop for the Regional Chicken & Swine Situation Reports

The PSA RSSO sent its Regional Director, Provincial Statistics Officers in MIMAROPA provinces and RSSO Division Chiefs as representatives to attend and actively participate in National Convention on Statistics (NCS) organized by Philippine Statistical Association Incorporated (PSAI). The staff of PSA MIMAROPA and its provincial offices are also encouraged to avail annual membership to PSAI. The PSAI promotes the importance and contribution of statistics and enhance the capacities of statisticians through trainings and annual statistics convention.

6. Strengthening the agencies, local government units and institutions by establishing statistical mechanisms, facilities and data generation systems and technologies to enable them to produce and disseminate quality statistics.

In the conduct of Dissemination Forum on the PPA of Palawan by PSA Palawan and PPDO Palawan, major results including the contribution of different industries to the economic performance of the Palawan are presented before the key officials of the concerned provincial and city offices.

Representatives from PSA MIMAROPA were invited to attend the Orientation Workshop on the PSIC on September 25-26, 2017 in Puerto Princesa City, Palawan. It was also attended by Business Permit and Licensing Officers of the municipalities of Palawan. The PSIC is a detailed classification of industries prevailing in the country that fits to the kind of productive activities undertaken by establishments.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Economic sector plays a vital role in the country's development. This sector is said to be responsible for the production of primary data on agriculture, industry, trade, services, environment and natural resources, prices and other related economic statistics. It also helps in identifying the needs, set goals and monitors progress and serve as key input for making policy and decision making.

Generally, economic statistics concerns with collection, processing, compilation, dissemination and analysis of economic data. The importance of timely and reliable statistics is critical for creating and sustaining economic development.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Established functional RSC-MIMAROPA with highly competent members, supported by the Regional Development Council (RDC) to serve as policy making body on statistical matters and resolved all local statistical issues

- The availability of technological equipment and software application (geotagging, online monitoring system) and agency website will help to simplify processes, validation, updating, and publications of high quality and reliable statistical data.

- Additional funding on statistical activities

- Use of database in monitoring registration of establishments and creation of database using google spreadsheets to easily access data of information

- Monitoring of submission of cooperative reports

- The increase of number of passengers becomes the basis on development of airport.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in social statistics in terms of:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
   1. Change in Local Chief Executives (LCEs) priorities
   2. Lack of appreciation and support for evidence-based planning and decision making
   3. Weak coordination among LGUs, private sectors and Field Offices with Head Offices
   4. Absence of a directive for all agencies to adhere to data standards for administrative data
   5. Statistical concepts and definitions from the classification systems recognized by PSA such as the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) and the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) exist but not followed by some agencies resulting to discrepancies in the generated data and released data.
   6. Overlapping mandates of regional line agencies resulted to confusing data

B. Data Collection/ Production

   1. Outdated and inoperative statistical system in some regional office
   2. No common methodology used in data gathering
   3. Lack of metadata for some sets of data
   4. Some data sets were disaggregated up to regional level only.
   5. Lack of local level statistics
   6. Available data on general production loss but regarding specific reason on weather & climate-related disasters are not consistent.

C. Data Dissemination and Use
   1. Frequent power interruptions and erratic internet connections impeding the transmission of information

D. Research and Capacity Building
   1. Lack of training in statistics
   2. Many employees were assigned to the Statistical Unit of their respective offices during the implementation of Rationalization Plan but most of them were not Statistics graduate, no training on basic statistics, or have no experience doing job related to statistics.

E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
   1. Limited manpower in some regional and municipal offices to respond to the increasing demand of statistics
   2. The items of statistician were abolished particularly in the municipal level.
   3. The number of statistics graduate is very limited in the region.
   3. Not enough budget for the operationalization of some regional office
   4. Huge budget is required to conduct statistical activities given the geographic location of MIMAROPA.
   5. Budget for transportations to conduct data gatherings and supervisions and budget for moving of offices from their respective location (mostly in NCR) to Regional Center in Calapan City became a great burden.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

To address the abovementioned issues and concerns, different statistical programs and activities have been identified:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
   1. Establish a common definition of thrust and priorities/projects during national meeting/consultation with different agencies to have a properly defined mandates and avoid duplication of work and highlight the importance of the system
   2. Create a Management Tool used to monitor, evaluate the status, where about, identify gaps as reference for intervention and support, and help management in planning and decision making.

B. Data Collection/ Production
   1. Conduct proper and timely turnover of data/statistics in order to have an established, accurate and consistent data/statistics
   2. Develop a standard statistical system in order to come up with granular/disaggregated data for local development planning
   3. Proper validation, and frequent and consistent updating of data entries
   4. Create a web-based statistical system and utilize the use of google cloud storage
   5. Consider using alternative source of electricity like solar power and choose a good caliber internet provider

C. Data Dissemination and Use
   1. Publish the data gathered to make the information available as it is needed.
   2. Enhance data sharing among data producers and data users
   3. Procurement of IT facilities to come up with timely delivery of statistics
   4. Conduct mentoring on Basic Tourism Statistics to Accommodation Establishments (AEs) and Data Gathering
   5. Tap individuals in the conduct of Advanced Statistics survey in Departure Points, Tourist attractions and AEs

D. Research and Capacity Building
   1. Develop and conduct training program for Statistician and to Monitoring and Evaluation officer

E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
   1. Create a pool of individuals capable of formulating policies and guiding principles for the betterment of the system
   2. Designation of employee/representative to PSA/RSC meeting to have a continuity of employee attending the meeting and to have a direct person with accountability
   3. Allocate budget for statistical activities
   4. Encourage RLAs to designate permanent statisticians and lobby with the LGU to create permanent statistical positions

POLICY USES

The statistical programs identified in this chapter intends to create a more effective assessment of the economic performance of the region which can be used in investment prioritization and developing the comprehensive land use program/plan. It will also serve as the key input for decision making as to economic policy.

Table 1. Economic Development Statistics' Programs and Activities

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency(ies)	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
Conduct proper and timely turnover of data/ statistics	Have an established, accurate and consistent data/statistics.	2019-2023	DAR	10,000	High
Coordination and coming up with common indicator acceptable to all agencies	Synchronize indicators with LGU and avoid inconsistencies in data.	2020	BFAR	200,000	High
Definition of thrust and priorities/projects during national meeting/ consultation with different agencies	Properly define mandates and avoid duplication of work and highlight the urgency/importance of the system	2020	BFAR, NFA	50,000	High
Management Tool use to monitor, evaluate the status, where about, identify gaps as reference for intervention and support, and help management in planning and decision making.	Provide clients/public with real, updated and accurate data/ statistical information.	2019-2023	DAR	500,000	High
Development of standard statistical system.	Come up with granular/disaggregated data for local development planning.	2019-2023	DA	To be determined	High
Maximize the Use of the Electronic Business Information System (eBIS)	Capture MSMEs assisted under specific sector/subsector	2018-2023	DTI	To be determined	Medium
Validation of Data Entries and frequent and consistent updating.	Produce and provide accurate data.	2019-2023	CDA	Salaries and TEV	High
	Have an accessible and updated data	2019-2023	DA, PSA	150,000 per software per year	High
Utilize the use of Google cloud storage to accommodation establishment	Have an accessible and updated data	2018	DOT	240,000	High
Quarterly Analysis of Data on MSMEs assisted by DTI	Update the impact to MSMEs of the programs, activities, and projects implemented by the organization	2018-2023 (Quarterly Regional Management Committee Meeting)	DTI	200,000	High

Continued

Table 1 – *Concluded*

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency(ies)	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
Be ready with support like generator. Consider good caliber internet provider	Provide real time data	2019-2023	DAR	To be determined	High
Implementation of alternate to e-mail, fax, messenger, use of multimedia and, publication of data.	Deliver information to end user/receiver immediately.	2019-2023	DAR	150,000	High
Publication of data gathered.	Make the information available as it is needed.	2019-2023	DA	To be determined	High
Enhancement of Data Sharing among data producers and data users	Facilitate policy use and compilation of indicators.	2019-2023	DA, BFAR	To be determined	High
Develop training program and conduct for Statistician or to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officer	Equip employees-in-charge of generating and analyzing data and gain skill in interpreting it.	2019-2023	DAR, DA, CDA, BFAR, NFA, PSA	1,500,000 (DAR) 50,000 (BFAR)	High
Conduct mentoring on Basic Tourism Statistics to AEs and Data Gathering	Equip employees-in-charge with data gathering and data processing (i.e. statistical) skills Tap individuals in the conduct of Advanced Statistics survey in Departure Points, Tourist Attractions and Accommodation Establishments.	2018	DOT	240,000	High
To allocate budget for statistical activities	Improve data processes for quality data	2019-2023	DA	To be determined	High
Procurement of IT facilities	Come up with timely delivery of statistics	2019-2023	DA	To be determined	High
Encourage RLAs to designate permanent statisticians and lobby with the LGU to create permanent statistical positions	Creation of Permanent designated statistician (RLAs) and plantilla positions for statisticians (LGUs)	2019-2023	DA, DOST	To be determined	High
Manpower Development	Create a pool of individuals capable of formulating policies and guiding principles for the betterment of the system	2019-2023	NFA	To be determined	High
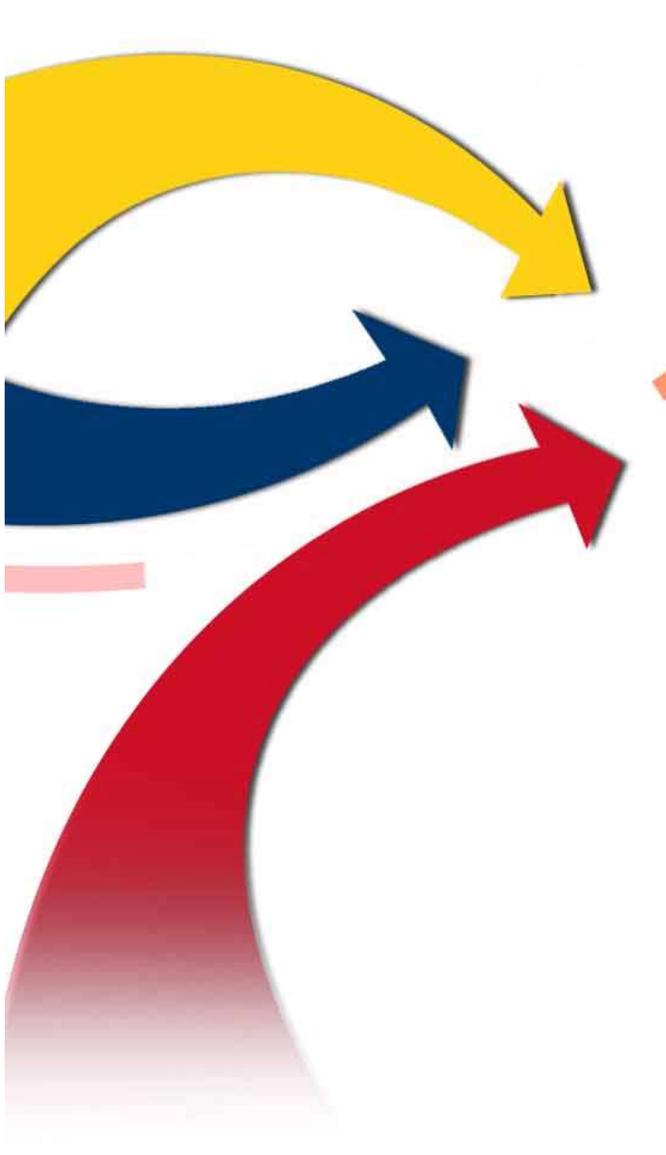
CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL STATISTICS

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Social statistics shows the real social and demographic condition of the region brought about by social programs, plans, projects and policies carried out and/or actions undertaken by the government. This may direct or indirectly cause either social issues or developmental concerns of the region.

The main objective of the social sector is to achieve an overall progress in the human development status towards a sustainable growth and equitable life for all MIMAROPANs. This can be achieved through efforts to eradicate or at least reduce extreme poverty and hunger and improve people's health and nutrition, housing and shelter conditions, education, social protection, and capability of human resources.

Social development remains to be one of the primary goals of our government. With this, strengthening of the regional/local level social statistics is a priority concern of the line agencies and local government units in the region.

This chapter covers the statistical programs and activities on the population and housing statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, labor and employment statistics, education and culture statistics, health and nutrition statistics, social protection statistics, security, justice and peace statistics, and governance statistics.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During the period 2011-2016, the following surveys and census were conducted:
  - 2015 Population Census mid-decade census. Conduct of activities and programs that generate and enhance the quality of population statistics were undertaken by the PSA to cater the demands of the stakeholders.
  - 2015 Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Children and other Population Groups. Conduct of statistical activities by DOST-FNRI that facilitate in the appropriate formulation and modification of food and nutrition policies and intervention at the national and provincial levels.
  - 2015 Listahanan Household Assessment. Establishment of a database of poor families as reference in identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs. The assessment is done every 4 years by the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) under DSWD.
  - 2014 Community-Based Monitoring System. Conduct of activities and programs at the local level initiated by PPDO Oriental Mindoro every 4 years in order to use collected data in local level planning and program implementation, and promote evidence-based decision making.
  - 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey. Conduct of activities that provides helpful inputs to policy formulation and to monitoring activities and researches related to health and family planning of both the government and private sectors. The survey is undertaken by PSA every 5 years.
  - 2011 Family Health Survey (NSO)

- Issuance of Guidelines and Procedures on Civil Registration

- Inventory of Government Human Resource (IGHR)
  - conducted by CSC and participated by 3,541 IGHR-registered agencies every 1st quarter of the current year
  - updated database of information on the number of officials and employees working in the government, their demographics and other statistical data.

- Enhancement of Civil Registry System (CRS)

- Improvement of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) by PSA to better capture contemporary labor market characteristics, trends and emerging issues and to conform with international standards

- Agencies such as the DepEd, TESDA, CHEd, DSWD, and DOST-SEI implemented various programs and activities to generate and provide education statistics/indicators, sourced from administrative reporting forms and surveys.

- Conduct of the assessment and performance evaluation of provinces, cities and municipalities relative to compliance to Full Disclosure Policy of the Government

- Conduct of different training/ activities/programs regarding Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (OCD)

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in social statistics in terms of:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
1. No unified regional data management system
2. Non-utilization of developed systems by the central/regional office the existing systems to respond to the needs of the program
3. Non-submission/compliance of local Social Welfare Development Report (SWDR)

B. Data Collection/ Production
1. Delivery of more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics
2. Delayed collection and submission of Field Health Service Information System (FHSIS) report/data from the LGU to the Regional Office MIMAROPA
3. Increasing demand of granular data (e.g. PPA)
4. Emerging data requirement for international commitments
5. Lack of monitoring on the number of clients served under community-based programs in the provincial and municipal level.
6. Data gathering on number of trained persons with disability (PWDs) and parents of PWDs is not yet conducted.

C. Data Dissemination and Use
1. Lack of local-level awareness of statistics
2. Inadequate dissemination, appreciation and utilization of official statistics
3. Lack of awareness on the availability of DSWD Regional Learning Resource Center (RLRC)
4. Unclear policy on the generation and preparation on local level statistics.

D. Research and Capacity Building
1. Lack of training/capacity building

E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
1. Lack of statistical manpower development program
2. Fast turnover of personnel who handles the report at the LGU
3. No designated Focal Person for statistics
4. Lack of knowledge or expertise on data generation, presentation and analysis
5. No permanent representation in the RSC activities
6. Limited manpower to respond to the increasing demand of statistics
7. Limited/inadequate budget for the conduct of Statistical Activities at the local level

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

The following statistical programs and activities aim to address issues and concerns in terms of:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
1. Coordinate with DILG/ RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices in the LGUs as part of the seal for good governance
2. Coordinate with Social Development Committee (SDC)

B. Data Collection/ Production
1. Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing
2. Updating of Regional Social and Economic Trends (RSET)
3. Conduct of Statistical training on Data Collection/Compilation and Processing as well as Basic Statistics Training for Government Statistical Workers (one session per quarter)
4. Establishment of monitoring system
5. Consolidation of statistics for quick-stat, fact and figures
6. Conduct of name matching activities of poor households and served partner-beneficiaries
7. Development of Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping of poor households with disaster, risk, vulnerabilities and management; development of atlas of poor households

C. Data Dissemination and Use
1. Conduct of local level data awareness seminar
2. Creation of Infographics/visual aids
3. Conduct of training on data review and analysis
4. Conduct of assessment workshops
5. Conduct of dissemination advocacy of tri-media data dissemination
6. Utilization of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials
7. Conduct of dissemination fora
8. Development/establishment of websites at the subnational level (including RSC website)
9. Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users
10. Monitoring of information systems (IS) utilization and conduct of regular IS assessment
11. Conduct of advocacy and social marketing activities for all stakeholders and general public

D. Research and Capacity Building
1. Capacity building among RSC members and designated statisticians in the generation of granular data
2. Conduct of capacity building programs for producers at regional and local level
3. Identification and Prioritization of Research Agenda
4. Series of focus group discussions on data management and development of the Regional Dashboard
E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
1. Development of recognition/award system to regular RSC attendees.
2. Draft guidelines pertaining to the membership and attendance to RSCs (including alternates ad functions)
3. Allocate budget for statistical activities
4. Recommend for statistical plantilla position
5. Creation of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Inter-Agency Committees (IAC)

POLICY USES

Identified programs and activities in this chapter aim to improve the use of statistics for evidence-based policy making and program planning in terms of providing population counts, establishing anti-poverty reduction policies, producing better quality education, improving health and nutrition sector, and safeguarding the welfare of every Filipino.

Table 2. Social Statistics' Programs and Activities

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency(ies)	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
To strengthen the RSC by enjoining the permanent members to attend the regular RSC meeting through recognition/award system	Strong linkage among the RSC members	2019	RSC, LGU	To be determined	High
Conduct of data appreciation seminar Infographics/visual aids	Advocacy and better utilization of data	2019	RSC	To be determined	Medium
Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing	Simplify data capture and sharing from LGU/agency source to RSC	2019 - onwards	RSC	To be determined	Medium
Conduct of dissemination advocacy of trimedia data dissemination IEC materials	For investment, policy formulation	2019	RSC, LGU	To be determined	High
Conduct of training of data review and analysis	Capacitate players in the statistical community on data analysis	2019	RSC, Academe	To be determined	High
Conduct of capacity building programs at regional and local level	Improve competency on data generation, dissemination and analysis	2019-onwards	PSA	To be determined	High
To allocate budget for statistical activities	Improve data processes for quality data	2019-onwards	RSC, LGU	To be determined	High
Encourage RLAs to designate permanent statisticians and lobby with the LGU to create permanent statistical positions	Creation of Permanent designated statistician (RLAs) and plantilla positions for statisticians (LGUs)	2019-onwards	RSC	To be determined	Medium
Coordinate with DILG for the adoption of best statistical practices in the LGUs as part of the seal for good governance	Timely submission of required indicators	2019	RSC, DILG	To be determined	High
To strengthen the RSC by enjoining the permanent members to attend the regular RSC meeting through recognition/award system	Strong linkage among the RSC members	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	To be determined	High
Updating of RSET	Disseminate updated statistical data	Annually (December)	PSA	To be determined	High
Creation of RSC TWG on SDG and other indicator frameworks	Address the need for SDG and other statistical frameworks	2019-2023	RSC	To be determined	High
Capacity building among RSC members and designated statisticians in the generation of granular data	Improve/develop competency level among RSC members and designated statisticians	2019-2023	RSC, PSC, PSA, Academe	To be determined	High
Conduct of Assessment workshops	Mapping and assessment of indicators; Institutionalization of responsibilities of data sources	2019	RSC, PSC	To be determined	High
Creation of TWGs/IACs	Establishment of coordinating mechanism	2019	RSC, PSC	To be determined	High
Establishment of Monitoring System	Monitoring of SDG and other international indicators	2019-2023	RSC, PSC	To be determined	High
Conduct of dissemination for a/ symposium	For investment, policy formulation	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	To be determined	High
Development/establishment of websites at the subnational level (including RSC website)	Dissemination, Accessibility, appreciation and utilization of statistics	2019-2023	PSA, RSC, LGU	To be determined	High
Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users	Facilitate policy use and compilation of indicators	2019-2023	PSA, RSC, Academe, PSAI	To be determined	High
Identification and Prioritization of Research Agenda	Formulation of methodologies	2019-2023	RSC, Academe	To be determined	Medium

Continued

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Table 2 – *Continued*

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency(ies)	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
Statistical Training: a. Data Collection/Compilation and Processing b. Basic Statistics Training for Government Statistical Workers (1 session per quarter)	Develop/maintain core statistical manpower at the local level	2019-2023	RSC in coordination with PSRTI, Academe	1,000,000 per RSC per year	High
Recommend for statistical plantilla position	Come up with timely delivery of statistics	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	To be determined	High
Collaborate with RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices as part of the seal for good governance	Timely submission of required indicators	2019-2019	RSC, DILG	To be determined	Medium
Assignment of Focal Person	Regional Special Order/Designation	CY 2019	DOH-Regional Office MIMAROPA (RESU Unit)	Actual Transportation expenses during meetings/workshop 20,000	High
Mentoring and coaching of newly hired personnel	Establish procedures on data reporting, data validation, report generation, data analysis, data utilization, and other relevant protocols.	CY 2019	DOH Central Office, Regional Health Office, Provincial/ District/City/Municipal Health Offices, DOH retained and Local Government Units with health facilities (barangay health stations and rural health units in MIMAROPA Region)	TEV and per diem of RO MIMAROPA Staff (RESU Staff) 100,000	High
Drafting of guidelines pertaining to the membership and attendance to RSCs (including alternates ad functions)	Establishment of social welfare in RSC and strong linkage with other partner agencies	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	Medium
Series of consultation meetings with IT officers through RSC; Development of Rules of Engagement/Guidelines for Inter-operability of Databases through Research consortium and Systems Integration for Social Protection and Development	Creation of an updated regional database linked to Listahanan as central database of poor households	2019-2023	All RSC members who process personal and sensitive personal information	To be determined	High
Monitoring of information systems (IS) utilization and conduct of regular IS assessment	Operationalization of IT systems in the regional office for easy generation of statistical data	2019	DSWD	To be determined	High
Inclusion of SWDR in LSWDO meetings/ workshops; continuous TA on LGUs	Updated SPDR basis on developing/ crafting local social protection programs	2019-2023	DSWD, All LGUs	To be determined	High
Series of focus group discussions on data management and development of the Regional Dashboard; Creation of TWG	Unify the data management system	2019	DSWD	To be determined	High
Conduct of name matching activities of poor households and served partner-beneficiaries	Account the number of received social protection programs as basis in monitoring the well-being of poor households	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	Medium

Continued

Table 2 – *Concluded*

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency(ies)	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
Development of GIS mapping of poor households with disaster, risk, vulnerabilities and management; development of atlas of poor households	Integrate Listahanan to disaster management using geographic information system	2019	DSWD	To be determined	High
Series of consultation meeting with PSA and Listahanan	Augmentation/ reconciliation of Listahanan data on generation and monitoring of GRDP	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	High
Continuous conduct of advocacy and social marketing activities for all stakeholders and general public	Fully utilize the Listahanan by the LGUs, NGAs, CSOs and academic institutions as basis in social protection programs and researches	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	High
Conduct LNCA and series of training for data management	Improve presentation of data for managing results and decision making	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	Medium
Consolidation of all regional knowledge management (KM) products; conduct of RLRC advocacy activities	Fully functional RLRC in sharing of KM products	2023	DSWD	To be determined	Medium
Consolidation of statistics for quick-stat, fact and figures	Basis on crafting programs, plans and policies	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	Medium
Recommend for focal person for statistics; technical assistance	Come up with timely delivery of statistics	2019-2023	DSWD	To be determined	High
Preparation of 2015 Vital Statistics Report	Have bases for projects for infrastructure, health and education	Quarterly	PSA	5,000	High
Preparation of 2016 and 2017 Preliminary Vital Statistics Report	Have bases for projects for infrastructure, health and education	Quarterly	PSA	5,000	High
Capacity building for Registration Officers	Enhance capability of ROs to handle issues and concerns regarding CRVS and must be trained in public speaking and in organizing trainings, fora and other events	4-6 April 2019	PSA	83,750	High
Training/Seminar for Record Officers in Health Facilities	Ensure that birth and death certificates are properly filled out before submission to the local civil registry	43221	PSA	65,000	High
Conduct of dissemination fora/ symposia	For investment, policy formulation	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	To be determined	High

CHAPTER V

MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

Multi-domain statistics refers to statistics that present the state of human conditions with respect to the socio-economic aspects. This includes trends of the environmental factors such as the condition of air, climate, water, and land/soil as they affect humans. The impacts of these conditions, whether manmade or natural events and activities, the quality and availability of natural resources and assets, and the social responses to these environmental impacts result to cross-cutting issues such as poverty, gender, sustainable development, climate change and globalization among others that need to be tackled and addressed through program and policy interventions.

This chapter covers statistical indicators with regards to environment, regional and small area statistics, poverty and socio-economic conditions, gender and special population groups, globalization, sustainable development.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS
- Establishment of a website on Mineral Statistics Corner

- Mines and Geosciences Bureau's (MGB) Digitization Project and Back-up online drive

- Availability of standardized Regional Statistics forms from MGB Central Office

- Formulation of local plans

- Licensing, motor vehicle (MV) registrations, law enforcement (LTO)

- Establishment of standardized Statistical Reporting System

- Regular publication of DENR Statistical data

- Presence of statistical focal person per province/sector

- Availability of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) databases

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in social statistics in terms of:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
   1. No permanent representative or alternate to Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)
   2. Delay of implementation due to peace and order situation in some isolated areas
   3. Supply/delivery of materials affected due to transport problems
   4. Short supply of materials due to high demand
   5. Climate change

B. Data Collection/ Production
   1. Lack of manpower for data processing resulting in delayed submission of data sets
   2. Slow internet collection in the regional office and the field offices
   3. Insufficient manpower to gather and validate data from the field
   4. Lack of statistical tools among government agencies (e.g. SPSS)
   5. No regional and provincial disaggregation of some data
   6. Wrong, insufficient, and incomplete data

C. Data Dissemination and Use
   1. Inadequate dissemination
   2. Lack of knowledge or expertise on data analysis
   3. Lack of manpower
   4. Misconceptions on mining

D. Research and Capacity Building
   1. Lack of training/capacity building
   2. Low level of competency on data generation, presentation and analysis
   3. Absence of research division in the regional level due to rationalization plan

4. No statistical manpower development program

E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
 1. Limited budget
 2. Lack of permanent designated statistician and plantilla statistician positions in the LGUs
 3. Low prioritization on the submission of data for regional accounts and other indicators
 4. Lack of permanent statistician personnel

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

To address the abovementioned issues and concerns, different statistical programs and activities have been identified:

A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
 1. Strengthen the RSC by enjoining the permanent members to attend regular RSC meeting through recognition/award system
 2. Data disaggregation by gender

B. Data Collection/Production
 1. Workshop on harmonization and standardization of administrative forms
 2. Strengthening of Wi-Fi and mobile signal
 3. Inventory of available statistics at the local level
 4. Development of standard statistical system
 5. Web-based statistical system
 6. Establishment of monitoring system

C. Data Dissemination and Use
 1. Conduct of training on data review and analysis
 2. Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing
 3. Publication of data gathered
 4. Development of offline application

D. Research and Capacity Building
 1. Continuous training/capacity building on statistical methodologies
 2. Procurement and capacity building of statistical tools (e.g. SPSS)

E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
 1. Creation of plantilla positions for Statistician
 2. Inclusion of the proposed activities in the Annual Procurement Plan (APP) or Project Procurement Management Plan (PPMP) and include in the fund allotment
 3. Collaborate with RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices as part of the seal for good governance

POLICY USES

Identified programs and activities in this chapter aim to reduce data gaps and therefore provide accurate, concise, and timely data and equip personnel in using these data. Moreover, the abovementioned identified programs ensure that data is always available for stakeholders' use. The statistic of licenses, MV registrations, and apprehensions of violators can be used for the establishments of extension offices in far places for the purpose of convenience of those who want to renew their licenses and registration of motor vehicles.

Table 3. Multi-Domain Statistics' Programs and Activities

Statistical Program/ Project/ Activity	Brief Description and Objectives	Date of Implementation (Specific/ Years)	Lead Agency	Indicative Budget Needed (in Philippine Pesos)	Prioritization (High, Medium, Low)
Strengthen the RSC by enjoining the permanent members to attend regular RSC meeting through recognition/award system.	Strong linkage among the RSC members.	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	To be determined	High
Data Disaggregation by Gender	Establish database disaggregated by gender.	2019-2020	BFAR, MIMAROPA, PSA	200,000	High
Workshop on Harmonization and standardization of administrative forms.	Harmonization and adoption of standardized admin for data comparability.	2019-2023	DILG, DOH, DSWD, PNP	400,000	Medium
Strengthening of Wi-Fi and mobile signal.	Establish data integrity.	2019-2023	NTC, DICT, DOE, NEA	500,000	High
Inventory of available statistics at the local level.	Determine data sets collected at the local level.	2019-2020	RSC	To be determined	Low
Development of standard statistical system.	Come up with granular/disaggregated data for local development planning.	2019-2023	DA-MIMAROPA	To be determined	High
Conduct capacity building on SAE and generation statistics from admin data	Access/availability of granular/disaggregated data	2019-2023	DENR-MIMAROPA	To be determined	High
Web-based statistical system.	Have an accessible and updated data.	2019-2023	DA-MIMAROPA	150,000per software per year	High
Establishment of monitoring system.	Accurate information / data.	2019 onwards	DepEd, DPWH	To be determined	High
Conduct of training of data review and analysis	Capacitate players in the statistical community on data analysis	2019-2023	RSC, PSA	To be determined	High
Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing.	Simplify data capture and sharing from LGU/agency source to RSC.	2019-2023	RSC	To be determined	Medium
Publication of data gathered.	Make the information available as it is needed.	2019-2023	DA-MIMAROPA,	50,000	High
Development of offline application.	Make data/information available always.	2019-2023	DA-MIMAROPA	100,000	High
Continuous training/ capacity building on Statistical Methodologies	Capacitate players in the statistical community on data analysis.	2019-2023	PSA	To be determined	High
Procurement and capacity building of statistical tools (e.g. SPSS).	Have an effective and efficient analysis and interpretation of data.	2019-2023	DA-MIMAROPA	250,000	High
Creation of plantilla positions for Statistician.	Come up with timely delivery of statistics.	2019-2023	RSC, LGU, RLA	200,000	High
Inclusion of the proposed activities in the APP/ PPMP and include in the fund allotment.	Constant/regular and active participation of each member agency.	2019-2023	All Agencies	100,000	High
Collaborate with RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices as part of the seal for good governance.	Timely submission of required indicators.	2019 - 2020	RSC, DILG	To be determined	Medium

CHAPTER VI

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In line with the desire to transform the world into a better world with no one left behind, UN leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on September 2015. The SDG is composed of 17 developmental goals which intends to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all in order to achieve a healthier and happier world by 2030.

SDG took effect on January 2016 and was created on the basis of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). From the eight developmental goals of the MDG, SDG considers new areas of interest such as climate change, inequality, innovation, water and sanitation, energy, peace and justice, among other priorities.

In the Philippines, PSA and other agencies-initiated advocacy efforts to ensure attainment of the SDGs and integrate them in the long-term vision of "*AmBisyon Natin 2040*". In 2017, the Board created PSA Resolution No. 9, series of 2017, which adopted and approved the initial list of Sustainable Development Goals for monitoring in the Philippines. The list includes 17 goals, 97 targets and 155 indicators. In addition, the list of indicators has undergone various consultations with inter-agency committees, data source agencies and other stakeholders.

During the Regional Sustainable Development Goals Assessment Workshop of Luzon Cluster, the SDG indicators of MIMAROPA region were identified. Based from the workshop, there are 137 out of 155 SDG indicators applicable to the region as shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. Distribution of the SDG Indicators in the
Global, National and Regional Levels**
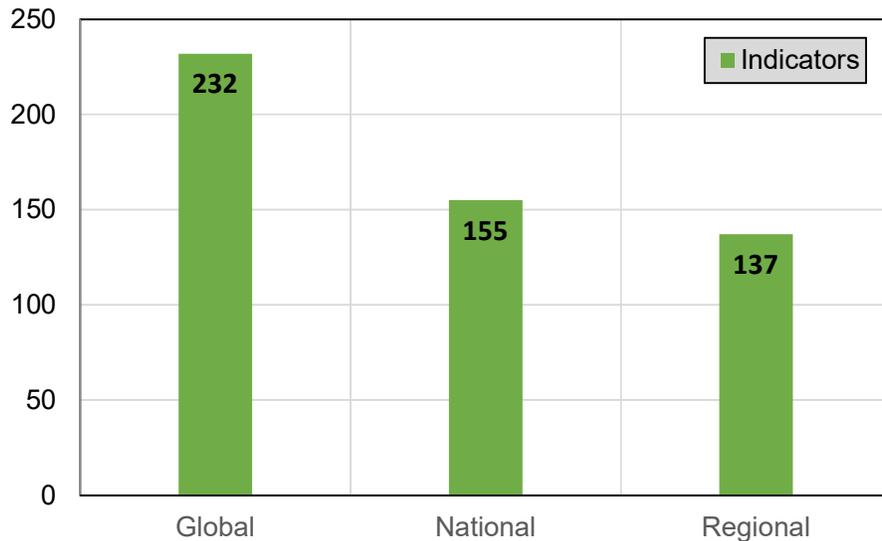
The identified indicators are further classified by the IAEG-SDG into three tiers according to methodology used and availability of the data. From the list of SDG indicators of MIMAROPA shown in Table 4 of the Appendix, about 71.5% of which falls under Tier 1. In other words, these 98 identified indicators are conceptually clear, has an established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced in the region. Furthermore, among these Tier 1 indicators, there are 24 indicators considered as proxy and another 24 indicators as supplemental indicators.

On the other hand, the remaining 39 SDG indicators belong to either Tier 2 or Tier 3. Particularly, about five indicators are classified as Tier 2. That is, these indicators are conceptually clear and established methodology but the data on these indicators are not regularly produced in MIMAROPA. The remaining 34 indicators still have no established methodology but standards are yet to be tested or developed.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Country Workshop on the Philippine Data Revolution Roadmap for the Sustainable Development Goals

  On October 5-6, 2016, PSA in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a workshop on Philippine Data Revolution Map. A total of 107 officials from local and foreign companies and organizations participated. The main objectives of the workshop include:
  1) discuss various tools and techniques towards the building of a Philippine/Country Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs which would be an integral part of the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) to be

formulated in accordance to the new Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and the United Nations SDGs;

2) explore the potential of the Philippine data ecosystem to address new and emerging demands for the sustainable development of data and examine the possibilities and constraints of using new and alternative data sources such as big data, open data, private sector and citizen generated data, registries and administrative data;

3) investigate new and innovative approaches and improvements in the existing surveys and administrative data systems of the PSA and other government agencies in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to enhance the essential data resources to support the monitoring of the SDGs; and

4) discuss and recommend a framework for the SDG Data Revolution Roadmap in the Philippines which would serve as a guide to the PSS in the implementation of various statistical development programs until 2030.

- Regional Indicators Assessment Workshop of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators at the Subnational Level

In order to localize SDGs monitoring, PSA organized the conduct of Regional Assessment Workshop and held during the Fourth Quarter of 2017. The aim of the workshop is to conduct data assessment of SDG indicators on the subnational level and identify proxy and supplemental indicators.

- Luzon-Regional Scientific Meeting in Attaining SDG in terms of Philippine Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

In July 12-13, 2017, National Academy of Science Technology, Philippines (NAST PHL) conducted the 39th Annual Scientific Meeting which was anchored in the SDGs. As a leading forum for the presentation of technological advances and research results between the experts, the industry and policymaking agencies, the scientific meeting also served as a venue to discuss ways on how Philippines will achieve the SDGs.

- MIMAROPA Calls for Strong Climate Change Deal under SDG Principles

The Regional Development Council of MIMAROPA Region convened its 52nd full council meeting at Puerto Princesa City on September 4, 2015. The council adopted a resolution calling on countries to come up with strong climate change agreement in return of spewing large amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. In addition, the RDC is also in support to the efforts of a climate campaign called Road to Paris initiated by the Climate Reality Project (CRP).

- Need to Address SDG Indicators Data Gap

The PSS thru PSA hosted the 2017 International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals Statistics and held last October 4-6, 2017. In the said conference, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary Ernesto M. Pernia emphasized the need for sufficient and good data, thus, NEDA's planning committees are finalizing PDP's results matrices and vow to release comprehensive reports on the SDGs progress through the help of the PSA as provider of timely and accurate statistics.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in sustainable development goals include:

1. Need for local level data disaggregation,
2. Inadequate dissemination,
3. Low level of competency on data generation, presentation and analysis among data producers,
4. Lack of training/capacity building,
5. Limited manpower to respond to the increasing demand of statistics,
6. Limited budget,
7. No unified regional data management system,
8. Inability of the region to capture sectoral data and monitoring disaster prone areas, and
9. Low prioritization of data collection.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

The following activities are programmed to address the need for local level data disaggregation and data management system:
1. Inventory of available statistics at the local level
2. Improvement of data collection strategies
3. Establishment of monitoring system
4. Development of websites at the subnational level
5. Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing

To improve data dissemination, the following activities have been identified:
1. Advocate tri-media data dissemination
2. Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users
3. Conduct of dissemination fora
4. Conduct of data appreciation seminar
5. Publication of data gathered

To increase level of competency on data generation, presentation and analysis among data producers and address inability of the region to capture sectoral data and monitoring disaster prone areas:
1. Conduct training on data management and analysis,
2. Conduct of consultative fora, and
3. Mentor/ coach personnel assigned in data generation.

To address the limited manpower and budget in response to the increasing demand of statistics as well as prioritizing of data collection:
1. Hire statistician/ additional personnel whose primary task is data generation, and
2. Allocate budget for statistical activities and personnel.

To improve training/capacity building:
1. Conduct of capacity building programs for producers at regional and local level,
2. Conduct capacity building on statistics generation from admin data, and
3. Ensure continuity of training building program.

POLICY USES

The attainment of the 17 SDGs in the Philippines, specifically in the MIMAROPA region, greatly depends on the availability of the necessary data desired by the policy makers and program planners in creating sound decision to achieve the sustainable development goal of no Filipino left behind. Hence, it is important to address the issues and concerns raised by the various government agencies and consider the enumerated statistical programs in order to address possible sources of data gap.
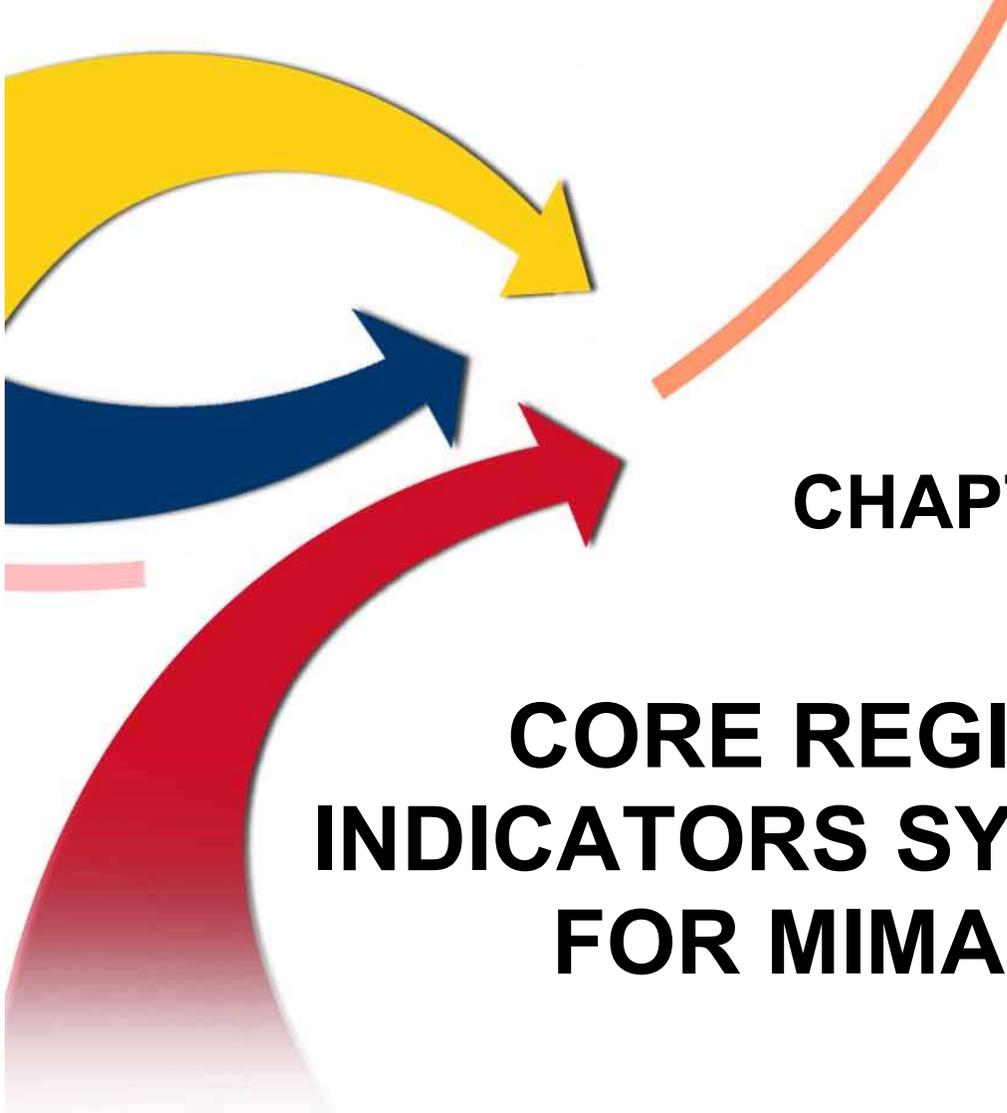
CHAPTER VII

CORE REGIONAL INDICATORS SYSTEM FOR MIMAROPA

In support of the Sustainable Regional Development, the first RSC summit in September 2016 emphasized the need to establish the CoRe-Is which consists of the minimum set of indicators that are available at the subnational level. By virtue of PSA Resolution No. 10, Series of 2017, the CoRe-Is indicators were approved and adopted. The PSA Board also agreed that PSS and all other government instrumentalities shall provide data needed to compile the CoRe-Is and improve its list based on the regional development goals identified by NEDA, other government agencies and LGUs.

The outset of the CoRe-Is enables both the national and local governments make the right policies, decisions, and actions based on the needs of the local communities and supplement the key development indicators, specifically, the Gross Regional Domestic Product.

Figure 4. CoRe-Is Milestones

Second Quarter PSA Board Meeting
80 indicators

National-approved Indicators, PSA Board No. 10, series of 2017
98 indicators

First RSC Summit,
59 indicators
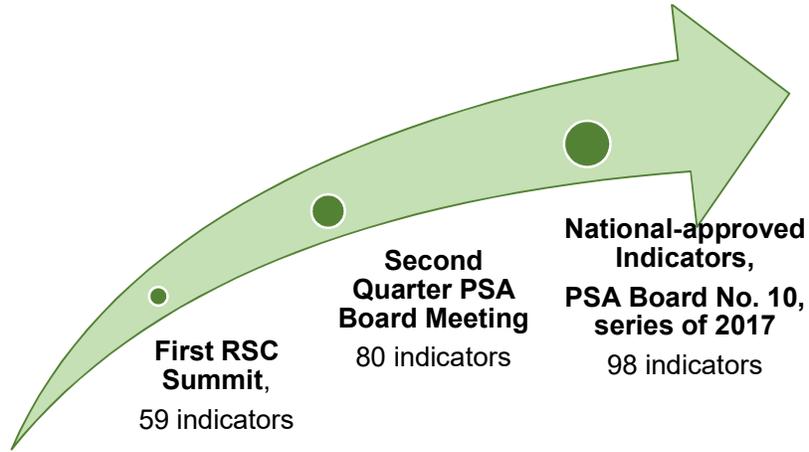
The CoRe-Is constitutes a total of 98 indicators as shown in Tables 5 to 7 of the Appendix. On Figure 5, CoRe-Is is divided into three major sectors, namely: (1) Social Statistics with 59 indicators, (2) Economic Statistics comprising 20 indicators, and (3) Multi-Domain Statistics involving 19 identified indicators.

Figure 5. Distribution of CoRe-Is Indicators by Sector
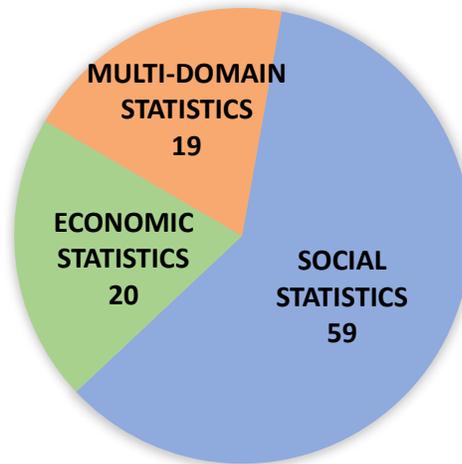
Based on the mapping of CoRe-Is indicators, about 22 government agencies are expected to provide necessary data in their respective sectors as shown in Figure 6. Majority of the government agencies contributed data under Multi-domain sector. On the other hand, data given by seven agencies falls under Social sector while statistics provided by other five agencies are categorized under Economic sector.

Among the government agencies whose provided statistics falls under the Multi-domain sector, both DPWH and PNP provide 3 indicators each. These are followed by NEA, DOE and LTO with 2 indicators each. On the other hand, NAMRIA, DA, EMB, DILG and BIR shared one indicator each.

Out of the 98 approved indicators, PSA is able to provide a total of 34 indicators, of which 20 indicators belong to Demographics and Social sector while the remaining 14 indicators fall under Economic sector. Meanwhile, DSWD and DepEd provide 15 and 11 Social indicators, respectively. In contrast, one indicator is identified by FNRI and DOT and falls under Social and Economic domains, respectively.

Followers under Economic sector are BSP with 3 indicators and both DOST and DENR each with 2 identified indicators. DOT provided only one indicator, the agency with the least number of indicators provided under the Economic sector.

Figure 6. Distribution of CoRe-Is Indicators by Sector and Source Agency
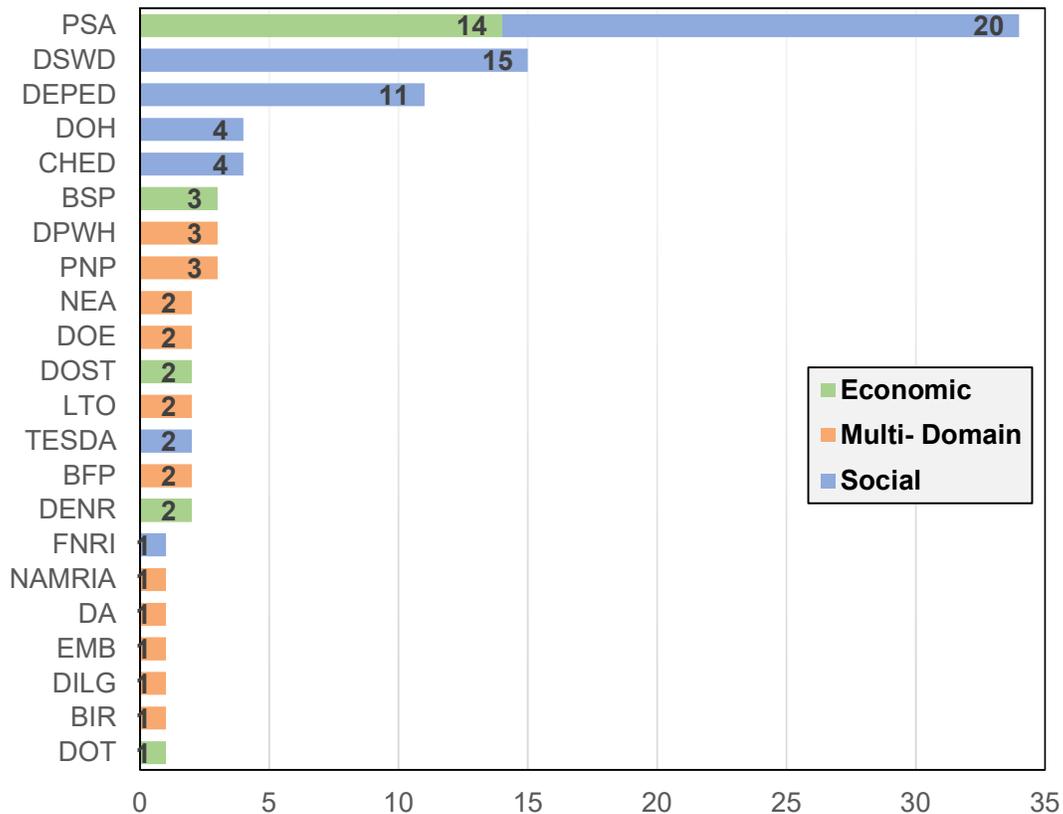
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conduct of the First Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) Summit

  In line with the role of RSC as the policy making body on local level statistics, PSA initiated the conduct of the First RSC Summit on September 2016 with the theme "Local Statistics: Vital to Country's Sustainable Development". The summit was participated by a total of 144 participants which include the RSCs and selected members, PSA Board members, NEDA officials/staff, and officials of PSA Central and Regional/Provincial Offices. The RSC summit aimed to serve as a venue for

presentation and discussion on local statistical development programs, specifically, for data requirements that will support development planning, implementation, and monitoring of local programs and projects.

- CoRe-Is as part of the Regional Development Index (RDI)

  To come up with the statistics of the RDI, the indicators of the CoRe-Is will be utilized. The monitoring will be done more frequently than the annual GRDP and the first release will cover the years 2010 to 2016.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in core regional indicators system include:
1. Very limited local level statistics,
2. Need for lower level disaggregation of data,
3. Need to address data gaps,
4. Lack of statistical manpower to undertake statistical related activities,
5. Limited awareness and appreciation on the importance of statistics,
6. Need for a reliable and timely data, and
7. Lack of capacity building on statistics.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

The following activities are programmed to address data gaps, limited local level statistics and level disaggregation of data:

1. Establishing a Management Tool to monitor, evaluate the status, where about, identify gaps as reference for intervention and support, and help management in planning and decision making
2. Development of standard statistical system
3. Inventory of available statistics at the local level
4. Improvement of data collection strategies

To improve statistical manpower and capacity building to undertake statistical related activities and increase awareness and appreciation on the importance of statistics, the following programs and activities have been identified:

1. Coordination and coming up with common indicator acceptable to all agencies
2. Definition of thrust and priorities/projects during national meeting/ consultation with different agencies
3. Hiring of statistical personnel
4. Creation of pool of individuals capable of formulating policies and guiding principles for the betterment of the system Strong Coordination with concerned LGU

In order to generate reliable and timely data it is recommended to

1. Conduct proper and timely turnover of data/ statistics,
2. Frequent and consistent updating,
3. Validation of data entries, and
4. Conduct training on data review and analysis.

POLICY USES

Based on the current geographical disaggregation of data, it can be noticed that majority of the indicators are collected merely at the regional level as shown in Figure 7. In terms of the demographics and social sector, only three of the 59 indicators are measured down to municipality level. This includes data on population, population density, and population growth rate which are all provided by the PSA. Meanwhile, indicators of the economics sector are determined at the regional and provincial levels while there is only one indicator belonging to Multi-Domain Statistics with data at the municipality level.

Figure 7. Distribution of CoRe-Is by Sector and Geographical Disaggregation
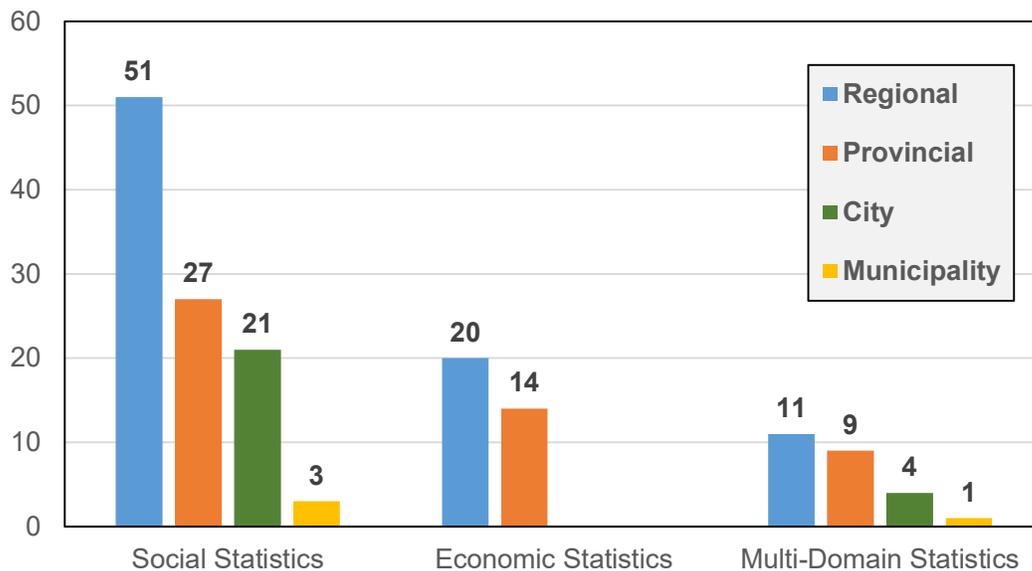
The RSDP activities tackled in this chapter aim to emphasize the need to establish a statistical system that will provide CoRe-Is indicators from the national level down to the local level. These indicators will be used to develop the quarterly Regional Development Index and complement the annual GRDP. As a consequence, these indicators aid the LGUs in understanding the needs of their constituents and enable both national government and LGUs in MIMAROPA in crafting appropriate policies, decisions and actions for development of the government unit under their jurisdiction. At present, data measured at the local level are very limited making it a big challenge for policy makers to come up with sound decisions toward improving quality of life.

CHAPTER VIII

CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

As per mandate of the National Competitive Council (NCC), by the virtue of Executive Order No. 44, NCC is mandated to promote and develop strategies and push for the implementation of the Action Agenda for Competitiveness and link it to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP). These powers and functions bestowed to the council promote challenges affecting the implementation of Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI). As a result, The NCC through Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) with the assistance of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) developed CMCI which adopted the framework developed by Michael Porter. Porter's definition of competitiveness focused on the idea of productivity. Productivity is defined as output per unit of input. Effectively, it attempts to measure how many final products can be produced using a limited number of inputs. Productivity also requires that efficient outputs command value in the local up to the global marketplace. Porter defined competitiveness as based on location and is essentially the productivity that companies located there can achieve (Porter, 2004).

The RCC aimed to promote reforms and growth to contribute to overall competitiveness at the regional and local level. Due to non-submission of data and failure to collaborate with LGUs which lead to non-ranking and low scores, the RCC hoped-for help from regional offices to gather data and ensured the participation and full cooperation of LGUs.

There are currently four pillars used as guidelines in forming the framework, namely economic dynamism, government efficiency, infrastructure and resiliency. Economic dynamism is associated with activities creating stable expansion of businesses and industries and higher employment. Government efficiency refers to the quality and reliability of government services and government support for effective and sustainable productive expansion. Infrastructure refers to the physical building blocks that connect, expand and sustain a locality and its surroundings so that the provision of goods and services is enabled. Resiliency is the capacity of a locality to facilitate businesses and industries to create jobs, raise productivity, and increase the incomes of citizens over time despite of the shocks and stresses it encounters.

Figure 8. Overall Competitiveness Value
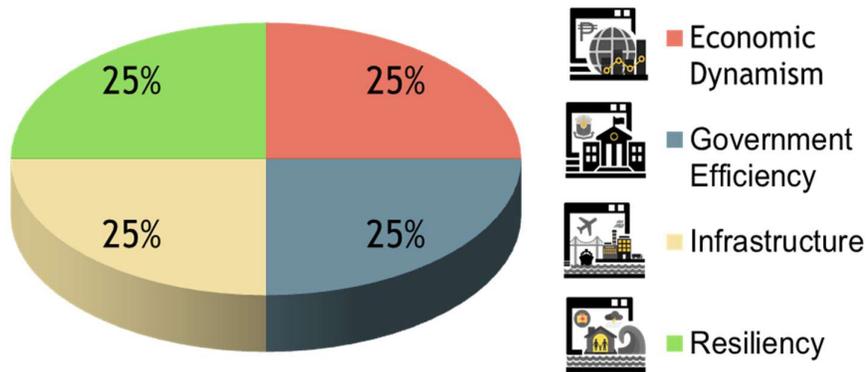
As shown in Figure 8, each pillar respectively contributes 25% to the overall competitiveness which in turn becomes the basis for the rankings of cities and municipalities. In MIMAROPA, there are 228 identified CMCI indicators as presented in Tables 8 to 12 of the Appendix. Of these, 36 identified indicators fall under the economic dynamism pillar. On the other hand, the government efficiency pillar has a total of 36 indicators while the infrastructure pillar constitutes 63 indicators. The resiliency pillar listed 46 identified indicators. Lastly, additional data with 49 indicators are also included.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- First Competitiveness Summit

  The annual ranking of CMCI is developed by NCC through the RCCs and is assisted by USAID through the Investment Enabling Environment Project (INVEST). In March 2013, the National Framework for Competitiveness was adopted in the implementation of this ranking. NCC conducted the ranking comprises of 123 cities and 167 first class municipalities for the awareness of LGUs to measure the competitiveness level and the factors that can influence their competitiveness presented in the First Competitiveness Summit held in July 2013.

- Second Competitiveness Summit

  Results of the CMCI second round ranking was announced on August 2014. This summit was participated in by 535 LGUs with 135 cities and 399 municipalities conducted by the NCC secretariat based at DTI with the guidance of INVEST consultant. The index adopted the framework of overall competitiveness with three major pillars, namely: Economic Dynamism, Government Efficiency and Infrastructure. Furthermore, the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) has committed to join forces with DTI and Philippine Statistical Authority (PSA) to help create and institutionalize the regular data gathering and reporting of local competitiveness.

- Significance of LGUs participation

  It is essential for the index to engage as many cities and municipalities as possible for the progress of results. The inclusion of CMCI to the DILG's Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) ranking will encourage the LGUs to participate in the said index provided that the recipients of SGLG will be awarded an incentive through the Performance Challenge Fund.

- Focal Person for Statistical Coordination

  By virtue of RSC Resolution No. 1, Series 2017, designated focal person for Statistical Coordination in the respective office of all Regional Line Agencies, Government owned and controlled Corporations and Local Government Units in MIMAROPA are requested.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The following are the issues and concerns currently going through with some LGUs and continuously obstructing the institutionalization of CMCI in data dissemination and collection:

1. Limited coordinating body for statistical activities and data-banking
2. No statistical manpower development program
3. Lack of training in statistical data analysis
4. Lack of training & capacity building
5. Direction and guidance to provincial and local statistical development activities
6. Slow implementation of programs, projects and activities
7. No regional and provincial disaggregation of some data.
8. Delivery of more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics
9. Databases are not updated.

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

To address the issues and concerns on limited coordinating body for statistical activities, data-banking and no statistical manpower development program, lack of training in statistical data analysis and lack of training & capacity building of some LGUs, it was proposed to:

1. Develop and maintain core statistical manpower at the local level,

2. Attend to Philippine Statistical Research and Trainings Institute (PSRTI) and other training centers with statistical courses, and
3. Enhance statistical capacity building at the local level.

To address the issues and concerns on the direction and guidance to provincial and local statistical development activities and slow implementation of programs, projects and activities, it was proposed to:

1. Prioritize projects and budget allocation,
2. Establish statistical infrastructure necessary to provide the statistical needs of local development planning,
3. Develop Provincial Statistics Committee (PSC), and
4. Institutionalize Provincial Statistical System to have a harmonized and available Statistical database.

To address the issues and concerns having no regional and provincial disaggregation of some data, delivery of more timely, accessible, coherent, comparable, comprehensive and relevant statistics and access to updated database, it was proposed to:

1. Come up with granular or disaggregated data for local development planning,
2. Devise a planning and policy formulation on data dissemination of updated statistical data, and
3. Develop and maintain website and database for the accessibility of statistical to interested parties.

POLICY USES

In line with the issues and concerns that have been identified in this chapter, it has further been proposed to create statistical programs. These programs are projected to resolve the rising issues for the improvement of local statistical system relating to the data production and dissemination of CMCI and its indicators. These indicators will help achieve the goal of the MIMAROPA in determining the level of competitiveness of its cities and municipalities by having a more efficient and effective data management.

For the public sector, the indicators under CMCI can be used as a diagnostic tool by local government officials to assess the competitiveness of their city or municipality. As a consequence, areas for improvement can be pointed-out and inter-agency collaboration can be made. Further, these indicators can be used for policy making, development planning and investment promotion.

For the business community in the region, data on the different indicators identified under CMCI can serve as a guide in deciding an ideal place to venture or expand their business. In the academe and civil society, on the other hand, data from CMCI serves as a starting point for advanced research as the indicators give a broad picture of the cities and municipalities of the region.
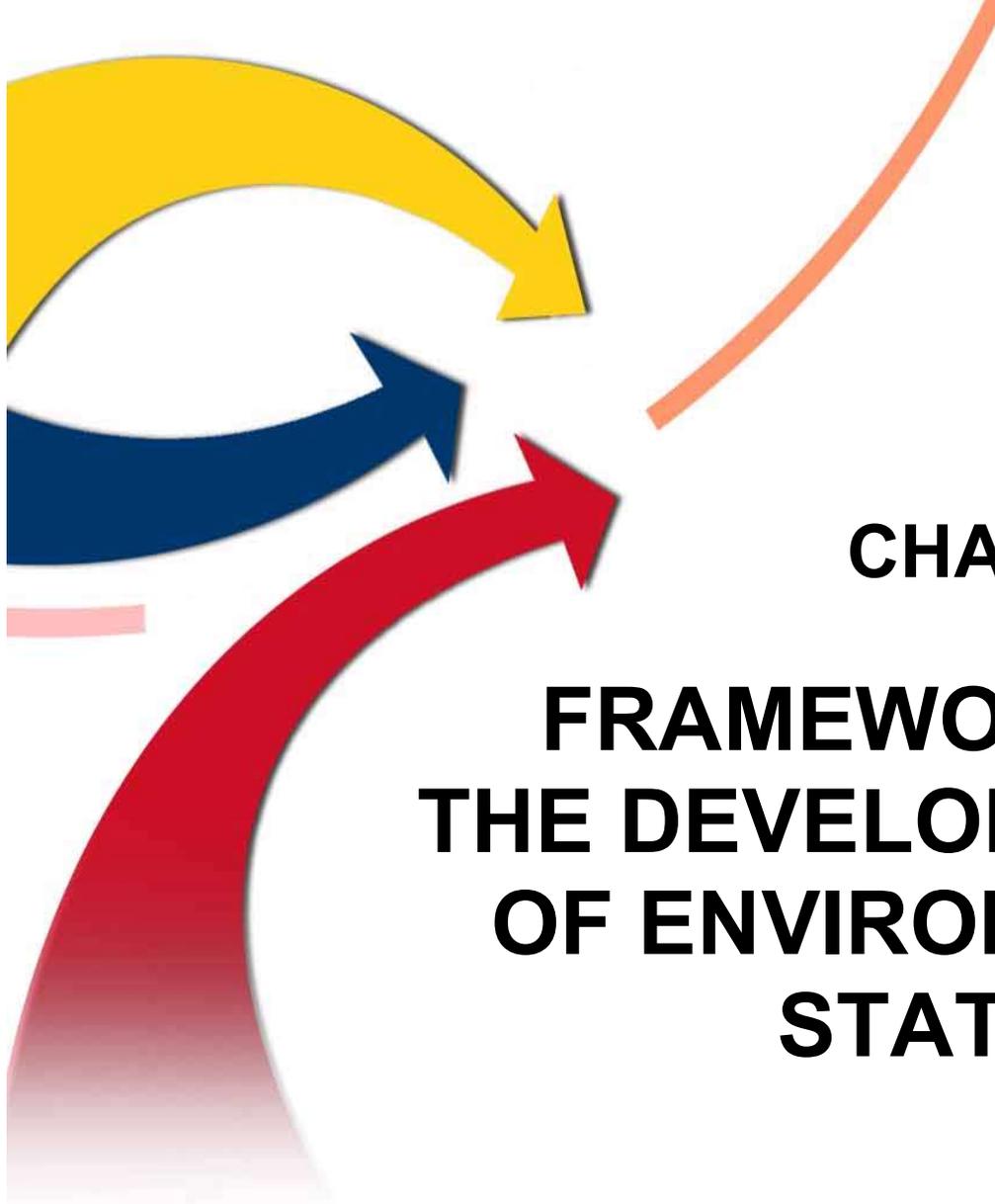
CHAPTER IX

FRAMEWORK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

The FDES is a multi-purpose conceptual and statistical framework that is comprehensive and integrative in nature and marks out the scope of environment statistics. FDES provides a method to organize environmental data in a systematic way. It covers issues and aspects of the environment that are relevant for policy analysis and decision making by applying it to cross-cutting issues.

FDES was developed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The first ever FDES publication was released in 1984 and was updated in 2013. The development of the FDES 2013 was undertaken through an Expert Group process. During the 44th session of the Statistical Commission, held at New York last February 26 to March 1, 2013, the FDES 2013 was endorsed as the framework for strengthening environment statistics programs in all countries, and recognized it as a useful tool in the context of sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda.

Figure 9. The Components of FDES
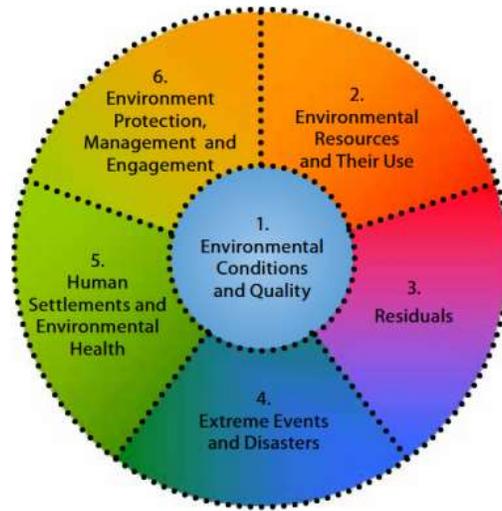
Source: Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, *Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)*

FDES has six components shown in Figure 9. These components delineate the scope of environment statistics, and contain and organize the most relevant, specific sets of information in a useful way.

The FDES was designed in such a way as to be a flexible, multi-purpose tool that adapts to the needs and priorities of countries and different users; help to identify the range of statistics relevant to decision-making; facilitate a synthesized presentation of data; suitably simplify complex environmental issues; be coherent with other existing statistical frameworks and classifications; and thus, promote sound concepts.

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Publication of 2014 Compendium of Philippine Environment Statistics (CPES) based on FDES 2013

  In order to address the concern regarding environment statistics, the Philippines embarked on a project to develop the Philippine Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (PFDES). This was based on FDES developed by UNSD in 1984. The country's statistical compilation was realized in the CPES, which was published biennially from 2000-2008. CPES 2014 was another publication, under the newly established PSA, which was released in June 2015. It follows the draft of FDES 2013, the revised version of the FDES 1984. The 2014 CPES focused on the Core Set of Statistics (Tier 1) as recommended by the FDES 2013. Out of the 107 identified core statistics and indicators from the six components, a total of 71 statistical indicators were compiled.

- Training on the United Nations 2013 Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (2013 FDES)

  A training on the United Nations 2013 FDES was held in Puerto Princesa, Palawan last September 13-15, 2016. It was attended by PSA, PPDO of MIMAROPA Provinces, CPDO, DENR MIMAROPA, and CENRO/PENRO. The training covered the conceptual foundation of the FDES 2013 and the scope of the Core Set of Environment Statistics. The main objective of the training was to introduce the FDES 2013 as a tool for organizing environment statistics. The participants were able to identify the issues and concerns regarding environment statistics and the current actions being taken by the concerned agencies.

- System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) 2012- Central Framework

  In order to develop the provision of ways to measure the interaction between the economy and the environment and describe stock and changes in the stock of environmental assets, the SEEA-CF was developed. It was adopted as the first international standard by the United Nations Statistical Commissions (UNSC). In the Philippines, appreciation trainings on the created framework were conducted in order to encourage compilation of different environmental accounts in the subnational level. In MIMAROPA, there is an initial plan to account the Water Resources and Mineral Resources on marble.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Despite of the effort of the concerned agencies to organize the environment statistics, there were still more issues and concerns that hinder in the generation, compilation, organization and dissemination of environmental statistics such as

1. Absence of regional and provincial disaggregation of some data regarding environment statistics,
2. Inadequate dissemination of compiled data on environment statistics,
3. Limited knowledge on data generation, presentation and analysis among data producers,
4. Lack of training/capacity building conducted regarding FDES,
5. Inaccurate, insufficient, and incomplete data on mining, and
6. Misconceptions on mining.

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

To address the issues and concerns that constantly hinder the generation and dissemination of environment statistics, the concerned agencies formulated possible programs and activities to be spearheaded by their respective agencies:

- Conduct capacity building on Society of Automotive Engineers International (SAE) and generation statistics from administrative data

  The objective of this program is to come up with granular/disaggregated data for local development planning in order to address the need for disaggregated data. This is a program of DENR-MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is from 2018 to 2023.

- Conduct of dissemination for an advocacy of tri-media data dissemination

  The objective of this program is to address the need for better data for better policy for better lives. This is a program of DENR-MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is from 2018 to 2023.

- Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users

  The objective of this program is to facilitate policy use and compilation of indicators in order to have the timely and adequate data useful for Planning and Research available. This is a program of DENR-MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is from 2018 to 2023.

- Conduct of capacity building programs for producers at regional and local level

  The objective of this program is to improve competency on data generation, dissemination and analysis in order to ensure reliability and timeliness of data. This is a program of DENR-MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is from 2018 to 2023.

- Continuous training/capacity building program

  The objective of this program is to capacitate players in the statistical community on data analysis in order to address the need for expertise on data analysis. This is a program of DENR-MIMAROPA in partnership with RSC/LGU/RLA and the target date of implementation of the program is from 2018 to 2023.

- Capacity Building for provincial/city mining regulatory board (P/CMRBs)

  The objective of this program is to address data gaps to obtain accurate data in order to facilitate stricter implementation of Section 270 of DAO No. 21 Series of 2010. This is a program of Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is2018.

- Creation of manual to guide contractors and permit holders in filling-up MGB forms

  This is a program of MGB and it facilitates more stringent implementation of Section 270 of DAO No. 2010-21. The target date of implementation of the program is2019.

- Release of infographics/pamphlets

  The objective of this MGB program is to give valuable information regarding the industry to the public in order to correct any misconceptions on mining. The target date of implementation of the program is 2019.

POLICY USES

Environment statistics (ES) will be used by policy makers and the Chief Executive in their policy and decision making to come up with a support evidence-based policy and decisions. The DENR, in particular, need ES to craft policies and decisions to reduce environmental concerns, same with other agencies.

CHAPTER X

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 is the first of four medium-term development plan of the region in line with Section 3 of Executive Order No. 5. This development plan is based on the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and is geared towards 25-year long-term vision for Filipinos and the Philippines' called "Ambisyon Natin 2040".

The MIMAROPA RDP 2017-2022 adopts the vision statement "MIMAROPA: The destination choice." As shown in Figure 10, stakeholders of MIMAROPA envision the region as the destination of livelihood, employment, investment, wellness, adventure, rest, recreation and retirement.

Figure 10. Vision of MIMAROPA

Results Matrix (RM), as an accompanying document of the PDP, contains statements of objectives with a corresponding indicator framework for the various levels of results, including goals and outcomes, targeted under the different chapters of the MIMAROPA RDP. The RMs specifically contains indicator statements, baseline information, end-of-plan targets and assumptions/risks and identifies the responsible agencies.

Contributing to the PDP, NEDA regional offices from the 12 regions of the country also prepared regional development plans (RDP) that reflects the development strategies and thrusts of the regions. This, alongside with the formulation of regional result matrices, became an instrument to monitor the progress of the country.

The MIMAROPA Regional RM, which contains 240 indicator statements as shown in Table 13, is aligned with the national RM and is measured at the regional level. These regional RMs shall then be linked with the national RMs as input to reports prepared at the national level and is targeted to be achieved for the next six years.

Figure 11 shows the contributed RDP-RM indicators of the 49 regional agencies of MIMAROPA. Among these agencies, DOH has the largest number of RM indicators provided with a total of 28. PSA comes next with 18 indicators while, DENR and PNP follows 14 indicators each. On the other hand, AFP, DOTr, HDMF, KSA, LGUs, LMB, LWUA, NCC, PDEA, RGC, and SUCs contributed one RM indicator per agency.

Majority of the RM indicators specified by each regional agency falls under one sector as seen in Figure 11. Only four of these agencies (i.e., DOH, PSA, PNP and DILG) covered two sectors for their indicators. In particular, from the 28 indicators given by DOH, 26 indicators belong to demographic and social sector while two RM indicators fall in the environment and multi-domain sector. On PSA's specified 18 indicators, each of the demographic and social, and economic sectors has 9 provided indicators. Of the 14 RM indicators from PNP, 10 indicators are under the environment and multi-domain sector while the remaining indicators are in social sector. DILG contributes five RM indicators, two of which are multi-domain while three are classified as social.

In view of MIMAROPA agencies that identified economic indicators, DOT contributes the most number with 12 RM indicators. On the other hand, DOH and DENR provide the largest number of 26 demographic and social indicators, and 14 environment and multi-domain indicators, respectively.

Figure 11. Distribution of RDP Results Matrix Indicators per Sector and Agency
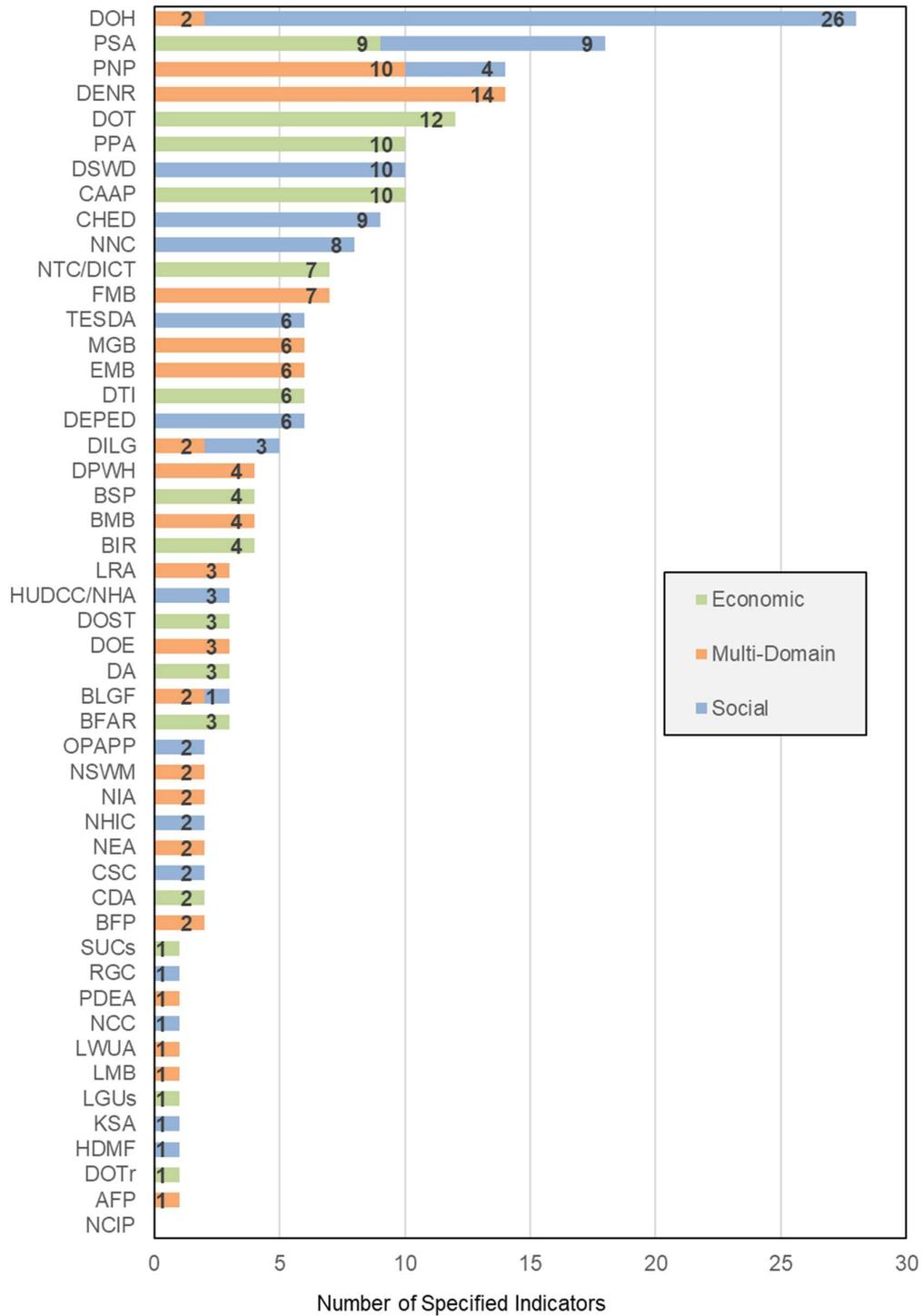
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- PDP and RDP 2017-2022 Roadshow

  The NEDA MIMAROPA conducted a regional roadshow on the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) and Regional Development (RDP) 2-17-2022 and the unveiling of the MIMAROPA RDP on August 23, 2017 in Calapan City. The event was participated in by around 300 MIMAROPA stakeholders from various sectors including government agencies, RDP provincial partners, local media, and civil society organizations, RDP provincial roadshows were also conducted in Boac, Marinduque (August 30), Palawan (September 14) and Romblon (September 28).

- RSC Resolution No. 2017-01

  Sections 3 and 5 of Republic Act No. 10625 or the "Philippine Statistical Act of 2013" mandates the reorganization of Philippine Statistical system and creation of Philippine Statistics Authority. Moreover, as stated in the Article 6.f of the IRR, the PSA shall collaborate with departments of the national government including GOCCs and their subsidiaries in the collection, compilation, maintenance and publication of statistical information, including special statistical data derived from activities of those departments, corporations and their subsidiaries. In order to make this happen, during the RSC meeting in Second Quarter of 2017, it was proposed that all government offices in MIMAROPA shall designate focal person for statistical coordination. Thus, RSC Resolution No. 2017-01 was approved.

ISSUES AND CONCERN

The key issues and concerns in monitoring the results of RDP-RM include:

1. Need to address data gaps
2. Lower level disaggregation of data
3. Need for more timely data
4. Weak internet connectivity to support data gathering and generation of statistical data
5. Outdated IT facilities that prevents effective data management and timely dissemination of information.
6. Data security threats that can cause loss of critical data and ensure protection of network from vulnerabilities
7. Limited manpower to respond to the increasing demand of statistics
8. Lack of training/capacity building for designated statistical personnel
9. Limited budget to support statistical activities

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2017-2022

To address data gaps, need for lower level disaggregation of data and improve relevance and timeliness of data production and dissemination:

1. Conduct capacity building on SAE and generation statistics from admin data
2. Workshop on harmonization and standardization of administrative forms.
3. Proper accounting of fish direct from the fisherman to buyers (sea to port of embarkation or airport)

4. Exploring the use of management tools to monitor, evaluate the status, whereabouts, identify gaps and help management in planning and decision making
5. Strengthen partnership with other stakeholders, NGOs, POs, and LGUs.
6. Conduct of dissemination fora, establishment of website and use of tri-media for data dissemination
7. Development of GIS mapping of poor households with disaster, risk, vulnerabilities and management; development of atlas of poor households

To address the need for technical and financial support to be able to monitor and evaluate the numerous indicators of RDP-RM:

1. Creation of Statistician plantilla position and allocation of fund
2. Explore the use of Web-based statistical system
3. Develop training program for Statistician or to Monitoring and Evaluation Officer on topics like data and research management, and statistical analysis
4. Subscription to more reliable internet provider, improvement of hardware support and coordinate with ICTD on the implementation of solutions to address issues on data security such as cloud computing.
5. Implementation of alternate to e-mail, fax, messenger, use of multimedia and publication of data for an up to data receipt of data and information.
6. Procurement and capacity building of statistical tools (e.g. SPSS, Port statistics management system)
7. Identification and prioritization of Research Agenda

POLICY USES

The statistical programs identified in this chapter intend to prepare the PSS in the monitoring of RDP RM Indicators. The indicators identified in the plan serve as a guide in all stages of public sector management, from planning to monitoring and evaluation. The Results Matrix (RM) facilitates tracking of the progress of achievement of the targets of RSDP.
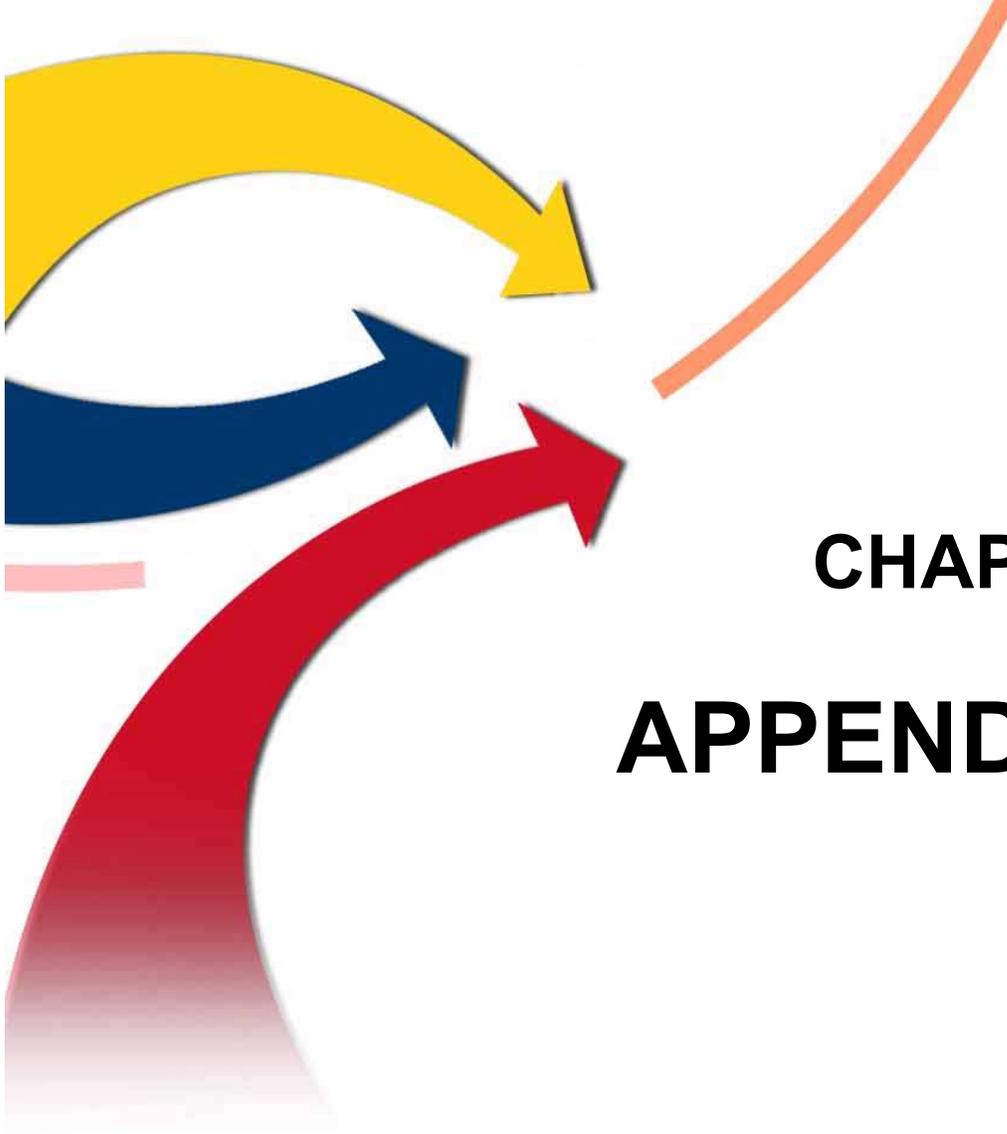
CHAPTER XI

APPENDICES

Table 4. Metadata of the Sustainable Development Goals of MIMAROPA

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere							
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day							
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)		1				National, Regional	Sex
Target 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	Poverty Incidence is the proportion of individuals with per capita income less than the poverty thresholds.	1	NEDA, DSWD, NAPC (as lead monitoring agencies), all agencies are accountable	PSA-SSSS-IESD, PSA-SSSS-DHSD, PSA-ESSS-PSD	Every 3 years	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 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 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Percentage of women ages 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth.	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	National, Regional	
1.4.1p2 Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods	Percentage of all women and currently married women ages 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive methods	1	reproductive health and family planning services - DOH, LGUs	PSA-SSSS-DHSD	Every 5 years	National, Regional	
1.4.1p3 Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey	Percentage of population that visited a health facility or sought advice or treatment in the 30 days preceding the survey	1	primary health care - DOH, LGUs	PSA-SSSS-DHSD	Every 5 years	National, Regional	Sex
1. 4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten	The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary	The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
1.4.1p6 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education	The enrolment in secondary education of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
1.4.1p7 Proportion of families with access to safe water supply	Proportion of families with access to safe water supply – The ratio of the number of families who access water from community water system (piped into their dwelling, yard/plot or public tap) and protected wells, to the total number of families.	1	DOH, DENR, DILG, LGUs	PSA-SSSS-DHSD	Annually	National, Regional	0
1.4.1.p8 Proportion of population living in households with access to sanitary facility	Proportion of families with sanitary toilet – The ratio of the number of families with flush toilet (either owned or shared) and close pit, to the total number of families.	1	DOH, DENR, DILG, LGUs	PSA-SSSS-DHSD		National, Regional	0
1.4.1.p9 Proportion of families with owned or owner-like possession of housing units	The ratio of the number of families with housing unit owned or amortized to the total number of families.	1	NHA, HUDCC, LGUs	PSA	Annually	National, Regional	N/A
1.4.2.p1 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	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	NHA, HUDCC, LGUs	PSA	Annually	National, Regional	N/A

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

| Target/Indicator | Definition | Tier | Source of Data | | Frequency of Data Collection | Disaggregation | |
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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	Affected: The total number of individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) residing in the affected barangays of a municipality or city Displaced Inside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster, in an evacuation center Displaced Outside Evacuation Centers: The total number of affected individuals or populace (the family head and its dependents) who took pre-emptive evacuation prior to the onslaught of the disaster; or who sought temporary refuge due to the disaster either to their relatives' or friend's house	1	OCD	LGU	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial, Municipality	Sex
1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1	OCD	LGU	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial, Municipality	Sex
Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions							
1.a.1.p1 Proportion of CCT budget/expenditure as direct poverty reduction program to the national budget/expenditure	Proportion of CCT budget/expenditure as direct poverty reduction program to the national budget/expenditure	1				National, Regional, Provincial	
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	1				National, Regional	0

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP		1		NEDA Central Office	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture							
Target 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							
2.1.1.p1 Proportion of households meeting 100% recommended energy intake	The level of intake of energy or essential nutrient in relation to the energy/nutrient requirement for adequate health, which is expressed as percentage of recommended energy and nutrient intake (RENI)	1		DOST-FNRI	Annually	National, Regional	N/A
Target 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	An indicator that is used to determine past or chronic nutritional status of children 0-10 years old where each child's actual height/length is compared with the standard or reference height/length for his/her age	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards (CGS)) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	An indicator for the assessment of growth of children 0-10 years old which compares the weight of each child to the weight of a reference population of the same height or length	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <-2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (wasting)	An indicator for the assessment of growth of children 0-10 years old which compares the weight of each child to the weight of a reference population of the same height or length	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition for children under 5 years <+2 SD from the median of the WHO CGS (overweight)	An indicator for the assessment of growth of children 0-10 years old which compares the weight of each child to the weight of a reference population of the same height or length	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
2.2.s1 Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (Vitamin A, Iron)	Micronutrient Malnutrition is a condition resulting from a deficiency of supply to the tissues of micronutrients, notably vitamin A, iron, and iodine, arising from a deficiency in the diet, losses from the body, or improper utilization of food. Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) is a condition that covers all physiological disturbances caused by low vitamin A level, including subclinical and clinical signs and symptoms and is measured using the plasma retinol level. Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) is a condition that occurs when the amount of iron absorbed by the body is too small to meet the body's demands, which may be due to insufficient iron intake, reduced bioavailability of dietary iron, chronic blood loss, and/or increased iron requirements, as occurring during pregnancy or the period of growth, and is measured using the hemoglobin level.	1				National, Regional	Sex
2.2.s2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding	The number of infants under 6 months old who are fed exclusively with breast milk as a proportion of all infants under 6 months old.	1				National, Regional	N/A
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages							
Target 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	The number of births attended by skilled health professional as a percentage of all livebirths.	1	National: DOH Sub-national (provincial): LGUs	PSA, PSA	Monthly	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.1.s1 Proportion of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a public or private health facility	1	National: DOH Sub-national (provincial): LGUs	PSA	Every 5 years	National, Regional	0
	Percentage of births delivered in a hospital, clinic or institution					Provincial	Sex

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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	Probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period.	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA		National, Regional	Sex
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	The number of deaths within the first month of life per 1,000 live births.	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA	Every 5 years	National, Regional	Sex
	The number of deaths within the first 28 days of life per 1,000 live births.					Provincial	
3.2.s1 Infant Mortality Rate	The probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA		National, Regional	0
Target 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.p1Number of new HIV infections (newly diagnosed cases/year)	The number of newly diagnosed with HIV infection per year.	1				National, Regional	Sex
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population (per 100,000 in DOH)	The number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population (per 100,000 in DOH)	The number of cases of malaria per 100,000 population.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 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	Total number of mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases divided by the total number of population in the 30 to 70 age group	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA	Monthly	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol							
3.5.1.p1 Percentage of drug abuse cases or drug users who completed treatment		1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol		1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 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 injuries	The number of deaths caused by land transport accidents [ICD-10 codes V01-V04, V06, V09-V80, V87, V89, V99] per 100,000 population.	1	DOTC, DILG, PNP	PSA		National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 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	Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are infecund and have no unmet need and currently using a contraceptive method. It is also known as the modern contraceptive prevalence rate	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA	Every 5 years	National, Regional	N/A
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years or aged 15-19years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Percentage of women age 15-19 who had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA	Every 5 years	National	N/A
	The number of births to females aged 10 to 19 per 1,000 female population in the same age group					Regional, Provincial	
3.7.s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	Proportion of currently married women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years reporting current use of any contraceptive method.	1	National: DOH Sub-national (prov): LGUs	PSA	Every 5 years (NDHS)	National, Regional	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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							
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Coverage rate is the aggregate count of PhilHealth beneficiaries (eligible member and qualified dependents) under Formal Economy (Private, Government, Household Help/Kasambahay, Enterprise Owner and Family Drivers), Informal Economy (Migrant Worker, Informal Sector, Self-Earning Individual and Organized Group and Others), Indigents, Sponsored Members, Senior Citizens and Lifetime Members as a percentage of the total population.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.8.s1 Percentage of population covered by the social health insurance	Coverage rate is the aggregate count of PhilHealth beneficiaries under Formal Economy, Informal Economy, Indigents, Sponsored Members, Senior Citizens and Lifetime Members as a percentage of the total population.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.8.s2 Out-of-pocket health spending as percentage of total health expenditure	Proportion of out-of-pocket health expenditure to total health expenditure	2	DOH	PSA	Annually	National	N/A
Target 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	The number of deaths of unintentional poisonings (ICD-10 codes X40,X43-X44, X46-X49)per 100 000 population.	1	DOH	PSA	Monthly	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.							
3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older		1					
3.a.s1 Prevalence of current tobacco use	Current smokers are those who smoke during the time of the survey either on a "daily" basis (at least one cigarette a day) or on a regular/occasional smoking or those who do not smoke daily but who smoke at least weekly or those who smoke less often than weekly.	1				National, Regional	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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 th/e 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 FIC		1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
3.b.3p1 Percentage availability of essential drugs in public health facilities		1				National, Regional	Sex
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning							
Target 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							
4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Percentage of Grade 3, 6 and 4th year (grade 10 in the K-12 program) examinees by achievement level and by subject area, which includes Reading and Mathematics Achievement level: 96-100% - Mastered 86-95% - Closely approximating mastery 66-85% - Moving towards mastery 35-65% - Average 15-34% - Low 5-14% - Very Low 0-4% - Absolutely no mastery	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
4.1.s1 Completion Rate	Percentage of grade/year 1 entrants who graduate in elementary/secondary education	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
4.1.s2 Cohort Survival Rate	Percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
4.1.s3 Dropout Rate or School Leavers Rate	Percentage of pupils/students who do not finish a particular grade/year level. It does not capture pupils/students who finish a grade/year level but do not enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year.	1	DepEd	DepEd	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 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	Indicator that measures general level of participation of 5 year old children in kindergarten. It indicates the capacity of the education system to prepare young children for elementary education.	1			Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university							
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Participation rate of young (aged 15-24) and adult (aged 25-64) in the formal and non-formal education and training in a given year.					National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
4.3.s1 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary education	The enrolment in elementary of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	1			Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
4.3.s2 Net Enrolment Rate in secondary education	The enrolment in secondary education of the official school age-group expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.	1			Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
4.3.s3 Passing rate in licensure exam (HEd)	Percentage of the number of examinees per school who are passers of a given licensure examination in a given period for each discipline					National, Regional	Sex
4.3.s4 Certification rate (TVET)	Percentage of examinees who passed the national competency assessment for or within a given period					National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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							
4.4.1.p1 Proportion of population with exposure to internet	Percentage of population 10 to 64 years old who were exposed to the internet. Exposure to the internet in FLEMMS includes surfing the internet for social media/interaction and surfing the internet for research work		DepEd	PSA-SSSS	Every 5 years (1994, 2003, 2008, and 2013)	National, Regional	Sex
Target 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	Ratio of girls to boys & ratio of rural to urban	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
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	Ratio of female to male & ratio of rural to urban	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy							
4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Percentage of population aged 10 years old and over who are (a) basically literate (read and write) and (b) functionally literate (read, write and compute) Functional Literacy is a significantly higher level of literacy which includes not only reading and writing but also numeracy skills (FLEMMS).		DepEd	PSA-SSSS		National, Regional	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all							
4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	The percentage of schools by level of education (elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary) with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; and (c) computers for pedagogical purposes	1					N/A
4.a.1.1 electricity		1				National, Regional, Provincial	
4.a.1.2 internet		1				National, Regional, Provincial	
4.a.1.3 computers		1				National, Regional, Provincial	
4.a.1.4 water sanitation		1				National, Regional, Provincial	
Target 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	Number of TVET trainers trained	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.							
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex		3				National	N/A
Target 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.							
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Violence against women is an act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. It encompasses all forms of violation of women's rights, including threats and reprisals, exploitation, harassment, and other forms of control. Physical violence is an act of inflicting physical injuries, parricide, homicide, frustrated parricide, murder or homicide, infanticide, and abortion. Sexual abuse is an act, which is sexual in nature, committed against a woman without her consent. Sexual abuses include but are not limited to the following: rape, sexual harassment, acts of lasciviousness; treating a woman as a sex object; making demeaning and sexually suggestive remarks; physically attacking the sexual parts of her body; forcing her to watch pornographic video shows or see pornographic materials; catching the husband having sex with another woman in the marital bedroom; forcing the wife and mistress to sleep with the husband in the same room. Psychological violence is an act or behavior committed against a woman, which destroys belief in her self, demeans, disempowers, and causes mental and emotional disturbance. This includes but is not limited to: verbal abuse, economic abuse, accusation of infidelity, prolonged silence, taking children away from her, ordering the woman out of the house, infidelity of the partner, threats and coercion and sexual harassment. Source: NSCB Resolution No. 6, Series of 2001	1	0	PSA-SSSS-DHSD	Every 5 years	National, Regional	N/A

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Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence		1	0	0	Every 5 years	National, Regional	N/A
5.2.s1 Number of reported gender-based violence cases (includes e-VAW)	Foundation for Media Alternatives (FMA) defined technology-related violence against women or eVAW as violence against women in and using ICT platforms such as television, radio, telephone/mobile phones, computers, smartphones, tablets, internet, VoIP, social networking sites (such as Facebook, Twitter), websites and blogs. Several forms of eVAW crimes being perpetrated are: a) Cyber harassment. It is the online harassment of women, which includes rape threats, doctored photographs portraying women being strangled, postings of women's home addresses alongside suggestions that they are interested in anonymous sex, and technological attacks that shut down blogs and websites (Citron 2009). Forms of cyber harassment are: cyber stalking, emails to forward unwanted proposals blackmail, extortion/ publication of an individual's personal information, monitoring by abusers of both the physical and virtual activities of their victims. b) Cyber pornography. It is an act of using cyberspace to create, display, distribute, import or publish pornography or obscene materials, especially materials depicting children engaged in sexual acts with adults. c) Cyber trafficking The forms of cyber trafficking are: fake online "marriage agencies and websites advertising nonexistent work or study opportunities and the commercialization of private home videos.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

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Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
5.2.s2 Number of reported abuse cases for women and children	Violence Against Women (Refer to the definition of Indicator 5.2.1.) Child abuse is the maltreatment, whether habitual or not, of a child, which includes any of the following: a) Psychological and physical abuse, neglect, cruelty, sexual abuse and emotional maltreatment; b) Any act by deeds or words which debases, degrades or demeans the intrinsic worth and dignity of a child as a human being; c) Unreasonable deprivation of the her/his basic needs for survival such as food and shelter; Failure to immediately give medical treatment to an injured child resulting in serious impairment of her/his growth and development or in her/his permanent incapacity or death.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
5.2.s3 Number of cases served by Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) on violence against women and child abuse	The cases served by DSWD include the following: - Physically abused/maltreated/battered - Sexually abused - Involuntary prostitution - Illegal recruitment - In detention - Armed conflict	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation							
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	the proportion of Women aged 20 - 24 years who were married or in a union before aged 15 and before aged 18	1	0	PSA - SSSS - DHSD		National	N/A

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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	The number of seats held by women in the House of Representatives (HOR) and Senate of the Philippines expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the HOR and Senate (based on the definition of UNSD). The number of seats held by women in the local governments expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats in the local governments.	1				National, Provincial	
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Managers are workers in this group plan, direct, coordinate and evaluate the overall activities of enterprises, governments and other organizations, or of organizational units within them, and formulate and review their policies, laws, rules and regulations. (Source: 2012 PSOC) CSC Third Level Positions – positions in the Career Executive Service (CES)	1	0	PSA Civil Service Commission (CSC), Career Executive Service Board (CESB) - for public sector	LFS - Quarterly CSC - Irregular	National, Regional	Sex
5.5.s1 Percentage of firms owned by women (through business permits and licences system)	Firms registered through business permits by owners who are females.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	
Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform of Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences							
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education		3 (N/A)				National	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws							
5.a.1p1 Number agricultural and residential land free patents issued to women and men	Agricultural land refers to land devoted to or suitable for the cultivation of the soil, planting of crops, growing of trees, raising of livestock, poultry, fish or aquaculture production, including the harvesting of such farm products, and other farm activities and practices performed in conjunction with such farming operations by persons whether natural or juridical and not classified by law as mineral land, forest land, residential land, commercial land, and industrial land. (Source: NSCB Resolution No. 7, Series of 2010) Residential land refers to all lands that have been identified and zoned as residential through the appropriate ordinance by the Local Government Unit (LGU) having jurisdiction over the area. These include residential lands within areas zoned as mixed residential and commercial or mixed residential and industrial. (Source: RA10023, Series of 2010) Free Patent application is a mode of acquiring alienable and disposable lands of the public domain for agricultural purposes thru administrative confirmation of imperfect or incomplete title to qualified occupant who has acquired vested right by virtue of open, continuous, exclusive and notorious possession thereof. (Source: LMB, DENR)	1				National, Regional, Provincial	0
5.a.1p2 Number of holders of emancipation patents and certificates of land ownership, certificate of ancestral land titles (CALTs), certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADTs) by sex, stewardship	CLOA Holder refers to a farmer-beneficiary who was awarded a Certificate of Land Ownership Agreement (CLOA) for the land he or she tills under Executive Order No. 228 and Republic Act No. 6657 otherwise known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. The CLOA is also a title issued to farmer-beneficiaries either individually or collectively. Emancipation Patents (EPs) Holder refers to a farmer-beneficiary in rice and corn lands covered by Presidential Decree No. 27 who was issued an EP. The EP is the title issued to farmer-beneficiaries upon fulfillment of all government requirements. It symbolizes the tiller's full emancipation from the bondage of tenancy.	1				National	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
5.a.1p3 Number of women beneficiaries with secured land tenure in Residential areas	Residential lands refer to all lands that have been identified and zoned as residential through the appropriate ordinance by the LGU having jurisdiction over the area. Alienable and Disposable lands are lands of public domain classified as agriculture that may be acquired through grant or confirmation of title.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels							
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Per Gender and Development (GAD) Budget Policy in 1995, all government agencies, government-owned and controlled corporations, state universities and colleges and local government units are enjoined to utilize at least five percent of their budget for programs to promote women's empowerment and gender equality.	3 (N/A)				National	N/A
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all							
Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally							
6.3.1.p1 Volume of wastewater treated (industries)	Industrial Waste water refers to any liquid waste resulting from any activity process of industry					National, Regional	N/A
6.3.2.p1 Proportion of monitored bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Proportion of water bodies (area) in a country with good ambient water quality compared to all water bodies in the country					National, Regional	N/A
Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity							
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Freshwater withdrawal characterizes water usage for domestic, municipal, irrigation, power generation, fisheries, livestock raising, industrial, recreational and other purposes.					National, Regional, Provincial	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate							
6.5.1.p1 Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans (IRBMP)	Percentage of implementation of programs and projects identified in the Integrated River Basin Master Plans	2				National	N/A
Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies							
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan		3					N/A
Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management							
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management		3					N/A
6.b.s1 Number of functional WASH councils/ committees in LGUs	-	1	DILG		Annually	National	N/A
6.b.s2 Number of local WASH ordinances strengthening WASH governance in the communities	-	1	DILG		Annually	National	N/A
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all							
Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services							
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity		1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology		3				National	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix							
7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		3				National	N/A
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency							
7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Calculated as units of energy (MTOE per unit of GDP in billion pesos)	3	DOE	Key Energy Statistics / National Accounts of the Philippines	Annually	National	N/A
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all							
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries							
8.1.1 Annually growth rate of real GDP per capita	Real GDP per capita in Philippine Pesos minus GDP at constant 2000 prices divided by total population	1	NEDA	PSA-MAS AND PSA-SSSS	GDP-Quarterly; GRDP-Annually; Population Projection	National, Regional	0
Target 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 Annually growth rate of real GDP per employed person	GDP at constant 2000 prices divided by total employed	1	NEDA	PSA-MAS AND PSA-SSSS	GDP-Quarterly; GRDP-Annually; LFS-Quarterly	National, Regional	0

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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	Unemployed persons are those of working age (usually persons aged 15 and above) who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity, where: (a) "not in employment" is assessed with respect to the short reference period for the measurement of employment; (b) to "seek employment" refers to any activity when carried out, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month, for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking; (c) the point when the enterprise starts to exist should be used to distinguish between search activities aimed at setting up a business and the work activity itself, as evidenced by the enterprise's registration to operate or by when financial resources become available, the necessary infrastructure or materials are in place or the first client or order is received, depending on the context; (d) "currently available" serves as a test of readiness to start a job in the present, assessed with respect to a short reference period comprising that used to measure employment (depending on national circumstances, the reference period may be extended to include a short subsequent period not exceeding two weeks in total, so as to ensure adequate coverage of unemployment situations among different population groups).	1	NEDA, DOLE	PSA-SSSS	Quarterly	National, Regional	Sex
Target 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	This proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training, also known as "the NEET rate", conveys the number of young person not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population.	1				National, Regional	Sex
Target 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	The frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries provide information on the number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period. It is a measure of the risk of having a fatal or a non-fatal occupational injury based on the duration of exposure to adverse work-related factors.	1	DOLE	PSA-SSSS	a) Every 2 years b) Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products							
8.9.1 .p1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Production accounts of tourism and non-tourism industries: It conforms to the format established in the SNA 1993 where 1.) Output is broken down by product, followed by; 2.) Intermediate consumption (also called intermediate inputs). The difference between these two values is called gross value added (GVA).	3	DOT	PSA, DOT	a) HSDV; Not Regularly Conducted VSS: monthly; and MICE: Quarterly b) Annually	National	N/A
8.9.2.p1 Proportion of employed in tourism out of total employed		3	DOLE, DOT	PSA-MAS		National	0
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all							
8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	a) Number of offices of BSP supervised/regulated financial institutions by type of financial institution (banks, non-banks, and off-shore banking units) with breakdown as to Head Office and Other Offices b) Number of ATMs with breakdown as to on-site and offsite and number of banks with electronic banking facilities	1				National	0
8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		3				National	Sex
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation							
Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder 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	Passenger and freight volumes is the sum of the passenger and freight volumes reported for the air carriers in terms of number of people and metric tonnes of cargo respectively.	1	DOTC and attached agencies	DOTr and Attached Agencies, PSA	Annually	National, Regional	0

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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	Manufacturing GVA as a proportion of GDP. It is generally compiled as the sum of the value added of all manufacturing activity units in operation in the reference period	1	DTI and attached agencies	PSA		National, Regional	N/A
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Define employment at the national context from LFS	1	DTI and attached agencies	PSA	Quarterly	National, Regional	Sex
Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending							
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Research and development (R&D) expenditure as a proportion of GDP is the amount of R&D expenditure divided by the total output of the economy.	3				National, Regional	N/A
Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States							
9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Consult DBM, NEDA, and/or DOF	3				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.							
Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent 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 percent of the population and the total population		2	Lead: DOLE, DTI, DSWD, DA, NEDA	PSA		National, Regional	0

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 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 percent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities		3	DOLE, DTI, DSWD, DA, NEDA	PSA	Every 3 years	National, Regional	0
Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality							
10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	This is the ratio of compensation received by employees over GDP.	3	DOLE, DSWD (with SSS, PhilHealth, PAGIBIG etc)	PSA		National	N/A
Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations							
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	These are the sets of indicators the BSP is submitting to IMF consisting of 7 indicators.	3				National	N/A
Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions							
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations Indicator is also found in SDG 16.8.1		3					N/A
Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements							
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Proportion of total number of tariff lines in percent applied to products imported from least developed countries and developing countries corresponding to 0 percent tariff rate in HS chapter 01-97	3				National	N/A
Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes							
10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)		3		NEDA Central Office	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable							
Target 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 in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing decreased		3	0	PSA			
Target 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	Refer to the definition of SDG Indicator 1.5.1.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management							
11.6.2p1 Percentage of highly urbanized and other major urban centers within ambient air quality guidelines value increased		3					
Target 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.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	3				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
11.b.2 Proportion of local governments (units) that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Refer to the definition of SDG Indicator 1.5.3.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns							
Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.							
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment		3				National, Regional	N/A
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts							
Target 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	Refer to the definition of SDG Indicator 1.5.1.	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	3				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning							
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Executive Order 174- Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management and Reporting System (PGHGIMRS); Guidance Document- is envisioned to provide the general framework of the PGHGIMRS. The rules and procedures outlined in the various chapters of the Guidance Document serves as the implementing rules and regulations for the conduct, implementation, documentation, reporting and archiving of data in PGHGIMRS.	3				National	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development							
Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent 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	a.) Marine Protected Area (MPA) is a defined area of the sea established and set aside by law, administrative regulation, or any other effective means in order to conserve and protect part of or the entire enclosed environment through the establishment of management guidelines. It is considered a generic term that includes all declared areas governed by specific rules or guidelines in order to protect and manage activities within the enclosed area. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26) b.) Marine Key Biodiversity Area (MKBA) is a nationally identified marine site of global significance to biodiversity. (CMEMP DAO 2016-26)	1	DENR, BMB, LGUs	MAO	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss							
Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements							
15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Refers to land with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity in situ. It consists either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of more than 10 percent or tree height of 5 meters are included under forest. These are normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest. It includes forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest within protected areas; windbreaks and shelter belts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectare and width of more than 20 meter; plantations primarily used for forestry purposes, including rubber wood plantations. It also includes bamboo, palm and fern formations (except coconut and oil palm).	2				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A

Continued

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Protected areas refer to identified portions of land and water set aside by reason of their unique physical and biological significance, managed to enhance biological diversity and protected against destructive human exploitation. National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) refers to the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible.	1	DENR, PENRO, CENRO, LGUs	DENR P/C	Annually (Quarterly)	National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally							
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Sustainable Forest Management is the process of managing a forest to achieve one or more clearly specified objective of management with regard to production of a continuous flow of desired forest products and services without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity and without undesirable effects on the physical and social environment. (Source: ITTO)	1				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Target 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world							
15.3.1.p1 Forest Cover Change (from close to open forest)	Forest Degradation changes within the forest whether natural or human-induced which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site, and thereby lower the capacity to supply products and/or services resulting to a degraded forest. (Source: DENR)	3				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species							
15.5.1 Red List Index	Threatened species is a general Term used to denote species or subspecies considered as critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable, or other accepted categories of wildlife whose population is at risk of extinction.; CITES- is an international treaty ratified by the Philippine Government to regulate, control and prohibit the trade of wildlife. Follows the Global Red List Index Measures. Finalization of Philippine Red List both for Fauna and Flora are currently on-going (as per Pola of WRD).	3				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A

Table 4. – Continued

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed							
15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits		3				National	N/A
Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products							
15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Refer to the Indicator found in SDG 15.c.1.	3				National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts							
15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems (Source: PBSAP)	3				National	N/A
Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems							
15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Refer to the Indicator found in SDG 15.b.1.	3				National	N/A
Target 15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation							
15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	Refer to the SDG Indicator 15.a.1.	3					
Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities							
15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked		3					

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
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							
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere							
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population by sex and by age	Murder (Intentional homicide) is the act of taking one's life with attendant circumstances as described in Article 248 of the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines (i.e., with evident premeditation, treachery, by means of fire, poison, explosion or any other method involving great waste or ruin, with cruelty by deliberately and inhumanly augmenting the suffering of the victim, and in consideration of a price, reward, promise or other base motives).	3					0
16.1.s1 Number of murder cases		1					0
16.1.s2 Monthly average index crime rate		1					
Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms							
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months		3	OMB	PSA	Every 3 years	National	Sex
Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels							
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)		1				National	N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels							
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	The government personnel include those in national government agencies (NGAs), government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs), local government units (LGUs), local water districts (LWDs), and state, universities, and colleges (SUCs).	3				National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance							
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations		3 (N/A)					
Target 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	The proportion of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the PSA.	1	PSA	PSA	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	Sex
Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information, and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements							
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information		3 (N/A)					N/A
Target 16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, for preventing violence and combatting terrorism and crime							
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		3 (N/A)					N/A

Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development							
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection							
17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	National Government Total Revenues is the collections of the National Government from tax and non-tax sources.	1	DOF, BTr, BIR, and BOC (Revenue)	PSA DOF-BTr		National	N/A
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Domestic-Based Collections is the sum of all tax revenues from domestic sources.	3				National	N/A
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries							
17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)	Official Development Assistance (ODA), as defined in Republic Act 8182 – ODA Act of 1996, is a loan or a grant administered with the objective of promoting sustainable social and economic development and welfare of the Philippines. ODA resources must be contracted with governments of foreign countries with whom the Philippines has diplomatic, trade relations or bilateral agreements or which are members of the United Nations, their agencies and international or multilateral lending institutions.	3 (N/A)				National, Regional	N/A
Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources							
17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	Foreign Direct Investment is defined as an international investment by a resident entity in one economy ("direct investor") in an enterprise resident in another economy ("direct investment enterprise ") made with the objective of obtaining a lasting interest. The "lasting interest" implies the existence of long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. This lasting interest is generally indicated by ownership of at least 10 percent of the ordinary shares or voting power (for incorporated enterprise) or the equivalent (for an unincorporated enterprise). FDI covers equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital (i.e. inter-company loans).	3 (N/A)				National	N/A

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Table 4. – *Continued*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	OFs' Remittances by Country and by Type of Worker This refers to statistics on cash remittances coursed through commercial banks, thrift banks, and foreign exchange corporations of sea-based and land-based OF workers, classified by source country. Personal Remittances Personal remittances covers: a) net compensation of employees (i.e., gross earnings of land-based OF workers with work contracts of less than one year and of sea-based workers, less their expenditures in their host countries) b) personal transfers c) current transfers in cash or in kind by OF workers with work contracts of one year or more d) other household-to-household transfers between Filipinos who have migrated abroad and their families in the Philippines e) capital transfers between households (i.e., the provision of resources for capital formation purposes, such as for construction of residential houses, between resident and non-resident households without anything of economic value being supplied in return).	3 (N/A)	BSP, PSA	BSP PSA-MAS	Quarterly	National	N/A
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress							
17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Total Debt Service is the sum of debt amortization and interest payments on domestic and foreign borrowings.	3 (N/A)				National	N/A
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism							
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed		3 (N/A)				National	N/A
Target 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		3 (N/A)	DICT	PSA		National, Regional, Provincial	Sex

Table 4. – *Concluded*

Target/Indicator	Definition	Tier	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation	
			Accountable Organization	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)
Target 17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation							
17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries		3 (N/A)				National, Regional	N/A
Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts							
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		3 (N/A)	PSA	PSA		National	N/A
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		3 (N/A)	PSA	PSA	0	National	N/A
Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries							
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries		3 (N/A)		NEDA Central Office	Annually	National, Regional, Provincial	N/A
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration		3 (N/A)	PSA	PSA		National	N/A

Table 5. Metadata of CoRe-Is of MIMAROPA under Demographics and Social Sector

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
1.	Average (Annual) Family Expenditure	The average expenses or disbursements made by the family purely for personal consumption during the reference period	FIES, APIS	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional	Income Class	
2.	Average Annual Family Income	The average primary income and receipts from other sources received by all family members during the reference period, as participants in any economic activity or as recipients of transfers, pensions, grants, interests, food and non-food items received as gifts by the family	FIES, APIS	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional	Income Class	
3.	Gini Ratio/Coefficient	The ratio of the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal (the line of perfect equality) to the area below the diagonal. It is a measure of extent to which the distribution of income/expenditure among families/individuals deviates from a perfectly equal distribution with limits 0 for perfect equality and 1 for perfect inequality	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional		
4.	Poverty Incidence among Families	The proportion of families with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional, Provincial		Poverty Incidence among Families = $(Q/n)*100$ where Q = number of families with per capita annual income/ expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold n = total number of families
5.	Poverty Incidence among Population	The proportion of individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of individuals	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional, Provincial		Poverty Incidence among Population = $(Q/n)*100$ where Q = number of individuals with per capita annual income/ expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold n = total number of individuals

Continued

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
6.	Poverty Threshold	The minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional, Provincial		Poverty Threshold = (FT*TBE)/FE where FT = Food Threshold FE = actual food expenditure of families within +/- 10 percentile of the food threshold
7.	Subsistence Incidence among Families	The proportion of families with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional, Provincial		Subsistence Incidence among Families = (F/n)*100 where F = number of families per capita annual food threshold n = total number of families
8.	Subsistence Incidence among Population	The proportion of population with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of population	APIS, FIES	PSA	Every 3 years (FIES), Annually (APIS)	Regional, Provincial		Subsistence Incidence among Population = (F/n)*100 where F = number of individuals per capita annual food threshold n = total number of individuals
9.	Achievement Rate	Refers to the degree of performance in different subject areas in various levels of basic education	BEIS	DepEd	Annually	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary Subject By sex By learning area	
10.	Cohort Survival Rate (CSR)	The percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level	BEIS	DepEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex	

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
11.	Gross Survival Rate (Tertiary)	The percentage of new entrants enrolled in baccalaureate programs who reached the terminal year or are graduating students of baccalaureate programs in the current year	Administrative Data	CHEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex	Gross Survival Rate (Tertiary) = ((Graduating Students AY N / (Enrolment AY N – number of years of program)) *100
12.	Completion Rate	The percentage of first grade/year entrants in a level of education who complete/finish the level in accordance with the required number of years of study	BEIS	DepEd, CHEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex	
13.	Drop Out Rate	The percentage of pupils/students who leave school during the year for any reason as well as those who complete the previous grade/year level but fail to enroll in the next grade/year level the following school year to the total number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year	BEIS	DepEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary	Drop Out Rate = 100% – RR – PR where RR = Repetition rate PR = Promotion Rate
14.	Graduation Rate	The percentage of pupils/students who completed the academic requirement for elementary, secondary, or tertiary levels in the current school year to the number of pupils/students enrolled in the terminal year of the level during the same school year	BEIS	DepEd, CHEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex By program By discipline	Graduation Rate (elementary) = [(number of pupils who completed the academic requirements for elementary level in the current school year)/ (Number of pupils enrolled in the terminal year of the elementary level during the same school year)]*100 Graduation Rate (Secondary/ Tertiary) = [(number of students who completed the academic requirements for secondary/ tertiary level in the current school/academic year)/ (Number of students enrolled in the terminal year of the secondary/ tertiary level during the same school/academic year)]*100

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
15.	Gross Enrollment Rate	The total enrolment in a given level of education, regardless of ages, as a percentage of population who according to the national regulations should be enrolled at this level	BEIS	DepEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex, By program, By discipline	Gross Enrollment Rate (Elementary) SY N = [Total Enrolment (All ages, SY N) / Population (Aged 6-11, SY N)] *100 Gross Enrollment Rate (Secondary) SY N = [Total Enrolment (All ages, SY N) / Population (Aged 12-15, SY N)] *100
16.	Gross Enrollment Rate (Tertiary)	The percentage of pre-baccalaureate and baccalaureate students over the schooling age of Philippine population of 16-21 years old	Administrative Data	CHEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	By Program, By Discipline	Gross Enrollment Rate (Tertiary) = ((Pre baccalaureate + Baccalaureate students) / Philippine population of 16-21 years old))*100
17.	Participation/ Net Enrollment Rate	The ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the elementary/secondary level to the population of the same age group in a given year	N/A	DepEd, CHEd	School Year	Regional Provincial City	Level of Education: Elementary and Secondary By sex, By program, By discipline	Participation Rate (elementary) = [Total Enrolment (aged 6-11) / Population (aged 6-11)]*100 Participation Rate (secondary) = [Total Enrolment (aged 12-15) / Population (aged 6-11)]*100
18.	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	The average number of pupils per teacher in elementary education in a given year	BEIS	DepEd				Pupil-Teacher Ratio = Enrollment (elementary)/ Total number of teachers
19.	Student-Teacher Ratio	The average number of students per teacher in secondary education in a given year	BEIS	DepEd	Annually	Regional	Level of Education: Kindergarten-Grade 6, Grade 7-10, Grade 11	Student-Teacher Ratio = Enrollment (secondary)/ Total number of teachers
20.	Student-Faculty Ratio	The average number of students per faculty in tertiary education in a given academic year		CHEd				Student-Faculty Ratio = Enrollment (tertiary) / Total number of faculty
21.	Pupil-Classroom Ratio	The average number of pupils per classroom in elementary education in a given school year	BEIS	DepEd	Annually	Regional	Level of Education: Kindergarten-Grade 6, Grade 7-10, Grade 11	Pupil/Student-Teacher Ratio = Enrollment (elementary) / total number of classrooms (elementary)

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
22.	Student-Classroom Ratio	The average number of pupils per classroom in elementary education in a given school year	BEIS	DepEd, CHEd	Annually	Regional	Level of Education: Kindergarten-Grade 6, Grade 7-10, Grade 11	Student-Classroom Ratio = Enrollment (secondary/tertiary)/ total number of classrooms
23.	Simple/Basic Literacy	The percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect	FLEMMS	PSA	every 5 years	Regional	Sex	Basic/Simple Literacy Rate = [number of Literates (aged 10 and over) / population (aged 10 and over)]*100
24.	Student Grantees of Student Financial Assistance Programs (STUFAPs)	The number of recipients of student assistance through financial grants or loans	Administrative reports	CHEd	Annually	Regional	Type of sponsor: public and private	
25.	Enrolment in Non-Formal Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Programs	Number of enrollees in TVET programs	Administrative reports	TESDA	Annually	Regional	Program	
26.	Graduates in Non-Formal Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Programs	Number of graduates in TVET programs	Administrative reports	TESDA	Annually	Regional	Program	
27.	Employment Rate	Percentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of employed persons	Labor Force Survey	PSA	Quarterly	Regional	N/A	ER = (E/LF) *100 where ER = employment rate E = total number of employed persons LF = total number of persons in the labor force
28.	Underemployment Rate	Percentage of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons	Labor Force Survey	PSA	Quarterly	Regional	N/A	UnR = (Un/E) *100 where UnR = underemployment rate U = total number of underemployed persons E = total number of employed persons

Continued

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
29.	Unemployment Rate	Percentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of employed persons	Labor Force Survey	PSA	Quarterly	Regional	N/A	UR = (U/LF) *100 where UR = unemployment rate U = total number of unemployed persons LF = total number of persons in the labor force
30.	Hospital Bed-Population Ratio (HBPR)	The ratio of hospital beds to the population, usually expressed as the number of available hospital beds for every 1,000 population	FHSIS	DOH	Annually	Provincial City	N/A	HBPR = (total number of hospital beds / total population) *1,000
31.	Skilled Health Personnel to Population Ratio	The ratio of skilled health personnel to the population	FHSIS	DOH	N/A	Regional Provincial City	Type of medical personnel	
32.	Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	The number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel as a percentage of all live births	FHSIS	DOH	Annually	Regional Provincial City	N/A	
33.	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR)	The proportion of currently married women in the reproductive ages of 15-49 years reporting current use of any contraceptive method.	FHSIS	DOH	Quarterly, Annually	Regional Provincial City	N/A	CPR = [no. of currently married woman (ages 15-49) using contraceptive / No. of currently married woman (ages 15-49)] *100
34.	Fully Immunized Children	The number of fully immunized children as a percentage of all one-year old children in the population	FHSIS	DOH	Quarterly, Annually	Regional Provincial City	N/A	
35.	Prevalence of Malnutrition among 0-5 years old children	The number of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the World Health Organization-Child Growth Standards (WHO-CGS) in a given time period expressed as a percentage of all children aged 0-59 months who were weighed in the same time period.	Operation Timbang	NNC	Annually	Provincial City	Form of malnutrition	
36.	Infant Mortality Rate	The probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 1 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births	Generation of Vital Sector from the Civil Registration System	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial, City	Sex	IMR = (No. of infant deaths under 1 year old given period/ total live births in a given period)* 1,000.

Continued

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
37.	Maternal Mortality Rate	The ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnant, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported live births in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal	Generation of Vital Sector from the Civil Registration System	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial, City	Sex	MMR = (No. of maternal deaths in a given period/ total live births in a given period)* 1,000.
38.	Under-five Mortality Rate	The probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below five per 1,000 live births during a given period	Generation of Vital Sector from the Civil Registration System	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial, City	Sex	U5MR = (No. of deaths below age 5 during a given period/ total live births in a given period)* 1,000
39.	Proportion of Tuberculosis (TB) cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	The number of new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the international recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS as a percentage of all tuberculosis cases	Administrative reports	DOH	Annually	Regional, Provincial, City	N/A	
40.	Unduplicated number of clients served	Number of clients served with social welfare and development assistance	Administrative reports	DSWD LGU	Annually	Regional		
41.	Number of families provided with disaster relief assistance	This indicator measures the frequency of internally-displaced families and individuals provided with food and non-food items (FNFI).	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional		
42.	Number of Out-of-School Youth Served		Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually			
43.	Number of Pantawid households provided with cash grants	The indicator measures the frequency of Pantawid households served under two modalities of the Pantawid Pamilya Pilipino Program.	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional		
44.	Number of Senior Citizens provided with social pension	The indicator measures the frequency of indigent senior citizens (aged 60 and above).	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional	Sex	

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
45.	Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstance Served		Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	N/A	Sex By Clientele category, By Client's place Origin	
46.	Number of Children in Child Development Centers (CDC) and Supervised Neighborhood plays (SNPs) provided with supplementary feeding programs (SFP)	Measures the frequency of children in CDCs and SNPs who have been served in a complete cycle of SFP	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional		
47.	Number of Sustainable Livelihood Programs (SLP) households assisted through the Microenterprise Development Track	Measures the frequency of SLP households with one member engaged in established, diversified, and/or enhanced microenterprises that have started business operations. To qualify for engagement in microenterprises, member must be an adult or aged 16-17 years old with consent of parent/guardian as tagged in the SLP Information System.		DSWD	Quarterly	Municipality	Households	
48.	Number of SLP households with one adult family member assisted through Employment Facilitation Track	Measures the frequency of SLP households with one member employed with a minimum of three months engagement	Administrative reports	DSWD	Quarterly	Municipality		
49.	Number of households that benefitted from completed KC-NCDDP sub projects	This indicator measures the number of households that are able to access community sub-projects funded through Kalahi-CIDSS-NCDDP	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional		
50.	Number of clients served in residential and non-residential care facilities	This indicator measures the frequency of clients who are assisted and are reading in the DSWD Residential and Non-residential Facilities.	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional	Type of Facility	

Table 5. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
51.	Number of children placed for alternative care	This indicator measures the frequency of children served through the Alternative Parental Care Program: Adopting and Foster Care	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional	Type of Service	
52.	Number of trafficked persons provided with social welfare services	This indicator measures the frequency of trafficked persons (individuals) served through the Recovery and Reintegrated Program Trafficked persons (RRPTP) disaggregated by sector.	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional	Sector: Women, children, youth, PWDs, senior citizens	
53.	Number of clients served through assistance to individuals in crisis situation	This indicator measures the frequency of clients served through assistance to individuals in crisis situation.	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional	By type	
54.	Number of clients served through assistance to communities in need	This indicator measures the frequency of clients served through assistance to communities in need.	Administrative reports	DSWD	Annually	Regional		
55.	Population	Total number of individuals in a territory at a specified time. It covers both nationals and aliens, native and foreign-born persons, internees, refugees and any other group physically present within the borders of a country at a specified time. In assembling national demographic Sector for publication, the basic aim has been to obtain data for the physically present (or "de facto") population rather for the legally established resident (or "de jure") inhabitants.	POPCEN	PSA	Every 5 years	Regional, Provincial, City, Municipality	By Sex By Age	
56.	Population Density	Refers to the number of persons per unit of land area (usually in square kilometers)	CPH	PSA	Every 5 years	Regional, Provincial, City, Municipality	N/A	Population Density = Total Population/ Land Area (in square kilometers)

Table 5. – *Concluded*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
57.	Population Growth Rate (PGR)	Indicates how fast a population increases or decreases as a result of interplay of births, deaths, and migration during a given period of time	POPCEN and CPH	PSA	Every 5 years	Regional, Provincial, City, Municipality	N/A	Arithmetic PGR = b/P0 where, b = (P1 - P0)/t Geometric PGR = [(antilog{[log(P1/P0)]/t}) *100 where P0 = Population at earlier period P1 = population at later period t = time between the two period
58.	Number of Families by Main Source of Water Supply		APIS or FIES for non-census years and CPH for census years	PSA, DOH	Annually	N/A	Source of water supply	
59.	Number of Families by type of toilet facility		APIS or FIES for non-census years and CPH for census years	PSA	Annually	N/A	Source of water supply	

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Table 6. Metadata of CoRe-Is of MIMAROPA under Economic Sector

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
60.	Gross Regional Domestic Expenditure (at current and constant prices)	The expenditure of residents of the region in the domestic territory plus their expenditures in other regions including the rest of the world	Conduct of various surveys and gathering of data from several administrative-based data systems	PSA	Annually	Regional	Type of expenditure	
61.	Gross Regional Domestic Product (at current and constant prices)	The aggregates of gross value added (GVA) of all resident produce units in the region	Conduct of various surveys and gathering of data from several administrative-based data systems	PSA	Annually	Regional	Type of expenditure	
62.	Gross Regional Research & Development (R&D) Expenditure	Expenses or costs incurred by R&D institutions or unit implementing R&D projects/activities during specific period Total R&D expenditure of R&D institutions located in or operating within a particular region	Compendium	DOST	Every 2 years	Regional	Sector (Government, public and private HEIs, private non-profit)	
63.	Gross Regional R&D Personnel	Total number of persons engaged in R&D work of an institution that is implementing R&D projects located in the region		DOST		Regional	Category (researcher, technician, auxiliary personnel)	
64.	Area of Farm	Refers to the size or actual measurement of the farm	CrPS	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial	N/A type of crop	
65.	Volume of Crops Production	It is the quality produced and actually harvested for a particular crop during a reference period. It includes those harvested but damaged, stolen, given away, consumed, given as harvesters and threshers shares, reserved etc. excluded are those produced but not harvested due to low price, lack of demand and force majeure or fortuitous events, etc.	PCPS	PSA	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial	Palay, corn, major crops	

Continued

Table 6. – _Continued_

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
66.	Volume of Fishery Production	It is the quantity of fish unloaded in the landing center, caught in inland bodies of water and/or harvested/produced from aqua farms; presented in metric tons.	Aquaculture Survey Inland and Municipal Survey	PSA	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial	Type, Species	
67.	Volume of Livestock Production	It refers to the volume of indigenous (local-raised) animals disposed for slaughter plus animals exported or shipped-out for slaughter both on live weight equivalent.	BLPS, CLPS	PSA	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial	Type, Species	
68.	Volume of Poultry Production	It refers to the volume of indigenous (local-raised) animals disposed for slaughter plus animals exported or shipped-out for slaughter both on live weight equivalent.	BLPS, CLPS	PSA	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial	Type, Species	
69.	Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Indicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by household relative to base year	Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the CPI (Agriculture and Non-Agriculture)	PSA	Annually, Monthly	Regional, Provincial	Major commodity group	CPI = {sum[(P1/P0)*W]/ Sum(W)}*100 where P1 = current price P0 = base period price W = weights
70.	Inflation Rate	The annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the CPI.	Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the CPI (Agriculture and Non-Agriculture)	PSA	Annually, Monthly	Regional, Provincial	Major commodity group	Inflation Rate = [(CPI2 –CPI1)/CPI1] *100 where CPI1 = previous period CPI CPI2 = second period CPI
71.	Purchasing power of peso	A measure of the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100.	Survey of Retail Prices of Commodities for the CPI (Agriculture and Non-Agriculture)	PSA	Annually, Monthly	Regional, Provincial	N/A	Purchasing power of peso = (1/CPI)*100
72.	Bank Density Ratio	Ratio of the total number of domestic banking offices to the total number of cities/municipalities in the Philippines	Administrative reports	BSP	Annually	Regional, Provincial	Type of bank	Bank Density Ratio = Total Number of Bank Offices in the region/ Total Number of Cities/ Municipalities in the region

Table 6. – *Continued*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
73.	Total Deposit Liabilities	Deposits liabilities include a) Demand Deposits, b) Savings Deposits, and c) Time Certificate Deposits.	Administrative reports	BSP	Annually	Regional, Provincial	N/A	
74.	Loan Portfolio	Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These include a) Loans to BSP b) Interbank Loans c) Loans and receivable- others, and d) Loans and Receivables arising from repurchase agreements (LRARA), net of amortization.	Administrative reports	BSP	Annually	Regional, Provincial	Type of bank	
75.	Number of Establishments		ULE	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial	Type of industry	
76.	Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Includes tourist, excursionists, aliens entering the country for a temporary stay not exceeding one year and for purpose other than immigration, permanent residence or employment for remuneration in the country and Filipino nationals residing permanently abroad on temporary stay in Philippines not exceeding one year. This includes the following: a) transit visitors and change-plan passengers remain in the premises of the port of entry terminal; b) aliens with pre-arranged employment for remuneration in the Philippines, even if length of stay overseas who are not permanent residents abroad; e) Filipino overseas contract workers on home visits; and f) returning residents of the Philippines.	ULE	PSA	Annually	Regional, Provincial	Type of industry	
77.	Visitor Arrivals	Quantity of and total income generated from all goods leaving the country which are properly cleared through the customs.	Admin reports	DOT	Annually, Monthly	Regional, Provincial	Country of origin	

Continued

Table 6. – *Concluded*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
78.	Volume and Value of Exports	Quantity of and total income generated from all goods entering any seaports or airports of entry of the Philippine properly cleared through the Customs or remaining under the Customs control, whether the goods are for direct consumption, for merchanting (global manufacturing, global wholesaling/retailing, and commodity dealing that is settled by trade in commodities), for warehousing or for further processing	FTS and commodity flow data	PSA	Annually	Regional	N/A	
79.	Volume and Value of Imports		FTS and commodity flow data	PSA	Annually	Regional	N/A	

Table 7. Metadata of CoRe-Is of MIMAROPA under Environmental and Multi-Domain Sector

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
80.	Distribution of Pollutants		Station records	EMB	Annually		Type of Emission	
81.	Total Forest Land			NAMRIA				
82.	Crime Solution Efficiency	Percentage of solved cases out of total number of crime incidents handled by law enforcement agencies for a given period of time	Administrative reports	PNP	Annually	Regional, Provincial	N/A	Crime Solution Efficiency = (Number of solved cases/ crime volume) *100
83.	Crime Volume	The total number of crime incidents committed in a given area over a period of time	NCRS	PNP	Annually	Regional, Provincial/City	Type of Crime By sex	Crime Volume = Number of Index Crimes + Number of Non-index Crimes
84.	Ratio of Firemen to population	An indicator that measures the adequacy of the firefighting man power to safeguard the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of firemen.	Administrative-based records	BFP	Annually	Provincial	N/A By sex	Firemen-to-Population Ratio = total number of firemen/ total population
85.	Number of suppressed fire incidents	Total number of fire incidents suppressed over a given period of time	Administrative Data	BFP	Quarterly	Provincial		
86.	Ratio of Policemen to population	An indicator that measures the adequacy of the police force in its task of promoting peace and order, and of providing security to the people and property. It is computed by dividing the total population by the total number of policemen.	Administrative-based records	PNP	Annually	Provincial	N/A	Policemen-to-Population Ratio = total number of policemen/ total population
87.	Total Revenue Collections (LGU)	Number of LGUs complying with the Full Disclosure Policy of the Government	Administrative-based records	BIR, BLGF	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial/ City	Type of Revenue	
88.	Compliance to Full Disclosure Policy			DILG	Annually, Quarterly	Regional, Provincial/ City		

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Continued

Table 7. – *Concluded*

No.	Indicator	Definition	Source of Data		Frequency of Data Collection	Disaggregation		Computational Formula
			Statistical Activity	Agency		Geographical (Provincial, City, Municipal, Barangay)	Dimension (Sex, Age, Marital Status, Industry, Occupation, etc.)	
89.	Length of National Bridges	Length of bridges	Road and Bridge Application System	DPWH	Annually	Regional, Engineering District	Type: permanent, temporary	total length
90.	Number of National Bridges	Total number of bridges along national roads	Project / Activity	DPWH	Annually	Regional, Engineering District	Type: permanent, temporary	total number of roads
91.	Length of National Roads	Length of bridges along national roads	Project / Activity	DPWH	Annually	Regional, Engineering District	Type of Material	total length of national roads
92.	Number of Driver Permits/Licenses Issued		Administrative-based records	LTO	Annually	Regional, Provincial/ City	N/A	
93.	Number of Motor Vehicles Registered		Administrative-based records	LTO	Annually	Regional, Provincial	Type of vehicle and status	
94.	Status of Energization	Number of barangays with access to/covered by electricity connections divided by the total number of barangays	Administrative-based records	NEA	Monthly	Regional, Provincial (Electric Coop), Municipality	N/A	
95.	Percentage of Families with Electricity	Number of families with electricity connections divided by the total number of families in a particular area	APIS	PSA	Annually	Regional	N/A	
96.	Power consumption in Kilowatt-hour			DOE	Annually			
97.	Oil Consumption in Liters			DOE	Annually			
98.	Percent level of Irrigation Development	Proportion of service area to the potential irrigable area	Administrative Data	NIA	Annual	Regional, Provincial, Municipal	Service Area (hectares) and No. of Irrigation System per Category and Diversion Type	% Irrigation Development = (Service area ÷ Potential Irrigable Area) x 100

Table 8. Metadata of the Economic Dynamism Pillar under the Cities & Municipalities Competitiveness Index of MIMAROPA

	Indicators	Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
1. Size of the Local Economy	1.1. Gross Sales of Registered Firms	2016		Philippine Pesos (ex. PHP 1,000,000.00)	-Municipal/City Treasurer's Office (M/CTO) of the local government. Note that the business (or Mayor's Permit) application form of cities and municipalities contains a field on gross sales	-This indicator is a proxy for the level of production in the LGU. -It usually refers to the income (at invoice values) received for goods and services over some period of time - Measures growth of local economic expansion.
	1.2. Total Capitalization of NEW Businesses	2016		Philippine Pesos	-City/Municipal Treasurer's Office (M/CTO) of the local government. - Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; -Individual BPLS Forms processed.	-This indicator is a proxy for new investment in the locality. -Capitalization is usually defined as the aggregate valuation of a company based on its current share price and the total number of outstanding stocks.
2. Growth of the Local Economy	2.1. Gross Sales of Registered Firms	2016	Automatically computed based on 1.1. and/or historical data	Rate (ex. 1.20 %)	-Municipal/City Treasurer's Office (M/CTO) of the local government. Note that the business (or Mayor's Permit) application form of cities and municipalities contains a field on gross sales	-This indicator is a proxy for the level of production in the LGU. -It usually refers to the income (at invoice values) received for goods and services over some period of time - Measures growth of local economic expansion.
	2.2. Total Capitalization of NEW Businesses	2016	Automatically computed based on 1.2. and/or historical data	Rate (ex. 1.20 %)	-City/Municipal Treasurer's Office (M/CTO) of the local government. - Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; -Individual BPLS Forms processed.	-This indicator is a proxy for new investment in the locality. -Capitalization is usually defined as the aggregate valuation of a company based on its current share price and the total number of outstanding stocks.
3. Structure of Local Economy*	3.1. Share of agriculture in total business registration	2011-2016		Number of businesses registered with the LGU	Business Permits and Licensing Office (BPLO) or the City/Municipal Treasurer's Office (M/CTO) (if city/municipality has no separate BPLO)	Number of businesses under Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry and Agribusiness divided by the total number of business registered
	3.2. Share of other industries in total business registration	2011-2016				Number of businesses under Mining/Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, or Real Estate Development, Wholesale and Retail Trade divided by the total number of business registered
	3.3. Share of sevices in total business registration	2011-2016				Number of businesses under the ff. types: Transportation, Storage, Communications, Banking & Financial, Insurance, Education, Health, Social Work, Electricity, Gas, Rentals, Food/Restaurants, Water, Tourism & Tourism-related business divided by the total number of business registered

Continued

Table 8. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
4. Safety Compliant Business*	4.1. Number of Occupancy Permits Approved		2016		Number of approved/issued occupancy permits	Office of Building Official (OBO) and City or Municipal Engineer's Office	This indicator is a proxy for measuring construction activities in a locality, which in turn, also approximates investment activities.
	4.2. Number of approved fire safety inspection		2016		Number / Actual Count	Local Bureau of Fire Protection	-Actual number of Fire Safety Inspection Certificates (FSIC) released by local BFP in the LGU
			Jan - Mar 2017		(O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)		
5. Increase in Employment	5.1. Number of declared employees for NEW business applications		2016		Number/item count	BPLO or the M/CTO where data will come from the application form which has a field on "number of employed". The form is submitted by businesses to the BPLO.	-Comprising of all persons above a specific age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in paid employment (i.e. at work receiving some salary or payment in cash or kind) or self-employed. -This indicator measures local employment and job absorption.
			January to March 2017				
	5.2. Number of declared employees for business RENEWALS		2016				
			January to March 2017				
6. Cost of Living	6.1. Local Inflation Rate		2016		Rate (ex. 1.20 %)	Databank and Information Services Division of the NSO – info@census.gov.ph	- Measures stability of prices and the local cost of living. - NSO Provincial Inflation Rate where LGU is located. - the local Inflation Rate will be based on the changes in the price level in the province where LGU is located
7. Cost of Doing Business	7.1. Cost of Electricity	7.1.1. Commercial Users	2016		Philippine peso per kilowatt hour (ex. PHP 16.50)	-Local electric cooperative	-Power is a major cost component of production. -Price after minimum per kilowatt hour consumption for Commercial and Industrial
		7.1.2. Industrial Firms/Customers	2016				
	7.2. Cost of Water	7.2.1. Commercial Users	2016		Philippine peso per cubic meter (ex. PHP 16.50)	-Local Utility Service Provider	-Water is a major cost component of production, the rates of which are classified according to type of users. -Price after minimum per cubic meter consumption for Commercial and Industrial
		7.2.2. Industrial Firms/Customers	2016		(O : "Zero" if its free, NDA: for No Data Available)		
	7.3. Price of Diesel as of December 31 per year		2016		Philippine peso per liter (ex. PHP 37.50)	-Biggest Gas Station Based on Volume/ Sales in the Locality.	-Price of Diesel at the biggest Gas station in the locality (as of December 31)

Continued

Table 8. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
7.4. Daily Minimum Wage Rate	7.4.1. Agricultural	7.4.1.1. Plantation	2016		Philippine pesos (PHP) per day (ex. PHP 416.50)	-Regional Minimum Wages: National Wages and Productivity Council (NWPC) website (http://www.nwpc.dole.gov.ph) which contains a section on daily minimum wage rates per region. -- Wages by sector: Regional offices of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)	-This indicator is a proxy for the cost of labor in the locality. -The minimum wage rate prevailing in the region where the LGU is located will be the relevant data for this indicator.
		7.4.1.2. Non-Plantation	2016				
	7.4.2. Non-Agricultural	7.4.2.1. Establishments with more than 10 workers	2016				
		7.4.2.2. Establishments with 10 workers or below	2016				
7.5. Cost of Land in a Central Business District			As of 2016		Philippine peso per square meter (ex. PHP 4,916.50)	-Local registered broker; local banks, BIR Zonal Value	-The most common source of data on cost of land is the zonal valuation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) -May be the average purchased value of a piece of land in the central business district in the LGU
7.6. Cost of Rent			2016		Philippine peso per square meter per month (ex. PHP 496.50)	-Registered Broker in the locality, Bank, actual tenant or lessee	-Average rental rate per square meter for commercial /office space.
8. Financial Deepening	8.1. Number of Universal/Commercial Banks		2016		-Number/item count of branches (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	-Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) – for most of the data on banks and non-bank financial institutions -BPLO to get data from the business permit application form, i.e. the field on "lines of activity" which can be used in getting the number of financial institutions by type; -Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) -Local groups on financial institutions like the local branches of the Banking Association of the Philippines, Rural Banks Association of the Philippines	-The Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) classifies financial institutions into 2 categories: (1) the broad category of banks constituting the Philippine banking system which is composed of universal and commercial banks, thrift banks, rural and cooperative banks; (2) non-banks with quasi banking functions such as financial cooperatives, savings and loan associations, pawnshops, microfinance institutions.
	8.2. Number of Thrift and Savings Banks		2016				
	8.3. Number of Rural Banks		2016				
	8.4. Number of Finance Cooperatives		2016				
	8.5. Number of Savings and Loans Associations with Quasi-Banking Functions		2016				
	8.6. Number of Pawnshops		2016				
	8.7. Number of Money Changers/Foreign exchange dealers		2016				
	8.8. Number of Remittance Centers		2016				
	8.9. Number of Microfinance Institutions		2016				

Continued

Table 8. – *Concluded*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
9. Productivity	9.1. Gross Sales of Registered Firms		2016	Same as 1.1.	Philippine Pesos (ex. PHP 1,000,000.00)	Business Permits approved by the BPLO – LGU; individual BPLS Unified forms processed	Growth in productivity based on gross sales and number of employed. -Measures efficiency of local production and potential wage and profit increase.
	9.2. Number of declared employees for business renewals		2016	Same as 5.2.	Number/item count		
10. Presence of Business and Professional Organizations	10.1. Total number of LGU recognized / registered business groups		2016		Number / Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	- LGU-accredited business groups – LGU's Planning Development Office - Other Business Organizations - Records of business associations such as the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) at national and regional levels.	- Organized business groups in the locality that have legal personalities and are accredited in the locality. Operationally, these pertain to: (1) organizations that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are members of nationally accredited business organizations like the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry; or (b) business groups that are accredited by the LGU. - With promotion strategies for existing businesses. (Actual list of business organizations to be provided and validated by the RCC focal person/academe)
	10.2. Total Number of Other Business Groups		2016				
11. Compliance to National Directives	11.1. Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)	11.1.1. Presennce of CDP	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	Planning and Development Office of LGU	-The document that pertains to the multi-sectoral plan formulated at the city/municipal level, which embodies the vision, sectoral goals, objectives, development strategies and policies within the term of LGU officials and the medium-term.
		11.1.2. Year of Last Update	Year		INPUT: Year		

Table 9. Metadata of the Government Efficiency Pillar under the Cities & Municipalities Competitiveness Index of MIMAROPA

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
12. Presence of Investment Promotion Unit	12.1. Presence of the Local Investment Incentives Code		As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	BPLO, Planning and Development Office of LGU	This signifies the seriousness of the LGU to attract investments by having a single unit of investment processing. Observation of the presence of the following: a) local investment incentives code; b) physical office; c) staff; d) executive order of the mayor or resolution of the Sanggunian
	12.2. Presence of the equivalent of an Investment Promotions Unit (Physical Office)						
	12.3. Presence of Staff manning the IPU						(Attach pictures of Physical Office and Staff; Copy of EO and Investment Code)
	12.4. Presence of local executive order or ordinance that mandates the implementation of the LIIC or the setting up of an IPU						
13. Business Registration Efficiency	13.1. Getting Building Permits	13.1.1. Days	2016		Number of Days (For transactions that can be completed in less than a day, input number of minutes/480 (e.g. 15 minutes = 15/480, Final Input : 0.0313 ; 2 hours and 30 minutes = 150/480 , Final Input : 0.3125))	-City or Municipal Engineer's Office/ Building Official	-This indicator measures the speed and effectiveness of LGUs' business registration processes. -The efficiency of LGUs in processing business-related activities is assessed from two aspects: number of procedures or steps and processing time. These two criteria for efficiency are applied to two types of permits that are processed by cities and municipalities in the Philippines: (1) building permits; and (2) occupancy permits.
		13.1.2. Steps	2016				
	13.2. Getting Occupancy Permits	13.2.1. Days	2016				
		13.2.2. Steps	2016		Number of Steps (Number/actual count of interaction/transaction with processors within the premises of the City or Municipal Hall)		
14. Capacity to Generate Local Resource	14.1. Business Tax collected by the LGU (in PHP)		2016		-Values in Philippine pesos (PHP) for the actual tax; -Ratio/Percent for the share of local taxes to total revenues (ex. PHP 12,000,000.00)	http://www.blgf.gov.ph/#	This indicator measures the resources that the LGUs can generate through real property and business taxes, which are the two largest source of local revenues.
	14.2. Real Property Tax collected by the LGU (in PHP)		2016				
	14.3. Total Revenues of the LGU (in PHP)		2016				

Continued

Table 9. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
15. Capacity of Health Services	15.1. Capacity of PUBLIC Health Services	15.1.1. Doctors	2016		Number/Actual Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Regional Office of the Department of Health for data on health manpower for the PUBLIC sector; LGU Health Office to validate; Philippine Medical Association (PMA) for health professionals (PUBLIC and PRIVATE)	-Number of health manpower in the PUBLIC and PRIVATE health facilities in the locality. - Number of doctors, nurses, mid-wives in both PUBLIC and PRIVATE health institutions in the LGU.
		15.1.2. Nurses	2016				
		15.1.3. Midwives	2016				
	15.2. Capacity of PRIVATE Health Services	15.2.1. Doctors	2016				
		15.2.2. Nurses	2016				
		15.2.3. Midwives	2016				
16. Capacity of School Services	16.1. PUBLIC secondary education	16.1.1. Number of Teachers	End of SY (2015-2016)		Number/ actual count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Regional and Division Office of the Department of Education	- Number of teachers in both PUBLIC and PRIVATE secondary schools in the locality. - Population of secondary school going age in the locality at the end of every school year.
		16.1.2. Number of Students	End of SY (2015-2016)				
	16.2. PRIVATE secondary education	16.2.1. Number of Teachers	End of SY (2015-2016)				
		16.2.2. Number of Students	End of SY (2015-2016)				
17. Recognition of Performance	17.1. Number of DILG accredited awards		2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	-Office of the Mayor for the listing of awards (other awards not covered by the regional DILG must be based on certification) -Regional Offices of the DILG for the DILG awards (e.g. Seal of Good Local Governance)	-This considers the efforts of LGUs to improve its performance based on the following recognized awards: (a) Galing Pook; (b) Seal of Good Housekeeping; (c) Pamana ng Lahi; (d) eGov Awards for LGUs; (e) PCCI's Most Business-Friendly LGU Award; (f) Excellence in Local Governance Awards (EXCELL); (g) Outstanding LGUs in Streamlining BPLS.F83
	17.2. Other awards conferred by credible institutions	17.2.1. Regional Awards	2016			-No Common source, but counts all competitiveness related awards given by credible government and non-government institutions	-Other Awards given by credible government and non-government institutions (Actual list of both DILG Recognized Awards and Other Awards to be provided and validated by the RCC focal person)
		17.2.2. National Awards	2016				
		17.2.3. International Awards	2016				

Table 9. – *Concluded*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
18. Compliance to Business Permits and Licensing System (BPLS) Standards	18.1. BPLS Automation		As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	City or Municipal Business Permits and Licensing Office	-This indicator measures the speed and effectiveness of LGUs' business registration processes as well as their Compliance to the BPLS Standards set on the issuance of Mayor's Permits. -This is assessed based on: number of procedures or steps and processing time. These two criteria for efficiency are applied to two types of permits that are processed by cities and municipalities in the Philippines: (1) Mayor's Permit for New Business Applications; and (2) Mayor's Permit on the Renewal of Business Applications. -This also looks at the availability of a computer-aided system (e.g. eBPLS) used for processing Business permits and licenses at the LGU level.
	18.2. Getting Mayor's Permit for NEW business applications	18.2.1. Days	2016		Number of Days (For transactions that can be completed in less than a day, input number of minutes/480 (e.g. 15 minutes = 15/480, Final Input : 0.0313 ; 2 hours and 30 minutes = 150/480 , Final Input : 0.3125)) Number of Steps (Number/actual count of interaction/transaction with processors within the premises of the City or Municipal Hall)		
		18.2.2. Steps	2016				
	18.3. Getting Business RENEWAL Permits	18.3.1. Days	2016				
		18.3.2. Steps	2016				
19. Peace and Order	19.1. Number of policemen in the locality		2016		Number/ actual count (NDA for No Data Available)	Philippine National Police Regional Office ; Local PNP	Total number of police in the locality.
20. Social Protection	20.1. Number of Local citizens with PhilHealth registration		2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Local PhilHealth / Local Health Office; Local Social Welfare and Development Office	-This is the actual number of citizens with PhilHealth registration in the LGU regardless if they are indigents, self-employed or as employees

Table 10. Metadata of the Infrastructure Pillar under the Cities & Municipalities Competitiveness Index of MIMAROPA

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
21. Basic Infrastructure: Roads	21.1. Existing Road Network	21.1. Asphalt (in km.)	2016		Kilometers (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of LGU, City or Municipal Engineering office, DPWH.	This indicator measures interconnectivity and the level of mobility in the locality. The road network is estimated by getting the total length of roads in the locality (including bridges) as a proportion of the LGU's total land area.
		21.1.2. Gravel (in km.)	2016				
		21.1.3. Concrete (in km.)	2016				
		21.1.4. Unpaved (in km.)	2016				
		21.1.5. Total Land Area	As of 2016		Total Square Kilometers		-Measures the Total land area of the locality. (Note that data available on NSCB website are in Hectares, Please convert data to square Kilometers)
22. Basic Infrastructure: Ports	22.1. Distance of City/Municipal Hall to Major Ports	22.1.1. Distance to Operating Airport (in Km.)	2016		Distance in Kilometers (NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU)	CLUP of LGU, Engineer's Office	This indicator provides guidance on how near the center of government is to its entry points, such as airports, land transport (bus/jeep/UV express) terminals and seaports/local PUBLIC wharfs.
		22.1.2. Distance to Land Transport Terminal (in Km.)	2016				
		22.1.3. Distance to Seaport / Local PUBLIC Wharf (in Km.)	2016				
23. Basic Infrastructure: Availability of Basic Utilities	23.1. Average hours of utility services per day at the Central Business District	23.1.1. Water	2016		Number of Hours per Day (ex. 24) (NDA for No Data Available, N/A if data is not applicable to your LGU)	Engineers Office, C/MPDO, Utility service provider in the locality to include LGU-owned service provider	Business environment needs consistency of and regularity of water and electricity services. - Hours per day of available water and electricity per LGU - Percentage of households with water and electricity connection per LGU
		23.1.2. Electricity	2016				
	23.2. Percentage of Households with Utility Service	23.2.1. Water	2016		Percentage (ex. 95%) (NDA for No Data Available, N/A if data is not applicable to your LGU)		
		23.2.2. Electricity	2016				

Continued

Table 10. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
24. Number of PUBLIC Transportation Vehicles	24.1. Buses		2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero" if none, NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU. ex. For landlocked areas, kindly put "N/A" for Water Transportation vehicles)	-Land Transportation Office – for data on the number of buses, passenger vans, jeepneys, taxis -Philippine Ports Authority – for data on ships and fast craft -Local Transport Associations – data will depend on the nature of the association, e.g. jeepney associations -C/MPDO – for data on tricycles	-This indicator represents the mobility of the local population. -PUBLIC transportation includes all types of motorized vehicles duly recognized by the LGU.
	24.2. Passenger Vans		2016				
	24.3. Jeepneys		2016				
	24.4. Tricycles		2016				
	24.5. Taxis		2016				
	24.6. Ferries	24.6.1. Ship	2016				
		24.6.2. Fast Craft	2016				
	24.7. Passenger Bancas		2016				
	24.8. Others	24.8.1. Motorized Vehicles	2016				
		24.8.2. Non-Motorized Vehicles	2016				
25. Education Infrastructure	25.1. Number of PUBLIC secondary schools and classrooms	25.1.1. Schools	2016		Number/Item Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, DepEd Division Office, DepEd Regional Office.	-Indicate availability of facilities for basic education
		25.1.2. Classrooms	2016				
	25.2. Number of PRIVATE secondary schools and classrooms	25.2.1. Sshools	2016				
		25.2.2. Classrooms	2016				
	25.3. Tertiary Schools (for cities only)	25.3.1. PUBLIC Tertiary Schools and Classrooms	25.3.1.1. Schools	2016		Engineer's Office, LGU Education Office, CHED Regional Office.	-Indicate availability of facilities for higher education
			25.3.1.2. Classrooms	2016			
		25.3.2. PRIVATE Tertiary Schools and Classrooms	25.3.2.1. Schools	2016			
			25.3.2.2. Classrooms	2016			
	25.4. Technical Vocational Education and Training (for cities only)	25.4.1. PUBLIC Technical Vocational Education and Training Schools and Classrooms	25.4.1.1. Schools	2016			
			25.4.1.2. Classrooms	2016			
		25.4.2. PRIVATE Technical Vocational	25.4.2.1. Schools	2016			

Continued

Table 10. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
		Education and Training Schools and Classrooms	25.4.2.2. Classrooms	2016				
26. Health Infrastructure	26.1. Number of PUBLIC health facilities and corresponding bed capacities	26.1.1. Clinics	2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, LGU Health Office, Regional DOH	-This indicator measures the availability of facilities for health maintenance and emergencies.
		26.1.2. Total Clinic Beds	2016				
		26.1.3. Diagnostic Centers	2016				
		26.1.4. Total Diagnostic Center Beds	2016				
		26.1.5. Hospitals	2016				
		26.1.6. Total Hospital Beds	2016				
	26.2. Number of PRIVATE health facilities and corresponding bed capacities	26.2.1. Clinics	2016				
		26.2.2. Total Clinic Beds	2016				
		26.2.3. Diagnostic Centers	2016				
		26.2.4. Total Diagnostic Center Beds	2016				
		26.2.5. Hospitals	2016				
		26.2.6. Total Hospital Beds	2016				
27. LGU Investment in Infrastructure	27.1. Total Investment in Infrastructure of LGU		2016		Input in Philippine Peso (PHP) for the value of investment infrastructure and total LGU Budget. (ex. PHP 12,000,000.00) (NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, BLDG website	-Represents actual resources allocated by LGU for its infrastructure requirements. Measures the prioritization of LGU for infrastructure,
	27.2. Total LGU Budget		2016				
28. Accommodation Capacity	28.1. Number of DOT Accredited Hotels, Resorts, Inns, Apartelle, Pension House	28.1.1. Hotels	2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, DOT (regional) - for data on accredited tourist establishments, C/MPDO	-This indicator focuses on the available facilities in the LGU for accommodations based on the existing Department of Tourism accreditation standards and the corresponding number of rooms in each of the facilities.
		28.1.2. Resorts	2016				
		28.1.3. Tourist Inns	2016				
		28.1.4. Apartelles	2016				
		28.1.5. Pension House	2016				

Table 10. – *Concluded*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
	28.2. Number of Rooms in DOT Accredited Hotels, Resorts, Inns, Apartelles, Pension Houses	28.2.1. Hotel Rooms	2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO and DOT (regional) - for data on accredited tourist establishments, C/MPDO	-Indicator of visitor capacity. -Number of rooms in DOT accredited Hotels, Resorts, Inns, Apartelle, Pension House.
		28.2.2. Resort Rooms	2016				
		28.2.3. Tourist Inn Rooms	2016				
		28.2.4. Apartelle Rooms	2016				
		28.2.5. Pension House Rooms	2016				
29. Information Technology Capacity	29.1. Number of Cable Service Providers		2016		Number/Item Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	C/MPDO; Telephone, Cable and Internet Companies; NTC	-This indicator reflects the ICT readiness of a locality, which is measured by the availability of major telecommunication facilities in the locality. The telecommunications infrastructure is composed of cable, internet, and cellular facilities.
	29.2. Number of Internet Service Providers		2016				
	29.3. Number of Telephone Companies / Mobile Service Providers		2016				
30. Financial Technology Capacity	30.1. Number of Automated Teller Machines	30.1.1. Number of on-site ATMs (ATM machines are set-up in the premises where the banks are located)	2016		Number/Item Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, Local Bank Branches, BSP, physical counting	-This indicator represents both the ICT capacity and financial liquidity/development in the locality. ATMs also represent stable electronic connection in the LGU.
		30.1.2. Number of off-site ATMs (ATM machines are set up on a stand-alone basis (e.g. ATMs located in malls or commercial establishments)	2016				

Table 11. Metadata of the Resiliency Pillar under the Cities & Municipalities Competitiveness Index of MIMAROPA

Indicators		Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
31. Organization and Coordination: Land Use Plan	31.1. Presence of the CLUP	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	Planning and Development Office, Engineer's office of the LGU	Observation of the presence of the following: a) actual comprehensive land use plan; b) physical office; c) staff d) executive order of the mayor or resolution of the Sanggunian; e) year of last update
	31.2. Presence of an office that implements the CLUP (usually the Planning and Development Office)					
	31.3. Presence of staff manning the office					
	31.4. Presence of local executive order or ordinance that mandates the implementation of the CLUP					
	31.5. Year of Last Update	Year		INPUT: Year		(Attach copy of Actual CLUP and EO; Pictures of Physical Office and Staff)
32. Organization and Coordination: Disaster Risk Reduction Plan	32.1. Presence of the DRRMP	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	Planning and Development Office of LGU	-This validates LGU compliance to RA 10121 on having a DRRMC Plan. (Attach pictures of Physical Office and Staff; Copy of EO or actual resolution and actual DRRM Plan to be validated by the Focal Person/academe)
	32.2. Presence of an office that implements the DRRMP					
	32.3. Presence of staff manning the office					
	32.4. Presence of local executive order or ordinance that mandates the implementation of the DRRMP					
	32.5. Budget Allocation					
	32.6. Year of Last Update	Year		INPUT: Year		
33. Organization and Coordination: Annual Disaster Drill	33.1. Conduct of LGU-wide disaster drill	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	LGU data	Physical Record of the conduct of disaster drill in the LGU
	33.2. Date of latest LGU-wide disaster drill	Date		INPUT: Date		
34. Organization and Coordination: Early Warning System	34.1. Presence of early warning system that integrates professional responders and grassroots organization	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO		Presence of early warning system in the LGU (with proof)
35. Resiliency Financing: Budget for DRRMP	35.1. Ratio of budget for DRRMP to total LGU budget	35.1.1. Total Budget for DRRMP	2011-2016		Philippine Peso (PHP) (ex. PHP 12,000,000.00)	Planning and Development Office of LGU	Contingency fund for disaster as % of total LGU budget (from Governance Pillar)
		35.1.2. Total LGU Budget	2011-2016	Same as 27.2.	(NDA for No Data Available)		
36. Resiliency Reports: Local Risk Assessments	36.1. Availability of local Geohazard Maps from DENR	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	DENR, DSWD	Availability of local Geohazard Maps
	36.2. Availability of LGU Risk Profile from DSWD	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO				Availability of LGU Risk Profile

Continued

Table 11. – *Continued*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
37. Resiliency Infrastructure: Emergency Infrastructure	37.1. Ambulance	37.1.1. Public	2011-2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Public and Private Hospitals for data on Ambulance; Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) for data on Firetrucks; Philippine Coast Guard for data on Public Rubber Boats; LGU data	= Actual number of designated Emergency Vehicle available in the LGU -This indicator represents the capacity to extend service by providing Emergency Vehicle during disaster
		37.1.2. Private	2011-2016				
	37.2. Firetrucks	37.2.1. Public	2011-2016				
		37.2.2. Private	2011-2016				
	37.3. Bulldozer	37.3.1. Public	2011-2016				
		37.3.2. Private	2011-2016				
	37.4. Rubber boats	37.4.1. Public	2011-2016				
		37.4.2. Private	2011-2016				
	37.5. Infrastructure for evacuation	37.5.1. Public	2011-2016				
		37.5.2. Private	2011-2016				
	37.6. Presence of drainage systems in LGU Center		As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO		
38. Resiliency Infrastructure: Utilities	38.1. Water Source	38.1.1. Presence of Water Source	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO	Engineers Office, C/MPDO, Utility service provider in the locality to include LGU-owned service provider; LGU data	Availability of water source (Proof required)
		38.1.2. Distance of Water Source	2016		Distance in Kilometers (NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU)		This indicator provides guidance on how near the center of government to available water sources during disasters
	38.2. Power Source	38.2.1. Presence of Power Source	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO		Availability of Power Source (Proof Required)

Continued

Table 11. – *Concluded*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
		38.2.2. Distance of Power Source to LGU	2016		Distance in Kilometers (NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU)		This indicator provides guidance on how near the center of government to available power sources during disasters
	38.3. Generator Set	38.3.1. Presence of Generator Sets	As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: YES or NO		Availability of Generator Set
	38.4. Redundancy	38.4.1. Power	2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	LGU data	Observation if there are more than one source of power, water, telecom, road, fuel
		38.4.2. Water	2016				
		38.4.3. Telecom	2016				
		38.4.4. Road	2016				
		38.4.5. Fuel	2016				
39. Resilience of System: Employed Population	39.1. Share of Gross Number of Employees to Total Population of LGU	39.1.1. Number of Public Employees (Emloyed by the LGU)	2011-2016		Number/Item count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	LGU data, Business Permits approved by the BPLO-LGU; -Individual BPLS Forms processed.	-Number of employees in the PUBLIC and PRIVATE office in the locality.
		39.1.2. Number of Private Employees (Based on BPLS)	2011-2016				
40. Resilience of System: Sanitary System	40.1. Presence of a Sanitary Landfill		2016		INPUT: Yes or No	Environment office	-Presence of an LGU-maintained/controlled sanitary landfill or solid waste disposal and treatment area within or outside the locality.
	40.2. Distance of Landfill to LGU Center		2016		Distance in Kilometers (NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU)		This indicator provides guidance on how near the center of government is to Sanitary Landfill
	40.3. Frequency of Garbage Collection per Month		2016		Number/Item count (O "Zero" for None and NDA for No Data Available)		-Average number of Garbage Collection in the locality per Month.
	40.4. Practice of Waste Segregation		As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: Yes or No		-Presence of a waste segregation system in the LGU'
	40.5. Presence of Recycling/ Material Recovery Facility		As of 2016 INPUT: YES or NO		INPUT: Yes or No		-Existence of Recycling/ Material Recovery Facility

Table 12. Metadata of Additional Data under the Cities & Municipalities Competitiveness Index of MIMAROPA

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
41. Cost of Freight (for Cities and Municipalities outside Metro Manila)	41.1. Air freight		2016		Amount in peso/ kilogram (NDA for No Data Available, N/A - If the data required is not applicable to your LGU. ex. For landlocked areas, kindly put "N/A" for Water Transportation vehicles)	Local Port Authorities, Local Airlines, Freight Forwarders	-The cost of freight for one balikbayan box. -Transportation cost basis is from local starting point to Manila
	41.2. Land freight		2016				
	41.3. Sea freight		2016				
42. Number of PUBLIC Transport Terminals	42.1. Buses		2016		Number/Item Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Survey, LGU data	-Actual number of Transport Terminals per vehicle type available in the LGU
	42.2. Passenger Vans		2016				
	42.3. Jeepneys		2016				
	42.4. Tricycles		2016				
	42.5. Taxis		2016				
	42.6. Ferries	42.6.1. Ship	2016				
		42.6.2. Fast Craft	2016				
	42.7. Passenger Bancas		2016				
	42.8. Others	42.8.1. Motorized Vehicles	2016				
		42.8.2. Non-Motorized Vehicles	2016				
43. Frequency of Trips per Day	43.1. Buses		2016		Number/Item Count (O - "Zero " if none, NDA for No Data Available)	Survey, LGU data	-Actual number of Trips per vehicle type available in the LGU
	43.2. Passenger Vans		2016				
	43.3. Ferries	43.3.1. Ship	2016				
		43.3.2. Fast Craft	2016				
	43.4. Passenger Bancas		2016				
	43.5. Others	43.5.1. Motorized Vehicles	2016				
		43.5.2. Non-Motorized Vehicles	2016				
44. Number of Retail Companies	44.1. Number of Gas Stations	44.1.1. Shell	2016		Number/Item count (O "Zero" for None and NDA for No Data Available)	Engineer's Office, C/MPDO, BPLO	Measures investment confidence and economic activity
		44.1.2. Petron	2016				
		44.1.3. Total Gas	2016				
		44.1.4. Caltex	2016				
		44.1.5. Seaoil	2016				

Continued

Table 12. – *Concluded*

Indicators			Period Covered	Data	Measurement Type/ Data Required	Source	Definition
		44.1.6. Flying V	2016				
		44.1.7. Other Gas Stations	2016				
	44.2. Number of Fast Food Chains	44.2.1. Jollibee	2016				
		44.2.2. McDonalds	2016				
		44.2.3. Other Fast Food Chains	2016				
	44.3. Number of Convenience Stores	44.3.1. 7-Eleven	2016				
		44.3.2. Ministop	2016				
		44.3.3. Family Mart	2016				
		44.3.4. Other Convenience Stores	2016				
	44.4. Number of Supermarkets	44.4.1. SM Supermarket/ Hypermarket	2016				
		44.4.2. Robinson's Supermarket	2016				
		44.4.3. Gaisano	2016				
		44.4.4. Waltermart	2016				
		44.4.5. Puregold	2016				
		44.4.6. Savemore	2016				
		44.4.7. CSI	2016				
		44.4.8. LCC Supermarket	2016				
		44.4.9. Other Supermarkets	2016				
	44.5. Number of Drugstores	44.5.1. Mercury Drugstore	2016				
		44.5.2. Watsons Drugstore	2016				
		44.5.3. South Star Drugstore	2016				
		44.5.4. Rose Pharmacy	2016				
		44.5.5. The Generics Pharmacy	2016				
		44.5.6. Other Drugstores	2016				

Table 13. Metadata of MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan Results Matrix

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
CHAPTER 5 - Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance						
Efficient delivery of public goods and services		% of LGUs compliant to full disclosure policy	Enhance IEC; policy formulation on provision of incentive and penalty; provide centralize MIS		Full disclosure policy	DILG, DTI, DICT
		% of LGUs with seal of good local governance	Enhance the capacity of LGU on SGLG compliance		Seal of Good Local Governance	DILG
		% of government offices surveyed passed the ARTA RCS	Continue conduct of client satisfaction surveys; enforce anti-red tape measures;100% compliance on posting and publication of citizen's charter		ARTA interventions-report card survey, ARTA watch, citizen's satisfaction seal of excellence award, and service delivery excellence program	CSC
		No. of LGUs with improved CMCI ranking				
Strengthened performance management		% of agencies with functional strategic performance management system	Implement continuing productivity improvement programs and aim for international standards certification.		Strategic performance management system	CSC
Seamlessness of government process		% of LGUs compliant with DTI-DICT-DILG JMC No. 2016-01 on business permits and licensing system	Capacitate LGUs on the development of system/provision of computerized system		e-BPLS	DILG, DTI, DICT
Improved local revenue collection efficiency						
Reduced LGU dependency on IRA for a more effective decentralization and autonomy of local governments	MIMAROPA LGUs rely mostly on IRA to finance their operations	% increase in revenue collection				BLGF
Improved LGU collection efficiency	Low level of locally sourced revenue	% increase in revenue collection efficiency				BLGF
Improved the local tax administration		% of LGUs with updated real property tax bases	Updating the local revenue codes and schedule of fair market values of most LGUs			DILG
Established regional government center	Refusal of RLAs to relocate in Calapan City	No. of RGOs fully transferred in Calapan City	Strict implementation of RA 109879 IRR			RGC committee
	The disjoint of MIMAROPA provinces contributes to the high cost of government transactions and affects expediency	No. of RGOs with satellite office in Calapan City				

Continued

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
CHAPTER 7 - Promoting Philippine Culture and Values						
Deepend appreciation of Philippine Culture	Minimal information on cultural statistics

Need for establishment of cultural database

Need for a comprehensive data on local cultural heritage | | Provide capacity-building for collection/gathering of statistical data related to culture; Conduct/Intensify efforts in cultural mapping of local tangible and intangible heritage to document baseline of data on cultural assets; Conduct assessment of status of cultural properties | Issue an executive order instructing all local government units to submit an inventory of all heritage resources (tangible and intangible) in their localities; Review of all existing laws on heritage i.e. National Cultural Heritage Law (RA 10066) and charters of cultural agencies and formulate local guidelines | Establishment of a unified cultural statistics database | NCCA, NCIP, LGUs |
| Diverse culture valued | Need for more innovative research on culture

Need for continued advocacy in the preservation of culture

Weak appreciation of indigenous culture

There is limited awareness on culture both in the national and local levels leading to difficulty of mainstreaming culture in local development | | Capacitate local government units on mainstreaming cultural preservation/protection in development planning

Mainstream culture and development in policies, plans, programs, and activities through ordinances | Institutionalize cultural programs in local development planning and implementation | | NCCA, NCIP, DepEd, CHEd, SUCs, LGUs |

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	plans, programs, projects, and activities of local government units		Formulate a set of cultural indicators for development planning Formulate heritage conservation and development plan			
			Develop training modules on how to conduct heritage documentation Conduct research on local Philippine heroes, historical events, and cultural artifacts Strengthen cultural workforce education, training, and opportunities			
			Increase/ Enhance awareness and appreciation of cultural diversity and role in nation building Intensify information education communications campaigns on culture			
	Need to strictly enforce the National Cultural Heritage Law (Republic Act No. 10066) Need to fully implement DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2002-81 on the creation of local culture and arts councils Limited funding support for promotion, restoration and preservation of cultural heritage		Enforce strict compliance to the National Cultural Heritage Law (RA 10066) Enforce the implementation of DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2002-81 (Creation of Local Culture and Arts Council)			DILG, NCIP, LGUs NCCA, NCIP

CHAPTER 8 - Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Sustained growth in agriculture and fisheries achieved	Implementation of good agricultural practices (GAP) may require more resources for technical and institutional assistance.	GVA increased (in percent) Value of Production in million pesos (constant) crops livestock poultry fisheries	Strong linkage/coordination and inter agency partnership between and among key players to enhance the implementation of agri-related programs and projects; Improve capacity of LGUs to ensure effective implementation of development programs and projects including statistics generation; Support and adopt the National Logistics Master Plan; Adoption and implemention of selected blue growth strategy	Support the creation of the Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Incorporate agribusiness in industrial incentives and zoning scheme	Database system for fisheries, coastal, and marine resources Monitoring and impact evaluation of major agriculture programs and projects National Logistics Master Plan Advocacy and capacity building for farmers, extension workers, and MSMEs on compliance to international standards and certifications.	DA, BFAR, DTI, DOST, PFIDA, DOT, DPWH, PCA, NFA, LGUs DA/DTI/DOST/ LGUs BFAR, DTI, DOST

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Food Security Improved	Limited public investments in rural infrastructure, regulatory services, research and development (R&D), training and extension, and market support;	Rice self-sufficiency level maintained (%) Sufficiency levels of other priority commodity Banana (%) Calamansi (%) Cashew (%) Mango (%) Garlic (%)	Development of a participatory competitiveness working group for agroindustry on a cluster basis at the local level (industry clustering/ roadmaps for priority commodities)	Increase investments (budget) in public goods specially in Research and Development Support to Organic Agriculture Act	Expansion of organic agriculture products thru appropriate support services and establishment of market outlets Philippine Rural Development Program	DA, ATI, DOST, DTI, FDA, LGUs
		Onion (%) Chicken (%) Beef (%)	Adopt and implement selected blue growth strategies Increase public investments such as research and development, extension systems, irrigation facilities, regulatory systems, rural infrastructure, seed banks, nurseries, farm mechanization, and post-harvest facilities;	Amendment of an act granting the National Irrigation Administration or RA 3601 and allow free irrigation for farmers	Rice and Corn Programs High Value Crops Development Program Livestock and Poultry Programs Cold storage facilities Establishment of Common service facility Mindoro Multi Grain processing and manufacturing center	
	Inefficiencies along the agricultural supply chain and logistics support resulting in post-harvest losses, higher transaction and distribution costs, and lower productivity;	Pork (%) Chevon (%) Yield of major commodities increased (MT/ha) Palay				
	High cost of production inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides for crops and feeds for poultry and livestock;	Corn White Corn Yellow Corn Banana Calamansi Coconut Cashew Mango	Development of a participatory competitiveness working group for agroindustry on a cluster basis at the local level (industry clustering/ roadmaps) Full implementation of the Philippine National Standards for agriculture and fisheries and Food Safety Act of 2013 (RA10611) Promote agritourism and agripreneurs;		Kalayaan Group of Islands Integrated and Sustainable Marine Farming Project	

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		Garlic				
		Onion				
		Vegetables				
		Cacao				
		Volume of Production increased (MT)				
		Palay				
		Corn				
		White Corn				
		Yellow Corn				
		Banana				
		Calamansi				
		Coconut				
		Cashew				
		Mango				
Food security improved cont…..	Inefficient use of technologies (certified seeds/varieties, good agricultural practices) due to limited access to technologies, technical knowledge, quality inputs, and financing for higher productivity and quality of supply;	Garlic (MT)	Establishment of ecozones and agroindustrial centers, provision of tax incentives and flexible price stabilization scheme;		Regional Research and Development Agenda to improve agricultural productivity	DA, LGUS
		Onion (MT)				
		Vegetables (Ampalaya, Eggplant, Gabi, Kangkong, Monggo, Okra, Pechay, Radish, Stringbeans, Tomato, Cabbage, Squash) (MT)				
		Other Crops (MT)				
		Cacao (MT)				
		Carabao (MT)				
		Cattle (MT)	Formulation of Regional Security Strategic Plan Creation of a task force for agriculture and fishery development in West Philippine Sea			
		Swine (MT)				
		Goat (MT)				
		Chicken (MT)				
		Chicken Eggs (MT)				
		Duck (MT)				
		Duck Eggs (MT)				
		Commercial Fisheries (MT)				
		Municipal Fisheries (MT)				
		Aquaculture (MT)				

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Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Resilience to Climate change risks increased	Unsustainable production practices (slash and burn practices, deforestation, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing which threatens the region's natural resource base	Annual agri and fishery production loss due to weather and climate-related disasters reduced on the average (PHP)	Reduce CC risks and vulnerability of ecosystems and biodiversity through sustainable environment and natural resources-based economic activities		Strengthen sustainable multi-sectoral, and community-based resource management projects	BFAR, LGUs
HH incomes in agri and fishery sector increased	Limited access to formal credit and financing makes it more difficult for small processors to invest in needed machine, technology and other certification processes;

Limited private investment on commodities with comparative advantage and export potential | Net Profit Cost ratio for major commodities increased (PHP/hectare) | Transform agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) and other small-holder farmers into viable entrepreneurs;

Develop entrepreneurial mindset of farmers | | | |
		Palay			Trainings and project assistance	DA, DTI, DOLE, DOST
		Corn				
		Calamansi				
		Cashew				
		Mango			Establish Farmers Cooperative	
		Garlic				
		Onion				
		Milkfish				
		Tilapia				
CHAPTER 9 - Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services						
1. Services						
Increased employment and livelihood opportunities in services	Increase investments in tourism and increasing tourist arrivals. Prioritize the investments both in public and private sector. Tourism promotion requires concerted efforts to sustain tourist arrivals.	GVA increased (in per cent)	Continue convergence programs with other regional line agencies;	• Creation of local tourism offices and appointment of permanent tourism officer where tourism is a significant industry;
• Formulation of local tourism and incentive codes;
• Define the composition of tourism councils.	• Market and product development;	DOT, LGU
		No. of tourism products developed based on the NTDP product portfolios	Promotion for the establishment of tourism eco zone areas to entice bigger investments in tourism;		• Tourism promotion;
• Establishment of softscapes;
• DOT-DPWH convergence program for tourism infrastructure development;	DOT, LGUs
	Reliable tourism data such as tourist arrivals, number of tourism related establishments, transport support.	No. of product/market strategies developed	Utilize existing social media as a means of tourism promotion;		• DOT-DICT convergence program for communication system development;	DOT, DICT
		Interregional flights			• FGD with LGUs and tourism service providers to enforce generation of data;	DOT, LGU
		International flights				DOT, LGU
		No. of sustainable destinations developed	Promote more globally competitive tourism products and destinations;		• Establishment of local tourism offices and appointment of permanent local tourism officers;	DOT, LGU
		No. of road projects endorsed to the DOT-DPWH convergence program	Accelerate tourism infrastructure development such as maintenance and rehabilitation of ports, access roads,		• Formulation of tourism development plans;	DOT, DPWH, LGUs

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		No, of softscapes built through DOT-TIEZA	sewerage, water supply, and communications services; Improve access and connectivity for seamless travel; Activate local tourism councils		• Advocacy on accreditation of tourism-related establishments;	DOT, TIEZA
	Technology application, investments in research and development and compliance of products to international standards are limited in the region.	Quality of communication capability				DICT
		No. of improved linkages/ connectivity through transportation and communication facilities.				
					Conduct of trainings on hospitality, tour guiding and other tourism-related programs; Implementation of LGU-proposed projects	
		Percentage increase in tourist arrivals, both in foreign and domestic	Continue convergence programs with other regional line agencies;			
		No. of provinces/cities/municipalities with instituted tourism offices.	Monitor the establishment of local tourism office and appointment of permanent local tourism officers;			
	Some LGUs where tourism is a significant industry have no permanent tourism officer which may indicate that tourism is not being prioritized. Regional and local tourism councils should be activated to assist in the development of the industry.	No. of provinces/cities/municipalities with tourism development plans and tourism codes formulated.	Formulate a regional and local tourism master plans to identify infrastructure development, standards for tourism enterprises and facilities, promotion strategies, investment code, and sustainable tourism development standards;			
		No. of properties/ establishments accredited	Provide more incentives to increase accreditation of tourism-related establishments;			
	Infrastructure development such as ports, airports and access roads should be accelerated to attract more investments and enhance the flow of goods and services within the region. Strategic road networks are vital to connect tourism and production areas	No. of capability building programs and activities for LGUs.	Continue convergence programs with other regional line agencies;			
			Focus group discussion with LGUs and tourism service providers to enforce generation of tourism data;			
	Most of the tourism services, facilities, and manpower skills in the region do not conform yet to international quality standards.	No. of industry workers trained to enhance skills and knowledge.	Encourage tourism establishments to conduct capability and skills development training to their staff			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
2. Industry						
Increased employment and livelihood opportunities in industry	Increase investments on processing of products at various scales.	GVA increased (in per cent)	• Improve the ease of doing business through automation of critical business transactions (e-BPLS, e-RPTACS); • Monitoring of registered business names; • Promote and utilize e-commerce and ICT-enabled automation; • Capability development on high job-generating industries; • Utilize CMCI results; • Intensify the establishment of Negosyo centers in every municipality;	• Support to full implementation of the E-BPLS; • Mandate participation of all LGUs in the annual Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) survey; • Support to establishment of Food and Drug Administration office in the MIMAROPA Region; • Support to establishment of product traceability; • Review and amend Barangay Micro-Business Enterprise (BMBE) law particularly on the income tax provision for micro-enterprises.	• Promotion of e-BPLS and e-RPTACS; • Conduct of basic skills, technology, entrepreneurial, and productivity improvement trainings; • Consultancy services; • Assistance to exporters/MSMEs; • Provision of access to finance services; • Conduct of trainings on project proposal preparation; • Conduct of MSME congress;	DTI, DILG
		Jobs to MSMEs ratio				DTI, DOST, DA, DOLE, DAR, BFAR, TESDA, DSWD, DOT
		Sales to MSMEs ratio (per MSME)				DTI, DOT, DA
	The region is challenge to lower the cost of doing business sucha as utilities, communication services, efficient infrastructure and facilitate the issuance of building permit applications.	No. of LGUs with automated business transaction processes (e-BPLS, RPTACS)				DTI, DICT, DILG
		No. of business names registered			• Conduct of market matching, product development, and trade fairs;	DTI
		No. of established and maintained Negosyo Centers			Establishment of pasalubong centers, bagsakan centers, kiosk and travel boutique;	DTI
Enhanced adoption of local R&D outputs to improve productivity and competitiveness	Technology application, investments in research and development and compliance of products to international standards are limited in the region	No. of technology adoptors/start-ups assisted under SETUP	• Promote and provide incentives on small enterprise technology upgrading program (SETUP); • Enhance "technopreneurs" through mentoring; • Finance science and technology commercialization	•Revisit existing provincial mining moratoria;	Promote mimaropaventures.ph • Improvement of payment remittance system; •Establishment of Negosyo centers and shared service facilities; •Implementation of bamboo cluster projects; • Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP)	DOST
		No. of technology interventions under SETUP		• Formulation of incentives and policy direction to encourage processing of minerals;	• Community Empowerment through Science and Technology (CEST); • Upgrading of processing facilites; • Provision of science and technology services; Provision of support to research and development activities;	PCIEERD, RDIs, DOST
		Technology upgrading				SUCs, RDIs
		Packaging and labeling				DOST
		Consultancy				SUCs, private sector, TAPI
		Laboratory testing				
		Training and fora				
		For SETUP-assisted firms:				
		Increase in productivity			• Promotion of science and technology outputs	
		Employment (in terms of person)				

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
CHAPTER 10 - Accelerating Human Capital Development						
Quality education accessed	The mixed performance in basic education points to the need to focus on sectors that are left behind, to improve access to holistic, quality and relevant education. This will entail improving school facilities and providing additional classrooms and teachers to accommodate the number of enrollees of senior high school; ensuring that curriculum is responsive and relevant; and prioritizing the provision of quality learning resources such as textbooks, libraries, tools and equipment, and ICT assisted learning.	Elementary net enrolment rate Cohort Survival rate Completion rate Achievement rate	Expand and upgrade school buildings and facilities and teaching resources/tools to accommodate student enrolment demands as well as comply with local and national standards Improve the quality of education through modern and up to date teaching and learning processes and methods, laboratory, classroom equipment and facilities, ICT rooms/facilities/equipment and training and retooling of teachers; Conduct periodic review of basic education curriculum to enhance their practicality, relevance, appropriateness, content and quality. Emphasis will be given to culture and arts, drug abuse prevention, reproductive health, gender, environmental awareness, disaster risk reduction and management, and climate change.	Modify K to 12 System	K to 12 Program DepEd Computerization Program Every Child A Reader Program Alternative Learning System IP Education Environmental Education and Information Establishment of cultural hubs School-based Feeding Program	DepEd DepEd DepEd DepEd
Quality education accessed	There is also a link between malnutrition and poor performance in school such as absenteeism, early dropout, and poor classroom performance of school children.	Secondary net enrolment rate	Strengthen advocacy on indigenous peoples education through various media campaigns (print, radio and television) to inculcate awareness to both IP and non IP communities on the need for viable, culture-sensitive, and effective IP education curriculum Strengthen inclusion programs. Improving mechanisms for mapping, profiling, and tracking of learners and school-aged children will ensure that learners with special needs, indigenous peoples (IPs), and out of school youth are provided with appropriate educational interventions. Strengthening the alternative learning system (ALS) will make education more accessible to those people from different socioeconomic backgrounds along with the Implementation of DepEd Department Order No. 62 (S.2011)			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Quality education accessed			adopt the National Indigenous Peoples (IP) Education Policy Framework.			
			Promote courses responsive to the needs of regional development such as agriculture and tourism related courses Strengthen alternative learning system (ALS) to make education more accessible to people from different socioeconomic backgrounds • Continue implementation of school-based feeding program to address the nutritional needs of students to ensure physical and mental capacity to complete study; Modify K to 12 system. The current K to 12 basic education program must be reviewed. Funding is a major constraint in the implementation of K to 12.			
Quality education accessed			Academe and industry linkage at the secondary level will help solve the problem of lack of funds for high school technical and vocational training. It is proposed that the 2 year senior high school will be required only for students who opt to			
			pursue a college degree. As implemented, the K to 12 program covers kindergarten plus 12 years of elementary and secondary education. More specifically, the current K to 12 program uses the K-6-4-2 model which includes one year kindergarten, six years of elementary education (Grades 1 to 6) four years of junior high school (Grades 7 to 10) and two years of senior high school (Grades 11 to 12). The two years of senior high school are designated under different "tracks" to prepare students for college, vocational, or technical education. It is proposed that the additional two years pre-college course shall be offered by the state additional two years			
			will no longer put additional burden on DepEd in terms of facilities, faculty, and operating expenses. universities and colleges (SUCs) and private higher education institutions (HEIs). The cost of the additional two years shall be borne by the student so the Those who opt not to pursue college degrees shall be considered high school graduates and shall be given high school diploma after finishing mandatory basic education, i.e., six years elementary and four years secondary which have been proven sufficient to qualify students for post-secondary technical, specialized, and vocational trainings. Students who will not pursue college degrees will not be required to go to senior high school (additional two years of basic education) so they can proceed to			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
			advanced technical, highly specialized, or vocational courses. This will shorten the period and lower the cost of training for most technical and vocational workers.			
Quality education accessed	Limited access to quality higher education and number of recognized priority higher education institutions programs within the locality and sustainability in the implementation and compliance of higher education institutions to the policies, standards, and guidelines of the specific programs implemented, are major challenges encountered by the higher education sector.	Number of higher education graduates	Effective and efficient implementation of the Republic Act 10687 or the Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education Act (UniFAST)			CHEd
		Number of higher education institutions				CHEd
		Number of board passers				CHEd
		Number of higher education enrollees				CHEd
		HEd faculty with master's degree	Enhance the quality of higher education programs. Quality higher education can be enhanced through the implementation of and compliance with the outcomes-based education, provision of institutional development and innovation grant, and upgrading the qualification and capability of qualified and committed faculty and non-faculty of higher education institutions			CHEd
Quality education accessed	Adding to the challenge of providing quality higher education is the mismatch between higher education and industry arrangements. These may be attributable to underdeveloped 21st century competencies among graduates, and the adherence to a teacher centered and inputs based education paradigm. Higher education institutions need to be responsive to international challenges and developments in higher education as this can significantly affect the region's competitiveness.	HEd faculty with doctorate degree	through faculty development program, scholarship for graduate studies and provision of financial assistance for thesis and dissertation preparation.			CHEd
		HEIs with accredited programs (%)				CHEd
		Number of beneficiaries of STUFAPs	Provision of institutional development and innovation grant			CHEd
		National passing percentage (across disciplines) in licensure exams	Upgrade the qualification and capability of qualified and committed faculty and non-faculty of higher education institutions through faculty development program, scholarship for graduate studies and provision of financial assistance for thesis and dissertation preparation. Constant monitoring and evaluation of higher education institutions and programs Strict implementation of the policy on the declared priority programs			CHEd

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
			of the commission. Integrate 21st century competencies. Enhance the curriculum of higher education institutions to meet industry standards and qualifications criteria and produce graduates who can demonstrate 21st century competencies, lead, compete, and excel in the global economy. Courses responsive to the needs of regional development such as agriculture and tourism related courses should also be promoted.			
*Could not be determined yet due to approval of RA 10687 "Unified Student Financial Assistance System for Tertiary Education Act (UniFAST)"						
Quality education accessed						
Quality education accessed	TVET programs need to be more responsive to local and regional industry needs There is a mismatch of manpower needs with TVET programs and job-skills mismatch remains one of the reasons for not attaining the target for employed graduates	No. of persons profiled Number of TVET enrollees	Conduct of TVET impact assessment Review TVET programs to make it more responsive to local and regional industry needs and skills development of local labor force for self-employment opportunities and in line with key employment generators			
		Number of TVET graduates	Provide/Strengthen job facilitation for employment seekers abroad and in other regions Encourage business investment to create jobs			
			for skilled workers Continuous provision of scholarship programs in the TVET sector by the government Strengthen networking with the organized bodies of			
		Number of persons assessed	TESDA, regional and provincial TESD committees to ensure an improved governance			
Quality education accessed		Certification rate (in %)	TESDA, regional and provincial TESD committees to ensure an improved governance in technical vocational education and training Develop a bridging program to match industry requirements with available supply of trainees/skilled workers Conduct of trainers' training on new and emerging technologies or industries that is anchored to international			

Continued

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		No. of persons employed	standards, as well as, industry immersion that will help upgrade the skills of TVET trainers vocational secondary education. Industry must focus its linkage and assistance to vocational education			
			at the secondary and post-secondary levels. The "arts and trades" vocational and technical training must be provided in high schools where it is feasible. Companies can provide financial industries. Trained faculty and state of and technical assistance to allow as many high schools as possible to offer vocational training in skills needed by the art industrial training			
			equipments are necessary to produce employable high school graduates. Expand academe-industry collaboration. Linkages between academic and training institutions and industry shall be strengthened to look into ways of supporting enterprise-based trainings through the provision of training grants.			
Quality health care services availed	Gaps in health facilities and services – Although health facilities have been upgraded, there are still incidences of incomplete projects and delays in project implementation. High out-of-pockets expenses for medicines	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	Intensify programs on nutrition and reproductive health like the early childhood care and development (ECCD) Intervention Package for the first 1,000 Days and the full implementation of the responsible parenthood and reproductive health (RPRH) Law		Establishment of nutrition offices in the provincial and municipal levels with qualified personnel and support staff for the proper implementation of nutrition programs	DOH
		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				DOH
		Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)				DOH
		Proportion of births attended by health professionals				DOH
	Low utilization of PhilHealth benefits – Low utilization is prevalent especially among the indigents who either do not know their entitlements or cannot afford the still high out-of-pocket costs.	National health insurance program coverage rate (in %)				NHIC
		National health insurance program enrolment rate (in %)				NHIC

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Increasing teenage pregnancies – Young mothers are more vulnerable to maternal deaths, stillbirths, and other pregnancy complications	Proportion of births delivered in health facilities	Full implementation of the community-based management for acute malnutrition (CMAM) in the areas where there is high prevalence of malnutrition		Establishment of regional drug rehabilitation center Establishment of MIMAROPA Medical Center	DOH
	Inadequacy and uneven distribution of human resources for health – Increase of health professionals in general, responds to global demand rather than on local demand. Elimination of malaria cases	Proportion of population with access to safe water (households in %)	Implementation of drug rehabilitation programs		Establishment of collaborating center for other vector borne diseases	DOH
	High prevalence of malnourished children – The number of underweight and stunting among children continues to increase from 2011 to 2015. Rehabilitation of drug dependents	Proportion of population with access to sanitary facilities (households in %)	Advocacy and IEC on the importance and availability of reproductive health services and counselling and education of mother and father on breastfeeding and home care practices for newborn and increasing coverage of maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) program interventions in remote rural areas Ensure high quality services in all local health facilities through provision of adequate quality and quantity of medical supplies, drugs and medical facilities/equipment, adequate staffing and incentives and motivation scheme for local health/hospital workers		Implementation of the Philippine Health Agenda 2016-2022	DOH
		Crude birth rate			Creation of National Nutrition Council (NNC) MIMAROPA with complete plantilla positions. Full staff complementation will help the agency perform its functions	DOH
		Crude death rate				DOH
		Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods)				DOH
		HIV prevalence rate (per 1,000 uninfected population)	Pursue policy-related measures to recruit, retain and regain skilled health professionals that will satisfy the local demand on human resources for health		efficiently and improve the nutritional status of the MIMAROPAns.	DOH
		Malaria morbidity rate (per 100,000 population)	Formulate health financing ordinances at the local level that will provide health insurance coverage for the residents and health funds for the community and design and implement alternative health financing resource allocation mechanisms Increase coverage, access and utilization of health care services through implementation of sector wide approach and providing equitable pro-poor, client-oriented and best quality			DOH

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
			services			
		Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	Improve implementation of health and nutrition programs at all levels – national and local - by national and local - by improving coordination among the various health program providers or implementers, both public and private, and harmonizing the policies and programs of DOH, its bureaus and attached agencies			DOH
		TB prevalence rate (per 100,000 population)				DOH
		TB mortality rate (per 100,000 population)				DOH
		TB case detection rate				DOH
		TB cure rate				DOH
	Prevalence of malnourished children under 5 years of age	Underweight	Implementation of RA 10862 or the "Nutrition and Dietetics Law of 2016" Promote good nutrition practices through nutrition education classes, multimedia campaign, nutrition counseling, and integration in the school curriculum Continue monitoring and evaluation of local level		Conduct of nutrition education and advocacy	DOH-NNC
		Stunting	plan implementation of nutrition programs Policy/plan/ guidelines development for nutrition		Implementation of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022	NNC
		Wasting	Healthcare interventions complementing with indigenous peoples' cultural practices Implement the Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health (ADIPH)			NNC
		Overweight				NNC
						NNC
			Traditional complimentary and alternative medicine Policy/plan guidelines development for nutrition Implement the Ancestral Domain Investment Plan for Health Healthcare interventions complementing with indigenous peoples' cultural practices			

Continued

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
CHAPTER 11 - Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families						
Social protection services accessed	Reduction of poverty incidence Continuity of social protection programs to poor and disadvantaged beneficiaries	Number of poor households covered by RCCT/MCCT	Strengthen safety nets programs	Institutionalization of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	Pantawid Pamilya Program	DSWD, DepEd, DOH
	Limited compliance on the implementation of laws for the protection and welfare of PWDs and senior citizens	Number of trained PWDs and parents of PWDs		1. An act establishing a disability support trust fund 2. Amend accessibility law	Skills training/ orientation for PWDs and parents of PWDs	DSWD
	Limited information/data on cases involving children, youth and women in especially difficult circumstances submitted by LGUs/CSOs Awareness and implementation of policy concerning LGBTIs	Number of poor senior citizens covered by social pension	Increase coverage of social pension program	1. Anti-Senior Citizen Abuse Act	Social Pension Program	DSWD, LGUs
		Number of day care centers assessed/ accredited	Assessment and accreditation of child development centers		Accreditation of child development centers/ workers	DSWD
		Number of day care workers assessed/ accredited				
		Number of children served by supplementary feeding	Sustain feeding program		Supplementary Feeding Program	DSWD, LGUs
		Number of clients served under community based programs	Continue advocacies in the implementation of community-based programs with LGUs, CSOs, POs	1. Evacuation Center Act 2. Mandatory establishment of women-child friendly spaces in all evacuation centers in the country 3. Philippine adoption act for abandoned and neglected children and for children with special needs 4. Amend RA 8972 on benefits and privileges to solo parents and their children 5. Extension of maternity and paternity leave benefits	Capacity building activities, financial assistance	DSWD
		Number of stakeholders provided with capability building services	Conduct of capability building activities		Capacity building activities	DSWD

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	• Insufficient information on displaced workers including migrants. • Limited implementation of safety nets program for the employment sector.	Number of workers including migrants covered by social protection services	• Pursue research study on migration and development • Full implementation of social protection programs for workers including migrants	1.Unemployment insurance or involuntary separation benefit system 2. Social security initiatives	Reintegration Program	DSWD DOLE
Robust employment achieved	Complementation of livelihood programs as well as partnership with micro-finance institutions for employment of target beneficiaries	Number of SLP beneficiaries	Expand convergence on livelihood programs		Sustainable Livelihood Program	DSWD, TESDA, DTI, DOST
		Number of KALAHI-CIDSS projects	Sustainability of projects by communities and LGUs		KALAHI CIDSS	DSWD, LGUs
Ancestral domain secured	Ownership of and access of IPs to their ancestral domains	Number of approved CADTs	Fast track the issuance of certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADTs)			NCIP

CHAPTER 12 - Building Safe and Secure Communities

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Access to affordable, adequate, safe, and secure shelter in well-lanned communities expanded	Adopt and implement settlement plans of LGUs (CLUP and LSP)	Number of settlement plans	Provision of TA to LGUs for the preparation of local shelter plan		TA to LGUs for the preparation of local shelter plan	HUDCC, HLURB
	Identification and funding of areas for socialized housing	Percentage of LGUs with identified socialized housing sites	Access the housing programs of the key shelter agencies (KSAs) and implement through partnership with stakeholders (LGUs, private developers, communities, NGOs/CSOs)			HUDCC, HLURB
	Housing and settlement that will accommodate the migrating workers and their families in urbanizing centers of the region	Percentage of LGUs with socialized housing projects				KSAs
		Percentage of low income members accessing housing products				HDMF
	Housing for the families/communities in vulnerable/disaster prone areas	Percentage of families provided with innovative shelter solution				

CHAPTER 13 - Reaching for the Demographic Dividend

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Investments in health and education	• Early and unplanned marriages/teenage pregnancies. There has been an increasing number of girls getting pregnant and giving birth for the first time at a young age. Increasing teenage pregnancies is one of the significant factors of high fertility in the region. • High levels of unemployment rate and underemployment rate • Slow reduction on fertility rate	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	75	Support the full implementation of Executive Order No. 12 (S. 2017) attaining and sustaining zero unmet need for modern family planning through the strict implementation of Republic Act No. 10354 or the Responsible		DOH
		Infant mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	5.9			DOH

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	Parenthood and Reproductive Health		DOH
		Proportion of births attended by health professionals	• Full implementation of the Republic Act No. 10354 or the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law.			DOH
		Proportion of births delivered in health facilities	•Implementation of Executive Order No. 12 (S. 2017) with local government units (LGUs) encouraged to integrate the following strategies in their local development plans (LDPs) and the investment programs to support universal access to RH services through demand generation, service delivery network and mobilization of community volunteers: o Map areas to locate couples and individuals with unmet need for modern family planning;			DOH
		Proportion of births delivered in health facilities	o Capacitate and mobilize local structures, including, but not limited to health,			DOH
		Prevalence of malnourished children under 5 years of age	population, social welfare, barangay operations, and other relevant offices to accelerate the implementation of		Implementation of Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition 2017-2022	DOH-NNC
		Underweight				
		Stunting	the RPRH Law, particularly in the provision of modern family planning commodities and services; o Conduct intensive community-based demand generation and referral activities and ensure the provision of quality modern family planning information and services, within the principle of informed choice and voluntarism; and o Engage, collaborate and partner with civil society organizations			NNC
		Wasting				NNC
		Overweight				NNC
			(CSOs) and the private sector in attaining zero unmet need for modern family planning in their respective localities. • Convergence of concerned agencies such as DOH, DepEd, DSWD, NYC, DILG, PCW, PhilHealth, and POPCOM towards attaining zero unmet needs for modern			
			family planning through the implementation/ integration of the following as outlined in EO 12 (S. 2017):			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
			o Review the gaps in the implementation of the RPRH Law, issue corresponding orders and guidelines, and implement interventions to support LGUs and CSOs in ensuring the equitable availability of, and access of all Filipinos to modern family planning and other reproductive health care services; o Implement a gender-sensitive and rights-based comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in the school curriculum; o Integrate RPRH strategies in the national poverty reduction and social protection programs; o Integrate adolescent reproductive health concerns in youth development agenda and strategies; o Monitor compliance of LGUs with the implementation of the RPRH Law; o Promote reproductive health rights in their initiatives for women's empowerment			
			and gender equality; o Implement benefit packages that ensure maximum benefits for family planning services; o Adopt the attainment of zero unmet need for modern family planning as a population management strategy, particularly in assisting couples and women to achieve their desired family size and to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy.			
CHAPTER 15 - Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy						
1. Access to economic opportunities expanded and improved. 2. Accelerated, strategic, and resilient financial sectors. 3. Product competitiveness and trade facilitation enhanced and strengthened. 4. Peaceful and secured community living in a clean and healthy environment.	-GRDP bottom 5 ranking -Job mismatch -Managing the West Philippine sea -Farmers not benefitting from their production -Social and environmental issues on mining -Export concentrated on few products/markets	Poverty incidence among population	a. Access to economic opportunities expanded and improved.			
		Poverty incidence among families	i. Strengthen products and services delivery, investment promotion, and industry development through systematic marketing and streamlining regulations implemented by the government.			
		GRDP	ii. Create regional action plan for investment attraction and retention that identifies joint ventures or projects. iii. Establish tourism market research and segmentation focused on product development and marketing initiatives.			
		AHFF, constant prices	iv. Create more jobs and employment opportunities by expanding MSMEs market.			
		Industry, constant prices	v. Promote local products by establishing additional drop-off centers for farm produce (bagsakan center).			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	-Decrease poverty incidence in all MIMAROPA provinces -High IRA dependency -Decrease poverty incidence in all MIMAROPA provinces	Services, constant prices	vi. Promote clustering of LGUs to enable them to plan and ilement large scale projects. b. Accelerated, strategic, and resilient financial sectors.			
		Per capita GRDP growth rate (at constant prices)	i. Update local revenue code and schedules of market values and implement strict compliance.			
		Number of business establishments/ locators (10 % increase annually)	ii. Review tax incentive programs to invite more investors. iii. Strengthen financial stability by revisiting policies and processes on financial subsidies, loan programs, and tax abatements of microfinance/lending institutions and cooperatives that enable MSMEs to avail more capital and expand businesses. iv. Create more streamlined microfinance institutions access points distributed evenly over the region. v. Strengthen linkages between large financial institutions with retail microfinance institutions. vi. Improve saving mobilization, capital market development, and capital formation through provision of investment opportunities in the local economy.			
		Employment rate (0.1 percentage point increase annually)	c. Product competitiveness and trade facilitation enhanced and strengthened i. Increase global competitiveness by enhancing productivity through adopting international standard supported by laws, rules, and regulation. ii. Promote product innovation by adopting improved science and technology system. iii. Intensify export activities of the region by developing projects on value adding of agricultural products and providing business incentives to investors. iv. Support and adopt proposed integrated transport hub and spoke system (air, land, and sea)			
		Unemployment rate (0.1 percentage point decrease annually)				
		Underemployment rate (0.8 percentage point decrease annually)				
		Regional labor productivity (1% increase annually)				
		Labor productivity in agriculture (1% increase annually)	d. Peaceful and secured community living in a clean and healthy environment by laws, rules, and regulation. ii. Promote product innovation by adopting improved science and technology system. iii. Intensify export activities of the region by developing projects on value adding of agricultural products and providing business incentives to investors. iv. Support and adopt proposed integrated transport hub and			
		Labor productivity in industry (2% increase annually)				
		Labor productivity in services (2.5% increase annually)				
		IRA dependency rate (0.5 percentage point decrease annually)				

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		Actual Collection (Total) (5% increased annually) Real property tax (5% increased annually) Business tax (5% increased annually)	spoke system (air, land, and sea) in the Luzon spatial development framework. v. Improve infrastructure facilities which connect and integrate road, airport, and seaport transportation system among key production, infrastructure, and tourism areas.			
		Fees and charges (5% increased annually) Economic enterprise (5% increased annually) Number of banks (5% increased annually) Number of ATMs (10% increased annually) Deposit liabilities (10% increased annually) Loan portfolio (10% increased annually) Number of cooperatives (5% increased annually) Total cooperative assets (15% increased annually)	d. Peaceful and secured community living in a clean and healthy environment i. Promote good governance through strict compliance to government procurement requirements, transparency seal requirements, and local revenue codes. ii. Strengthen the National Task Force for the West Philippine Sea by creating area-level and tactical level task force. iii. Intensify convergence programs between RLAs, LGUs, and private sectors to implement more livelihood and social services programs. iv. Strengthen partnership of LGUs and private sector in promoting environmental programs.			
CHAPTER 17 - Attaining Just and Lasting Peace						
1. Peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups successfully negotiated and implemented						
	1. Continued presence of internal conflict with armed groups in the region 2. Deferred peace negotiations with the CNN	Number of internal conflicts with armed groups Number of conflict-affected barangays Number of surrendered rebels	a. Support the Peace and Development Roadmap of the present administration which aims to have a final peace agreement with the CNN b. Support the Armed Forces of the Philippines' Development Support and Security Plan Kapayapaan	Amnesty proclamation for the release of all detained political prisoners	1. Support the Campaign Against Terrorism (LOI SANGLAHI-ALPHA), 2. Supervise the Internal Security Operations Campaign Plan 3.Organized Crime Groups/ Crime Groups 4. Partisan Armed Groups (PAGs)	AFP, PNP
2. Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and developed						
	1. Vulnerability of the region to terrorist attacks 2. Encounter with armed groups	Number of barangays with active BIN Number of PAMANA projects	a. Intensify intelligence monitoring of law enforcement entities b. Activate the barangay information networks (BINs) c. Provide and strengthen livelihood assistance to conflict-		Enhance Intelligence Operations Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA)	PNP DILG, OPAPP

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	disrupt business operations on some areas.	Number of CLIP recipients	affected areas through the PAMANA program d. Continue the CLIP project			
CHAPTER 18 - Ensuring Regional Security, Public Order, and Safety						
1. A safer place to live, work and do business.						
Community awareness and participation strengthened	Increase the percentage of BPAT members trained	Percentage of BPATs members trained	• Constant and regular coordination with local government units regarding funding requests for trainings to be conducted for BPATs, BADACs, and BINs members. • Strict implementation on the establishment of BADACs. • Provision of PPE (reflectorized vests, handcuffs, pro baton, flashlights, whistles, handheld radios, first aid kits, and others) to BPAT members. • Provision of incentive (e.g. insurance) to members of BPAT, BADAC, and BIN.	Defense Procurement Act National Defense Act National Security Act PNP Reorganization and Modernization and re bill Amendment of the Comprehensive Dangerous Act of 2002 Mandatory Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC)	Enhance Intelligence Operations Strengthening of Intelligence Community Community Information and Education Program	LGUs, PNP, Red Cross
	100% compliance of barangays to the establishment and maintenance of BADACs	Number of Barangay Anti-Illegal Drug Abuse Councils established/maintained				
	100% active participation of informants	Number of barangays with active BIN				
	Increase the number of community- awareness activities	Number of community- awareness activities			Production and Dissemination of IEC Materials Community Information	PNP
2. Crime situation improved						
	Reduce crime volume	Crime volume	• Intensification of community awareness activities in partnership with BLGUs and community organizations. • Strict implementation of the Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS). • Regular coordination and partnership with other regions especially with CALABARZON and Region VI.		Supervise the Implementation of Police Integrated Patrol System Monitor the implementation of limited beat/foot patrol Administer the Implementation of Anti-Criminality Action Plan Discipline, Law and Order Program Monitor the implementaion of LOI Sang-ingat Charlie Implementation of Bantay Turista	PNP
	Reduce average monthly crime rate	Average monthly Crime rate				

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Improve crime clearance and crime solution efficiency	Crime clearance efficiency rating (%)	• Yearly updating and submission of status report of uncleared and unsolved cases.		Project/LOI 56/2010 Strengthening Case Evidence and Case Filing Intensification of Case Tracking System	PNP
		Crime Solution efficiency rating	• Conduct in-depth and thorough investigation of uncleared and unsolved cases.			
	Increase percentage of top most wanted and most wanted persons arrested	Percentage of Top Most Wanted Persons arrested (targets in percentage)	• Intensification of anti-illegal drug operations (Double Barrel Alpha) Inter-agency coordination (PDEA, PNP, DILG, LGUs).			
		Percentage of Most Wanted Persons arrested (targets in percentage)	Conduct IEC campaign.			
	Attain a drug-free region	Number of illegal drug-affected barangays	Promotion of the drug-free workplace program. Intensify the conduct of barangay drug clearing operations.		Implementation of MASA MASID Program	DILG
3. Law enforcement workforce and facilities augmented and strengthened						
	Increase law enforcement workforce	Police to population ratio	• Increase PNP recruitment quota.		Administration of PNP Entrance and Promotional Examinations Recruitment/Selection Program	PNP, NAPOLCOM
		Fireman to population ratio	• Develop highly competent, motivated, and values-oriented law enforcement personnel. • Convergence and coordination of DOH, DILG, PNP, PDEA, and LGUs regarding the establishment of drug rehabilitation facilities.			
	Address the Non-existence or insufficient law enforcement facilities	Number of maintained forensic laboratories	• Equip and modernize law enforcement facilities responsive to the geographical situation of the region.			DOH, DILG, PNP, PDEA, and LGUs
		Drug rehabilitation centers established/ maintained				
		Number of fire stations established/ maintained	• Strict implementation of Section 56 of RA 6975 or the establishment of one fire station with adequate personnel, firefighting facilities and equipment in			BFP
CHAPTER 19 - Accelerating Infrastructure Development						
1. Infrastructure						
Improved social infrastructure acilities.	**Education Facilities**					

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Additional classrooms are needed due to the increasing number of public school students due to the implementation of the K12 program. Provision for clean water and sanitation facilities in public schools. Coordination among partner agencies from planning, designing, constructing, and utilization of health facilities.	Classroom per pupil ratio improved Primary Secondary: Junior High School Secondary: Senior High School	Construct more schools and upgrade school buildings/facilities to accommodate increasing number of students in remote areas and densely populated barangays. Promote access to primary education by constructing more schools. Construction of disaster resilient school buildings and facilities. Upgrade secondary school building and facilities to comply with local and national standards.		Construction of disaster resilient school buildings and facilities.	 DepEd, DPWH DepEd, DPWH DepEd, DPWH
Health Facilities						
	Construction and upgrading of health facilities should be implemented in coordination with partner agencies. Provision of health manpower .	Available hospital beds per 1000 population	Construction of a regional hospital in the Regional Government Center.	Policy reforms that will allow income retention of health facilities for the operation and maintenance of all government health facilities shall be pursued. Streamline government agencies involved in the construction of health facilities.	Health Facilities Enhancement Program	DOH
Solid Waste and Sanitation						
	LGUs are not willing to put up their own disposal facility. LGUs lack financial and technical capability to establish solid waste management facilities.	Proportion of household with sanitary toilet Number of Waste Water Treatment Facilities	Promote LGU clustering in the provision of wastewater and solid waste disposal facilities (e.g. sanitary landfill). Prioritize tourism areas for the development of wastewater treatment facilities and solid waste disposal system. Provide incentives to recycling industries.	Enactment of a Law Creating an Independent Economic or Financial Regulator for Water Supply and Sanitation Amendments to RA 9003, the Ecological Solid Waste Management	National Septage and Sewerage Management Program (NSSMP)	DPWH

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Drug Rehabilitation Facilities					
		Number drug rehabilitation center				DOH, LGUs
			Adopt technologies supportive of waste-to-energy solutions.			
	Housing					
	Refusal of informal settlers to relocate due to lack of livelihood opportunities and basic needs in the proposed relocation sites.			Firm policy on professional squatting, resettlement and relocation and housing tax incentives.		HUDCC
2. Water						
Safe, reliable, and affordable water supply provided	Sources of safe water supply for domestic use. Households in rural areas that are not served with potable water systems. Quality of water supply is affected by the island characteristics of the region.	Proportion of household with access to safe water supply Level III household connections	Encourage private sector investment in the construction of water supply facilities. Implement environmental measures to protect, rehabilitate and maintain water sources in watershed areas. Program of Work Preparation for new water system Facilities Improve the coordination between the Improvement of water district (WD) Facilities implementing agencies and LGU in the implementation of the project.	Enactment of a Law Creating an Apex Body for the Water Resources Sub-sector Provide for a policy on the mandatory testing of local water sources. Provide for a policy on the domestic use for water a high priority for water resources development.	Water District Facilities improvement project New water system Facilities SALINTUBIG program	LWUA , DILG
Adequate irrigation projects constructed	Shortage of water supply occurs during dry season Heavy siltation and in change course due to climate change. Existing irrigation facilities are not properly maintained. Right-of-way (ROW) problems in the construction of irrigation facilities are common.	National Irrigation Systems (NIS) Developed Area Communal/ Pump-Irrigation System	Improve Implementing Agency capacities through the strengthening of the Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT) Implement Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) before the implementation of irrigation projects. Improvement of service roads in Irrigation System Implement strategic flood control projects and ensure protection of flood prone areas.		Extension/Expansion of Existing National and Communal Irrigation Systems Restoration/Rehabilitation/ Repair of Existing National and Communal Irrigation Systems Coconet Slope Protection of National and	NIA NIA

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Strategic flood control projects constructed		Number of flood control projects along major river basins			Communal Irrigation Systems Small Irrigation Project (SIP) Groundwater Pump Projects CLIPVIC flood control projects Tabi flood control project	DPWH
					Poblacion Narra flood control project Malatgao river flood control project Tigaplan river flood control project Batang-Batang river flood control project	
3. Power						
Reliable power supply base delivered to every household and establishments in the region.	Access to electricity especially in far flung islands/ barangays Reliability of power supply Deficient harmonization of national plans with local development plans Making electrified and unelectrified areas more attractive to private sector through Qualified Third Party (QTP) and New Power Provider (NPP)	Percentage of households provided with electric power supply Regional Energy Consumption, GWh distribution loss (%) not exceed ERC-approved distribution system loss cap of 13% maintain operating margin or net system reserve above the minimum prescribed in the Philippine Small Grid Guidelines (10%)	1. DOE should facilitate completion of power projects and intervene in case of non-compliance by power providers to their power supply agreements. (Chapter 19, page 231) 2. Develop and institutionalize new business model for Distribution Utilities/Electric Cooperatives. (Chapter 19, page 231) 3. Fast-track implementation of priority transmission projects (e.g. Batangas-Mindoro transmission project). (Chapter 19, page 231) 4. The formulation of a Regional Power Development Plan will provide a framework for identifying and implementing power supply projects.	Expedite the implementation of remaining policy mechanisms under the RE 354 Act of 2008 (e.g. RE market, renewable portfolio standards) to further encourage RE development Support the bill to declare power projects as Projects of National Significance Enactment of a Law Declaring Energy	Expanded Rural Electrification Program Sitio Electrification Program Formulation of Power Development Plans New Energy Projects	NEA, DOE

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Low entry of the private sector in power generation due to bottlenecks in the approval of power projects Affordability of electricity Accessibility of right-of-way for its sub-transmission/distribution projects Delays in the approval of UCME rates and adjustments	Cost of Electricity per ECs/Provinces	It will ensure power supply security in the region. (Chapter 19, page 231) 5. Sitio Electrification Program (Chapter 19, RM)	Projects as Projects of National Significance	Batangas-Mindoro Power Interconnection Bulalacao-Semirara interconnection Project	
	Development of renewable energy sources	Power generated through renewable energy			Montelago Geothermal Project Puerto Galera Wind Project Various Hydropower Projects	DOE, NEA, IPPs/NPPs, Dus
4. Transport						
Efficient transportation network established and improved passenger mobility and cargo handling	Interconnection of ports, airports, and roads for seamless travel	% Increase in international and domestic passenger traffic	The formulation of strategic transport master plan will ensure better coordination in the implementation of infrastructure programs and projects. (Chapter 19, pg. 226) The implementation of a strategic regional development agenda for Port Development Master Plan and Strategic Road Development will provide a framework for identifying and implementing infrastructure projects. It is necessary to update the projects identified in the MIMAROPA Intermodal Transportation Development Plan (MITDP) 2011-2030.	Amendments to the Build-Operate-Transfer Law and its IRR Policy to review cost of implementing infrastructure in the island provinces Enactment of National Transport Policy Enactment of Law Creating an Independent Body for Transport Safety and Security	Mindoro-Batangas Super bridge (Chapter 19, RM)	DPWH
	Commercial viability of using air transport	Number of passengers				
	Existing condition of port and airport facilities to cater to all weather condition	% Increase in international and domestic flights			Cuyo airport development project (Chapter 19, RM) San Jose airport development project (Chapter 19, RM) Busuanga airport development project (Chapter 19, RM) San Vicente airport development project (Chapter 19, RM)	DOTr CAAP
		% Increase in international and domestic flights (commercial)				
		% Increase in international and domestic flights (general aviation)				
		% Increase in international and domestic cargo	Priority projects by local governments or national agencies must be consolidated in the plan and programmed		Puerto Princesa City airport development project (Chapter 19, RM)	
		International and domestic cargo (kgs)	based on their importance and project readiness. (Chapter 19, pg. 226)			
		% Increase in international and domestic cargo (commercial)	High passenger traffic during peak seasons and weather disturbances overwhelm port facilities/services. Managing			

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
			congestion in ports should be prioritized to ease the plight of travelers. (Chapter 19, pg. 226)			
	Water transport					
	Safety and efficiency of marine transport Viability of domestic shipping operations in small island municipalities	Percent increase in cargo throughput Percent increase in cargo throughput (domestic)	Improve port facilities such as passenger terminal buildings (PTBs) and access roads to make port operations more efficient. (Chapter 19, pg. 226) Enhance necessary construction standards of roads and bridges. They must be made disaster resilient and built according to world class engineering standards. (Chapter 19, pg. 226)		Integrated Port Development program (Chapter 19, RM) Calapan port development project (Chapter 19, RM)Puerto Galera port development project (Chapter 19, RM) Bulalacao port devlopment project (Chapter 19, RM) Odiongan port development project (Chapter 19, RM)	DOTr PPA
	Lack of sufficient depth to support larger sized vessels to achieve economy of scale	Percent increase in cargo throughput (foreign)	Improve access to region's far-flung areas. (Chapter 19, pg. 226) Pursue development of roll on roll off (RoRo) routes to Western		Brgy. Pagasa port, Kalayaan, Palawan (Chapter 19, RM) Puerto Princesa City port development project (Chapter 19, RM)	
		Cargo throughput (MT)				
		Cargo throughput (domestic) (MT)			Coron port development project (Chapter 19, RM)	
		Cargo throughput (foreign) (MT)			El Nido port development project (Chapter 19, RM)	
		Percent increase number of shipcalls			Cuyo port development project (Chapter 19, RM)	
		Number of shipcalls				
		Percent increase in passengers				
		Number of passengers				
	Roads & Bridges					
	Existing condition of roads and bridges especially in hard to reach areas	Percentage of paved national roads (secondary)			Abra de Ilog-Puerto Galera road project (Chapter 19, RM)	DPWH
	Poor and inadequate maintenance of roads Right-of-way acquisition in	Percentage of paved national roads (tertiary) Length of permanent bridges along national arterial roads	Visayas particularly the San Jose, Antique to Palawan via the Port of Taytay and Port of Cuyo.		Mindoro (Victoria-Sablayan) Cross Island Road project (Chapter 19, RM) Opening of Pola-Naujan road (Chapter 19, RM)	

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	environmentally-critical areas is difficult				Road widening of Calapan South road (Chapter 19, RM)	
	Environmental issues in environmentally critical areas				Calapan port access road (Chapter 19, RM)	
	Resettlement issues and indigenous people rights on areas where infrastructure projects will be located				Completion of Sibuyan circumferential road (Chapter 19, RM)	
	Limited development assessment for projects and improving allocation of resources for key transportation projects				Construction of missing gaps Dr. Damian Reyes road (Chapter 19, RM)	
	Selecting strategic infrastructure projects				Upgrading of Palawan main	
	High cost and efficiency of transporting					
	construction materials especially in hard to reach areas				road (Chapter 19, RM) Completion of Palawan circumferential road (Chapter 19, RM)	
	Capability of contractors in implementing infrastructure projects in the islands				Construction of Roxas-Dumaran-Taytay coastal highway	
	Limited contractors operating in the region				TRIPC projects (Chapter 19, RM) ROLL-IT projects (Chapter 19, RM)	
5. Communication						
Fast, quality, reliable and affordable information communication and technology provided	Increase access to information and communications technology services	CMTS coverage in percentage of the total number of cities and municipalities	*strategic placing of CMTS to benefit wide area of coverage. **at least one CMTS per municipalities throughout the region			NTC, DICT, LGUs
		Broadband internet coverage in percentage of the total number of cities and municipalities				
		broadband internet subscriber per 100 people				
	Investment on ICT facilities	Telecommunication infrastructure investment in the region	Provision of incentives and entering joint venture agreements that will be mutually beneficial for the public and private sectors require internet service providers (ISPs) to deliver higher internet connection speed			
		Number of cellsites in the region				

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
	Slow internet services	Upload and download speed		Support House Bill No. 19 of Hon. Rozzano Rufino Biazon: requiring Internet service providers to deliver minimum internet speed of 10mbps		

CHAPTER 20 - Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Natural resources sustainably managed by the communities Unprotected Areas rehabilitated and developed	1. Monitoring and protection of areas 2.Availability of funds 3. Occurrence of typhoons and other natural disasters 4. Lack of satellite offices and manpower to monitor success of programs	Forest area as a proportion of total land area NGP Number of seedlings produced NGP Number of seedlings planted NGP Survival rate of seedlings equal or above 85% NGP area planted and site prepared (ha) NGP area maintained and protected Hiring of extension officers No. PAs subjected for the updating of their respective SRPAO database	1. Strengthen the convergence program on environment 2. Promote compatible and sustainable use of lands and natural resources to optimize ecological, cultural and economic benefits 3. Convergence among national, local government units, grassroots and private sectors to improve monitoring and protection of environment and natural areas	1. Passage of the Sustainable Forestry Management Act (SFMA), certificate of ancestral domain title/claims (CADT/CADC), and community-based forest management agreements (CBFMA). 2. Formulation of clearer guidelines or policies that will regulate activities within the buffer zones	• National Greening Program • Management of protected areas, wildlife coastal and marine resources, and inland wetland resiliency assessment program • Land Disposition and Distribution • Management of Foreshore Areas • Coastal and Marine Management Programs • Protection and Conservation of Wildlife • Coastal and Marine Management Program • Inland Wetland Resiliency Assessment Program	DENR MIMAROPA
Protected Areas (Pas) protected and maintained	Implementation of Phillippine Environmental Laws -Republic Act No. 7586	No. of protected areas patrolled	4. Establish a regional database to strengthen ENR assessment, monitoring and evaluation process.	3. Passage of a National Land Use Act to address the competing uses of scarce land resources and cross-cutting land issues (e.g. food security, settlement development, industry development and environmental protection). It will address conflicting land use priorities and zoning ordinances at the local level		DENR MIMAROPA
		Caves management				
		No. of caves assessed	5.Resettlement of upland and protected area occupants in safe areas			
		No. of caves protected				
		No. of caves classified				

Continued

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		No. of caves recommended for clasification	6. Strengthen and promote responsible mining and continue auditing of compliance to environmental laws of the mining industry			
		Critical habitat managed and maintained	7. Continue monitoring, protection, and preservation of endemic species, key biodiversity areas; monitor illegal activities such as poaching especially in Palawan; provide breeding grounds for specific species.			
Land distribution and disposition	Slow processing of land patents	No. of land patents issued	8. Localization of no-go zones and metallic mineral extration and minahang bayan under E.O. 79.			DENR MIMAROPA
		Agricultural lands				
		Non-agricultural land				
Management of foreshore areas		Foreshore areas surveyed(ha)	9.Institutionalize a comprehensive program of payment for ecosystem services to recover the costs of those who benefit from these resources and services.	4. Enactment of new fiscal regime and revenue sharing arrangement particularly for large-scale metallic mining to guarantee the share of government from mining. Increase in revenue from mining could support the implementation of Natural Resource Management programs.		DENR MIMAROPA
		Draft permits/lease of contracts reviewed and endorsed to LMB (no.)				
Coastal and marine resources management enhanced (ha)		Coral reef management and protection	10. Strengthen the implementation of Wildlife Act, NIPAS Act, Philippine Fisheries Code (Amended).			DENR MIMAROPA
		Coral reefs managed and protected (ha)				
		Mangrove area managed and protected (ha)				
Conservation biodiversity protection and conservation improved		Extinction of threatened species of wild flora and fauna prevented		5. Expanded NIPAS ACT		DENR MIMAROPA
		Tamaraw population				
		Conduct of population survey on wild ducks				
		Report submitted on conservation activities (marine turtles)				

Table 13. – *Continued*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
Intermediate outcome: Cleaner air and water quality improved						
Reduced air pollution in major urban centers	Non-observance of Republic Act 8749, otherwise known as the Philippine Clean Air Act (PCAA) of 1999 and heavy traffic congestion caused by several factors including increased number of motor vehicles, inefficient services of transportation, and ineffective traffic control management	Reduced Total Suspended Perticulate (TSP) level in major urban centers with levels above 90μg/Ncm. 1. Calapan City 2. Puerto Princesa City	1. Strengthen the implementation of the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 and Clean Water Act of 2004, and RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Program 2. Enhance implementation of market-based instruments and water pollution reduction initiatives. 3. Reinforce mechanisms for imposing fines and penalties on air and water pollution and for determining liabilities for air and water pollution damages with due consideration on sustainability.		•Environmental Education and Information •Environmental Management and Pollution Control a. Air Quality Management b. Water Quality Management c. Ecological Solid Waste Management	EMB MIMAROPA
					•Environmental Impact Assessment •Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste Management	
Reduced water pollution	Due to proximity of samples from the testing areas some BOD was not measured in some rivers as pollutant parameter as required under the Sagip Ilog Program since the distance from the laboratory will not meet the requide holding time for BOD analysis	BOD and other water tests of rivers within standard quality criteria	4. Enhance the capability of local implementers to build and operate wastewater treatment systems for urban centers, and tourism areas 5. Engage LGU to PPP option, joint venture, and other financial schemes for the establishment of treatment technologies;			EMB MIMAROPA
Waste Generated Reduced and waste disposal improved		Provision of Technical Assistance in the implementation of ESWM (No. of LGUs assisted)	6. Conduct of ground water assessment that can be used as guide by Local Government Units (LGUs) at the provincial level, for the development and conservation of groundwater resources. 7. Involve LGUs and SUCs in monitoring of air and water quality and water bodies.			EMB MIMAROPA
		Proper closure & rehabilitation of open and controlled dumpsites (no.)				
		10 year SWM plans assisted (no.)				
		Other sectors assisted				

Continued

Table 13. – *Concluded*

Intermediate outcome	Challenges	Indicator	Strategies	Legislative Agenda	Strategic Programs, Projects and Activities	Responsible Agency
		Public markets oriented/ monitored (no.)				
		Commercial establishment assisted and monitored (no)				
		SWM Facilities/Sites Monitored Monitoring and assessment reports on SWM implementation submitted				
		Closure and rehab plan implementation (no.)				
		Establishment of MRFs (with financial grants)				
		-Compliant LGUs (no.) (SWM Plans, SS & SC, MRF, SLF/ Environment Friendly disposal/alternative technology/ under-going closure and rehab of OD and CDF)				
		Strengthening of the Regional Ecology Centers				
		-Regional Ecology Centers (REC) strengthened (no.)				
		Preparation of Annual ESWM Status Report				
		Regional Status Report on ESWM submitted (no.)				
Intermediate outcome: Resilience of natural systems enhanced with improved capacities of human communities						
Geohazard Mapping		Vulnerability and risk Assessment:			Geosciences Development Services	MGB MIMAROPA
		Enhanced DRR/CCA PDPFPs			Geosciences Development Services	MGB MIMAROPA
		Enhanced DRR/CCA RPFP				
		No. of municipalities and cities assessed for vulnerability and risk			Geosciences Development Services	MGB MIMAROPA
		Groundwater resource assessment:			Geosciences Development Services	MGB MIMAROPA
		No. of provinces assessed for groundwater resource				

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       Department of Environment and Natural Resources
       Department of Education
       Department of Interior and Local Government
       Department of Health
       Department of Labor and Employment
       Department of Tourism
       Department of Public Works and Highways
       Department of Science and Technology
       Department of Social Welfare and Development
       Department of Trade and Industry

Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology
National Commission on Indigenous People
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
Provincial Planning and Development Office – Marinduque
Provincial Planning and Development Office – Oriental Mindoro
Provincial Planning and Development Office – Occidental Mindoro
Provincial Planning and Development Office – Palawan
Provincial Planning and Development Office – Romblon

Secretariat
Maribel L. Bernardo, *Head*
Nenette D. Castro, *Member*
Rhoda L. Sobrepeña, *Member*

OTHER PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Bureau of Fire Protection
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
Calapan Labor Service Development Cooperative
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
Civil Service Commission
Commission on Human Rights
Department of Information and Communication Technology
Environmental Management Bureau
Food and Nutrition Research Institute
Land Transportation Office
Mines and Geosciences Bureau
National Economic and Development Authority
National Electrification Administration
National Food Authority
National Irrigation Authority
National Telecommunications Commission
Office of the Civil Defense
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
Philippine National Police
Philippine Ports Authority
Local Government Units
State Universities and Colleges