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Acronyms

4 Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
µg/Ncm	Microgram per normal cubic meter
AAGR	Average Annual Growth Rate
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	Ancestral Domains Sustainable Development and Protection Plans
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AEW	Agricultural Extension Worker
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AHD	Adolescent Health and Development
AHFF	Agriculture, Hunting, Fishery and Forestry
AHJAG	Ad-hoc Joint Advisory Group
AHMP	Accelerated Hunger Mitigation Program
AIP	Annual Investment Program
ALS	Alternative Learning System
AO	Administrative Order
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BBL	Bangsamoro Basic Law
BESRA	Basic Education Sector Reform Agenda
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BOC	Bureau of Customs
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPAT	Barangay Peacekeeping Action Teams
BPLS	Business Permits and Licensing System
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BuB	Bottom Up Budgeting
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CAB	Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT	Certificate of Land Title
CAPE	Consultancy for Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program
CARHRIHL	Comprehensive Agreement on Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CARPER	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms
CASS-OTS	Civil Aviation Security Service- Office for Transportation Security

Acronyms

CBFM	Community-based Forest Management
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCB	Contact Center ng Bayan
CCCH	Ceasefire Committee on the Cessation of Hostilities
CCPO	Cotabato City Police Office
CCSPC	Cotabato City State Polytechnic College
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDF	Control Dump Facility
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CEP	Certified Establishment Program
CFCST	Cotabato Foundation College for Science and Technology
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamps
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CIS	Communal Irrigation System
CK	Cotabato City-Kidapawan
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone System
COA	Commission on Audit
COP	Culture of Peace
COTELCO	Cotabato Electric Cooperative, Inc.
CPPO	Cotabato Provincial Police Office
CPT	Cleaner Production Technology
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSEE	Career Service Executive Examination
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CURE	Comprehensive and Unified Response to Eliminate Red Tape
CY	Calendar Year
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepED	Department of Education
DFS	Diversified Farming System
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
DOE	Department of Energy
DOF-BLGF	Department of Finance – Bureau of Local Government Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology

Acronyms

DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DRRMCs	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils/Committees
DRRMO	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DU	Distribution Unit
EC	Electric Cooperative
ECB	Engineering Construction Battalion
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ELA	Executive Legislative Agenda
EMPs	Ecotourism Management Plans
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EO	Executive Order
EOD	Explosive and Ordnance Division
EPIRA	Electric Power Industry Reform Act
EPP	Export Pathways Program
FAB	Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro
FAPs	Foreign Assisted Projects
FLUPs	Forest Land Use Plans
FMS	Force Multiplier System
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FS	Feasibility Study
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Equality
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
G-EPS	Government Electronic Procurement System
GFI	Government Financing Institution
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GID	Governance and Institutions Development
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOCC	Government-Owned and Controlled Corporation
GPH	Government of the Philippines
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GSCPO	General Santos City Police Office
GVA	Gross Value Added
ha	Hectare
HD-CCTV	High Definition Closed Circuit Television
HDMF	Home Development Mutual Fund
HFEP	Health Facilities Enhancement Program
HH	Household

Acronyms

HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HR	Human Resource
HRDC	Health Research and Development Consortium
HRDMP	Human Resource Development Management Plan
HUC	Highly Urbanized City
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
HVCCs	High Value Commercial Crops
IAs	Irrigators' Associations
ICC	Independent Chartered City
ICC	Indigenous Cultural Community
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
ICON	Information Coordinating Network
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFMA	Integrated Forest Management Agreement
IGS	Isulan-General Santos
IHL	International Human Rights Law
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPMR	Indigenous Peoples Mandatory Representative
IPRA	Indigenous People's Rights Act
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPS	Indigenous Political Structure
IPSP	Internal Peace and Security Plan
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
ISO	International Standard Organization
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISPF	International Ship and Port Facility
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Plan
JAGS-CT	Jose Abad Santos-Glan-Sarangani Cooperation Triangle
KALAH-I-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services
kg	Kilogram
km	Kilometer
KRA	Key Result Area
kV	kilo Volt
LCCAP	Local Climate Change Action Plan
LCMS	Legal Case Monitoring System
LDRRMPs	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plans
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LGPMS	Local Government Performance Monitoring System
LGU	Local Government Unit

Acronyms

LHB	Local Housing Board
lm	Linear meter
LMAG	Lebak-Maasim-Alabel-Glan
LPRAT	Local Poverty Reduction Action Team
LRA	Land Registration Authority
LSDP	Local Shelter Development Plan
LSPs	Local Shelter Plans
LTO	Land Transportation Office
MALMAR	Malitubog-Maridagao
MASA MASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Illegal na Droga
MBLT	Marine Battalion Landing Team
MCLET	Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Team
MCTC	Municipal Circuit Trial Court
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MFPC	Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committee
MGB	Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MinDA	Mindanao Development Authority
MMIP	Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MPEX	Manufacturing Productivity Extension Program
MPN	Most probable number
MPS	Municipal Police Stations
MRB	Mindanao River Basin
MRBDMP	Mindanao River Basin Development Master Plan
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton
MTC	Municipal Trial Court
MTCCs	Municipal Trial Court in Cities
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MVUC	Motor Vehicle Users' Charge
MW	Mega Watt
NAPOLCOM	National Police Commission
NAT	National Achievement Test
NC	National Certificate
NCD	Newcastle Disease
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCPW	National Crime Prevention Week
NCSPC	North Cotabato Seed Production Center
ND	No data

Acronyms

NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGAs	National Government Agencies
NGCP	National Grip Corporation of the Philippines
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NGP	National Greening Program
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHTS-PR	National Household Targeting System for Poverty Reduction
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas
NIS	National Irrigation System
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NOC	Notice of Coverage
NREP	National Renewable Energy Program
NRIP	National Road Improvement Project
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission
OD	Open Dump
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OPI	Overall Performance Indicator
PA	Philippine Army
PA	Protected Area
PAG-IBIG	Pagtutulungan sa Kinabukasan: Ikaw, Bangko, Industriya at Gobyerno
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PAO	Public Attorney's Office
PBIS	Performance-Based Incentive System
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCCP	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement
PCJS	Philippine Criminal Justice System
PCT	Provincial Core Team
PD	Presidential Decree
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDOP	Peace and Development Outreach Program
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PDTs	Peace and Development Teams
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PESFA	Private Education Student Financial Assistance
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PETCs	Private Emission Testing Centers

Acronyms

PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMAT	Public Financial Management Assessment Tool
pH	Potential of hydrogen
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PhilGEPS	Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System
Php	Philippine Pesos
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PLPEM	Provincial/Local Planning and Expenditure Management
PM ₁₀	Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNP-SAF	Philippine National Police-Special Action Force
POPCEN	Census of Population
POPDEV	Population Development
POs	People's Organizations
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PPA-DOJ	Parole and Probation Administration-Department of Justice
PPDCI	Philippine Palm Oil Development Council, Inc.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRAISE	Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence
PRAT	Poverty Reduction Action Team
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
PRIME-HRM	Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resources Management
PRO	Police Regional Office
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PSR	Private Sector Representative
PSS	Problem-Solving Session
PWD	Person With Disability
RA	Republic Act
RAP-LGU	Resettlement Assistance Program to LGUs
RATE	Run After Tax Evader
RBPMS	Result-Based Performance Management System
RCS	Report Card Survey
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDI	Research and Development Institute
RDP	Regional Development Plan
RE	Renewable Energy
RGC	Regional Government Center
RoRo	Roll on-Roll off
RPFP	Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning
RPMC	Regional Project Monitoring Committee
RPMES	Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System
RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health

Acronyms

RPTC	Real Property Tax Collection
RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Strategy
RTC	Regional Trials Court
SAIDS	Sustainable Agri-Industrial Development
SALN	Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Networth
SCPC	Student Crime Prevention Committee
SCPPPO	South Cotabato Provincial Police Office
SDEP	Service Delivery Excellence Program
SETUP	Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading System
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SIFMA	Socialized Integrated Forest Management Agreement
SKPPPO	Sultan Kudarat Provincial Police Office
SKSU	Sultan Kudarat State University
SLF	Sanitary Landfill
SLGR	State of Local Governance Report
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMERA	SME Roving Academy
SMI	Sagittarius Mines Incorporated
SOCCSKSARGEN	South Cotabato, Cotabato Province, Cotabato City, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, General Santos
SOCOTECO	South Cotabato Electric Cooperative
SOV	Search for Outstanding Volunteers
SPES	Special Program for the Employment of Students
SPMS	Strategic Performance Monitoring System
SPPO	Sarangani Provincial Police Office
SRIP	Small River Impounding Project
SSF	Shared Service Facility
SSL	Salary Standardization Law
SUCs	State Universities and Colleges
SUKELCO	Sultan Kudarat Electric Cooperative
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TB	Tuberculosis
TC	Therapeutic Community
TCLP	Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TGPOs	TVET Guidance and Placemant Offices
TICK	Technology of Information and Communication in Koronadal
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
TOT	Training for Trainors
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training
TWSP	Training for Work Scholarship Program
UHC-AHA	Universal Health Care - Aquino Health Agenda
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the IPs

Acronyms

USM	University of Southern Mindanao
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VIILPs	Various Infra Including Local Projects
VPA	Volunteer Probation Aide
WDP	Wastewater Discharge Permit
WQMA	Water Quality Management Area

Foreword




Earlier this year, we launched the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 through the initiative of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The PDP serves as our medium-term blueprint towards attaining a better and more secure life for our people in the next 25 years.

To complement the PDP, we are now launching the Regional Development Plans (RDPs) 2017-2022. This will provide direction in policy formulation for the next six years as we steer private and public investments to the regions.

We intend to place regional development at the center of our socioeconomic development strategy. By creating more jobs, improving social services, encouraging innovation and connecting the countryside growth centers, we will reduce poverty and accelerate development in rural areas.

The RDPs will also prioritize accelerating infrastructure development, protecting our natural resources, addressing criminality and illegal drugs, and ensure peace and security in the regions.

I commend the Regional Development Councils for aligning their respective regional plans to our PDP through fruitful collaboration with local government units and the private sector. I am confident that through the RDPs, we can realize our goal of laying a solid foundation for stronger and more resilient nation for future generations.


RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE
President
Republic of the Philippines

MANILA
May 2017



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Message



With regional and local development being one of the main thrusts of President Rodrigo R. Duterte's socioeconomic development agenda, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, the first medium-term plan anchored on a long-term vision (*AmBisyon Natin 2040*), was specifically designed to cultivate growth and reduce inequality between the regions. This can be achieved by directing development to key areas throughout the country and connecting these growth centers to rural areas.

As such, the Regional Development Plans (RDPs), as accompanying documents to the PDP, will be an important tool in guiding both public and private investments that will catalyze growth in the regions. It will also serve as our blueprint in laying down the three main pillars of *Malasakit, Pagbabago, at Patuloy na Pag-unlad* that will help us build a secure, comfortable, and strongly rooted life for all Filipinos by 2040.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) for their leadership in the crafting of the RDPs, and in coordinating various development efforts in the regions. Finally, we seek the support of our local government units, regional institutions, and private institutions to support the realization of our plans as we venture towards the creation of prosperous, peaceful and resilient communities.

ERNESTO M. PERNIA
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
SOCCSKSARGEN Region

Message



The Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022, translates the 0 to 10 Socioeconomic Agenda of the Duterte Administration into specific regional strategies that shall guide SOCCSKSARGEN's development directions in the next six years. The RDP also espouses the pillars of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 which are *Malasakit* (Enhancing the Social Fabric), *Pagbabago* (Inequality-Reducing Transformation) and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* (Increasing Growth Potential). The SOCCSKSARGEN RDP likewise serves as a foundation plan for the next three (3) administrations (e.g., 2023-2028, 2029-2034, 2035-2040)

toward the fulfillment of *AmBisyon Natin 2040*.

The plan formulation process commenced upon the approval of the RDP Guidelines through RDC XII Resolution No. 66, Series of 2016. This was followed by the designation of the RDC XII Sectoral Committees as Regional Planning Committees (RPC), responsible for drafting, refining and endorsing specific chapters assigned to these bodies. Thereafter, several workshops were conducted to come-up with the draft RDP for the RDC XII Full Council's approval. During its 54th Regular Meeting, RDC XII passed Resolution No. 77, Series of 2016, approving the SOCCSKSARGEN RDP, 2017-2022. On 20 January 2017, the four (4) RPC Chairpersons convened to further ensure internal consistency among the plan's 21 chapters. Similarly, the RDP underwent a peer review process to check Region XII's role vis-à-vis the development of Mindanao, as well as SOCCSKSARGEN's contribution to national development goals.

From the assessment phase to its finalization, the RDP is a development blueprint fostered by stakeholders' participation and ownership, transparency, and relevance to pro-actively address development issues and challenges through its dynamic outcomes to attain poverty reduction with inclusive growth by the end of the planning period.

In behalf of the RDC XII, let me express our gratitude to all development partners for tirelessly participating in all planning activities. It is expected that all government entities, the private sector, civil society organizations, academe and the general public shall promote the RDP's strategies to achieve the potentials of the SOCCSKSARGEN Region.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RONNEL C. RIVERA', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

RONNEL C. RIVERA
Chairperson, RDC XII, and
Mayor, General Santos City

15 March 2017



Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
SOCCSKSARGEN Region

Message



The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan (RDP), 2017-2022 was formulated to serve as the region's blueprint to achieve its goals of inclusive growth and poverty reduction. The said Plan is aligned with the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), 2017-2022 and supports the 0 to 10 Socioeconomic Agenda of President Rodrigo R. Duterte. It is likewise anchored on the country's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

The Regional Development Council (RDC) XII, through its four (4) Sectoral Committees, namely: Macro-Economy, Development Administration and Finance Committee (MEDAFC), Economic Development Committee (EDC), Regional Social Development Committee (RSDC), and Infrastructure and Utilities Development Committee (InfraCom) served as the planning committees which conducted an assessment of each sector's performance in the previous medium-term (2011-2016) and formulated strategies toward achievement of targets and commitments for the period 2017-2022.

The Regional Strategic Framework for the next six years shall focus on the administration's theme of *Malasakit, Pagbabago at Patuloy na Pag-unlad* with due consideration of promoting accelerated infrastructure development, peace and security, safe and resilient population, green and healthy environment in Region XII. All development efforts shall be undertaken with the end view of contributing towards *AmBisyon Natin 2040*.

The updated RDP is crafted after series of thorough and rigorous workshops and consultations with various stakeholders in the region. On behalf of the NEDA Regional Office XII, the RDC XII Secretariat, I wish to convey my deepest gratitude and appreciation to all individuals and entities who contributed in the completion of the Plan.

Mabuhay!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. G. Valero', with a stylized flourish at the end.

ARTURO G. VALERO, Ph.D
Vice-Chairperson, RDC XII and
Regional Director, NEDA XII

08 March 2017

Part I

INTRODUCTION



01

The Long View

Chapter 1

The Long View

It is the aspiration of the Filipinos, particularly those from SOCCSKSARGEN Region to have a long-term vision for the region to become a prosperous, predominantly middle class society where no one is poor. The challenge is how every Filipino can afford to have a “matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay by 2040.” The region will have people who are healthy and live long lives, educated, smart and innovative, with a high-trust society where families flourish in culturally diverse, vibrant, and resilient communities.

The Long-Term Vision: AmBisyon Natin 2040

The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 supports the PDP 2017-2022 which is anchored on the President’s 0 to 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda and the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) geared towards the country’s long-term vision on AmBisyon Natin 2040. The following development principles were considered in the formulation of SOCCSKSARGEN RDP: Good Governance; Convergence; Sustainable Development; Gender and Development; Population and Development; Volunteerism; and Resiliency.

The goals of inclusive growth and poverty reduction shall be pursued within the auspices of good governance characterized by well-intentioned people who are participatory, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable, follow the rule of law, and consensus oriented.

The Convergence Initiative shall involve engaging the private sector, civil society, and academe in the monitoring and evaluation of interventions in the pursuit towards

sustainable development for poverty reduction, food security, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Sustainable Development is the organizing principle for meeting human development goals, while at the same time, sustaining the ability of natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which the economy and society depend.

Gender and Development (GAD) is the development perspective and process that is participatory and empowering, equitable, sustainable, free from violence, respectful of human rights, supportive of self-determination, and actualization of human potentials.

Population and Development analyzes the patterns of population growth that are linked to challenges faced by the people including poverty reduction and the immediate actions that can be undertaken to deal with growth while ensuring a sustainable future for the region’s populace. Volunteerism shall be the core modality in harnessing citizen engagement to increase public participation in government affairs and promote a consultative process in policy and decision-making.

To prevent and reduce hazard exposure

and vulnerability to disaster and increase preparedness for response and recovery, and strengthen resilience, integrated and inclusive measures shall be implemented. Following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the four (4) priorities for action include: understanding disaster risk; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Regional Challenges

The eradication of poverty remains the greatest challenge that SOCCSKSARGEN Region (XII) needs to address. Although poverty incidence among families in the region has improved from 37.1 percent in 2012 to 30.5 percent in 2015 this is still short of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target to halve poverty incidence among families to 20.4 percent in 2015. With the transition from MDGs to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the region shall continue to support the eradication of extreme poverty.

There is also a need to sustain economic growth to ensure that gains shall be shared by the marginal groups. Economic growth in the region as measured by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has been increasing since 2011 and posted the highest growth level of 8.4 percent in 2013. But this started to slow down to 6.4 percent in 2014 and further decelerated to 3.3 percent in 2015. The region's economy rebounded in 2016 as it recorded an accelerated growth of 5.0 percent. The agriculture sector was hardest hit by the extreme dry weather condition as it posted a negative growth of 9.5 percent in 2016.

High economic growth can be achieved by

the region given the right interventions, the skills of its human resources have to be enhanced. From 2011 to 2015, majority of the employed persons are laborers and unskilled workers (37.4%) followed by farmers, forestry workers and fishermen (18.5%). More than half of the region's labor force would need education and appropriate skills upgrading to enable them to contribute to regional development.

Regional Development Goal

The overarching goal of the region's development is to reduce poverty and to share equitably the gains of economic growth with the most disadvantaged sector. The attainment of the region's goal shall be anchored on the following major strategies:

1. Transforming agriculture into a competitive agribusiness industry;
2. Ensuring that all school-age population are given equal opportunities to basic, higher and technical-vocational education;
3. Improving existing dilapidated hospital buildings, upgrading facilities and equipment, and engaging more health workers;
4. Building resiliency of communities and reducing vulnerabilities of individuals and families;
5. Accelerating build-up of resilient infrastructure facilities integrating DRR-CCA measures;
6. Improving public financial management;
7. Institutionalizing the Restorative Justice Program, enhancing the three-pronged harmonized rehabilitation program and the Volunteer Probation Assistance (VPA) Program;
8. Sustaining and supporting the peace initiatives of the government; and

9. Harmonizing land uses from ridge-to-reef by integrating forest land use plans, watershed management plans, protected areas management plans, and other related forestry plans into the LGUs' CLUP and diversifying livelihood sources of upland farmers through multi-storey agroforestry and partnership with private investors and forest products processors.

Desired Outcome

By 2022, SOCCSKSARGEN Region seeks to create a strong foundation for a more inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. This vision will be achieved by adopting the key strategies of enhancing the social fabric, reducing inequality, and increasing the potential growth of the economy. These strategies will be sustained by a strong foundation in national security, infrastructure development, building resiliency, and ecological integrity.

Enhancing the social fabric aims at getting back the peoples' trust by making public institutions citizen-centered, efficient and clean. The administration of justice will be swift and fair. Actions will be undertaken to increase awareness of the region's cultural diversity and its value.

Reducing inequality focuses on expanding economic opportunities and increasing access to these opportunities directed at economic groups that lag behind to allow the people to feel the change. For the disadvantaged individuals, it is reducing vulnerability, enhancing social protection, and improving human capital emphasizing health, nutrition, and education.

Increasing potential growth will be made possible by advancing to a knowledge economy. Technology adoption will be

promoted and innovation encouraged. Aggressive efforts will be pursued to ensure that a family will be of a size that can be adequately cared for. This will be complemented by measures to delay childbearing and lengthen the space between births.

Underpinning the foregoing strategies is an enabling and supportive economic environment. Growth will be supported by maintaining macroeconomic stability, putting in place a strategic trade and fiscal policy, and enhancing access to financial services. The tax system will be made more efficient and a regional competition policy will be localized and implemented to ensure a level playing field. The foundations for sustainable development will have a physical environment that is characterized by a balanced and strategic development of infrastructure while ensuring ecological integrity and a clean and healthy environment. It is also about building resiliency against disasters, as well as improving access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. Equally important is ensuring national security against internal and external threats, and restoring public order and safety. There will be earnest efforts to secure lasting peace through the resumption of peace talks and pursuing economic justice.



02

Global and
Regional Trends
and Prospects

Global and Regional Trends and Prospects

SOCCSKSARGEN (Region XII) is located at the heart of Mindanao. The region spans the geographical zone covering major portions of the Mindanao River Basin and Buayan-Malungon River Basin areas comprising the provinces of Cotabato (North), Sultan Kudarat, and South Cotabato, extending to the large coastal areas of the southern tip of Mindanao containing the province of Sarangani and the city of General Santos. It covers a total land area of 19,035.39 square kilometers or 16.6 percent of the total land area of Mindanao. Of its total land area, about 7,906.38 square kilometers are alienable and disposable lands and 11,129.01 square kilometers are forestlands.

In 2001, Executive Order 36 reorganized the administrative regions in Mindanao and reconstituted Region XII into four provinces (North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sarangani, and Sultan Kudarat) and five cities (Cotabato, General Santos, Kidapawan, Koronadal, and Tacurong). The region is composed of 45 municipalities and 1,195 barangays. In 2004, Executive Order 304 was enacted designating Koronadal City as the regional government center.

Comparative Advantage of SOCCSKSARGEN Region

SOCCSKSARGEN is endowed with resources that can enable it to attain higher growth levels. Given the provision of needed infrastructure support and the conducive environment, it can attract more investments that can generate more jobs. The following are among the region's comparative advantages:

The strategic location of Region XII in Mindanao and Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East Asia Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) facilitates the trading and export of goods and eases the mobility of people in the area.

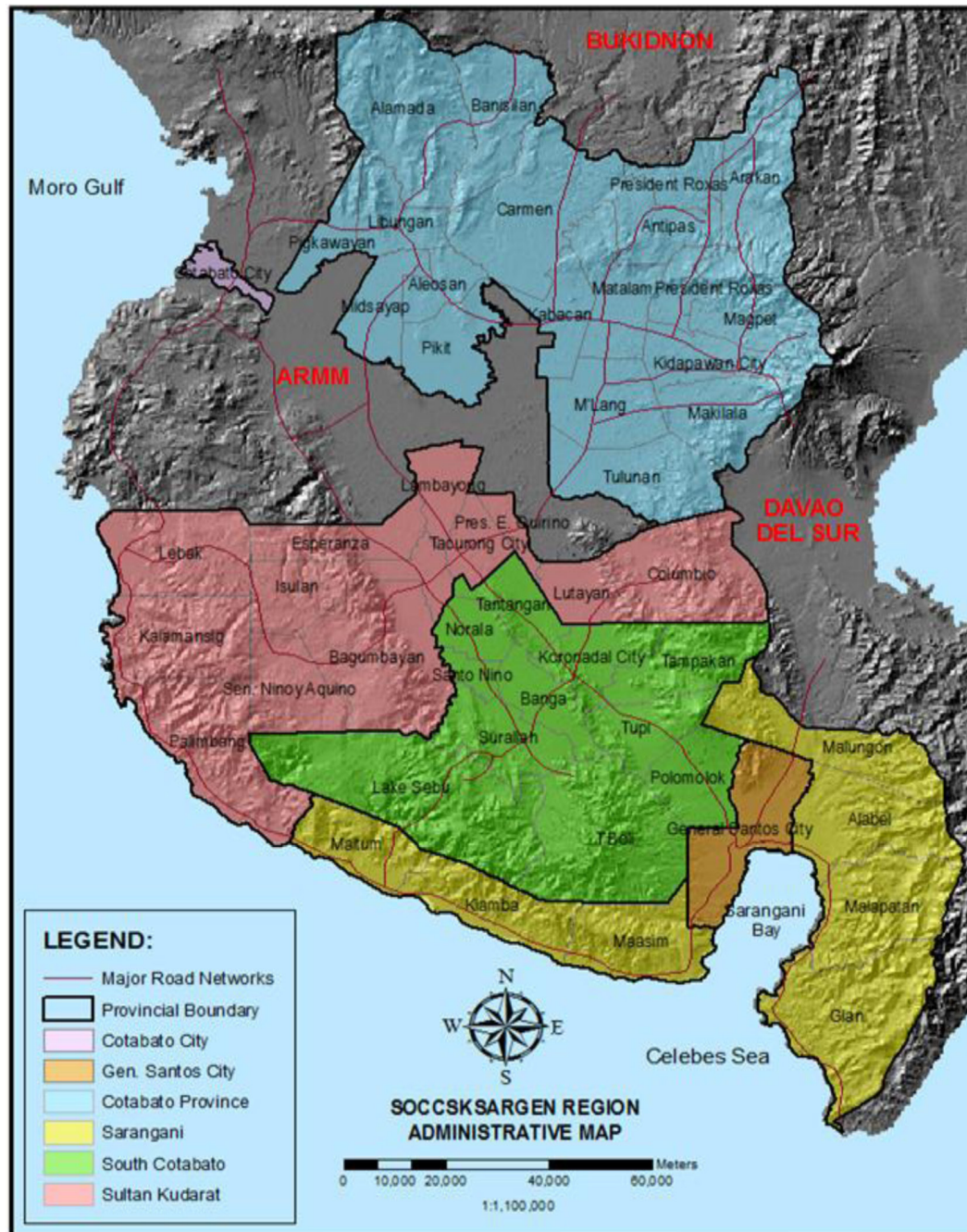
The region is endowed with extensive coastlines, valleys and mountain ranges, and is well-known for its river systems since it is the catch basin of Mindanao. The area is one of the typhoon-free regions in the entire country. Its vast fertile agricultural lands and rich fishery and aquatic resources could push the region to higher growth levels in agriculture and fishery production, high-value crops, and other resource-based industries. The region is among the country's leading producers of palay and corn. It is the top producer of high value crops like coffee, banana, pineapple, and, oil palm. It leads in livestock inventory and it is the tuna capital of the Philippines as it hosts 80 percent of the tuna industry in the country.

The region maintains world-class infrastructure facilities, such as the General Santos International Airport and Seaport. About 80 percent of the country's

tuna canneries are located at the General Santos Fishport Complex. The Malitubog-Maridagao River Irrigation System services around 5,500 hectares of rice fields in the provinces of Cotabato and Maguindanao in the Autonomous Region in Muslim

Mindanao. The Mt. Apo Geothermal Plant in Kidapawan City, Cotabato Province and the Coal-Fired Power Plant in Maasim, Sarangani provide reliable and efficient energy sources for the Mindanao Grid.

Figure 1: Administrative Map, SOCCSKSARGEN Region



Source of data: DENR NAMRIA

The continued operation of the Halal Laboratory in Cotabato City and the completion of another Halal Laboratory in Koronadal City could make the region a source of Halal-certified products for export to the Halal markets in Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The region is home to indigenous tribes or the First People whose ways of living are unique practices of dances, accessories, and cloth weaving. The region also boasts of several ecotourism destinations, such as Lake Sebu, Mt. Apo, and the Gumasa beaches, historic caves, and bird and bat sanctuaries. Key ecotourism destinations on nature, sun, beach and dive are expected to provide livelihood opportunities

for communities hosting these natural splendors.

Metallic mineral reserves, such as gold, copper, and iron are found in the provinces of Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and South Cotabato. Minerals development in the region shall be pursued within the auspices of sustainable development, particularly the Tampakan world-class copper deposit.

Supporting the region's development direction is a pool of knowledgeable and skilled population though still needing further training to meet the current and future industrialization requirements of the regional economy.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

The GRDP grew at a positive rate albeit fluctuating. In 2009-2010, the GRDP slightly grew by 2.2 percent. It continued to increase and reached the highest level of 8.4 percent in 2012-2013, but started to decelerate at 6.2 percent in 2013-2014, and further slowed down to 3.3 percent in 2014-2015. An improvement was recorded as the regional economy expanded by 5.0 percent in 2015-2016.

For the period 2015-2016, the Industry sector posted the highest growth at 13.5 percent, followed by the Services sector at 7.4 percent. The Agriculture sector recorded a negative 3.5 percent, which is slower than the rate in 2014-2015 at negative 9.5 percent. The Industry sector had the highest growth posting 13.5 percent in 2016 higher than

the growth reported in 2015 at 2.6 percent. The main sources of growth in the Industry sector came from the construction and electricity, gas and water subsectors that showed 25.8 percent and 25.3 percent growth, respectively.

In terms of contribution to the regional economy, the Services sector accounted for the biggest share at 40.3 percent in 2016, slightly higher than its 39.4 percent share in 2015. The share of Industry also expanded to 36.9 percent in 2016 compared to the previous year's 34.1 percent. The share of Agriculture continued to decline as it contributed 22.9 percent to the region's total economic output in 2016, lower than its 26.5 percent share in 2015.

Table 1: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Actual Growth Rate (%), 2009-2015

INDUSTRY GROUP	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Agriculture	0.4	1.8	5.4	3.5	4.5	(2.2)	(3.5)
Industry	3.0	10.0	10.8	11.6	7.1	2.1	13.5
Service	3.1	4.3	8.1	9.4	6.7	8.4	7.4
GRDP	2.2	5.3	8.1	8.4	6.2	3.3	5.0

Source of data: PSA XII

Table 2: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Growth Target (%), 2017-2022

GVA/ SECTOR	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
GRDP	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.8	8.9	9.4
Agriculture	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.0
Industry	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.5
Services	7.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.5

Source of data: NEDA XII

Demographic trends

The 2015 Census of Population (POPCEN 2015) showed that the population of Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) as of August 1, 2015 stood at 4,545,276. This was higher by 435,705 compared with the population of 4.11 million in 2010 and by 1,323,107 compared to the population of 3.22 million in 2000. The total population of Region XII accounted for about 4.5 percent of the Philippine population in 2015. Between 2010 and 2015, the region's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.94 percent. By comparison, the rate at which the region's population grew during the period 2000 to 2010 was higher at 2.46 percent.

Among the four provinces comprising

the region, Cotabato (North Cotabato) recorded the biggest population in 2015 with 1.38 million, followed by South Cotabato (excluding General Santos City) with 915,000, and Sultan Kudarat with 812,000. Sarangani had the smallest population with 544,000. General Santos City (Dadiangas), the only highly urbanized city in the region posted a population of 594,000. Cotabato City, on the other hand, had a population of 299,000. This city is an independent component city in Region XII whose province, Maguindanao, is under the regional jurisdiction of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). The rest of the cities of Region XII had the following population, namely: Koronadal City with 175,000, Kidapawan City with 140,000, and Tacurong with 98,000.

Table 3: Population, 2015 and Population Growth Rate, 2010-2015 and 2000-2010, SOCCSKSARGEN, By Province/City

PROVINCE/CITY	2015 POPULATION	2010-2015	2000-2010
Philippines	100,981,437	1.72	1.90
Region XII	4,545,276	1.94	2.46
Cotabato (North)	1,379,747	2.27	2.49
Sarangani	544,261	1.67	1.97
South Cotabato	915,289	1.94	1.82
Sultan Kudarat	812,095	1.60	2.45
General Santos City	594,446	1.91	2.71
Cotabato City	299,438	1.86	5.19

Source of data: PSA XII

The implementation of interventions under the Responsible Parenthood and Reproduction Health (RPRH) program is

expected to further reduce the population growth rate of the region by the end of the plan period.

Given the region's average annual growth rate of 1.94 percent between 2010-2015, its population is expected to double in 36 years.

Employment

The total population 15 years and over

increased from 2,678 thousand in 2011 to 2,971 thousand in 2016; however labor force participation rate posted a declining trend from 67.5 percent in 2011 to 64.1 percent in 2016. Meanwhile, the underemployment rate has increased from 17.5 percent in 2011 to 23.8 percent in 2016.

Table 4: Employment Indicators, Region XII, 2011, 2014 - 2016

INDICATOR	2011	2014	2015	2016
Total population 15 years and over (In thousands)	2,678	2,752	2,798	2,971
Labor force participation rate	67.5	65.3	65.0	64.1
Unemployment rate	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.2
Underemployment	17.5	20.7	23.2	23.8

Source of data: PSA XII

Table 5: Employed Persons by Major Occupation Group, Region XII, 2011-2015, (in thousands)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN	1,682	1,682	1,691	1,735	1,756
Government officials, special interest groups, corporate executives, managers, managing proprietor and supervisors	223	254	270	262	280
Professionals	58	57	63	66	71
Technicians/associate professionals	35	32	30	30	33
Clerks	54	57	57	66	67
Service/shop/market sales/workers	162	168	170	181	182
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	352	299	291	351	324
Trade and related workers	75	63	65	70	74
Plant, machine operators, assemblers	80	54	60	56	57
Laborers and unskilled workers	628	689	675	643	657
Specials occupations	16	9	9	10	12

Note: Details may not add up due to rounding.

Source of data: PSA XII

Poverty Incidence

The Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act of 1997 defines “Poor” as individuals and families whose income fall below the poverty threshold and/or cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide their minimum basic needs of food, health, education, housing and other essential amenities of life. In Region XII, poverty incidence among families dropped from 37.1 percent in 2012 to 30.5 percent in 2015.

About 31 out of every 100 families in the region are poor.

Except for Sarangani, all provinces showed improvement in poverty incidence in 2015. The highest improvement was recorded in Cotabato Province which posted a decrease of 10.36 percentage points between 2012 and 2015.

About 31 of every 100 families in the region are poor.

Table 6: Poverty Incidence Among Families, Region XII: 2009, 2012 and 2015

AREA	POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG FAMILIES			INCREASE/DECREASE (% POINTS)	
	2009	2012	2015	2009-2012	2012-2015
Region XII	30.8	37.1	30.5	6.3	-6.60
Cotabato Province	23.4	44.8	34.5	21.5	-10.36
Sarangani	47.5	46.0	47.3	-1.5	1.25
South Cotabato	25.7	25.8	19.8	0.1	- 5.96
Sultan Kudarat	41.6	40.4	39.2	-1.3	- 1.21
Cotabato City	29.9	34.5	24.7	4.6	- 9.85

Source of data: PSA XII

Global growth prospects

The proximity of Region XII to BIMP-EAGA offers opportunities for increased trading and investments with the region's integration in the BIMP-EAGA and ASEAN economy as a whole.

The region is set to strengthen the ICT-BPO sector as a priority industry to enhance its service trade. Although being a region highly dependent on agricultural inputs to drive Industry and Service sectors, the region's direction towards technology adoption and enhancement provides opportunities for employment and job diversification. The ICT/BPO industry provides opportunities for global competitiveness in terms of software development, data processing and database services, human resource services, e-commerce, enterprise security, application development, and manufacturing engineering among others. Being an industry that cuts across the other Industry sectors of the region, integration of technology in the Services sector allows the creation of opportunities for the human capital needed to participate in the value chain of these industries.

With this, the region is challenged to capacitate its existing workforce to adapt to new technologies and to produce professionals relevant to the ICT/BPO

industry to diverge from the dependence on the agri-industry and enhance the region's other sectors towards global competitiveness. To take advantage of the region's integration in the BIMP-EAGA and ASEAN economy, infrastructure facilities and logistics support shall be established to boost trading in electronics, garments, food, beverages, and feeds.



03

Overlay of
Economic Growth,
Demographic
Trends and
Physical Characteristics

Overlay of Economic Growth, Demographic Trends and Physical Characteristics

The Regional Spatial Strategy

The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) defines the region's desired spatial structure based on the trends on population, economic activities, and services. It is anchored on the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) that shows the development direction and recognizes the increasing role of cities and the benefits of agglomeration economies, particularly the urban areas, as drivers and venues for growth and poverty reduction. It also promotes spatial integration through a well-connected network of settlements.

Region XII shall continue to adopt the Sustainable Agri-Industrial Development Strategy (SAIDS) to realize its vision as an agri-industrial hub and ecotourism center in southern Philippines. The spatial strategy shall encourage the establishment of ecozones that will support the region's industry clusters. Specifically, the spatial strategy focuses on Tri-Corridor Development that shall develop main and potential corridors involving the establishment of small- to medium-scale processing centers, agriculture and commercial hubs, ecotourism spokes, centers for social opportunities, housing, connected by infrastructure support facilities, and made resilient by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation at all stages of the planning process. There shall be three main corridors.

The Cotabato City-Kidapawan City (CK) Agri-Industrial and Eco-Tourism Corridor

The first corridor is the Cotabato City-Kidapawan City (CK) Agri-Industrial and Eco-Tourism Corridor. The primary growth node in this corridor is Cotabato City with Kidapawan City and Midsayap as intermediate urban centers. The major industries that shall be promoted in this corridor are agri-industrial and eco-tourism development. The economic activities

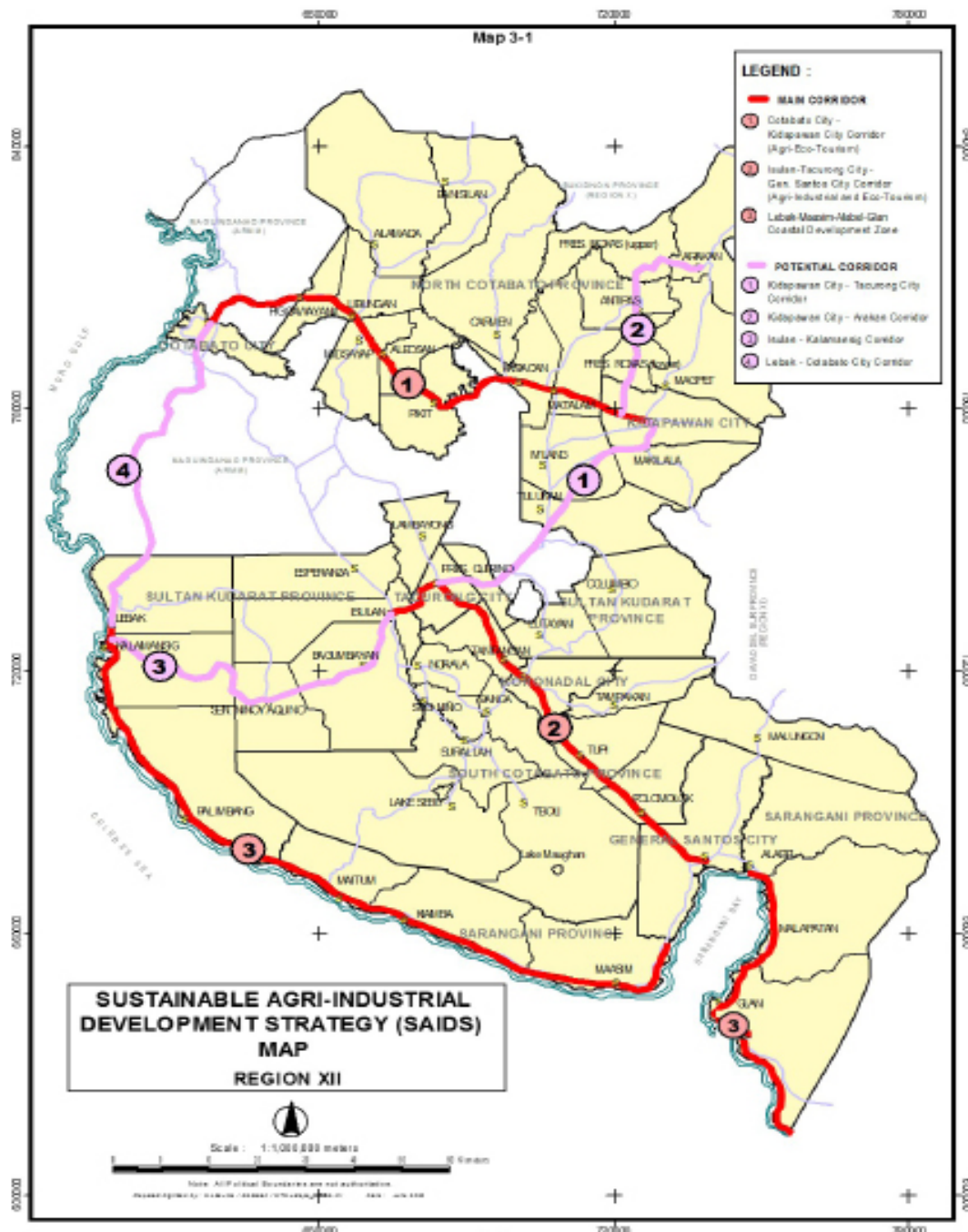
in this corridor could be influenced by the development of Regions XI, X and the ARMM.

Cotabato City as the primary urban center in this corridor shall serve as the institutional, financial and service center, the center for public health with the existence of the Cotabato Regional and Medical Center, and the provisional seat of ARMM. The city as a special economic zone is expected to diversify its economic base and will facilitate the creation of more investments and job opportunities.

Cotabato Province ranks first in the region in rice and rubber production, second in corn, and produces organic coco sugar and delicious tropical fruits. It hosts processing plants for oil palm, rubber and sugar cane. It also produces

freshwater fish. It has the longest zipline (2.2 km) and boasts of beautiful tourism sites. The Mt. Apo Geothermal Power plant in Kidapawan City generates 52 megawatts and another 50-megawatt plant is being worked out as expansion.

Figure 2: The Regional Spatial Development Strategy 2015-2045



Source of data: NEDA XII

The Isulan-General Santos (IGS) Agri-Industrial and Eco-Tourism Corridor

The second corridor is the Isulan-General Santos (IGS) Agri-Industrial and Eco-Tourism Corridor. General Santos City shall be the primary growth node in this corridor with the cities of Koronadal, Isulan and Tacurong as intermediate urban centers.

Koronadal City shall be the regional administrative center of Region XII by virtue of Executive Order 304 series of 2004. The major industries that shall be promoted in this corridor are: high value commercial crops, corn and other agri-based products, fishery-based products, and information communication technology (ICT). Trade linkage in this corridor with Region XI is flourishing due to the natural flow of goods and services between General Santos City and Davao City.

The Lebak-Maasim-Alabel-Glan (LMAG) Coastal Development Zone

The third corridor shall be along the coastal area of the region called the Lebak-Maasim-Alabel-Glan (LMAG) Coastal Development Zone. The primary growth nodes in this corridor are Lebak, Kalamansig, Alabel and Glan with Kiamba and Maasim as the intermediate urban centers. Maitum shall be an ecotourism destination.

The major industries to be promoted along this corridor are marine fishing, coconut, cement, marble, coffee, and nature, dive, sun, and beach tourism.

The Roles of Provinces and Cities in Regional Development

The provinces and cities play an important role in the advancement of the region. The provinces and cities complement each other and the full development of their unique strengths and characteristics could contribute to the development of the region.

Cotabato Province	The agro-industrial center in the northern part of the region producing organic rice, exotic fruits, and processing industrial crops like rubber and sugar. It is a source of energy (geothermal).
South Cotabato	The agro-industrial center in the southern part of the region processing high-value crops like pineapple, banana and the prime agricultural producer of rice, corn and other food crops. It is also an emerging eco-tourism capital of the region.
Sultan Kudarat	The oil palm and coffee production and processing center of the region and producer of organic muscovado sugar, aquamarine fisheries and seaweeds.
Sarangani	The fishery, aquaculture and integrated upland development center of the region. It is a source of energy (coal). It is a growing ecotourism destination with its nature, dive, sun, and beach tourism.
Cotabato City	The cultural and historical center of the region, known as the cradle of the Cotabato Empire Province, a special economic zone and a Halal Hub.
Kidapawan City	The fruit capital of the region, agri-processing center for rubber, sugar and tropical fruits, and the market and distribution center of Cotabato Province.
Tacurong City	The processing center for African oil palm, cereals and grains, meat, poultry, and the provincial market and distribution center of Sultan Kudarat province.
Koronadal City	The Administrative Center of SOCCSKSARGEN region. It positions itself as the region's convention hub.
General Santos City	The metropolitan center of the region being a highly urbanized city and the Tuna Capital of the Philippines. With the presence of the international standard port and airport, it is the transshipment hub of the region to other parts of the country and the rest of the world. It shall also be the prime business, banking, financial and services center of the region.



04

The Regional
Strategic Framework
2017-2022

The Regional Strategic Framework 2017-2022

The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 supports the country's long term vision that is anchored on AmBisyon Nation 2040, President Duterte's 0 to 10-point Socioeconomic Agenda, and the objectives of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. By 2022, SOCCSKSARGEN Region seeks to create a strong foundation for a more inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. This vision will be achieved by adopting the key strategies of enhancing the social fabric (*Malasakit*), reducing inequality (*Pagbabago*), and increasing the potential growth (*Kaunlaran*) of the economy. These strategies will be sustained by a strong foundation in regional security and growth that will sustain peace, accelerate strategic infrastructure build-up, maintain a clean and healthy environment towards ecological integrity, and build resiliency from calamity and deprivation.

Figure 3: Regional Strategic Framework 2017-2022



In support of the country's Ambisyon Natin 2040, the SOCCSKSARGEN RDP will focus on translating the President Duterte's 0 to 10-point socioeconomic agenda and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals into strategies, policies, programs, and activities for the period 2017-2022. It will lay down a solid foundation for a more inclusive growth, a high trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy, through its emphasis on *"Malasakit, Pagbabago para sa Patuloy na Pag-unlad"*.

The overall strategies will include enhancing the social fabric, pursuing inequality reducing transformation, increasing growth potential, enabling and supporting economic environment, and laying the foundations for sustainable development. These strategies will be supported by the cross-cutting themes based on a strong foundation in sustaining peace and security, accelerating infrastructure development, ensuring ecological integrity, clean and healthy environment, and building resiliency.

The strategies and desired outcomes shall be consistent with the principles of good governance by adhering to the: (a) rule of law and fairness; (b) inclusiveness and non-discrimination; (c) participation, openness and transparency; (d) performance orientation and accountability; (e) leadership and stewardship; (f) ethics and probity; and (g) service orientation and responsiveness. The Plan shall also adhere to the government's commitment to promote human rights and equal access to services for all.

Issues and concerns relating to gender and development, gender equality and women's empowerment shall be mainstreamed and integrated in the plan and investment program. The Gender and Development (GAD) checklist on development planning will be used. The Plan shall likewise integrate policies and strategies for disaster

risk reduction and building of resilience.

All these strategies shall drive SOCCSKSARGEN Region to achieve its main goals of poverty reduction and inclusive growth.

Part II

**ENHANCING
THE SOCIAL
FABRIC
("MALASAKIT")**



05

Ensuring
People-Centered,
Clean, and
Efficient Governance

Ensuring People-Centered, Clean, and Efficient Governance

A high-trust society broadens the opportunities for inclusive development. A high-trust society is a necessary condition for facilitating official and business transactions, as well as interpersonal relationships. This trust is between citizens, peoples, the private sector, and government. Citizens obey the law; they willingly pay the correct taxes trusting that government will prudently manage the fiscal resources. Government, in turn, is able to allocate adequate resources for public goods and services, especially to those who need them the most. The needy who benefitted from the prompt delivery of adequate services are then accorded better chances of achieving more in life. The taxpaying public, meanwhile, is able to pursue further their economic and other interests, secure in the knowledge that their rights over the fruits of their labor are protected, first by government and also by their fellow citizens.

The cornerstone of a high-trust society is the trust in government. This chapter discusses strategies to ensure a people-centered, clean, efficient, and effective governance by strengthening institutions, engaging and empowering citizens, and providing enabling mechanisms to improve access to public goods and services.

Assessment

Good Governance

Pursuant to the provisions of Anti Red Tape Act (ARTA) of 2007, all agencies and offices providing frontline services are required to have a Citizen's Charter. In 2015, CSC XII has targeted 52 service offices under the ARTA-Report Card Survey (RCS) Implementation Plan. The result of the survey showed that all of the 52 targeted offices passed the ARTA-RCS, eleven (11) of which received an excellent rating with a final score of 90-100%. The service offices with excellent ratings were: 1) SSS-Kidapawan City; 2) PHIC-Kidapawan City; 3) PHIC-Koronadal City; 4) SSS-Cotabato City; 5) LTO XII; 6) PHIC-General Santos City; 7) PHIC-Cotabato City; 8) PHIC-

Isulan; 9) LBP-Kidapawan City; 10) GSIS-Kidapawan City; and 11) SSS-Tacurong City. These offices were granted the Citizens Satisfaction Center Seal of Excellence Award after the second validation phase. In addition, cash reward of PhP100,000.00 was given for the purchase of equipment and other materials to improve the delivery of their frontline services.

The ARTA Watch was conducted as a spot check of agency's compliance to the provisions of the ARTA, such as the posting of the Citizen's Charter, wearing of identification cards, operationalization of the Public Assistance and Complaints Desk, posting of Anti-Fixer campaign posters and the observance of the "No Noon Break" Policy.

To improve the HRM systems and processes, the CSC also implemented the Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resources Management (PRIME-HRM) which is new tool for HRM assessment and accreditation. As of 2015, 13 agencies in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region were recognized and awarded for meeting the PRIME-HRM Maturity Level 2 standards under the Performance Management System and a total of 82 or 100 percent of agencies under CSC XII jurisdiction that have approved and functional Strategic Performance Monitoring System (SPMS).

Transparency

The SGLG Award recognizes the performance of the local government units in the areas of transparency and diligence to comply with the ARTA; bringing investment and employment through business-friendly and competitive environment; protecting the constituents from threats to life and security; and safeguarding the integrity of the environment. Region XII has 14 LGUs recognized as SGLG national awardees in 2016. They are the following: Cotabato Province, Cities of Kidapawan and Tacurong and the 11 municipalities of Kabacan and M'lang of Cotabato Province; Kiamba and Maitum of Sarangani Province; Bagumbayan and Columbio of Sultan Kudarat Province and the municipalities of Banga, Polomolok, Sto. Niño, Surallah and Tupi of South Cotabato Province. These LGUs passed the three (3) core criteria of financial administration, disaster preparedness and social protection and one of the essential criteria of peace and order, environmental management and business friendliness and competitiveness.

To promote participatory governance, the following programs are enforced: Bottom-

Up Budgeting approach to local planning and budgeting; LGUs' local poverty reduction action plan; Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-CIDSS; and, the Citizen Participatory Audit Program.

The full disclosure policy is currently being strictly implemented in Region XII. In ensuring public access to information, all national government agencies, LGUs and GOCCs are required to register in the Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System (PhilGEPS) for the invitation to bids and awarding of contracts. It is also encouraged to have internet accessibility and make information available online in government websites.

To warrant that the wealth gained by public servants are from compensation and not from unlawful sources, employees are obliged to diligently prepare and submit their annual Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Networth (SALN).

The certification of frontline services with ISO 9001 Certified Quality Management System is in place. By following ISO standards, processing time or doing business in the bureaucracy is significantly eased.

Government Procurement

With the full implementation of PhilGEPS, failure in government bidding attributed to: poor planning that resulted to inappropriateness or inaccuracy in technical specifications of the product and services to be procured; end-user's delay in procurement report; absence of detailed engineering; poor cost estimates; and, leadership issues may be avoided. Other problems and issues relative to government procurement will also have be eradicated. The DBM will continue to orient/train BAC members and accounting people on e-NGAS, e-Budget and e-Procurement. These are electronic processes complementary to PhilGEPS.

Challenges

- Longer processing time and voluminous requirements in accessing public services
- Weak implementation of RA 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act (Enhancement)
- Government agencies delinquent ratings (in implementing ARTA)
- Poor access to government information online
- Poor implementation of RA 9184 or the Government Procurement Reform Act

Priority Strategies

- Strict enforcement of RA 9485 or the Anti-Red Tape Act to eliminate red tape, prevent graft and corrupt practices, and improve efficiency in the delivery of government frontline services
 1. Continue the implementation of the ARTA-Report Card Survey for the frontline service agencies, i.e., BIR RR 18, Bureau of Customs, BFP XII, DTI XII, HDMF, PHIC, SEC, Land Registration Authority, SSS, DOJ-PPA, LTO XII, and Phil. Ports Authority
 2. Government data should be made available to the public through online presence in websites and social media
 3. Push for transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of LGUs and find new systems to boost governance in the country
 4. Continue ensuring and monitoring LGU disclosure of public and financial documents through the Full Disclosure Policy (FDP)
- Competency-based recruitment, selection, and placement systems to include gathering of background information for potential hires
 1. Continue the conduct of competency examination, e.g., CSC and NAPOLCOM;
 2. Hiring of government employees through the standard civil service rules
- Continually enhance the skills of government workforce to adapt to the new system and processes in the delivery of public services
 1. New entrants will have to undergo rigorous training on values formation, i.e., ALAB (Alay sa Bayan), Culture of Peace, etc.
 2. Training of newly-elected officials (NEO), including the barangay officials on the basics and challenges of local governance and administration
- Continue tracking the performance of local government units (LGUs) through the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) and provide incentives to those that will hurdle it via the Performance Challenge Fund (PCF)
- Raise the public awareness on the concept/idea of federalism through advocacy and information campaign
- Deepen and expand citizen participation in local governance and enhance tools for gathering feedback from the constituents to improve access and quality of essential local government services
- Strengthening the performance management of all agencies i.e., public resources management, results delivery and frontline services
- Intensify drive against crime and illegal drugs and the rehabilitation of drug dependents through the

- implementation of MASA MASID (Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Ilegal na Droga) Program
- Streamlining the processes and requirements in government transactions
- Implement sanctions for delinquent frontline service agencies

Legislative Agenda

- Establishment of Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) office in the region
- Review RA 9184 (Government Procurement Reform Act)

Results Matrix

People will trust a government that is clean, efficient, effective, and people-centered. Policies and programs must also be responsive to the needs of the people; public goods and services must be delivered in a timely manner. While government is expected to enforce regulations, it must be

perceived as fair and the regulations must be seen as necessary and not too burdensome. No. 3 of 0 to 10 Socio-Economic Agenda of President Duterte aims to increase the competitiveness of LGUs, as well as simplify the processes in doing business with the bureaucracy.

Table 7: Results Matrix for Good Governance

INDICATOR	TARGETS						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Societal Goal:	To lay down the foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy						
Intermediate Outcome:	People-Centered, Clean, Efficient, and Effective Governance Ensured						
Sector Outcome/Chapter Outcome 1: Electronic Business Permit Licensing System (E-BPLS) -BPLS of 100% of LGUs automated							
Business Permit Licensing System (BPLS) Automation	5 cities	15 LGUs	30 LGUs				50 LGUs (C/Ms)
Regulatory Simplification for Local Government (RS4LG)	50 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs				54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Support to RC3 on the LGU Business Competitiveness	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs (C/Ms)
Sector Outcome/Chapter Outcome 2: Enhanced LGU Capacity on Climate Change Adaptation-Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CCA-DRRM) and Disaster Preparedness							
Operation LISTO	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)		54 LGUs		54 LGUs			54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Geographic Information System (GIS)	15 LGUs	39 LGUs					54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Climate Change Expenditure Tagging (CCET)	10 LGUs	44 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Mainstreaming DRR-CCA in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)	15 LGUs	35 LGUs					50 LGUs (C/Ms)

Source of data: DILG XII

Table 7: Results Matrix for Good Governance (Continuation)

INDICATOR	TARGETS						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Societal Goal:	To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy						
Intermediate Outcome:	People-Centered, Clean, Efficient, and Effective Governance Ensured						
Monitoring Disasters thru the CODIX	54LGUs	54LGUs	54LGUs	54LGUs	54LGUs	54LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM)	100 brgys	350 brgys	550 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 BRGYS
Sector Outcome/Chapter Outcome 3: Enhanced LGU Delivery of Social Services							
Assistance to Disadvantage Municipalities (ADM)	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs (C/Ms)
• Support to Bottom Up Budgetting and Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM)	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs (C/Ms)
Lupong Tagapamayapa Enhancement	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs	50 LGUs (C/Ms)
Sustaining Effectiveness of Local Peace and Order Councils/RPOC	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
• Regional Anti-Illegal Drugs Summit (RAIDS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 summits
Strengthening Local Councils for the Protection of Children and Gender and Development (GAD) Focal Point System	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Support to Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Program	31 LGUs	31 LGUs		54 LGUs	54 LGUs		54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Sustainable Development Goals for Family-based Actions for Children and their Environs in Slums (FACES) Project	10 LGUs	10 LGUs	10 LGUs	10 LGUs	10 LGUs		50 LGUs (C/Ms)
Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) Strengthening at the local levels	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Support to Mamamayan Ayaw sa Anomalya-Mamamayan Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASA-MASID) program	50% of brgys	80% of brgys	100% of brgys				1196 brgys
Synchronized Barangay Assembly Day (SBAD)	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196 brgys
Katarungan Pambarangay	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196	1196 brgys
Barangay Newly-Elected Officials (BNEO) Program	75% of brgys officials	75% of brgys officials		75% of brgys officials	100% of brgys officials		1196 brgys
CMGP - KALSADA PROGRAM (Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces for Road Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvement)	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 provinces	4 provinces
Support to the Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces for Road Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvement	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 province s	4 provinces	4 provinces

Source of data: DILG XII

Table 7: Results Matrix for Good Governance (Continuation)

INDICATOR	TARGETS						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Societal Goal:	To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy						
Intermediate Outcome:	People-Centered, Clean, Efficient, and Effective Governance Ensured						
Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) Program	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Conflict Sensitive Peace Promoting (CSPP) Mainstreaming in the CDP	34 LGUs	54 LGUs					54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Advocacy on Federalism	100% LGUs	100% LGUs	100% LGUs				54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Sector Outcome/Chapter Outcome 4: Local Government Performance Incentives and Awards Services Implemented							
Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG)	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Performance Challenge Fund (PCF)	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUS	54 LGUs (P/C/Ms)
Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives Awards (LTIA)	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys	1196 brgys

Source of data: DILG XII



06

Pursuing
Swift and Fair
Administration of
Justice

Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice

Providing justice is a crucial element in enhancing the social fabric. It serves as a deterrent to those intending to violate the law, provides recompense and closure to the victims of those who violate the law, and gives a chance to those convicted of violating the law to face the consequence of their action and redeem themselves in society. Providing justice is the role of government, therefore, the administration of justice must be swift and fair so that people trust government.

Following the PDP, the traditional institutions-based method of justice administration will be shifted to a more sector-based approach. It highlights coordination among the justice sector institutions, agencies, and actors to ensure a swift and fair administration of justice. This historic shift will deliver justice in a way that is responsive to the demands of its constituents.

Assessment

Enhance access to justice system

Parole and probation promote the reformation of criminal offenders, reduction of the incidence of recidivism and provision of cheaper alternative to the institutional confinement of first-time offenders who are likely to respond to individualized, community-based treatment programs. In SOCCSKSARGEN (Region XII), this mandate is given to the Parole and Probation Administration-Department of Justice (PPA-DOJ) XII which espouses the advocacy of “Redeeming Lives, Restoring Relationships.”

The region has successfully implemented the 3-pronged harmonized rehabilitation programs namely: Therapeutic Community (TC) Treatment Modality, Restorative Justice and Volunteer Probation Aides

(VPAs) Program in view of the reformation and reintegration into the mainstream of society of probationers, parolees and conditional pardonees.

In view of transforming clients to have well-integrated personality and to be able to make appropriate adjustment to the environment, officers, staff and VPAs work hand-in-hand in integrating all the rehabilitation programs.

One hundred percent (100%) of the field offices in the region’s four (4) provinces and five (5) cities, sustained the implementation of the Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program (TCLP) for all clients under active supervision with focus on the Preparatory Phase to Phases I, II, III and IV, respectively. The table below presents the 3-Pronged Harmonized Rehabilitation Program implemented in Region XII:

Table 8: The 3-Pronged Harmonized Rehabilitation Program, Region XII

PAPS/INDICATOR	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
Therapeutic Community Modality								
▪ No. of clients participated	800	887	800	891	880	1,051	930	621
Restorative Justice								
▪ No. of clients assisted	173	222	186	248	200	800	216	272
Volunteerism (Volunteer Probation Assistance Programs)								
▪ Total number of VPAS	250	287	250	259	250	257	250	180
▪ Jail Visitation	120	144	120	144	120	144	120	144

Source of data: DOJ-BJMP XII

Jail management

Interventions to improve jail management focused on uplifting the quality of services rendered for the benefit and welfare of all inmates. Among the major activities were the provision of basic needs, such as quality food intake, medical services, hygienic materials, educational programs and livelihood seminars and workshops which were essential and worthy for inmates' personal growth and reformation. The programs were introduced to prepare the inmates upon their return to the mainstream of society as developed, well-rounded individuals transformed from being a liability to an asset who could contribute to nation-building. As of March 2016, the population of inmates in jail facilities in the region reached 4,841.

Jail security is also one of the important aspects in the safekeeping of inmates. This was implemented through constant conduct of security surveys, security inspections, intensive intelligence gathering and construction/repair of perimeter fence, partition walls and barriers.

An essential component of the security aspect is the transportation of inmates from jail facilities to the courts of justice for the hearing of cases. Seven (7) vehicles of BJMP

of have been repaired which were deployed in the district jails of the provinces of Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat and the cities of Cotabato, General Santos and Tacurong.

In the different jail facilities across the region, various projects were implemented to uplift the welfare of prisoners that included: a) medical and dental missions; b) livelihood assistance and training; and c) strengthening of Alternative Learning System and Therapeutic Community Modality Programs.

The accomplishments in promoting the humanitarian aspect of the inmates were achieved under the Jails First Program which stands for Jail Management Services; Acquisition Retention and Development of Human Resources; Innovations and Good Practices; Logistics Support; and Support from the Top.

The various programs and activities were aimed at attaining the specific strategies in the Plan to address jail decongestion, safeguard the welfare of inmates, support the rehabilitation/improvement/expansion and construction of jail and other related facilities, and increase the subsistence allocation for inmates according to the prevailing price of food commodities measured in terms of the public funds spent for this purpose.

Challenges

There is a need to improve access to justice system due to the following:

Inadequate manpower to improve the delivery of justice system

With an annual increase of 26 percent in the number of inmates, the workload of Probation and Parole officers has increased. The Dangerous Drugs Board tapped the services of DOJ-PPA through a MOA to assist drug dependents through Voluntary Submission Program. The responsibilities of the officers have further increased as the clients under the Release on Recognizance and Good Conduct Time Allowance Provisions are expected to increase under the present Administration.

Lack of logistics support and resources

Along with inadequate manpower support, logistics support is lacking in terms of transportation, firearms and ammunitions

for use of BJMP personnel in the performance of their duties.

The allocation for daily meal allowance of inmates remains low at PhP60.00 per day despite the recommendation of the Regional Development Council XII to increase the amount.

Congested jail facilities

Jail facilities in the region are highly congested. The efficiency of the government in putting the criminals behind bars adds pressure on jail facilities with a congestion rate reaching 600 percent. With facilities that are deteriorating and in decrepit condition, these are vulnerable to jail breaks and attacks particularly for high-risk, high-profile and violent extremist offenders.

Presence of children in conflict with the law

There are children who are repeat offenders but are merely turned over to the DSWD because they are considered minors.

Priority Strategy

Achieving swift and fair administration of justice is one of the foundations for enhancing the social fabric by upholding the country's justice system through strengthening institutions to prevent crimes and lawlessness. Among the priority strategies are the following:

On Parole and Probation Services –

- Continue implementing programs to improve systems and administrative

operations to be able to provide effective and efficient services not only to its direct clients but also to the community.

- Enhance the 3-Pronged harmonized rehabilitation program, such as the Therapeutic Community Program into Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program.
- Institutionalize the Restorative Justice Program.
- Revitalize the Volunteer Probation Assistance (VPA) Program with Volunteer Probation Assistant

On Jail Management –

- Provide adequate manpower complement (jail wardens and guards).
- Provide logistics support to properly respond to the needs of the population and the community.
- Ease the congestion of jail facilities to safeguard the welfare of inmates.
- Support the rehabilitation/improvement/expansion and construction of jail and other related facilities.
- Increase the subsistence allocation for inmates according to the prevailing price of food commodities.
- Provide a special cell for children in conflict with the law, particularly those who are recidivists or repeat offenders.

Priority Legislative Agenda

To support the sound administration of justice, the following legal issuances have to be reviewed and enhanced:

- PD 968 (as amended by RA 10707), that provided rules on convicts who are eligible for pardon under the old statute.
- RA 4103 (Indeterminate Sentence Law), is an old law, dating back to the American period. It affects all criminal laws, whether from the Revised Penal Code or not so long as they do not fall into the instances enumerated by the indeterminate sentence law itself. The purposes of this law are the following:
 - a) promote the prisoner's reformation by allowing him to serve sentence under a parole officer;
 - b) decongest the jails by allowing prisoners to be admitted into parole;
 - c) allow the government to save money on maintaining the jails; and
 - d) prevent the prisoners' economic usefulness from going to waste.
- RA 9344 (Juvenile Justice Welfare Act) which seeks to reduce to 10 years old from the current 15 years old the age of offenders.
- RA 10389 (Recognizance Act of 2012), an Act providing for the reparation and recognition of victims of human rights violations during the Marcos regime, documentation of said violations, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.
- RA 10592 (Good Conduct Time Allowance), otherwise known as an Act amending Articles 29, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of Act no. 3815 authorizes the credit of preventive imprisonment and a revised schedule of good conduct time allowance in the initial computation should a penalty is handed down. The law further allows the Director of Corrections, Chief of BJMP, Warden (provincial, district, municipal or city jail) to grant allowances for good conduct. Previously, it is the Director of Corrections who is the only one authorized to grant such reduction scheme.

Results Matrix

The RDP, 2017-2022 aims to ensure that justice is administered fairly and swiftly. In order to address the pervasive and persisting issues of the justice system, there will be an overhaul of existing mechanisms. At

the core of the methodological shift is a streamlined interdependence among the justice sector institutions, a process that recognizes their respective jurisdictions and mandates.

Table 9: Results Matrix for Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		YEAR					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Goal: Swift and fair administration of justice ensured								
Sector Outcome 1: Civil, criminal, commercial and administrative justice systems enhanced								
Sub-sector Outcome 1: Security management of inmates								
K9 units created (narcotics/contraband detection dogs) sustained	2016	--	14	3	3	3	4	4
Sub-sector Outcome 2: Maintenance and improvement of jail facilities and equipment								
Jail congestion rate improved (%)	2016	600	Decreasing					
No. of jails improved	2016	--	-	3	1	1	1	-
No. of jail buildings constructed	2016	--	3	5	5	1	1	1
Percentage of inmates secured maintained (%)	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sub-sector Outcome 3: Welfare and development program thru percentage of inmates benefitted sustained/maintained by:								
Health care services (medical, dental, health education)	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Spiritual services	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Livelihood services	2016	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Educational services	2016	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Guidance and counselling	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Physical fitness services	2016	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Therapeutic Community Modality Program	2016	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Clients rehabilitated increased	2016	621	650	675	700	725	750	775
Cases investigated and disposed increased	2016	490	515	540	565	590	620	650

Source of data: BJMP XII/DOJ-Parole and Probation Administration (PPA) XII



07

Promoting
Philippine
Culture and Values

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Cultural awareness is a requirement for social inclusion and equity. Enhancing the social fabric toward a high-trust society entails building better relations for social cohesion among people. More and better interactions among members of a community, in turn, require awareness and appreciation of culture and values that drive people's attitudes and behavior. Culture is that complex whole of the people's way of life, which includes the knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, customs, values, ideas, sentiments, and any other capabilities acquired by a person as a member of society. It offers a summation and distillation of the past that provides a sound basis for living in the present and marching into the future.

Culture has several dimensions; its role in development spans and intersects with multiple sectors. As such, culture is regarded as one of the pillars for achieving inclusive, sustainable, and human-centered development. Building culture into the formulation of policies and in the design of development interventions enhances the effectiveness of programs and projects because cultural contexts are recognized. Failure to acknowledge the significance of culture in shaping our society may lead to cultural fragmentation, perceived distrust toward fellow Filipinos, parochialism, perpetuation of historical injustices, and inability to collaborate for nation building.

The priority areas of the cultural agenda are: (a) safeguarding and enshrining our cultural heritage; (b) achieving equity and inclusion in access to cultural resources and services; and (c) sustaining and enhancing cultural assets to foster creativity and innovation for socio-economic growth.

Assessment

The diversity of people composed of different cultural groups in the region remains a challenge. The region is home to various tribes, both the indigenous groups and those who migrated from the Visayas and Luzon regions, who live in defined ancestral domain or communities with a common dialect, distinct practices and values systems. The indigenous tribes mingle peacefully with other tribes in local communities but maintain a different way of life that makes them distinct from the mainstreamed population.

While some indigenous tribes still practice pre-arranged marriages, intermarriage among Christians and the cultural

minorities had become a common practice in the region. A large number had even embraced the Christian faith as influenced by the various religious missionaries in the region. This proves that in the diversity of culture, there is social cohesion and peace among the people in the region where varied cultures co-exist and respect each other's differences.

In support of the objective of becoming a high-trust society, there is a need for the government to intensify its efforts to promote cultural awareness. Enhancing awareness of our diverse cultures is a pre-condition for social cohesion and inclusion. The highlights of the indigenous peoples

(IP) summit spearheaded by the 1002nd Brigade of the Philippine Army on May 13, 2015 was presented in the June 4, 2015 meeting of the RDC XII Macroeconomy, Development Administration and Finance Committee. Two resolutions were passed by the Committee and eventually supported by the Council proper. One resolution supported the preparation of a terms of reference to mainstream the indigenous political structure (IPS) in the formulation of policies and identification of development interventions. The objectives of the summit were to provide a better understanding of the IPs and to address major concerns on their ancestral domains and economic development issues. During the summit, it was emphasized that the government and its stakeholders must work together in providing opportunities for the IPs to live harmonious and fruitful lives as members of the society. The said summit also aimed to instill trust in all government efforts for

the IPs and optimism among them that they are considered a part of the society.

In recognition of the unique culture of the indigenous communities, each province and city celebrates festivals where different tribes participate to show the beauty of their culture. The schools and the communities are enjoined to participate in the competition during these festivals where participants wear tribal costumes and accessories while interpreting traditions and customs through street dancing. These are also done in some major activities of the local government units, such as foundation anniversaries.

On October 26-31, 2016, the Department of Tourism launched the Tau Sox: Festival of the First Peoples, in recognition of their rich indigenous culture and their significant contributions, particularly to the tourism industry.

Challenges

While there may be unity in diversity in the region, conflicts arise and these impede the full development of certain tribal communities and indigenous peoples and the attainment of peaceful co-existence in the region. The following are the challenges that affect diverse culture in the region:

Lukewarm involvement of IPs in development processes

One of the challenges confronting the indigenous peoples is the laidback implementation of the policies, decrees, and other related laws that recognize their inherent right to claim ownership over their ancestral domain handed to them by their ancestors since birth. These supporting laws include, among others, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), and the UN Declaration on the

Rights of the IPs (UNDRIP).

Section 17, Art XIV of the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides that “The State shall recognize, respect, and protect the rights of indigenous cultural communities to preserve and develop their cultures, traditions, and institutions. It shall consider these rights in the formulation of national plans and policies.” Further, Chapter VI, Section 32 of R.A. 8371 on The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act of 1997 states that “The IPs have the right to practice and revitalize their own cultural traditions and customs. The State shall preserve, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures as well as the right to the restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious, and spiritual property taken without their FPIC or in violation of their laws, tradition and customs.”

There is a need to intensify the participation

of tri-people in the development processes, particularly their membership in local planning and conflict resolution bodies. It is necessary that the issues and concerns of indigenous peoples shall be considered in all aspects of development. Issues are raised about the non-recognition of Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and the highly politicized selection of indigenous people mandatory representation (IPMR) which is not based on culture.

Indigenous peoples suffer from poverty and injustice

Along with inadequate manpower support, most indigenous peoples suffer from poverty and injustice due to lack of education, technical know-how, security, social facilities, micro-financing, and land tenure security. Their domain provides ideal terrain for rebel bases and because of deprivation, the IPs developed reliance on the rebels for security and sustenance.

Need to fast track resolution of ancestral domain claims and mapping of IP areas

A number of ancestral domain claims remain unresolved due to the tedious requirements for application for Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) and the manipulation of free and prior informed consent process (FPIC). There is also no fund to implement the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSDPP), hence, the continued absence of government and development in ancestral domain areas.

Overlapping of land tenure instruments and support documents

For quite some time, the indigenous peoples are also faced with the overlapping of land tenure instruments and support documents. Laws were passed delineating the functions and jurisdictions,

as well as the operational issues between and among the agencies concerned, namely, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), National Commission on the Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the Land Registration Authority (LRA). Most often, conflicts still arise from among them.

Inequity in the delivery of health services, discrimination and insensitivity to culture and traditions of the indigenous tribes

Tribes living in the hinterlands still cling to their traditional beliefs on the causes of sickness and healing practices because they are deprived of quality health services. In essence, culture-sensitive health care and nutrition services, particularly for the women, infants, persons with special needs, and the elderly are not adequately provided.

Lack of latest data on the disaggregation of population by ethnic origin

Information on the profile of the indigenous peoples in the region is inadequate. Data on how many are the indigenous peoples and their specific locations are not available because recent data on the population by ethnic origin are still based on the 1990 Census. The inadequacy of data could limit the extent convergence of interventions that may be provided to the IPs.

Absence of documentation of the culture and practices of indigenous people

Each province in the region displays a particular culture that would need proper documentation to ensure its continuity and appreciation by the next generation.

The T'bolis in South Cotabato are a living tradition with their culture, food, and woven sacred cloth called T'nalak. The B'laan traditions in Sarangani and General Santos include the tabih which is a vibrant and elegant traditional woven piece of cloth from abaca strand, embroidery and cross stitches using cut pearl, and the suwat (comb). Cotabato City boasts of cultural charms of the colorful handwoven inaul, the brassware produced using the age-old wax evaporation technique for its intricate design, and the local delicacies

like pastil, tinagtag, tipas and dodol. The Tedurays are in the mountains of Sultan Kudarat who produce house items using materials from nature like bamboo, rattan and cogon grasses as house roofing and the finely woven baskets using natural dyes for designs that reflect plants and animals. At the foothills of Mt. Apo in Cotabato Province are the Manobos who claim to be the guardians of Apo with their rituals and customs. Structures like museums can be established for the display of cultural arts and crafts.

Priority Strategy

As Filipinos, the indigenous peoples in the region shall be afforded the right to a decent life by providing access to basic services, appropriate education and skills training opportunities and allowing them to exercise their rights in governing their communities. Strategies in affected IP areas require a deeper sense of awareness, sensitivity and understanding. To address their concerns, the following strategies are recommended:

- Promotion of social justice and equity among the indigenous peoples and intensified advocacy on culture-sensitive governance.
- Issuance of CADT/CALT.
- Implementation and compliance with the Joint Administrative Order No. 01-12 on the jurisdictional and operational

issues between and among DAR, DENR, NCIP and LRA.

- Provision of equal access to basic social services, such as education and health services, housing, skills training opportunities, particularly those in far flung areas.
- Provision of sustainable livelihood and employment, technical skills training, and other development programs.
- Profiling of indigenous peoples in the region and the formulation of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plans (ADSDPPs).
- Compliance with the provisions of the IPRA Law, particularly on their Right To Self-Governance and Empowerment

Legislative Agenda

The region supports the recommendation that all agencies and local government units shall allocate one (1) percent of their budget

for programs and projects specifically intended for the indigenous peoples.

Results Matrix

The region will continue to advocate the thrust of the National Commission on Culture and the Arts in classifying Heritage Properties located in the region and to preserve these sites as mandated by RA

10066 otherwise known as the National Cultural Heritage Act of 2009 for the state to conserve, develop, promote, and popularize the nation's historical and cultural heritage and resources, as well as artistic creations.

Part III

**INEQUALITY-
REDUCING
TRANSFORMATION
("PAGBABAGO")**



08

Expanding Economic
Opportunities in
Agriculture, Forestry
and Fishery

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

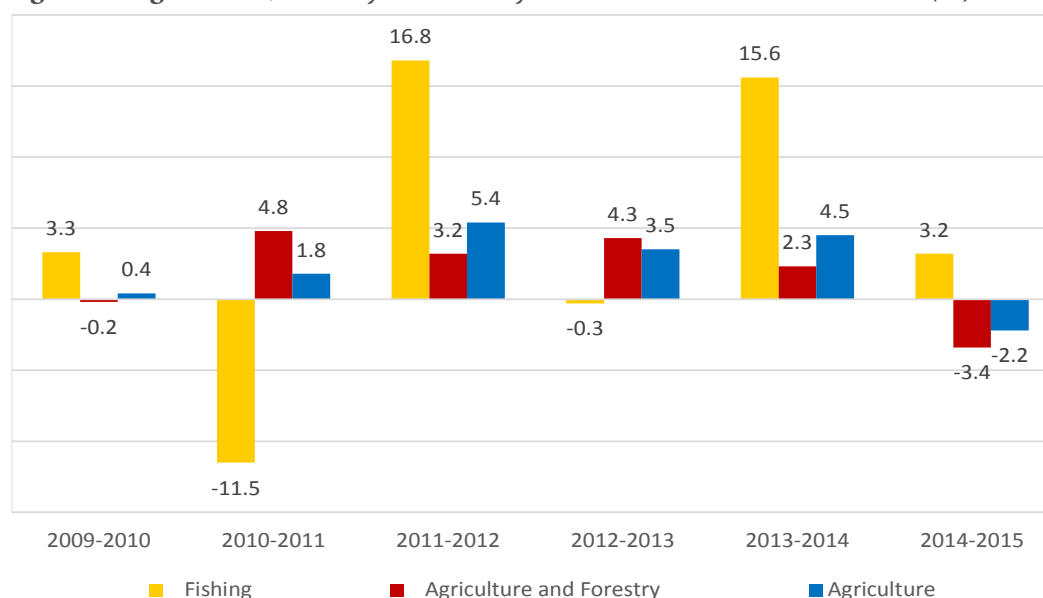
The agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (AFF) sector is critical in generating employment for more than half of the region's labor force, which in turn can reduce poverty and inequality among the poor in the rural areas. AFF is also key to providing raw materials to the manufacturing and service sectors, resulting in forward linkages in terms of higher-paying and more stable job opportunities. Intensifying efforts to revitalize the AFF and harnessing its growth potentials are needed to promote more inclusive development. Given the sector's links to agribusiness, interventions and investments will be channeled to expand existing opportunities and develop new ones, thus, inducing greater participation of small farmers and fisher folks.

Assessment

Production in this sector covers crops, livestock, poultry and fishery. In terms of the gross value added (GVA) contribution to the GRDP, the total output share of the agriculture sector has declined from 32.2 percent in 2010 to 26.5 percent in 2015.

Growth is fluctuating posting a 2.2 percent decrease in 2015 due to extreme dry season. The negative growth in fishery production is due to the scarcity in tuna stock and the fishing ban.

Figure 4: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Gross Value Added Growth Rate (%)



Source of data: PSA XII

Crops

Rice Self-sufficiency Ratio

The region remains as the top contributor of rice production in Mindanao accounting for 32 percent of the island's total rice production and ranks 5th in terms of national production contribution. The rice-sufficiency level in the region, however, decreased by 6.25 percent from 128 percent in 2014 to 120 percent in 2015.

Palay Production and Productivity

The region's rice productivity remains sufficient to sustain positive food security, however, a decline in the region's production since 2013 was experienced due to constraints, such as the decrease in areas harvested, both for irrigated and rainfed areas. Since 2013, harvested areas experienced a slight average annual decrease of 0.3 percent. Other production constraints included the lack of post-harvest facilities, lack of irrigation facilities, non-conformance of some farmers to the region's cropping calendar, and shocks, such as the El Niño phenomenon and pest infestations.

Table 10: Rice Production, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in metric tons)

AREA	PRODUCTION					GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Irrigated	1,017,609	1,028,961	1,101,859	1,115,486	1,069,446	1.12	7.08	1.24	-4.13
Rainfed	226,539	241,940	245,787	249,363	222,198	6.80	1.59	1.45	-10.89
TOTAL	1,244,148	1,270,901	1,347,646	1,364,849	1,291,644	2.15	6.04	1.28	-5.36

Source of data: BAS XII

Table 11: Palay Area Harvested, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in hectares)

AREA	AREA HARVESTED					GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Irrigated	263,305	263,387	270,123	266,223	263,726	0.03	2.56	-1.44	-0.94
Rainfed	80,315	82,598	80,223	80,683	76,212	2.84	-2.88	0.57	-5.54
TOTAL	343,620	345,985	350,346	346,906	339,938	0.69	1.26	-0.98	-2.01

Source of data: BAS XII

Corn Production and Productivity

Production of yellow corn posted positive growth at an average of 2.48 percent, from 916,746 MT in 2011 to 1,005,386 MT in 2015. However, a 6.29 percent decrease in yellow corn production was experienced between 2014 and 2015 due to the adverse effects of the El Niño phenomenon.

White corn also experienced negative

production growth throughout the period, posting an average decline of 1.66 percent from 2011 to 2015 along with a decrease in areas harvested for white corn at an average of 2.84 percent from 2011-2015. The decrease in production and area utilized is attributed to market preferences because white corn is usually produced for human consumption. Changes in the preference of consumers contributed to lower white corn production.

Table 12: Corn Production, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in metric tons)

AREA	PRODUCTION					GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
White	253,808	241,059	269,571	265,174	233,889	-5.02	11.83	-1.63	-11.80
Yellow	916,746	960,272	1,036,036	1,072,891	1,005,386	4.75	7.89	3.56	-6.29
TOTAL	1,170,554	1,201,331	1,305,607	1,338,065	1,239,275	2.63	8.68	2.49	-7.38

Source of data: BAS XII

Table 13: Corn Area Harvested, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in hectares)

AREA	AREA HARVESTED					GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
White	136,648	130,601	133,318	130,093	121,494	-4.43	2.08	-2.42	-6.61
Yellow	290,402	298,718	296,689	298,463	294,906	2.86	-0.68	0.60	-1.19
TOTAL	427,050	429,319	430,007	428,556	416,400	0.53	0.16	-0.34	-2.84

Source of data: BAS XII

High Value Commercial Crops Production and Productivity

For high value commercial crops (HVCCs), rubber posted a significant decline of about 27.42 percent between 2014 and 2015, and the highest annual average decline among the HVCCs, at about 4.55 percent. This was followed by rambutan at 7.28 percent, asparagus at 6.71 percent, coffee at 3.72 percent, and banana at 3.68 percent for the period 2011-2015. Other crops that

experienced an alarming decline in their annual average growth are asparagus at 4.41 percent and sugarcane at 3.78 percent.

Crops that posted high annual average growth rates are lanzones at about 39.11 percent and rambutan at about 13.34 percent. Although lanzones posted the highest average increase in growth, its production between 2014 and 2015 only posted a 5.55 percent compared to a 57.25 percent growth between 2013 and 2014.

Table 14: Productivity of High Value Commercial Crops, Region XII, 2011-2015

COMMODITY	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Coffee	1.62	3.67	-3.08	-3.72
Banana	5.52	2.61	1.51	-3.68
Mango	2.05	3.08	8.47	-1.87
Rubber	6.76	1.89	0.59	-27.42
Oil Palm	8.51	9.58	8.82	5.30
Coconut	11.97	5.63	2.99	8.22
Pineapple	0.66	0.75	-0.23	-1.23
Asparagus	19.38	-21.78	-8.51	-6.71
Sugarcane	9.82	-18.52	-13.89	7.49
Durian	5.67	21.41	5.60	1.87
Lanzones	64.21	29.44	57.25	5.55
Rambutan	50.97	6.47	3.23	-7.28
Papaya	3.07	-0.36	2.05	-1.50

Source of data: DA XII

Livestock and Poultry Productivity

Livestock and poultry production in the region generally declined with only cattle production posting positive growth.

The decrease in poultry production was attributed to a highly contagious disease among avian species and domestic poultry called the Newcastle Disease (NCD), an acute respiratory disease triggered by changing weather conditions.

Table 15: Livestock and Poultry Production, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in metric tons)

AREA	AREA HARVESTED					GROWTH RATE			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Hog	117,849	118,056	118,252	119,811	118,371	0.2	0.2	1.3	-1.2
Chicken	39,398	43,003	48,239	47,970	47,142	9.2	12.2	-0.6	-1.7
Cattle	19,274	18,578	18,603	17,961	19,237	-3.6	0.1	-3.5	7.1
Carabao	12,638	12,308	12,512	12,330	10,872	-2.6	1.7	-1.5	-11.8
Goat	6,437	6,327	6,203	6,275	6,036	-1.7	-2.0	1.2	-3.8
Duck	3,789	3,756	3,796	3,522	3,466	-0.9	1.1	-7.2	-1.6
TOTAL	199,385	202,028	207,605	207,869	205,124	1.3	2.8	0.1	-1.3

Source of data: BAS XII

Fishery

The region's fishery production levels experienced fluctuations during the period where significant declines were observed for Inland, Marine and Aquaculture fisheries. However, Commercial fishing which constitutes the majority of the fishery production in the region, posted decelerated growth. The deceleration was due to lesser fish volume caused by reduced unloading of

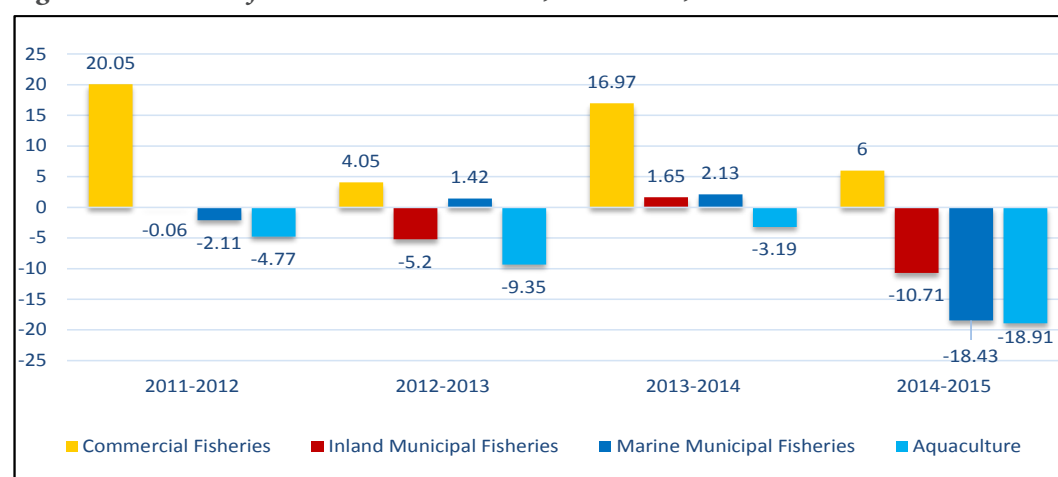
fishing vessels and limited fishing activities due to the fishing ban in the high seas. Inland, Marine and Aquaculture fisheries in the region decreased in production capacity due to less fishing trips affected by high cost of fuels, seasonal typhoons and heavy rains during the rainy season. During the dry season, the reduced waters in the marsh and other inland water bodies decreased the appearances of seasonal species affecting the volume of production.

Table 16: Fish Production, Region XII, 2011-2015 (in metric tons)

FISHERY	ACTUAL (MT)					GROWTH RATE (IN PERCENT)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Commercial Fisheries	174,840	209,899	218,390	255,443	270,768	20.05	4.05	16.97	6.00
Inland Municipal Fisheries	26,200	26,185	24,824	25,233	22,531	-0.06	-5.20	1.65	-10.71
Marine Municipal Fisheries	21,468	21,014	21,312	21,767	17,755	-2.11	1.42	2.13	-18.43
Aquaculture	21,468	21,014	21,312	21,767	17,755	-4.77	-9.35	-3.19	-18.91

Source of data: BFAR XII

Figure 5: Growth of Actual Fish Production, 2011-2015, In Percent



Source of data: PSA XII

Land Distribution and Land Rights

The 2011-2016 implementation of Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and its extension, Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms (CARPER) in the region positioned

the farmers at the center of development. However, the program encountered constraints such as strong resistance from landowners as lands to be covered are small in size and predominantly privately owned, as well as the slow land valuation and payment of land compensation and continued verification procedures of the landholdings.

Table 17: Land Distribution and Land Rights, 2011-2016

INDICATORS	YEAR					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Land Tenure Services						
1. Land Distribution						
Land distributed under CARP (Ha)	32,721	41,489	40,702	43,236	8,404	2,971
2. Land Survey Approved						
Land surveyed and approved (ha)	31,220	33,056	36,823	28,570	12,608	2,479
Collective lands surveyed and approved (Ha)	10,567	3,401	10,568	4,752	3,108	899
3. EP/CLOA Registration						
Area placed under LAD coverage (Ha)	32,721	41,489	39,145	45,931	6,954	5,876
4. Leasehold Operation						
Area covered by registered leasehold contracts (Ha)	3,590	3,564	2,687	1,279	2,009	1,331
Agrarian Legal Services						
1. Adjudication of Cases						
Cases resolved (No.)	101	251	288	194	236	164
2. Agrarian Related Cases						
Cases resolved (No.)	1,103	1,959	1,657	2,186	2,006	1,453
Agrarian Reform Communities						
1. ARCs established/developed (No.)	3	13	13	14	16	14
2. ARB organizations assisted (No.)	316	386	595	492	449	512
3. No. of ARBs provided with microfinance	282	5,791	2,826	2,543	2,820	2,573

Source of data: DAR XII

Challenges

The Region continues to be confronted with low levels of production and productivity in the agriculture, fishery, and forestry sector. This poor performance of the sector is mainly attributed to the following:

- Low productivity and returns to agricultural employment due to the limited financial capacity access to government credit facilities; inadequate support facilities such as irrigation, farm-to-market roads and unutilized pre- and post-harvest facilities; weak implementation and promotion of integrated diversified farming system for expansion of production areas for priority industry clusters; low level adoption of technology and good agricultural practices (GAP); and the stringent requirement to access equipment for farm mechanization.
- Producers lack the capability to develop their raw materials through conversion to profitable products by value adding as well as low diversification and linkages. They also failed to take advantage of the growing export market due to lack of market linkages that would allow the selling of produce at higher prices without the intervention of middlemen.
- Declining fish stock and fishing ground restrictions in Indonesian waters contributed to a decrease in tuna catch.
- Poor adaptive capacity of agriculture and fishery sectors to climate variability and unpredictability due to climate change and global uncertainty contributed to their negative performance in 2015.
- Resource degradation contributed to lower economic productivity and is aggravated by the destruction of watershed areas, widespread upland cultivation undermining resource management, rapid degradation of topsoil and downstream siltation.
- Unregulated and arbitrary conversion of productive agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses.
- Unresolved issues on land distribution and land rights are attributed to the increasing caseloads of each legal officers that affect the speed of resolution of cases. The inability to conduct on-site or actual ocular inspection and investigation of landholdings due to existing unstable peace and order condition in the locality and/or by reason of the intense enmity between the contending parties over the subject land also contributed to the non-resolution of issues on land rights.

Assessment

The priority strategies are aimed at increasing productivity and competitiveness of agriculture and fishery production and being able to rebound from the impact of climate change.

Rice Productivity

- Sustain processing of premium quality rice for global competitiveness
- Increase adoption of Hybrid Rice seeds

- Increase production of Organic Rice
- Lower cost of production inputs
- Develop and use drought and flood resistant rice varieties

Corn Productivity

- Intensify farm mechanization and post-harvest facility support
- Facilitate access to production credit (Sikat Saka on Corn)

- Adopt cost-reducing technologies
- Strengthen market forum/matching
- Increase buying support price and capacity to purchase
- Implement Integrated Pest and Disease Monitoring

HVCCs Productivity

- Provide seeds/planting materials
- Enhance study on pest and disease management
- Support small-scale irrigation implementation
- Enhance research and development
- Provide support for the acquisition of processing equipment and machinery
- Establish community-based production, processing, and post-harvest facilities
- Establish seed processing facility

Livestock

- Improve genetic potential of breeder stocks
- Maintain and upgrade livestock and poultry production centers
- Establish Multiplier Farms
- Undertake forage and pasture development
- Strengthen Animal Health Programs
- Conduct enhancement training on

meat processing

- Set up Regional Broiler and Swine-Information and Early Warning System
- Provide support incentives to Agriculture Extension Workers (AEWs) and Meat Inspectors (MIs)
- Establish Multiplier Farms in local government units (LGUs)

Fishery

- Provide funding and support for the culture and production of high value fish species like Lapu-lapu and Maya-Maya.
- Intensify the promotion of commercial species of bangus, tilapia, shrimps, crabs

Land Distribution and Land Rights

- Sustain the maintenance of Web-based Legal Case Monitoring System (LCMS) for accurate monitoring of case progress and evaluation of the performance of adjudicators and legal officers
- Maintain continuous competency enhancement for DAR Lawyers and Adjudicators through conduct of assessments and workshops

Priority Legislative Agenda

- Extension of Notice of Coverage (NOC) Issuances
- Distribution of the balances in the Land Acquisition and Distribution (Private Agricultural Lands and Non-PAL)
- Enactment of the Accelerated Irrigation Act, an act to promote rural development by undertaking a six-year accelerated irrigation program for the construction of irrigation projects in the remaining unproductive, un-irrigated but potentially irrigable lands
- Amendment of RA 8178 of 1996 or the Agriculture Tariffication Act of 1996 that would establish a tariffication system for the food staple beyond 2017

Results Matrix

In pursuit of a resilient and high trust society partnered with a globally competitive knowledge economy, towards inclusive growth, there is a need to reduce inequalities in economic opportunities within the AFF sector. This could be realized by opening up

opportunities for small farmers and fisherfolks by increasing their access to the value chain, financing, and technology adoption. The growth in this sector should take into consideration the region's ecological limits to protect the region's land and water resources.

Table 18: Results Matrix for Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULT
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy			
Intermediate Outcome: Inequality in economic opportunities reduced			
Sector Outcome 1: Economic opportunities in AFF expanded			
Growth of GVA in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)	2016	-9.5%	4.5%-5.0%
PRODUCTION GROWTH			
a. Crops	2015	0.3%	1.0%-2.0%
Rice	2015	-5.36%	1.0%-2.0%
Corn	2015	4.0%	4.0%-5.0%
HVCC	2015	0.91%	1.0%-2.0%
a. Livestock	2015	-1.32%	1.0%-2.0%
Hog	2015	-1.2%	1.0%-2.0%
Carabao	2015	-11.8%	1.0%-2.0%
Cattle	2015	7.1%	7.0%-8.0%
Goat	2015	-3.8%	1.0%-2.0%
a. Poultry	2015	-1.7%	1.0%-2.0%
Chicken	2015	-1.72%	1.0%-2.0%
Duck	2015	-1.6	1.0%-2.0%
Growth in Value of Production of Fisheries Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)	2016	-20.9	2.0%-3.0%
PRODUCTION GROWTH			
a. Commercial	2016	4%	6.0%
b. Municipal	2016	-1.0%	1.0%
c. Aquaculture	2016	12%	15.0%
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities by small farmers and fisher folks Increased			
Growth in Labor Productivity of Farmers and Fisherfolks Increased (year-on-year at constant 2000 prices, in percent)	2015	0.3%	1.0%-2.0%

Source of data: PSA XII

09

Expanding Economic
Opportunities in
Industry and Service
through *Trabaho at
Negosyo*

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services through *Trabaho at Negosyo*

Expanding economic opportunities in industry and services (I&S) is critical to laying down the foundation for inclusive growth, high-trust society, and a globally competitive and resilient knowledge economy. Accordingly, increased access to economic opportunities for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos (OFs) is also crucial if more business activities are to be created to reduce inequality and poverty. This also takes into consideration factors related to the current and potential comparative advantage, environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, low carbon growth, disaster and climate resilient industries, and gender equality.

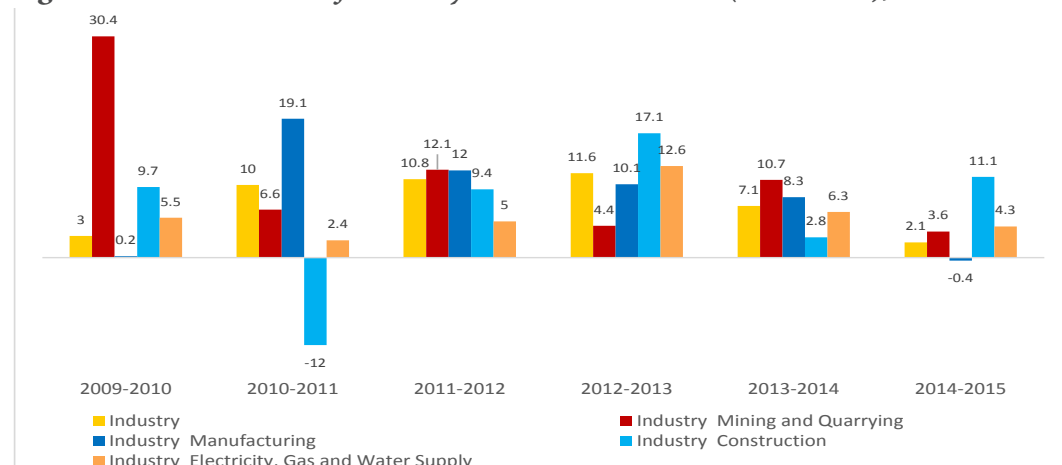
Assessment in Industry

The share of the industry sector to the regional domestic product (GRDP) has increased from 32.2 percent in 2011 to 33.9 percent in 2015. In terms of contribution to total gross value added (GVA) in the industry sector, the manufacturing sector contributed the highest share at 23.7 percent but suffered a decline in 2014-2015 due to extreme dry weather condition

since most of its inputs are agriculture-based. The construction sector posted the highest growth at 11.1.

The region's Industry sector contributed an annual average growth of 33 percent to the region's GRDP from 2011-2015 with growth mainly coming from the construction and manufacturing subsectors.

Figure 6: Growth Rate of Industry Gross Value Added (In Percent), 2011-2015



Investments, MSMEs and Exports

Regional investments posted fluctuating trends with a high level at P8.62 billion in 2013. Investments took a steep decline at P4.492 billion in 2014 but recovered to P7.650 billion in 2015.

Micro-, Small- and Medium-Enterprises (MSMEs)

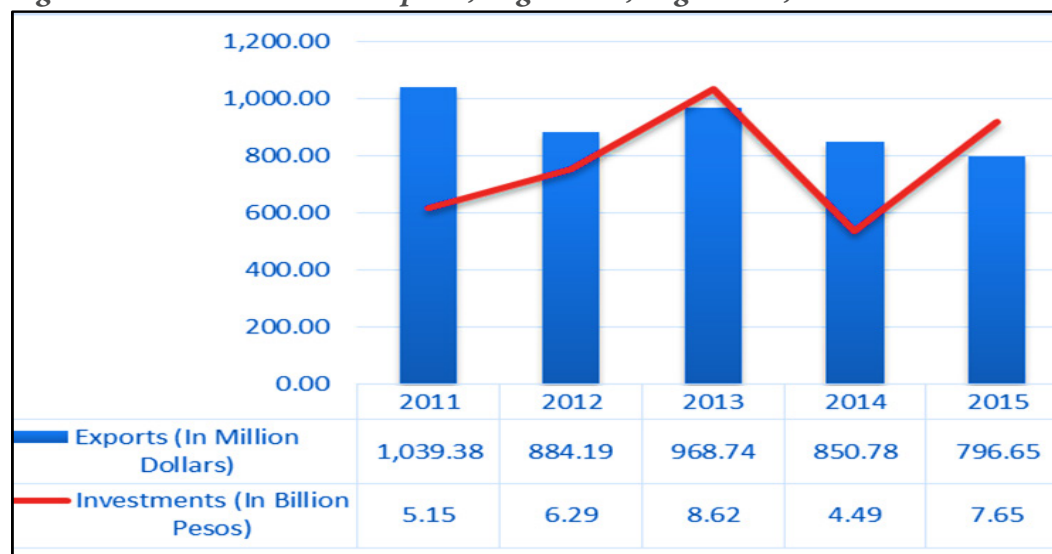
The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the region had undertaken bold steps towards sustainable and inclusive growth through the implementation of national programs/ projects such as the SME Roving Academy (SMERA), Negosyo Centers, Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and Share Services Facilities (SSF), Bottom-Up Budgeting (BuB) and the locally conceptualized projects such as Treasures of Region 12 Trade

Fair. These are paired with the delivery of other business development services such as business consultancies, financing facilitation and product development, benefitting 4,376 MSMEs in the region and generating a total of 18,827 jobs in 2015. These development interventions were made possible through the support and strengthened partnership with national government agencies (NGAs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).

Exports

Regionalexports experienced fluctuations by posting a high level of US\$1,039.38 million in 2011 but later settling at US\$796.65 in 2015. Exports in the region remain less diversified as processed fruits posted the highest contribution to the region's total exports, with canned pineapple overtaking canned tuna as the top exported commodity in the region. Crude coconut oil was posted as the third largest export revenue earner.

Figure 7: Investments and Exports, Region XII, Region XII, 2011-2015



Source of data: DTI XII

Industry Clusters

In support of the economic zones identified in the Regional Spatial Development Framework 2015-2045, the region adopts the Industry Cluster Strategy in developing

its diverse resources to increase growth in the agriculture, fishery and forest-related products. For the past years, the region focused on priority industry clusters to be developed and provided technical and financial assistance.

Food Cluster

Coffee. In 2015, Mindanao remains the top producer of coffee in the country with SOCSKSARGEN region as the top contributor to coffee production. Of the total 117,451 hectares coffee plantation area in the country, about 26,434 hectares are in Region XII.

Coffee production in the region amounted to about 26,957.82 metric tons in 2015 or 3.7 percent lower than the previous year at 28,000.20 metric tons, with the province of Sultan Kudarat as the region's top coffee producer. Production challenges include the lack of knowledge in nursery production resulting to low quality coffee seedlings and the pruning of old trees, as well as the effects of the dry spell experienced in the late quarters of 2014 to the early quarters of 2016.

Mango. Mango production decreased by 1.9 percent from 59,712.44 metric tons in 2014 to 58,595.14 metric tons in 2015. The decrease is attributed to the effects of the recent dry spell affecting the region and pest infestation. The close proximity of planting distance between mango trees also added to the rapid spread of pests. Other factors contributing to the decrease in production were crop diversification, land conversion and unpredictable weather patterns during mango fruit bearing stages.

Despite the region's mango production constraints, potential growth opportunities are being explored to address the current production deficiencies. These growth opportunities include the presence of large processing facilities in the region and nearby regions, wide areas for mango plantation and the region's proximity to neighboring ASEAN countries for increased export.

Muscovado. Muscovado production in the region experienced improvement through product enhancement by maximizing

the utilization of raw materials under the DOST-Technology Application and Promotion Institute (TAPI) Manufacturing Productivity Extension (MPEX) Program. Activities under the program helped improve juice extraction efficiency, impurity elimination and reduced cooking time of the raw materials by 1.5 hours. Due to these improvements, Muscovado sales in the region increased by 75 percent. In addition to manufacturing enhancements, the observation of the zero waste advocacy utilizes muscovado by-products such as bagasse as fuel and molasses as organic fertilizer.

Fishery Cluster

Tuna production in the region remains as one of the top five (5) leading industries, just a step below processed fruits. Out of the seven (7) tuna canneries operational in the Philippines, six (6) are in General Santos City making SOCSKSARGEN region the Philippines' top exporter of canned, frozen and other tuna related products. The region's tuna catch posted an increasing trend from 160,659 metric tons in 2011 to 258,545 metric tons in 2015. In 2015, the total export value for the fishery industry amounted to US\$93,297,306.7 which include frozen milkfish, canned tuna, frozen whole tuna, pouched tuna, frozen tuna, fish meal, smoked fish, fresh tuna and frozen tuna loins.

Bangus production in the region experienced a decline between 2011 and 2015 due to the lack of expansion areas for pond construction, high cost of feeds, unhealthy fry supply, high cost of labor, unregulated ways of stocking cages, and the effects of the El Niño phenomenon. Other issues affecting the region's bangus productivity were the lack of organized groups or councils to facilitate technology and knowledge enhancement, and sharing for the bangus industry.

Table 19: Tuna Production, Region XII, 2010-2015 (in metric tons)

YEAR	MUNICIPAL		COMMERCIAL		NERITIC	OCEANIC	TOTAL
	NERITIC	OCEANIC	NERITIC	OCEANIC			
2010	1,796	4,003	8,717	185,148	10,513	189,150	199,664
2011	1,893	4,111	4,540	150,115	6,433	154,226	160,659
2012	2,145	4,586	8,005	182,860	10,150	187,446	197,595
2013	2,280	4,894	6,492	191,321	8,772	196,215	204,987
2014	2,147	5,407	7,371	228,892	9,518	234,299	243,817
2015	2,078	3,941	5,912	246,614	7,990	250,555	258,545
Average Annual Yield	2,057	4,490	6,839	197,492	8,896	201,982	210,878

Source of data: PSA XII

Coconut

The region's coconut production posted an increasing trend for the period under review. The continued growth of the coconut industry was attributed to the increase in areas planted with 100 percent dispersal and planting of targeted seedlings. The cocal area now accounts for 12 percent of the region's total land area or about 267,352.39 hectares, and is expected to expand to 315,900 hectares to attain the 15 percent cocal area target for the region. Among the cocal areas in the region, Sarangani province remains as the region's top producer.

Industrial Crops

Oil Palm. With the recently concluded 9th National Oil Palm Congress held August of 2015 in General Santos City, the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), with its mandate to develop oil palm parallel to coconut, planned to set up 40 hectares of oil-palm-based modelling systems and fertilizer trials in Central and Northern Mindanao. This is in addition to the initiatives of the University of Southern Mindanao for research projects on geographic information-system-based soil suitability classification in SOCCSKSARGEN and the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.

With the continuing shortage of oil palm

in the region, the Philippine Palm Oil Development Council, Inc. (PPDCI) is eyeing areas in Mindanao, specifically in Region XII such as Sarangani Province, South Cotabato and General Santos City. The province of Sarangani reported around 150 hectares of existing oil palm plantation and about 20,000 hectares had been surveyed suitable for oil palm planting.

The PPDCI reported that domestic supplies of oil palm in the country can only provide for 30 percent of the country's total palm oil consumption, with 70 percent being imported from other countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

Rubber. The rubber industry in the region remains as one of its Industry Champions and positions itself as the second largest contributor to the rubber production, both in the region and in the Philippines. Despite the noticeable decrease in its production from 172,953.92 tons in 2014 to 126,264.18 tons in 2015, or a decrease of about 27 percent, there is an observed increase in areas planted between 2014 and 2015 from 40,916 to 60,966 hectares, respectively. There are about four (4) Rubber Integrated Farming systems established in the region.

It was recognized that there is a high market potential for rubber with the presence of a processing plant to improve the value

added for rubber products. In line with the development of the rubber industry, a Rubber Congress was conducted in October of 2016 to address issues facing the region's rubber industry.

Mining

The pursuit of minerals development in the region shall be anchored on the principles of sustainable and responsible mining. With the regions vast mineral reserves, the mining industry has the potential to boost the region's economy and the country as a whole. Metallic mineral reserves, such as, gold, copper and iron are found in the Provinces of Cotabato (Pigcawayan and Magpet), Sultan Kudarat (Kalamansig, Palimbang, Bagumbayan and Columbio), South Cotabato (Tampakan, Lake Sebu and Tboli) and Sarangani (Maitum, Kiamba, Maasim and Glan). Non-metallic reserves such as limestone, sand and gravel, manganese and clay are also present in the Provinces of Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Cotabato and General Santos City.

Issues on small-scale mining (SSM) are being addressed particularly on the use of toxic substances that impact on the environment and health. Efforts taken for environmental protection and rehabilitation focused on the strict implementation of and enforcement of government regulatory compliance towards social development of the impact areas to ensuring sustainable and responsible operations of mineral development projects. The strengthening of partnerships between

the Local Government Units (LGUs), private sector, academe and civil society ensures the involvement of all stakeholders in the monitoring and accountability of operating mineral development projects.

Bamboo

In June 2015, the Provincial government of South Cotabato established a bamboo hub inside the Surallah National Agricultural School in Surallah. With the establishment of the bamboo hub in Surallah, about 1000 chairs were produced and distributed to various public school in the province. The potential of bamboo as an alternative to existing lumber and wood products is seen to be more resilient to drought and continued to thrive despite heavy harvesting.

Organic Agriculture

The region's existing organic agriculture land area accounts for about 6.4 percent or 30,593.05 hectares of the country's total organic agriculture land area of 483,539.65 hectares. Crops that have been subjected to organic farming are rice, coconut, banana, corn, vegetables, coffee, cacao, root crops, and fruit trees. The region exports organic products to eight (8) international neighbors, namely, Hongkong, USA, Dubai, Macau, Japan, Europe, Holland and Italy. Local markets include Cebu, Manila, Davao and Iloilo. The region hosts seven (7) farms that had been certified as organic agriculture producers with 2,433 practitioners of the industry.

Challenges in Industry

While the industry sector has the potential for higher growth it has to address the following challenges:

- Non-processing of major agriculture

products in the region and the need to intensify the linkage of agriculture and industry.

- Constraints due to restrictions like compliance to international product

standards and food safety that could impede the free flow of goods and services in the market.

- Limited financial capacities of MSMEs since they could not access, infuse and acquire technology, establish product standards and information system, comply with local and national quality standards hence there is a need to MSMEs competitiveness through technology transfer and sharing.
- Inadequate processing facilities in production sites.
- Regional exports that remain traditional and less diversified while inputs to manufacturing activities are mainly agriculture products that are vulnerable to climate change and extreme drought.
- Uncompetitive industries compared to other ASEAN countries' and the need to improve the scale efficiencies, dynamism and competitiveness of local products.
- High cost for the certification of organic agriculture products.
- Absence of champion for industry clusters in the region.

Priority Strategy in Industry

- Inclusion of Cacao as one of the priority industry clusters.
- Introduction of the shrimp industry.
- Establishment of good and resource-based processing in order to transform from traditional agriculture to more modern agribusiness.
- Establishment of organic certifying body in the region
- Regulation of small-scale mining by professionalizing operations and allowing small-scale miners access to technology and credit in the future.

Legislative Agenda in Industry

Mining

- Increase reforestation areas progressive and rehabilitation of mine-distributed sites.
- Address issues on Small Scale Mining (SSM) social license to operate.
- Improvement of social and environmental conditions in SSM areas.

Targets in Industry

Table 20: Investments and Exports Target, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Investments (In Billion Pesos)	5.155.39	6.297.18	8.620.21	4.49	7.65
Exports (In Million Dollars)	1,039.38	884.19	968.74	850.78	796.65

Source of data: DTI XII

Table 21: MSMEs Accomplishments and Targets, Region XII 2017-2022

INDICATOR	TARGET					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jobs generated	23,000	25,000	27,000	29,000	31,000	33,000
Number of MSMEs assisted	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000
Number of SSF established and maintained	160	220	280	320	360	400
Amount of MSME domestic sales (Php M)	1,530	1,700	1,870	2,040	2,210	2,340
Number of exporters assisted	26	28	30	32	34	34
Number of MSMEs who availed loans	73	88	103	118	133	148
Percent of LGUs that have adopted the streamlined BPLS	100	100	100	100	100	100

SSF – Shared Service Facility

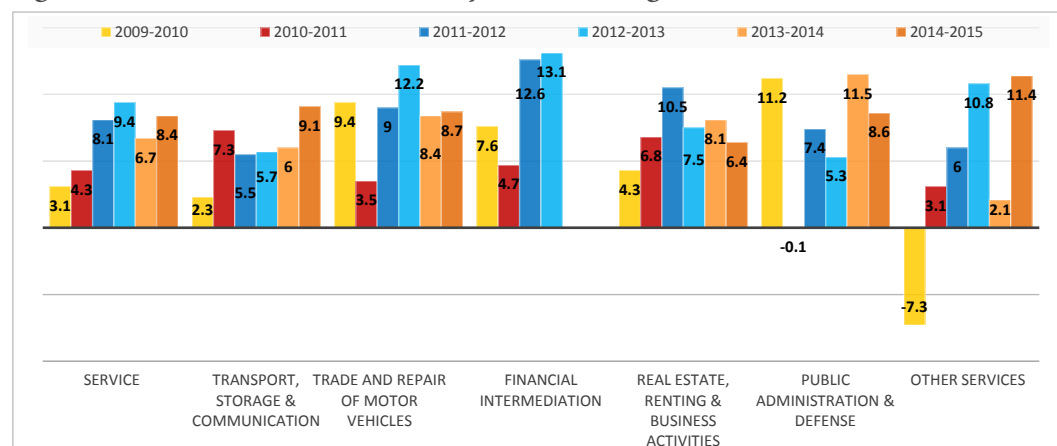
Source of data: DTI XI

Assessment in Service

The service sector contributed the highest share to total GRDP in 2015. Its share has increased from 37.2 percent in 2011 to 39.5 percent in 2015. Almost all subsectors under the service sector posted positive growths from 2011 to 2015. Of the classified subsectors, the transport, storage

and communication posted the highest growth in 2014-2015 at 9.1 percent. This subsector mainly provide logistics support to agriculture and industry value chain. Activities in the service sector shall continue to drive the region's economic growth.

Figure 8: Service Gross Value Added by Subsector, Region XII, 2009-2015



Source of data: PSA XII

Tourism Industry

A market-product analysis recommended prioritizing nine tourism products towards enriching the tourist experience and boosting product diversification. The tourism products include the following: Cultural

Tourism; Nature based Tourism; Sun and Beach Tourism; Leisure and Entertainment tourism; Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions/Events (MICE) Tourism; Health, Wellness, and Retirement Tourism; Cruise and Nautical Tourism; Diving and Marine Sports Tourism; Agriculture, and Education Tourism.

Table 22: Visitor Arrivals by Type, Region XII, 2012-2015

TOURIST ARRIVAL	2013	2014	2015	2016
Overnight Tourist	345,328	717,596	939,369	1,033,876
Domestic	333,307	692,982	904,641	988,485
Foreign	12,021	24,614	34,728	45,391
Day Tourist	471,980	1,858,809	2,209,559	2,720,460
Total (overnight/ day)	817,308	2,576,405	3,148,928	3,754,336

Source of data: DOT XII

Priority activities undertaken by the tourism sector to enhance the region's tourism experience included the formulation of tourism plans of the various LGUs, development of new tourism products, and

enhancement of existing tourism products, promotion and marketing of existing tourism products, capacitating tourism stakeholders and accreditation of tourism related establishments.

Table 23: Hotel Occupancy Rates, Region XII, 2012-2015

AREA/LGU	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cotabato City	33.69	51.07	63.97	66.25
Cotabato Province	48.12	32.57	20.46	21.16
General Santos City	58.96	35.46	40.08	40.24
Koronadal City	48.39	30.45	38.92	-
Kidapawan City	-	-	47.97	57.65
Sarangani	21.3	20.9	47.57	42.22
South Cotabato	70.21	23.91	27.71	22.75
Sultan Kudarat	-	-	23.95	22.18
Tacurong City	32.57	34.61	25.66	28.92

Source of data: DOT XII

Table 24: Number of DOT XII Accredited Establishments, Region XII, 2011-2015

YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Region XII	5	8	31	62	72

Source of data: DOT XII

Information Communication and Technology- Business Processing and Outsourcing (ICT-BPO)

A market-product analysis recommended prioritizing nine tourism products towards enriching the tourist experience and boosting

product diversification. The tourism products include the following: Cultural Tourism; Nature based Tourism; Sun and Beach Tourism; Leisure and Entertainment tourism; Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions/Events (MICE) Tourism; Health, Wellness, and Retirement Tourism; Cruise and Nautical Tourism; Diving and Marine Sports Tourism; Agriculture, and Education Tourism.

Cooperatives Development

Cooperatives development in the region posted positive growth in terms of its investments from a meager P98.0 million in 2013 to P182.0 million in 2015. The

number of registered cooperatives, however, experienced a decline. A contributory factor to the strengthening of the cooperative development in the region was pre-membership education seminars for new members in partnership with local government units that enabled new cooperatives to be prepared for operation.

Table 25: Cooperatives Development Accomplishment, Region XII, 2013-2015

INDICATOR	2013		2014		2015	
	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET
Registered Cooperatives	71	100	47	110	43	121
Operating cooperatives	873	950	931	971	818	1,037
Cooperative Investments (PM)	98.0	33.3	207.0	34.8	182.0	36.6

Source of data: CDA XII

Challenges

The service sector shall continue to drive the region's economic growth but shall address the following challenges:

- Need to improve competitiveness of regional services.
- Need to identify economic zones that have potential for employment generation and for local MSMEs to align local their roadmap with ASEAN economic community.
- The tourism sector is confronted by limited tourism options due to poor connectivity among tourism

areas/tourist destinations/tourist facilities, limited tourism product packages and promotions, lack of capability in tourism development, lack of curated identity, limited community participation and capability in tourism development, inconsistent standards in tourism facilities and services, low awareness of the regions' tourism products/destinations, perceived concerns of personal safety of travelers.

Priority Strategy

- Expanding product development of MSMEs.
- Providing access to finance and local markets.
- Deepening industry participation in global value chains.
- Creating the right policy framework to encourage the development of the private sector.
- Enhancing human resource capacity and improve service standards.
- Developing community based eco-tourism enterprises.
- Attracting tourism investments and improve the business environment.
- Intensifying transport and tourism infrastructure development.
- Improving skills and services of DOT accredited tourism enterprises.
- Promoting agriculture tourism and the dive, nature, sun and beach.

Results Matrix

The region's sustained growth in the Industry and service sector accounts for the bulk of the region's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at 36.9 percent and 40.3 percent respectively for CY 2016, making these sectors the key drivers of development in the region. The RDP 2017-2022 aims

to increase local and foreign investments and enhance the competitiveness, innovativeness and resilience of its labor force. The empowerment of MSMEs, Cooperatives and Overseas Filipino Workers is among the primary strategies towards better employment generation.

Table 26: Results Matrix for Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services, Region XII, 2017 – 2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULT
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy			
Intermediate Outcome: Inequality in economic opportunities reduced			
Sector Outcome A: Economic opportunities in Industry and Service expanded			
GVA in the industry sector improved (%)	2016	13.5	10%-10.5%
GVA in the services sector improved (%)	2016	7.4	10%-10.5%
Manufacturing GVA as a proportion of GRDP increased (%)	2016	24.5	Increasing
Employment generated from the industry increased annually (in thousands)	2016	215	Increasing
Employment generated from the service sector increased (in thousands)	2016	864	Increasing
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	2016	6.3%	Increasing
Subsector Outcome: Local and foreign investments increased			
Total approved investments increased (in million pesos)	2016	20,214.0	Increasing
Subsector Outcome: Consumer access to safe and quality goods and services ensured			
Level of consumer awareness increased (%)	2016	63%	Increasing
Subsector Outcome: Productivity, efficiency, and resilience improved			
Percent of LGUs that have adopted the streamlined Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS)	2016	100	Sustained

Source of data: DTI XII/PSA XII

Table 26: Results Matrix for Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services, Region XII, 2017 – 2022 (Continuation)

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Outcome: Inequality in economic opportunities reduced								
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities in Industry and Service for MSMEs, cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos increased								
Jobs generated Increased	2016	21,127	23,000	25,000	27,000	29,000	31,000	33,000
Number of MSMEs assisted Increased	2016	4,852	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000
Number of Shared Service Facility (SSF) established and maintained	2016	108	160	220	280	320	360	400
Amount of MSME domestic sales (Million Php)	2016	1,466.8	1,530	1,700	1,870	2,040	2,210	2,340
Number of exporters assisted	2016	27	26	28	30	32	34	34
Number of MSMEs who availed loans	2016	72	73	88	103	118	133	148
Registered Cooperatives Increased	2015	121	50	50	75	75	80	80
Operating cooperatives Increased	2015	1,037	870	920	995	1070	1150	1230
Cooperative Investments (P'000) Increased	2016	217.5	4,500,000	4,950,000	5,445,000	5,989,500	6,588,450	6,589,109

Source of data: DTI XII/PSA XII/ CDA XII

10

Accelerating
Human Capital
Development

Accelerating Human Capital Development

It is the responsibility of the State to ensure the development of its people. Under the pillar Pagbabago, the Plan recognizes human development not just as a means to an end (i.e., human capital as a factor of production) but also an end in itself. Thus, in the next six years, individuals and people groups will have more options to develop their full potential. Better human development outcomes will be attained by reducing inequalities in the peoples' ability to stay healthy, be well-nourished, and continue learning throughout their lives. Inclusive strategies and other interventions will be directed at ensuring that all people, especially the poor and underserved, will have long, healthy, and productive lives; lifelong learning opportunities; and improved income-earning ability. The region shall continue to provide its people opportunities to become productive citizens through quality technical education and skills development and relevant courses in higher education. To ensure that graduates meet the industry standards with employable skills, mandatory Competency and Certification Programs will be continually implemented. Such efforts will support the region's investment for quality human resources for the labor market both domestically and globally. The skills development program should include returning migrants and their families to ensure equality of employment opportunities. Human development training will complement the acquired skills and learning of the overseas workers as they reintegrate in the Philippine society.

Human Capital Development as Means to an End

Assessment

Technical–Vocational Education and Training

For the period 2011-2016, enrolment in technical-vocational education and training in school/ institution-based was generally higher than those in the community-based centers. In 2015, total enrolment in technical-vocational education and training was highest at 88,666, with almost fifty-five (55) percent enrolled in community-based programs and forty-one (41) in schools and technical-vocational institutions. One of the reasons for the decrease in enrolment in TVET institutions was the migration

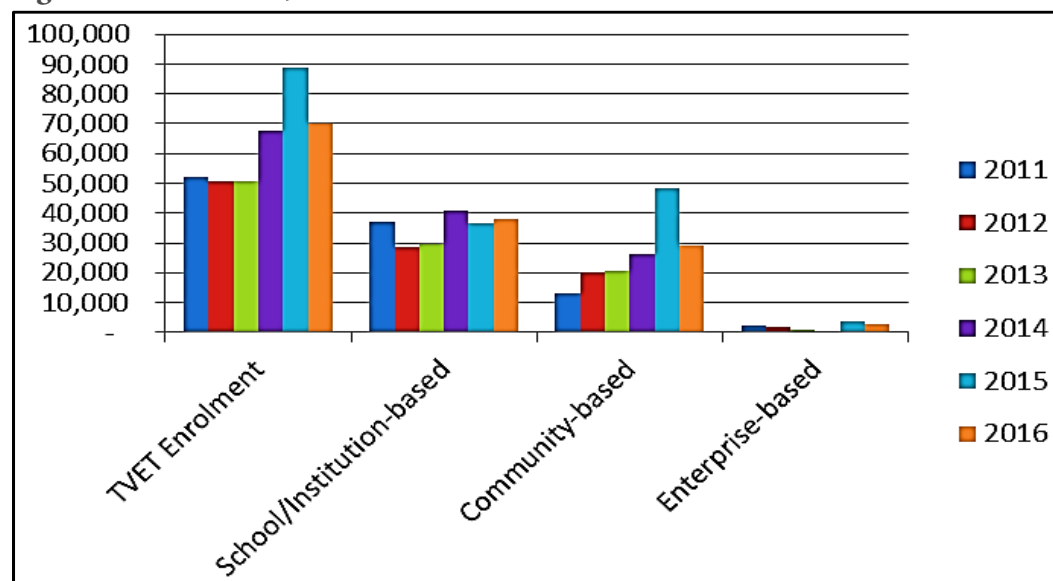
of programs and the high cost incurred on the process of migration. Scholarship grants (under TWSP, STEP and BUB) and programs being offered free encouraged high enrolment in community-based programs. The weak linkage with the industries caused a decrease in the enrolment in enterprise-based centers.

A high rate of graduates was recorded at more than eighty percent (80%) during the period of assessment and certification rate of graduates of skills training and would-be skilled workers who took the assessment test showed an increasing trend during the

period. PESFA and TWSP scholarships for technical-vocational education and training were regularly granted and the number of slots increased, particularly that of PESFA in 2011 to 2015, while an intermittent trend

for the TWSP was noted. The total number of TVET instructors trained during the period exceeded its target by almost twenty percent (20%).

Figure 9: Enrolment, 2011-2016



Source of data: TESDA XII

Among the TVET programs, the top qualifications with highest number of enrollees include Automotive Servicing NC I and NCII, Cookery NC II, Housekeeping NC II, Computer Hardware Servicing NC II, Electrical Installation and Maintenance, Food and Beverage Services NC II, Driving NC II, Agricultural Crop Production NC II and Shielded Metal Arc Welding NC II. The sectors with highest enrolment include Tourism (Hotel and Restaurant); Agriculture and Fishery; Automotive and Land Transportation, Health, Social and Other Community Development Services

and Information and Communication Technology. Lowest enrolments are in Barangay Health Services NC II, Tour Guiding NCII, Pharmacy Services NC II, Programming NC IV and Electronic Products Assembly Servicing NC II.

Through the TVET Guidance and Placement Offices (TGPOs), graduates were assisted in seeking job opportunities. As of 2016, the TGPOs tracked a total of 5,115 who were employed in different establishments in the region.

Table 27: TVET Accomplishments, Region XII, 2011-2015

INDICATORS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of registered Institution-Based Programs	122	135	64	82	123	73
No. of compliance audited and evaluated TVET programs	26	163	420	377	399	146
TVET Enrollment	52,303	50,710	50,789	67,801	88,666	69,989
School/Institution-based	36,846	28,628	29,652	40,951	36,627	38,243
Community-based	13,245	20,095	20,467	26,400	48,525	29,143
Enterprise-based	2,212	1,987	670	450	3,514	2,603
Number of TVET Graduates	43,332	41,701	40,824	56,877	77,883	64,627
School/Institution-based	28,694	28,628	21,420	33,101	28,470	34,425
Community-based	12,645	20,095	18,868	23,366	45,904	27,557
Enterprise-based	1,993	1,843	536	410	3,509	2,645
Number of Scholarship Slots						
PESFA	869	1,535	1,298	1,590	2,040	-
TWSP	1,915	4,215	7,487	3,611	5,879	3,989
Assessment and Certification						
No. of Persons Assessed	29,842	37,033	37,969	38,619	44,040	38,796
No. of Persons Certified	24,226	30,645	31,575	33,635	39,223	35,198
Certification Rate (%)	81	83	83	87	89	91
Capability-building Program						
No. of Trainers Trained	215	222	403	266	123	110
Number of TVET Graduates	43,332	41,701	40,824	56,877	77,883	64,627
School/Institution-based	28,694	28,628	21,420	33,101	28,470	34,425
Community-based	12,645	20,095	18,868	23,366	45,904	27,557
Enterprise-based	1,993	1,843	536	410	3,509	2,645
Number of Scholarship Slots						
PESFA	869	1,535	1,298	1,590	2,040	-
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Assessment and Certification						
No. of Persons Assessed	29,842	37,033	37,969	38,619	44,040	38,796
No. of Persons Certified	24,226	30,645	31,575	33,635	39,223	35,198
Certification Rate (%)	81	83	83	87	89	91
Capability-building Program						
No. of Trainers Trained	215	222	403	266	123	110

Source of data: TESDA XII

Higher Education

Enrolment and graduation rates across disciplines in two higher education institutions (USM and CCSPC) showed increases during the assessment periods. Of the total enrolment and graduates from the main campus of USM, the College of Business, Development Economics and Management, College of Education and College of Agriculture consistently produced the highest number of graduates during the

period of assessment while the least both in enrolment and graduates is from the Institute of Sports, PE and Recreation. For CCSPC, the highest graduates were those enrolled in BS in Secondary Education while the least are those in Agriculture Technology.

The increase in enrolment in advance education (post graduate studies) showed that more graduates have the desire and drive to grow professionally for better job

opportunities. Enrollees in post-graduate studies come from the academe, both private and public and from various government offices, as well. Likewise, instructors who serve the universities and colleges are well-

equipped having masters and doctorate degrees in various areas of specialization. This makes them more proficient, effective and efficient in their respective fields of instruction.

Table 28: Higher Education Accomplishments, Region XII, 2011-2016

INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Enrollment across disciplines *	30,858	33,108	35,064	39,337	42,764	-
No. of graduates across disciplines*	11,673	14,647	18,134	20,013	21,821	23,374
Higher Education Faculty with						
Master's Degree		1,149	1,940	2,118	1,916	
Doctorate Degree		188	394	431	396	
No. of scholarship slots*	459	386	1,326	13,444	19,398	23,459
No. of HEIs						
Public SUCs	5	5	5	5	5	5
LUC	-	-	1	1	1	1
Private	87	87		94	95	95
Passing Percentage in Licensure Examinations across all disciplines (%)		25.58	31.35	30.12	30.19	31.38

* LUC-Local Government Unit College

Source of data: CHED XII

As to the scholarships granted to deserving students in various colleges and universities, a decreasing number of slots were recorded in USM. However, sponsors of these scholarships from various national line agencies and local government units and officials are maintained.

Regarding the performance in the licensure examinations of the state colleges and universities, highest rating was in

Social Works and lowest ratings were in Civil Engineering and Bachelor in Secondary Education for CCSPC while that of USM, highest ratings were in Mechanical Engineering, BS in Electronics Communication and BS in Nutrition and Dietetics and the lowest was in BTE-elementary level. There is still a need to improve the performance of graduates in the licensure examinations.

Challenges in Industry

The following are the challenges that need to be addressed.

- Mismatch in education sector outputs with manpower requirements of an agri-industrial economy due to the weak linkage between the industry sector, academe, and other stakeholders.
- Need for a strong collaboration among education sector agencies such as: DepEd, CHED, and TESDA in the implementation of the K-12 curricula.
- Inequitable distribution of slots for scholarship programs.
- Need for Training Centers for the out-of-school youth.
- Need for expanded training programs for women, persons with disabilities

- (PWDs) and senior Citizens.
- Need for Training for Entrepreneurship and Family Enterprises.
- Need for support funds for the provision of skills training programs for surfacing personalities involved in drugs and inmates and their families.
- Untapped skills of returning migrants due to lack of employment opportunities for them and inadequate reintegration program support.
- On Technical-Vocational and Higher Education:
 - Low performance in the licensure examinations across disciplines
 - Irrelevant courses not responsive to the needs of industries and manpower requirements of the region

Priority Strategy

The priority strategies to address the challenges are the following:

- Conducting studies on matching education sector outputs with the manpower requirements of Region XII's agri-industrial economy.
- Reviewing and developing curricula that are more relevant and responsive to the manpower needs of industries in the region.
- Strengthening academe-industry linkages and collaboration
- Establishing stronger collaboration among education agencies.
- Establishing provincial training centers to cater to young boys and girls dropping out from school.
- Supporting Project Duterte and strengthen collaboration with NGAs concerned with drug dependents and inmates
- Expanding community-based training programs for women, PWDs, senior citizens and returning migrants.
- Integrating entrepreneurship training to institution-based, enterprise-based and community-based programs

Targets

The targets shall support the foundation for inclusive growth, high-trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy with the outcome on increased returns to human capital. The objectives

of the interventions would be to invest in human capital development and match skills and training to meet the demand of businesses and the private sector.

Table 29: Number of Persons Assessed and Certified, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASE YEAR	ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of persons assessed	44,040	44,040	46,242	48,554	50,981	53,531	56,207
No. of persons certified	39,223	37,434	39,445	41,457	43,468	45,479	49,502

Source of data: TESDA XII

Human Development as an End to Itself

Basic education is the foundation of every school age child towards shaping his/her future as a productive citizen. Hence, schools must be made accessible even in far-flung areas. Considering the importance of instructional materials and learning resources in the learners' growth, the development of curriculum materials shall be pursued to be utilized in the next five years and beyond. The lack of classrooms and teachers which are vital in the learning process shall be addressed to ensure the quality education of the school children. To hone the skills and inclinations of the young, fund support shall be increased for schools implementing special curricular programs such as the special Education for the differently-abled and those in the secondary with special talents in the arts and sports, as well as, those who are inclined to pursue science, engineering, and mathematics.

To ensure that all school-age children are given equal opportunities to basic education, the alternative Learning System (ALS) shall be strengthened and other learning modes shall be delivered for the

marginalized learners in special situations. With the expansion of the Conditional Cash Transfer, poor students aged 18 and above and have completed Grade 10 will be assisted to proceed to Grades 11 and 12 or the senior high school. One strategy for increasing the survival and completion rates of school children is to ensure their physical and mental health and nutrition status. Healthy children can learn their lessons fast and participate well in school activities.

Health begins from conception and the nutritional status of pregnant mothers is equally important with both the physical and mental condition of the unborn child. Thus, the health sector aims to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children and lactating mothers and shall continue to implement programs that will reduce MMR and IMR. The sector shall also continue providing health services for the populace, particularly the disadvantaged sectors in the region and would endeavor to address the lack of health manpower and improvement/upgrading of hospitals and their facilities.

Assessment

Basic Education

In the elementary level, while participation rate was high, an erratic trend was noted from 2013-2014 and in 2015, PR increased by more than 5 percent. Completion rate from 2013-2015 showed an improvement and in 2015 a very significant increase of more than 20 percent from the previous year was recorded. Similarly, a significant increase was also noted in the survival rate of elementary pupils in 2015. School leaver rate remained high from 2011-2014 but in 2015, LR was only 1.4 percent.

While in 2011-2012, results in National Achievement Test (NAT) was low, the performance of elementary pupils exhibited an improvement with an initial gain of 5.06 percent.

Table 30: Basic Education Accomplishments, Region XII, 2011-2015

INDICATORS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net Enrolment Rate					
Elementary	84.13	85.83	83.99	83.01	88.12
Secondary	51.93	50.31	50.09	50.03	53.24
Completion Rate					
Elementary	63.33	65.85	66.00	73.53	93.23
Secondary	72.34	74.45	71.76	74.17	85.52
Cohort Survival Rate					
Elementary	65.03	63.36	67.44	74.91	93.91
Secondary	76.77	69.21	75.14	77.13	86.72
School Leaver Rate					
Elementary	8.90	8.59	7.94	5.82	1.40
Secondary	8.70	9.61	9.34	8.53	4.72
NAT (Passing Rate)					
Elementary	48.70	47.98	73.42	76.32	77.66
Secondary	72.60	71.51	50.56	54.02	54.41

Source of data: Sources of data: Updated RDP 2013-2016, RDRs (XII) 2011-2015

In the secondary level, an increase of 14.07 percent was noted in participation rate in 2011-2016. However, despite this increase, targets were not met and that more than 40 percent of school-age youth are not in the secondary schools. Completion and Cohort Survival Rates also failed to meet the targets showed an increase in 2015 but did not meet the targets from 2011-2013 and 2011-2014, respectively. In 2011, performance of the secondary in the NAT was high at more than 70 percent but from 2012-2015, results showed a decreasing trend to as low as 54 percent. Some prevailing reasons for the non-attainment of targets include: unaccounted enrolment in schools without permit to operate; learners who are working are constrained by time; accessibility of schools (distance from homes); early marriage; lack of interest, illness and disability; problems with school records and birth certificates.

Health and Nutrition

During the period 2011-2016, incidence of maternal mortality rate (MMR) was highest at 87.88 percent in 2012 but recorded a decline of 72.43 percent in 2015. Infant mortality rate (IMR) was also high in 2012 at 8.41 percent but decreased to 6.63 percent in 2015. The MMR and IMR rates remain high because records show that only a little more than fifty percent of pregnant mothers make regular pre-and post-natal visits. Also, there was a low turn-out of the immunization rate of both children and mothers during the period. The ratio between hospital manpower to population posted a shortfall of physicians and nurses in the region. While there are hospitals located in some major areas, hospital beds are still inadequate and do not meet the needs of the population.

The health condition of the population is also determined by the nutrition status of every member of the family. Malnutrition rate among 0-71 months old pre-school

children based on OPT Plus decreased from 10.54 percent in 2010 to 6.6 percent in 2015. But in terms of magnitude, this condition is still alarming since there are those who are severely underweight and about 18 percent are overweight. The high MMR and IMR rates are attributed to inability of pregnant mothers to have regular pre-and post-natal

visits. Pregnant and lactating mothers who are nutritionally at risk have are vulnerable to pregnancy-related complications or at risk of delivering low birth weight infants. Also, there was a low turn-out of the immunization rate of both children and mothers during the period.

Table 31: Health Accomplishments, Region XII, 2011-2016

INDICATORS	TARGETS 2016	ACCOMPLISHMENTS				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	52.00	70.86	87.88	70.86	59.57	72.43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.00	4.57	8.41	4.57	6.71	6.63
Under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.67	6.75	12.06	6.75	10.1	8.48
Prevalence of underweight children 0-71 months old (%)	10.5	9.31	8.29		7.78	6.6
Contraceptive prevalence rate - all methods (%)	80	52.44	49.89	57.16	61.84	68.47
National Health Insurance Program Enrolment (NHTS-PR)		1,221,485	1,244,522	2,678,445	8,986,825	9,876,641
NHI Sponsored Beneficiaries		4,436,305	4,918,251	2,749,666	6,416,305	5,505,830
NHI Program Coverage Rate (%)	100					
Malaria morbidity	0			No Data	2.66	3.72
Malaria Mortality	0	3.68	1.29	No Data	0	0.02
Percent of fully immunized children (%)	95	81.18	79.29	81.43	77.39	61.52
Proportion of births attended by health professionals		67.48	73.52	79.99	79.30	83.5
Proportions of birth delivered in facility		57.09	64.80	75.97	75.31	79.67
Pre-natal services coverage		45.06	46.61	60.77	62.29	58.09
Post-natal services coverage		59.40	63.64	No Data	60.24	61.25
Fully Immunized Mother - TT2+ (%)	80%	54.19	52.77	66.27	65.0	34.79
Number of couples provided with information on responsible parenthood and Family Planning through RFPF classes	38,409		38,391	32,616	24,769	20,043
Hospital bed to population	1:1000	1:1017	1: 972	No Data	No Data	No Data
Hospital manpower to population ratio						
Physician	1:20,000	1:61101	1:56068	No Data	No Data	No Data
Nurse		1:16495	1:11574	No Data	No Data	No Data
Midwife		1:4966	1:4698	No Data	No Data	No Data
Sanitary Inspector	1:20,000	1:51645	1:52015	No Data	No Data	No Data
Dentist	1:50,000	1:85063	1:86344	No Data	No Data	No Data
Tb case detection - all forms (%)	70.00	86.27	81.18	93	97	114
TB cure rate increased (%)	85.00	84.58	83.11	85%	90	91
Household with sanitary toilets		80.47	81.24	68.55	82	79.98
Household with access to Safe water supply		90.85	91.02	78.75	94.17	91.59

*5% reduction every year from the baseline

*ratio is for total hospital beds, not categorized by level, standard ratio is 1:1000

Sources of Data: Updated RDP 2013-2016; RDR XII 2011-2015

Challenges

Low access to basic education

- Low participation rate particularly in the secondary level
- Lack of classrooms, teachers, instructional/learning materials and other school facilities (library, canteen, laboratory, computer rooms and shop rooms - Tech-Voc schools, sanitary toilets, clinics)

Inadequate medical facilities

- Lack of hospital beds, wheelchairs, ambulances, supply of medicines in health centers, barangay health stations
- Outdated medical instruments and dilapidated government hospital buildings and offices for various service units such as nurse stations, dietary section and CSRs
- Unsafe hospital waste Management and insufficient water testing facilities

Lack of trained health and medical practitioners such as:

- Physicians, nurses, midwives, medical technologist, sanitary inspectors, and personnel for family planning
- Professionals for management of drug users/dependents, and psychosis patients

Increasing and high incidence of the following:

- Maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR)
- Malnutrition among 0-71 months old pre-school children based on OPT, pregnant and lactating mothers
- Chronic kidney diseases/lifestyle-related diseases, and animal bites

Need for a strong collaboration among education sector agencies such as: DepEd, CHED, and TESDA in the implementation of the K-12 curricula.

Priority Strategy

- Improving access to education through the construction/ rehabilitation/ improvement of school buildings, classrooms and other facilities
- Expansion of the implementation of Alternate Delivery Modes in secondary schools
- Harmonization of list of CCT beneficiaries with RHUs and DSWD
- Intensifying advocacy through production of IEC materials for Responsible Parenthood and Family Planning (RFPF) program, population and development (PopDev) and adolescent health and development (AHD)
- Improvement of existing dilapidated hospital buildings and upgrading of facilities and equipment

Legislative Agenda

1. Creation of new and special teacher items with Salary Grade 14 to be deployed in hard-to-reach and conflicted affected areas.
2. Upgrade to Standard Salary Grade 14 for Multigrade teachers.
3. Establishment of Secondary Schools for Sports and Schools of the Arts in every provincial/city schools divisions
4. Expanded Senior High School Voucher Program for Out-of-School Youth and A&E Passers
5. Family Planning Commodities

Results Matrix

This sector aims to improve the potential of the region's human resource by reducing inequalities in access to proper nutrition and educational opportunities. An increase in productive citizens in the region through enhanced health care access and quality

technical education and skills development along with relevant courses in higher levels of education, would support the region's human resource competitiveness in both local and global settings.

Table 32: Results Matrix for Improve Health and Nutrition, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATORS	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Goal: Accelerate human capital development								
Sector or Chapter Outcome 1: Nutrition and health for all improved								
Maternal Mortality Rate decreased	2015	71.19	70	65	60	55	50	45
Infant Mortality Rate decreased	2015	5.97	5	5	4	3	2	1
Contraceptive prevalence rate decreased (all methods)	2015	9.32	8	7	6	5	4	3
Prenatal coverage increased	2015	58.09	60	62	64	66	68	70
Post-natal coverage increased	2015	61.25	62	64	66	68	70	72
Proportion of births attended by skilled attendants increased	2015	83.3	85	87	89	90	92	95
Proportion of facility-based deliveries increased	2015	79.71	85	88	90	92	95	95
Households with sanitary toilets increased	2015	81.41	83	85	87	89	91	93
Households with access to safe water supply increased	2015	91.22	92	93	94	95	96	98
Number of couples provided with information on responsible parenthood and family planning increased	2015	20,043	38,409	38,409	38,409	38,409	38,409	38,409

Source of data: DOH-CHD XII/POPCOM XII/NNC XII

Table 33: Results Matrix to Ensure Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All, Region XII, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Goal: Accelerate human capital development								
Sector or Chapter Outcome 2: Lifelong learning opportunities for all ensured								
Increased Net Enrolment Rate in elementary	2016	87.72	89.72	92.00	94.48	96.17	98.00	99.96
Increased Completion Rate in Elementary	2016	85.35	87.06	88.8	90.58	92.39	94.24	96.12
Increased Cohort Survival Rate in Elementary	2016	86.88	88.62	90.39	92.2	94.04	95.92	97.84
Decreased School Leaver Rate in Elementary	2016	2.15	1.15	0	0	0	0	0
Improved achievement rate in elementary	2016	87.72	89.72	92.0	94.48	96.17	98	99.96
Increased Net enrolment rate in secondary	2016	59.00	66.00	72.00	80.00	86.00	93.00	94.86
Increased Completion Rate in Elementary	2016	74.46	75.95	77.47	79.02	80.6	82.21	83.85
Increased Cohort Survival Rate in Secondary	2016	79.93	80.51	82.12	83.76	85.44	87.15	88.89
Decreased School Leaver Rate in Secondary	2016	5.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	0
Improved achievement rate in Secondary	2016	59.0	66.0	72.0	80.0	86.0	93.0	94.86

Source of data: DepEd XII



11

Reducing
Vulnerabilities of
Individuals and
Families

Reducing Vulnerabilities of Individuals and Families

The region's population face risks that put them in difficult situations. These risks may arise from natural calamities, weather disturbances, armed conflict, political disruptions, or other unexpected events that result in loss of income, properties, and lives. Reducing the vulnerability of individuals and families means providing ways of caring for themselves and be able to cope with the effects of painful and difficult situations arising from hardships. This also means rebuilding the community after a disaster and go through the process of recovery.

Assessment

Social Protection

Reports show that the number of beneficiaries of Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) or the conditional cash transfer program has increased since 2011 to 2015. The program aims to provide assistance for the education and health needs of the poor families in the region. The KALAHI-CIDSS projects were also extended to a total of 358 barangays regionwide providing the beneficiaries the opportunity to avail of health and other basic services. The number of indigent senior citizens provided with pension also increased during the same period. Both senior citizens and persons with disabilities were encouraged to avail with the discounts in their medical, food and other needs as provided by law.

For the past years, the region continued to sustain its strong partnership and linkages with participating employers to facilitate and place more students under the SPES program implemented by DOLE XII. A total of 411 employers registered in the Online SPES System and participate in the program

during the period of assessment. Through the conduct of a total of 279 job fairs by DOLE XII, some applicants were hired on the spot while a number were assisted for both local and foreign employment. However, a number of overseas workers remain undocumented to this time.

Assistance was provided to 8,546 beneficiaries through the Integrated Livelihood and Emergency Program (ILEP) which resulted to an increase in their incomes. Skills training, livelihood programs and financial literacy were also provided to OFW returnees. Skills training, livelihood programs and financial literacy were also provided to OFW returnees.

With the continued commitment and partnership between the local government units and DOLE XII, sixteen (16) barangays and six (6) establishments were declared child-labor free. A total of P1,933,200 in livelihood assistance was provided to 242 parents of child laborers. Over 500 child laborers benefited from the Project Angel Tree Program in terms of educational and medical assistance and other services during the period of review.

Financial Inclusion

Some disadvantaged and low-income segments of people in the region lack access to financial services at affordable costs. This could be attributed to the low value given on saving, lack of awareness on how to mobilize funds and investments, absence of facilities that offer services on small savings,

credit payment, and risk management.

While facilities for loans and money transfer are available in urban areas, these remain absent in areas without proper infrastructure and utilities support because of the absence of a well-functioning financial system. Some services though have started like pawnshops and on-line money transfer and remittance.

Table 35: Core Social Protection Indicators

INDICATORS	ACCOMPLISHMENTS					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of poor households covered by CCT (4 Ps)	196,896	197,488	202,941	217,609	251,622	
No. of barangays with KALAHI-CIDSS projects	125	149	No data	358	386	
No. of women in especially difficult circumstances assisted	126	61	72	300	7,088	
No. of IP beneficiaries provided with emergency assistance in crisis situation	132	250	No data	No data		
No. of IP school children provided with scholarships	563	563	563	490	No Data	
No. of children in hazardous work assisted	1,549	1,520	No data	No data	No Data	41
No. of children in need of special protection assisted	625	709	204	699	933	
No. of poor senior citizens covered by social pension	5,064	8,105	13,306	32,181	54,921	
No. of PWDs assisted	80	102	103	99	142	
No. of Day Care Children served (Feeding program)	91,365	106,363	109,363	93,803	94,095	
No. of jobseekers placed in local employment	72,246	53,929	69,074	156,812	244,256	169,076
No. of students placed under the SPES Program			10,821	22,208	17,673	14,568
Total no. of OFWs documented						
a) Land-based	9,226		6,938	4,125	6,733	66,665
b) Sea-based	1,092		462			
No. of Job Fairs Conducted			56	72	103	48
No. of beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance			7,858	9,410	8,545	
Labor Standard Cases disposition rate			100%	100%	100%	100%

Sources of Data: Updated RDP 2013-2016 and RDRs 2011-2015

Income Diversification

Poverty incidence has improved in Region XII, from 37.1 percent in 2012 to 30.5 percent in 2015. One of the major factors in this improvement of poverty reduction

is the increased budget in government's social development programs, which significantly augmented the income of the poorest households. The regularity of the cash transfer sustained for three years for many Conditional Cash Transfer

(CCT) or the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program beneficiaries has accorded them some resiliency to weather certain shocks. The program also induced more economic activity in the poor barangays given the presence of a cash economy. These conditions may have also encouraged a

number of them to diversify their livelihood sources.

There remains a need to provide the recipients with a more stable source of income and not merely depend on the CCT program of the government.

Challenges

- Limited social protection interventions for displaced and repatriated workers; informal sector; persons with disabilities; the elderly; and orphans
- Need for effective, efficient and sustainable livelihood assistance programs for the most vulnerable sectors
- Inadequate safety net programs for vulnerable families in times of natural and human-induced disasters

Priority Strategy

Implementation of social protection

- Continuation of the 4Ps program
- Support to the hike in pension rates
- Intensifying promotion of social security enrolment for the informal sector

Financial inclusion

- DOLE to explore the possibility of creating an unemployment insurance scheme to cushion financial shock for displaced workers, in partnership with the various stakeholders.
- Intensify the inclusion and employment of PWDs as part of the region's growing labor force through income diversification with the provision of skills and livelihood training during lean months in agriculture activities and undertaking sustained advocacy and drills training for disaster preparedness.

Results Matrix

The sector aims to reduce risks that may arise from both man-made and natural incidents and calamities to enable people to recover and restore their lives to normal levels. A reduction in vulnerability while

enhancing the region's adaptive capacity would equate to a more resilient society that is prepared for inevitable shocks and other untoward incidents.

Table 36: Results Matrix to Reduce Vulnerabilities of Individuals and Families

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULT
	2015	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy			
Intermediate Outcome :Build up socioeconomic resiliency			
Sector Outcome: Vulnerability of individuals and families reduced			
No. of poor households covered by CCT (4 Ps) expanded	2015	251,622	Increased
No. of barangays with KALAHI-CIDSS projects increased	2015	386	Increased
Women in especially difficult circumstances assisted increased	2015	7,088	Increased
IP beneficiaries provided with emergency assistance in crisis situation increased	2015		Increased
IP school children provided with scholarships increased	2015	No Data	Increased
Children in hazardous work assisted increased	2015	No Data	Increased
Children in need of special protection assisted increased	2015	933	Increased
Poor senior citizens covered by social pension increased	2015	54,921	Increased
Increased No. of PWDs assisted	2015	142	Increased
Increased No. of Day Care Children served (Feeding program)	2015	94,095	Increased
Increased No. of jobseekers placed in local employment	2015	244,256	Increased
Increased No. of students placed under the SPES Program	2015	17,673	Increased
No. of OFWs documented increased a) Land-based b) Sea-based	2015	6,733	Increased
Increased No. of Job Fairs Conducted	2015	103	Increased
Beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance increased	2015	8,545	Increased
Labor Standard Cases disposition rate continued	2015	100%	100%

Source of data: Updated RDP 2013-2016 and RDRs 2011-2015



12

Building Safe
and Secure
Communities

Building Safe and Secure Communities

The quality of shelter and the kind of communities where people live can be both a source of vulnerability and a means to enhance development opportunities and improve human development outcomes. The government recognizes the importance of building and expanding people's access to safe and secure shelter in well-planned communities. Housing has become even more significant given that, based on the results of a national survey for AmBisyon Natin 2040, it is among the aspirations of most Filipinos. Moreover, housing and urban development become increasingly important as the economy grows, attracting people to urban areas where the opportunities are found. If not managed well, urbanization can pose risks to health, life, and property and compound natural hazards that cause disasters.

Resiliency refers to the ability of a person or families to “bounce back” from a difficult situation. Resiliency may be viewed in two ways: ability to cope with deprivation due to poverty and ability to return to normal condition after a disaster (man-made and natural disaster). Developing resiliency among individuals and families means providing ways of caring for themselves and be able to cope with the effects of painful and difficult situations arising from poverty. This also means rebuilding the community after a disaster and go through the process of recovery.

Assessment

Shelter Security

As of 2015, the twenty-four (24) projects implemented were carried over from the previous years. The Resettlement Assistance Program to LGUs (RAP-LGU) in Cagayan, Tacurong City and one (1) Indigenous Peoples' Housing Project in Magpet, Cotabato were new projects in 2015. Efforts to provide decent housing for the poor and the homeless remain a big challenge for the sector. The demand remains unmet particularly for those who have no access to low-cost housing through financing or credit. The implementation of housing, land and shelter development programs and strategies as indicated in the Urban Development and Housing Act has not been fully realized in the region. The long and tedious process of public

bidding is one cause of the delay in the implementation of the projects under the National Housing Authority (NHA) particularly the Resettlement Assistance to Local Government Units.

One of the programs for the indigenous peoples implemented in 2013 was the “Murang Pabahay sa Katutubo” Program in coordination with the National Housing Authority where 850 housing units were constructed. However in 2014, due to the delay in the submission of the required validation and documentary reports and the change of the housing site, said project was not pursued.

In 2015, the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC) reported that it has conducted

workshops on the formulation of the local shelter plans (LSPs) in eleven (11) local government units of South Cotabato, nine (8) municipalities and Kidapawan City in Cotabato Province and seven municipalities in Sarangani. Some of these LGUs are still in the process of revalidating and updating their respective LSPs for finalization and approval. For Sultan Kudarat Province, the formulation of their LSPs shall be done within the coming year.

One issue confronting most LGUs in the formulation of Local shelter plans is the lack or absence of personnel and housing committee to focus on housing concerns. Some LGUs have not officially created their respective local housing committees. In support of this concern, the Regional Development Council XII and passed a resolution (No. 138 s. 2014, No. 58 s. 2016) encouraging all LGUs in the region to create/ designate a position that will handle housing concerns in their localities.

Under the end-user financing program of the Housing Development Mutual Fund (HDMF), a total of 730.06 million pesos was recorded in 2013 which decreased by 29.18 percent in 2014 and had a shortfall from its target by more than 29 percent. A low turn-out of applicants for housing

loan was noted during the period. With the foregoing results, there is a need to strengthen the implementation of housing and shelter development programs among the local government units. Local Shelter Boards or committees need to be organized to look into housing concerns of local government units. The increasing demand and need for decent housing for the poor and the homeless must be addressed by the LGUs to avoid the increase of “squatters” who build their shanties in dangerous areas such as river banks and along the road right of ways.

Sustaining Safety

Region XII is prone to different types of disasters: hydrometeorologic (flood, rain-induced landslide, storm surge) and geologic (earthquake, earthquake-induced landslide, liquefaction, tsunami, volcanic eruption). The region is also vulnerable to climate change particularly extreme drought. While DRRM/CCA activities have been mainstreamed in development planning activities to institutionalize the readiness and safety of the people, there is still a need to continue the advocacy of DRRM/CCA to prepare the population in the event of the calamities.

Challenges

- Lack of data on housing (backlogs) from local government units
- Need to formulate/update local shelter plans consistent with the comprehensive land use plans (CLUPs)
- Weak coordination of disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) mechanisms to address disasters

Priority Strategy

- Intensifying housing and shelter construction to reduce and eventually eradicate housing backlogs based on existing and accurate data on housing backlogs.
- Implementing housing program for the relocation of informal settlers.
- Continuing provision of technical

assistance by HLURB to LGUs in the preparation of their enhanced CLUPs to aid in the preparation of their Local Shelter Plans.

- Utilizing existing disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) mechanisms and structures mandated by law and avoid creation of task forces and other temporary structures in leading emergency response and recovery for both slow and rapid onset disasters.
- Institutionalizing and localizing the Incident Command System (ICS) and other standard operating procedures in managing disaster risk reduction and responding to disasters.
- Increasing government investments in DRRM and climate change adaptation and mitigation and improving disaster preparedness and capacity communities and families to respond to calamities

Legislative Agenda

- Enactment of the National Land Use Act
- Support the Comprehensive and Integrated Shelter Finance Act
- Institutionalizing the incident command system at the local levels
- Enactment by local government units of an ordinance penalizing squatting

Results Matrix

By building safe and secure communities, the region aims to enhance its socioeconomic resilience by expanding access to safe, adequate, affordable and well-planned communities, together with the assistance of its Local Government Units (LGUs)

The housing sector in the region targets to deliver direct housing assistance to a total of 6,981 households by 2022, through the Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP) to Local Government Units (LGU) of the NHA.

Table 37: Results Matrix for the National Shelter Program Direct Housing Assistance, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Outcome: Inequality in economic opportunities reduced								
Sector Outcome B: Access to economic opportunities in Industry and Service for MSMEs, cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos increased								
Resettlement Assistance Program (RAP)- Local Government Units (LGU) and Indigenous Peoples (IP) Housing Units	2016	552	681	1,650	1,700	1,050	1,000	900

Source of data: NHA XII

Table 38: Housing Targets, 2017-2022

INDICATORS	TARGETS					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Resettlement Assistance to Local Government Units (RAP-LGU)						
Production Target (units/lots)	481	850	1,100	650	400	400
Project Cost (PhP Million)	36	84	108	60	48	48
Indigenous People Housing						
Production Target (units/lots)	200	800	600	400	600	500
Project Cost (PhP Million)	20	80	60	40	60	50

Source of data: NHA XII

Part IV

**INCREASING
GROWTH POTENTIAL
("PATULOY NA
PAG-UNLAD")**



13

Reaching for the
Demographic
Dividend

Reaching For the Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic growth that can arise from a decline in the region's mortality and fertility and the subsequent change in the age structure of the population. It occurs when the proportion of working people in the total population is high because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to the growth of the regional economy.

With fewer births each year, a region's young dependent population grows smaller in relation to the working-age population. With fewer people to support, a region has the prospect for rapid economic growth if the right social and economic policies are developed and investments are made.

The region recognizes that demographic transition needs to be observed and planned for to enable the economy to reap the demographic dividend. It spells out the key challenges and corresponding strategies to ensure that as the demographic window opens, more of the region's population will steadily have good health and the right sets of skills to be highly productive. This is a condition that boosts economic growth and poverty reduction. Optimizing the demographic dividend is one of the key strategies to be implemented at the national and sub-national levels, under the national development pillar of Patuloy na Pag-unlad or raising the economy's potential growth.

Assessment

The region's average annual population growth has decelerated from 2.46 percent in 2000-2010 to 1.94 percent in 2010-2015. Its growth rate of 1.94 percent is higher than the country's rate in 2010-2015 at 1.72 percent.

From 2000 to 2010, an improvement was

noted in the age-dependency ratio in the region. The percentage of the productive workforce (15-64 years) increased from 57.45 percent in 2000 to 61.30 percent in 2010. In 2010, higher dependency was noted for the age group 0-14 at 35.4 percent compared to those over 65 years old at 3.31 percent

Table 38: Age Dependency of the Population (In %), 2000 and 2010

AGE GROUP	2010 POPULATION			2000 POPULATION		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
0 - 14	35.40	18.19	17.20	39.70	20.14	19.55
15 - 64	61.30	31.42	29.88	57.45	29.34	28.10
65 and over	3.31	1.54	1.77	2.86	1.41	1.45

Source of data: PSA XII

While the number is high in the productive age group, the 2015 labor force survey results showed that majority of the employed persons by major occupation group are predominantly laborers and unskilled workers making up 37.4 percent of the total, followed by farmers, forestry workers and fishermen at 18.5 percent (Chapter 2, Table 5). The low productivity level of the workers contributed to a high poverty incidence of

30.5 percent in 2015.

The table below shows that the region's population is predominantly rural comprising 53.5 percent based on the total population census in 2010. Majority of those in the labor force are engaged in agriculture and related activities. The rest of the population about 46.5 percent consist of urban population.

Table 39: Total Population and Urban Population by Province, 2010

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	% URBAN
Region XII	4,109,571	1,911,253	46.5
Cotabato	1,226,508	292,864	23.9
South Cotabato	827,200	408,651	49.4
Sarangani	498,904	194,607	39.00
Sultan Kudarat	747,087	254,255	34.03

Source of data: PSA XII

Challenges

The structure of the region's demography has shifted to a higher percentage of those in the productive age group (15-64) from 57.45 percent in 2000 to 61.30 percent in 2010. This large proportion in terms of occupation reflects unskilled laborers and agriculture workers who are underemployed and could not have productively contributed to the growth and development of the region. However, this group can still represent great economic potential, only if the families and the government can adequately invest in their health, and education and stimulate

new economic opportunities for them.

Another way to achieve a demographic transition is for the government to provide women with opportunities that will give them a choice to delay child-bearing and to access voluntary family planning information and services. Unless there is complete demographic transition that can happen and there is substantial reductions in fertility, the opportunity for a demographic dividend will be delayed.

Priority Strategy

Achieving demographic dividend requires addressing key population issues and taking immediate action emphasize investments in health, education, and gender equity. Consistent with the Regional Population Management Strategic Plan (RPMSP), population issues and concerns shall

be addressed by pursuing the following program:

- Integrating population and development (POPDEV) strategies at all stages of development;
- Assisting couples achieve desired

number and spacing of children within the demand of responsible parenthood through effective family planning;

- Promoting adolescent health and development through responsible sexuality and effective life skills among young people;
- Integrating concerns of special groups like the elderly, persons with disabilities and indigenous people;
- Integrating gender and development (GAD) dimensions in RPMSP strategies.
- Implementing the Regional Population Management Plan 2017-2022 is expected to attain the following

demographic scenarios:

1. Couples and individuals to have their desired number, timing and spacing of children within the demands of responsible parenthood and informed choice through increased contraceptive use at 65 percent level.
2. Reduction of incidence of early and repeated pregnancies among adolescents (aged 10-19 years).
3. LGUs and RLAs to effectively integrate population variables and dynamics in developing people-centered development framework.

Legislative Agenda

- Support the full implementation of EO No. 12 series of 2017 (Attaining and sustaining “zero unmet need for modern family planning” through the strict

implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act, providing funds therefor, and for other purposes

Results Matrix

To achieve the overall goal of laying a strong foundation for inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy, the country's potential growth must be increased. This will be done by accelerating the demographic transition of the country into the low mortality and fertility levels that can facilitate the shift in

the population age structure to a point where the working age population comprises the bulk – also called the demographic window of opportunity. Once the demographic precondition of this phenomenon is reached, the country will aim to maximize its potential dividend for economic growth.

Table 40: Results Matrix for Maximizing the Demographic Dividend

INDICATORS	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULTS
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy			
Sector Outcome 1: Accelerate demographic transition			
Reduced crude death rate (%)	2015	3.41	decreasing
Reduced total fertility rate (%)	2013 (NDHS)	3.2	2.22
Reduced proportion of adolescents who have begun childbearing (%)	2014 (PSA)	3.5	decreasing
Increased contraceptive prevalence rate for modern FP (%)	2013 (NDHS)	57.5	65
Sector Outcome 2: Maximize gains from the demographic dividend			
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	2015	72.73	decreasing
Under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	2015	8.48	decreasing
Reduced population growth rate (%)	2010-2015	1.94	1.5
Increased percentage of working population (ages 15-64 years old) (%)	2010	61.3	increasing



14

Vigorously
Advancing Science,
Technology, and
Innovation

Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology, and Innovation

The intensification of technology adoption and innovation in the region is expected to play a key role in enhancement of the region's overall competitiveness. This was achieved through the development and promotion of indigenous technology and the adaptation and innovation of suitable imported technology, as well as, undertaking technology development up to commercial stages.

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) plays an important role in economic and social progress. It is a key driver of the long-term growth of an economy. Technology adoption allows the country's firms and people to benefit from innovations created in other countries, and allows it to keep up and even leap frog obsolete technologies. This can lead to significant improvements in the productivity of firms in agriculture, industry, and services.

On the other hand, long-term investments in building the local capacity for technology generation can lead to innovations that will give firms a competitive advantage. This can result in the creation of new firms and even entirely new industries that can provide high-quality jobs. Due to the long gestation period for developing this capacity, it is important to start planting the seeds early.

Just as important, STI can lead to the creation of new public goods and services (or new methods of delivering public goods and services) that will help address the needs of society, especially of the disadvantaged, including in the areas of health, education, energy, disaster resiliency, and climate change adaptation, among others. This chapter discusses the priority strategies and outcomes needed to increase the country's potential growth through innovation, which will build the foundation for a globally competitive knowledge economy.

Assessment

The implementation of advocacies such as the Science and Technology (S&T) Program on Halal, rollout of DOST-developed technologies, along with the diffusion and transfer of appropriate technologies region-wide through the DOST-Small Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (DOST-SETUP), assisted in developing solutions to pressing problems. The development of appropriate technologies aims to empower countryside growth, improve industry

competitiveness, and enhance delivery of government and social services. These innovations would include health-related research and development (R&D) through the Health Research and Development Consortium (HRDC) XII, disaster preparedness technologies, and harnessing of new and emerging technologies to boost regional competitiveness to bolster the region's technological potentials and advantages.

Table 41: Science and Technology Development Indicators, 2011-2016

STRATEGIC INTERVENTION/ OUTPUT INDICATOR	ACTUAL					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (3RD QUARTER)
Technology Transfer and Commercialization						
technology interventions	1,346	1,490	1,315	2,665	1,978	1,960
No. of firms assisted (existing and start-up)	826	838	595	3,132	1,198	703
Gross Sales (Php '000)	80,536.9	75,756.1	115,167.4	260,462.0	467,579.0	101,547.0
No. of employment generated (man- months)	12,500	13,873	5732*	15,100	7733*	11,256
Science and Technology Services						
No. of firms assisted	412	381	414	77	330	264
Technology Trainings						
No. of firms assisted	984	467	600	446	668	462
Testing and Calibration						
No. of services rendered	1,377	1,751	1,513	2,155	2,650	1,599
No. of firms assisted	714	279	305	1,044	665	261
Packaging and Labeling						
No. of firms assisted	224	200	113	116	300	204

* Number of persons

MPEX - Manufacturing Productivity Extension Program

CAPE - Consultancy for Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Program

CPT - Cleaner Production Technology

Source: DOST XII

Challenges

- Need to fast track the completion of the Philippine National Halal Laboratory and Science Development Center in Koronadal City.
- Need for complementation of efforts with other government agencies in providing technical and financial assistance to SMEs.

Priority Strategy

- Strategic Clustering of industries to identify core projects where an S&T intervention can have wider spill-over effect to the entire value chain.
- Value addition by converting a raw material or its by-product to an end/ finished product thru S&T application.
- Product/market niching by providing strategic interventions in the development and/or improvement of a product unique to the region and is able to cater to a specific market segment.
- Institutionalizing science-based information on weather, climate change and geological hazards to ensure the country's survival and future in an era of extreme and rapidly changing climate.
- Developing highly skilled and globally competitive S&T human resources in support of the national S&T programs.

- Promotion of science-based know-how and tools that enable the agriculture sector to raise productivity to world-class standards.
- Application of innovative, cost-effective and appropriate technologies that enable MSMEs to develop and produce competitive products that meet world-class standards.
- Set-up state-of-the-art facilities and capabilities that enable local industries to move up the value chain and attain global competitiveness.
- Implement ICT-based transformation of governance broadening access to government services (i.e. health and education) for those in the countryside (PH in the top 50 global ranking of e-government by 2016).
- Improvement of quality healthcare and quality of life thru science, technology and innovation

Legislative Agenda

- Institutionalization of the Philippine National Halal Laboratory and Science Development Center and Authorizing Implementation of Halal Technical Regulations

Results Matrix

This sector aims to promote state-of-the-art facilities and capabilities that enable local industries to move up the value chain and attain global competitiveness, promote tools that enable the agriculture sector to raise productivity to world-class standards and develop innovative, cost-effective and appropriate technologies that enable MSMEs to produce globally competitive products.

Among other targeted outcomes of this sector is to Improve quality healthcare and quality of life thru science, highly skilled and globally competitive science and technology (S&T) human resources in support of the national S&T programs, and the adoption of science-based information on weather, climate change and geological hazards to ensure the country's preparedness in an era of extreme and rapidly changing climates

Table 42: Results Matrix to Leverage Science, Technology, and Innovation, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Intermediate Goal: Vigorously advancing science, technology and innovation								
Sector or Chapter Outcome 1: Technology adoption promoted and accelerated and innovation stimulated								
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER								
Quantity Indicator								
No. of firms provided with S&T assistance increased	2015	1,198	485	490	495	500	505	510
No. of jobs created increased (No. of persons)	2015	7733	2,650	2,700	2,725	2,750	2,760	2,775
REGIONAL S&T SERVICES								
Quality Indicator								
Customer satisfaction rating sustained (%)	2015	95(VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)
Timeliness indicator								
% S&T assistance delivered within agreed time sustained	2015	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
S&T SERVICES								
Quantity Indicator								
Increased No. of firms/ other entities served	2015	668	690	695	700	705	710	715
Quality Indicator								
Customer satisfaction rating (%) sustained	2015	95(VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)	95 (VS)
Timeliness Indicator								
% S&T assistance delivered within agreed time sustained	2015	95	95	95	95	95	95	95

Source of data: DOST XII

Part V

ENABLING AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



15

Ensuring Sound
Macroeconomic
Policy

Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

A stable, sound, and supportive macroeconomic environment is essential for expanding economic opportunities and fostering sustained growth. A fiscal sector that is responsible, strategic, and supportive of inclusive growth can boost the economy and provide a stable environment that is conducive to investments. Monetary policy that ensures price stability with a stable and inclusive financial sector can support growth and improve access to economic opportunities. A strategic external trade policy regime enables regional and local enterprises to successfully compete in global markets and provide employment opportunities for the people of the region.

SOUND MACROECONOMIC POLICY

Assessment

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy is the use of government spending and taxation to influence the economy. Governments typically use fiscal policy to promote strong and sustainable growth and reduce poverty. In the longer term, the aim may be to nurture sustainable growth or reduce poverty with actions on the supply side to improve infrastructure or education. At the sub regional level, local government units are the main drivers of development and the implementers of public financial management reforms to strengthen linkage between the plan/ investment program and budget and to ensure viability of local economic enterprises and public utilities.

In a nationwide study commissioned by the Department of Finance-Bureau of Local Government Finance (DOF-BLGF), 62 of 80 provinces use outdated basis for collecting real property tax (RPT). About 5 in every 8 of them have property tax contributing only

less than 5 percent to their annual regular income. Meanwhile, 4 in every 5 cities use outdated bases for collecting RPT. If fully enforced and properly administered, RPT is a progressive and stable source of revenues to be shared to municipalities, barangays, and local school boards.

Under the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC), RPT should be based on a Schedule of Market Values (SMVs) that is fair, current, and updated. Provinces and cities are required to update the SMV and to conduct general revision of property assessment and classification once every three years. However, several provinces failed to comply with this provision. When LGUs fail to update their SMVs, they result to limited revenues to the government and cause unjust burden to taxpayers.

Seven in every ten provinces have not fully developed their local revenue base. To be effective in nation-building, LGUs are given powers by the LGC to generate local incomes to fund basic services. But after more than

20 years of fiscal decentralization, locally sourced income still have very little to the annual regular income of provinces. The rest of the regular income are mandatory shares from the IRA and other national government revenues. Among the provinces in Region XII, only the province of Cotabato has an updated real property assessment for the period 2013-2015.

Among local governments, cities have the most taxing powers to general local income to fund the basic social services. But most cities with more than 10 years of cityhood still rely less on their locally sourced income. Cities have better leverage than other local governments when it comes to funding education services. The allowable

RPT rate is higher (up to 2%) and the basis for such tax is broader due to high-value properties brought about by commercial and economic activities in cities.

In addition to the RPT, cities also collect the additional 1 percent levy, known as the Special Education Fund (SEF), to be used for the operations and sports development as required by the LGC. The SEF is automatically released to the City School Board. The additional 1 percent levy is based on the Schedule of Market Values of the LGU, which is required by law to be updated every three years. Among the cities in Region XII, only Tacurong City has an updated real property assessment for the period 2013-2015.

Local Income Generation

Real property tax collection (RPTC) in the region decreased by 8.9 percent in 2012 but started to pick up in 2013. It started to increase in 2013 and posted an average annual growth of 7.1 percent between 2013 up to 2015. The average collection efficiency rate is 69.9 percent. South Cotabato consistently topped the annual collection followed by General Santos City and North Cotabato. Koronadal City consistently registered the highest collection efficiency rate in 2011-2015 with annual average of about 135.17 percent.

In 2015, local income sources mainly came from business taxes which is 56.9 percent of

the total income collection, followed by fees and charges at 29.9 percent, and economic enterprise posting 13.1 percent. General Santos City recorded the highest collection for business taxes as well as from economic enterprises. Cotabato Province recorded the highest collections for fees and charges.

Information drive, tax mapping, close monitoring on tax compliance, “Oplan Kandado”, support to RIP, campaign against tax evaders through RATE (Run Against Tax Evaders) were undertaken to increase internal revenue collection. Actual revenue collection showed an increasing trend from P3,635 million in 2011 to P8,049 million in 2015, posting an average annual growth of 30.4 percent during the period.

Table 43: Local Revenue Collection, 2011-2015, Region XII

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Real Property Tax Collection (PhP Million)*	663.48	604.04	658.28	720.42	754.33
Local Revenue Tax Collection* - Business Taxes, Fees and Charges, Economic Enterprise (PhP Million)	994.08	1,187.75	1,315.34	2,118.87	2,092.17
Internal Revenue Collection (PhP Million)**	3,635	5,244	5,927	6,750	8,049

Source of data: * DOF-BLGF XII
** BIR RR No. 18

Monetary Policy

Monetary policy as exercised by the central bank (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas) controls the supply of money, often targeting a lower inflation rate or interest rate to ensure price stability and general trust in the currency. At the regional level, monetary policy impacts on the resiliency of banks and other financial intermediaries that provide incentives to influence the decision of individuals and enterprises to invest and save more. Increased levels of savings would allow resources that can be made

available for public investments as well as for financing development activities.

As of 2015, there are 197 banks established in Region XII. Of the total banks established, about 53.0 percent are universal/commercial banks, 30.0 percent are rural banks, 13.0 percent are thrift banks, and around 4.0 percent are cooperative banks. In terms of location, General Santos City hosts the most number with 58 banks, followed by Cotabato Province with 45 banks, while Sarangani having the least with 9 banks.

Table 44: : Banking Institutions in Region XII, As of 2015

AREA	UNIVERSAL/ COMMERCIAL BANKS	THRIFT BANK	RURAL BANK	COOPERATIVE BANK	TOTAL
Cotabato Province	18	2	19	6	45
Sarangani	1	1	7	-	9
South Cotabato	20	8	12	-	40
Sultan Kudarat	11	3	13	-	27
Cotabato City	17	-	1	-	18
General Santos City	37	12	8	1	58
Total	104	26	60	7	197

Source of data: **Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas**

In 2015, about 16 out of 48 municipalities in the region are still without banks as shown in the table below.

Table 45: Number of Municipalities without Banks, by Province, Region XII, 2015

PROVINCE	TOTAL NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT BANK	% SHARE
Cotabato Province	18	8	44.4
Sarangani	7	1	14.3
South Cotabato	11	3	27.3
Sultan Kudarat	12	5	41.7
Total	48	17	35.4

Source of data: **Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas**

Deposit liabilities are money received by a bank from people or companies that the bank will have to pay back in the future. Loan portfolios are assets because of the recurring

revenue that the loan payments create. In 2015, total deposit liabilities generated in the region grew by 18.4 percent while loan portfolios increased by 10.4 percent.

Table 46: Banking and Financial System, Region XII, 2015

INDICATOR	ACTUAL		2015 TARGET	GROWTH (%)	GAP
	2015	2014			
Number of banks and financial institutions established	221	205	199	7.8	22
Loan portfolios (In Billion Pesos)	29.32	26.57	22.96	10.3	6.36
Deposit liabilities (In Billion Pesos)	88.62	74.82	73.9	18.4	14.72

Source of data: **Banko Sentral ng Pilipinas**

For the period 2011 to 2015, regional inflation rates had been maintained at less than 5.0 percent annually. For

the plan period 2017 to 2022, inflation is targeted to be less than 5 percent.

Financial and Trade Policy

The government committed to provide better market access for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by mainstreaming their products in commercial establishments, particularly those from the agriculture sector. It also urged the business sector to continue helping the government beat poverty. To

usher this initiative, mall chains are tapped to provide commercial spaces where MSME products from local government units can be purchased by mall-goers. With the “Go Lokal” stores stationed at mall-chains, agricultural products will become a regular fixture in malls. The initiative will serve as a model that can provide sustainable market for the agriculture sector, especially poor farmers. Financing support shall be provided for micro and small entrepreneurs.

Challenges

Fiscal Policy

- Poor implementation of local revenue enhancement measures.
- Less reliable revenue forecasts due to outdated Local Revenue Codes and Schedule of Market Values.
- Weak linkage between the development plans and the budget.
- Heavily subsidized local economic enterprises.
- High reliance on Internal Revenue Allotment.
- Low compliance with procurement laws.

- Inadequate information dissemination on the value of saving since most of the population in the region have not developed the value of saving.
- Absence of financial and other credit facilities in some areas in the provinces in the region.
- Lack of awareness on how to mobilize savings to finance development programs.

Financial and Trade Policy

- High cost of doing business due to poor infrastructure facilities, unstable power supply, and inefficient business permit and licensing system.

Monetary Policy

- Slow in implementing institutional and economic reforms and failure to put up measures to make the region ready in time for the ASEAN integration in 2015 despite the participation of Region XII in the BIMP-EAGA regional economic cooperation.
- Low competitiveness among industries as well as local government units in creating a more business-friendly environment.
- Untapped Islamic banking and finance. Considering the diversity of people in the region, Islamic banking and finance could be tapped in advancing financial inclusion. It will play an important role in poverty-stricken areas mainly populated by indigenous peoples.

Priority Strategy

Fiscal Policy

The following are the priority strategies of the DOF-BLGF to enhance the revenue-generating capacity of LGUs which include the review of the fiscal provisions of the 1991 Local Government Code to consider amendments on tax assignments and revenue mandates and the review of current regulations on utilization of national transfers, local fiscal incentives, and subnational borrowing. Among the interventions being undertaken are the following:

- Professionalization Law including government appraisers and assessors (under the Real Estate Service Act or Republic Act No. 9646).
- Issuance of directive by the Secretary of Finance to all local treasurers to step up revenue collections and to the assessors to update property values and adopt idle land tax.
- Electronic Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, with sanctions for non-compliant treasurers.
- LGU Fiscal Sustainability Scorecard, Publication of Fiscal Performance of LGUs and Tax Watch Advertisements.
- Performance Standards for Local Treasurers (forthcoming).
- Updating of Treasury and Assessment Operations Manuals (ongoing).
- Scaling up of land governance and valuation reforms in more LGUs.

- Capacity building programs on updating of property values.

Monetary Policy

- Conduct campaign to enhance awareness of the basic and vulnerable sector of society of the importance of banking and saving.
- Establishment of banking institutions in municipalities without banks or establish additional banks in adjacent municipalities to provide wider access to banking services.
- Provision of livelihood through less stringent micro-financing loan facility to farmers, fisher folks, women and other basic sector groups.
- Strengthen cooperatives and closely monitor their operations to prevent bankruptcy.

Financial and Trade Policy

- Facilitation of continuous market access for MSME products, especially in the agriculture sector.
- Participation in competitiveness survey and sustaining MSME development to facilitate adaptation of business standards to enhance industry competitiveness.
- Provision of technical and financial

- assistance to help the startup of promising MSMEs.
- Tapping Islamic banking and finance as a tool for advancing financial inclusion

Legislative Agenda

Fiscal Policy

There is a need to prioritize the following key legislation pending in Congress:

- Valuation Reform Bill: recentralize the approval of property valuations
- Income Classification Bill for the Secretary of Finance to set income brackets and to regularly reclassify local governments every 3 years
- Bill increasing the income requirement for creation of cities from Php100M to Php250M (which may be increased every 3 years)
- Continuous monitoring/technical assistance through oversight agencies: improve accountability and

transparency, more capacity building for resource mobilization, harmonize PFM tools at the local levels, among others

- Focus on rural areas/local governments with high poverty incidence

Financial and Trade Policy

- Address the regulatory and supervisory framework of Islamic banking and finance so that it can be utilized as a tool for promoting financial inclusion of poverty-stricken areas populated by indigenous peoples and ethnic groups.
- Setting up microfinance products tailored to the needs of target basic sector groups

Table 47: Results Matrix to Sustain a Sound, Stable, and Supportive Macroeconomic Environment, 2017-2022



16

Leveling the
Playing Field
through a Regional
Competition Policy

Leveling the Playing Field through a Regional Competition Policy

Competition at the regional level can also promote innovation particularly for micro-, small-, medium enterprises (SMEs). By introducing innovation, MSMEs can be further developed and allow improving the variety of local products that can compete with other mature markets. SOCCSKSARGEN region has shown its potential of harnessing the strengths of its various industry sectors to penetrate larger economic playing fields towards competitive dynamism.

Socially beneficial competition ensues when the right incentives are generated “for firms to improve their economic performance vis-à-vis their actual and potential rivals and in so doing deliver the best outcomes for their consumers and society as a whole which is the basic rationale for a competition policy.

The enactment of Republic Act (RA) No. 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) on July 21, 2015 reinforces the efforts of the government to sustain inclusive economic growth. The PCA provides for the formulation of a National Competition Policy (NCP) that aims to steer regulations and administrative procedures of government agencies toward promoting competition, as well as to strengthen the enforcement of anti-trust laws and effectively ensure competitive neutrality. The PCA specifically provides for the creation of the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) which will conduct inquiries, investigate, hear, and decide on cases involving anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, and anti-competitive mergers and acquisitions (M&As).

Challenges

Competition challenges at the national level are also felt at the regional level such as government agencies with their own legislative charters with dual regulatory and promotional functions. Some examples are the National Food Authority, Sugar Regulatory Administration, Philippine Coconut Administration, Philippine Ports Authority, Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority, MARINA, and others. The lack of separation between these dual functions may result in a discretionary application of rules and have an unintended

negative impact on market outcomes.

Another challenge is too much regulation for businesses. Regulation is necessary but too much of it can dampen economic development and competition. Permits to start a business, import products, secure approvals from various government agencies at the national and local levels for big ticket items, registering new products or variants thereof can be burdensome in terms of cost and time.

Priority Strategy

The region aims to adopt and support the ongoing collaborative effort between the private sector (through the National Competitiveness Council) and the government called Project Repeal which is intended to establish a systematic way of studying rules, regulations, regulations and laws that have outlived their relevance or have been overtaken by developments. The initiative aims to clean up regulations and legislation by repealing provisions or rules that are no longer necessary or may be detrimental to the economy. The overall

goal is to reduce the cost of compliance for entrepreneurs and the cost of administration and enforcement for the government. Repealing unnecessary regulations will have a positive impact on businesses and foment more competition, boost economic activity and spur growth.

The region shall continue to enjoin LGUs to participate in national competitiveness surveys to encourage them to level up with other localities in terms of doing business and inviting investors in their areas.

Table 48: Results Matrix to Level the Playing Field through a National Competition Policy, 2017-2022

Part VI

FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



17

Attaining Just
and Lasting
Peace

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Economic growth cannot be sufficiently buoyant, sustained, nor inclusive without durable and enduring peace. Communities that experience armed conflict are frequently among the poorest in the country. Families that belong to these communities always need to be prepared for evacuation at a moment's notice whenever fighting erupts. As a result, families are unable to build up assets, particularly immovable ones. Moreover, very few put up businesses not only because they fear for their safety but also because they cannot secure property rights. At the same time, schoolchildren in these areas are either forced to suspend or quit schooling, which leaves their learning stunted and options for the future limited.

In response, the government has been relentless in its pursuit of peace, through intensified development and other peace-building initiatives in conflict-affected and vulnerable communities. While much has been achieved, so much more remains to be done.

Assessment

The peace strategy adopted in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region was anchored on the PAMANA (Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan) Program which was spearheaded by the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP). The implementation of the PAMANA on the ground was executed in partnership with different national/regional line agencies (DA, DILG, DSWD, DAR, DENR, DepED, DOH), local government units, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

For the period 2011-2016, a total of 2,762 projects with an aggregate amount of Php2.97 billion were implemented in different areas of Region XII. About 54.27 percent of these projects were farm-to-market roads or road concreting projects.

Other projects with DENR XII as implementing partner are: a) the Riverbank

Stabilization of Buluan Creek (6.5 kilometers) located in Barangay Buluan, Pigcawayan, Cotabato Province; and b) Tree Farm Development and Watershed Management at Kabalantian-Binoongan-Kulaman Valley Forest Reserve Strips in Barangay Binoongan, Arakan, Cotabato Province.

Through the DILG XII, the barangays of Salvacion and Kibudoc in the Municipality of Matalam, Cotabato benefitted PAMANA road project. The Salvacion and Kibudoc project was identified as a main road to ensure that residents of five (5) other adjacent barangays, namely: Kibia, Marbel, Lampayan, Kabulacan and New Abra. Farmers in Barangay Del Carmen, Municipality of President Roxas could also use the newly paved road in bringing agriculture products to the market.

A 1.2 kilometer FMR was constructed in

Barangays Bual-Galidan-Damawatu in the Municipality of Tulan. The Bual-Galidan-Damawatu road concreting serves as the main route for the residents of these areas. Most of the farmers in three adjoining barangays farming and growing various crops where the condition of the road plays an important part in the transport of farm products. Another PAMANA intervention in Tulan is a water/spring system development project in Barangay Batang which will be used by about 100 families. Also in Cotabato Province, an elevated steel tank water system was constructed in Barangay Dugong, Municipality of M'lang,

as well as multi-purpose covered court in Barangay Tawan-Tawan.

DA XII turned over around P481 million worth of grants for projects for the entire Region XII under the PAMANA. OPAPP closely coordinated with the Provincial Governments of Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani and the City Governments of Cotabato and General Santos to implement various livelihood, agriculture, forestry and infrastructure projects. The table that follow show the summary of PAMANA projects implemented for 2011-2016

Table 49: Total Number and Cost of PAMANA Projects, 2011-2016

YEAR	AGENCY/PARTNER	TOTAL PROJECTS	TOTAL COST
2011	DAR, DSWD, OPAPP	117	216,443,000
2012	DA, DAR, DILG, DSWD	240	142,600,000
2013	DA, DAR, DENR, DILG, DSWD, NEA	784	386,590,000
2014	DA, DAR, DILG, DSWD, NCIP	909	999,045,000
2015	DA, DILG, DOE, DSWD, NEA	668	888,597,955
2016	DA, DILG, DPWH	44	333,791,000
Total		2,762	2,971,066,955

Source of data: OPAPP

Undertaken by Peace and Development Teams (PDTs) of the Philippine Army (PA), AFP, PDOP is a strategy of winning peace through development means. PDOP recognizes convergence of services and actions among peace and development stakeholders and institutionalizes civilian and military partnership in the implementation of programs, project and activities.

RDC XII passed a number of resolutions recognizing the efforts of the 39th IB, as well as the provincial and municipal LGUs of Cotabato Province for supporting the PDOP activities, to wit:

- RDC XII Resolution No. 80, Series of 2015: Commending the Provincial Government of Cotabato and Municipal Government of Tulan for Supporting the PDOP of the 39th IB, PA, AFP; and
- RDC Resolution No. 81, Series of 2015:

Enjoining All Local Government Units (LGUs) of Region XII to Support the PDOP Conducted by the Philippine Army in their Localities.

As a support to RDC XII Resolution No. 81, Series of 2015, the Municipal Government of Magpet, Cotabato Province informed the Council that it fully supports the conduct of PDOP in their area. LGU-Magpet stated that the 57th Infantry Battalion, PA, AFP which has jurisdiction over its area has implemented PDOP in 32 barangays. The completion of the 57th IB PDOP operations has resulted to the neutralization of at least 11 barangays under its jurisdiction which were formerly influenced by the leftist Communist Party of the Philippines/ New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF). LGU-Magpet has extended its full support to the 57th IB PDOP operations in the municipality.

The 6th Infantry (Kampilan) Division and its operating units has been involved in the implementation of a total of thirty-eight (38) projects in far-flung communities of Cotabato Province as its support to the inclusive growth and poverty alleviation program of the government. As a strategy, the 6th ID provided training on livelihood skill for the people in the target barangays and the LGUs, RLAs and NGOs supplied the necessary construction materials and other requirements for the said activity. The approach used by the Army encouraged the sense of responsibility from among the beneficiaries to sustain the projects given to them.

In promoting IPSP Bayanihan, the 6th ID likewise initiated several civic action activities and medical and dental outreach campaigns. These activities were either done solely by the 6th ID and its operating units (e.g. infantry brigades, infantry battalion, task forces) or were conducted in partnership with LGUs, NGOs, the private sector and civic organizations. The activities were held in various areas of Region XII wherein a total of 4,478 people availed of medical services; 2,578 people for dental services; and, 629 boys were circumcised by military doctors and nurses.

To complement the peace and development initiatives in the southern part of the region, the 512th Engineer Construction Battalion (ECB), 52nd Engineer Brigade based in Barangay Bawing, General Santos City implemented various program/project/activities in its Area of Responsibility (AOR). The project funds estimated at a cost of P1,981,645.08 was sourced from various sources such as Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) “Bayanihan”, Congressman Emmanuel Pacquiao, DENR XII, DepED XII and the private sector, namely: RD Foundation, ABS-CBN and Brigada News. Table 9.2 show the interventions of the AFP to promote peace and development in the region.

In promoting the Culture of Peace (COP) advocacy, a total of 44 Culture of Peace (COP) trainings conducted initiated by the 1002nd Bagwis Brigade for the military units under its control namely: 27th, 73rd, 57th Infantry Battalions and Joint Task Force Gensan. For its part, the 6th Infantry (Kampilan) Division have strongly advocated for the primacy of the peace process between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) by displaying tarpaulin/streamers along the national highway throughout the region. Kampilan Division has likewise sustained its project of distributing of Pins for Peace among the different stakeholders in its AOR.

Cotabato Province is continuing its advocacy to institutionalize the Culture of Peace (COP) in accordance with the principles of active non-violence, respect, unity and understanding for the rights of all people. Governor Emmylou “Lala” J. Taliño-Mendoza issued Executive Order 29 which created the Task Force on Land Conflicts to help in resolving land conflict which result to “rido.” This pro-active measure is part of the peacebuilding initiatives of the province.

In October 2012, a breakthrough in the peace process was achieved with the signing of the Framework Agreement on Bangsamoro (FAB) between the GPH and MILF. The Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities was signed on 28 February 2013; the Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing was signed on 13 July 2013; the Annex on Power Sharing was signed on 8 December 2013; and Annex on Normalization was signed on 25 January 2014. The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) was signed on 27 March 2014.

The Philippine Army through the 6th ID and 1002nd Brigade sustained the conduct peace and human rights training/education for its personnel in its AOR.

Challenges

GPH-NDFP Peace Process

- Stalled peace process arising from the breakdown of peace talks between GRP and NDFP
- Exploitation of the Indigenous People's as source of combatants of the New People's Army (NPA).
- Abductions, ambushes and extortion activities committed by the NPA

Bangsamoro Peace Process

- Non-passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) during the 16th Congress.
- Weak support on the CAB/BBL in the adjacent non-Bangsamoro regions due to ineffective communication/advocacy.
- Factionalism of stakeholders of the Bangsamoro peace processes
- Growing Sultanate enthronements, divisions and assertions of position in the Bangsamoro political governance.
- Growing youth radicalism by Daesh-inspired groups using sentiments on the failure of the draft BBL.
- Presence of spoilers to peace.

Inadequate documentation on the PAMANA Program outcomes

- Absence of baseline data relative to peace and development prior to implementation of PAMANA.

Non-integration of Conflict Sensitivity Peace Planning (CSPP) in the development planning process

- Non-passage of the Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL) during the 16th Congress.
- Weak support on the CAB/BBL in the adjacent non-Bangsamoro regions due to ineffective communication/advocacy.
- Factionalism of stakeholders of the Bangsamoro peace processes
- Growing Sultanate enthronements, divisions and assertions of position in the Bangsamoro political governance.
- Growing youth radicalism by Daesh-inspired groups using sentiments on the failure of the draft BBL.
- Presence of spoilers to peace.

Inadequate compliance to EO 570 (Integration of peace education in public school curriculum)

Unstable peace and order condition due to LGU boundary disputes which resulted to delayed implementation of projects

Priority Strategy

GPH-NDFP Peace Process

- Full support for the success of the GPH-NDFP negotiations.

- Intensify government presence in far-flung especially IP communities/ areas through implementation of convergence programs

- Demand that NDFP implement ceasefire and for NPA to stop activities in violation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (CAHRIHL)

Bangsamoro Peace Process

- Implementation of the CAB through an enabling law passed by Congress and signed by the President.
- Intensify peacebuilding conversations and youth de-radicalization programs at the grassroots

Mainstreaming of peace paradigm and approaches in planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes especially for the PAMANA Program

- Conduct of comprehensive baseline and evaluation study for peace and development initiatives in the conflict-affected and fragile communities.
- Strengthen the coordination and convergence mechanism on peace and development initiatives including the PAMANA Program.

Institutionalization of the CSPP in the development planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes

- Encourage the RLAs, LGUs and CSOs/NGOs to utilize PCIA in project development, implementation and monitoring.
- Capacity building on CSPP and conflict analysis tools for RLAs, LGUs and other donors of peacebuilding projects

Continuing institutionalization of the Culture of Peace (COP)

- Full compliance by public education institutions to EO 570.
- Support to the operationalization of the TWG under EO 570 activities geared towards Peace Education (PeaceEd) and capacity development program for teachers, peace educators, local leaders including formulation of community-based peace education program.
- Conduct of regular COP awareness and capability building activities particularly to be initiated by LGUs.

Priority Legislative Agenda

- Law to implement the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) as a replacement to the draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL).
- Law to harmonize the existence of overlapping land tenurial instruments that may lead to peace and security issues.

Results Matrix

Ensuring peace and security is one of the crucial foundations that support the three pillars: Malasakit, Pagbabago, and Patuloy na Pag-unlad. The government aims to achieve a cohesive, secure, and progressive nation by attaining just and lasting peace, and by ensuring durable security, public order, and safety.

To attain this, the government aims to negotiate and implement peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups. While engaging in peace talks, it will also ensure that communities in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas are protected and developed.

Table 50: Results Matrix to Attain Just and Lasting Peace, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN TARGETS
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy			
Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved			
Sector Outcome : Just and lasting peace attained			
Sub-sector Outcome 1: Peace agreements with all internal armed conflict groups successfully negotiated and implemented			
Law on the creation of Bangsamoro signed and approved	2016	Taking off from the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB)	Enabling law signed
Subsector Outcome 2: Communities in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas protected and developed			
Funding allocation for PAMANA projects in Region XII increased	2016	PhP337,791,000.00	Increasing

Source of data: OPAPP



18

Ensuring
Security,
Public Order
and Safety

Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety

Regional security and public order are essential elements in building the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. People feel safe wherever they are in the region and are able to conduct their business, economic or social pursuits as long as they do not violate other people's economic, social, and cultural rights. Such a condition enables the free flow of goods and services. Thus, along with peace, security-public order-safety constitute the bedrock of the 0 to 10 point Socioeconomic Agenda of the administration.

Assessment

The Philippine National Police (PNP) is the government's law enforcement agency for the prevention and control of crimes, the maintenance of peace and order to ensure the safety of the people. SOCCSKSARGEN Region (XII) is constantly threatened by the existence of CNN (Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front of the Philippines (CPP/NPA/NDFP), Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), and other armed lawless groups.

The Police Regional Office (PRO) XII adopted the following strategies to ensure a stable peace and order situation in the region:

- Continuous full alert status within PRO XII area of responsibility;
- Conduct of checkpoint/chokepoints as part of the target hardening measures to impede or stop the objectives of criminal elements;
- Regular conduct of intelligence fusion between the PNP and AFP;
- LGU Pikit, Kabacan and Provincial Government with AFP and PNP initiated the Anti-Criminality Plan and Anti-Terrorism Plan which is being

implemented by Task Force Kabacan and Task Force Pikit in coordination with Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC). A part of this strategy is the implementation of the Police Integrated Patrol System (PIPS) to curtail threats by criminal elements and terrorists;

- Continuous implementation of Oplan Firewall spearheaded by the Philippine Army's 602nd Brigade based in Cotabato Province;
- Continuous conduct of legal offensives against suspects/perpetrators;
- Identification of entry route of IED couriers;
- Implementation of Oplan Bitag Sasakyan which is a strategy to stop the actions of criminal elements and recover stolen motorcycles;
- Downloading of PNP personnel from mobile companies with attrition quota to vulnerable Municipal Police Station (MPS).

Through the implementation of CODE-P, PRO XII has redefined its previous battle cry of *"to serve and protect the community"* and leveled it up into *"to better serve and protect the community"* with emphasis

on crime solution and arrest of more criminals. PRO XII reported that it was unable to achieve the targets in terms of crime solution efficiency and improvement

in crime clearance efficiency for the period 2014 to 2015 and cited inadequate funds for investigation as a primary factor for the non-attainment of targets.

Table 51: Crime Solution/Crime Clearance Efficiency, 2011-2016

YEAR	CRIME SOLUTION EFFICIENCY (%)		CRIME CLEARANCE EFFICIENCY (%)	
	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET
2011	40.00	40.43	55	60.46
2012	40.00	43.18	55	61.55
2013	40.00	35.10	55	48.33
2014	40.00	39.09	55	54.29
2015	40.00	30.56	55	41.10
2016	40.00	41.13	55	53.63

Source of data: PNP/PRO XII

Based on Presidential Proclamation No. 461, series of 1994, the National Crime Prevention Week is celebrated every September of each year. The NCPW is commemorated annually to unite all sectors of society to stand-up, move and fight criminality. The active involvement through the concerted efforts of the community resulted in the resounding success of NCPW celebration in the SOCCSKSARGEN Region for the period 2011-2016. The National Police Commission (NAPOLCOM) XII initiated and spearheaded coordination and dissemination activities and an aggregate total of 877 crime prevention activities was conducted from 2011-2016 which is 373 more than the target of 504 for the six-year period.

NAPOLCOM XII ably facilitated coordination with DILG XII and DepEd XII whereby all PNP territorial units under PRO 12 visited different barangays and school campuses in order to conduct

orientation seminars on Barangay Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), Barangay Crime Prevention Committee (BCPC) Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) and Student Crime Prevention Committee (SCPC).

In 2015, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) XII seized the following worth and quantity of illegal drugs: a) 898.876 grams of shabu with a value of PhP6.74 million; b) 60,483.63 grams of dried marijuana leaves worth PhP2.12 million; and 13 caps of ecstasy with a value of PhP19,500.00. A total of 43 persons were arrested resulting from the conduct of drug buy-bust operations and serving of warrant of arrest across the region.

For the objective of acquiring manpower, logistical and capability building requirements, the matrix below shows the accomplishments for the previous planning period:

Table 52: Crime Solution/Crime Clearance Efficiency, 2011-2016

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Police-to-Population Ratio	1:785	1:766	1:787	1:750	1:773	1:727

Source of data: PNP/PRO XII

For the period 2011-2016, critical infrastructure were implemented. For the construction or completion of City/Municipal Police Stations (C/MPS), the Tupi MPS was completed in 2011, the Banisilan MPS in 2012, and the Alamada MPS and President Roxas MPS in 2013. In 2014, there were four (4) buildings constructed namely: Motor pool, Extension of Administrative Regional Headquarters Building, Regional Public Safety Battalion (RPSB) 12 Building and President Quirino MPS. In 2015, five (5) buildings were constructed/ rehabilitated, namely: Kidapawan CPS, Polomolok MPS, Tantangan MPS, Glan MPS and Rehabilitation of President Roxas MPS.

The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) XII is at the forefront of preventing and suppressing destructive fires, investigating the causes of fire incidents and providing

emergency medical and rescue services to ensure public safety. Fire prevention is best accomplished through the conduct of inspection and emergency drill campaigns. BFP XII pursued its mandate of reviewing and processing of building plans which led to the issuance of Fire Safety Inspection Certificate (FSIC). BFP XII has continually conducted emergency fire drills, trainings and seminars with government offices, private organizations, business establishments and schools as target participants. As of December 2016, the existing ratio is 1:6,481. The reason for the non-attainment of the target is that BFP XII is dependent on the quota downloaded by BFP National Headquarters (NHQ). BFP XII has proposed the provision of 646 slots/quota of Fire Officer 1 (FO1) to complete the minimum requirements for its personnel.

Challenges

In building the public's sense of safety and security

Prevalence of crimes against person such as murder, homicide, rape and physical injuries

The region is confronted with the prevalence of crimes against property such as robbery, theft and motornapping. Among the organized crime groups are the Kidnap for Ransom Groups (KFRGs) and the organized squatting in urban areas

Vulnerability to security threats

- Sporadic encounters in some areas between armed groups that trigger evacuation and dislocation of civilians.
- Potential threat posed by terrorist groups particularly in the urban centers.
- Need to strengthen the capability of the security sector agencies to address vulnerable areas.
- Presence of groups such as the Ansar Khilafah Philippines (AKP) and Cotabato City Cell-Maute Group that are sympathetic to violent extremism, like ISIS.
- Vulnerability of coastal beach resorts to attacks.
- Vulnerability of coastal areas (the “southern backdoor”) as entry/exit points
- Piracy in the high seas.
- Bombing of vital installation like power transmission towers.

Proliferation of illegal drugs leading to criminal activities and order.

- Transporting, trading, pushing and using of illegal drugs remains rampant.
- Pushing of illegal drugs which include shabu, marijuana and ecstasy caps
- Most of crimes committed were related to illegal drugs.
- Existence of narco-politics from the regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay levels
- Involvement of law enforcers and military personnel in illegal drug trade
- Involvement of lawless armed groups in the illegal drug trade

- Marginalized community reluctant to participate in local public safety and security planning (“Bottom-up” planning).
- Uncomprehensive local public safety and security activities could not encourage full participation of the community.
- Insufficient community empowerment and mobilization activities.
- Stakeholders’ full potential in support to sustain peace and order in their locality are not fully tapped.

In building the public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace and order.

- Marginalized community reluctant to participate in local public safety and security planning (“Bottom-up” planning).
- Uncomprehensive local public safety and security activities could not encourage full participation of the community.
- Insufficient community empowerment and mobilization activities.
- Stakeholders’ full potential in support to sustain peace and order in their locality are not fully tapped.

Inadequate capability for ensuring public safety

- Lack of well-equipped fire stations due to inadequate funds.
- Absence of typical fire stations in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks
- Dilapidated fire stations
- Worn-out fire trucks
- Absence of Fire Sub-Station, aerial ladder and tanker truck for cities.
- No fire trucks in two (2) clustered municipalities of Lutayan and Magpet.
- Insufficient rescue trucks and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Inadequate communication facilities and groups especially in during incidents of forest fires
- Lack of capability in Incident Command System (ICS)
- Limited forest fire equipment especially during El Nino in Mt. Apo and Mt. Matutum
- No motorcycles to be utilized for fire safety inspections in cities and municipalities
- Increasing risks brought by natural and man-made disasters.
- Lack of fire hydrants in thickly populated

In building the public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace

areas need to be addressed (maybe considered under infrastructure policy design before a concrete road / drainage system, there must be a provision for

- fire hydrants)
- Absence of water impounding areas during fire operations

Priority Strategy

In building the public's sense of safety and security

Improved crime prevention strategy through:

- Integrated Patrol
 - Checkpoint
 - Beat Patrol
 - Mobile Patrol
 - Comparative Statistics (COMSTAT) activities with local stakeholders
- Aggressive serving of Arrest Warrants and implementation of Search Warrants
- Intensified Law Enforcement Operations
 - Illegal logging campaign
 - Illegal possession of firearms
 - Illegal gambling campaign
 - Other special laws
- Strengthen PNP Firearms Regulatory Control Program (Regulatory Function)
- Strengthen security coverage during major/special events, and of dignitaries/VIPs
- Intensify PNP support role to the AFP Internal Security Operations (ISO)
- Strengthen Customs, Intelligence, Quarantine, Security (CIQS) particularly in the coastal LGUs
- Safety and Security of domestic and international tourists
- Intensified case build-up against criminal gangs.
- Target Hardening - fortifying security

- of vital installations and Target Personalities (Security Survey, Security Inspection, Threat Assessment)
- Detection and monitoring of criminals, organized crime groups and threat groups
- Recruitment and mobilization of Informants
- Formulation of Local Anti-Criminality Action Plan and the Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan (POPSP)
- Intensify law enforcement operations against cybercrime

Improved crime control strategy through:

- Establish Police Emergency Response System
- Enrich Standard Investigative System and Procedures
 - Utilization of available investigative information systems (E-blotter, E-warrant, E-rogue gallery)
 - Adaptation of case management system

Anti/Counter Illegal Drugs Campaign through

- Supply and demand reduction of illegal drugs through the strict enforcement of RA 9165 (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002)
- Double Barrel Reloaded
 - Operation Plan (Oplan) Tokhang (Tuktok Hangyo)/ Taphang (Tapok Hangyo)

- Oplan HVT (High Value Target)/LVT (Low Value Target)
- Demand reduction campaign
 - Sustain the implementation of Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)
 - Conduct of symposiums and pulong-pulong
 - Institutionalize Positive Life Skills Seminar
 - Intensify information dissemination campaign on drug abuse specifically for students and out-of-school youth
 - Drug abuse awareness campaign, etc.
- Implementation of the Mamayang Ayaw sa Anolmalya, Mamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASA MASID) Program
 - Accounting of drug surrenders
 - Assessment of drug surrenderees
 - Community-based rehabilitation by enjoining City, Municipal and Barangay LGUs to implement sports development program and value formation activities for the youth.
 - Treatment and rehabilitation
 - After Care Projects
 - Project D.U.T.E.R.T.E. (Drug Use and Trafficking Elimination through Rehabilitation Training and Enforcement)

In building public's trust and confidence towards the government's effort in improving peace and order

Enrich community awareness and empowerment on public safety and security through:

- Community-based awareness and

- empowerment campaign
- School-based awareness and empowerment campaign

Joint Government-Community Mobilization and Intervention Program through:

- Organization of un-organized sectors of the community
- Confederation and mobilization of empowered community organizations:
 - Continue operationalization of Force Multiplier System (FMS) to aid the regular law enforcement units to increase vigilance and monitoring of crimes.
- Education and Training of Force Multipliers
- Mobilization of empowered community

Develop and maintain community and stakeholders support through:

- Establish linkages with community and stakeholders support
 - Generate support from community and stakeholdersSupport to Peace Advocacy of socio-civic organizations (e.g. Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, etc.)
- Involve community and stakeholders in "bottom-up" planning on public safety and security.
 - Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC), MASAMASID Program, PNP Advisory Council, etc.

In ensuring the safety of the people

- Strict compliance with RA 6975 in

- attaining the ideal 1:2,000 fireman to population ratio.
- Construction of typical fire stations in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks
- Procurement of fire trucks for clustered municipality of Lutayan and Magpet and other municipalities without fire stations.
- Guarantee that response time to fire incidents within the seven (7) minute prescribed period.
- Construction of Fire Sub-station (1 sub-station per City Fire Station).
- Procurement of aerial ladder and tanker truck for city fire stations.
- Upgrade Emergency Medical Service (EMS) capability of concerned entities such as forcible entry tools for extrication of vehicular accidents
- Procurement of ambulance for city fire stations and 3 selected fire stations.
- Procurement of motorcycles for city and municipal fire stations
- Capability building for Disaster Risk Reduction Management Councils (DRRMCs) in emergency response and rescue operations.
- Strengthen collaboration and partnership of LGU-volunteer organizations on disaster response.
- Conduct Contingency Planning on maritime disasters and rescues, armed conflict, airport emergency (e.g. airport bush fires, plane crash)
- RDRRMC XII aggressively cascading to Local DRRMOs on policy formulation, capability building (before, during and after assessment – Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA), ICS, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA), Contingency Planning, Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM) Training).
- Deployment of PDNA Teams within and outside of Region XII
- Request DILG XII for the preparedness of LGUs in establishing the DRRM offices
- Local DRRM officers and staff are on temporary status or job order.
- Advocate the Core and Field Manual on Crisis Management which was provided by the National Security Council (NSC).

Priority Legislative Agenda

- National ID System
- PNP Reorganization and Modernization Law
- BFP and BJMP Modernization Law
- Death Penalty Law
- Asset Forfeiture Law
- RA 9160 (Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001) to go after drug lords
- RA 4200 (Anti-Wire Tapping Law of 1965)
- Law imposing mandatory Drug Test in National High Schools, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), LGUs, RLAs, and GOCCs
- RA 10121 (PDRRM Act of 2010) by ensuring plantilla position for local DRRM personnel

Results Matrix

Ensuring security, safety, and public order is the foundation of the strategies in the RDP, 2017-2022; hence, it is accorded high priority by the administration. The

accomplishment of this strategy is broken down into: (a) all forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced, and (b) public safety ensured.

Table 53: Results Matrix to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE	VALUE					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy							
Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved							
Sector Outcome : Security, public order and safety ensured							
Sub-sector Outcome 1: All forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced							
Drug Abuse Awareness Campaigns increased	800	880	968	1,065	Increasing		
Development and management of crime prevention programs increased	90	101	104	107	110	113	116
Crime solution efficiency improved	45	46	47	48	49	50	52
Sub-sector Outcome 2: Public safety ensured							
Regional office building with fire sub-station completed	0	--	1	--	--	--	--
100% of the four (4) provincial fire offices completed	3	--	1	--	--	--	--
Construction of Fire sub-station (1 sub-station per City Fire Station) completed	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Construction of typical fire station in municipalities with newly issued fire trucks sustained	3	--	10	2	--	--	--
Repair and rehabilitation of fire station maintained	4	5	7	4	6	5	5
Repair and rehabilitation of fire station maintained	4	5	6	12	6	5	5
Procurement of fire trucks for municipalities without fire stations maintained	--	2	2	--	--	--	--
Procurement of aerial ladder fire truck for city fire stations sustained	--	8	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of tanker trucks for city fire stations completed	--	--	5	--	--	--	--
Installation/construction of antenna tower for base radio in selected fire stations sustained	--	--	15	6	6		

Source of data: PNP XII/NAPOLCOM XII/PDEA XII/BFP XII

Table 53: Results Matrix to Ensure Security, Public Order and Safety, 2017-2022
(Continuation)

INDICATOR	BASELINE	VALUE					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy							
Intermediate Goal: Cohesive, secure and progressive nation achieved							
Sector Outcome : Security, public order and safety ensured							
Sub-sector Outcome 1: All forms of criminality and illegal drugs significantly reduced							
Investigations conducted on causes and origin of destructive fires increased	300	349	383	422	464	510	562
Procurement of ambulance for city fire stations and 3 selected first class municipality maintained	2	8	6	4	4	4	4
Procurement of rescue truck (1 per city fire station) maintained	--	--	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of motorcycle for city and municipal fire stations increased	--	10	55	--	--	--	--
Emergency medical and rescue services responded increased	210	231	254	279	307	338	372
Procurement of 50 sets Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) (Fire Man's suit -jacket and trouser), Fire Man's Helmet, Fire Man's Gloves, Fire Man's Boots) @P90,000.00 sustained	--	100	50	50	50	50	50
Procurement of forcible entry tools sustained		5	4	4	4	4	4
Procurement of Assorted Rescue Tools and Equipment sustained		14	5	4	4	4	4
Procurement of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and portable air compressor for refill sustained		24 sets of SCBA & 8 refill	35 sets & 8 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill	4 sets & 4 refill

Source of data: PNP XII/NAPOLCOM XII/PDEA XII/BFP XII

19

Accelerated
Infrastructure
Development

Accelerated Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure, by definition, undergirds a country's socioeconomic development. The more strategically distributed it is – both sectorally and spatially – the better it is for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

With a growing economy, the region requires more and better selected infrastructure investments, given its landscape, expanding population and rapid urbanization. To support a higher growth trajectory and improve the quality of life in both urban and rural communities, infrastructure development will remain among the top priorities of the region over the medium term. Spending on infrastructure has to be intensified while addressing persistent issues and challenges hampering implementation, so that the so-called “Golden Age of Infrastructure” will form part of a solid foundation for reaching the country's Long-Term Vision 2040.

INTEGRATED AND EFFECTIVE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Assessment

Roads and Bridges

The region recognizes the importance of improving the transportation sector to support its rapid and inclusive economic growth. Prudent strategies were pursued and strategic projects were implemented to accelerate the development of the sector's safe, reliable, cost-effective, and sustainable infrastructure facilities to ensure the efficient transport of people and products. Adhering to the policy of full transparency and accountability to its people, the region engaged the general public to participate in the governance, monitoring and feedback in the implementation of infrastructure projects.

The implementation of strategic road projects has enhanced the accessibility to production areas, major tourism destinations and basic service facilities like

schools, hospitals, and attracted investments to the region.

In terms of providing an integrated transport terminal in urban centers in the region, Koronadal City has an ongoing construction of an Integrated Transport Terminal project. Other cities have yet to establish one.

Table 54: Roads and Bridges, 2011-2016

INDICATORS/UNITS	2011	2012	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL**	TARGET
National roads rehabilitated/ improved (km)	17.369	33.15	39.445	39.160	23.285	27.314	19.425	17.641	-	11.420
National roads concreted/ widened (km)	5.51	10.54	151.053	116.71	80.949	101.801	128.732	177.433	27.713	164.82
National bridges constructed/ widened/completed (lm)	97.256	128.37	306	60	101	168	811	638	53	66
National bridges rehabilitated/ replaced (lm)	1.8	104.73	735	784	1,062	1,122	1,309	2,029	-	1,695
Increased percentage of permanent bridges along national roads (%)	*89.98 (CY 2010)	-	92.16	-	95.75	95.75	95.19	95.19	-	99.05
Foreign assisted projects (FAPs) implemented (km)	22.96	-	-	17.190	-	11.80	-	-	-	-
Increased road pavement ratio (%)	90.48	72.38	71.86	71.91	75.79	76.80	79.44	82.56	83.76	90.27
Increased road density (length of national roads/ land area)	0.07763	0.07811	0.07812	-	0.07914	0.07763	0.07913	0.07763	0.07945	0.07763

Note: ** Regional Office projects only

Source of data: DPWH XII

Table 55: Status of Kilos Abante Programs/Projects (KAPP), As of December 2016

ROAD NETWORK	ROAD STATISTICS (IN KILOMETERS)			NO. OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED (2011-2015)		TOTAL PROJECT COST (PHPM)
	PAVED	UNPAVED	LENGTH	COMPLETED	ON-GOING	
Marbel – Makar (Makar – Marbel) Road	58.906	0	58.906	32	3	1,300,792.50
Makilala – Allah Valley Road	34.238	0	34.238	26	1	847,939.00
Matalam – M'lang – Bagontapay Road	23.633	0	23.633	14	0	400,584.00
Sen. Ninoy Aquino (SNA) – Lebak – Kalamansig Road	11.432	49.965	61.397	11	8	869,706.00
Kalamansig – Palimbang – Maitum Road	109.738**	22.044**	131.782**	67	5	3,405,768.10
Surallah – Lake Sebu – Maitum Road	33.701	60.053	93.754	16	10	1,857,912.00
Maitum – Lake Sebu Road	11.481	11.987	23.468	5	2	630,494.00
Banisilan – Guiling – Alamada – Libungan Road	61.175	9.531	70.706	37	3	1,638,270.00
General Santos City Circumferential Road	19.633	0	19.633	***	***	979,520.00
Cotabato City Circumferential Road ****	15.570	0	15.570	27	1	824,520.00

Note: * Status as of November 30, 2016

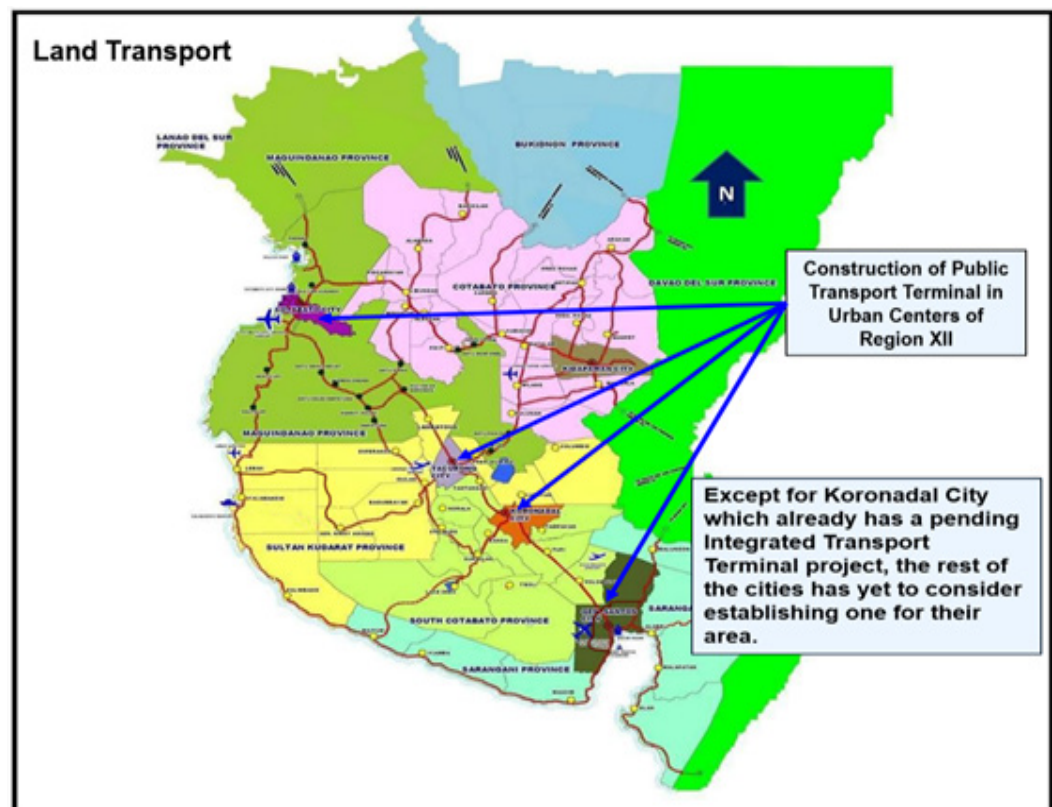
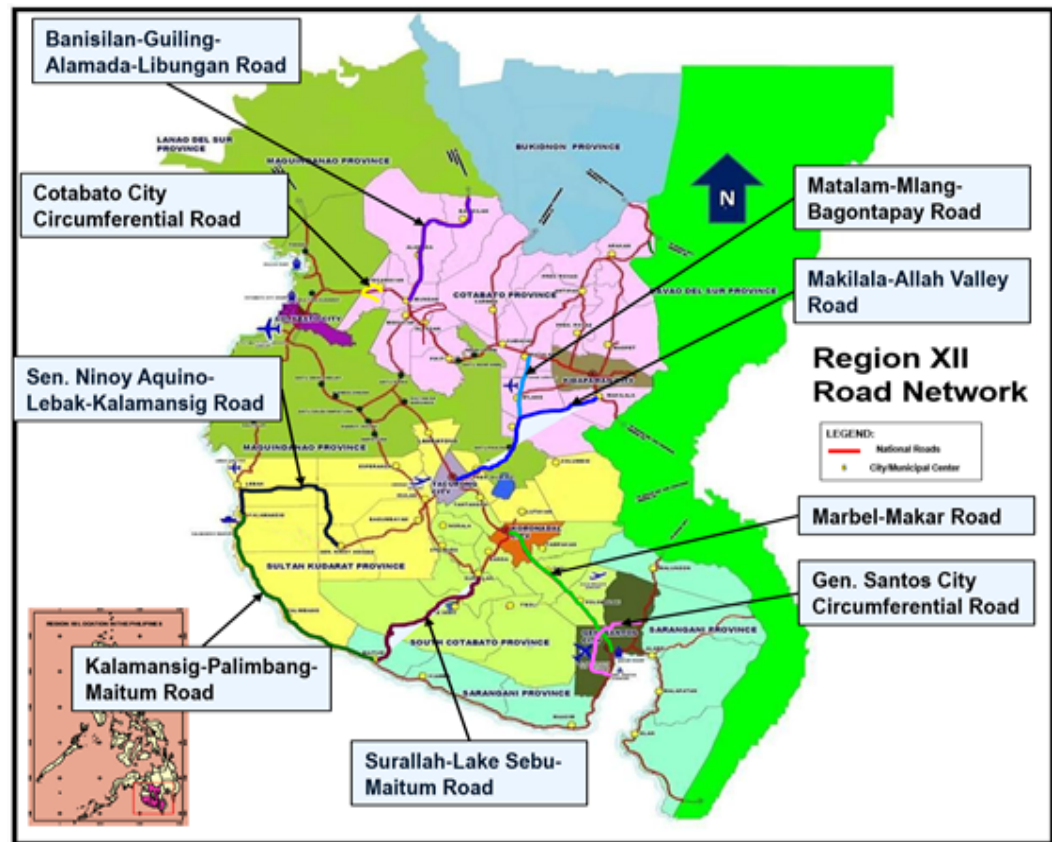
** Road length statistics for the entire Awang-Upi-Lebak-Kalamansig-Palimbang-Maitum Road. The road section from Awang-Upi-Lebak-Kalamansig is already paved.

*** The northern portion of the circumferential road is now open to traffic, while the construction of Banawalan Bridge 2 in the western section is still on-going and targeted to be completed in CY 2017. Once, completed, the western section can now be open to traffic.

**** The total cost already includes the Construction of Access Road leading to Timako Seaport with New Bridge (Miwaray Bridge) amounting to PhP 115.63 million but the project has not yet started.

Source of data: DPWH XII

Figure 10: Kilos Abante Programs/Projects (KAPP), Roads



Port development

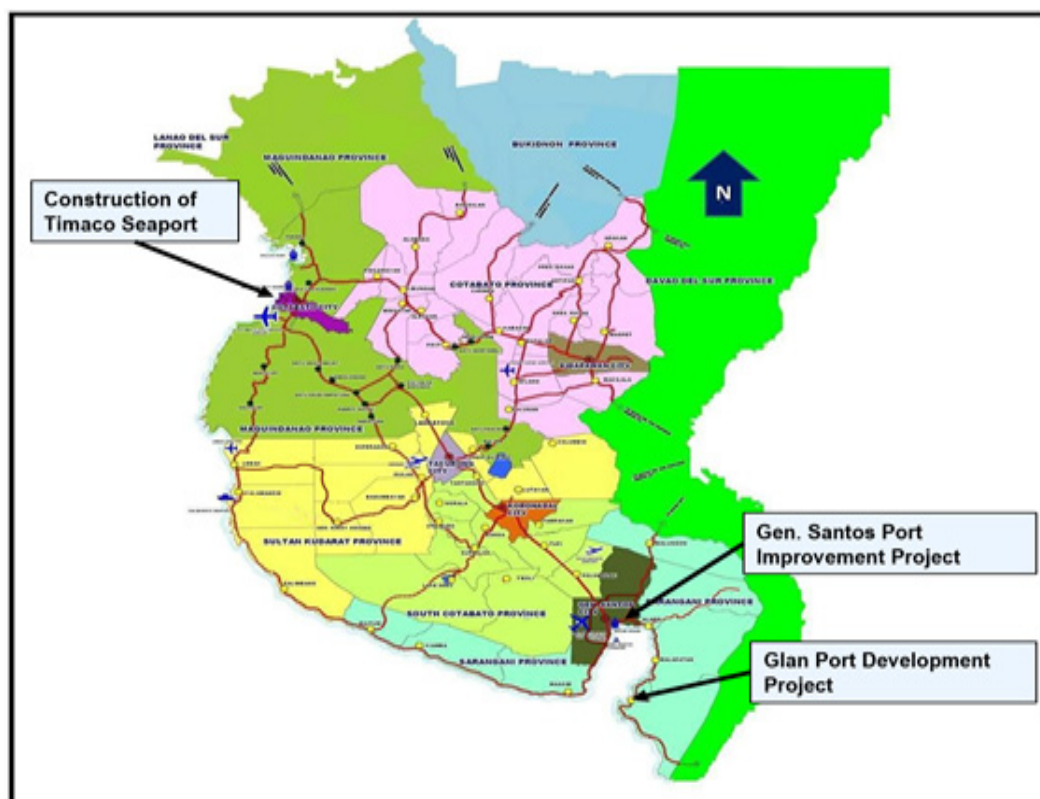
Seaports provide alternate amenities for the transport of people and products of the region. As of December 2015, various projects were undertaken for the improvement of major ports in the region. The Port of General Santos City, one of the leading modern ports in the country, is considered the gateway of SOCCSKSARGEN Region. It is a certified International Ship and Port Facility (ISPS) and it takes pride of an ISO-compliant cargo handling operator (ISO 901 and ISO 14001). Among the initiatives undertaken in response to the recommendations emanating from the 1st Makar Port Development Summit include the repair and replacement of Fendering and Mooring System at the Eastern Wharf which was completed at an amount of PhP 26,647,225.78. The rehabilitation and upgrading of the Western Wharf is on-going with a total cost of PhP 102,155,082.00. The Task Force on Makar Port Development

under the umbrella of SOCCSKSARGEN Area Development Board was created to regularly monitor the progress of project implementation.

The extension of Glan Port wharf and the widening of its causeway were completed. The Construction of the Passenger Terminal Building is on-going with a total cost of PhP 7,780,170.58. About PhP90 Million from the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) corporate funds was made available for the implementation of Timako Port Development Project Phase 1. The project involves the construction of rock causeway and a Roll On – Roll Off (RoRo) ramp.

Cargo throughput at the General Santos Port reached 2.630 million metric tons in 2016 lower than the 2011 figure of 2.842 metric tons. This is due the reduction of the number of vessels in 2016 at 959 compared to 2011 at 1,648.

Figure 11: Existing Seaport Project in Region XII, 2016



Airport development

The General Santos City International Airport, which is classified by the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) as an alternate international airport, mainly serves the air transport requirements of the city and nearby provinces of South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Sarangani.

The annual domestic passengers in General Santos Airport posted an increasing trend which reached 363,527 incoming and 378,560 outgoing in 2015 compared to the 243, 512 incoming and 245,721 outgoing in 2011. The annual domestic cargo traffic in million kilograms was 7.74 incoming and 13.67 outgoing in 2015 higher the 2011 figure of 4.01 incoming and 7.02 outgoing. The annual domestic flights in thousands reached 6,994.6 incoming and 10,436.8 in the third quarter of 2016. On updates on the General Santos City Airport Improvement Project, the following projects were completed: Expansion of passenger terminal building amounting to PhP 25 million; Installation of a new carousel at PhP 20 million; and Expansion of vehicle parking area for PhP 10 million. Projects not yet started but already awarded to winning contractor are the: Rehabilitation and Expansion of GSC Airport Terminal Building amounting to PhP 434.292 million; and Expansion of Apron and Construction of Drainage System for PhP 54.371 million. Projects not yet started and funds to be downloaded by DOTr to CAAP-CO thru MOA are the following: Construction of Water Supply Facilities; Upgrading of Navigational Aids; Rehabilitation of Administration Building and Control Tower; Construction of Satellite Fire Station with Access Road; and, Upgrading of Power Plant and Rehabilitation of Airfield Lighting System.

Cotabato City is currently served by the Cotabato (Awang) Airport located in Awang, Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao Province in the Autonomous Region in

Muslim Mindanao (ARMM). Passengers from Cotabato Province would either access the services of the airports of General Santos and Cotabato or the Davao International Airport in Davao City. The annual domestic passenger traffic at Cotabato Airport reached 243,771 in 2015 higher compared the 191,780 in 2011. Annual domestic cargo traffic in million kilograms was 2.178 in 2015 as against the 1.516 in 2011. The annual domestic flights in thousand also increased from 2.828 in 2011 to 3.314 in 2015. There is an ongoing construction of Cargo Terminal Building under the Cotabato (Awang) Airport Improvement Project amounting to PhP 5.0 million. The Civil Aviation Security Service – Office for Transportation Security (CAS-OTS) provided the Cotabato Airport with the state-of-the-art security screening equipment composed of the following: x-ray machine, walk-through metal detector, handheld metal detector and closed-circuit television.

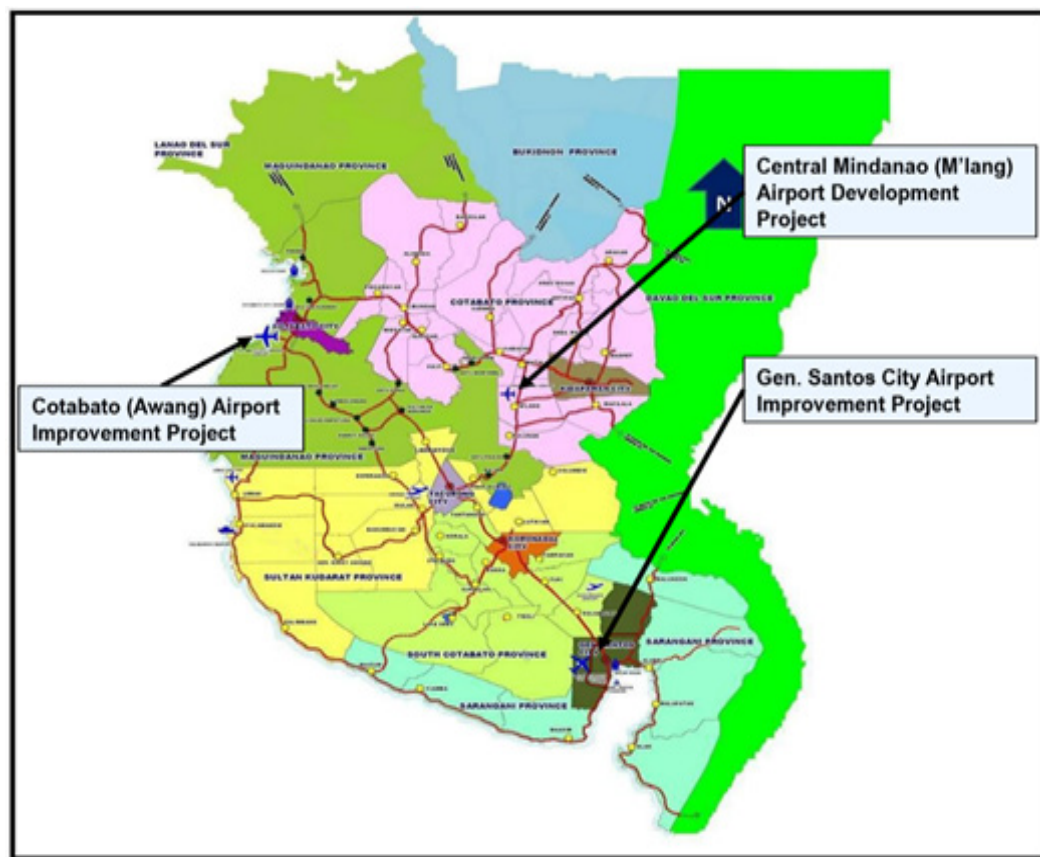
The development of the Central Mindanao Airport (known as M'lang Airport) will be among the major support facilities in the region that will provide efficient access for various agricultural commodities to domestic and international market. The Airport is projected to be an alternate airport for Awang Airport and will also cater to the entire province of Cotabato and nearby municipalities of Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao and South Cotabato.

Under the Central Mindanao (M'lang) Airport Development Project, the expansion of airport including the extension and widening of airport runway, concreting of apron, installation of fire station and construction of perimeter fence was completed with a cost of PhP 160 million. On the expansion of airport land area, the survey was already completed and the DOTr downloaded to Cotabato Province PhP10 M out of the PhP20 M budget for the project. The preparation of the Feasibility and Master Plan Study, and Environmental

Impact Assessment was not yet started but already awarded to the winning bidder. The development of access road under the

CY 2017 DPWH infrastructure program amounting to PhP100 million was not yet started.

Figure 12: Existing Airport Improvement Projects, Region XII, 2016



Challenges

The region continues to be confronted with an ineffective transport system due to the following:

1. Deteriorating road networks and absence of roads leading to productive and critical areas, especially in the interior areas.
2. Increasing flow of people and products has started traffic flow in some part of the region's road networks.
3. Increasing use of energy-efficient and cheaper modes of transportation, such as bicycles and motorcycles that
4. compete with the increasing larger vehicle traffic along the region's major thoroughfares.
5. Lack of road signage and road safety structure in required sections of roads, particularly along accident prone areas.
6. Inadequate seaport and airport facilities that downscale their competitiveness to attract and handle more domestic and international passenger and cargo traffic.
7. No strict enforcement of anti-overloading law and lack of weigh bridges along arterial/national roads.

Priority Strategy

If is the objective to the sector to provide efficient and effective infrastructure facilities and services. The provision of an integrated and effective transport system is expected to improve mobility and accessibility. The region shall sustain the implementation of road projects consistent with the thrust of the national government to concrete all national roads by the end of 2016. The following strategies shall be pursued:

1. Provision of an integrated and effective transportation system along production areas, potential economic corridors, roads that connect growth centers, and access roads leading to tourism sites and service centers.
2. Rehabilitation of deteriorated pavement along arterial and secondary national roads.
3. Restoration of dilapidated and installation of additional road signage and safety structures in required sections of roads, particularly, along accident-prone areas such as round about areas and dangerous curves.
4. Widening of arterial national roads and bridges to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. The loads of vehicles shall be monitored by installing additional weighbridges in strategic areas.
5. Strict enforcement of 2007-01 of Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) banning tricycles and pedicabs to operate on national highways which are utilized by four-wheel vehicles greater than four tons and where normal speed exceeds 40 kilometers per hour.
6. Provision of bicycle and motorcycle lanes along major thoroughfares in highly urbanized and urbanizing cities.
7. Modernization, improvement, and upgrading of facilities of seaports and airports in the region to meet international standards.
8. Pursue and support the sustainable operation of Davao-GenSan-Bitung RORO Route. (ASEAN RORO)
9. Encourage airline companies to open flights between GSC airport and other domestic (Pagadian, Surigao, Clark, Cagayan, Tawi-Tawi, Jolo, Dipolog) and international (Manado) destinations.
10. Provision of weighbridges along arterial/national roads
11. Strict enforcement of anti-overloading law.
12. Improvement of law enforcement to address proliferation of illegal mode of transportation and cutthroat competition

Legislative Agenda

1. Legislation of measures to address road safety considering the high incidence of road accidents, e.g. Motorcycle Modification Law.
2. Formulation of Transport and Traffic Management Plan by local government units and improvement of Traffic System of urbanized cities in the region.
3. Review of policies/regulations in the utilization of Motor Vehicle Users'

Charge (MVUC) towards a more transparent, accessible and equitable share of Special Local Road Fund.

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Ensuring sustainable supply of water resources is important for utilization in agriculture production, industry, and access by households to clean and safe water. The

construction of flood control and drainage facilities provides a measure in mitigating vulnerability to disasters in flood-prone areas.

Assessment

Irrigation

Increasing the areas covered with irrigation is important for agricultural productivity and rural development. To support the region's agricultural development, the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) XII continue to implement irrigation projects in the region increasing its areas irrigated, restored and rehabilitated. As

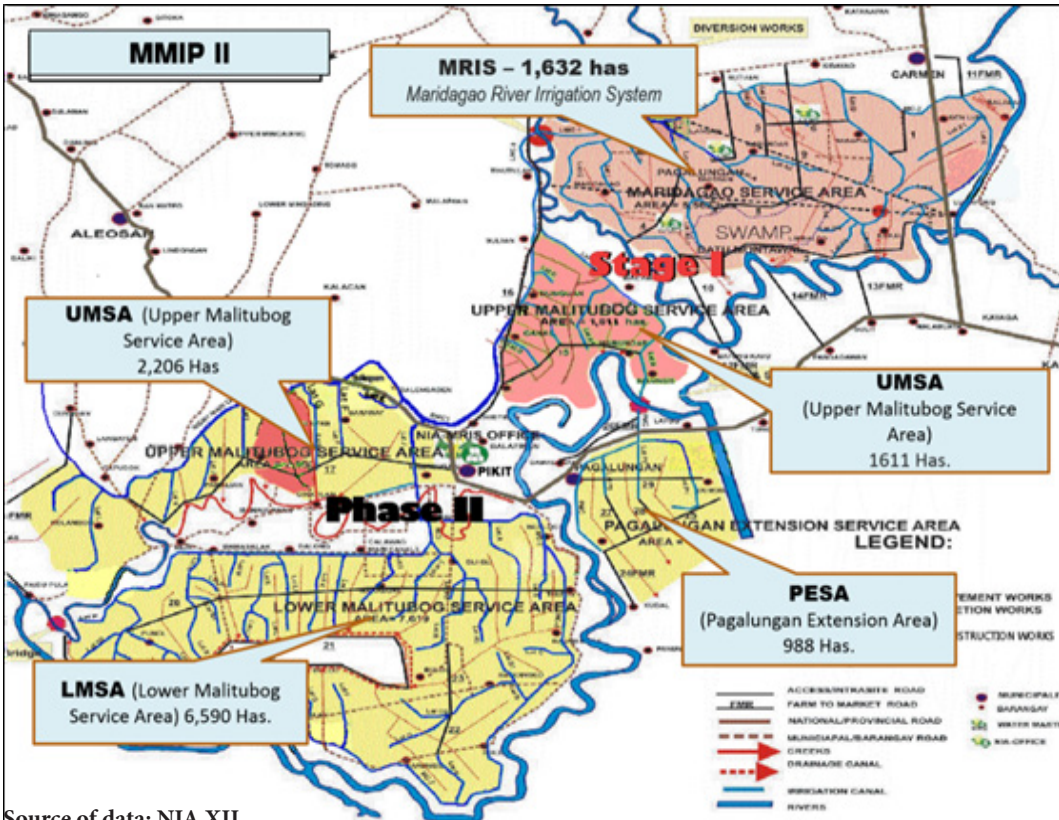
of 2016, the total potential irrigable area reached 192,173.14 hectares while the total irrigated area is 170,219 hectares. Of the 2,732 hectares targeted, only 871 hectares were generated from newly constructed national and communal irrigation projects. On the target of 314 hectares, about 458 hectares of irrigation systems were restored. And of the targeted 7,877 hectares, a total of 1,766 hectares of irrigation system restored

Table 56: Major Programs/Projects/Activities Implemented, As of December 2016

NAME OF PROJECT	STATUS	TOTAL COST (PHP '000)
MMIP Rehabilitation and Improvement of Maridagao River Irrigation System (MRIS)	Completed *	305,000.00
MMIP Phase II Completion and Improvement of 1,611 has. Upper Malitubog Service Area (UMSA)	Completed *	100,000.00
MMIP Phase II Construction of Irrigation and Drainage Facilities for Malitubog and Pagalungan Extension Area	On-going *	3,091,350.00 (funds released from CY 2011-2016)
MMIP Upper Malitubog Service Area Repair and Improvement Works (UMARIW)	Completed *	46,075.00
Repair and Improvement of Right Main Canal -1 (RMC1) at Upper Malitubog Service Area (UMSA)	On-going **	100,000.00
CY 2016 Rehabilitation of Maridagao River Irrigation System	On-going **	16,000.00

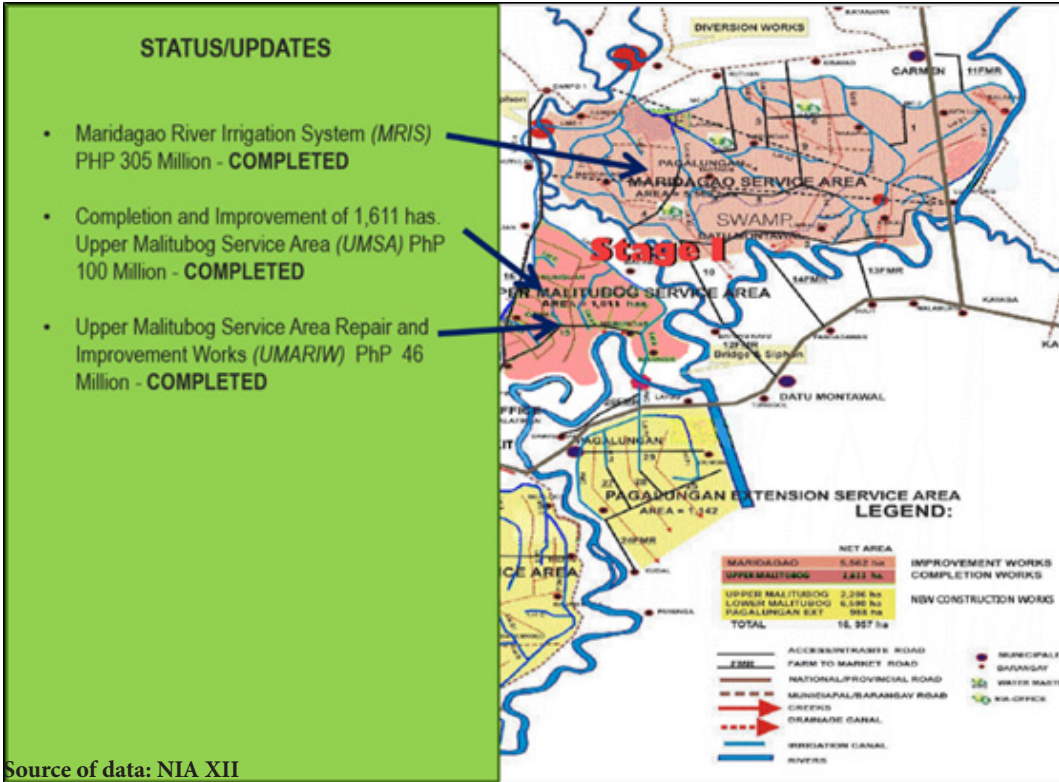
Source of data: NIA XII

Figure 13: Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (MMIP) II



Source of data: NIA XII

Figure 14: Status/Updates on Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (MMIP) II



Source of data: NIA XII

Figure 15: Status/Updates on Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (MMIP) II (2)

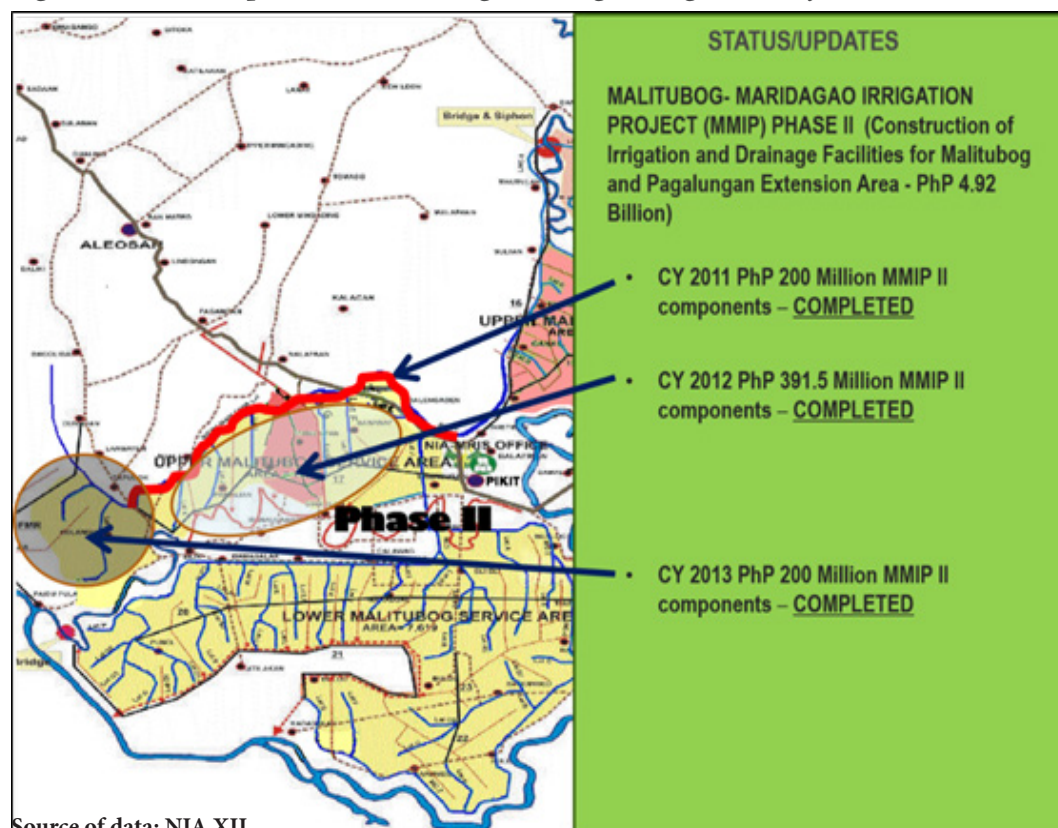
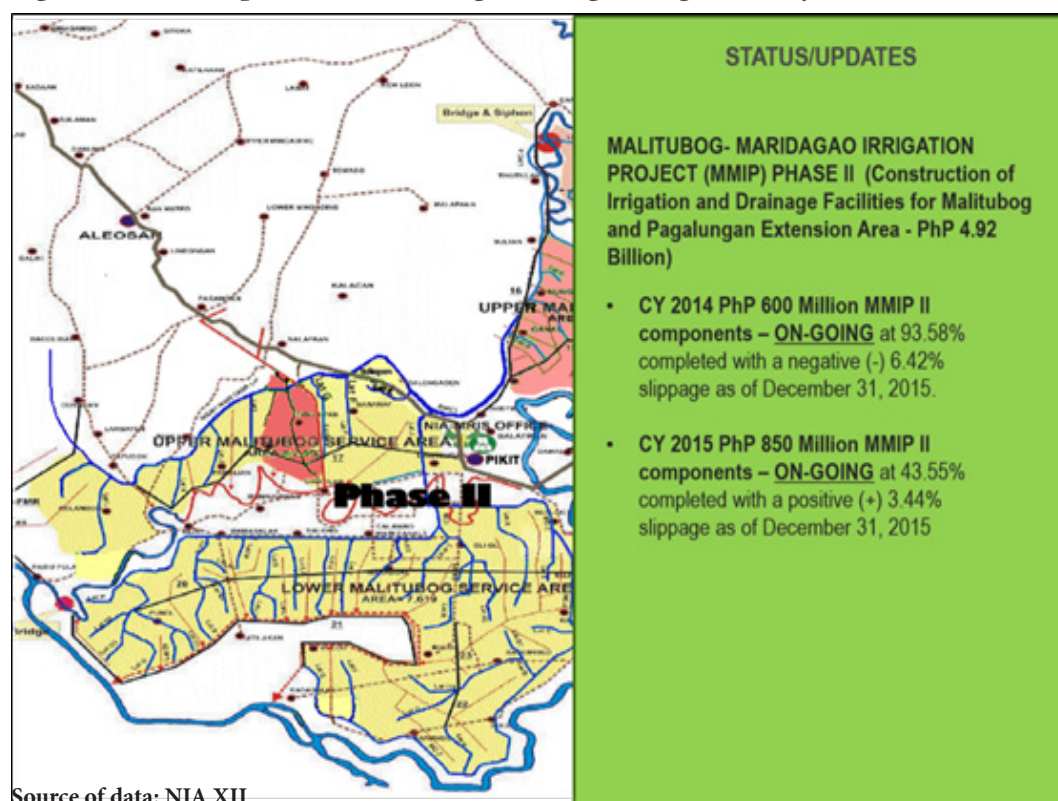


Figure 16: Status/Updates on Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (MMIP) II (3)



Water supply

To promote the development of water supply systems, the local government units (LGUs) in the region implement water supply projects benefiting its households. This will increase the number of households with access to safe water supply. The program on Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) is being implemented since 2012 to provide water supply systems to waterless municipalities, barangays, and resettlement sites with low service coverage. The program includes two thematic areas - the waterless barangays with high incidence of water-borne diseases and poverty and rural health centers without access to safe water. In Region XII, twenty-six (26) local government units were identified to receive PhP 143.7 million in grants for the construction of potable water systems and related projects.

Flood control

The region is most vulnerable to flooding due to several low-lying areas and those along major river systems. To address the problem on flooding in the region, the DPWH implemented mitigating measures, such as the dredging of the Rio Grande de Mindanao in Cotabato City and Simuay River in Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao Province that affect the Cotabato City area. Based on the study for the Mindanao River Basin (MRB), the proposed doable Flood Management Projects are three (3) packages in Pulangi River amounting to PhP 1,069.23 Million, in Ambal-Simuay River amounting to PhP 1,870.00 Million, in Ala River amounting to PhP 620.00 Million, and in Rio Grande de Mindanao amounting to 4,696.00 Million.

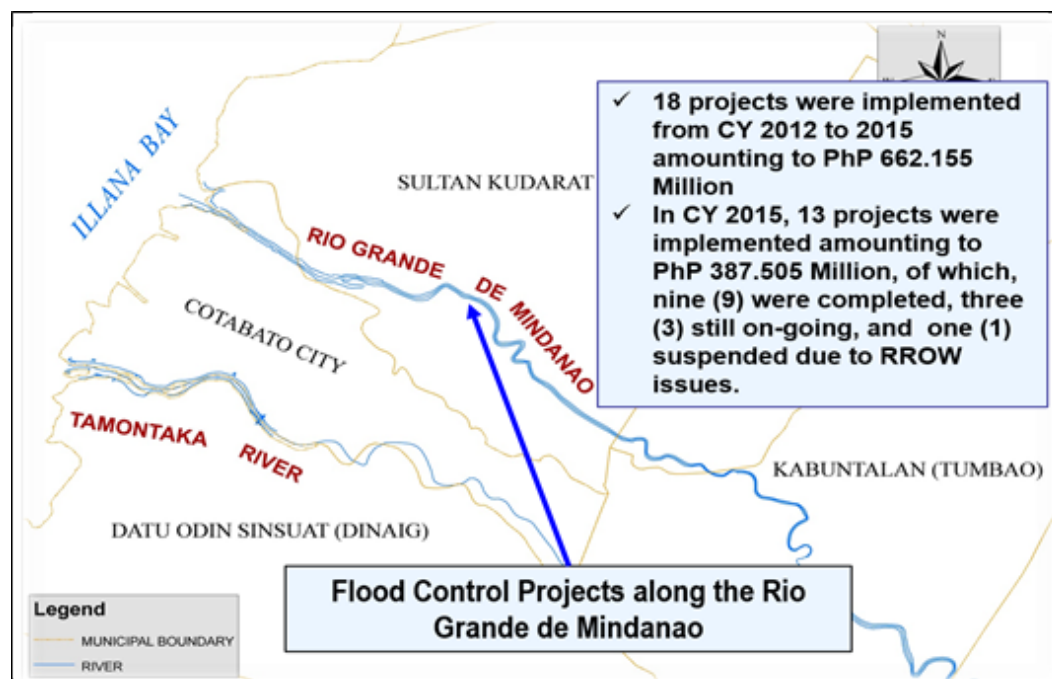
To address the problem of flooding in the region, local government units (LGUs) need to formulate their respective Flood Control Master Plan. To date, the City of Koronadal has already completed its Flood Control Master Plan. The table below presents the status of flood control projects in four major sub-basins in the region.

Table 57: Status of Flood Control Projects in the Four Major Sub-basins in Region XII

NAME OF PROJECT	NO. OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED / STATUS		TOTAL COST (PHP '000)
	COMPLETED	ON-GOING	
Construction of Flood Control Projects in the Cotabato and Lower Pulangi Sub-Basins	5	4	967,037.00
Construction of Flood Control Projects in the Ala Sub-Basin	11	3	1,332,000.00
Construction of Flood Control Projects in the Libungan Sub-Basin	-	1	110,000.00
Construction of Flood Control Projects in the Banga Sub-Basin	-	1	52,101.00

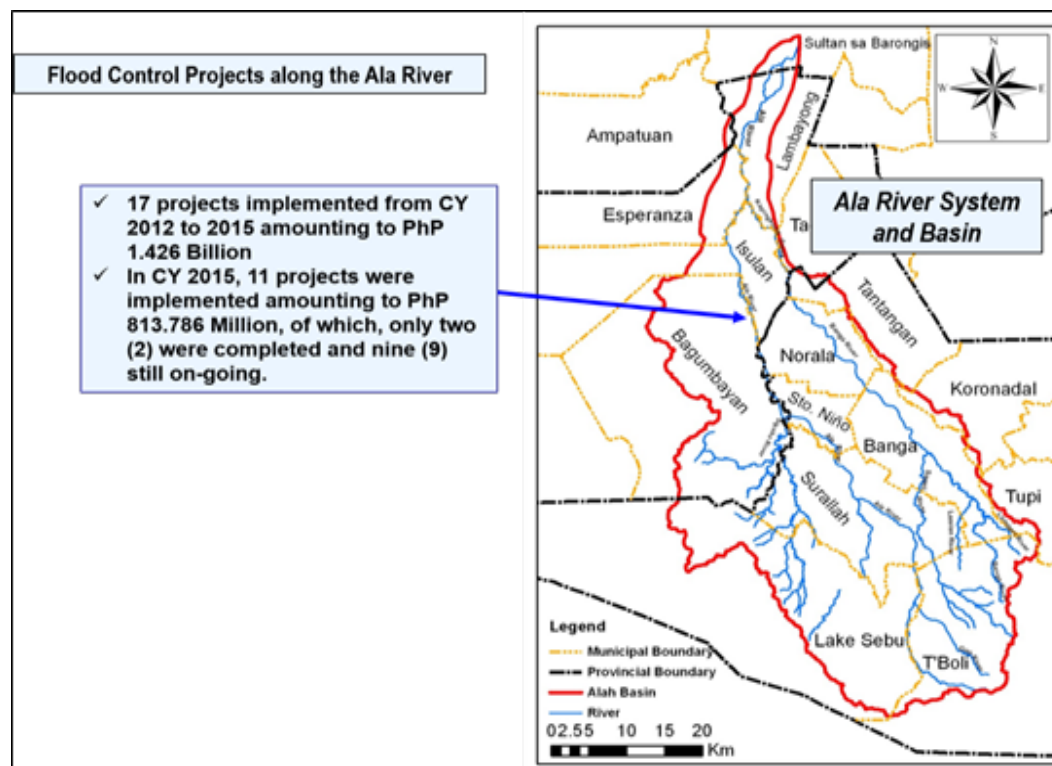
Source of data: DPWH Region XII

Figure 17: Flood Control Projects along Rio Grande De Mindanao



Source of data: DPWH Region XII

Figure 18: Flood Control Projects along Ala River



Source of data: DPWH Region XII

Challenges

Lack of access to water resource facilities remain a concern of the region.

1. Low irrigation development of the 192,173.14 hectares of potential irrigable area based on 0-3 degree slope. The maintenance of irrigation facilities is poor. The completion of critical irrigation projects need to be fast tracked and there is a need to exert parallel efforts to protect watershed areas.
2. Absence of Potable Water Supply Master Plan and Sanitation Master Plan of most LGUs that has resulted to generally poor sanitation and some of its population with no access to safe drinking water.
3. Inadequate facilities to address domestic wastes. There is poor compliance with Republic Act 2003 thus the need to improve solid waste management facilities of local government units because these contribute to clogging of waterways.
4. Various areas in the region are still vulnerable to flooding and most local government units have no Flood Control and Drainage Master Plan all the more making them less ready to address calamities. There is also a need to regularly dredge or construct flood control structures along major rivers. The primary projects identified in the Mindanao River Basin Integrated Development Master Plan (MRBIDMP) should be started as soon as possible.

Priority Strategy

Irrigation

1. Construction and rehabilitation of high priority irrigation facilities like the MALMAR Irrigation Project and the Kabulnan 2 Multipurpose Irrigation and Power Project and Tulunan Small River Impounding Project (SRIP).
2. Implementation of Small Irrigation Projects (SIPs) and Small Water Impounding Project/ Rain Water Collection Systems. Advocacy activities shall be intensified among LGUs on the formulation of policy/guidelines on the conservation of water sources like flowing/springs and other water sources in their respective areas.
2. Implementation of water resource management measures/strategies towards conservation of water by major manufacturers/industries. Establishment of waste water and sanitation infrastructure facilities, like water treatment facilities and septage treatment plant.
3. Expanding the coverage of SALINTUBIG Program to include areas without safe water supply.

Water supply

1. Expansion of service areas of water districts serving five (5) cities and
2. Implementation of critical flood control projects identified in the Mindanao River Basin Integrated Management

Flood control

1. Formulation of Flood Control and Drainage Master Plan for each city/ municipality of the region.
2. Implementation of critical flood control projects identified in the Mindanao River Basin Integrated Management

Legislative Agenda

1. LGUs are encouraged to come up with a study on ground water assessment and to prepare its master plan.
2. LGUs to pass an ordinance to regulate charcoal fuel activities.

Target

1. Establishment of SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Hospital in Surallah, South Cotabato.
2. Upgrading the facilities of the five (5) State Colleges and Universities in the region.
3. Construction of a Two-Storey Jail Facility in Cotabato City.

ADEQUATE AND RELIABLE ENERGY SUPPLY

Assessment

The Department of Energy (DOE), together with the energy family and stakeholders have strengthened the implementation of energy programs and projects to achieve the Philippine Energy Plan 2012-2030's overall vision of providing "Energy Access for More" which are guided by the three pillars: 1) ensuring energy security through the development of indigenous energy; 2) achieving optimal energy pricing particularly in electricity and oil; and 3) developing a sustainable energy system through the formulation and update of national/regional plans and programs on energy development. Consistent with this, the energy sector continuously diversify various initiatives to ensure and secure the delivery of reliable and sustainable supply of energy.

The development and optimal use of the country's renewable energy (RE) resources has been a priority undertaking of the DOE. Since the passage of the RE Law in 2008, the DOE has awarded through the National Renewable Energy Program (NREP) a total of 657 Renewable Energy Service Contracts as of December 2015 for the development of 13,499.52 MW potential RE projects.

The DOE, in partnership with the private sector continuously pursue and oversee the timely implementation of power generation projects to augment the tight supply of electricity in the country. Twenty three (23) additional power plants with aggregate capacity of 820.4 MW were commissioned in 2015 which boosted the existing grid capacity of 17,944 MW in 2014. The newly commissioned power plants have already exporting 196.4 MW (5 power plants) in Mindanao. This includes the 20.9 MW PSI Bunker/Diesel Internal Combustion Engine in General Santos City which was commissioned in January 2015.

In CY 2015, on sitio electrification, 91% or 1,774 sitios of the 1,951 potential sitios in the region have access to electricity. On household electrification, on the other hand, 64.5% or 607,958 households of the 943,011 potential households have access to electricity.

As of March 1, 2015, the Mindanao Power has a total rated capacity of 2,138.34 Megawatts (MW), system available capacity of 1,370.00 MW, and system peak demand

of 1,259.00 MW.

The region's renewable energy projects include geothermal, hydro, and solar power projects. Among the geothermal power projects are the Mt. APO Geothermal Production Field with a total installed capacity of 108.48 Mega Watts (MW) and the Mt. Zion Geothermal Power Project with a potential capacity of 20 MW. Hydroelectric power projects include the Alamada, Kabulnan 2, Siguil (1, 2, 3), Kalaong (1,

2, 3), Lanon, Takbo, Magpet (1, 2), and Makilala 1 Hydro Power Projects with a total potential capacity of 186.8 MW, and Marbel 1 Hydro Power Project with a total installed capacity of 0.5 MW. Solar power projects include the Alabel, General Santos City (2, 3), Kalamansig, Maasim Hybrid, South Cotabato, and Gensan (Phase I, II) Solar Power Projects with a total potential capacity of 413 MW, and Centrala Solar Power Project with a total installed capacity of 6.23 MW.

Priority Strategy

The following strategies shall be pursued to ensure adequate and reliable energy supply for socio- economic and institutional development of the region.

1. Promotion and fast track the development of new mini hydro and solar power generation plants to meet the ever increasing demand for energy in Mindanao.
2. Advocacy and promotion to increase awareness on the benefits of LED for street lights (e.g. solar- powered), household use and other purposes.
3. Utilization of solar, micro, hydro and wind power where applicable as alternative sources of electricity in off-grid communities and areas not accessible through distribution lines.

Legislative Agenda

1. Review and assessment of the implementation of RA 9136 or the EPIRA Law of 2001 to determine the extent it has improved power generation, transmission, distribution, and supply.
2. Review the EPIRA and the requirements/processes for approval of power projects.
3. Strict enforcement by local government units on the law requiring the replacement of all traditional bulbs with compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) in their lighting fixtures and providing incentives to encourage consumers to give up the use of traditional bulbs.

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Assessment

With the advancement in information and communications technology, existing telecommunication companies continue to provide cell sites in areas with poor or no Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) coverage and areas that have no broadband connections.

It is the vision of the Department of Information and Communications Technology's (DICT's) to provide Internet for all, where no Juan is left behind. The DICT flagship project on Juan Konek! Free Public WiFi Internet Access in Public Places is being implemented and is expected to be completed in the next three (3) years. The DICT is likewise preparing for its Tech4ED project that aims to harness ICT to enable, empower and transform society by creating an inclusive, integrated and equitable countryside by providing opportunities for employment

and empowering entrepreneurs. By giving the marginalized sector access to digital opportunities, Tech4ED will now make it possible for hundreds and thousands of people to start businesses, acquire education, gain employment, and take their first steps towards improving their families' well-being, through a single ICT portal at a single center. The platforms of Tech4ED are: (1) E-Edu Skills, which aims to enable education seekers to gain a High School Diploma through informal education; (2) E-Assist, which aims to provide digital and employment opportunities to vulnerable groups and marginalized communities; (3) E-Agri, which aims to empower the farmers, cooperatives, agribusiness, and food processors by helping them obtain real time information price in the market, and; (4) E-Gov, which aims to provide citizens with the necessary government services and information.

Table 58: CMTS and Broadband Coverage, as of June 2016

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY		PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	MINIMUM EVALUATED BROADBAND SPEED (KBPS)
	WITH CMTS COVERAGE	WITH BROAD BAND COVERAGE	WITH CMTS COVERAGE	WITH BROAD BAND COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE	
Cotabato	18	15	521	456	170	589	5
Sarangani	8	7	153	145	98	276	10
South Cotabato	11	10	175	174	73	300	3.62
Sultan Kudarat	11	11	236	201	41	280	1.5
Grand Total	48	43	1085	976	382	1445	20.12

Source of data: NTC XII

Table 59: Percentage of CMTS and Broadband Coverage, as of June 2016

PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY		PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
	WITH CMTS COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE	WITH CMTS COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE	WITH BROADBAND COVERAGE
Cotabato	100%	83%	96%	84%	92%	86%
Sarangani	100%	88%	92%	87%	92%	91%
South Cotabato	100%	91%	88%	87%	82%	89%
Sultan Kudarat	92%	92%	95%	81%	72%	81%
Grand Total	98%	88.5%	93%	85%	84.5%	87%

Source of data: NTC XII

Challenges

1. All cities and municipalities in the region are already interconnected by Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) and broadband connections but there remain areas within these cities and municipalities that have poor or no CMTS coverage and no broadband connections. Far-flung areas are not reached at all because they are not covered by electricity and hence, no communications systems can be established.
2. Lack of Policy/Congressional Law/ Franchise to tap the broadband connection of the BIMP-EAGA-Rink, which is being undertaken by the BEST Cable Corp. in ARMM to increase the broadband speed in the region and the country as a whole.

Priority Strategy

1. Establishing cell sites in areas with poor or no Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS) coverage and areas that have no broadband connections to facilitate integration of the region through digital infrastructure.
2. Increasing coverage of interior areas of the region in the electrification coverage.

Target

1. Completion of the Implementation of the DICT flagship project on Juan Konek! Free Public WiFi Internet Access in Public Places.
2. Implementation of the Tech4ED project.

ADEQUATE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Assessment

The region is in need of various social infrastructure facilities to enable agencies to effectively provide basic services such as health and education and ensure public safety through decent jail houses. Schools

lack school building facilities since classroom-to-student ratio is beyond the standard of 1:45. Hospital occupancy rate is always higher than the bed capacity. The occupancy rate of jails reached 600 percent.

Table 60: Health-Related Infrastructure, 2011-2016

INDICATORS/UNITS	ACTUAL					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of government hospitals						
Infirmary	0	0	0	17	16	17
Level 1	19	18	26	8	11	10
Level 2	6	7	1	0	0	0
Level 3	0	0	2	2	2	2
Level 4	0	2	0	-	-	-
Total	25	27	29	29	29	29

Note:

- For CY 2011-2013, the classification were: Level 1-Infirmary, Level 2-Primary Care, Level 3-Secondary Care, Level 4-Tertiary Care
- For CY 2014 to present – Hospitals – Level 1, Level 2, Level 3
Other Health Facilities – Primary Care Facility (PCF) with Beds – Infirmary (New Classification)

Source of data: DOH XII

Challenges

1. The region still needs additional classrooms to meet the standard classroom to student ratio (CSR) in the Philippines which is one classroom for every 45 students as prescribed by the Republic Act 7880.
2. Strengthening public health infrastructure remains a challenge in the region. Government hospitals and Barangay Health Stations still need to be upgraded/constructed.
3. Jail facilities are in dilapidated condition and pose a threat for possible outbreaks due to presence of high-profile inmates.

Priority Strategy

1. Increasing allocation for the construction of education, health related infrastructure, housing, and jail facilities in the region.
2. Enjoining LGUs to enact policies for the provision of areas to serve burial grounds for Muslims.

Target

1. Construction of more School Building Facilities.
2. Construction of Health Facilities.
3. Construction of One Two-Storey Jail Facility in Cotabato City.

Table 61: Priority Projects of Region XII

PROJECT TITLE		ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (PHP '000)	STATUS OF RDC XII ENDORSEMENT/ APPROVAL
ROAD PROJECTS			
1.	Tupi – Malungon Road (Tupi-Miasong-Malandag-Malungon) with the following sections:		
	• Malandag-Miasong Road involving the construction of concrete road including drainage at Sta. 37+920 – Sta. 66+310 with a total length of 28.39 km (Malungon, Sarangani)	1,000,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
	• NHW Junction Tupi- Jct Linan-Miasong Road involving the construction of concrete road including drainage at Sta. 16+380 – Sta. 45+260 with a total length of 37.92 km	1,341,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
2.	Upgrading of Malapag-Tinimbacan-Banisilan Road *	669,471	Endorsed by RDC XII
3.	Construction of Esperanza-Lebak Road *	7,000,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
4.	Development of Cotabato City By-pass Road *	120,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
5.	Development of Kidapawan-Magpet-Pangao-an Road (Pangao-an-Sallab-Don Panaca-Tambobong-Tambugan Section)	580,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
6.	Koronadal By-pass Road (Construction of Libas-Tinongkop-Paraiso-Mambukal-Carpenter Hill-Saravia - Jct. Marbel-Makar National Road with a total length of 21.72 kms)	988,366	Endorsed by RDC XII
7.	Datu Paglas-Cumbio-Matanao Road (13.07 kms paved of the 29.76 kms total length)	433,940	Endorsed by RDC XII
8.	Cumbio-Lutayan-Koronadal City Road (12.16 kms paved of the 31.65 kms total length)	487,425	Endorsed by RDC XII
9.	NHW Jct Pob. Malungon-Boundary Sta. Maria, Davao Occidental Road (has total length of 17.65 km based on initial survey)	2,860,010 (including Bridge)	Endorsed by RDC XII
10.	Banga-Tupi By-pass Road (19.46 km paved of the 37.8 km total length)	917,000 (including RROW)	Endorsed by RDC XII
11.	Surallah-T'boli-San Jose, Gen. Santos City Road (22.2 km. paved of the 65.9 km total length)	1,748,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
12.	Upper Glad-Sadaan Road (Midsayap, Cotabato), 3.77 km	(Still being finalized by DPWH XII)	Endorsed by RDC XII
13.	Tacurong City East By-pass Road (12.60 km)	630,000 (including RROW)	Endorsed by RDC XII
14.	Ninoy Aquino By-pass Road	147,800	Endorsed by RDC XII
15.	General Santos City Middle Ring Road	(Alignment has yet to be finalized)	Endorsed by RDC XII
16.	Silway 8-Mabuhay-Conel-Olympog-Upper Labay Road	(Survey has yet to be conducted)	Endorsed by RDC XII
17.	Balindog-Singao-San Vicente-Makilala Highway, Kidapawan City By-pass Road	(Alignment has yet to be finalized)	Endorsed by RDC XII
18.	Nikaan-Kitub-Banisilan Road (54 km)	2,160,000	For endorsement of RDC XII; proposed by Cotabato Province
FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS			
19.	Flood Control projects for the four (4) priority river basins in Mindanao that traverse Region XII		
	• Rio Grande de Mindanao	4,696,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
	• Pulangi River	1,069,260	Endorsed by RDC XII
	• Ala River	620,000	Endorsed by RDC XII
	• Ambal-Simuay River	1,870,000	Endorsed by RDC XII

Table 61: Priority Projects of Region XII (Continuation)

PROJECT TITLE		ESTIMATED PROJECT COST (PHP '000)	STATUS OF RDC XII ENDORSEMENT/ APPROVAL
HEALTH-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE			
20.	Establishment of SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Hospital	154,074	Endorsed by RDC XII and being pushed by Region XII congresspersons
EDUCATION-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE			
21.	Upgrading of Facilities of Five (5) State Universities and Colleges (SUCs) in Region XII	198,609	Endorsed by RDC XII- Executive Committee
OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE			
22.	Operationalization of Philippine Halal Laboratory and Halal Science Center in Koronadal City	307,000	Endorsed by RDC XII- Executive Committee
23.	Construction of 2-Storey Jail Facility in Cotabato City	18,000	Endorsed by RDC XII Resolution No. 49, s. 2017

Results Matrix

Infrastructure development supports all three pillars and intermediate goals of the plan, as it is vital to enhancing the social fabric, reducing inequality, and increasing the region's growth potential. To this end, the overarching objective for the infrastructure sector in the medium-term is to accelerate infrastructure development and ensure that operations of infrastructure systems and facilities will be sustained.

To ensure effective and efficient intra- and interregional transport connectivity, the region aims to concrete all national roads in the region. This shall enhance the accessibility to production areas, major tourism destinations and basic service facilities like schools, hospitals, and attract investments to the region.

Table 62: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Roads and Bridges), 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Societal Goal: To lay down the foundation for inclusive growth, a high trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy								
Chapter Outcome: Infrastructure development accelerated and operations sustained								
Subsector outcome: Increased access to economic opportunities								
ROADS AND BRIDGES								
National Roads Rehabilitated/ Improved (km)	2015	19.425	9.471	116.739	26.952	15.125	Increasing	
National Roads Concreted (km)	2016	27.713	76.647	86.921	13.978	Increasing		
National Roads Widened (km)	2016	68.45	186.183	130.770	105.132	83.491	67.978	42.579
National Bridges Constructed/Widened (lm)	2016	53	1,297	1,354	1,277	833	563	667
National Bridges Rehabilitated/Retrofitted/ Strengthened (lm)	2015	1,309	769	1,668	341	Increasing		
Road Density	2016	0.07945	Increasing					
Road Pavement Ratio	2016	83.76	Increasing					

Source of data: DPWH XII

Table 63: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Port), 2017-2022

PORT DEVELOPMENT								
Cargo throughput (in million metric tons per annum)	*Aug 2016	*2.755	23,179	24,338	25,555	26,833	28,174	29,583
Number of vessels	*2016	*1,019	27	29	30	31	32	34
Passenger capacity in port terminal building (in number of sitting capacity)	*2016	*900	102	102	102	102	102	102
Number of ports certified to ISO standards on selected processes	*2016	*1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source of data: PPA Cotabato City

Table 64: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Airport), 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT								
Annual domestic passenger traffic (in thousand)	Sept 2016	+2.046 **2.046	+375.087 **402.106	+387.015 **427.117	+399.322 **453.684	+412.020 **481.903	+425.123 **511.877	+438.641 **543.716
Annual domestic cargo traffic (in million kg)	Sept 2016	+0.302 **0.337	+8.288 **14.426	+8.875 **15.220	+9.503 **16.057	+10.176 **16.940	+10.897 **17.872	+11.668 **18.855
Annual domestic flights (in thousand)	Sept 2016	+6,994.6 **10,436.8	+2,824 **2,824	+3,177 **3,177	+3,575 **3,575	+4,022 **4,022	+4,525 **4,525	+5,091 **5,091

Note: * Incoming

** Outgoing

Source of data: CAAP-General Santos

Table 65: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Irrigation), 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		ANNUAL PLAN TARGETS					
	YEAR	VALUE	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
IRRIGATION FACILITIES								
Irrigation System Restored (ha)	2016	458	872	567	45	-	160	40
Irrigation System Rehabilitated (ha)	2016	1,766	14,867.75	12,537.95	7,825.25	11,095.00	10,605.00	9,933.00
Number of hectares generated from newly constructed national and communal irrigation projects (NIS, CIS)	2016	871	1,081.00	10,443.00	1,572.00	900.00	2,299.00	675.00

Source of data: NIA XII

Table 66: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Health-Related Infrastructure), 2017-2022

HEALTH-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE			
Number of government hospitals			
Level I	2016	17	Increasing
Level II	2016	10	Increasing
Level III	2016	2	Increasing

Source of data: DOH XII

Table 67: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Information and Communications Technology), 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		PLAN PERIOD 2017-2022
	YEAR	VALUE	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY			
Percentage of CMTS and Broadband Coverage			
City/ Municipality with Broadband Coverage (%)	June 2016	88.5	Increasing
Barangay with CMTS Coverage (%)	June 2016	93	Increasing
Barangay with Broadband Coverage (%)	June 2016	85	Increasing
Public High School with Broadband Coverage (%)	June 2016	84.5	Increasing
Public Elementary School with Broadband Coverage (%)	June 2016	87	Increasing

Source of data: NTC XII

Table 68: Results Matrix to Accelerate Infrastructure Development (Energy Supply), 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		PLAN PERIOD 2017-2022
	YEAR	VALUE	
ENERGY SUPPLY			
Percentage of sitios energized (%)	2015	91	Increasing
Number of households energized (%)	2015	64.5	Increasing
Total Transformer Capacity, MVA	2012	361.00	Increasing
Maximum Demand	2012	221.07	Increasing

Source of data: DOE



20

Ensuring
Ecological
Integrity, Clean
and Healthy
Environment

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

The region strives to ensure that the environment and natural resources are preserved, conserved and rehabilitated. Programs were implemented to manage and protect the forestland and forest resources, protected area and wildlife, coastal and marine resources, wetlands, ecotourism sites, and air and water quality. Climate change mitigation and adaptation were also among the major concerns of the region.

The environment and natural resources (ENR) sector is crucial to regional development. It provides the following ecosystem services: (a) provisioning (e.g., food, raw materials, freshwater); (b) regulating (e.g., local climate and air quality, carbon sequestration and storage, erosion prevention); (c) supporting (e.g., habitats for species, maintenance of genetic diversity); and (d) cultural (e.g., recreation, tourism). These ecosystem services support the growth and performance of other sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, industry and services, and provide livelihood, especially to resource dependent communities.

Provision of these indispensable services, including the maintenance of a healthy and good quality environment, has been increasingly compromised due to mismanagement, misuse, and overexploitation of the country's ENR. It is critical that environmental health is improved and integrity ensured to support the accelerated economic growth that the administration aims to achieve, strengthen resilience against the impact of climate change (CC) and disasters (natural and human induced), and improve the welfare of the poor and marginalized members of society.

The Regional Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 shall pursue more aggressive strategies to rehabilitate and restore degraded natural resources, and protect the fragile ecosystems while improving the welfare of resource-dependent communities.

Assessment

To support the conservation and rehabilitation of the region's natural resources, the following programs were implemented for the period 2011-2015: agro-forestry development, national greening program (NGP) or the upland development program, watershed management, ecotourism development, forest protection, management of protected areas and coastal management. Specifically, about 480 hectares agro-forestry farms were developed in 2012, 350 hectares in 2013, 250

hectares in 2014 and 350 hectares in 2015. The development of agroforestry farms was aimed at addressing food supply while supporting sustainable development. The NGP was able to reforest 5,333 hectares in 2011 after its launching and 11,637 hectares in 2012. In 2013, the NGP reforested 21,840 hectares, 15,934 hectares in 2014 and another 18,657 hectares reforested in 2015. Watershed areas and river banks were planted with trees for their rehabilitation.

About 3 ecotourism sites were developed by the end of 2015 while protection of natural resources remained enforced. The 30,547 hectares of untenured forestlands were steadily patrolled and maintained. The five identified protected areas of the region were managed by its corresponding Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). The protected areas are as follows: Allah Valley Protected Landscape, Mt. Matutum Protected Landscape, Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape, Mt. Apo Natural Park, and the Libungan-Alamada Natural Biotic Area. The 2,444 hectares untenured forestland along the coast are still protected and patrolled in coordination with the organized Municipal Coastal Law Enforcement Teams (MCLETs).

The region also implemented environmental laws relative to the preservation of the ecological integrity, such as the Environmental Education and Awareness Act of 2008 (RA 9512), Philippine Environmental Impact Statement System (PD 1586), Philippine Clean Air Act (RA 8749), Clean Water Act (RA 9275), Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste and Nuclear Control Act (RA 6969), and the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003).

The region maintained three (3) sampling stations to monitor the air pollution status and identify critical areas needing appropriate preventive measure. The sampling stations are located in Koronadal City, Tupi in South Cotabato, and General Santos City. The 2014 ambient air concentration monitoring

in 3 stations resulted to “fair” condition for the particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10), “good” condition for sulphur dioxide (SO2), and “good condition for the nitrogen oxide (NO2) based on the standards set by the DENR-National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

SOCCKSARGEN Region has 39 water bodies with 2 bays, 1 lake, 21 principal rivers, and 15 minor rivers that support the domestic and industrial water requirement in its service area. Monitoring results showed that these water bodies were able to maintain their status per their classification. Water quality monitoring was also conducted for the following parameters: hydrogen ion concentration (pH); dissolved oxygen (DO); biochemical oxygen demand (BOD); total suspended solids (TSS) and the total and faecal coliform. Generally, the region’s water quality is within the standard for the mentioned parameters, except for the TSS and BOD in some sampling points. The Taplan and Sefali Rivers in South Cotabato, recorded TSS levels higher than the standard of 95 mg/L for Class C category. Likewise, the Sarangani Bay was only 84 to 87 percent TSS compliant and Silway River exceeded the TSS standard particularly in the General Santos City area, which can be attributed to heavy siltation and solid waste accumulation. Silway River was only 87.5 percent BOD compliant as Class C water body. For other parameters (pH, DO, total and faecal coliform), Sarangani Bay and Silway River are 100 percent compliant for their given classifications.

Challenges

While efforts on conservation of natural resources were applied in the past years, still the region is faced with the following challenges:

- Protection and rehabilitation of

watersheds to ensure adequate supply of water for irrigation, domestic use and power generation.

- Ensuring protection of existing forests including mangroves.

- Preventing conversion of forestlands to other unsustainable uses.
- Meeting the increasing demand for round wood and fuel wood.
- Reducing the impacts of climate change hazards (flooding, landslide, storm surge).
- Strengthening stakeholders' collaboration in the management of forest resources.
- Management and protection of shared resources, e. g., Mt Apo and Liguasan Marsh.
- Unsustainable small scale mining and mining in protected areas.
- Disposal of solid waste in water bodies.

Priority Strategy

- Harmonize land uses from ridge to reef by integrating forest land use plans, watershed management plans, protected areas management plans, and other related forestry plans into the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of the local government units.
- Intensify coastal management through the National Coastal Greenbelt Program or the establishment of mangroves and beach forests to effectively mitigate the damaging impacts of waves and storm surges.
- Integrate soil and water conservation measures in upland farming systems.
- Identify areas vulnerable to climate change hazards and corresponding adaptation measures in collaboration with LGUs and other stakeholders.
- Diversify livelihood sources of upland farmers through multi-storey agroforestry and partnership with private investors and forest products processors.
- Coordinate with the neighboring region and LGUs for the protection of shared resources, e. g., Mt Apo and Liguasan Marsh.
- Forge partnership between private investors and forest dependent communities in developing forest plantations.
- Intensity information campaign and education on climate change and its impacts on forest ecosystems and communities.
- Establish mining safeguards to prevent environmental hazard.
- Strengthen implementation of RA 9512 (Environmental Education and Awareness Act of 2008) and RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act).

Legislative Agenda

- Resolution of land conflicts brought about by overlapping tenurial instruments issued by DENR, DAR and NCIP
- Implementation of the National Coastal Greenbelt Program

Target

- Protect 492,852.75 hectares existing forests including mangroves
- Develop agroforestry (8,503 hectares of bamboo plantation)

- Formulate five (5) integrated watershed management plans
- Formulate Forest Land Use Plan for 19 local government units
- Establish 211,201 hectares as vegetative soil and water conservation measures
- Conduct of vulnerability assessment in priority watersheds and 7 protected areas
- Management of five (5) protected areas in the region

Results Matrix

To sustain biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services, the forest cover will be increased, forestland will be protected and the quality of coastal and marine habitats will be improved. Improved environmental quality will be assessed using quality standards for air, water and soil, among

others. For increased adaptive capacity and resilience of the ecosystem, vulnerability assessment of priority watersheds will be conducted. It is also expected that all local government units shall have their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) updated.

Table 69: Results Matrix to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment, 2017-2022

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULT
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy			
Sector Outcome: Ecological integrity ensured and socioeconomic condition of resource-based communities improved			
Subsector Outcome: Sustained biodiversity and functioning of ecosystem services			
Forest cover (%)	2014	37	Increasing
Area planted under NGP (ha.)	2016	31,154	Increasing
Untenured forestland patrolled/ protected (ha.)	2016	30,547	maintained
Existing forests (including mangroves) protected (ha.)	2016	492,852.75	Increasing
Adaptation planning conducted (no.)	2016	To be determined	14 watersheds and Protected Areas (PAs)
Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP) prepared	2016	1 IWMP	5 IWMP/PA plans
Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs) formulated	2016	To be determined	19 FLUPs
Ecotourism Management Plans (EMPs) prepared	2016	1 EMP	100% of ecotourism sites with EMP
Livelihood projects for Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) People's Organizations implemented	2016	7 CBFM 350 hectares	Increasing
Agroforestry (bamboo plantation) developed (ha.)	2016	8,503	Increasing
Riverbank maintained/rehabilitated	2016	To be determined	Increasing
Coastal habitat and resources mapped and assessed (ha.)	2016	2,174 (in Sarangani Bay Protected Seascape)	increasing

Source of data: DENR XII/EMB XII

Table 69: Results Matrix to Ensure Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment, 2017-2022 (Continuation)

INDICATOR	BASELINE		END OF PLAN RESULT
	YEAR	VALUE	
Societal Goal: To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally-Competitive Knowledge Economy			
Sector Outcome: Ecological integrity ensured and socioeconomic condition of resource-based communities improved			
Subsector Outcome 2: Improved environmental quality			
Number of ambient air sampling stations operated and maintained (No.)	2016	3	maintained
Particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM ₁₀) assessed (µg/Ncm)	2016	“good”	0-54 µg/Ncm ('good' quality standard)
• Station 1 (Tupi, So. Cot)		25.4	Improving
• Station 2 (Koronadal City)		39.1	Improving
• Station 3 (General Santos City)		37.6	Improving
Private Emission Testing Centers (PETCs) monitored	2016	50	increasing
Climate Change support activity – GHG inventory	2016	1	increasing
Waterbodies monitored (no.)	2016	35	100% of priority waterbodies monitored All waterbodies are 100% compliant with the water quality standard for pH, DO, BOD, TSS and faecal coliform
Percentage of priority water bodies within water quality guidelines	2016		
• pH		Compliant with the standard	
• DO (mg/L)		Compliant	
• BOD (mg/L)		Compliant	
• TSS (mg/L)		Some with minimal exceedance	
• Faecal Coliform (MPN/100ml)		Some exceeded the standard	
WQMA operationalized (No.)	2016	2	3
Number of compliant LGU (with SWM Plans, MRF, SLF/Environment Friendly waste disposal	2016	13	100% of LGUs are compliant with (RA 9003)
Subsector Outcome: Increased adaptive capacity and resilience of ecosystems			
Vulnerability assessment (VA) completed	2016	1 VA conducted – 23,585 hectares	7 priority watersheds and PAs
Number of reviewed CC/DRRM-enhanced plans	2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CLUPs – to be determined• LDRRMPs – to be determined• LCCAPs – to be determined	100 % of LGUs with updated CLUPs, LDRRMPs and LCCAPs

Source of data: DENR XII/EMB XII

Part VII

FROM PLAN TO ACTION



21

Plan
Implementation
and Monitoring

Plan Implementation and Monitoring

The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022 lays the foundation for truly inclusive growth, a high-trust society, and a globally competitive knowledge economy. The government will set the necessary policy and regulatory environment and provide public goods and services by Enhancing the social fabric (Malasakit), Reducing inequality (Pagbabago), and Increasing Potential Growth (Patuloy na Pag-unlad).

The effective implementation of RDP calls for efficient coordination among government agencies at all levels, the private sector, civil society, and development partners. During the implementation period, the efficiency and effectiveness of the various strategies and programs discussed throughout the plan will be monitored. Efficiency will be determined in terms of how the activities of the government, the private sector, civil society, and development partners have been guided by the intended outcomes. Effectiveness will be evaluated in terms of the extent to which the quality of life of Filipinos, especially the poor and marginalized, has improved.

Review, Approval and Adoption Process, Plan Consultation

The formulation of the SOCCSKSARGEN RDP, 2017-2022 went through a series of workshops and presentations with the various stakeholders which included the RDC XII Sectoral/Planning Committees composed of LGUs, RLAs, academe, and private sector groups/NGOs for its enhancement. The draft plan was presented

during the 56th Regular Meeting of RDC XII on 14 December 2016. The Full Council approved and adopted the RDP, 2017-2022 through Resolution No. 76, Series of 2016.

Consultations shall be conducted with multi-sectoral stakeholders.

Phasing of the Plan

The RDP, 2017-2022 which covers a six-year planning period contains outcomes and strategies which will address the attainment

of the region goal for the medium-term that is anchored on the Philippines' long-term vision also known as AmBisyon Natin 2040.

Integration of Plan and Planning Processes

Horizontal Integration

The implementation of the plan shall be built on the entire development planning and implementation machinery and process, with the Regional Development Council (RDC) XII as the central organizational structure that spearheads the planning process. This shall be pursued through the outcomes and strategies that are translated into priority programs and projects, identified by the RLAs, LGUs, SUCs and GOCCs approved and endorsed by the RDC XII Full Council and supported by the RDC XII Advisory Committee (AdCom) composed of nine (9) congresspersons from Region XII.

The strategies contained in the RDP shall be translated into specific programs and projects which shall be then be consolidated into Regional Development and Investment

Program (RDIP) 2017-2022. The RDIP shall likewise be the basis for the formulation of the Annual Investment Program (AIP) which serves as reference in the annual review of budget proposals of RLAs, SUCs and GOCCs.

Vertical Integration

Policy issues/concerns with national and/or interregional implications contained in RDPs of all regions, shall be integrated in the PDP. At the sub-regional level, the RDP shall serve as the framework for the formulation or updating of the Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) of LGUs. The spatial component of the RDP which is found in Chapter 2 but comprehensively discussed in the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF), 2015-2045 shall guide the formulation or updating of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of highly urbanized and independent cities and the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plans (PDPFPs) of provinces of the region.

Financing of the Plan

The programs and projects identified In the RDIP are consistent with the mandates of the concerned agencies. These identified programs and projects would find their way in the agency regular budgets and shall be included in the yearly budget proposals of the agencies. Funds from ODA and other possible sources such as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) shall also be

tapped, specifically for projects needing huge budgetary requirements and have potential of generating revenues which could significantly address the region's development vision or possibly finance other high impact government projects with considerable development benefits to the populace.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring of plan implementation shall be done regularly. The Results Matrix/ Development Targets shall be used as reference in tracking the attainment of

strategies and targets contained in the RDP. The Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES), on the other hand, shall be used in monitoring programs

and projects that shall be implemented within the plan period. At the regional level, the Regional Project Monitoring Committee spearheads the monitoring of ODA and other development programs and projects. Each RLA shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of their individual mandated programs and projects, particularly agencies with environmental and ecology concerns from which issues may need immediate actions.

Under the system, the Regional Project Monitoring Committee (RPMC) is chaired by NEDA with DBM, DILG, OP-PMS and PSRs as members. At the local level, coordination will be undertaken by the Provincial/City Monitoring Committee. With the different PMCs already organized at the regional, as well as, at the sub-regional levels, what calls to be attended to is the strengthening of the said PMCs to enable them to perform as expected.

Plan Advocacy

To generate support for the implementation of the RDP, 2017-2022, RDC XII shall spearhead the conduct of advocacy activities during the plan period based on a Comprehensive Communication and Advocacy Program for the plan. The Region XII ICON which is under the supervision of the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) XII shall be tapped to implement the CAP.

Other activities that may be conducted to advocate the plan may include conduct of forum, uploading in RDC XII website or in social media account, preparation of flyers that contain major information of the plan for distribution, include plan information in agencies having regular radio/television programs, newsletters, and websites or sustain the presence in social media.

SUSTAINING THE MOMENTUM TOWARDS AmBisyon Natin 2040

The RDP, 2017-2022 shall serve as the foundation for the next three (3) administrations. Thus, the attainment of AmBisyon Natin 2040 would be heavily reliant in the success of implementing the RDP under the Duterte Administration and for the period 2022-2028, 2028-2034 and 2034-2040.

Below is the list of forward-looking infrastructure build-up and other long-term priority socio-economic projects for the region to sustain the momentum towards AmBisyon Natin 2040. The detailed information of each project could be found in the RDIP, 2017-2002

Road Network

Widening/Construction/ Improvement/ Rehabilitation of the following roads:

- Cotabato City Bypass Road
- Cotabato City-Pagadian Road
- Pinarang-Simsiman Road (Limbo, Sultan Kudarat, Maguindanao to Manuagan, Pigcawayan)
- Butig-Buldon-Barira- Pigcawayan Road
- Upper Glad-Sadaan Road
- Malapag-Tinimbacan-Banisilan Road
- Construction of the Ninoy Aquino (Kidapawan City) Bypass Road

- Lomondao-Salaysay-Arakan Road Leading to Mt. Apo, Lumondao, Marilog, Davao City (Salaysay Section)
- Puntian – Arakan Road
- Datu Odin Sinsuat-Datu Blah Sinsuat-Lebak Road
- Isulan-Bagumbayan-Sen. Ninoy-Kalamansig Road
- Datu Paglas-Cumbio-Matanao-Padada Road
- Koronadal-Lutayan-Cumbio-Matanao Road via Sitio Datalfitak
- Banga-Tupi Bypass Road
- Banga-T'boli-Koronadal Proper, Polomolok Road
- New Iloilo-Paraiso-Sta. Cruz-Mambucal, Koronadal Road
- Surallah-T'boli-San Jose Road
- Silway 8 – Tinagacan Bypass Road
- Tupi-Sarangani Road
- Surallah-Lake Sebu-Maitum Road
- Maitum-Lake Sebu Road
- General Santos City Middle Ring Road
- National Highway (NHW) Junction Poblacion Malungon, Sarangani-Boundary Sta. Maria Road, Davao Occidental

Airport

- Implementation of the General Santos Aerotropolis Master Plan
- Completion/Continuing Development of Central Mindanao (Mlang) Airport
- Improvement of the Cotabato (Awang) Airport

Seaport

- Upgrading of the Makar Port
- Glan Port Development
- Kalamansig Port Development
- Construction of the Timako Port

Railway

- Establishment of the Mindanao Railway

System (Phase 5: Cotabato City-General Santos City Corridor)

Power

- Southern Mindanao Coal-Fired Power Station
- Mt. Apo Geothermal Project
- Pulangi-348 MW Hydro Electric Power
- Implementation of Off-Grid Energy Sources Project
- Dendro Thermal Project

Irrigation

- Kabulnan 2 Multi-Purpose Irrigation and Power Project
- Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (Phase II)
- Malitubog-Libungan Transbasin Irrigation Project (MLTIP)

Flood Control

Implementation of the Priority Projects Indicated in the Mindanao River Basin Integrated and Development Master Plan:

- Siltation Control and Management Project for Ala River System
- Integrated Flood Control, River Bank and Rehabilitation Project for Ambal-Simuay River System
- Siltation Control and Management Project for Buayan-Malungon River System
- Siltation Control and Management Project for Rio Grande de Mindanao
- Flood Control, River Bank Protection and Rehabilitation Project for Pulangi River
- Development of Early Warning and Flood Forecasting System Project for the Mindanao and Malungon-Buayan River Systems
- Rehabilitation of Existing Irrigation

- Projects in Region XII
- Koronadal City Drainage and Flood Control Project

Watershed Development

- Protection/Rehabilitation/Conservation of River Basins through the implementation of major river basins priority projects in the Mindanao River Basin, Buayan-Malungon River Basin, Silway-Klinan River Basin, Allah Valley Protected Landscape and others

Agriculture and Fisheries

- General Santos City Integrated Economic Development for Regional Trade
- Establishment of a Certifying Body for Organic Products in Mindanao

Fish Port

- Upgrading of the General Santos Fish Port

Halal Industry

- Philippine S&T Program for the Development of the Halal Industry

Development / Establishment of Industrial Centers and Ecozones

- Sarangani Maasim-Kiamba-Maitum Industrial Triangle (MAKIMA-IT)
- General Santos Mabuhay IT Park
- Makar Freeport
- Cotabato City Special Economic Zone

Medical and Health Care Facilities

- Modernization of the Cotabato Regional and Medical Center
- Establishment of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Hospital
- Establishment of the Sarangani Provincial Hospital

Education

- Establishment of Regional Education Learning Center

Disaster Preparedness

- Capacitating the LGUs in the following:
 - Formulation /Updating of Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP);
 - Geographic Information System for Disaster Preparedness;
 - Disaster Preparedness Audit;
 - Advanced GIS
 - Mainstreaming DRR-CCA in the Comprehensive Development Plan
 - Monitoring Disaster thru CODIXCBDRRM
- Equip LGUs with the necessary skills in disaster preparedness through Operation LISTO:
 - Evacuation and Search and Rescue Drills;
 - Organization of LDRRMO Federation

LGU Enterprise Development

- Ensure that cities and municipalities develop their economic plans and policies, structures, and systems that promote local growth and development:
 - Regulatory Simplification and ICT innovation for electronic BPLS (E-BPLS);
 - Promote Public-Private Partnership for the People (LGU P4) in LGUs;
 - Local Investment and Incentive

Code, Local Revenue Code and Business Plan formulation;

- Attract investments and ease the way of doing business in their localities
- Capacitate provinces on the implementation and management of road projects at par with national standards
- Assist waterless municipalities, waterless barangays and resettlement sites in providing safe and potable water to the people
 - SALINTUBIG Program implementation
- Continue providing assistance to LGUs in the implementation of poverty reduction and development projects, as well as, to disadvantaged municipalities in the identification and implementation of need-based projects
 - Assistance to Disadvantaged Municipalities (ADM) Program implementation
 - BuB program implementation (continuing)
- Provide assistance and monitor implementation and completion of infrastructure projects
 - KALSADA Program/Conditional Matching Grant to Provinces (CMGP) for Road Repair, Rehabilitation and Improvement

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