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MIMAROPA REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2018-2023



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY

REGIONAL STATISTICAL
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
MIMAROPA REGION
2018-2023



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINE STATISTICS AUTHORITY
REGIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES OFFICE
MIMAROPA

MARCH 2018

THE MIMAROPA REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 2018-2023
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MESSAGE FROM THE RSC CHAIRPERSON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Raul S. Anlocotan'.

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

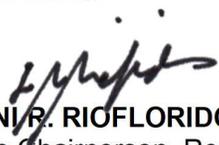
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The MIMAROPA Regional Statistical Development Program (RSDP) 2018-2023 is a report that defines the priority statistical development programs and activities which will generate local level data. It is a product of concerted efforts of regional line agencies, academe, and other data providers.

With this, we are grateful to ANS Candido J. Astrologo, Jr. with the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) Statistical Policies and Programs Division staff, Chief Statistical Specialist Aldrin Bahit of PSA Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and PSA CAR staff for sharing their expertise. To National Economic and Development Authority MIMAROPA Regional Director Atty. Raul S. Anlocotan, for his active support by providing guidance and advice in the formulation of MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023.



We would also like to thank all the regional institutions, namely Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Bureau of Local Government Finance, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Lucena Branch, Cooperative Development Authority, Commission on Higher Education, Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines, Commission on Human Rights, City Planning and Development Office of Calapan City, Department of Agriculture, Department of Agrarian Reform, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Education, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Health, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Tourism, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Trade and Industry, Mines and Geosciences Bureau, Department of Budget and Management, Technical Education and Skills Development Authority, Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology, Bureau of Fire Protection, Philippine National Police, National Economic and Development Authority, National Irrigation Authority, National Electrification Administration, National Food Authority, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation, Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency, Civil Service Commission, Food and Nutrition Research Institute, Environmental Management Bureau, Department of Information and Communication Technology, National Telecommunications Commission, Calapan Labor Service Development Cooperative, Land Transportation Office, National Commission on Indigenous People, Office of Civil Defense, Philippine Ports Authority, Provincial Planning and Development Offices of Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro and Palawan, and Local Government Units (LGUs) who dedicated their unwavering support for the preparation of the MIMAROPA RSDP 2018-2023.


LENI R. RIOFLORIDO

Vice Chairperson, Regional Statistics Committee MIMAROPA
Regional Director, Philippine Statistics Authority MIMAROPA

Republic of the Philippines
REGIONAL STATISTICS COMMITTEE
MIMAROPA Region Calapan City

RSC RESOLUTION NO. 2018-03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

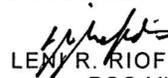
APPROVED, this 8th day of March 2018 in Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines.

CERTIFIED CORRECT:



MARIBEL L. BERNARDO
RSC Secretary

ATTESTED:



LEMUR R. RIOFLORIDO
RSC Vice Chairperson

APPROVED:



ATTY. RAUL S. ANLOCOTAN, CESO IV
RSC Chairperson

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

ABOUT THE MIMAROPA REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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

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

FORMULATION OF THE REGIONAL STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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

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

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

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

VISION

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

MISSION

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

GOALS

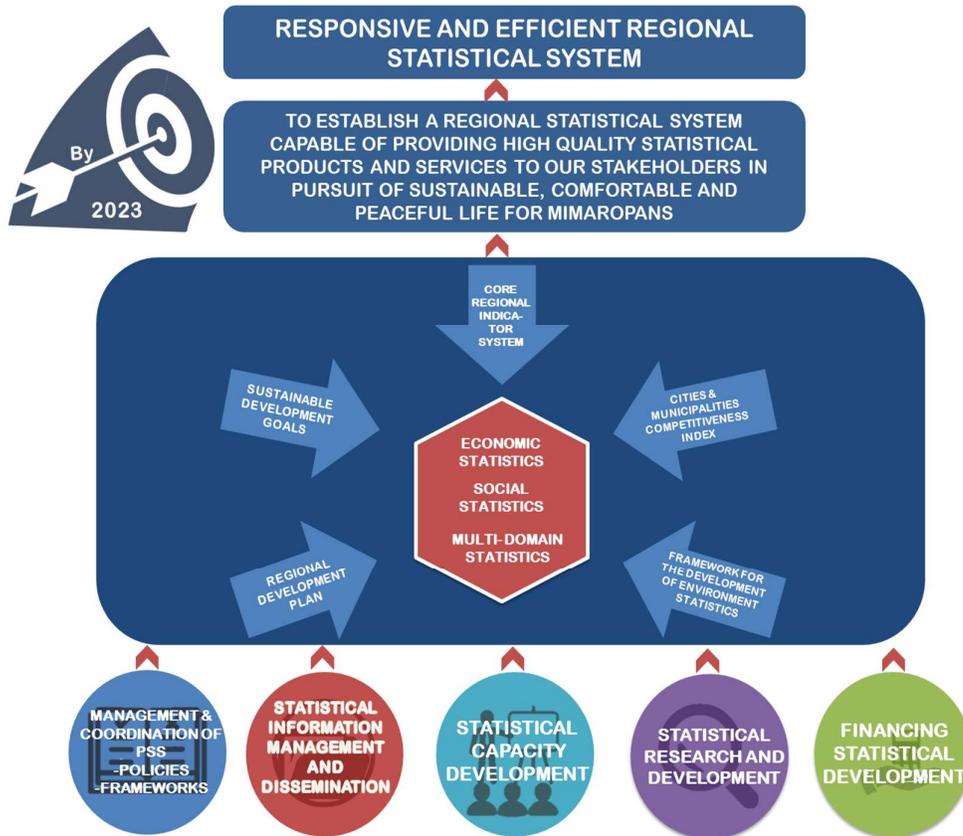
1. Establish partnership and linkages with stakeholders.
2. Systematize statistical processes and procedures, and adoption of established standards and classification system.
3. Provide capacity building to stakeholders.
4. Institutionalize the on-time data collection of administrative-based data at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

REGIONAL STATISTICAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

Figure 1. Regional Statistical Framework of MIMAROPA



The Organizational Structure and Coordination Framework in the Subnational Statistical System

Statistical System

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

Regional Statistics Committee

The Regional Statistics Committee (RSC) is the highest policy-making and coordinating body on statistical matters in the region. It was created through PSA Board Resolution No. 5 Series of 2015 which mandates the PSA Board to establish RSC to provide direction and guidance to regional/local statistics development activities. The committee aims to strengthen the capability of the SSS in producing and disseminating timely, reliable and relevant data and prescribes appropriate frameworks for the improvement of statistical coordination up to the local government unit (LGU) levels.

The committee is mandated to create task forces/technical working groups to attend to technical issues and problems and set priority on statistical activities. Committee work includes the resolution of issues, formulation/adoption of policies, establishment of linkages among government and non-government agencies and the promotion of statistical awareness among the citizenry. The Philippine Statistics Authority Regional Statistical Services Office (PSA RSSO) serves as the technical secretariat of the RSC.

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

Philippine Statistics Authority

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

Regional Line Agencies

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

Local Government Units

The local government units (LGUs) play an important role in the local statistical system. Executive and legislative offices provide the budget for statistical activities of the LGUs. They produce and generate data through their administrative reporting system and utilize them with the data from national line agencies in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their development plans, projects and activities. As mentioned earlier, another significant role of LGUs in the local statistical system is the generation of data on devolved activities. LGUs are beginning to assume greater responsibility in the formulation of development plans and administration of services such as the social welfare, health programs, agricultural projects, public works and infrastructure, housing and environmental concerns.

Data Users

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

Data Providers

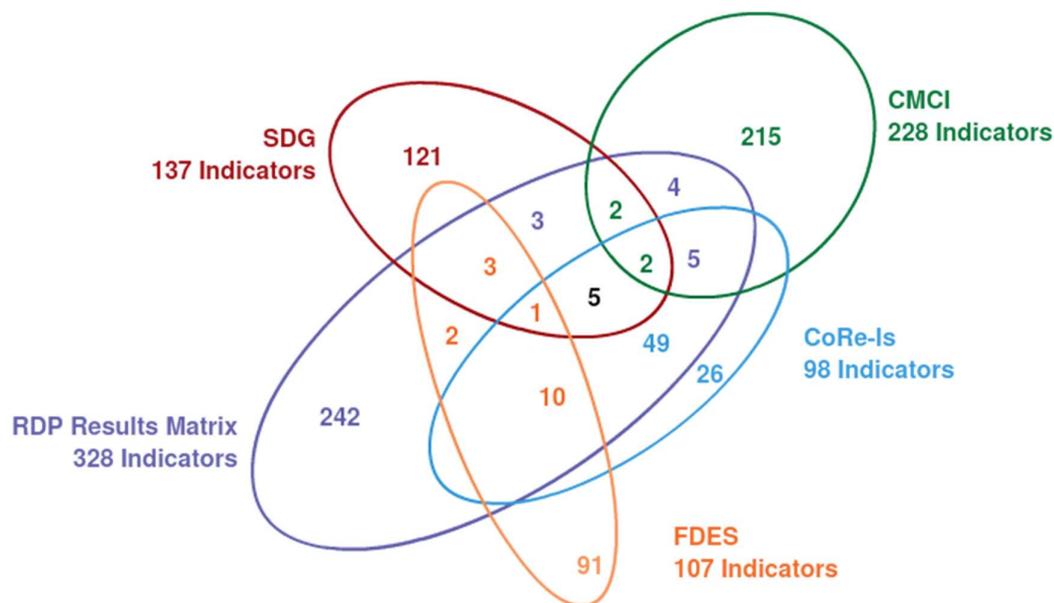
Data providers are the persons, respondents, clients or institutions from whom the data are being collected by the producers.

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

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

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

Figure 2. Venn Diagram of SDG, CMCI, CoRe-Is, RDP and FDES Indicators



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

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER II

REGIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM-WIDE CONCERNS

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

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

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

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

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

The program priorities on management and coordination are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other partnership and coordination matters that are helpful in the implementation of statistical development programs in the region includes the attendance of PSA representatives to inter-agency meetings, membership to other RLAs committees, and commendation given to partner agencies through NSM awards. Conversely, by virtue of RSC Resolution Nos. 2016-02 and 2017-02, these member agencies together with LGUs and local media support the celebration of NSM through the following activities:

- a) Promotion of PSA Celebration through airing on radio and cable stations, and hanging of streamers/tarpaulins with NSM theme at strategic areas
- b) Press conferences, symposia and awareness campaigns
- c) Poster-making, essay writing and slogan contests
- d) Statistical exhibits and photo exhibits
- e) Tree planting activity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA PRODUCTION

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

The strategic priorities on data production are the following:

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

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

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

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

- a) "Examining Non Response of Labor Force Survey (LFS) and Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) in the Philippines", presented at the 13th NCS on October 4, 2016;
- b) "Who are the Refusers of the Interview-Based Households Surveys in the Philippines?", presented in a research forum in Manila on October 26, 2011; and
- c) "Modeling the Factors that Influenced the Outcomes of Interview of LFS in the National Capital Region: A Logistic Regression Approach", presented at the 11th NCS on October 5, 2010.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

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

The strategic priorities on statistical dissemination are the following:

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

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

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

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

- a) promoting, enhancing, and instilling nationwide awareness and appreciation of the importance and value of statistics to the different sectors of society; and
- b) eliciting the cooperation and support of the general public in upgrading the quality and standards of statistics in the country.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

Strategic priorities on statistical capacity development include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dedicated membership and participation of PSA MIMAROPA to the committee in government agencies and LGUs makes it possible to implement coordination and monitoring systems of statistical matters at the local levels. This role of PSA is crucial since statistics is needed in measuring and evaluating progress of different projects, performances and activities of the concerned government agency. This is evident in the active participation of PSA MIMAROPA to the following activities in the region:

- a) Regional Development Council of NEDA
- b) Regional Advisory Council Meeting of PNP
- c) Pre-marriage Counseling Task Force Meeting and Regional Population Executive Board Meeting of POPCOM
- d) Oriental Mindoro Council of Human Resource Management Practitioners Regular Meeting and PRIME-HRM Assessment and Action Planning by CSC
- e) Research and Development Institutes of DOST
- f) 2018 BIMP-EAGA Strategic Planning
- g) International Coastal Cleanup Day with the Philippine Coast Guard and Philippine Coastal Guard Auxiliary, the Philippine Navy, CENRO, DENR, local coastal barangays and NGOs
- h) Minting of Memorandum of Understanding with other government agencies
- i) Foundation Day Anniversaries of government agencies and LGUs
- j) Provincial Care Fora

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

Other means of identifying best practices in statistical coordination and procedures for data collection and generation in the region are the following:

- a) Presentation of the guidelines of SSRCS during the RSC Meeting
- b) Conduct of 2015 GRDP Workshop conducted by PSA MIMAROPA
- c) Conduct of Training on the Development of Database of Economic Indicators in MIMAROPA: An input to GRDP estimation
- d) Workshop on the United Nations Framework on the Development of Environmental Statistics 2013
- e) Development of Provincial Product Accounts of the Province of Palawan

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

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

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

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

The following trainings, workshops and conventions were attended by PSA MIMAROPA personnel in order to uplift their level of knowledge on statistics:

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

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

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

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

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



CHAPTER III

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Established functional RSC-MIMAROPA with highly competent members, supported by the Regional Development Council (RDC) to serve as policy making body on statistical matters and resolved all local statistical issues
- The availability of technological equipment and software application (geotagging, online monitoring system) and agency website will help to simplify processes, validation, updating, and publications of high quality and reliable statistical data.
- Additional funding on statistical activities
- Use of database in monitoring registration of establishments and creation of database using google spreadsheets to easily access data of information
- Monitoring of submission of cooperative reports
- The increase of number of passengers becomes the basis on development of airport.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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

- A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
 1. Change in Local Chief Executives (LCEs) priorities
 2. Lack of appreciation and support for evidence-based planning and decision making
 3. Weak coordination among LGUs, private sectors and Field Offices with Head Offices
 4. Absence of a directive for all agencies to adhere to data standards for administrative data
 5. Statistical concepts and definitions from the classification systems recognized by PSA such as the Philippine Standard Industrial Classification (PSIC) and the Philippine Standard Occupational Classification (PSOC) exist but not followed by some agencies resulting to discrepancies in the generated data and released data.
 6. Overlapping mandates of regional line agencies resulted to confusing data
- B. Data Collection/ Production
 1. Outdated and inoperative statistical system in some regional office
 2. No common methodology used in data gathering
 3. Lack of metadata for some sets of data
 4. Some data sets were disaggregated up to regional level only.
 5. Lack of local level statistics
 6. Available data on general production loss but regarding specific reason on weather & climate-related disasters are not consistent.
- C. Data Dissemination and Use
 1. Frequent power interruptions and erratic internet connections impeding the transmission of information

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

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

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

POLICY USES

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

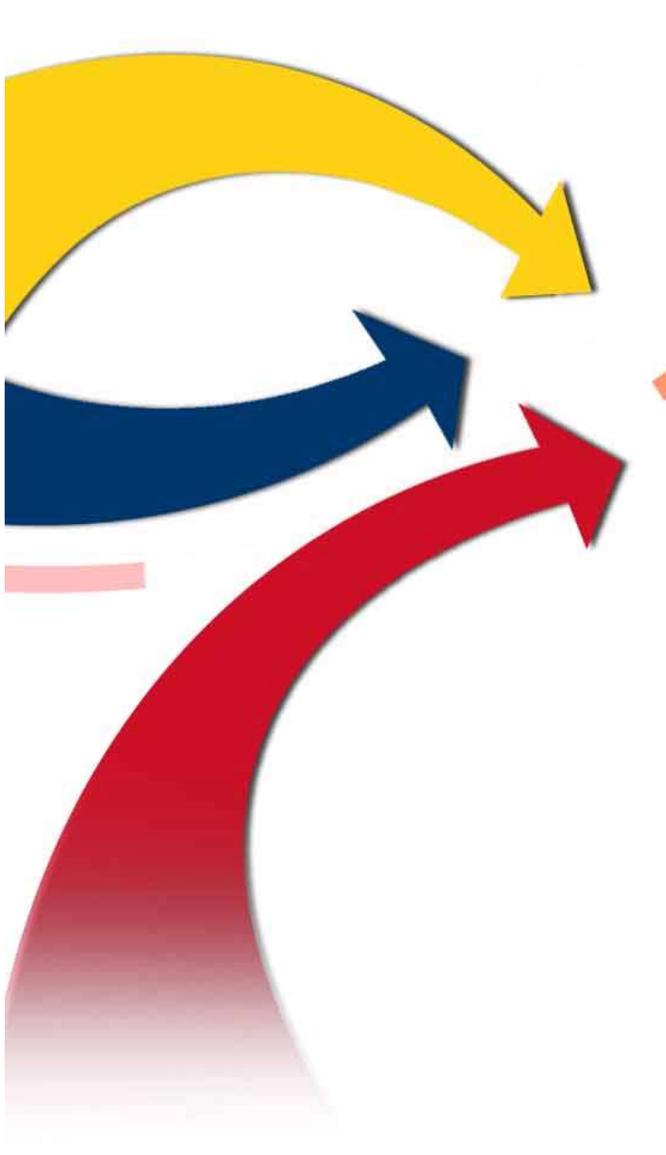
Table 1. Economic Development Statistics' Programs and Activities

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

Continued

Table 1 – Concluded

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



CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL STATISTICS

SOCIAL STATISTICS

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

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

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

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During the period 2011-2016, the following surveys and census were conducted:
 - 2015 Population Census mid-decade census. Conduct of activities and programs that generate and enhance the quality of population statistics were undertaken by the PSA to cater the demands of the stakeholders.
 - 2015 Updating Survey of the Nutritional Status of Children and other Population Groups. Conduct of statistical activities by DOST-FNRI that facilitate in the appropriate formulation and modification of food and nutrition policies and intervention at the national and provincial levels.
 - 2015 Listahanan Household Assessment. Establishment of a database of poor families as reference in identifying potential beneficiaries of social protection programs. The assessment is done every 4 years by the National Household Targeting Office (NHTO) under DSWD.
 - 2014 Community-Based Monitoring System. Conduct of activities and programs at the local level initiated by PPDO Oriental Mindoro every 4 years in order to use collected data in local level planning and program implementation, and promote evidence-based decision making.
 - 2013 National Demographic and Health Survey. Conduct of activities that provides helpful inputs to policy formulation and to monitoring activities and researches related to health and family planning of both the government and private sectors. The survey is undertaken by PSA every 5 years.
 - 2011 Family Health Survey (NSO)
- Issuance of Guidelines and Procedures on Civil Registration
- Inventory of Government Human Resource (IGHR)
 - conducted by CSC and participated by 3,541 IGHR-registered agencies every 1st quarter of the current year
 - updated database of information on the number of officials and employees working in the government, their demographics and other statistical data.
- Enhancement of Civil Registry System (CRS)
- Improvement of the Labor Force Survey (LFS) by PSA to better capture contemporary labor market characteristics, trends and emerging issues and to conform with international standards
- Agencies such as the DepEd, TESDA, CHed, DSWD, and DOST-SEI implemented various programs and activities to generate and provide education statistics/indicators, sourced from administrative reporting forms and surveys.
- Conduct of the assessment and performance evaluation of provinces, cities and municipalities relative to compliance to Full Disclosure Policy of the Government
- Conduct of different training/ activities/programs regarding Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (OCD)

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

- D. Research and Capacity Building
 1. Capacity building among RSC members and designated statisticians in the generation of granular data
 2. Conduct of capacity building programs for producers at regional and local level
 3. Identification and Prioritization of Research Agenda
 4. Series of focus group discussions on data management and development of the Regional Dashboard

- E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
 1. Development of recognition/award system to regular RSC attendees.
 2. Draft guidelines pertaining to the membership and attendance to RSCs (including alternates ad functions)
 3. Allocate budget for statistical activities
 4. Recommend for statistical plantilla position
 5. Creation of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and Inter-Agency Committees (IAC)

POLICY USES

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

Table 2. Social Statistics' Programs and Activities

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

Continued

Table 2 – Continued

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

Continued

Table 2 – Concluded

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



CHAPTER V

MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

MULTI-DOMAIN STATISTICS

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

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Establishment of a website on Mineral Statistics Corner
- Mines and Geosciences Bureau's (MGB) Digitization Project and Back-up online drive
- Availability of standardized Regional Statistics forms from MGB Central Office
- Formulation of local plans
- Licensing, motor vehicle (MV) registrations, law enforcement (LTO)
- Establishment of standardized Statistical Reporting System
- Regular publication of DENR Statistical data
- Presence of statistical focal person per province/sector
- Availability of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) databases

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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

- A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
 1. No permanent representative or alternate to Regional Statistics Committee (RSC)
 2. Delay of implementation due to peace and order situation in some isolated areas
 3. Supply/delivery of materials affected due to transport problems
 4. Short supply of materials due to high demand
 5. Climate change
- B. Data Collection/ Production
 1. Lack of manpower for data processing resulting in delayed submission of data sets
 2. Slow internet collection in the regional office and the field offices
 3. Insufficient manpower to gather and validate data from the field
 4. Lack of statistical tools among government agencies (e.g. SPSS)
 5. No regional and provincial disaggregation of some data
 6. Wrong, insufficient, and incomplete data
- C. Data Dissemination and Use
 1. Inadequate dissemination
 2. Lack of knowledge or expertise on data analysis
 3. Lack of manpower
 4. Misconceptions on mining
- D. Research and Capacity Building
 1. Lack of training/capacity building
 2. Low level of competency on data generation, presentation and analysis
 3. Absence of research division in the regional level due to rationalization plan

4. No statistical manpower development program
- E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
1. Limited budget
 2. Lack of permanent designated statistician and plantilla statistician positions in the LGUs
 3. Low prioritization on the submission of data for regional accounts and other indicators
 4. Lack of permanent statistician personnel

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

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

- A. Coordination of the Regional Statistical System
1. Strengthen the RSC by enjoining the permanent members to attend regular RSC meeting through recognition/award system
 2. Data disaggregation by gender
- B. Data Collection/Production
1. Workshop on harmonization and standardization of administrative forms
 2. Strengthening of Wi-Fi and mobile signal
 3. Inventory of available statistics at the local level
 4. Development of standard statistical system
 5. Web-based statistical system
 6. Establishment of monitoring system
- C. Data Dissemination and Use
1. Conduct of training on data review and analysis
 2. Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing
 3. Publication of data gathered
 4. Development of offline application
- D. Research and Capacity Building
1. Continuous training/capacity building on statistical methodologies
 2. Procurement and capacity building of statistical tools (e.g. SPSS)
- E. Resources in the Regional Statistical System
1. Creation of plantilla positions for Statistician
 2. Inclusion of the proposed activities in the Annual Procurement Plan (APP) or Project Procurement Management Plan (PPMP) and include in the fund allotment
 3. Collaborate with RLAs for the adoption of best statistical practices as part of the seal for good governance

POLICY USES

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

Table 3. Multi-Domain Statistics' Programs and Activities

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



CHAPTER VI

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

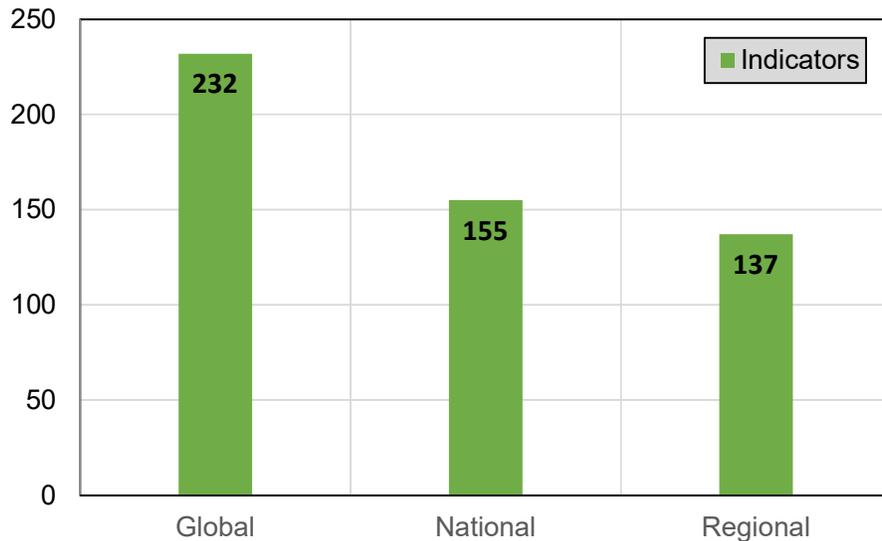
In line with the desire to transform the world into a better world with no one left behind, UN leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on September 2015. The SDG is composed of 17 developmental goals which intends to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all in order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

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

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

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

Figure 3. Distribution of the SDG Indicators in the Global, National and Regional Levels



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

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

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

On October 5-6, 2016, PSA in collaboration with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21), and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a workshop on Philippine Data Revolution Map. A total of 107 officials from local and foreign companies and organizations participated. The main objectives of the workshop include:

- 1) discuss various tools and techniques towards the building of a Philippine/Country Data Revolution Roadmap for the SDGs which would be an integral part of the Philippine Statistical Development Plan (PSDP) to be

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

- 2) explore the potential of the Philippine data ecosystem to address new and emerging demands for the sustainable development of data and examine the possibilities and constraints of using new and alternative data sources such as big data, open data, private sector and citizen generated data, registries and administrative data;
- 3) investigate new and innovative approaches and improvements in the existing surveys and administrative data systems of the PSA and other government agencies in the Philippine Statistical System (PSS) to enhance the essential data resources to support the monitoring of the SDGs; and
- 4) discuss and recommend a framework for the SDG Data Revolution Roadmap in the Philippines which would serve as a guide to the PSS in the implementation of various statistical development programs until 2030.

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

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

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

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

- MIMAROPA Calls for Strong Climate Change Deal under SDG Principles

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

- Need to Address SDG Indicators Data Gap

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

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in sustainable development goals include:

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

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

The following activities are programmed to address the need for local level data disaggregation and data management system:

1. Inventory of available statistics at the local level
2. Improvement of data collection strategies
3. Establishment of monitoring system
4. Development of websites at the subnational level
5. Establishment of automated system of data capture and sharing

To improve data dissemination, the following activities have been identified:

1. Advocate tri-media data dissemination
2. Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users
3. Conduct of dissemination fora
4. Conduct of data appreciation seminar
5. Publication of data gathered

To increase level of competency on data generation, presentation and analysis among data producers and address inability of the region to capture sectoral data and monitoring disaster prone areas:

1. Conduct training on data management and analysis,
2. Conduct of consultative fora, and
3. Mentor/ coach personnel assigned in data generation.

To address the limited manpower and budget in response to the increasing demand of statistics as well as prioritizing of data collection:

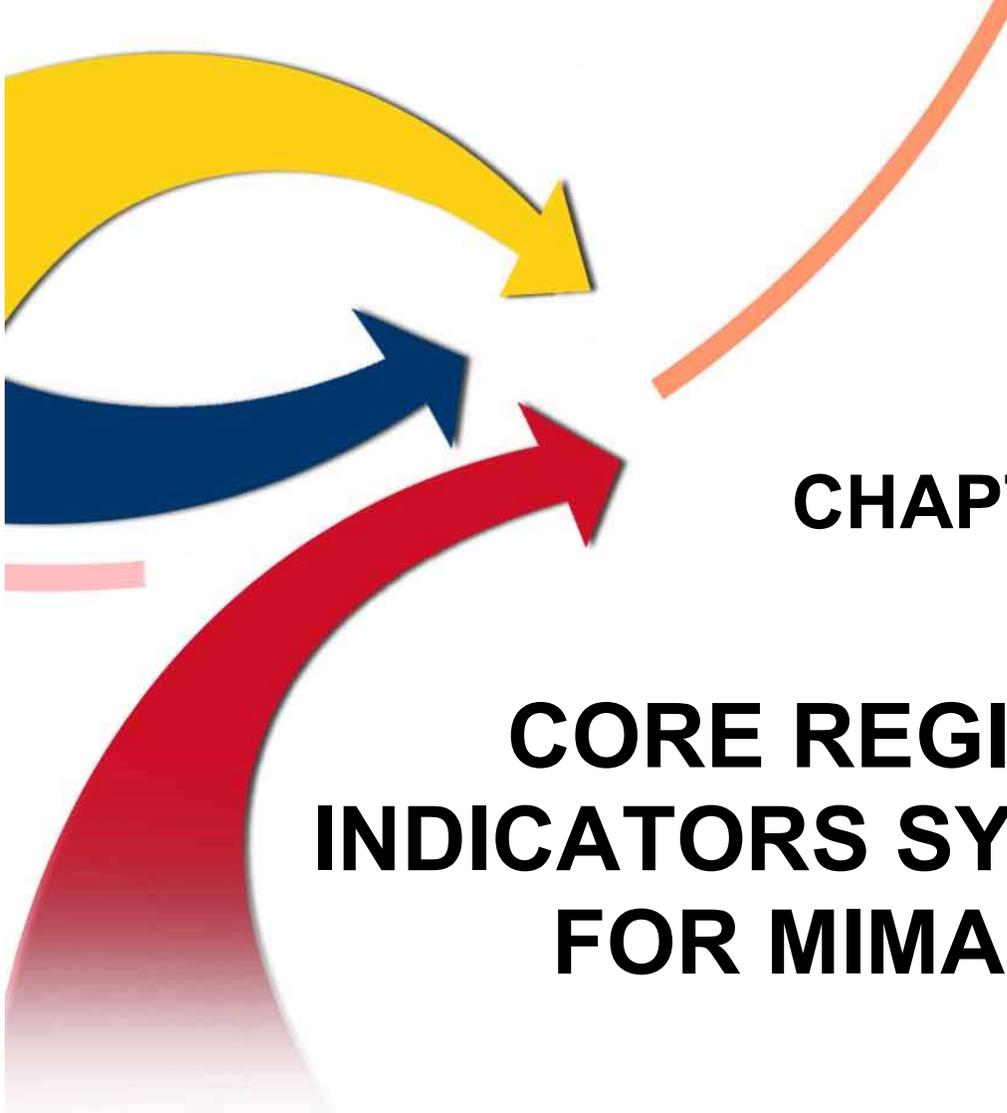
1. Hire statistician/ additional personnel whose primary task is data generation, and
2. Allocate budget for statistical activities and personnel.

To improve training/capacity building:

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

POLICY USES

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



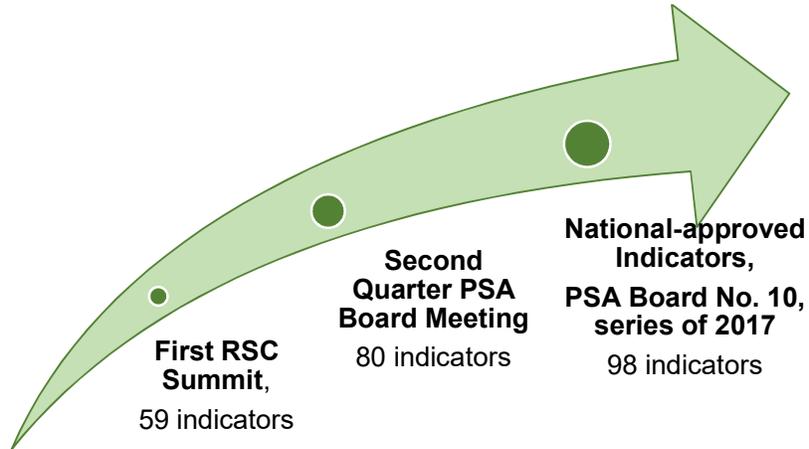
CHAPTER VII

CORE REGIONAL INDICATORS SYSTEM FOR MIMAROPA

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

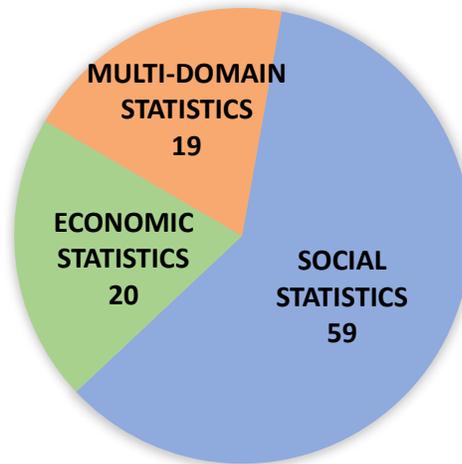
The outset of the CoRe-Is enables both the national and local governments make the right policies, decisions, and actions based on the needs of the local communities and supplement the key development indicators, specifically, the Gross Regional Domestic Product.

Figure 4. CoRe-Is Milestones



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

Figure 5. Distribution of CoRe-Is Indicators by Sector



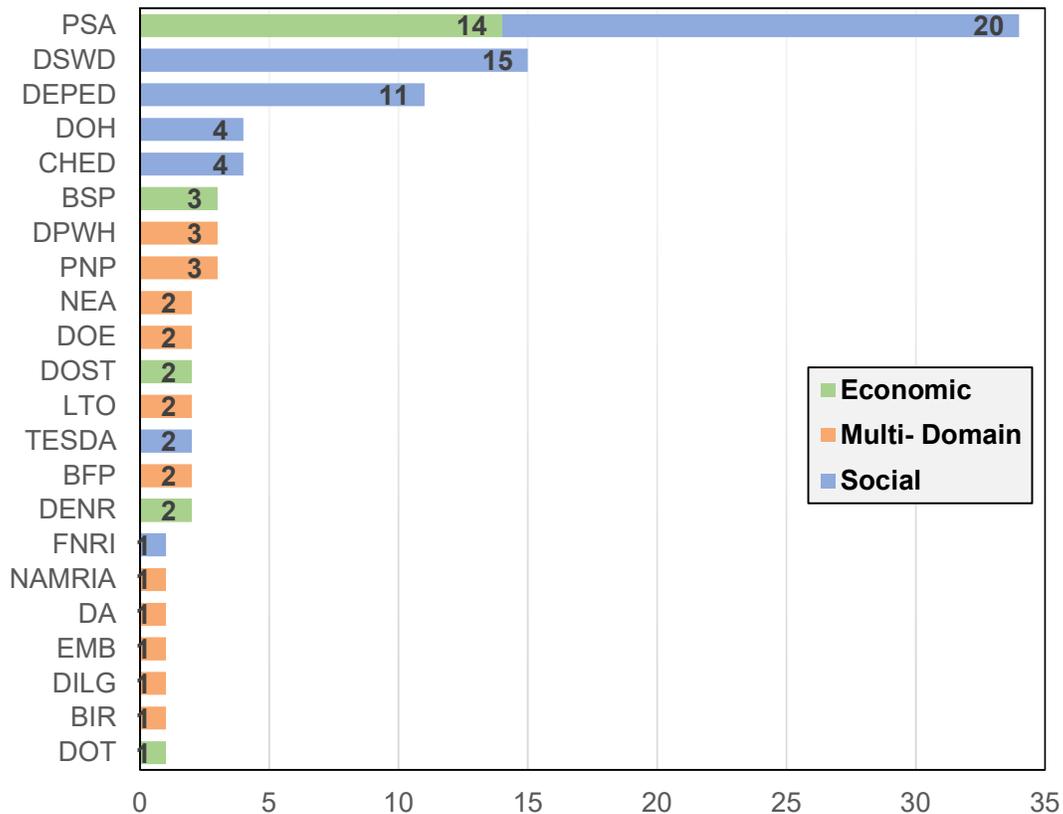
Based on the mapping of CoRe-Is indicators, about 22 government agencies are expected to provide necessary data in their respective sectors as shown in Figure 6. Majority of the government agencies contributed data under Multi-domain sector. On the other hand, data given by seven agencies falls under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

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

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

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

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



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The key issues and concerns in core regional indicators system include:

1. Very limited local level statistics,
2. Need for lower level disaggregation of data,
3. Need to address data gaps,
4. Lack of statistical manpower to undertake statistical related activities,
5. Limited awareness and appreciation on the importance of statistics,
6. Need for a reliable and timely data, and
7. Lack of capacity building on statistics.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

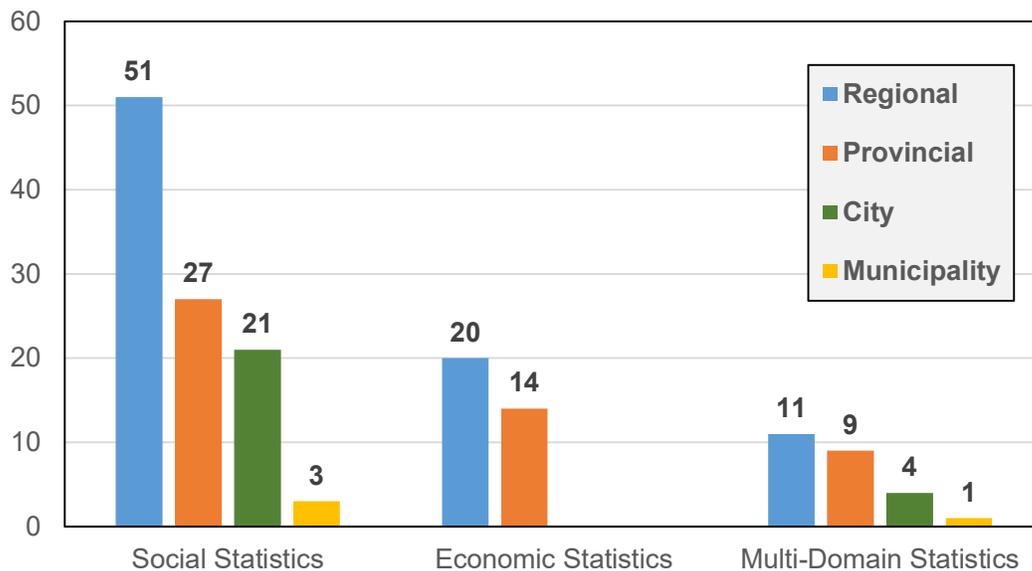
In order to generate reliable and timely data it is recommended to

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

POLICY USES

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

Figure 7. Distribution of CoRe-Is by Sector and Geographical Disaggregation



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



CHAPTER VIII

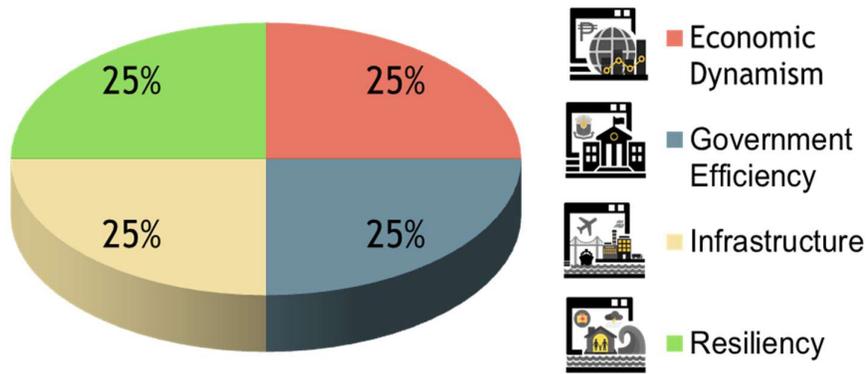
CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

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

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

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

Figure 8. Overall Competitiveness Value



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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- First Competitiveness Summit

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

- Second Competitiveness Summit

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

- Significance of LGUs participation

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

- Focal Person for Statistical Coordination

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

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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

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

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

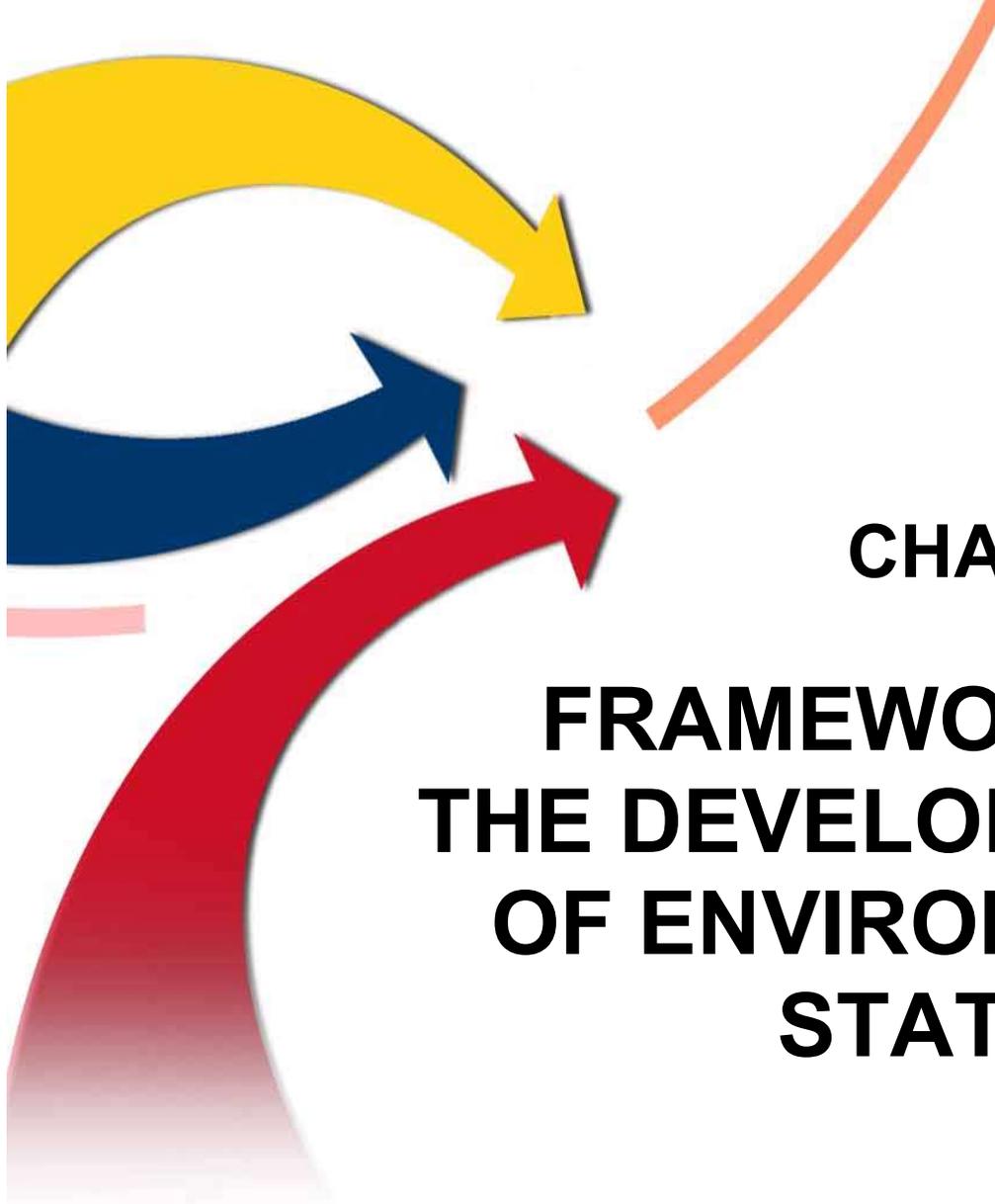
1. Come up with granular or disaggregated data for local development planning,
2. Devise a planning and policy formulation on data dissemination of updated statistical data, and
3. Develop and maintain website and database for the accessibility of statistical to interested parties.

POLICY USES

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

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

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



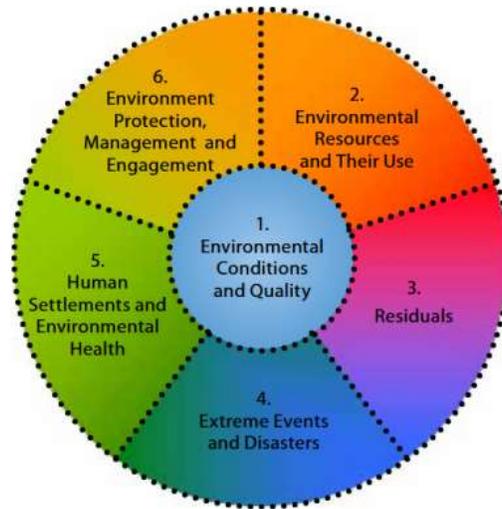
CHAPTER IX

FRAMEWORK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

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

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

Figure 9. The Components of FDES



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

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

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

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

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

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

STATISTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

- Enhancement of data sharing among data producers and users

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

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

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

- Continuous training/capacity building program

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

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

The objective of this program is to address data gaps to obtain accurate data in order to facilitate stricter implementation of Section 270 of DAO No. 21 Series of 2010. This is a program of Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) MIMAROPA and the target date of implementation of the program is 2018.

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

This is a program of MGB and it facilitates more stringent implementation of Section 270 of DAO No. 2010-21. The target date of implementation of the program is 2019.

- Release of infographics/pamphlets

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

POLICY USES

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



CHAPTER X

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

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

Figure 10. Vision of MIMAROPA



Source: National Economic and Development Authority MIMAROPA, *MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan 2017-2022*

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

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

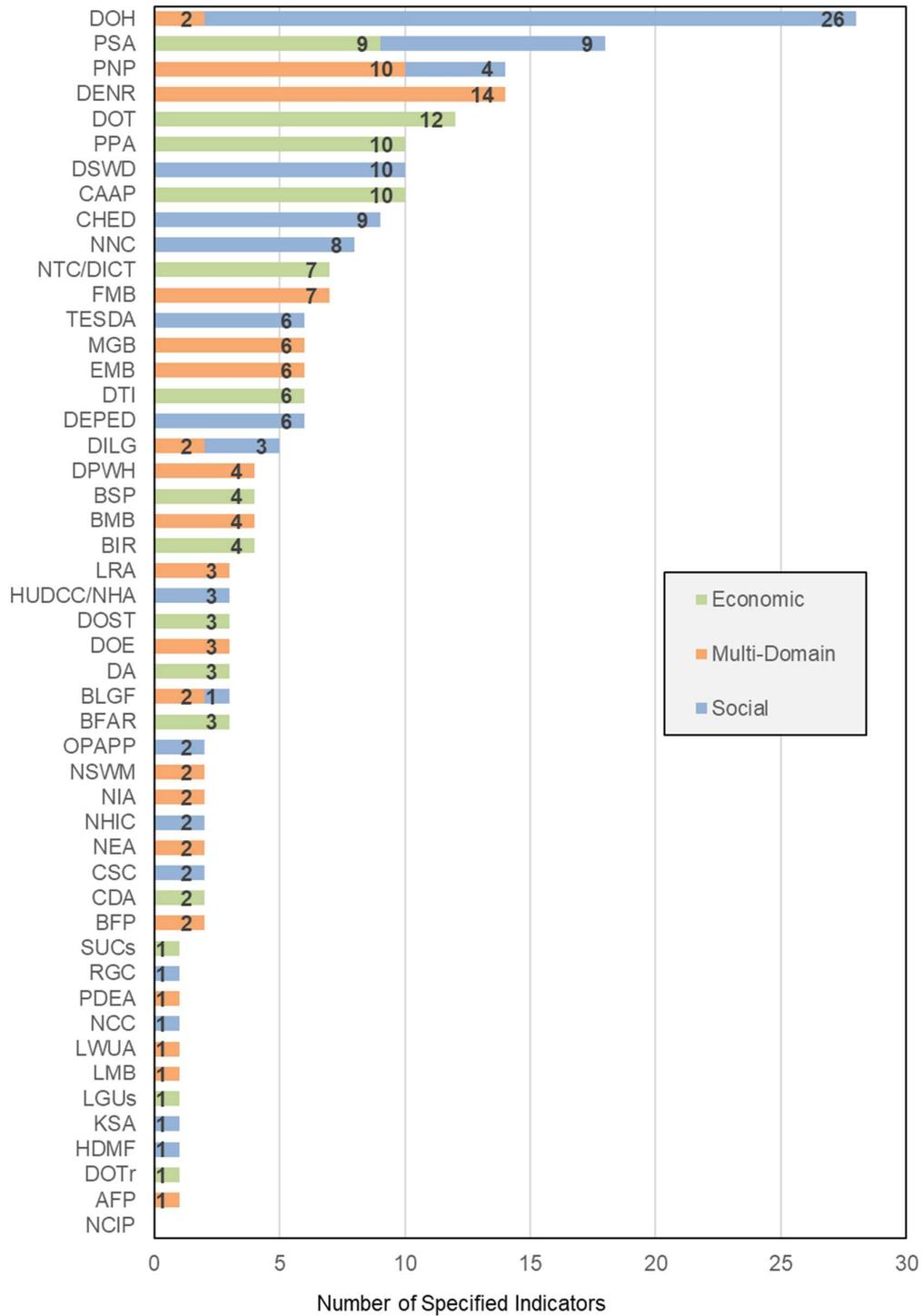
The MIMAROPA Regional RM, which contains 240 indicator statements as shown in Table 13, is aligned with the national RM and is measured at the regional level. These regional RMs shall then be linked with the national RMs as input to reports prepared at the national level and is targeted to be achieved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

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

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

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

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



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- PDP and RDP 2017-2022 Roadshow

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

- RSC Resolution No. 2017-01

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

ISSUES AND CONCERN

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

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

STATISTICAL PROGRAMS FOR 2017-2022

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

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

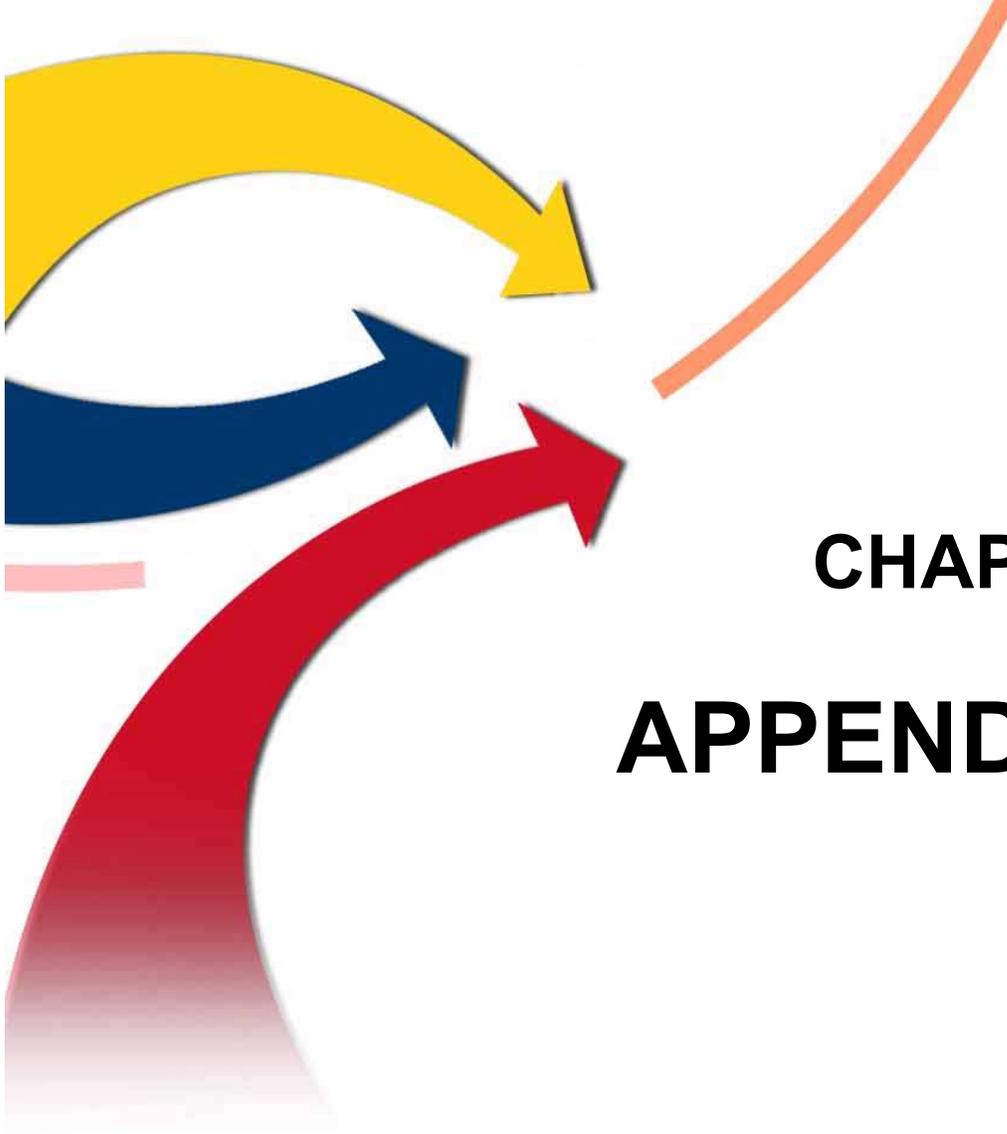
4. Exploring the use of management tools to monitor, evaluate the status, whereabouts, identify gaps and help management in planning and decision making
5. Strengthen partnership with other stakeholders, NGOs, POs, and LGUs.
6. Conduct of dissemination fora, establishment of website and use of tri-media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

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

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

POLICY USES

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



CHAPTER XI

APPENDICES

WORKING COMMITTEE

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Willi Krizzia May G. Oracion, *Statistical Analyst*

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Theodore John M. Del Mundo, *Statistical Specialist II*
Rhoda L. Sobrepeña, *Information Officer I*
Jeile L. Gandia, *Assistant Statistician*
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Ma. Leizl L. Magbojos, *Job Order Employee*
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Leni R. Rioflorido, *Vice Chairperson*

Members

Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
Bureau of Local Government and Finance
Commission on Higher Education
Cooperative Development Authority
Department of Agrarian Reform
Department of Agriculture
Department of Budget and Management
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Department of Education
Department of Interior and Local Government
Department of Health
Department of Labor and Employment
Department of Tourism
Department of Public Works and Highways
Department of Science and Technology
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Department of Trade and Industry

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

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