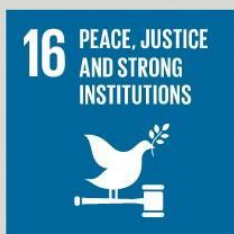
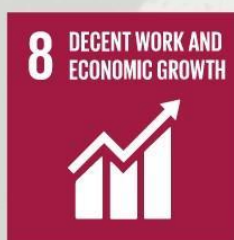




# SOCCSKSARGEN

## SDG CATCH UP PLAN

### Goals for a better world



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## List of Acronyms

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| ADM     | Alternative Delivery Modes   |
| ALS     | Alternative Learning System  |
| ATMs    | Automated Teller Machines  |
| CCTV    | Closed Circuits Televisions  |
| DEAR    | Drop Everything and Read   |
| DOH CHD | Department of Health-Center for Health Development                     |
| DSWD    | Department of Social Welfare and Development                           |
| DUs     | Distribution Utilities   |
| ECCD    | Early Childhood Care and Development                                   |
| EiE     | Education in Emergencies   |
| EPiC    | Every Policy is Connected  |
| ESB     | Essential Newborn Care   |
| FLO     | Flexible Learning Option   |
| GIDAs   | Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas                        |
| HFEP    | Health Facility Enhancement Program                                    |
| HRH     | Human Resources for Health   |
| IMCI    | Integrated Management of Childhood Illness                             |
| IPED    | Indigenous Peoples Education   |
| JHS     | Junior High School   |
| LDRRMOs | Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices                   |
| LGUs    | Local Government Units   |
| LMI     | Labor Market Information   |
| M/E     | Monitoring/Evaluation  |
| MDGs    | Millennium Development Goals   |
| NHWSS   | National Health Workforce Support System                               |
| NSRP    | National Skills Registration Program                                   |
| P/RPAN  | Philippine and the Regional Plan of Action                             |
| PAPs    | Programs and Projects  |
| PES     | Public Employment Service  |
| PIA     | Philippine Information Agency  |
| PSA     | Philippine Statistics Authority  |
| RAs     | Republic Acts  |
| RDC     | Regional Development Council   |
| REDP    | Regional Education Development Program                                 |
| SDGs    | Sustainable Development Goals  |
| SFP     | Supplementary Feeding Program  |
| SHS     | Senior High School   |
| TUPAD   | Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged                           |
| TWGs    | Technical Working Groups   |
| UNESCAP | United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL XII

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
SOCCSKSARGEN REGION

### MESSAGE

*My warmest greetings to everyone!*

As the Regional Development Council (RDC) XII Chairperson, I am pleased to present to you our collective efforts toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the SDG Catch-up Plan for the SOCCSKSARGEN Region.

The SDGs or Agenda 2030 have been adopted as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. However, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges to our progress towards these goals. It is, therefore, crucial that we come together as a region to accelerate our efforts and to bridge the gaps.



The SDG Catch-up Plan outlines our strategies and initiatives to address the setbacks caused by the pandemic and ensure that we stay on track to achieve the SDGs in the next six years.

With RDC XII's approval and adoption of this plan through Resolution No. 48, series of 2024, I urge all stakeholders to actively participate in the implementation of this plan and contribute your expertise and focus your resources towards its success. By working together and supporting each other, we can surmount the challenges and create a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

Thank you for your commitment, dedication, and hard work towards achieving our shared goals. Let us reaffirm our commitment to the SDGs and demonstrate our resilience and determination in the face of adversity.

Anchored on the SDGs, let us come together to Revitalize and Innovate for a Safe and strong Economy (RISE) in SOCCSKSARGEN through Serbisyong Totoo. Let us unite our efforts to drive growth, ensure stability, and create a prosperous future for Region XII. Together, we can make a meaningful impact and build a thriving community, leaving no one behind. We can make a real difference in the lives of millions of people in Region XII and in other parts of Mindanao and the Philippines.

**HON. EMMYLOU J. TALIÑO-MENDOZA, MNSA**  
Chairperson, RDC XII and  
Governor, Cotabato Province



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SAFE AND STRONG.  
ECONOMY.



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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL XII

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
SOCCSKSARGEN REGION

### FOREWORD



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal set of goals, targets, and indicators that the Philippines, being a member state of the United Nations, uses to frame its development agenda and policies until 2030.

Our collective efforts toward the attainment of the SDGs was assessed and analyzed by the Regional Development Council (RDC) XII, through the four Technical Working Groups (TWGs) of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SOX RCSDG), by using the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) developed planning tool known as ***Every Policy is Connected (EPiC)***.

The EPiC helps policymakers and data producers analyze complex policy content, identify the most vulnerable groups and their key issues, and develop a comprehensive indicator framework. It is a powerful tool yet user-friendly. Results from the use of the EPiC tool provided essential information to refocus our efforts and ensure that we are on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The inputs from the analysis served as inputs to the formulation of this SDG Catch-up Plan.

As contained in the SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Catch-up Plan, there are 9 SDG Indicators which have been lagging, while 18 need acceleration. This plan serves as Region XII's roadmap to address constraints and to expedite our progress towards the SDGs. The Catch-Up Plan also outlines specific strategies and initiatives that will guide the region in areas such as poverty reduction, quality education, gender equality, climate action, and sustainable economic growth.

It is, therefore, crucial that all sectors and entities perform their respective roles in the implementation of the plan. All concerned stakeholders are enjoined to share their resources, expertise, and commitment so the entire region will successfully navigate the challenges and achieve the objectives contained in the plan.

With our collaborative efforts and unity, I have full confidence that we will be able to make a positive difference in the lives of the more than four million people in the SOCCSKSARGEN region.

Together, let us build a better future for all with no one left behind.

***RISE SOCCSKSARGEN!***

*Phlorita A. Ridao*

**PHLORITA A. RIDAO**

Vice-Chairperson, RDC XII,  
Chairperson, SOX RCSDG, and  
Regional Director, NEDA XII



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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL XII

NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY  
SOCCSKSARGEN REGION

*Excerpts from the Minutes of the 84<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of Regional Development Council (RDC) XII on March 20, 2024 via blended mode at the Greenleaf Hotel, General Santos City, and through Zoom videoconference.*

### RDC XII Resolution No. 48, series of 2024

#### APPROVING THE SOCCSKSARGEN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS CATCH-UP PLAN

**WHEREAS,** the comprehensive set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global call to action to end poverty, protect the earth's environment and climate, and ensure that people everywhere can enjoy peace and prosperity;

**WHEREAS,** the country has been a firm advocate of the SDGs since its formal establishment in 2015 and ensures that the SDGs are integrated into the formulation of the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 and its corresponding Regional Development Plans;

**WHEREAS,** based on the CY 2022 SOCCSKSARGEN's SDG Pace of Progress, 18 indicators need to be accelerated to achieve the 2030 targets, while 9 indicators show no progress or are said to be lagging indicators, to wit:

| Lagging Indicators   | Needs to Accelerate Indicators                  |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1.Real GRDP per capita growth                                      | 1.Access to electricity                         | 10. Maternal health care                        |
| 2.Organized learning before primary entry age                      | 2.Population covered by social health insurance | 11. Functional and basic literacy               |
| 3.Net enrolment rate, kindergarten                                 | 3.Net enrolment rate, secondary                 | 12. Infant mortality                            |
| 4.Road traffic deaths  | 4.Children registered with a civil authority    | 13. Prevalence of stunting                      |
| 5.Non-communicable disease   | 5.Net enrolment, enrolment                      | 14. Prevalence of malnutrition                  |
| 6.Deaths/missing persons from disasters – <b>3 SDGs indicators</b> | 6.Under-five mortality                          | 15. Commercial bank branches and ATMs           |
| 7.Youth not in education/ employment or training                   | 7.Unintentional poisoning                       | 16. Inequality indices for education indicators |
|  | 8.Family planning satisfied with modern methods | 17. Neonatal mortality                          |
|  | 9.Unemployment rate                             | 18. Contraceptive prevalence rate               |

**WHEREAS,** in line with the objective of formulating a comprehensive plan to accelerate the progress on SDG indicators, the Every Policy is Connected (EPiC) framework and tool was utilized;



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**WHEREAS**, the four Technical Working Groups of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Committee on SDGs prepared the inputs for the SDG Catch-Up Plan;

**WHEREAS**, the Council acknowledges the significance of the SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Catch-Up Plan to ensure that the region will be contributing to the country's commitment of leaving no one behind by 2030 and towards the realization of the *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay in 2040*;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, on motion of RDC XII Vice-Chairperson Phlorita A. Ridao, Chairperson of the SOCCSSKSARGEN Regional Committee on Sustainable Development Goals (SOX RCSDG) and Regional Director of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) XII and jointly seconded by Mr. Carlito Y. Uy, Chairperson of the Regional Social Development Committee (RSDC) XII and Private Sector Representative (PSR) for the Social Development Sector, and Ms. Liza D. Hora, PSR for South Cotabato, **BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, That RDC XII approve the SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Catch-Up Plan.

**DONE** this 20<sup>th</sup> day of March 2024 in General Santos City, Philippines.

Certified Correct:

  
**ROMEL PATRICK E. TANGHAL**  
*Secretary*

Attested:

  
**PHLORITA A. RIDAO**  
*Vice-Chairperson*

Approved:

  
**RICHLIE LYNDON L. MAGTULIS**  
*Co-Chairperson and  
Presiding Officer*



## **I. Introduction**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the 192 United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030. The Philippines is among the member states that signified and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 17 global goals also known as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges that the world is facing. These goals are interconnected and aim to tackle issues such as poverty, hunger, inequality, access to education, healthcare, clean water, sanitation, sustainable economic growth, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. By focusing on these goals, countries can work together to achieve a more sustainable and equitable future for all.

Each goal has specific targets and indicators that help track progress and hold governments and organizations accountable for their commitments. The 17 SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) but go beyond them by encompassing a broader and more inclusive agenda that ensures no one is left behind.

SOCCSKSARGEN Region adopted 155 SDG core Indicators as supported by the Regional Development Council XII through the passage of Resolution No. 35, series of 2019. The SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Core Indicators are the applicable indicators in the region out of the 231 unique global indicators. Of the said core indicators, 38 has measurable targets and accomplishments based on the CY 2022 SDG Pace of Progress.

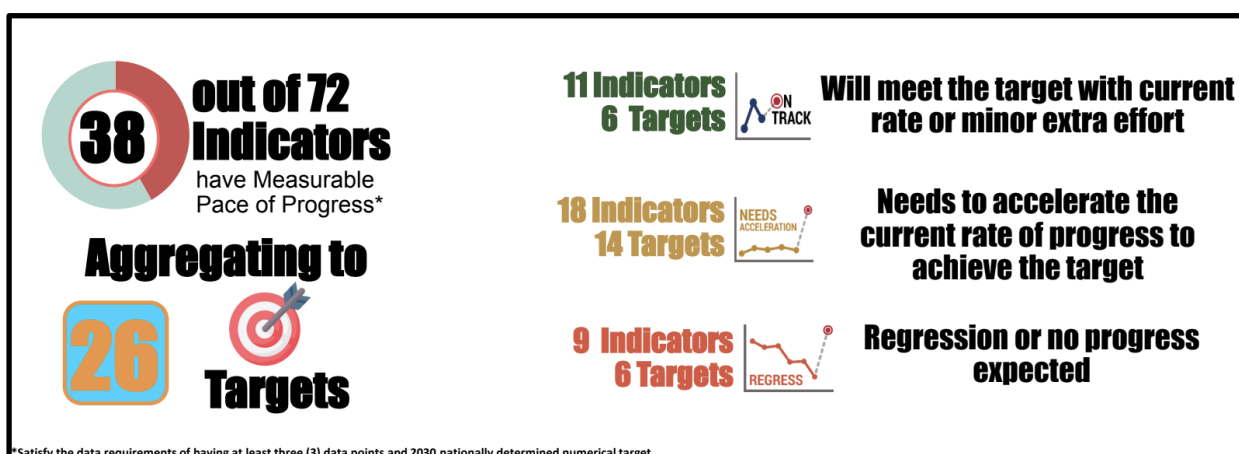
To achieve the SDGs, collaboration and partnership among governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals are essential. To ensure this, the national government issued several directives to ensure that all initiatives are aligned with the attainment of the SDG targets.

## **II. Regional Assessment**

The CY 2022 assessment of SOCCSKSARGEN's progress towards the attainment of SDGs target is crucial to determine the overall trajectory of the region towards achieving the set targets.

As shown in figure 1 below, only 53 percent or 38 out of 72 SDG indicators have a measurable place of progress, which means that these 38 SDG indicators satisfy the data requirements of having at least three (3) data points and having 2030 nationally determined numerical targets.

**Figure 1: Summary of SOCCSKSARGEN's SDG Pace of Progress**



Source: PSA

Based on the latest assessment, it has been found that 47 percent (or 18 indicators) of the indicators need acceleration on the current rate of progress to achieve the target, indicating that significant efforts are required to meet the desired targets. This high percentage suggests that there is a substantial gap between the current progress and the targets set for each indicator. It highlights the urgent need for increased focus, resources, and innovative solutions to address the challenges hindering the advancement towards the SDGs.

Additionally, the said assessment reveals that 24 percent (or 9 indicators) of the indicators are regressing or no progress expected, which is a concerning trend indicating a backward movement or stagnation in certain areas. This regression threatens to undermine the progress made towards the SDGs and emphasizes the importance of re-evaluating strategies, policies, and interventions to reverse this negative trend.

On a more positive note, 29 percent (11 indicators) of the indicators are on-track, indicating that the region has successfully implemented effective policies and initiatives that are yielding positive results. It is essential to study these successful cases to identify best practices and replicate them in other regions to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.

Overall, the regional assessment of SDG indicators reveals a mixed picture of progress, indicating the need for a collaborative effort involving governments, organizations, and communities to address the challenges, accelerate progress where needed, and ensure that no region is left behind in the journey towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The following are the detailed assessments on the Regional SDG progress and performance.



## **SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

### **A. Background**

SOCCSKSARGEN has considered seven indicators for SDG 1. Of these indicators five are regressing and three indicators need acceleration.

The regressing indicators are the net enrolment rate for kindergarten, elementary, and secondary (*indicators 1.4.1.p1.4, 1.4.1.p1.5, and 1.4.1.p1.6, respectively*) as well as the number of deaths and missing persons due to disaster (*indicators 1.5.1.1 and 1.5.1.2*).

On the other hand, the indicators (1.4.1.p1.1, 1.4.1.p1.2, and 1.4.1.p1.3) on antenatal care for women need acceleration.

## **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

Net enrolment rate at all levels was low due to the limited access to basic education facilities due to transportation constraints in geographically-isolated and disadvantaged areas (GIDAs), migration of families due to economic and livelihood reasons, Insurgency in some areas, family problems/dispute resulting to stop schooling, lack of accessible learning institutions, financial support, learners' motivation, and early learning intervention programs.

Meanwhile, the increasing death toll and missing persons during disaster is attributed to poor implementation of disaster anticipatory planning at the local level coupled with limited disaster related warning devices installed or available particularly in secondary areas most-likely affected by disasters and weak enforcement of pre-emptive evacuation.

Among the issues cited that affect the attainment of targets on antenatal care are the disparities in access to maternal health services such as proper pre- and postnatal care, nutrition, and family planning due to distance to the health facilities, lack of health service provider, and high influence of culture/tradition.

## **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

To address the gaps in these regressing indicators under Goal 1, aside from ensuring the timely completion of the programs and projects, the region shall intensify the conduct of capability building activities for teachers on Early Childhood Care Development and strengthen the parenting seminars. Moreover, the region shall also strengthen the implementation of Catch-up Fridays/ Drop Everything and Read (DEAR) Program. The adoption of Catch-up Fridays and the DEAR Program stands as a pivotal approach in DepEd's concerted efforts to address the gap in functional literacy. Under this initiative, all schools are mandated to allot a dedicated time for students to engage in reading activities, contributing significantly to literacy enhancement and recovery. The sustained implementation of the MATATAG agenda and SOCCSKSARGEN REDP is also crucial in improving the net enrolment rate among young learners in SOCCSKSARGEN. The MATATAG agenda has four critical components, to wit:

- **MA**ke the curriculum relevant to produce competent and job-ready, active, and responsible citizens;
- **TA**ke steps to accelerate delivery of basic education facilities and services;
- **TA**ke good care of learners by promoting learner well-being, inclusive education, and a positive learning environment; and
- **G**ive support to teachers to teach better.

These components provide the roadmap towards a “Bansang Makabata, Batang Makabansa. Likewise, the ongoing implementation of the SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Education Development Program (REDP) remains a critical and forward-looking endeavor in attaining targets for the region. The REDP serves as a comprehensive blueprint containing the strategic roadmap for basic education from 2023 to 2028.

Further, to reduce the disaster related casualties, installation of early warning systems and Closed Circuits Televisions (CCTVs) linked to Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (LDRRMOs) shall be prioritized, as well as the strengthening of community-based and



scientific DRRM and CCA assessment, mapping, analysis, and monitoring. Relocation of population at risk to disaster shall likewise be given importance.

To address the gaps on antenatal services, the region shall Intensify its efforts at all levels including the implementation of newborn program training on Essential Newborn Care (ESB) and Care for Small Babies and the provision of commodities and medical services for the safe motherhood program. Likewise, the LGU resettlement areas shall ensure that basic health and maternal facilities are accessible. Moreover, on the influence of culture/tradition to maternal health care, the region shall intensify its advocacy, collaborate with other agencies/entities, and encourage the adoption in the academic curriculum of an elective course on maternal and child health care. In this manner, the stakeholders' awareness on proper and appropriate maternal and child care will be strengthened.

Advocacy and strict implementation of laws and policies relative to antenatal care shall also be intensified to increase facility-based deliveries, births attended by skilled birth attendants, and the modern contraceptive prevalence rate. Advocacy plays a crucial role in increasing facility-based deliveries and skilled birth attendants. It is important to raise awareness about the benefits of delivering in healthcare facilities and the importance of skilled birth attendants in ensuring safe deliveries. Additionally, strict implementation of laws and policies that promote facility-based deliveries and access to modern contraceptives is necessary. This can be achieved through partnerships with healthcare providers, community organizations, and government agencies to ensure the availability and accessibility of these services.

The sustained implementation of the Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP) of the Department of Health-Center for Health Development (DOH-CHD) XII, the institutionalization of the capacity management program for the Human Resources for Health (HRH), the public health management program, and the provision of HRH under the National Health Workforce Support System (NHWSS) is vital to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare facilities and services in the region. This includes infrastructure development, procurement of medical equipment, and capacity building for healthcare professionals. Additionally, the institutionalization of capacity management programs for HRH, public health management programs, and the provision of HRH under the National Health Workforce Support System (NHWSS) should be prioritized. This involves strengthening recruitment, training, and retention strategies for healthcare professionals, as well as ensuring equitable distribution of healthcare workers across the region.

The national government shall likewise extend its full support to the priority investment programs of the SOCCSKSARGEN health sector particularly the upgrading and improvement of the SOCCSKSARGEN General Hospital to become a Level II hospital that would provide better health access to the people of SOCCSKSARGEN.



## **SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

### **A. Background**

The four indicators (2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.2.1, and 2.2.2.2) need acceleration, these are the indicators on prevalence of stunting, wasting, and overweight among children under 5 years of age.

## **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

The prevalence of stunting, wasting, and overweight among children under 5 years of age is a critical issue that requires urgent attention. There are several gaps, challenges, and issues that need to be addressed to accelerate the indicators in this area such as some local government units do not include health and nutrition as their priority programs and projects which resulted to non-integration of the Local Nutrition Action Plan in the annual Investment Program, the absence of a full-time Nutrition Action Officer, insufficient budget to implement key nutrition programs, the non-participation of the LGUs in the MELLPI-PRO, and the non-functionality of the local nutrition council.

The lack of access to nutritious food and proper healthcare services in many communities, especially in the geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas leads to malnutrition and poor growth outcomes among children, contributing to the high prevalence of stunting and wasting. Additionally, there is a lack of awareness and education among caregivers about the importance of proper nutrition and feeding practices for young children. This results in inadequate feeding practices, which further exacerbate the problem of malnutrition. Furthermore, the increasing prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age is also a growing concern. This is often linked to the consumption of unhealthy, processed foods high in sugar, salt, and fats, as well as a sedentary lifestyle.

## **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

Nutrition interventions play a crucial role in promoting the health and well-being of individuals, especially at the LGUs level. The adoption, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation (M/E) of nutrition-related national policies are essential for ensuring that effective measures are in place to address nutritional challenges. Several key policies, such as Republic Acts (RA) Nos. 11148 (Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act), RA 10028 (Expanding the Promotion of Breastfeeding), RA 11037 (Institutionalizing the National Feeding Program), RA 8172 (Salt Iodination Act), and RA 8976 (Food Fortification Program), provide a framework for improving nutrition outcomes and must be effectively implemented at the LGU level.

The strengthened implementation of the Philippine and the Regional Plan of Action (P/RPAN) for Nutrition 2023-2028 which will be translated into a provincial, city, municipal, and barangay plan will ensure the improved nutrition sector performance for the region. Through the P/RPAN comprehensive policies to tackle malnutrition, including targets, food security strategies, nutrition education, and monitoring mechanisms will be formulated. The coordination among relevant agencies and fostering collaboration for efficient nutrition program implementation will be enhanced. Budgetary support for nutrition-specific and sensitive programs in various sectors will be secured. Moreover, the multi-sectoral collaboration and partnerships among health, agriculture, education, and welfare sectors will shepherd the achievement of common nutrition goals. Establishing a robust system to track progress, collect data, and assess intervention impact on nutrition shall also be prioritized.

Furthermore, raising awareness and promoting behavior change through effective communication campaigns and enacting/enforcing laws that support nutrition, such as food fortification and breastfeeding promotion shall also be executed.

Clear role delineation between the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Council is also crucial to ensure efficient



coordination and delivery of nutrition-related services. The Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) should be a mandatory program for LGUs to address malnutrition among children under five years of age. Additionally, initiatives such as the establishment and maintenance of school, community, and workplace food gardens can promote access to fresh and nutritious foods. Completing farm-to-market roads and market infrastructures can improve food distribution and access in rural areas. The KADIWA ni Ani at Kita of the Department of Agriculture as well as the Dietary Supplementation Program, food stamps for cash transfers, food fortification, and monitoring of local policies on the regulation and marketing of unhealthy foods are important interventions to address nutritional deficiencies and promote healthy eating habits.

Overall, by prioritizing the adoption, implementation, and M/E of nutrition-related policies, establishing clear roles between government agencies, and implementing targeted interventions such as food supplementation programs and food fortification, LGUs can work towards improving the nutritional status and overall health of their communities.

### **SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

#### **A. Background**

SDG 3 aims to ensure that everyone has access to quality healthcare services and can lead healthy lives. It recognizes the importance of promoting well-being across all age groups, from children to the elderly. By focusing on preventative measures, early detection, and treatment of diseases, SDG 3 seeks to create a world where everyone can thrive and live to their fullest potential.

There are seven indicators under this goal that need acceleration. These are indicators on under five, neonatal, and infant mortality (3.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.2.s1), the proportion of women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (3.7.1) and the contraceptive prevalence rate (3.7.s1) as well as the indicators on percentage of population covered by social health insurance (3.8.s1), and mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (3.9.3).

Meanwhile, the indicators on mortality due to non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory (3.4.1.1 to 3.4.1.4), the death rate due to traffic injuries (3.6.1) are regressing.

#### **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

Indicators under this goal shed light on critical aspects of public health, including the well-being of children under five, neonatal, infant health, and access to family planning services. It is essential to ensure that women of reproductive age have their family planning needs met with modern methods to promote reproductive health and reduce unintended pregnancies. Additionally, monitoring the contraceptive prevalence rate and the percentage of the population covered by social health insurance can provide insights into healthcare access and affordability. However, challenges persist in addressing mortality rates related to non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular issues, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory conditions. Factors such as



a shortage of healthcare providers, limited access to facilities, maternal malnutrition, sedentary lifestyles, alcohol and tobacco abuse, and inadequate family planning resources contribute to these concerning trends.

Moreover, among the factors considered in the increasing death due to traffic injuries are over speeding, drunk driving, lack of seatbelt use, and inadequate road infrastructure contribute to this high death rate. Efforts to improve road safety, such as implementing stricter laws and regulations, promoting safe driving behaviors, and investing in better infrastructure, are crucial in reducing the number of deaths due to traffic injuries.

### **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

The region shall sustain its efforts and initiatives to further decrease the under-five mortality rate, neonatal mortality rate, and infant mortality. To sustain the progress made in reducing these rates, it is crucial to prioritize comprehensive reproductive health services and education through an inclusive information and awareness drive. This includes promoting family planning methods, ensuring access to quality antenatal and postnatal care, and strengthening the capacity of healthcare facilities to handle deliveries and emergencies. Collaborative efforts between healthcare providers, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders should be intensified to raise awareness, improve access to healthcare services, and address cultural and socio-economic barriers that may hinder progress.

Efforts to improve health outcomes must focus on increasing the availability of healthcare services, promoting healthy lifestyles, enhancing education and awareness on family planning, expanding health insurance coverage, and ensuring proper handling and storage of toxic substances. By addressing the identified challenges and implementing targeted interventions, we can work towards achieving better health outcomes and reducing the burden of preventable diseases in our communities.

Thus, to enhance public health initiatives, it is crucial to sustain comprehensive plans, programs, and activities that address various aspects of health, including sanitation, oral health, nutrition, and more. Additionally, intensifying immunization efforts can help prevent diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia. Various initiatives and programs, such as Tetanus Toxoid Immunization for pregnant women, Garantisadong Pambata, and the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) Strategy, play a vital role in promoting immunization and overall health. It is essential to continue the capacity building, monitor program implementation, and provide technical assistance to healthcare workers and local government units (LGUs) to ensure effective service delivery. By increasing awareness on family planning and reproductive health laws, conducting competency-based training, and advocating for the inclusion of essential commodities in local health investment plans, we can work towards improving health outcomes and promoting well-being for all individuals and communities.

To address the rising cases of road traffic deaths, it is crucial to focus on enhancing road safety measures in areas facing significant challenges. This includes the implementation of appropriate infrastructures such as pedestrian lanes, overpasses, pathways, and bike lanes in areas with high traffic volume. Improving road users' discipline through education and enforcement of traffic rules is essential to promote safer road behavior. Additionally, enhancing road safety signages in high-risk areas, such as sharp curves, can help alert motorists and reduce accidents. It is also important to consider the impact of ongoing project implementation on road safety and take

necessary precautions to minimize risks to road users. By prioritizing these measures, we can work towards creating safer road environments and reducing the number of road traffic deaths.

The Road Safety Advocacy Program aims to promote awareness and education on safe road practices. To achieve this, efforts are being made to ensure a safe and reliable road system by constructing service roads and drainage systems. Additionally, the construction of bike lanes along national highways is being prioritized to enhance the safety of cyclists and promote sustainable transportation. Installation of traffic lights with road reconfiguration is also underway to improve traffic flow and reduce accidents. Reflectorized warning signages are being installed in hazard-prone areas to alert drivers of potential risks, while the lighting of streets with street lights aims to enhance visibility and safety for all road users, especially during nighttime. These initiatives collectively work towards creating a safer and more efficient road network for the community.



## **SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

### **A. Background**

SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, with a focus on providing background information, conducting review and gap analysis, and identifying initiatives and areas for opportunities.

Regressing indicators under this goal are the participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (4.2.2) and the ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (4.5.1)

### **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

The challenges in education access are multifaceted, with barriers such as limited access to learning institutions, a shortage of trained early education teachers, and inadequate quality learning materials stemming from factors like low income, lack of motivation among parents and learners, and a lack of flexible learning modalities. Additionally, disparities in enrollment between female and male learners in Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS) highlight issues of gender inequality. These disparities are exacerbated by low parity indices, which are influenced by restricted access to learning institutions, the absence of safe learning environments, and cultural barriers that hinder educational opportunities for all learners. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensuring equitable access to quality education for all individuals.

### **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

To enhance the quality of education and promote inclusivity in SOCCSKSARGEN, various initiatives are being implemented which includes the intensified capability building programs for teachers focusing on early childhood care development, strengthening parenting seminars to support holistic child development, improving school sites, and acquiring learning tools to create conducive learning environments. Additionally, efforts are being made to construct and enhance basic education facilities to ensure access to quality education for all. Furthermore,

inclusive education programs such as the Flexible Learning Option (FLO), Alternative Delivery Modes (ADM), Alternative Learning System (ALS), Education in Emergencies (EiE), Multigrade Education, Indigenous Peoples Education (IPED), Madrasah Education Program, and Special Education Program are being implemented to cater to diverse learning needs and promote equal opportunities for all learners. These initiatives aim to create a more inclusive and equitable education system that empowers individuals and fosters lifelong learning opportunities.



## **SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

### **A. Background**

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all is crucial for promoting economic development and improving quality of life. By prioritizing universal access to energy, we can work towards a more equitable and sustainable future for everyone. However, the indicator on proportion of population with access to electricity (7.1.1) needs acceleration.

### **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

The lack of access to electricity distribution grid, both on-grid and off-grid, is a significant challenge faced by some communities in the region. This issue is often exacerbated by the presence of aging electric infrastructure, which can lead to frequent power outages and unreliable service. The government has offered various subsidized projects for new electrification programs for the distribution utilities (DUs) in the region, however, due to liquidation issues of the DUs they cannot fully avail of the said program.

Additionally, the limited capacity of households to pay for electricity services and high electricity rates further hinder access for those in need. As a result, some households and communities are left without access to essential energy services, impacting their quality of life and hindering economic development. Also, other unenergized households are informal settlers' families located in hazard prone areas such as riverbanks in which they cannot and should not be energized by the DUs.

Addressing these barriers through investment in infrastructure, affordability measures, and sustainable energy solutions is crucial to ensuring that everyone has access to reliable and affordable electricity.

### **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

To improve the household access to reliable and affordable electricity, especially the informal settlers' families, there is a recommendation that the ISFs shall be relocated by their respective LGUs to resettlement areas where basic facilities are provided. Moreover, to fully support the resettlement process and ensure the well-being of residents, it is vital to request electric providers to expand their transmission and distribution systems to cover these resettlement areas. By extending access to electricity, these communities can thrive, fostering a sense of security, productivity, and connectivity for all residents. This collaborative effort between



LGUs, ISFs, and electric providers is essential in creating sustainable and inclusive communities where every individual has the opportunity to lead a dignified and empowered life.

The DUs shall also improve its liquidation systems especially if they availed of government programs to maximize their participation in the future subsidies of the government for the benefit of their respective clientele.

Moreover, another opportunity to improve the access of the communities for a sustainable and reliable energy, the National Total Electrification Framework shall be timely implemented. The said framework proposes four distinct electrification strategies, carefully tailored to suit specific geographical locations, the contiguity of households, and their distance from existing distribution facilities, to wit:

1. Household Electrification: This strategy prioritizes connecting individual households to the existing grid or power supply system, guaranteeing that every household gains access to electricity.
2. Distribution Line Extension: In remote or unserved areas, this approach involves extending the distribution lines and providing household connections to cover these regions, thus extending the reach of electricity to previously unreached communities.
3. Stand-Alone Home Systems: In more isolated or challenging terrains, stand-alone home systems, such as solar home systems or other renewable energy sources, can be deployed to provide independent power solutions to individual households.
4. Microgrid Systems: In areas with clusters of households, microgrid systems can be implemented. These localized power grids function independently, offering a reliable and efficient electricity supply to the entire community.



## **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

### **A. Background**

Promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, along with ensuring full and productive employment and decent work for all, is a fundamental goal that underpins the development of thriving societies. By fostering an environment where economic opportunities are accessible to all individuals, regardless of background or circumstance, we can create a more equitable and prosperous world. This commitment not only drives economic progress but also enhances social cohesion, reduces inequality, and improves overall well-being. Through collaborative efforts and innovative strategies, we can work towards building a future where every person has the chance to contribute meaningfully to society and achieve their full potential.

Regressing indicators under this goal are on the proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (8.6.1), while indicators on number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults (8.10.1), number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (8.10.1.2) needs acceleration.

### **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

Promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth is not just a lofty aspiration—it is a critical imperative for building a better future for all. Creating an environment where

economic opportunities are not just reserved for a privileged few, but are accessible to every individual, we can unlock the full potential of SOCCSKSARGEN human capital. Ensuring the availability of fulfilling, dignified, and well compensated jobs will foster an economy that values diversity, innovation, and sustainability, and that leaves no one behind.

The economic landscape of SOCCSKSARGEN has been significantly impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a decrease in economic activities and hindering the development of higher value-added industries. This downturn has resulted in a surge of laid-off workers due to business closures and disrupted supply chains, further exacerbating the challenges faced by individuals and businesses alike.

The prevailing uncertainties brought by the pandemic have also contributed to a reduction in business confidence, creating additional hurdles for economic recovery. Moreover, the presence of unbanked municipalities highlights the barriers to financial inclusion, stemming from concerns related to peace and order, safety of bank personnel, and low financial literacy among the population. These factors not only limit access to essential financial services but also impede the growth potential of these communities.

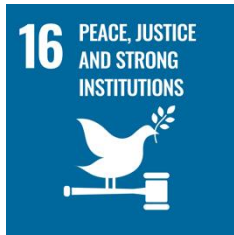
Furthermore, the mismatch between skills and experience is a pressing issue, driven by various factors such as the alignment of skills required by industries and the TVET certification gained by the young labor force, inadequate access to educational facilities, early marriage and parenthood, involvement in conflicts with the law, and a lack of financial support. Addressing these challenges is crucial in bridging the gap between workforce capabilities and market demands, ultimately fostering a more inclusive and sustainable economic environment for all individuals. By recognizing and addressing these barriers, we can work towards creating opportunities for meaningful employment, promoting economic growth, and ensuring decent work for all members of society.

### **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

The Investment Promotion and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development Program is a comprehensive initiative aimed at fostering economic growth and development. Through a series of strategic activities and interventions, this program seeks to create a conducive environment for business growth and entrepreneurship.

Additionally, other government programs and initiatives that ensures job availability in the region are the Tulong Panghanapbuhay sa Ating Disadvantaged (TUPAD) Workers which provides transitional emergency employment to disadvantaged workers, and the Public Employment Service (PES) that facilitates job referrals and provides labor market information. Moreover, the Labor Market Information (LMI) system offers timely and relevant data on in-demand jobs and skills shortages, while heightened conduct of job fairs brings together job seekers and employers in a single venue to streamline the recruitment process. On the other hand, the National Skills Registration Program (NSRP) aims to enhance skills development and registration for better employment opportunities.

By implementing these initiatives, the program aims to stimulate economic growth, create job opportunities, and support the development of a vibrant and inclusive business ecosystem in the region.



## **SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

### **A. Background**

Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies is essential for sustainable development and the well-being of all individuals. By fostering a culture of peace, tolerance, and understanding, we can create a foundation for social harmony and economic prosperity.

Access to justice for all is a fundamental human right that ensures fairness, equality, and protection under the law. Building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels is crucial for upholding the rule of law, promoting good governance, and safeguarding the rights of every individual. By working together to strengthen our institutions, promote justice, and foster inclusivity, we can create a more just, peaceful, and sustainable world for present and future generations.

The indicator on the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (16.9.1) needs acceleration.

### **B. Review and Gap Analysis**

Limited access to civil registry units particularly in those geographically isolated and conflict-affected areas can be attributed to various factors such as low income, illiteracy, and parents being in conflict with the law. These challenges create barriers for individuals and families in obtaining essential documents such as birth certificates, marriage certificates, and other vital records. Low income levels may prevent individuals from affording the fees associated with obtaining these documents, while illiteracy can hinder their ability to navigate the bureaucratic processes involved. Additionally, parents who are in conflict with the law may face additional obstacles in accessing civil registry services due to legal complexities and social stigmas. Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach that involves providing financial assistance, promoting literacy programs, and offering support services to individuals and families in need. By ensuring that all members of society have equal access to civil registry services, we can empower individuals to exercise their rights, access essential services, and participate fully in their communities.

### **C. Initiatives and Areas for Opportunities**

Ensuring the full access of all individuals, including the beneficiaries of government social protection programs to birth and National ID registration is crucial for promoting their rights, identity, and access to essential services. Through a collaborative effort between the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) XII, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) XII, and local government units (LGUs), during the Serbisyo Caravan work towards achieving universal registration for all individuals, especially those in vulnerable situations.

The partnership and convergence program also resulted in a streamlined registration process for beneficiaries, making it easier for them to obtain their essential civil registry certificates and register for the National ID. This collaboration can help address barriers such as lack of awareness, financial constraints, and logistical challenges that may prevent beneficiaries from completing the registration process.






Having their respective certificates of vital record empowered those individuals to access social services, financial assistance, and other government programs more efficiently. This partnership underscores the commitment of various government agencies to promote inclusivity, transparency, and accountability in service delivery, ultimately contributing to the well-being and empowerment of all individuals, including the most marginalized members of society.







### III. Targeted SDG Matrix


Table below shows the CY 2023 status of the regressing and needs to be accelerated SDG indicators based on previous year's accomplishment. The percent change or growth rate of the indicator is included in the table with remarks indicating positive or negative performance comparing the 2022 and 2023 data.

Two regressing SDG indicators showed improvement in CY 2023, while two needs to be accelerated indicators needs further improvement to achieve the 2030 targets.

**Table 1: Regressing and Need to Accelerate SDG Indicators, 2021-2023, SOCCSKSARGEN**

| SDG Indicators   | 2030 Targets | 2021        | 2022     | 2023     | %Change (2022 vs 2023) | Remarks   |
|--|--------------|-------------|----------|----------|------------------------|---|
| <b>Regressing Indicators</b>   |              |             |          |          |                        |   |
| 1.4.1p4 Net Enrolment Rate in kindergarten                                       | 100          | 70.82       | 67.28    | 68.64    | 1.36                   |  |
| 1.5.1.1 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | 0            | 5.52        | 0.61     | 0.70     | 0.15                   |  |
| 1.5.1.2 Number of missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | 0            | 0.76        | 0.20     | 0.2      | -                      |   |
| 3.4.1.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease                      | 1.8          | 2.5 (2020)  | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 3.4.1.2 Mortality rate attributed to cancer                                      | 0.7          | 0.8 (2020)  | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 3.4.1.3 Mortality rate attributed to diabetes                                    | 0.4          | 0.6 (2020)  | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 3.4.1.4 Mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease                 | 0.2          | 0.2 (2020)  | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries                                    | 0.1          | 10.9 (2020) | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GRDP per capita                                 | 6            | 3.85        | 5.34     |          |                        |   |
| 8.5.2 Unemployment rate  | 5            | 5.3         | 3.72     | 3.58     | -3.76                  |  |
| 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in                              | 10           | 37.4        | No data* | No data* |                        |   |

| SDG Indicators  | 2030 Targets | 2021        | 2022     | 2023     | %Change (2022 vs 2023)                         | Remarks   |
|---|--------------|-------------|----------|----------|--|---|
| education, employment or training   |              |             |          |          |  |   |
| <b>Needs to Accelerate Indicators</b>   |              |             |          |          |  |   |
| 1.4.1.p1.1 Percentage of women ages 15-49 who received antenatal care from skilled health personnel for the most recent birth   | 100          | No data*    | 73.9     | No data* |  |   |
| 1.4.1.p1.2 Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a live birth delivery who were assisted by skilled health personnel  | No target    | No data*    | 83.2     | No data* |  |   |
| 1.4.1.p1.3 Percentage of women aged 15-49 with a postnatal check-up in the first two days after birth   | No target    | No data*    | 72       | No data* |  |   |
| 1.4.1p5 Net Enrolment Rate in elementary  | 100          | 90.2        | 86.86    | 84.17    | -2.69  |    |
| 1.4.1.p6 Net enrolment rate in secondary  |              |             |          |          |  |   |
| Junior HS   | 100          | 84.3        | 74.57    | 74.29    | 0.28   |  |
| Senior HS   | 100          | 49.4        | 37.74    | 43.90    | 6.16   |  |
| 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting  | 20.04        | 7.05        | 5.1      | 3.84     | -1.26  |  |
| 2.2.2.1 Prevalence of malnutrition (Wasting)  | 1.7          | 4.76        | 1.5      | 0.89     | -0.61  |  |
| 2.2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (Overweight)   | 1.5          | 0.86        | 1.62     | 1.2      | -0.42  |  |
| 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 20.7         | No data     | 29       | 8.4      | *incomparable due to different sources of data |   |
| 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)   | 6.5          | No data     | 17       | 3.88     | *incomparable due to different sources of data |   |
| 3.2.s1 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)  | 9.8          | No data     | 24       | 6.05     | *incomparable due to different sources of data |   |
| 3.7.1 Proportion of women (currently married) of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied [provided] with modern methods | 100          | 66.6 (2017) | No data* | No data* |  |   |
| 3.7.s1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate  | 100          | No data     | 58.9     | No data* |  |   |
| 3.8.s1 Percentage of population covered by the social health insurance  | 100          | No data     | 85       | No data* |  |   |

| SDG Indicators   | 2030 Targets | 2021         | 2022     | 2023     | %Change (2022 vs 2023) | Remarks   |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|------------------------|---|
| 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population  | 0            | 0.01 (2020)  | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 4.2. Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex                                   | 100          | 70.82        | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| Girls  | 100          | 71.92        |          |          |                        |   |
| Boys   | 100          | 69.79        |          |          |                        |   |
| 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated                                   | 1            | 0.9          | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 4.6.1.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy, both sexes | 100          | 82.30 (2019) | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| Female   | 100          | 84.46        |          |          |                        |   |
| Male   | 100          | 80.24        |          |          |                        |   |
| 4.6.1.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in basic literacy, both sexes      | 100          | 91.92 (2019) | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| Female   | 100          | 92.38        |          |          |                        |   |
| Male   | 100          | 91.47        |          |          |                        |   |
| 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity  | 100          | 90.3         | 93.26    | 82.85    | -10.41                 |  |
| 8.10.1. Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults  | 21.3         | 9.3          | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 8.10.1.2 Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults   | 111.1        | 15.1         | No data* | No data* |                        |   |
| 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age                      | 100          | 71.1         | No data* | No data* |                        |   |

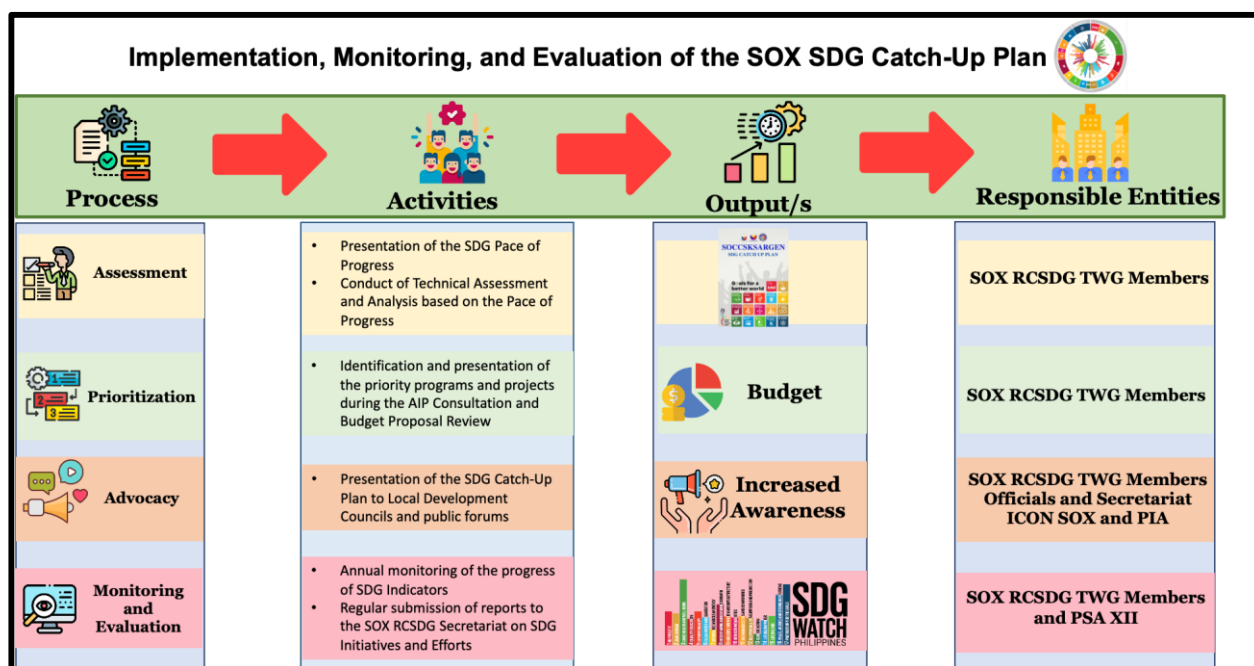
Source: PSA SDG Watch and Agency Accomplishment Report

\*No annual data collected or data are collected every 3 years (NDHS/FHSIS)

## IV. Implementation and Monitoring Plan

To effectively implement and monitor the SOCCSKSARGEN catch-up plan for SDG indicators that are regressing and require acceleration, the following steps will be undertaken taken:

**Figure 2: Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation Framework of the SDG Catch-Up Plan, SOCCSKSARGEN**



**Assessment and Prioritization.** Using the EPiC tool, a thorough assessment of the SDG indicators was undertaken and the key factors contributing to the slowdown in progress were identified, the responsible agency will now prioritize for funding support and implementation the programs and projects (PAPs) that would accelerate the attainment of the targets under those SD goals and indicators. They shall ensure the inclusion of the priority PAPs in the Annual Investment Programs and their respective LGUs.

Budget Proposals to expedite the implementation and completion of the critical programs and projects for the lagging SDG indicators.

**Strengthened Advocacy for a Strong Stakeholder Engagement:** The attainment of SD goals needs convergence and a whole of society approach, thus, there is a need to fully engage relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector partners, and local communities, to collaborate on the development and implementation of the catch-up plan.

The government agencies and entities such as the ICON SOX and the Philippine Information Agency (PIA) shall lead in strengthening the advocacy on SDGs. It will collaborate and engage all media industry players in the region to strongly communicate with the stakeholders the SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Catch-Up Plan.



Likewise, the SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Catch-up Plan shall be presented to all planning and local legislative bodies in the region, so that they can formulate policies that will accelerate the attainment of the regressing or lagging and needs acceleration SDG indicators.

**Capacity Building.** Strengthen the capacity of the data sources agencies/institutions and stakeholders to effectively implement and monitor the catch-up plan. Provide training, technical assistance, and knowledge-sharing opportunities to enhance skills and knowledge in managing, monitoring, and processing their respective databases.

**Monitoring and Evaluation.** The SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Committee on SDG shall establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, measure impact, and identify areas for improvement. It shall regularly request the SDG indicators data source agencies to provide updates and milestones based on monitoring data.

The SOCCSKSARGEN SDG Watch managed by PSA XII is the official SDG indicator tracker for the region. Thus, it is imperative to devise a mechanism for the timely reporting and communicating the progress of SDG indicators on the catch-up plan to stakeholders, policymakers, and the public. The communication and reporting shall include the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned to ensure transparency and accountability.

## **SOCCSKSARGEN Regional Committee on SDG**

Philippine Statistics Authority XII  
Department of the Interior and Local Government XII  
Department of Budget and Management XII  
PSA – Cotabato Provincial Office  
PSA – Sarangani Provincial Office  
PSA – South Cotabato Provincial Office  
PSA – Sultan Kudarat Provincial Office  
DILG – Cotabato Provincial Office  
DILG– Sarangani Provincial Office  
DILG – South Cotabato Provincial Office  
DILG – Sultan Kudarat Provincial Office  
Cotabato Provincial Planning and Development Office

Sarangani Provincial Planning and Development Office  
South Cotabato Provincial Planning and Development Office  
Sultan Kudarat Provincial Planning and Development Office  
General Santos City Planning and Development Office  
Kidapawan City Planning and Development Office  
Koronadal City Planning and Development Office  
Tacurong City Planning and Development Office  
League of Local Planning and Development Coordinators of the Philippines, Inc.  
PSR Bonifacio E. Valdez, M.D., PhD.

### **Technical Working Group on Social Development**

Commission on Higher Education XII  
Department of Social Welfare and Development XII  
Department of Health XII  
Department of Labor and Employment XII  
Department of Education XII  
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority XII  
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples XII  
Commission on Population and Development XII  
National Housing Authority XII  
National Commission on Muslim Filipinos XII  
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development XII

National Nutrition Council XII  
Philippine Statistics Authority XII  
National Youth Commission- South-Western Mindanao  
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation XII  
Cotabato Foundation College for Science and Technology  
Sultan Kudarat State University  
University of Southern Mindanao  
MSU- Gen. Santos Campus  
South Cotabato State College

### **Technical Working Group on Economic and Environment**

Department of Trade and Industry XII  
Mindanao Development Authority XII  
Department of Agriculture XII  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources XII  
Cooperative Development Authority XII  
Department of Agrarian Reform XII  
Department of Science and Technology XII  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources XII

Environment Management Bureau XII  
Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau XII  
Department of Tourism XII  
National Food Authority XII  
Philippine Coconut Authority XII  
Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority XII  
General Santos Fish Port Complex

### **Technical Working Group on Infrastructure**

Department of Budget and Management XII  
Department of Public Works and Highways XII  
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board XII  
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines-General Santos International Airport  
Philippine Ports Authority-Port Management Office SOCSARGEN  
Maritime Industry Authority XII

National Irrigation Administration XII  
Department of Information and Communications Technology XII  
Department of Energy - Mindanao Field Office  
Land Transportation Office XII  
National Telecommunications Commission XII  
Department of the Interior and Local Government XII

## Technical Working Group on Peace and Security Sector

Department of the Interior and Local Government XII  
Department of Budget and Management XII  
Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas-General Santos Branch  
Bureau of Internal Revenue Region No. 18  
Philippine National Police-Police Regional Office XII  
Bureau of Fire Protection XII  
Bureau of Jail Management and Penology XII  
6<sup>th</sup> infantry Division – Armed Forces of the Philippines  
1002<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Brigade – Armed Forces of the Philippines  
Civil Service Commission XII  
National Intelligence Coordinating Agency XII  
National Police Commission XII  
Office of the Civil Defense XII

Philippine Information Agency XII  
Philippine Statistics Authority XII  
Bureau of Local Government and Finance  
Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency  
Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace, Reconciliation, and Unity -South Central Mindanao  
Parole and Probation Administration  
Public Attorney's Office  
National Bureau of Investigation - Central Mindanao Regional Office  
Bureau of Immigration Glan Immigration District Office  
Bureau of Customs - Subport of General Santos  
Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development  
Anti-Red Tape Authority-Eastern Mindanao Regional Office

## Local Government Units

Provincial Government of Cotabato  
Provincial Government of Sarangani  
Provincial Government of South Cotabato  
Provincial Government of Sultan Kudarat

City Government of General Santos  
City Government of Kidapawan  
City Government of Koronadal  
City Government of Tacurong

## Private Sector Representatives

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Liza D. Hora, South Cotabato  
Richlie Lyndon L. Magtulis, Sarangani  
Raymund K. Salangsang, General Santos City  
Josephine M. Bacal, Sultan Kudarat and Tacurong City  
BGen Joselito E Kakilala (Ret), Economic Development Sector  
Rolando S. Doria, DVM, Infrastructure and Utilities Sector  
Carlito Y. Uy, Social Development Sector  
Mae Joy T. Banusing, Governance and Development Administration  
Moreno D. Tagwalo, Indigenous Peoples  
Jose Ronie V. Mondragon, Labor Sector  
BGen Celestino F Desamito, Jr (Ret), Environment and Tourism Sector

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS




## SOCCSKSARGEN


### Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Catch Up Plan

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**REVITALIZE.  
INNOVATE.  
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