



# MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan 2011-2016





**MIMAROPA**  
**Regional Development Plan**  
**2011-2016**



## **MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan 2011-2016**

Published by:

**MIMAROPA Regional Office**

**National Economic and Development Authority**

2/F Luna-Goco Building

J.P. Rizal Street, Brgy Lalud, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro

Tel: (+6343) 286 2420, 288 2331, 288 2437, 441 6427

Email: [neda4b@gmail.com](mailto:neda4b@gmail.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
Message from His Excellency, President Benigno S. Aquino Jr.	v
Message from Secretary Cayetano S. Paderanga	vi
Foreword	vii
Preface	viii
RDC Resolution No. 034-184-20010	ix
List of Tables	x
List of Figures	xiii
List of Acronyms	xiv
<b>Volume 1    Strategic Development Agenda</b>	
<b>Chapter 1    The MIMAROPA Region</b>	
History	18
Geography	18
Demography	21
Macroeconomy	25
<b>Chapter 2    Development Challenges</b>	
Physical Connectivity	38
Agriculture and Tourism Development	39
Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development	40
MDG Catch-up Plan	42
Housing and Settlements Development	43
Good Governance	43
<b>Chapter 3    Strategic Framework</b>	
Development Vision	46
Development Goals	48
Core Strategy	50

## **Chapter 4    Sectoral Objectives**

Macroeconomic Growth	52
Physical Integration	53
Food Security	56
Enterprise Development	57
Tourism	58
Environmental Integrity	59
Good Governance	60
Human Development	62

## **Annex        Technical Notes to Development Challenges**

Physical Integration	A1
Agriculture and Tourism Development	A5
Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development	A22
Millennium Development Goals	A26
Good Governance	A40

## Message



### MALACANANG PALACE MANILA

I commend the NEDA Regional Development Councils and all stakeholders in the 17 regions for coming together to formulate your respective Regional Development Plans. May this partnership among regional and local institutions, the private sector, and civil society ensure the continued success of these programs and the distributions of their benefits throughout the country.

Along with the Philippine Development Plan, the RDPs will guide our development efforts in the next five years, and will act as a common roadmap for our country's development and for the establishment of the necessary infrastructure that will help us achieve our goal of increasing economic and social opportunities for our people. Guided by our commitment to UN Millennium Development Goals, our concerted efforts will not only help accelerated economic growth, but will also give our provinces improved access to quality education, health, and social services.

We came to government with a mandate to eradicate poverty and create a better future for our nation. As we carry out key reforms in the bureaucracy, we also strive to set in place an environment of sustainable and equitable progress in the coming years. Together, let us fulfill the potential of our great nation.

  
BENIGNO S. AQUINO III

MANILA  
May 2011



## Message

The Regional Development Plans (RDPs) represent the aspirations of Filipinos in different areas of the country. As accompanying documents of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016, the RDPs also provide the spatial dimension to the national plan by identifying the regions' contributions to our goal of high, sustained and broad-based growth. This "inclusive growth" involves rapid economic expansion that must reach population groups throughout the country through the provision of productive employment opportunities, thereby reducing poverty.

The attainment of our goals requires massive investments in infrastructure, social services and other productive activities. The PDP, along with the RDPs are the key instruments that will guide the proper and equitable allocation of resources to ensure improvements in the welfare of our people. Likewise, our plans shall direct our efforts in protecting the environment, reducing climate and disaster risks, promoting good governance and ensuring peace and stability.

The RDPs provide the framework for local development. We thus enjoin the local government units to align their local plans and programs with RDPs. We likewise seek the support of regional institutions and the private institutions in the realization of the plans which many of them have helped prepared. We need to strengthen multistakeholder cooperation particularly as we promote public-private partnership to improve the provision of service for our people.

I thank the Regional Development Councils (RDC) for spearheading the preparation of the RDCs and we count on their continued leadership in coordinating development efforts in the regions.

  
CAYETANO W. PADERANGA JR.  
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning

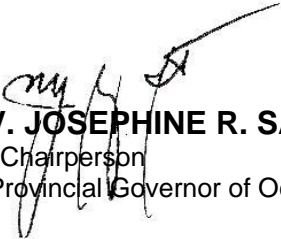
## Foreword



The Regional Development Council (RDC) formulated and adopted the MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2011-2016 with broad participation of the regional line agencies (RLAs), local government units (LGUs), state universities and colleges (SUCs) and private sector representatives (PSRs). The process involved a series of workshops and consultations including the formulation of the development vision, goals and strategies, sectoral objectives and targets and the synchronization of the agency commitments and performance indicators.

Indeed, MIMAROPA has vast resources and comparative advantages to pursue the strategic interventions needed to rise above its state of isolation and marginalization and be at par with its neighboring regions. The RDC adopted a challenging vision. “MIMAROPA: The Destination of Choice,” suggests a range of options. It envisions itself as the destination of investments, livelihood, residence, employment, adventure, rest and recreation, even retirement. The Regional Development Plan serves as guide for the Region’s stakeholders in achieving the pace and level of growth that would empower the MIMAROPA communities. Let this Plan be the catalyst for greater inter-agency and private sector collaboration.

In behalf of RDC IV-B, I would like to commend all concerned government and private sector representatives who perceptively captured our hopes and dreams and creatively translated these into doable action and policy agenda. More importantly, let us seek divine guidance in pursuing our development vision, goals and objectives so that all key players in the realization of this Plan shall be blessed with wisdom, competence, diligence and dedication.

  
**GOV. JOSEPHINE R. SATO**  
RDC Chairperson  
and Provincial Governor of Occidental Mindoro



## Preface


The MIMAROPA Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2011-2016 is the Region's road map to growth and development in the next six years. It prescribes the strategic framework for all development interventions of the public and private sectors towards making MIMAROPA the destination of choice of investors, of tourists, of migrants seeking a better quality of life.

Crafted by the Region's stakeholders, the shared vision is anchored on MIMAROPA's competitive advantage in agriculture and tourism. A tourism driven agriculture development is the core strategy espoused in this road map. To make this happen, the Region's development partners have defined the action agenda to hurdle the obstacles to physical connectivity, good governance, economic competitiveness, ecological integrity and human development within the context of sustainable development and inclusive growth.

The President's Social Contract with the Filipino People, the July 26, 2010 State of the Nation Address (SONA), the Millennium Development Goals and the MIMAROPA Regional Development Agenda served as inputs in the preparation of this medium-term plan which shall be published in four volumes: I - Strategic Development Agenda; II – Results Matrices; III - Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP), and; IV - Plan Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

As the first volume of the RDP, the Strategic Development Agenda contains an assessment of the planning environment, the development challenges addressed in the plan, the strategic framework and the sectoral objectives and targets. The second volume or the Results Matrices translates the development agenda into measurable performance indicators and the corresponding targets over the 6-year implementation period. The investment program contained in Volume III or the RDIP will be a living document which shall be updated annually through the Annual Investment Program which in turn serves as the basis for the annual budget review. The fourth volume defines the institutional arrangements, the mechanisms for financing and the instruments for tracking plan implementation.

We put our hearts and heads together in the formulation of this plan. Let us now get our acts together in transforming MIMAROPA into a competitive and progressive economy, a peaceful and self-sustaining community, a sound environment for living and making a living; the destination of choice by 2016.

  
**OSKAR D. BALBASTRO**  
RDC Vice Chairperson  
and NEDA IV-B Regional Director



---

**RDC Resolution No. 034-184-2010**

**RESOLUTUION ADOPTING *VOLUME I-STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AGENDA OF THE MEDIUM TERM REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2011-2016***

---

**WHEREAS**, MIMAROPA as envisioned by its stakeholders as “The Destination of Choice by 2016”, has been translated into a six-year *Strategic Development Agenda* of the Medium Term Regional Development Plan, (MTRDP) 2011-2016;

**WHEREAS**, in compliance with the national planning guidelines issued on October 06, 2010, the RDC IV-B through its sectoral committees and the Regional Statistical Coordination Committee has conducted a series of workshops and consultations with the regional line agencies, local government units and civil society in drafting the *Volume I- Strategic Development Agenda* of the MTRDP;

**WHEREAS**, the *Strategic Development Agenda* contains the development vision,goals, strategies development outcomes and impact areas formulated to directly contribute to the President’s Social Contract with the Filipino People and to Aquino Administration’s policy pronouncements to stabilize economic situation by attaining broad-based inclusive and sustainable growth;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, on motion duly seconded, **BE IT RESOLVED AS IT HEREBY RESOLVED**, to adopt the *Volume I-Strategic Development Agenda* of the Medium Term Development Plan, 2011-1016.

**BE IT RESOLVED FURTHER THAT**, the *Strategic Development Agenda* of the Medium Term Regional Development Plan, 2011-2016 which reflects the strategic direction of the region for the next six years be advocated to all players in the MIMAROPA economy.

**APPROVED** this 8<sup>th</sup> day of December 2010 at Quezon City.

---

Certified Correct:

  
CECILIA R. LOPEZ  
Secretary

Approved by:

  
OSKAR D. BALBASTRO  
Vice Chairman

## List of Tables

Table No.	Table Title	Page No.
1	Political Subdivisions of MIMAROPA	19
2	Land Cover Classification in Hectares by Province	20
3	Land Area Classification and Percentage Distribution per Provinces, hectares	21
4	Total Population by Censal Years	22
5	Population and Percent Distribution, by Province and City, Censal Years 1980-2000	23
6	Annual Average Growth Rate, by Province and City, Censal Year 1980-2000	23
7	Population Projection, by Province and City, 2005-2030	24
8	Urban-Rural Population and Percent Distribution, by Province and City, 1980 and 2000	24
9	Population Density, by Province and City, Censal Year 1980-2000	25
10	Gross Regional Domestic Product, Percent Distribution at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	26
11	Per Capita Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	26
12	Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry by Region Percent Distribution, at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	27
13	Gross Value Added in Industry Percent Distribution, at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	27
14	Gross Value Added in Service Percent Distribution, at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	28
15	Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin, MIMAROPA at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	29
16	Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin, MIMAROPA, Percent Distribution, at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	29
17	Gross Regional Domestic Product by Industrial Origin, MIMAROPA at Constant Prices, 2007 to 2009	30
18	Value of Exports, MIMAROPA by Province, 2007 to 2009	31
19	Summary Statistics for Establishment with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Sector, MIMAROPA, 2006	33
20	Prices Summary, MIMAROPA, 2007 to 2009	34
21	Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure, MIMAROPA 2003 and 2006 (in Php)	34
22	Population 15 Years Old and Over and Employment Status, MIMAROPA 2007 to 2009	34
23	Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families, MIMAROPA by Province, 2000, 2003 and 2006	35
24	Priority Areas for Agriculture and Tourism Development	41
25	Health, Nutrition And Population Targets: 2011-2016	66
26	Health, Nutrition And Population Targets: 2011-2016	67

27	Health, Nutrition And Population Targets: 2011-2016	68
28	Education Targets: 2011-2016 , DepED Region IV - MIMAROPA	69
29	Education Targets: 2011-2016 , TESDA	70
A1	Length of National Road, by Surface Type (in kilometers), 2009	A1
A2	Existing National Bridges, by Type (in linear meters), 2009	A2
A3	Port Traffic, by Province, 2007-2009	A2
A4	MIMAROPA Airports	A3
A5	Number of Post Offices, by Province, 2007-2009	A4
A6	Number of Cell Sites, by Province, 2009	A4
A7	MIMAROPA Crop Production in MT	A5
A8	2009 Cereal Production and Growth Rate	A6
A9	MIMAROPA Palay Production, 2008-2009, MT	A6
A10	Palay Production, Area Harvested, and Yield/Ha, 2006-2009	A7
A11	Regional Palay Production, 2009, MT	A8
A12	MIMAROPA Corn Production, Annual Growth, 2005-2009, MT	A8
A13	Corn Producton, Area Harvested and Yield, 2006-2009	A9
A14	Corn Production, Region, Area Harvested and Yield, 2009	A9
A15	MIMAROPA Coconut Production, Annual Percentage Change, MT, 2005-2009	A10
A16	MIMAROPA Fishery Production in MT, 2005-2009	A11
A17	Regional Fishery Production, 2009	A11
A18	Top 10 Fishery Producing Provinces, 2009	A11
A19	Livestock Production, 2004-2009	A12
A20	Poultry Production, 2004-2009	A12
A21	Status Irrigation Development as of December 2008	A13
A22	List of Critical Watersheds	A15
A23	Rehabilitation of Coastal and Mangrove Areas	A16
A24	Identified/Explored Mineral Reserves	A16
A25	Annual Mineral Reserve/Resource Inventory, 2009	A18
A26	Distribution of Regional Travelers in the Region, 2007-2009	A20
A27	Number of Accommodations per Province	A21
A28	Accredited Tourism Oriented Establishment, 2007-2009	A21
A29	List of BOI-Registered Projects, 2007-2009, MIMAROPA Region	A23
A30	Number of Establishments and Total Employment by Province, Industry and Employment	A24

	Size (MSME's)	
A31	SAGR/Effective Rate for Power	A25
A32	MIMAROPA Potential Connections as of July 2010	A25
A33	Enrollment Trends in Public and Private Schools, MIMAROPA, 2006-2007 to 2009-2010	A26
A34	Primary Net Enrollment Ratio by Province/City, MIMAROPA SY 2006-2007 to 2009-2010	A26
A35	Secondary Net Enrollment Ratio by Province, MIMAROPA SY 2006-2007 to 2009-2010	A27
A36	Primary Cohort-Survival Rate, by Province/City, MIMAROPA, SY 2006-2007 to 2009-2010	A27
A37	Primary Completion Rate by Province/City, MIMAROPA SY 2006-2007 to SY 2009-2010	A28
A38	Public Elementary Teacher to Pupil Ratio, MIMAROPA SY 2007-2008 to 2009-2010	A28
A39	Public Elementary Classroom to Pupil Ratio, MIMAROPA Sy 2007-2008 to 2009-2010	A29
A40	Number of Classrooms in Public Elementary/Secondary Schools, MIMAROPA	A29
A41	Pupil/Student-Classroom Ratio Public Elementary/Secondary by Province/City: SY 2007-2008 to 2009-2010	A30
A42	Number of Day Care Centers, by Province 2009	A30
A43	Vital Indices, MIMAROPA, 2009	A31
A44	Leading Causes of Mortality in MIMAROPA, 2009	A32
A45	Leading Causes of Infant Mortality in MIMAROPA, 2009	A33
A46	Number of Government and Private Hospitals, Authorized Bed Capacity	A36
A47	Children Needing Special Protection, 2009, MIMAROPA	A37
A48	Cases of Women in Difficult Circumstances	A37
A49	Level 3 Water Supply System under LWUA	A40
A50	Governance Indicators Cluster	A41
A51	Development Indicators Cluster	A41
A52	Status of CLUP Preparation/Updating, MIMAROPA Region, 2007-2009	A42
A53	Real Property Tax Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A46
A54	Business Tax Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A46
A55	Economic Enterprise Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A47
A56	Fees and Charges Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A47
A57	Internal Revenue Allotment, MIMAROPA, 2006-2008	A48
A58	Crime Volume, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A49
A59	Crime Cleared and Crime Clearance Efficiency, MIMAROPA, 2009	A50
A60	Crimes Solved, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009	A50

A61	Crime Index (against person and property), MIMAROPA 2007-2009	A51
A62	Land Acquisition and Distribution Accomplishment, as of December 2009	A51
A63	Percentage Distribution of ALDA Compliance	A53
A64	Number of ARCs by Level	A53
A65	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations Newly Managing Enterprise, 2009	A53
A66	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations Developed as Microfinance Providers, 2009	A54
A67	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Newly Managing Enterprise	A54
A68	Number of Agrarian Beneficiaries Trained	A54
A69	Sources of Wastes, 2009	A55
A70	Compliance to Mandatory Segregation at Source, 2009	A55
A71	Disposal Facilities, 2009	A55
A72	Local Government Units Compliances to ESWM	A55
A73	Inventory of Hazardous Wastes, 2009	A56
A74	Emissions Inventory for Region IV-B per Type of Source, 2009 (in tons)	A57
A75	2009 Number of Classified Water Bodies per Province in MIMAROPA Region	A57
A76	Classification of Water According to Intended Beneficial Use	A58

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title	Page No.
1	Map of MIMAROPA Region	18
2	Population Distribution, by Province, by Censal Years	22
3	Development Vision 2016	47
4	GRDP Targets, 2011-2016	53
A1	Infant Mortality Rate, by Province, MIMAROPA	A31
A2	Crude Birth Rate, by Province, MIMAROPA	A32
A3	Malnutrition, MIMAROPA	A34
A4	Households with access to safe water	A35
A5	Households with access to sanitary toilets	A35
A6	2009 Emission Inventory	A56

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

4P	PantawidPamilyang Pilipino Program
ALDA	ARC Level of Development Assistance
ARC	Agrarian Reform Communities
ARZONE	Agrarian Reform Zone
ATA	Ago Tourism Areas
ATE	Average Total Employment
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BDCC	Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council
BHS	Barangay Health Stations
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government and Finance
BnB	Botikang Barangay
BOI	Board of Investment
CAAP	CivilAviation Authority of the Philippines
CARE	Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Efforts
CARP	Community Agrarian Reform Program
CCE	Crime Clearance Efficiency
CIS	Communal Irrigation System
CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plans
CNSP	Children Needing Special Protection
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CPA	Calamity Prone Areas
CPBI	Census of Philippine Business Industry
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPP/NPA	Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples Army
CR	Completion Rate
CSR	Cohort Survival Rate
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepED	Department of Education
DIGITEL	Digital Telecommunications Philippines, Inc.
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
EMB	Environment Management Bureau
EP	Emancipation Patent
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
ESWM	Ecological Solid Waste Management
EUF	Environmental User Fees
GAD	Gender Advocacy and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GIA	Geographically Isolated Areas
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HOA	Home Owner's Association
IEMS-POD	International Express Mail Service-Proof of Delivery
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
ISP	internet service providers
JAFTA	Japan Forest Technology Association
KALAHI-CIDSS	KapitBisigparasaKahirapan Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
KARZONE	KALAHI (Kapit-bisig Laban saKahirapan) Agrarian Reform Zone
LGPMS	Local Government Performance Management System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LTO	Land Transportation Office
LWUA	Local Water Utilities Administration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MPS	Mean Percentage Score
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NAT	National Achievement Test
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NESSAP	National Emission Standards for Source Specific Air Pollutants
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NIS	National Irrigation System
NOx	Nitrous Oxides
NPC	National Power Corporation
NSO	National Statistics Office
OMNC	Occidental Mindoro National College
OTOP	One Town One Product
PBD	Program Beneficiaries Development
PCAA	Philippine Clean Air Act
PEZA	Philippine Economic Zone Authority
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PIP	Pump Irrigation Projects
PLDT	Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company
PM	Particulate Matter
PNSDW	Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water
PO	Peoples Organization
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PROPER	Police Regional Office Periodic Report
PWD	Persons WithDisabilities
REAT	Regional Elementary Achievement Test
RHU	Rural Health Units
RPT	Real Property Tax
RSAT	Regional Secondary Achievement Test

SAGR	Subsidized/Approved Generation
SARC	Special Agrarian Reform Communities
SILCAB	Social Infrastructure and Local Capability Building
SOx	Sulfur Oxides
SPUG	Small Power Utilities Group
SRNH	Strong Republic Nautical Highway
STA	Special Tribal Areas
UCPER	Unit Crime Periodic Report
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WD	Water District



Chapter

1

The  
MIMAROPA  
Region

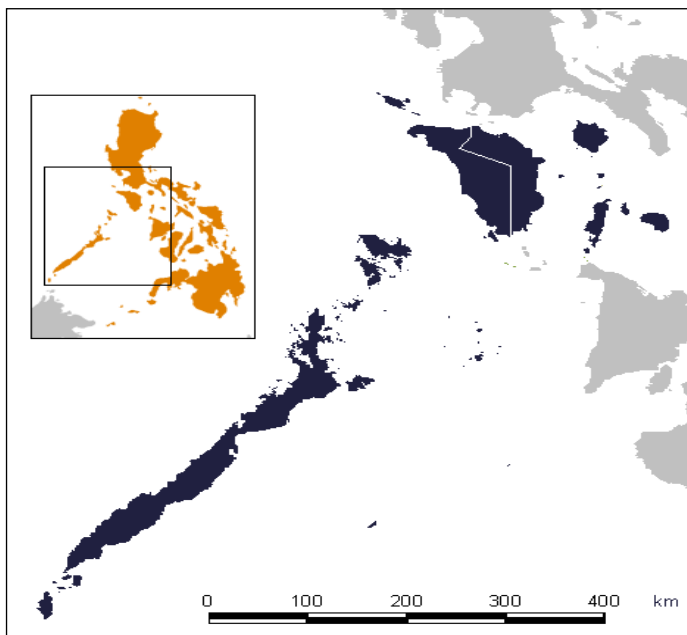
# 1.1 History

The creation of MIMAROPA or Administrative Region IV-B was an affirmative action on the appeal of the local chief executives of the island provinces of then Southern Tagalog Region for a separate region to be composed of the island provinces of Oriental and Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan.

Before its division, the Southern Tagalog Region or Region IV comprised 11 provinces: five in mainland Luzon (now the CALABARZON); the five island provinces of MIMAROPA; and Aurora Province (now part of the Central Luzon Region or Region III). It was the largest region in the country in terms of land area and population. Because it was adjacent to the National Capital Region or Metro Manila, it absorbed the latter's spills of industrialization, urbanization and economic growth. When the industry dispersal policy was issued discouraging additional industry within 50-kilometer radius of Metro Manila, Region IV focused its growth strategy on agro-industrialization in the five mainland provinces known then as the CALABARZON sub-region. The role of the island provinces in this strategy was in primary industries intended to supply raw materials to the secondary industries in CALABARZON.

In the mid 1990s, the local chief executives and Congress representatives of the five island provinces, with support from the Office of the President, established the MIMAROPA Council which defined its own development strategy as a sub-region. This led to the issuance of Executive Order (EO) No. 103 on May 17, 2002, dividing Region IV into Region IV-A or CALABARZON and Region IV-B or MIMAROPA. MIMAROPA stands for Mindoro (Occidental and Oriental), Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan. The creation of the new region intends to promote efficiency in governance, accelerate social and economic development and improve public services.

# 1.2 Geography



## 1.2.1 Location

MIMAROPA is in the center of the Philippine archipelago. The geographic reference center of the Philippines is located in one of the island provinces of the Region – Marinduque. The MIMAROPA Region lies in the quadrant of 7°45'14"00 North Latitude and 16°30' 122°50 East Longitude. It is bounded by the West Philippine Sea in the West, Tayabas Bay in the North, Sibuyan Sea in the East and Sulu Sea in the South. It links the Philippines to the ASEAN Region and East India through Palawan, the country's southwest frontier with Malaysia.

Figure 1. Map of MIMAROPA Region

## 1.2.2 Land Area and Political Subdivisions

MIMAROPA Region is composed of five provinces, two cities and 71 municipalities (Table 1). It has an aggregate land area of 2,745,601 hectares, which is 9.15% of the country's total land area. Palawan is the largest province in the region, while Marinduque is the smallest with 54.26% and 3% of the total land area, respectively. Occidental Mindoro is the second largest province by land area, followed by Oriental Mindoro and Romblon, which comprise 21%, 16% and 5% of the total land area, respectively (Table 1).

**Table 1. Political Subdivisions of MIMAROPA**

Province	Cities	Number of Municipalities	Number of Barangays	Land Area (has)	2008 Income Classification
Marinduque		6	218	95,925	4 <sup>th</sup>
Oriental Mindoro	Calapan	14	426	436,472	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Occidental Mindoro		11	162	587,985	1 <sup>st</sup>
Palawan	Puerto Princesa	23	433	1,489,626	1 <sup>st</sup>
Romblon		17	219	135,593	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>2,745,601</b>	

Source: National Statistics Office, MIMAROPA Regional Physical Framework Plan, 2004-2030

The island provinces range from 1<sup>st</sup> class to 4<sup>th</sup> class in terms of income classification. The classification of Marinduque (4<sup>th</sup> Class) and Oriental Mindoro (2<sup>nd</sup> Class) has remained the same since 1995. Palawan has remained a 1<sup>st</sup> class province since 1997, while Occidental Mindoro became a 1<sup>st</sup> class province in 2005 and remains so up to the present. Romblon started out as a 5<sup>th</sup> class province then became a 3<sup>rd</sup> class province in 2001 up to the present.

## 1.2.3 Topography and Land Cover

The topography of MIMAROPA region varies from one island to another. Its varied land forms consist of flat coastal areas and the upland interior areas of moderate rolling and undulating plains and hills and mountains. The second highest mountain in the Philippines, Mt Halcon, stands 2,582 meters above sea level in the central part of the mountain block running northwest to southwest across Mindoro Island separating Oriental from Occidental Mindoro.

The eastern portion of Occidental Mindoro is known to be extremely rugged and quite elevated, accessible only through rough mountain trails. Oriental Mindoro has three (3) distinct geographical zone surfaces: the coastal areas (covering a total length of 342.45 kilometers), lake areas (covering 81.28 square kilometers.) and the riparian areas (rich fertile valleys and mountainous areas covering 89% of its total land mass). The province has successive ranges of mountains, intermittent valleys and elongated plateaus. Volcanic terrain is limited to the areas near Mt. Calavite in the northern coast and Mt. Halcon in the central part of the mountain block. Wider lowlands exist along the southwest, while small patches of alluvial flat lands are found west along the coast.

The terrain of Romblon Province is generally mountainous with some 40% having slopes greater than 50%. Only 4% of the total area has a slope of 2 - 8%, while a sparse 10% has a slope of 0 - 3%. Narrow strips of coastal lowland, low hills and plain typify the topography of some of the islands in the province. Palawan has a rolling to mountainous terrain with highly irregular and indented coastline resulting in coves and bays.

Marinduque has undulated, hilly and mountainous terrain. Its highest peak is Mount Malindig at 1,157 meters above sea level.

The Region's land is classified into 17 categories (Table 2). The dominant land covers in the region are: closed forest, broadleaved, open forest, broadleaved, other land, cultivated annual crop, shrubs, and wooded grass land. The wooded land or shrubs has an area of 487,274.822 hectares. The mixed closed forest in Palawan has the lowest area at 70.103 hectares.

Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro are dominated by wooded shrub areas, while Palawan and Romblon are dominated by wooded grasslands and cultivated annual crop, respectively.

**Table 2. Land Cover Classification in Hectares, by Province**

Classification	MIMAROPA	Marinduque	Occidental Mindoro	Oriental Mindoro	Palawan	Romblon
Closed Forest, Broadleaved	486,071.721		37,437.073	12,061.968	417,425.47	19,147.21
Closed Forest, Mixed	70.103				70.103	
Forest Plantation, Broadleaved	38,470.088	28.885	2,846.34	35,594.863		
Inland Water	13,343.031	211.193	2,674.827	9,713.065	735.414	8.532
Mangrove Forest	69,541.319	2,782.528	377.32	905.857	64,546.262	929.352
Open Forest, Broadleaved	330,830.288	11,674.562	68,079.908	35,859.396	210,632.851	4,583.571
Open Forest, Coniferous	694.988		694.988			
Open Forest, Mixed	6,067.224				6,067.224	
Other Land, Built-up Area	16,455.786	2,187.301	1,494.118	6,953.247	5,352.042	469.078
Other Land, Cultivated: Annual Crop	363,908.851	18,203.662	49,070.149	66,338.507	199,469.469	30,827.064
Other Land, Cultivated: Perennial Crop	208,782.828	23,154.033	6,100.255	71,674.592	61,479.212	4,6374.74
Other Land, Fishpond	8,363.354	399.635	4,221.541	1,541.285	2,003.627	197.266
Other Land, Natural, Barren Land	15,085.136	1,002.424	7,245.944	4,640.489	2,196.279	
Other Land, Natural, Grassland	345,621.969	7,388.752	166,918.461	18,700.800	144,488.976	
Other Land, Natural, Marshland	17,279.061		1,056.267	1,069.907	15,152.887	8,124.982
Other Wooded Land, Shrubs	487,247.822	24,027.469	192,667.397	139,481.439	124,284.48	6,787.04
Other Wooded Land, Wooded Grassland	305,492.816	1,640.318	50,650.323	23,613.795	215,176.118	14,412.261
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,713,326.385</b>	<b>92,700.762</b>	<b>591,534.911</b>	<b>428,149.210</b>	<b>1,469,080.41</b>	<b>131,861.1</b>

*Note: The Kalayaan Group of Islands is not included in the land cover classification*

Sources: NAMRIA, 2004

Oriental Mindoro Flood Control Master Plan, 2008

## 1.2.4 Forest Resources

Sixty four percent or 1,747,038 hectares of the region's total land area are classified as forest land, while the remaining part (36% or 998,563 hectares) are considered alienable and disposable.

Based on statistics, Palawan has the biggest forest land area of 1,035,926 hectares followed by Occidental Mindoro. These two provinces have more forest land than alienable and disposable land.

**Table 3. Land Area Classification and Percentage Distribution, by Province (in hectares)**

Region/Province	Total	Land Area		% of	% of	% to
		A&D	Forest	A&D	Forest	Total
<b>Philippines</b>	30,000,000	14,194,675	15,805,325	47	53	
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	2,745,601	998,563	1,747,038	36	64	
<b>Marinduque</b>	95,925	73,720	22,205	77	23	3
<b>Mindoro Occidental</b>	587,985	156,004	431,981	27	73	21
<b>Mindoro Oriental</b>	436,472	222,895	213,577	51	49	16
<b>Palawan</b>	1,489,626	453,700	1,035,926	30	70	54
<b>Romblon</b>	135,593	92,244	43,349	68	32	5
<b>percentage of Region</b>	9	7	11			

Source: NAMRIA, 2006

## 1.2.5 Water Resources

According to the JAFTA Land Cover Statistics of 1993-2003, MIMAROPA Region has 31,850 hectares of water bodies. Oriental Mindoro has the largest water area in the region with an area of 13,627 hectares, while Romblon posted the smallest water area at 3,618 hectares.

The region has 106 river systems with a drainage area of 12,940 square kilometers. Palawan has the largest combined drainage area of river basins in the region with 5,760 hectares, followed by Oriental Mindoro with 4,864 square kilometers.

## 1.2.6 Mineral Resources

The region is rich in mineral resources both metallic and non-metallic. The metallic minerals present in the region are nickeliferous laterite, copper, gold, silver, chromite, iron, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, lead and zinc. Non-metallic minerals are marble, limestone, cement raw materials, silica sand, construction materials, feldspar, talc, barite and sulphur. In 2009, Palawan recorded the largest mineral reserve in the region. Palawan has two large scale mining operations through Rio Tuba Nickel Mining Corporation and Coral Bay Nickel Corporation.

## 1.3 Demography

As of the 2007 census, the MIMAROPA Region posted a total population of 2,559,791 representing 2.89% of the total Philippine population of 88,574,614. This is an increase of 10.18% or 260,562 persons over the May 2000 count of 2,299,229. MIMAROPA remains among the three regions with the lowest population, bigger only than Caraga Region and the Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) with 2.1 million and 1.4 million, respectively.

### 1.3.1 Population Size, Growth Rate and Projection

By province, Palawan, with a population of 893,342, registered the highest count in the region, accounting for 34.9% of the Region's total population as of the 2007 census. Oriental Mindoro came

in next with 735,769 or 28.7% of the total, followed by Occidental Mindoro with 421,952 (16.5%), Romblon with 279,774 (10.9%), and Marinduque with 229,636 (9.0%).

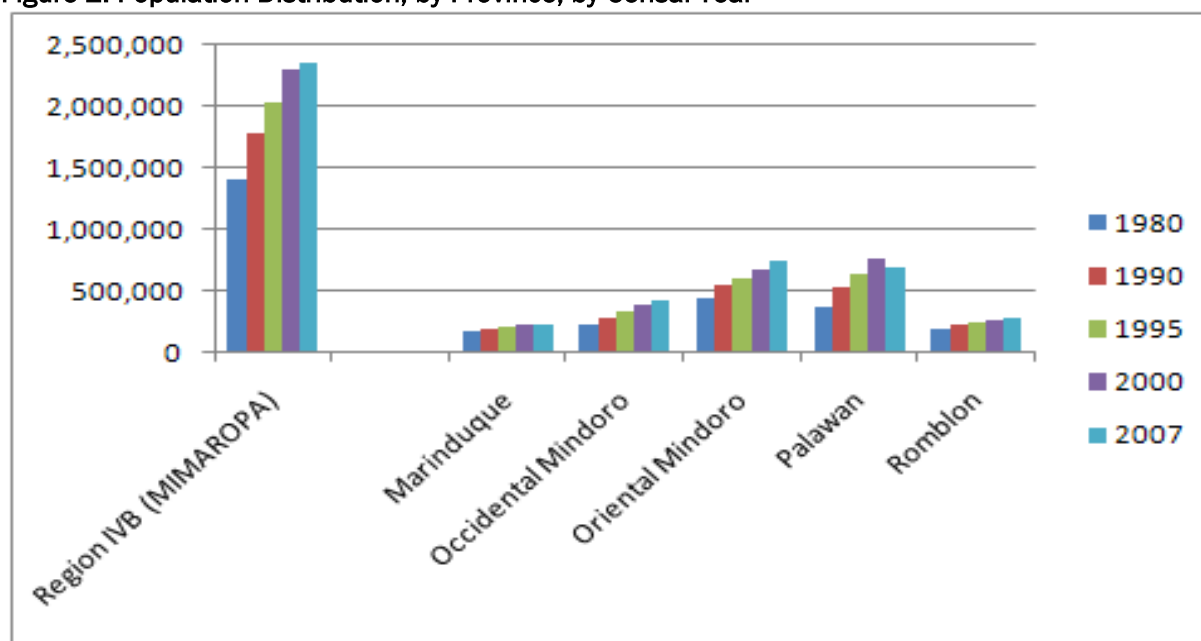
The population growth rate of the region was posted at 1.49% in 2000-2007, lower than the rates registered in 1995-2000 (2.46%) and 1995-2007 (1.95%). The average annual growth rate in the nineties was 2.6%, while in the eighties it was 2.3%.

**Table 4. Population size, by Province, 1980, 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2007**

	1980	1990	1995	2000	2007
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,408,040</b>	<b>1,774,074</b>	<b>2,033,271</b>	<b>2,299,229</b>	<b>2,349,283</b>
<b>Marinduque</b>	173,715	185,524	199,910	217,392	229,636
<b>Occidental Mindoro</b>	222,431	282,593	339,605	380,250	421,952
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>	446,938	550,049	608,616	681,818	735,769
<b>Palawan</b>	371,782	528,287	640,486	755,412	682,152
<b>Romblon</b>	193,174	227,621	244,654	264,357	279,774

Source: National Statistics Office, Census of Population

**Figure 2. Population Distribution, by Province, by Censal Year**



### 1.3.2 Urban-Rural Population Distribution

From 1980 to 2000, the urban population grew at an average annual rate of 0.42%, while the rural population grew at a much slower pace of 0.18%. By the year 2020, 33.7% of the region's total population is expected to be living in urban areas, increasing to 35.1% in 2030.

Puerto Princesa City, a highly urbanized city in the region, has 58.0% of its population living in urban areas, as of year 2000. Occidental Mindoro and Palawan are 37.6% and 28.7% urban, respectively.

**Table 5. Population and % Distribution, by Province and City, 1980, 1990, 1995, and 2000**

Province/City	Population and % Distribution							
	1980	%	1990	%	1995	%	2000	%
Marinduque	173,715	12.34	185,524	10.46	199,910	9.83	217,392	9.46
Occ. Mindoro	222,431	15.80	282,593	15.93	339,605	16.73	380,250	16.54
Or. Mindoro	379,568	26.96	464,151	26.16	512,110	25.19	575,908	25.05
Palawan	311,548	22.13	436,140	24.58	510,909	25.13	593,500	25.81
Romblon	193,174	13.72	227,621	12.83	244,654	12.03	264,357	11.50
<b>Province</b>	<b>1,280,436</b>	<b>90.94</b>	<b>1,596,029</b>	<b>89.96</b>	<b>1,807,188</b>	<b>88.90</b>	<b>2,031,407</b>	<b>88.35</b>
Calapan	67,370	4.78	85,898	4.84	96,506	4.75	105,910	4.61
Puerto Princesa	60,234	4.28	92,147	5.19	129,577	6.37	161,912	7.04
<b>City</b>	<b>127,604</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>178,045</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>226,083</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>267,822</b>	<b>11.65</b>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>1,408,040</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,774,074</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,033,271</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2,299,229</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook, October 2002

**Table 6. Annual Average Growth Rate, by Province and City, Censal Year 1980-2000**

Province/City	Annual Average Growth Rate			
	1980-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	1990-2000
Marinduque	0.66	1.41	1.81	1.59
Occidental Mindoro	2.42	3.50	2.45	2.97
Oriental Mindoro	2.10	1.91	2.46	2.15
Palawan	3.58	3.67	3.60	3.58
Romblon	1.65	1.36	1.67	1.50
<b>Province</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.41</b>
Calapan	2.43	2.33	1.86	2.09
Puerto Princesa	4.25	6.82	4.46	5.64
<b>City</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>4.08</b>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.59</b>

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook, October 2002

### *Urbanization Trend*

The region recorded a continuing rural-to-urban migration between 1980 and 2000 (Table 7). Except for Calapan City, all provinces and cities exhibited an increasing urban population during the period. With the establishment of Calapan City as the Regional Government Center of MIMAROPA in 2008, the city is expected to follow the same trend. This rural-to-urban migration could be attributed to market conditions, employment opportunities, and accessibility of the urban areas due to the existence of sea transport facilities.

In 2000, the population movement from rural to urban areas was highest in Occidental Mindoro at 3.5% average annual growth during the 20-year period from 1980-2000, followed by Romblon at 2.2%, Oriental Mindoro at 1.8%, Palawan at 1.2%, and Marinduque at 0.3%.

### **1.3.3 Population Density**

As of the 2007 census, the average population density of the Region was placed at 81 persons per square kilometer. This is 8 persons or around 10% higher than the 2000 population density of 73 persons per square kilometer. The city of Calapan continues to have the highest density with 468 persons per square kilometer, followed by the provinces of Marinduque and Romblon at 246 and

176 persons per square kilometer, respectively. The province of Palawan has the lowest density of 46 persons per square kilometer.

Based on the population projections of the National Statistics Office (Table 8), MIMAROPA was expected to reach an average population density of 95 persons per square kilometer across the Region in 2010, further increasing to 124 and 161 persons per square kilometer in the years 2020 and 2030, respectively.

**Table 7. Urban-Rural Population and % Distribution, by Province and City, 1980 and 2000**

Province/City	1980				2000			
	Urban Pop'n	%	Rural Pop'n	%	Urban Pop'n	%	Rural Pop'n	%
Marinduque	24,025	13.85	149,690	86.17	32,174	14.80	185,218	85.20
Occidental Mindoro	41,906	18.84	180,525	81.16	143,012	37.61	237,238	62.39
Oriental Mindoro	56,859	14.98	322,709	85.02	124,166	21.56	1,803,515	78.44
Palawan	70,908	22.76	240,640	77.24	170,513	28.73	422,987	71.27
Romblon	24,050	12.45	169,124	87.55	51,338	19.42	213,019	80.58
<b>Province</b>	<b>217,748</b>	<b>16.57</b>	<b>1,062,688</b>	<b>83.43</b>	<b>496,070</b>	<b>24.42</b>	<b>1,535,337</b>	<b>75.58</b>
Calapan	16,432	24.39	50,938	75.61	18,418	17.39	87,492	82.61
Puerto Princesa	34,002	56.45	26,232	43.55	93,488	57.74	68,424	42.26
<b>City</b>	<b>50,434</b>	<b>40.42</b>	<b>77,170</b>	<b>59.58</b>	<b>100,567</b>	<b>37.55</b>	<b>167,255</b>	<b>62.45</b>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>401,291</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>1,006,749</b>	<b>71.50</b>	<b>712,531</b>	<b>30.99</b>	<b>1,586,698</b>	<b>69.01</b>

Source: National Statistics Office, 2000.

**Table 8. Population Projections, by Province and City, MIMAROPA, 2005-2030**

Province/City	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Marinduque	235,323	254,734	275,746	298,490	323,111	349,763
Occidental Mindoro	441,086	511,655	593,514	688,470	798,617	926,388
Oriental Mindoro	641,505	714,574	795,965	886,627	987,615	1,100,106
Palawan	692,338	807,636	942,135	1,099,032	1,282,058	1,495,565
Romblon	284,892	307,022	330,871	356,572	384,270	414,120
<b>Province</b>	<b>2,295,144</b>	<b>2,595,621</b>	<b>2,938,231</b>	<b>3,329,191</b>	<b>3,775,668</b>	<b>4,285,942</b>
Calapan	117,602	130,584	145,000	161,007	178,781	198,517
Puerto Princesa	214,624	284,496	377,117	499,890	662,634	878,360
<b>City</b>	<b>332,226</b>	<b>415,080</b>	<b>522,117</b>	<b>660,897</b>	<b>841,415</b>	<b>1,076,877</b>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>2,627,370</b>	<b>3,010,701</b>	<b>3,460,348</b>	<b>3,990,088</b>	<b>4,617,083</b>	<b>5,362,819</b>

Note: Population projection was derived using the annual average growth rate in 1990-2000.

Source: National Statistics Office

**Table 9. Population Density, by Province and City, Censal Year 1980-2000**

Province/City	Land Area (Sq. Km.)	Population Density (Persons/Sq. Km.)				
		1980	1990	1995	2000	2007
Marinduque	934.7	186	198	214	233	246
Occidental Mindoro	5,865.7	38	48	58	65	72
Oriental Mindoro	4,449.5	100	124	137	153	165
Palawan	16,403.1	23	32	39	46	42
Romblon	1,545.7	125	147	158	171	176
<b>Province</b>	<b>29,198.7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>70</b>	
Calapan	250.1	269	343	386	423	468
Puerto Princesa	2,106.7	29	44	62	77	100
<b>City</b>	<b>2,356.8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>114</b>	
MIMAROPA	31,555.5	45	56	64	73	81

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook, October 2002

## 1.4 Macroeconomy

### 1.4.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

From 2007 to 2009, the MIMAROPA Region consistently ranked 11<sup>th</sup> among 17 regions in terms of share to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). MIMAROPA contributed about 2.8% in 2007 and 2.7% in 2008 and 2009 (Table 10). MIMAROPA is among the four regions that posted a decline in contribution to total GDP.

NCR continued to account for the largest share in the country's GDP with a 32.5% share in 2009, while ARMM had the lowest share at 0.9%.

### 1.4.2 Per Capita GDP

The Region fared better in per capita GDP besting nine regions from 2007 to 2009 (Table 11). However, the Region's per capita GDP was lower than the national average.

Despite recording the biggest drop in GDP among regions in 2008, MIMAROPA's per capita GDP still managed a 0.4% growth from 2007.

In 2009 when the Region's population reached 2.9, MIMAROPA's per capita GDP dropped by 2.2 percentage points and was registered at PhP13,295.00.

### 1.4.3 Gross Value Added (GVA)

The MIMAROPA Region accounted for about 5.9% of the country's GVA in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry (AFF) in 2007 and 5.7% in 2008 and 2009. MIMAROPA consistently ranked 9<sup>th</sup> among the regions in terms of contribution to GVA in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry from 2007 to 2009 (Table 12). In the same period, MIMAROPA ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in percentage contribution to GVA in Industry. The MIMAROPA Region had a share of 3.5% in 2007; 3.5% in 2008; and 3.6% in 2009 (Table 13).

**Table 10. Gross Regional Domestic Product, % Distribution, at Constant Prices, 2007-2009**

Region	2007	2008	2009
METRO MANILA	32.7	33.0	32.5
CORDILLERA	2.2	2.2	2.2
ILOCOS	3.0	2.9	2.8
CAGAYAN VALLEY	2.0	2.0	2.0
CENTRAL LUZON	8.3	8.3	8.1
CALABARZON	12.1	11.9	11.6
MIMAROPA	2.8	2.7	2.7
BICOL	2.8	2.8	3.0
WESTERN VISAYAS	7.2	7.3	7.6
CENTRAL VISAYAS	7.2	7.1	7.1
EASTERN VISAYAS	2.1	2.1	2.1
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	2.6	2.5	2.7
NORTHERN MINDANAO	4.9	5.0	5.1
DAVAO REGION	4.5	4.5	4.7
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.5	3.5	3.5
MUSLIM MINDANAO	0.9	0.9	0.9
CARAGA	1.3	1.3	1.3

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 11. Per Capita Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices, 2007-2009**

Region/Year	2007	2008	2009
PHILIPPINES	15,406	15,666	15,528
METRO MANILA	40,241	41,541	40,838
CORDILLERA	19,099	19,021	19,007
ILOCOS	8,276	8,277	8,030
CAGAYAN VALLEY	8,509	8,504	8,514
CENTRAL LUZON	11,838	12,039	11,636
CALABARZON	14,800	14,750	14,209
MIMAROPA	13,482	13,536	13,295
BICOL	7,058	7,210	7,650
WESTERN VISAYAS	13,833	14,149	14,699
CENTRAL VISAYAS	14,816	14,997	14,810
EASTERN VISAYAS	6,915	7,007	6,993
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	10,670	10,671	11,173
NORTHERN MINDANAO	16,539	17,042	17,183
DAVAO REGION	14,847	15,139	15,696
SOCCSKSARGEN	12,503	12,782	12,665
MUSLIM MINDANAO	3,585	3,563	3,572
CARAGA	7,466	7,525	7,579

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 12. Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added in Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry, by Region, (at constant prices), 2007-2009**

Region/Year	2007	2008	2009
METRO MANILA	0.0	0.0	0.0
CORDILLERA	1.7	1.7	1.7
ILOCOS	6.9	6.6	5.9
CAGAYAN VALLEY	5.5	5.3	5.4
CENTRAL LUZON	11.1	11.1	10.9
CALABARZON	12.0	12.2	12.0
MIMAROPA	5.9	5.7	5.7
BICOL	4.8	4.7	4.9
WESTERN VISAYAS	9.7	9.8	10.0
CENTRAL VISAYAS	4.0	3.9	4.0
EASTERN VISAYAS	3.9	4.0	3.9
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	6.9	6.7	7.3
NORTHERN MINDANAO	8.0	8.6	8.9
DAVAO REGION	6.4	6.3	6.3
SOCCSKSARGEN	8.0	8.3	8.1
MUSLIM MINDANAO	2.8	2.7	2.8
CARAGA	2.5	2.4	2.3

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 13. Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added in Industry, by Region (at constant prices), 2007-2009**

Region/Year	2007	2008	2009
METRO MANILA	34.1	34.8	32.8
CORDILLERA	4.2	4.0	4.2
ILOCOS	1.3	1.3	1.5
CAGAYAN VALLEY	1.0	1.0	1.0
CENTRAL LUZON	9.0	9.0	8.8
CALABARZON	15.1	14.1	13.8
MIMAROPA	3.5	3.5	3.6
BICOL	2.2	2.2	2.6
WESTERN VISAYAS	5.9	6.1	6.9
CENTRAL VISAYAS	6.4	6.4	6.3
EASTERN VISAYAS	1.9	1.9	2.0
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	1.3	1.3	1.5
NORTHERN MINDANAO	4.7	4.6	4.8
DAVAO REGION	4.5	4.5	5.0
SOCCSKSARGEN	3.4	3.3	3.5
MUSLIM MINDANAO	0.3	0.3	0.3
CARAGA	1.2	1.2	1.4

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

The Region bested only three regions at rank 14<sup>th</sup> in contribution to the country's GVA in the Services sector. For three consecutive years (2007-2009), the region's share was posted at 1.1% (Table 14).

**Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added in Service, by Region (at constant prices), 2007 - 2009**

Region/Year	2007	2008	2009
METRO MANILA	44.0	44.1	44.2
CORDILLERA	1.1	1.1	1.1
ILOCOS	2.6	2.6	2.6
CAGAYAN VALLEY	1.4	1.3	1.3
CENTRAL LUZON	6.8	6.8	6.7
CALABARZON	10.1	10.1	10.0
MIMAROPA	1.1	1.1	1.1
BICOL	2.4	2.5	2.5
WESTERN VISAYAS	7.2	7.1	7.2
CENTRAL VISAYAS	8.9	8.8	8.8
EASTERN VISAYAS	1.6	1.6	1.6
ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	1.8	1.8	1.8
NORTHERN MINDANAO	4.0	3.9	3.9
DAVAO REGION	3.8	3.8	3.9
SOCCSKSARGEN	1.9	1.9	1.9
MUSLIM MINDANAO	0.5	0.5	0.5
CARAGA	0.9	0.9	0.9

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

#### 1.4.4 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

In 2007, NSCB reported MIMAROPA as the fastest growing region with a GRDP of Php37.65 billion. From 1.6% in 2006, its growth rate jumped to 9.8% in 2007.

Agriculture and Fishery continued to account for the bulk of the region's economy with a 39.16% share in 2007, followed by Mining and Quarrying with 20.20% and Manufacturing, with 11.67%.

The biggest expansion was registered by the Mining and Quarrying industry with a huge turn-around from -18.3% in 2006 to 37.5% in 2007. The Agriculture and Fishery industry, though generally increasing, experienced significant deceleration from 8.8% in 2006 to 1.8% in 2007.

The region's performance in 2008 was a reversal of the previous year's record growth decelerating by 6.8 percentage points. The Region posted the biggest drop among the regions. This was due to the negative growth rate in all sectors (Table 15).

Agriculture and Fishery, which is the top contributor to the region's GRDP, posted slower growth in 2008 with a measly 0.3% growth from 1.8% in 2007. The AFF sector posted a 38.10% share in the 2008 GRDP of Php38.79 billion (Tables 16 and 17).

Mining and Quarrying had the highest increment of Php505.88 million, but it also registered the biggest drop in growth by 30.8 percentage points in 2008.

**Table 15. Gross Regional Domestic Product, by Industrial Origin (at Constant Prices)  
MIMAROPA, 2007 - 2009 (in PhP'000)**

	2007	2008	2009
<b>I. AGRI., FISHERY, FORESTRY</b>	14,742,746	14,780,666	14,759,657
a. Agriculture and Fishery	14,742,711	14,780,504	14,759,483
b. Forestry	36	161	174
<b>II. INDUSTRY SECTOR</b>	15,527,844	16,345,425	16,485,970
a. Mining and Quarrying	7,603,469	8,109,350	8,142,696
b. Manufacturing	4,391,822	4,509,880	4,623,993
c. Construction	328,265	361,130	376,088
d. Electricity and Water	3,204,287	3,365,065	3,343,193
<b>III. SERVICE SECTOR</b>	7,377,863	7,664,064	7,860,292
a. Transport, Comm., Storage	1,519,261	1,637,744	1,676,352
b. Trade	2,018,316	2,037,884	2,043,384
c. Finance	1,198,549	1,265,805	1,301,971
d. Dwelling & Real Estate	435,396	447,624	448,348
e. Private Services	1,038,534	4,096,130	1,146,829
f. Government Services	1,167,807	1,178,877	1,243,408
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>37,648,453</b>	<b>38,790,154</b>	<b>39,105,919</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 16. Percentage Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product, by Industrial Origin  
(at Constant Prices) MIMAROPA, 2007 - 2009**

INDUSTRY	2007	2008	2009
<b>AGRI., FISHERY, FORESTRY</b>	39.16	38.10	37.74
a. Agriculture and Fish	39.16	38.10	37.74
b. Forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Industry Sector</b>	41.24	42.14	42.16
a. Mining and Quarrying	20.20	20.91	20.82
b. Manufacturing	11.67	11.63	11.82
c. Construction	0.87	0.93	0.96
d. Electricity and Water	8.51	8.68	8.55
<b>SERVICE SECTOR</b>	19.60	19.76	20.10
a. Transport, Comm., Storage	4.04	4.22	4.29
b. Trade	5.36	5.25	5.23
c. Finance	3.18	3.26	3.33
d. O. Dwelling & Real Estate	1.16	1.15	1.15
e. Private Services	2.76	2.83	2.93
f. Government Services	3.10	3.04	3.18
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 17. Growth in Gross Regional Domestic Product, by Industrial Origin  
(at Constant Prices) MIMAROPA, 2007 – 2009**

INDUSTRY	2007-2008	2008-2009
<b>AGRI., FISHERY, FORESTRY</b>	0.3	0.1
a. Agriculture and Fishery	0.3	0.1
b. Forestry	351.1	7.8
<b>INDUSTRY SECTOR</b>	5.3	0.9
a. Mining and Quarrying	6.7	0.4
b. Manufacturing	2.7	2.5
c. Construction	10.0	4.1
d. Electricity and Water	5.0	0.6
<b>SERVICE SECTOR</b>	3.9	2.6
a. Transport, Comm., Storage	7.8	2.4
b. Trade	1.0	0.3
c. Finance	5.6	2.9
d. Dwelling & Real Estate	2.8	0.2
e. Private Services	5.5	4.6
f. Government Services	0.9	5.5
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	3.0	0.8

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

In 2009, MIMAROPA's economy dipped further by 2.2 percentage points with the slowdown in all sectors.

For the first time in several years, Agriculture and Fishery suffered a negative growth of 0.1% in 2009 from 0.3% in 2008. This was mainly due to the significant cutbacks in the production of corn and other crops, except for *palay*, which had remarkably recovered from the recorded drop in 2008.

Despite the decline in the growth of Agriculture and Fishery, which contributed 37.74% to the total 2009 GRDP, the region's economy still managed a meager growth of 0.8% in 2009 from 3.0% in 2008. This was brought about by the substantial increment in the output of Manufacturing, followed by Government and Private Services. The manufacturing activities in MIMAROPA are primarily along food processing, handicraft and furniture making.

Except for Government Services which accelerated to 5.5% from 0.9% in 2008, all subsectors suffered a slowdown.

### 1.4.5 Exports

MIMAROPA's total exports dropped to US\$391,371,671 in 2008 from US\$490,318,712 in 2007, or by 20.18%. The decline in foreign trade may be attributed to the impact of global crisis in 2008. In 2009, exports showed a significant recovery marked by a 13.61% increase from the 2008 value. This was however lower than the region's exports in 2007 (Table 18).

Approximately 99% of the region's total exports from 2007 to 2009 came from Palawan, consisting mainly of condensate; crude petroleum oil; nickel ores and concentrate; copper ores and concentrate; and marine products.

On the other hand, exports from Marinduque and Mindoro are mainly electric/electronic machineries. The province of Romblon was also able to export marble in 2007.

**Table 18. Value of Exports, by Province, MIMAROPA, 2007 - 2009**

REGION/PROVINCE	2007	2008	2009
Region IV-B	490,318,712	391,371,671	444,652,070
Marinduque	168,695	2,708,054	527,333
Occidental Mindoro	175,395	-	7555
Oriental Mindoro	-	4,682	51,461
Palawan	489,778,991	388,658,935	444,065,721
Romblon	195,631	-	-

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

### 1.4.6 Business and Industry

According to NSO's 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry, MIMAROPA listed a total of 183 establishments with an average total employment (ATE) of 20+ in 2006 (Table 19). The Private Education sector had the most number of establishments accounting for about 21.9% of the region's total number, followed by the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector with 14.8%.

In 2006, total employment for establishments with ATE of 20+ was estimated at 10,693. The highest employment was recorded by the Private Education sector with 1,847, followed by the Electricity, Gas and Water Supply sector with 1,495.

All sectors were estimated to earn Php27.6 billion in total revenues in 2006. Of the total revenues earned, Php9.9 billion or 33.5% was contributed by the Mining and Quarrying sector. The Manufacturing sector ranked second with revenues of Php9.1 billion.

### 1.4.7 Prices

In 2007, the region's annual inflation rate decelerated to 3.3% from 6.0% in 2006 as all commodity groups recorded negative annual growth rates except for Housing and Repairs, which increased by 0.4 percentage points in 2007 (Table 20).

The lowest average inflation rate among the commodity groups during the year was registered by Miscellaneous Items at 1.4%, while the highest average inflation rate was posted by Food, Beverages and Tobacco (FBT) at 4.2%. This was however lower than its rate of 7.0% in 2006.

Among Selected Food Items, the biggest average inflation rate was observed for Eggs at 6.8%, followed by Dairy Products and Rice at 5.5% and 5.0%, respectively.

MIMAROPA's annual inflation rate increased by 7.0 percentage points in 2008 as a result of higher prices of FBT and Fuel, Light and Water (FLW), particularly rice and fuel.

FBT posted a double-digit inflation rate of 13.5%, which was the highest annual inflation rate among commodity groups, followed by FLW at 9.9%. The lowest average inflation rate was observed for

Miscellaneous Items at 2.7%. This was, however, higher by 1.3 percentage points from its rate of 1.4% in 2007.

In general, consumer prices improved in 2009 as the annual price change of all items dropped to 3.1% from 10.3% in 2008.

The decline in the 2009 average inflation rate was brought about by the downward price movement across all commodity groups except for Miscellaneous Items, which increased by 0.6 percentage points from its recorded rate in 2008.

FLW registered the most improved annual price change at -2.0%, particularly Fuel at -3.3%. FBT posted the highest average inflation rate (3.9%) but, still lower than its 2008 rate of 13.5%.

Among selected food items, Corn recorded the highest and the only double-digit inflation rate (15.9%), followed by Cereal Preparations and Dairy Products at 9.6% and 6.0%, respectively.

From 2007 to 2009, the prices of goods and services in MIMAROPA continuously increased at index levels of 137.4, 151.6, and 156.3, respectively, for all items. Consequently, during the 3-year period, the purchasing power of peso in the region decreased at an annual rate of 2.7%, 9.6%, and 3.0%, respectively.

#### **1.4.8 Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure**

In 2006, the annual expenditure per family in MIMAROPA increased twice as much as the annual income. The annual average family income went up to PhP108,946 in 2006 from PhP103,000 in 2003, or an increase of 5.8% during the three-year period. Simultaneously, annual average family income expenditure recorded an increase of 10.7%, from PhP84,000 in 2003 to PhP92,999 in 2006 (Tables 21 and 22)

#### **1.4.9 Employment**

The region's working age population continued to grow at an annual rate of 3.1%, 3.0%, and 3.1% in 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively. Also, the labor force participation rate recorded an upward movement, increasing by 0.10 percentage points in 2007, 0.20 percentage points in 2008 and 0.90 percentage points in 2009.

In 2007, employment rate went up by 0.80 percentage points from a rate of 95.2% in 2006. Unemployment rate consequently dropped to 4.1% in 2007 from 4.8% in 2006, or by 0.70 percentage points.

However, 2008 recorded a turn-around in both employment and unemployment rates despite the uptrend in working age population and labor force participation rates. Out of the estimated 1.7 million population 15 years and over in 2008, about 1.2 million persons were reported to be in the labor force, placing the labor force participation rate at 69.2%.

In 2009, employment rate posted another decline of 0.20 percentage points from the 2008 rate of 95.8%. Unemployment rate consequently increased from 4.2 % in 2008 to 4.4% in 2009.

Table 19  
Summary Statistics for Establishment with Average Total Employment of 20 and Over by Sector, MIMAROPA, 2006

Sector	Number of Establishments	Total Employment	Total Paid Employees	Total Compensation	Total Revenue	Total Cost	Value Added	Gross Addition to Fixed Assets	Employment Per Establishment	Average Annual Compensation	Revenue Per Employment (in '000 PHP)	Revenue Cost Per Employment (in '000 PHP)	Value Added Per Employment (in '000 PHP)
All Sectors	183	10,693	10,515	1,922,090	27,570,395	15,552,173	15,456,325	11,772,616	58	182,795	2,578	2	1,445
Agriculture	29	1,674	1,620	202,072	674,426	429,234	283,380	44,159	58	124,736	403	2	169
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	10	344	342	32,940	61,257	39,428	3,216	4,608	34	96,316	178	2	9
Fishing	19	1,330	1,278	169,132	613,169	389,806	280,164	39,551	70	132,341	461	2	211
Industry	31	2,906	2,896	1,071,884	22,258,927	11,494,757	13,773,283	11,620,415	94	370,126	1,660	2	4,740
Mining and Quarrying	4	715	709	657,535	9,867,880	4,858,859	6,593,329	11,567,381	179	927,412	13,801	2	9,221
Manufacturing	4	449	447	129,493	9,105,020	3,992,232	6,495,013	50	112	289,694	20,278	2	14,466
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	17	1,495	1,495	271,038	3,017,461	2,401,466	653,676	53,880	88	181,296	2,018	1	437
Construction	6	247	245	13,818	268,566	242,200	31,265	(896)	41	56,400	1,087	1	127
Services	123	6,113	5,999	648,134	4,637,042	3,628,182	1,399,662	108,042	50	108,040	759	1	229
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods	27	1,047	1,035	76,874	2,513,628	2,407,987	284,449	13,025	39	74,274	2,401	1	272
Hotels and Restaurants	19	1,470	1,447	221,913	1,215,571	774,216	569,082	46,427	77	153,361	827	2	387
Transport, Storage and Communications	16	829	818	54,459	1,48,880	74,009	88,377	12,846	52	66,576	180	2	107
Financial Intermediation	6	268	268	42,764	195,251	105,583	107,649	13,954	45	159,567	729	2	402
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	5	200	175	6,706	13,188	5,457	8,341	182	40	38,320	66	2	42
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities													
Private Education	40	1,847	1,811	201,736	384,006	138,959	286,358	18,763	46	111,395	208	3	155
Health and Social Work	10	452	445	43,682	166,518	121,971	55,406	2,845	45	98,162	368	1	123

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO), 2006 Census of Philippine Business and Industry (CBPI)  
(Value in thousand pesos. Details may not add up to total due to rounding and/or statistical disclosure control.)

Sector Description:

- A - Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry
- B - Fishing
- C - Mining and Quarrying
- D - Manufacturing
- E - Electricity, Gas and Water Supply
- F - Construction
- G - Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods
- H - Hotels and Restaurants
- I - Transport, Storage and Communications
- J - Financial Intermediation
- K - Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities
- M - Private Education
- N - Health and Social Work
- O - Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities

Underemployment rate went up by 2.3 percentage points in 2008 from 24.9% in 2007, but eventually dropped in 2009 by 1.2 percentage points. This was, however, still higher than the underemployment rate in 2007.

**Table 20. Prices Summary, MIMAROPA, 2007 - 2009**

ITEM	2007	2008	2009
CPI	137.4	151.6	156.3
Inflation Rate	3.3	10.3	3.1
Purchasing Power of Peso	0.73	0.66	0.64

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO) IV-B

**Table 21. Average Annual Family Income and Expenditure, 2003 and 2006 (in PhP)**

ITEM	2003	2006	%
Average Income	103,000	108,946	5.8
Average Expenditure	84,000	92,999	10

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

**Table 22. Distribution of Population 15 Years Old and Over, by Employment Status, 2007 – 2009**

ITEM	2007	2008	2009
Population 15 Years Old and Over	1,687,300	1,738,700	1,792,300
Labor Force Participation	69.0	69.2	70.1
Employment	96.0	95.8	95.6
Unemployment	4.1	4.2	4.4
Under-employment	24.9	27.2	26.0

Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

## 1.4.10 Poverty

In 2006, the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) reported MIMAROPA as the third poorest region in the country. Poverty incidence increased to 43.7% in 2006 from 39.9% in 2003. This is still much higher than the 36.4% poverty incidence recorded in 2000. Out of 100 Filipino families in the region, 37 were poor in 2000, 40 in 2003, and 44 in 2006 (Table 23).

Of the five (5) provinces, Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest poverty incidence (47.1%) in 2006, making it the 12<sup>th</sup> poorest province in the country. Both Marinduque and Palawan had the lowest poverty incidence (40.8%). Palawan also posted the biggest improvement in poverty incidence, which is down by 2.3 percentage points compared to 2003. However, Palawan recorded the biggest increase in poverty incidence during the period 2000-2006. From 24.7% in 2000, the figure almost doubled in 2006, making it the 27<sup>th</sup> poorest province in the country.

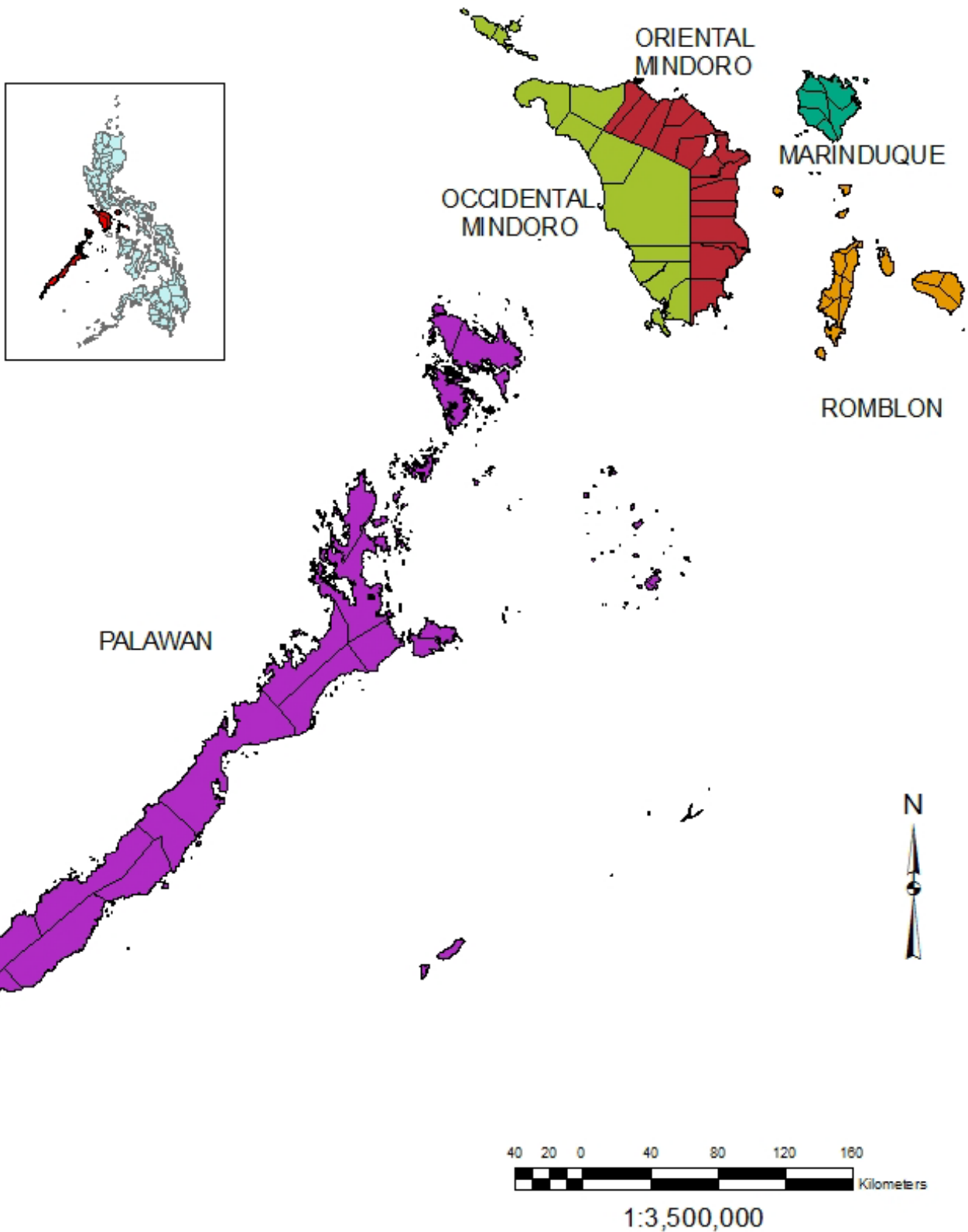
To be able to provide for both food and nonfood basic requirements in MIMAROPA, an individual needed PhP1,233 monthly income in 2006, an increase of 19.3% from 2003. Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest annual per capita poverty threshold of PhP16,723, an increase of 21.1% from 2003.

**Table 23. Annual Per Capita Poverty Thresholds, Poverty Incidence and Magnitude of Poor Families, by Province, 2000, 2003 and 2006**

REGION/PROVINCE	Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (PhP)			Poverty Incidence Among Families (%)			Magnitude of Poor Families		
	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006	2000	2003	2006
Region IV-B	12,013	12,402	14,800	36.4	39.9	43.7	162,668	199,485	238,489
Marinduque	11,553	11,781	14,041	42.7	38.3	40.8	18,311	17,669	20,587
Occidental Mindoro	11,745	12,522	14,219	38.1	40.9	46.5	28,248	34,557	42,660
Oriental Mindoro	13,510	13,813	16,723	39.8	37.0	47.1	52,623	53,094	74,307
Palawan	11,163	11,591	13,850	24.7	43.1	40.8	35,749	73,049	74,770
Romblon	10,758	11,769	13,832	52.2	37.5	41.9	27,737	21,116	26,165

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

# MIMAROPA





**Chapter**

**2**

**Development  
Challenges**

Even before the creation of the Region, the five island provinces of then MIMAROPA sub-region already advanced the principle of physical integration as the operational imperative to achieve growth and development of the five-island economy. It was for this conviction that then sub-regional MIMAROPA Council pushed for regionalization and called upon its stakeholders to embrace *regionalism*– the term the Council coined for the shared aspiration for economic integration of the five island economies.

The Region’s stakeholders have taken up the cry for integration of the local chief executives of the five island provinces. In a series of consultations, the perceived challenges and obstacles to the Region’s development goals were defined and adopted as the impact areas upon which the implementation of the 6-year development shall be periodically assessed. These impact areas shall be further translated into performance or results indicators, targets and timelines which shall be contained in Volume II of this plan or the Results Matrices. The specific results or outcomes in the Results Matrices shall be organized in relation to how interventions impact on the development challenges addressed in this plan.

Six broad and cross-cutting development challenges have been defined: physical connectivity; agriculture and tourism development; enterprise development, particularly of micro- small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs); the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); housing and settlements development; and good governance. These development challenges are not mutually exclusive. Rather, these are inter-related and at times overlapping. The recognition of these challenges signifies that these are the foci of interventions in this plan and thus are invariably referred to as impact areas.

The discussion of these development challenges is supported by related data and analysis of current efforts and accomplishments annexed in this plan as Technical Notes.

## 2.1 Physical Connectivity

MIMAROPA faces the challenge of physically interconnecting its five provinces and island municipalities to the regional seat in Calapan City, as well as interconnecting MIMAROPA to the rest of the Philippines. The lack of connectivity of MIMAROPA’s production areas and tourism destinations has been obstructing the region’s economic integration and marketing efficiencies. Although Mindoro Island serves as the link of Luzon to the Visayas-Mindanao regions through the nautical highway, the region’s island provinces and municipalities have not been served by this trunk line.

Many nautical and local roads are in poor condition because of lack of funds for regular maintenance, deficiencies in design and construction and destruction due to environmental and natural causes. The inadequate infrastructure facilities and the lack of reliable, safe and efficient transport services limit direct internal and external trade links and also discourage tourism and direct investments in MIMAROPA. While the above constraints may be observed throughout the country, in MIMAROPA, these obstacles have sustained the cycle of retarded growth and worsening poverty situation in the region. Developing the most cost effective intermodal transport system for the Region is an urgent priority for MIMAROPA to truly benefit from its creation and impact positively on the socioeconomic well-being of its diverse communities.

The physical connectivity of MIMAROPA, within the region and to the rest of the Philippines, is deemed as the most critical impact area of the new medium-term plan since this would open up new opportunities in resolving the other development constraints in the region.

The three regional growth centers (Calapan City, Puerto Princesa City and San Jose) shall be maintained and developed to host various urban activities in the region. With adequate and modern physical and social infrastructure facilities, the identified growth centers can provide shelter and basic services to the people, serve as economic hubs and promote intra and inter regional linkages and equitable social and economic growth.

## 2.2 Agriculture and Tourism

The inherent potentials of the Region in agriculture and tourism are the key to unlocking its sluggish economy towards sustainable growth that will directly benefit its marginalized communities. A tourism-driven agricultural development is the growth scenario envisioned by the Region's stakeholders.

Mindoro and Palawan islands have vast potentials for crop, livestock and fishery production that could support tourism development not only in the Region but in the Central Philippines tourism circuits. Marinduque and Romblon have opportunities to diversify their tourism attractions to adventure and cultural destinations to complement nature and eco-tourism destinations in Mindoro and Palawan.

The challenge of steering agricultural productivity toward locally responding to the demands of the tourism industry within the Region and other tourism circuits, calls for a deliberate and concerted strategy to link the two sectors. This strategy shall take into consideration the identified gaps, particularly:

- \* There is no implicit link between food supply and food requirements of tourists within the Region. A case in point is the fact that tourism establishments in Coron, Palawan and Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro generally import food products from Metro Manila and neighboring markets even when these food products can readily be produced or supplied within the Region;
- \* Most farmers produce without an entrepreneurial mindset: A farmer's decision to engage in a particular livelihood venture is beset by lack of dissemination of reliable and latest information for his informed business decision.
- \* The local economy does not directly benefit from the booming tourism industry, and are instead forced to pay for an increasing cost of living resulting from the pressure of the tourism development. Until the local producers become part of the equation, the growth of the tourism industry will further create an imbalance in the local economy contrary to the national goal of inclusive growth;

- \* Infrastructure and other support facilities to boost the long-term productivity, competitiveness and sustainability of agri-tourism business ventures are either absent or in poor condition.

A framework for the integration of the two sectors needs to be developed at the provincial level to guide planners and decision-makers in maximizing benefits derived from agriculture and tourism. This framework shall harmonize efforts in developing existing and potential tourism destinations with programs for enhancing agricultural productivity to support and become part of the growing tourism industry in MIMAROPA. The five provinces of the region shall formulate strategic agriculture and tourism master plans based on their respective competitive advantages as shown in Table 24.

## 2.3 Enterprise Development

Aside from the full development of the agriculture and tourism sectors, the attendant growth and development of the micro-, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs) is a priority concern in the region. The MSMEs operating in the region have contributed substantially to the region's sustainable development by generating economic and social benefits particularly in rural areas and in the whole region in general. However, the depth of the global economic crisis has severely affected the MSMEs. Many MSMEs of different types and sizes in the region are trying to cope with weak demand, reduced sales and tight credit.

The growth and competitiveness of MSMEs are restricted by weak business and investment conditions. The MSMEs have to hurdle numerous and very cumbersome regulations and documentation requirements. The lack of responsive and timely government support to enterprise development is further aggravated by an underdeveloped capital market that limits access to finance, credit and business development services.

To be able to survive in the highly competitive business environment at the national, regional and global fronts, the MSMEs in the region must adopt technological innovations that will positively result to expansion of economies of scale, bringing down transaction and operating costs, developing new products and services and better marketing and distribution mechanisms.

Table 24. Priority Areas for Agriculture and Tourism Development

Province	Area for Development	
	Agriculture	Tourism
Oriental Mindoro <i>The Pearl of Mindoro</i>	fruit processing particularly calamansi, rambutan and mangoes into juice concentrates, preserved or dried candies/ pastilles, marmalade and jelly and banana (saba) into sauce, catsup, chips, strings, powder and flour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lake Naujan</li> <li>• Mount Halcon</li> <li>• Bulalacao</li> <li>• Pinamalayan</li> <li>• A Mangyan crafts village and living museum</li> </ul>
Occidental Mindoro <i>The Marine Wonderland</i>	grains by product such as rice hull for cooking fuel, insulating materials, fiberboard and building blocks. Blast-freezing of prawns, crabs, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apo Reef</li> <li>• Pandan Island</li> <li>• Bagong Sabang River</li> <li>• Ambulong Island</li> <li>• Lubang Island</li> </ul>
Marinduque <i>The Lenten Capital of the Country</i>	root crop processing particularly arrow root into candies/pastilles/ confectionaries; fruit processing; vegetable production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tres Reyes Islands</li> <li>• Balanacan Bay</li> <li>• Pulang Lupa</li> <li>• Elephant Island's</li> <li>• Bellarocca Resort</li> </ul>
Romblon <i>The Marble Capital of the Country</i>	coconut processing into coconut oil and coco-engine oil and development of the Southern Tablas municipalities (Looc, Alcantara, Sta. Maria and Sta Fe) as major supplier of high value food crops to Carabao Island and Boracay Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mt. Guiting-Guiting</li> <li>• Carabao Island</li> <li>• Alcantara and Sta. Fe as HRD tourism hubs</li> <li>• Marina-Yachting Facility in Looc Bay for Carabao Island visitors.</li> <li>• Sibuyan Island-Romblon Island-Carabao Island and Bulalacao-Coron-Carabao Island circuits</li> </ul>
Palawan <i>The Last Ecological Frontier</i>	fruit processing (fruit purees and juices, candies for mango, candies and pastilles for cashew) seaweed processing and aqua-marine processing of tuna, grouper and tiger prawn.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tabon Caves</li> <li>• Tubattaha Reef</li> <li>• Balabac Island</li> <li>• Coron</li> </ul>

The development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) shall consider the full continuum of entrepreneurship education, research and development, business incubation, as well as the development of a sound business environment. The opportunities for MSME

development in the region may be aided with expanded incentives and simplification of the stringent national and local business registration requirements.

The major barrier to the development of the agriculture, tourism and services sectors is the inefficient support structures both for production and marketing. The underdeveloped capital market in the Region worsens this situation. The local government may explore the provision of a stimulus package including measures such as assistance with taxation, credit financing, procurement, trade and market, MSME competitiveness, skills and capacity development of entrepreneurs, service providers and academe, and reforms on policy, and regulatory frameworks.

While the LGUs, with the support of frontline agencies, are the prime movers of agriculture and tourism development, the role of the state colleges and universities (SUCs) is crucial along research, development and extension (RDE) and knowledge-based collaboration toward productivity, quality and marketing efficiencies. With the presence of SUCs in all its provinces, MIMAROPA is set for RDE-supported entrepreneurship development in agriculture and tourism. The SUCs in the whole region can serve as common service facilities for business incubation.

The tourism interest in the Region can further be diversified with the development of health and wellness centers as already demonstrated by the Bellarocca Resort in Elephant Island in Marinduque. The island province can take advantage of the presence of the resort to diversify into medical tourism to achieve year round visitor arrivals in the island. Similarly, the Province of Palawan can explore its comparative advantages in becoming an international convention center, particularly of the Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Philippines-East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA). The international recognition of the Puerto Princesa Underground River (PPUR) among the new Seven Wonders of the World opens wider opportunities for enriching the tourism experience in Palawan and the rest of the Region. The Province of Romblon, which used to be visited annually by an international cruise ship, has the potential and comparative advantage in becoming the center for human resources development for the tourism industry in the region and the rest of Central Philippines.

## 2.4 MDG Catch Up Plan

Based on the first Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Progress Report, MIMAROPA's priority challenges were low agricultural productivity, rapid population growth, lack of gainful employment, inadequate human capital investments especially in education and health personnel, inadequate LGU support in the provision of basic social services, and inadequate logistics and data systems to monitor the MDGs. There were positive achievements gained and significant activities undertaken that were cited in the first progress report.

In contrast, the second MDG progress report of 2010 indicated that majority of the targets are unlikely to be achieved by 2015. Of the 24 indicators assessed, only nine targets have high

probability of attainment by 2015. These indicators are in Goal 4: reduced child mortality rate, improved gender parity index and increased proportion of households with access to safe drinking water and sanitary toilets. Eleven indicators have low probability of attaining the 2015 targets. These are: in Goal 2, achieve universal primary education; in Goal 5, improved Maternal Health Care, eradication of Malaria and TB cases and increased proportion of households with sanitary toilets. The targets unlikely to be attained by 2015 are proportion of population below poverty and food thresholds and rate of condom (contraceptive) use.

## **2.5 Housing and Settlements Development**

Many population groups face serious barriers in accessing basic services. The barriers are physical, legal, financial and socio-cultural in nature. The poor people face different barriers that suggest a number of strategies for overcoming them. Some of the barriers include the remote location of many poor groups, low quality of service, low capacity of service providers, inadequate financial resources and socio-cultural discrimination on woman, ethnic minorities and the differently-abled persons (persons with disability).

The provision of housing support and the development of holistic community settlement sites is one of the effective strategies in addressing some of these barriers. The housing problem in the region consists mainly of the housing needs of informal settlers, slum dwellers and households in the danger zones. With the establishment of the Regional Government Center in Calapan City, housing and settlements development is expected to pick up to accommodate the migrating government workers and their families and the waves of service providers that may be drawn by the rising urbanization in the Region's growth centers.

Socialized housing for the urban poor through Gawad Kalinga and Habitat for Humanity, International and the like have proven effective in transforming communities from a mindset of hopelessness to optimism and productivity. There are a number of reforms to be instituted to respond to the housing needs of the regional population. The reform areas are: (1) Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) baseline information for identifying housing beneficiaries, (2) LGU identification and provision of land for socialized housing, (3) new systems for housing incentives, (4) PPP on housing projects and (5) firm policy on professional squatting, resettlement and relocation and housing tax incentives.

## **2.6 Good Governance**

Good governance for sustainable growth and competitiveness of MSMEs in agriculture, tourism and services sectors is the framework for effective and enduring elimination of poverty and inequality in the Region. This framework recognizes the interrelatedness of various development variables, such as: the importance of investment, infrastructure and human capital to growth and poverty reduction; the role of health to human capital; the significance of human capital to poverty and inequality, the value of human development institutions and good governance to sustainable development; the importance of human capital to enterprise development; and in turn of enterprise development to investment and therefore growth as well as poverty reduction; the contribution of farm and non-farm

incomes to growth and poverty reduction; and the importance of governance to poverty reduction and human development. Environmental considerations, including natural resource management, are also taken into consideration as key elements in sustainable economic growth.

The majority of the Region's population are rural dwellers dependent on marginal farming with no security of tenure over the farms they till. Low agricultural productivity, lack of alternative livelihood opportunities, and inadequate human capital investments especially in education and health are among the identified causes of the worsening poverty and inequality in the Region. The agrarian reform program which awards land patents to eligible farmers would be another entry point for entrepreneurship education in scientific farming.

Still the prime movers for poverty reduction, the LGUs in the Region shall further be assisted in developing competencies in managing for development results through improved planning, expenditure management and resource mobilization. The port city of Calapan and the port town of Roxas in the SRNH traversing Oriental Mindoro need to collaborate in taking advantage of their strategic role by creating points of interest along the highway to induce the commuting public to stop over and sample local products or services thereby boosting the local economy.

Beyond the LGU's mandate in supplementing investments in education; providing infrastructure services through private and community involvement; providing for public health care especially the poor; making more social services accessible to the poor; and promoting sustainable local management systems; LGUs are empowered by the Local Government Code to venture in corporate undertakings for increased revenues to fuel improvements in local government services.



**Chapter**

**3**

**Strategic  
Framework**

## 3.1 Development Vision

The 6-year development plan was crafted to provide the blueprint for transforming MIMAROPA to the shared vision of the Region's stakeholders: "MIMAROPA: The destination of choice". The Region's stakeholders envision MIMAROPA as the destination of investments, livelihood, residence, employment, adventure, rest and recreation, even retirement. The term destination, as used in the vision statement, carries the context of destination as a place; destination as an experience; and, destination as a state of being.

As Figure 3 illustrates, destination as a place denotes that by 2016, MIMAROPA will be the preferred place of residence, especially for the immediate family and other dependents of government employees whose official work stations have been moved to the designated regional government center in Calapan City. The other growth centers of the Region will also attract returning emigrants and new immigrants who will have found an improved business and investment climate in the islands, particularly in agriculture and tourism. The uptrend in domestic and international tourist arrivals in the Region will be sustained as the global economy recovers. With the growing interest on the emerging diverse destinations in the Region, including the retirement villages that are in various stages of development in the island provinces, its tourism industry continues to boom and has the potential to drive growth in agriculture and agri-industrialization.

In the context of MIMAROPA as a destination for enriching experience of nature, biodiversity, adventure, health and wellness, rest and recreation, the Region's natural land and seascapes offer world class attractions of ecological, cultural and historical significance. In the context of destination as a state of being, improved local governance and management for development results have been steadily progressing at all levels.

With the national administration's reforms towards five key result areas under the President's social contract, the Region stands to benefit from improvements along transparent, accountable and participatory governance; poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable; rapid, inclusive and sustained economic growth; just and lasting peace and the rule of law, and; integrity of the environment and climate change adaptation and mitigation. MIMAROPA's development vision articulates the same aspirations contained in the President's social contract as expressed by the stakeholders' in the four pillars of the vision.

### Pillars of the Vision

The participatory process adopted in the formulation of the Region's development vision generated four broad pillars: empowered citizens and communities; food security; environmental integrity; and, unified interdependent island provinces. These pillars reflect the core values put forward by the stakeholders as the standards by which development interventions in the Region shall be measured.

Figure 3. Development Vision 2016

## Shared Vision



Each pillar further subsumes elements that define the parameters for assessing the Region's progress towards the vision.

### Empowered Citizens and Communities

This pillar asserts the principle of empowerment as a basic building block for self-sustaining communities. Empowerment implies awareness of one's present state, ability and capacity to discern opportunities and overcome obstacles, and purposive action to transcend to a better state. For MIMAROPA to become the destination of choice, it has to transform itself into a competitive and progressive economy, a peaceful and self-sustaining community, a sound environment for living and making a living, and a hospitable haven for rich and diverse, yet restful, tourism experience. This transformation is not intended for the investors and visitors it seeks to attract, but rather for the well-being of its citizenry who should rightfully benefit from the vibrancy of its economy and the livability of its environment.

### Food Security

Fostering a healthy environment conducive to competitive agricultural production, specialization, diversification and value added processing would unlock the Region's vast agricultural lands to sustainable use for food and other agricultural production, tourism development and economic prosperity of rural populations and communities. Beyond adequacy and sustainability of food supply, the Region's stakeholders seek to elevate MIMAROPA as a certified supplier of organically grown

products. This branding of the Region's farm produce would not only promote production and consumption of food that enhance human health and wellness but would also contribute to ensuring high farm productivity. Any development or introduction of improved agriculture technology shall be preconditioned on the elimination of harmful chemical contamination and the risk of free radical build up. The MIMAROPA brand also assures safety from genetic modification in all farm produce of the islands. This pillar of the MIMAROPA vision supports the track on health and wellness experience to both the residents and the visitors.

### **Environmental Integrity**

Ensuring that development promotes the protection, conservation and sustainable development of the Region's rich natural endowments and heritage resources to minimize the economic risks to the public and protect the ecological integrity of the region is yet another important pillar of the vision. The sustainability of the small island communities threatened by climate change and geological hazards should not be overlooked in the design and implementation of interventions, especially along agriculture, tourism and infrastructure. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation needs to be mainstreamed up to the community and household levels.

### **Unified and Interdependent Island Provinces**

Interdependence and cohesion among the island provinces is acknowledged as the way forward in building MIMAROPA as one economic bloc defined by the core values espoused in its development vision. This pillar takes up the cry of the islands' leaders for physical integration within and without to achieve sustainable forms of urban development according to the preferred settlement pattern that ensures access to basic services and economic opportunities. This calls for the development of an integrated, high quality, safe and efficient multi-modal transportation system and the expansion of virtual connectivity between and among the island economies.

## **3.2 Development Goals**

The overarching goals for national development contained in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) for 2011-2016 call for rapid, sustained high growth that massively creates jobs and reduces poverty. The PDP hopes to achieve inclusive growth, through massive investment in physical infrastructure, transparent and responsive governance, and investments in human development.

MIMAROPA's Regional Development Plan (RDP) for the same period directly supports the national goals. The RDP is focused on the stakeholders' shared vision which also calls for quality economic growth where rapid output increases are translated into employment creation and poverty reduction without compromising the integrity of its environment.

The RDP adopts five cross-cutting goals that directly respond to its identified development challenges. The five goals are also consistent with the President's social contract which has been translated into key result areas: Transparent, accountable and participatory governance; Poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable; Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; Lasting peace and rule of law; and Integrity of the environment, climate change adaptation.

### **1. Physical Integration**

The integration of the island provinces and the Region's urban sectors and growth areas is a precondition for the Region's economic viability. The only region in the country with no land border with another region, MIMAROPA faces the challenge of physically interconnecting its

five provinces and island municipalities to the regional seat in Calapan City, as well as interconnecting MIMAROPA to the other regions. This scenario, however, presents an opportunity for the region to become a model in intermodal transport development to physically and economically integrate the region and strengthen its access to mainland Luzon and the Visayas and Mindanao regions. The expansion of virtual connectivity up to the production areas is also seen as a viable integrating solution that would empower the local producers with access to the global market for information and technologies for greater productivity and efficiency.

## 2. **Sustainability**

The goal on sustainability goes beyond sustainable land use and innovative development practices that minimize pollution and greenhouse gas emission, conserve and maximize efficiencies of natural resource use and productivity, and protect and preserve biodiversity and the natural resource base. The societal goal of sustainability in the RDP covers human development, good governance and ecological integrity.

## 3. **Agricultural Productivity and Food Security**

MIMAROPA, being an agricultural economy, finds its comparative advantages for economic growth in agricultural development. However, the islands have been stuck in the role of raw material supplier to agri-processing businesses in mainland Luzon, particularly CALABARZON and Metro Manila where economies of scale and proximity to the market make processing viable. With improved physical connectivity within the Region and with a booming tourism industry, MIMAROPA now sees vast opportunities to diversify in organic farming, agri-business and agri-tourism to increase farm productivity and generate higher GVA in agriculture while attaining food security.

## 4. **Poverty Reduction and Social Equity**

Under the international commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, MIMAROPA has to bring down its poverty incidence of 43.7 percent (as of the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey) to the 2015 target of 15 per cent. The Region is unlikely to meet the target. The MDG Catch Up Plan for the Region shall be published with the Second Progress Report within 2012.

## 5. **Global Competitiveness**

For MIMAROPA to catch up with the rest of the Philippines in terms of economic output, investments, exports and competitiveness, the island economies have to go beyond borders to forge a regional economic bloc that would propel the Region to unprecedented growth levels similar to its 2007 growth of 9.8 percent. In the agriculture sector, global competitiveness shall be pursued side by side with the development of the MIMAROPA brand of reliability for organically grown fresh and processed produce. Enabling measures to make the industry and services sectors' contribution to economic growth and employment significant shall be established while the local governments focus on improving the business environment and intensify the culture of competitiveness among local producers.

### 3.3 Core Strategy

The core strategy to drive inclusive growth in MIMAROPA is through tourism-driven agricultural development. This core strategy is seen as the key to unlocking the sluggish development of the island economies. The operational framework for this strategy defines the critical infrastructures and institutional arrangements to advance physical integration of the Region in order to achieve the goals of agricultural productivity, food security, global competitiveness and sustainability. Strategic reforms towards good governance, particularly in managing for development results, shall be instituted and mainstreamed at all levels through appropriate systems that promote objective decision-making, professionalism, transparency, and accountability.



**Chapter**

**4**

**Sectoral  
Objectives  
and Targets**

# Macroeconomic Growth

The thrust for the next planning period (2010-2016) shall focus on the development of the regions strategic industry clusters which include manufacturing, mining, agriculture/fishery/forestry and tourism. Agriculture, which has the largest share to the GRDP shall be pursued by increasing productivity and competitiveness. The value and supply chain of the agriculture and tourism clusters shall be dynamically linked to take advantage of emerging economic/business trends as well as promote the growth and competitiveness of these clusters.

The establishment and continued integration of other regional urban centers and growth areas to Calapan City as the Regional Government Center (RGC) is among the critical factors that will contribute to rapid economic expansion and growth. The RGC will serve as focal point of knowledge/innovation-based processes and activities, commerce and trading, finance and administrative services to spur and disperse economic growth equitably to all the provinces, cities and towns in the region.

## Objectives

For the next plan period, the following objectives are to be achieved:

- To attain a regional economy that is diverse and vibrant and that contribute to a broad range of employment opportunities and support the delivery of high quality public goods and services to the people
- To promote quality of life that meets quality standard of living , access to quality basic and tertiary education, health services and facilities, and shelter services,

## Strategies

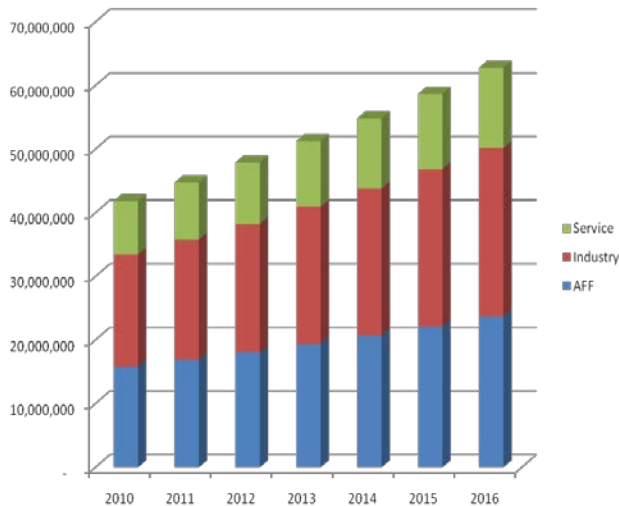
With these objectives in mind, MIMAROPA shall pursue the following strategies:

- Establish “technology zone” in various parts of the region to offer incentives for growth and investments to business within the identified industry clusters.
- Provide the businesses/industries with off-site infrastructure support facilities and value-adding resource-related services.
- Develop agri-tourism enterprises and ancilliary/supplemental businesses in existing and potential eco-tourism sites/areas.
- Strengthen existing and emerging MSMEs through stimulus packages, tax incentives, financial assistance, enterprise management training, market access and promotion and service/product design and delivery.
- Increase productivity of the identified industry clusters through the adaption of both indigenous and modern technologies, port-harvest facilities and processing centers and implementing support infrastructure and facilities.

## Targets

The highest GRDP growth level between 2004 and 2009 was accomplished in 2007 at 9.8 percent. The average growth rate for the period, however, was only 4.4 percent. A high forecast of 7 percent growth rate throughout the plan period 2011 to 2016 shall be adjusted once the 2010 report is published. The low forecast of 4 percent annual growth during the plan period shall similarly be updated.

Figure 4. GRDP Targets, 2011-2016



**7%**

Projected Annual Growth Rate for 2010 – 2016

2004 – 2010

Highest GRDP growth is 9.8% (2007)

Average Growth Rate is 4.4%



## Physical Integration

The development of infrastructure facilities is an important element in the integration of agriculture, trade and business operations and in the overall socio-economic development of the region. With the region composing of island provinces and municipalities, interconnection by an efficient multi-modal transport and communication facilities/networks will strengthen the economic, social, cultural and administrative linkages, cohesion and complementary relationship between and among the local government units. Moreover, the presence of modern transport facilities will enhance the connectivity and relationship between rural and urban areas in the region and will enable the region's hierarchy or network of service centers further enhance their functional linkages and economic interactions and competition. The other standing challenge for the region is the physical and economic interconnection with other regions and the rest of the country. The major transport development particularly the implementation of nautical highway system and the roll-on/roll-off (RORO) port terminal system will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the region's agriculture, industries and major tourism areas.

The air, sea and land transport will be the prime factor in the physical and economic integration and configuration of the region. Priority will be accorded to the construction of more farm-to-market roads to enhance economic benefits and opportunities in the countryside. For the national, provincial and city road systems that served priority production areas, tourism-destination areas and population

centers, huge investment will be needed for the rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of these road networks to an all-weather roads. In air transport, existing domestic/secondary airports need to be upgraded to international standards to service the requirements of the domestic and international passengers/tourists and economic market. For the sea/water transport, the port of Calapan and Roxas in Oriental Mindoro need to be improved and modernized for its major role and link in the Strong Republic Nautical Highway (SRNH) network. Also, the other RO-RO-ports in the region need to be improved to service the other segment of the Nautical Highway. The development and improvement of the municipal feeder and fishing ports need to be prioritized for the transport services of local traders, tourists and fishermen.

## Objectives

1. To provide timely, integrated, high quality, safe and efficient infrastructure services and facilities to catalyze the economic growth of the region.
2. To support the development of the preferred settlement pattern and form of urban development.
3. To mitigate future impact of climate change.
4. To improve the access of the populace to basic social and economic goods and services.
5. To facilitate the growth and development of potential and priority tourism areas, industrial centers and agricultural and fishery development areas.
6. To provide opportunities for livelihood and employment.

## Strategies

### Transportation

1. Tap private sector participation in the financing and construction of major sea and air transport facilities in the region.
2. Integrate in transport planning and development climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.
3. Develop a network of city-town transit services which will link the city commercial/business centers to local market centers and transport nodes.
4. Develop design guidelines and standards for public transportation to provide good service, reliability and safety to users.
5. Control uses of land around transport terminal sites to protect the viability of existing and identified future airport, seaport and bus/jeep terminal sites.
6. Identify and develop a number of road network that will integratedly link rural service centers of different towns.
7. Develop the domestic airport terminal of Puerto Princesa and Calapan into a major regional transport terminal.
8. Improve and upgrade the structures and facilities of airport, seaport and bus terminals to meet the projected increases of traffic volumes within the short and long-term periods.

## **Water Resources**

1. Tap private sector financing in the construction of water supply facilities in urban areas by attracting the businesses and industries participate in the provision of basic urban services.
2. Implement environmental measures to protect, rehabilitate and maintain the condition of water sources in watershed areas.
3. Develop plans and incentives for water districts and water providers at the barangay level to consolidate together in expanding operational coverage, scale of operation and improving water service efficiency.
4. Formulate and/or update local unit-level water resource sector or master plan.
5. Provide technical and financial assistance to local government units and local water district/barangay water associations in planning and implementing technology improvement in water supply provision.

## **Power and Energy**

1. Provide a package of incentive program to electric cooperatives to ensure their long-term operations and viability.
2. Open up to private sector participation the electrification of rural areas which are very remote and are of off-grid area.
3. Intensify the implementation of cost-effective source of energy such as solar, wind and hydro through PPP arrangement and financial support of big business companies.

## **Irrigation**

1. Intensify the repair and rehabilitation of existing national and communal irrigation facilities, small water impounding structures and diversion dams.
2. Involve the private sector in the development and construction of different irrigation-related structures such as shallow tube wells and water impounding and diversion dams through various schemes such as LG-private sector partnership, irrigators association-private sector tie-up.
3. Improve the capacity of the irrigator's associations in project planning and preparation, operation and maintenance and management of the irrigation system.

## **Communication and Information and Communication Technology**

1. Encourage private sector investment in the provision of telecommunication facilities (public pay phone, telecenters) in major cities and towns and strategic barangays.
2. Expand the provision of broadband internet services in major cities and capital towns and identified growth centers.
3. Accelerate the promotion and implementation of LGU Information System Plan, electronic link through regional intranet and website development.

# Food Security

For the MIMAROPA Region, the best way to guarantee an adequate and continuous supply of food is to bank on the development and productivity of agriculture. Agriculture is still a significant contributor to the regional economy. Based on the 2009 agricultural data, the region has posted a 4.78 percent growth rate in agriculture, with crop and livestock sectors gaining a huge increase in volume of production. The region has large tracts of both tapped and untapped production lands, fertile soils and abundant forest and marine and aquatic resources for its disposal to feed more than 2.5 million population and also to share the burden of meeting the nation's food requirements.

Agriculture is a major economic driver in the region. A competitive and productive agricultural sector/industry needs a healthy environment. The region should foster a viable atmosphere conducive to agricultural modernization, specialization, diversification and value added processing. Raising agricultural productivity means scaling-up investment for the sector for irrigation facilities and structures, farm-to-market roads, lands and facilities, modern environment-friendly farm technology and port harvest and processing centers. Likewise, rational planning for the agricultural use of the region's prime agricultural lands and other land classification (grasslands/pasture lands) and setting policies for prevention of further fragmentation of agricultural land by conversion to non-farm use is vital for the strong and long-term future of the agricultural sector in the region.

## Objectives

1. Protect agricultural lands for future food production and agricultural diversification opportunities.
2. Promote strong agricultural sector by planning and providing a stable environment for farmers/producers, protecting agricultural operations from conversion to other land uses and maintaining the ability of farmers/producers to efficiently manage, expand and diversify agricultural processes and production.
3. Enforce environmentally sound agricultural production and development to ensure a sustainable agricultural industry over the long-term period.
4. Foster a climate for economic growth and employment and income opportunities in rural communities by supporting diversification, marketing and promotion, technology modernization and adaptation and farmers/producers extension services and specialized skills training and education.

## Strategies

1. Support innovation and self-reliance in coastal communities by assisting them develop new fish harvesting and technology.
2. Support fishermen, processors and aquaculturists identify and adopt new -- leading edge production/manufacturing processes and techniques.
3. Strengthen fishery laws and regulations enforcement to completely stop the problem of illegal fishing, buying and selling.
4. Identify and provide suitable aquaculture/aquatic production areas for increased aquaculture produce and onsite technical and farm extension services and support.
5. Promote research and development and intensify targeted marketing and promotion of new, value-added seafood products.

6. Develop the technological capabilities of fishermen through fisheries and agriculture training by tapping the extension and the degree/non-degree programs of State Universities and Colleges.

## Enterprise Development

Improvement of the competitiveness of the industry and service sector is one of the economic drivers in enhancing economic development in the region. The situation of industry and service sector in the region is dominated by micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSME's). The job creation potential of these MSME's should be harnessed to contribute significantly in reducing economic disparity and alleviating poverty. Thus, it is a case in point to design an MSME strategic approaches and development strategies for the expansion, growth and sustainability of existing and potential MSME's in the region. Among the critical factors crucial in achieving these objectives are improvement of business and investment enabling environment, facilitating access to financial services and global market opportunities, instituting regulatory reforms, adopting technological innovation, enhancing capacities and competencies and improving productivity and efficiency. There are many core issues that justify the design and implementation of MSME's approaches and strategies. The core issues revolved around the policy and institutional setting (policies on tax incentives or grants, alternative sources of financing, business legal framework and legislative agenda), the institutional mechanism for promotion (entrepreneurship training, management planning services, technological research and development, market information access, loan/grant assistance and advice) and infrastructure needs and constraints (farm-to-market roads, telecommunication networks, water and power services).

### Objectives

1. To promote investment and business ventures and entrepreneurship in the countryside.
2. To enhance and sustain the competitiveness and attractiveness of MSME's.
3. To expand MSME's contribution to the country's economic expansion and growth and sustainable development.

### Strategies

1. Link technical and vocational education and training of SUC's, private technical schools and colleges to the skills standards required by MSME's.
2. Identify industrial land requirements, assess sustainability of land and allocate appropriate supply of land for industrial, commercial and business purposes.
3. Hasten the simplification, streamlining and standardization of business registration and issuance of licenses and permits through establishment of one-stop-shop business center in all the local government units in the region.
4. Expand the availability of financial credit and services from local rural banks, micro-finance institutions and micro-leasing companies to provide the investment and financing requirements of MSME's operating in the local areas.
5. Adoption of advanced technologies such as biotechnology, use of ICT technologies to improve the quality and diversity of products, productivity and competitiveness of MSME's.

6. Construct appropriate transport infrastructures such as arterial road networks and urban infrastructure such as water service, communication facilities and local road links to facilitate efficiency and productivity in the operation of MSME's.
7. Develop enterprise and/or industrial zones, science and technology parks in the strategic location in all the provinces to create new business and industries in the region.
8. Identify new activity/service centers within the identified regional growth corridors and implement business and industry clustering to evolve more effective and productive industrial and business activity centers.

## Tourism

Tourism has become one of the rapidly growing industries, a growth driven, and an important component of the economic structure of many local governments in the region. The development of the tourism industry has produced various positive socio-economic results, a major source of livelihood of most of the barangays/communities and has contributed in improving the quality of life for many residents directly and indirectly connected in tourism industry. The region has a comparative advantage in tourism with its rich, unique, interesting and diversified natural resources and socio-cultural heritage.

While there is clearly rosy direction and scenario for tourism, the path toward a more sustainable tourism is faced with so many challenges and problems. As a proof, the economic output showed that the tourism sector has not been a consistent contributors to the growth and progress of the region. This present a challenge to the national and local governments and private enterprise to develop new approaches and strategies for development of tourism resources. Overcoming these problems and constraints require more than well-intentioned policies, plans and programs; it requires a balance and relations of economic, social and marketing forces. The goal of tourism is to enable the community residents to enjoy and learn about the natural, historical and cultural characteristics of the region's natural and heritage resources while preserving the integrity of the sites and stimulating the economic development opportunities in the local area.

### Objectives

1. To develop a globally competitive tourism industry that would be the major contributor in the integrated development of the region.
2. To create sustainable employment opportunities and contribute in the improvement of the quality of life of all the regional populace.
3. To effectively promote the preservation of local/regional ecosystems and the sustainable use of these ecosystems/environment and at the same time creating viable economic ventures and opportunities for the private business and host communities.

### Strategies

1. Strict adoption and implementation of environmental regulations and practices for tourism development.
2. Increase accessibility to identify major tourism destination centers and other interesting ecotourism areas/sites through upgrading and modernization of seaport and airports structures and facilities, rehabilitation and/or construction of roads and bridges and

implementation of traffic management scheme along the units going to and from the airport/seaport.

3. Regulate and manage tour operation business.
4. Involve the community in the planning, development of projects and implementation and/or construction of community ecotourism projects.
5. Promote tourism awareness at all levels of governments/society by generating and disseminating tourism data, tour package materials, tourism site folio and other tourism printed products.
6. Provide adequate information and legal assistance, if necessary to foreign tourists to ensure safety and security and facilitate action on cases where tourists are involved.
7. Involve local media of community and local organizations in tourism education and awareness building campaigns or programs.
8. Encourage the local government officials on embarking on sport tourism, construction of sport stadium/facilities and sports event sponsoring and promotion.
9. Encourage and collaborate with national/local airline carrier to supply air transport flights and services in accordance with tourist demands and needs.
10. Intensify marketing and promotion campaigns on new and emerging tourist sites, products and attractions.
11. Activate and tap the Local Tourism Council in the overall planning and management of all tourism-related plans, programs and projects.
12. Promote public-private partnership in investing and financing tourism-related infrastructures.

## **Environmental Integrity**

It is challenging to achieve ecological sustainability for a region as ecologically diverse and dynamic in human activity. As the region moves toward a sustainable future, initiatives over water resources, production land consolidation, forestry and land management and disaster risk management shall be an integral part of a comprehensive approach to the attainment of ecological sustainability. The region has a public interest in maintaining the sustainability of renewable resources and ensuring a balance between conservation and development. The development of the regions existing and potential areas and resources in agriculture and tourism as the key to economic development must be undertaken with greater consideration of protecting them from incompatible development, fragmentation and degradation as we maximize the economic opportunities and social benefits and values they provide for the people. It is for these values and economic benefits that the region will adopt and promote environmentally sound utilization of land, natural and heritage resources such as responsible mining, sustainable forest management, sustainable inland and marine fisheries development, wildlife management and sustainable eco-tourism and heritage resources development. The development, conservation and protection of the region's natural resources and biodiversity must be accorded highest priority and shall never be compromised.

### **Objectives**

1. To conserve forest, coastal and marine and other natural land and heritage resources and protect them from environmental degradation and damaging uses.
2. To promote the compatible and sustainable development of natural lands and heritage resources to optimize ecological, heritage, cultural and economic benefits.

3. To maintain the sustainability of the natural resources in an environmentally sound manner.
4. To enhance and promote mitigating and adaptation measures in response to climate change and global warming.
5. To strengthen and enhance an open and full participatory process in the development of various types of natural resources master plans and in the implementation of innovative natural resource management approaches and measures.

## Strategies

1. Promote stable livelihood, increase income and decent working conditions for all those forest settlers engaged in utilizing forest resources for trees, crops and livestock production and eco-tourism development.
2. Adapt a customized and regional-based sustainable management and utilization of natural resources to prevent destruction of unique biodiversity of the region.
3. Identify critical areas such as wildlife management areas and special conservation/buffer areas and formulate policies to protect them from incompatible land uses and development.
4. Identify potential areas in the watershed where there are sustainable resource use opportunities and formulate policies, plans and projects to promote activities such as flora and fauna viewing/collecting, wildlife hunting, landscape/mountainside viewing and recreational use.
5. Modify the present system of proclaiming watershed areas/forest reserves and develop an alternative legal/tenurial instrument for designating and protecting watershed resources.

## Good Governance

Good governance is the most important factor in eradicating poverty and in facilitating sustainable development in the specific provinces, cities, municipalities and in the region in general. Extensive reforms in the quest for better governance have been taking place in the region. Among these are reforms in financial management (collection of tax revenue), streamlining of budget preparation and release procedures, streamlining/rationalizing the focus, functions and structures of government agencies, streamlining of business process registration system, reforms in the agencies, directly involve in the pillars of justice (in the area of overall capacity, integrity, efficiency and accountability), adoption of anti-corruption plans and programs, reforms in the procurement process and participation of civil society organizations in the various processes of government functioning. However, despite conscious efforts to promote good governance, progress in most of the project interventions and implementation measures has been inadequate and hard to sustain. Many endeavours to advance and foster good governance have had narrow and limited impact because the underlying causes is not being address by the reforms/measures but only the symptoms or signs of bad governance.

The devolution of powers to local governments and other sub-national units of government in the region has faced a series of challenges, thus it has not greatly contributed in deepening autonomy and self-reliance for the local governments. Many local governments still has limited experience and capacity to carry out new functions, deliver vital services and respond to the needs and requirements of the citizenry. Likewise, through election process, the project successes and benefits and lessons learned from previous decentralization efforts and interventions were dissipated and lost when new set of local government officials come to power. In this effort of institutionalizing good governance,

collective action is called upon the non-government institutions. The rise and active participation of this sector (NGO's, private groups, business groups, etc..) has significantly change the nature and business of local and regional development and implementation. This group acting as social and business entrepreneurs have done a lot in improving systems and processes, implementing innovative solutions and empowering local residents and communities.

The expected scenario within this planning period is for sure a region perplexed with multitude of problems (i.e. rapid/high urbanization, low agricultural and industrial production, peace and order, unemployment and underemployment, climate change and disaster risk reduction). Good governance will be the main ingredient in delivering collective actions for all these development problems challenges.

## Objectives

1. To achieve greater transparency and accountability in all government operations, transactions and implementation.
2. To implement an effective and efficient provision and delivery of public goods and services to enhance human capabilities and lives and expand human freedom and rights.
3. To provide conducive environment for effective investment mobilization.
4. To institute and effect a corruption-free government systems and processes and institution.
5. To instill high level of moral values and social consciousness among government leaders and citizenry.

## Strategies

### A. Anti-Corruption

1. Formulate the Integrity Development Action Plan (IDAP) for each of the regional agencies and local government units.
2. Strengthen and strictly enforce and monitor the implementation of the corruption integrity systems and mechanisms in all regional agencies and local government units.
3. Conduct continuous corruption program awareness building and training on corruption vulnerability assessment and anti-corruption prevention.
4. Create a tripartite anti-corruption watch group actively headed by an NGO in the region.
5. Strictly implement nationally-mandated laws against graft and corruption and the specific agency and local government initiated/enacted rules and regulations and ordinances.

### B. Justice Administration

1. Continuous conduct of court management trainings to improve skills, increase productivity and foster professional administration among court personnel and officials.
2. Intensify training of police and other law enforcement personnel on compliance with legal requirements in arrests, investigations and evidence collection in developing cases for presentation to the courts.

3. Conduct training for members of barangay justice centers in dispute resolution procedures, legal assistance to the poor and communicating/handling documents to the courts.
4. Activation and full operation of community policing units in all cities and municipalities in the region.
5. Adoption of the customary laws/indigenous justice systems for resolution of dispute of indigenous cultural communities and indigenous people.
6. Development of court management information system for all the trial courts for the improvement of the system on case recording, reporting and management.

### **C. Bureaucratic Reform**

1. Conduct of integrated capability building programs for local governments in the area of development planning, financial management, project development and monitoring and evaluation.
2. Streamline agency/LGU business processes and improve operational performance through adoption of ICT systems and technologies.
3. Strengthen the ICT infrastructure and networks at both regional and local levels.
4. Creation of highly-skilled regional ICT task force that will be responsible for implementing and managing region-wide ICT-related projects and operations.

## **Human Development**

### **Health**

For the past years, the poor and the disadvantaged groups in the region have encountered many kinds of barriers when trying to gain access to health care and medical services, basic education, water and sanitation, nutrition services and shelter. The inequities in access to health facilities and services resulted to poor health condition across rural and urban population and communities. With the increasing regional population, the provision of health and nutrition services must be expanded and intensified considering the anticipated level demand for these services. The challenge to meet these demands to improve the well-being of the people will require an orchestrated actions from the national and local governments, private groups, non-government organizations and the people/communities themselves.

The government has given priority to the provision of basic health services to achieve the set of targets of MDG and break the cycle of poverty. Despite national and local governments, donor institutions and private groups collaborative efforts in implementing MDG-related interventions, progress in attaining regional MDG targets has been mixed, very slow and ineffective.

### **Objectives**

1. To attain quality standard of health and promote a peaceful, lively and productive life.
2. To accomplish the majority set of regional targets in terms of the Millennium Development Goals.

3. To achieve full access to socially responsive and quality health services to all the people of MIMAROPA region.
4. To greatly improve the health status of all the regional populace and contribute to the poverty alleviation and socio-economic development of the region.

## Strategies

1. Increase the coverage, access and utilization of health care services through implementation of sector wide approach and providing equitable pro-poor, client-oriented and best quality services.
2. Establish and/or strengthen the Barangay Health Team and empower them in participating actively in the health service delivery, health promotion/awareness/advocacy, disease prevention, interface/coordination with NGO's/PO's and other health service providers and monitoring health project interventions.
3. Enhance the capacity of local governments in environmental health through improvement in delivery and use of safe water, adoption of food hygiene and implementation of waste management systems and programs.
4. Improve emergency preparedness and response through close coordination of efforts among all concerned parties during disease outbreaks/epidemic and emergency disaster situations.
5. Install an effective system of disease surveillance and risk reduction at all levels (regional, local, barangay) through enhancement of screening and detection mechanisms and strengthening of communication channels to public.
6. Accelerate the financing, construction and delivery of specialized/advanced secondary and tertiary health facilities in major towns and cities to increase and expand people's access to modern and quality health services.
7. Ensure high quality services in all local health facilities (health center/stations, hospitals) through provision of adequate quality and quantity of medical supplies, drugs and medical equipment, adequate staffing and incentives and motivation scheme for health/hospital workers.
8. In line with MDG, intensify program implementation in the reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality through community mobilization and capacity building of health workers to identify and refer high-risk pregnancies and complicated deliveries, advocacy and IEC on importance and availability of reproductive health services and counselling and education of mother and father on breastfeeding and home care practices for newborn and increasing coverage of MNCH program interventions in remote rural areas.
9. Formulate health financing ordinances at the local level that will provide health insurance coverage for the residents and health funds for the community and design and implement alternative health financing and resource allocation mechanisms.
10. Initiate a public-private partnership in the construction of health infrastructures and in investment in development of natural /herbal drugs where local governments resources is limited or inadequate.
11. Intensify health promotion and education and disease prevention in the school through provision of standard toilet and safe water facilities, package of basic school health services and inculcating healthy habits and practices and sex education in school children.

12. Intensify the service delivery and management of projects/programs and prevention and control of communicable diseases (STI/HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, etc.) through community mobilization and participation in the control of the infectious diseases.

## **Targets**

(Refer to Table 25-27 for the Health Sector Targets)

## **Education**

The education sector is one of the pillars that would contribute in positively realizing the goals and strategies of the MIMAROPA. The sector will assist in the socio-economic development and growth of the region and in the poverty alleviation process by tapping and enhancing the region's human resources. In a globally competitive environment and mainstreaming of knowledge-based and technology-led growth and development, a well informed and educated populace will be the greatest advantage in addressing the challenges in this period of technological changes.

The education sector situations in the region is not making a clear headway as revealed by the performance indicators. There a number of contributing factors that led to the mediocre performance which can be summed up as: (1) shortage of teachers in all levels in terms of numbers and capacities, (2) dilapidated and defective schools and facilities, (3) inadequate supplies of textbooks and other instructional materials and equipment, (4) increasing number of students/enrolees, (5) low investment in basic education and (6) declining learning achievement rate.

## **Objectives**

1. To provide a holistic, quality and relevant education to the people.
2. To contribute effectively to the social, cultural, economic and technological development and transformation of the region.
3. To achieve excellence in the quality of teaching and learning outcomes.
4. To enhance and expand education access, equity and efficiency.
5. To generate broad economic and social benefits and engender national consciousness and social cohesion.

## **Strategies**

1. Expand, improve and increase access to a quality and integrated early childhood development (ECD) services especially for the poor, most vulnerable and disadvantaged children.
2. Establish mechanisms for greater community and family involvement and collaboration in the provision of ECD programs and services.
3. Promote access to primary education through construction of additional schools particularly on remote areas and densely populated barangays.
4. Conduct periodic review of basic education curriculum to enhance their practicality, relevance, appropriateness and the content and quality.
5. Make necessary provisions to avail schooling for all children especially girls, children with special needs, children with behavioural disorders and learning disabilities.

6. Undertake necessary provisions that create a child friendly primary school environment that is healthy, clean, violence-free, safe, gender sensitive and respect children's rights.
7. Improve the quality of secondary education through modern and up-to-date teaching and learning processes and methods, laboratory/classroom equipment and facilities, ICT rooms/facilities/equipment and training and retooling of teachers.
8. Expand and upgrade secondary school buildings and facilities and teaching resources/tools to accommodate student enrolment demands as well as comply with local and national standards.
9. Improve science and technology teaching practice and curricula and provide S&T teacher training courses in all secondary schools in the region.
10. Review and formulate technical vocational education training (TVET) programs to make it more responsive to local and regional industry needs and skills development of local labor force for self-employment opportunities.
11. Enhance the quality of public and private colleges and universities through structured curriculum improvement, infrastructures/facility expansion and professional training and development and advance studies.
12. Institute academic tie-up with foreign and Metro Manila-based universities for purposes of academic program improvement, staff training/advance studies, R & D undertakings and professional exchange arrangements.

## **Targets**

(Refer to Table 28-29 for the Education Sector Targets)

Table 25. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION TARGETS: 2011-2016

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2009- 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MDG INDICATORS</b>							
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (in %)							
Proportion of household with per capita intake below 100% dietary energy requirement (in %)							
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.1	12.55	11.89	11.19	10.7	10.2	9.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.27	11.1	10.9	10.7	10	9.89	9.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	129.18	113.74	98.308	82.88	67.436	52	50.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods)	47.88	54.304	60.728	67.152	73.576	80	83.424
Proportion of births attended by health professionals (in %)	70	73.33	77.23	80.66	83.99	87.32	90
Proportion of births delivered in health facilities (in %)	48.63	53.97	59.315	64.65	66.99	70	75.34
HIV prevalence	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

**Table 26. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION TARGETS: 2011-2016**

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2009-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>MDG INDICATORS</b>							
Malaria Morbidity Rate per 100,000 population	473.84	391.472	309.104	226.736	144.368	62	59
Malaria Mortality Rate per 100,000 population	83.41	66.878	50.346	33.814	17.282	0.75 (456)	0.65
TB prevalence rate per 100,000	538	510	482	454	426	398	387
TB mortality rate per 100,000	54	49.8	45.6	41.4	37.2	33	33
TB case detection rate	77.4	79.6	82	84.4	86.8	89.2	90
TB cure rate	83%	83.5%	84%	84.5%	85%	85%	85%
Proportion of population with access to safe water (Households) (in %)	85.00%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%
Proportion of population with access to sanitary facilities (Households) (in %)	67.30%	71.58	76.38	80.92	85.46	90%	100%
Population with access to affordable essential drugs (in %)	1:2 BnB to Barangay	1:2 BnB to Barangay	1:2 BnB to Barangay	1:1.5 BnB to Barangay	1:1.5 BnB to Barangay	1:1 BnB to Barangay	1:1 BnB to Barangay

**Table 27. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND POPULATION TARGETS: 2011-2016**

INDICATORS	BASELINE 2009- 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>OTHER INDICATORS</b>							
Population Growth Rate							
Total Fertility Rate							
Crude Birth Rate	16.67	16.7	16.73	16.76	16.79	16.81	16.85
Crude Death Rate	3.64	3.63	3.59	3.55	3.51	3.47	3.43
Percentage of out of pocket payment from health care expenditure	71%	70%	68%	67%	66%	64%	63%
National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) Coverage	52,641 (127%)	To be determined by DSWD for Indigent Families based on NHTS					
NHIP Enrolment Rate	64%	75%	80%	90%	95%	100%	100%
Ratio of accredited health facilities to total number of licensed health facilities	86.15% 2:5	88.15%	90	91	92	93%	95%
Mortality rate from lifestyle related and non-communicable diseases (in %)	57.20%	53%	49%	45%	41%	37%	35%

**Table 28 Education Targets: 2011-2016 , DepED Region IV - MIMAROPA**

INDICATORS	BASELINE				TARGET		
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Literacy							
Simple Literacy Rate (10y/o and above)	No available data at DepED, refer to NSO						
Functional Literacy Rate (10y/o and above)	No available data at DepED, refer to NSO						
Early Childhood Education							
GER in ECD Programs (Ages 4-5)	25.32	32.41	70.00	77.50	85.00	92.50	100.00
% of G1 Pupils w/ ECD Experience	70.47	76.22	84.03	88.02	92.02	96.01	100.00
Elementary							
Net Intake Rate in G1	Not available	59.91	79.06	83.05	87.03	91.02	95.00
Gross Enrolment Rate	104.10	94.85	114.76	116.07	117.38	118.69	120.00
Net Enrolment Rate	85.20	84.37	94.25	95.21	96.17	97.14	98.10
Cohort Survival Rate	61.71	62.78	76.70	78.69	80.68	82.68	84.67
Completion Rate	60.02	61.57	73.66	75.50	77.35	79.19	81.04
Achievement Rate (G6 NAT MPS)	67.70	72.87	76.29	78.47	80.65	82.82	85.00
Secondary							
Gross Enrolment Rate	70.73	66.07	97.11	100.34	103.56	106.78	110.00
Net Enrolment Rate	49.75	47.18	74.73	77.98	81.23	84.48	87.73
Cohort Survival Rate	61.64	60.64	75.49	77.37	79.25	81.12	83.00
Completion Rate	58.02	56.55	68.93	70.52	72.10	73.69	75.27
Achievement Rate (Y2 NAT MPS)	42.30	48.20	62.63	65.72	68.82	71.91	75.00

Table 29. Education Targets: 2011-2016 , (Technical Education and Skills Development Authority)

INDICATORS	BASELINE		TARGET				
	2009-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TVET							
Enrolment	61,330	63,00	66,150	69,458	72,930	76,577	80,406
Male	31,278	32,130	33,737	35,423	37,194	39,354	41,007
Female	30,052	30,870	32,414	34,034	35,736	37,523	39,399
Graduates	52,736	60,000	63,000	66,150	69,458	72,930	76,577
Male	26,895	30,600	32,130	33,737	35,423	37,194	39,054
Female	25,841	29,400	30,870	32,414	34,034	35,736	37,523
No. of Persons Assessed	25,925	40,622	42,653	44,786	47,025	49,376	51,845
No. of Persons Certified	20,222	32,091	34,122	36,277	38,561	40,982	43,550
Certification Rate (in %)	78.00	79.00	80.00	81.00	82.00	83.00	84.00
Private Education Students Financial Assistance (PESFA) No. of TVET Beneficiaries	1,147	1,141	1,198	1,258	1,321	1,387	1,456

# 1. Physical Integration

## 1.1 Transportation

The period 2007-2009 has been a challenging year in terms of providing an efficient transport network to interconnect the island provinces of the MIMAROPA region. The 129 kilometers stretch of road from Calapan Port up to Roxas Port as part of the Strong Republic Nautical Highway (SRNH) is the main link of the region to mainland Luzon and the Visayas. One of the critical projects identified for the period of assessment is the road network between San Jose in Occidental Mindoro and Bulalacao, the southernmost town in Oriental Mindoro. The 20-kilometer road stretch would ultimately link the province of Occidental Mindoro to the Strong Republic Nautical Highway for faster and easier access to the Visayas and Calabarzon provinces.

### 1.1.1 Land Transportation

National roads concreted during the assessment period totaled to 689.7914 kilometers, with 8 kilometers of newly opened roads in Marinduque. In support of the Central Philippines Super Region, Palawan has been extensively constructed with roads leading to tourist destinations. The improvement of the El Nido-Bataraza-Rio Tuba Road with a total length of 358.38 kilometers would address better transport of goods and services towards world-renowned tourist spots in the Province. Bridge constructed totaled to 1554.31 linear meters.

The region has a total length of 2,228.811 kilometers of national road as of 2009, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the country in terms of road length but ranks 2<sup>nd</sup> in terms of having the longest national road in bad condition. Palawan has the longest paved and unpaved national roads in the region. The region has 1,098.604 kilometers of road that is still gravel and earth surfaced.

The 2010 data on national roads provided by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) showed an increase of about 29.073 kilometers to its existing length. The opening of the Bulalacao-San Jose road in the southernmost part of Oriental and Occidental Mindoro contributed to the increase. The total length of the national road as of August 2010 is now 2,257.884 kilometers. Change in the landscape is noticeable with more roads concreted from the previous 825.144 kilometers to 1,022.642 kilometers. Palawan remains the province in the region with the longest paved and unpaved roads. Gravel and earth surfaced roads length is now 993.401 kilometers.

**Table A1. Length of National Road, by Surface Type (in kilometers), 2009**

Province	Current Length	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Earth
Occidental Mindoro	420.049	177.747	11.121	227.510	3.671
Oriental Mindoro	300.731	120.166	127.752	52.813	0
Marinduque	197.548	128.586	28.399	40.563	0
Romblon	307.353	118.555	5.748	183.050	0
Palawan	1,003.130	280.090	132.043	590.997	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,228.811</b>	<b>825.144</b>	<b>305.063</b>	<b>1,094.933</b>	<b>3.671</b>

Source: Department of Public Works and Highways IV-B

As of 2009, the region has a total length of 20,730 linear meters of bridges with 17,427 linear meters permanent structure and 3,303 linear meters temporary structures. The province of Palawan has the most number of weak bridges with 2,117 linear meters of temporary structures.

**Table A2. Existing National Bridges, by Type (in linear meters), 2009**

Province	Concrete	Steel	Total Permanent	Bailey	Timber	Total Temporary
Occidental Mindoro	5,370	97	5,467	486	0	486
Oriental Mindoro	2,667	17	2,684	423	0	423
Marinduque	1,437	56	1,493	0	0	0
Romblon	1,954	409	2,363	255	22	277
Palawan	4,526	894	5,420	1,701	416	2,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,954</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>3,303</b>

Source: Department of Public Works and Highways IV-B

## 1.1.2 Water Transport

The 18 major ports handled by the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) slowed down their activities during the assessment period. The inclusion of the Cawit Port in Marinduque in the major projects of the government boosted its activity with a positive growth in 2008-2009 from no activity in 2007. For the passenger traffic, the Calapan and Roxas Ports in Oriental Mindoro remain the busiest ports in the region and the access to both Luzon and the Visayas mainland. Bulalacao Port is now undergoing construction to support the Strong Republic Nautical Highway and provide access to Occidental Mindoro travelers.

The dredging problem in San Jose Port in Occidental Mindoro had a positive impact on Abra de Ilog Port enabling it to post an increase of 24% in 2008-2009, much higher than the 5% posted in 2007-2008. San Jose Port will be constructed in a new site to avoid the recurring dredging problem in the old location.

**Table A3. Port Traffic, by Province, 2007-2009**

Port	Totals			
	Cargo (mt)	Ship calls	GRT	Passenger
Occidental Mindoro	1,924,189	10,959	4,387,484	1,481,072
Oriental Mindoro	3,336,439	45,575	30,721,254	9,299,543
Marinduque	111,970	7,403	2,441,224	1,333,590
Romblon	341,014	14,330	9,889,138	2,098,136
Palawan	3,251,754	12,037	7,983,245	1,001,470

Source: Philippine Ports Authority-Luzon Ports Management Office

## 1.1.3 Air Transport

The establishment of the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) revised the previous classification of airports under Air Transport Office (ATO), pursuant to the Philippine Transport Strategic Study and the 1992 Civil Aviation Master Plan. The new system rationalizes the system of airport classification, represented by the following types:

- **International airports** are airports capable of handling international flights. Airports in this category include airports that currently have or have previously served international destinations.

- **Principal airports** or **domestic airports** are airports that only serve domestic destinations. There are two types:
  - **Class 1 principal airports** are airports capable of serving jet aircraft with a capacity of at least 100 seats. Most airports previously classified as trunkline airports, as well as some secondary airports, are placed in this category.
  - **Class 2 principal airports** are airports capable of serving propeller aircraft with a capacity of at least 19 seats. All feeder airports are in this category.
- **Community airports** are airports that are used primarily for general aviation. Most feeder airports are in this category.

The MIMAROPA region has 11 airports classified under the CAAP system of airports. The Puerto Princesa Airport in Palawan is classified as International, San Jose Airport in Occidental Mindoro is Principal Class 1, while Coron Airport in Busuanga, Palawan, Cuyo Airport in Cuyo, Palawan, Tugdan Airport in Alcantara, Romblon and Marinduque Airport in Gasan, Marinduque are all categorized as Principal Class 2 airports. The rest of the feeder airports are now classified as community airports. The CAAP system did not classify the existing private airports in the region.

Puerto Princesa Airport in Palawan being a tourist destination has consistently gained the highest record in passenger and cargo movements. Busuanga Airport in Palawan registered the second highest aircraft movement, followed by San Jose Airport in Occidental Mindoro. Pinamalayan Airport and Wasig Airport in Oriental Mindoro have no recorded statistics.

The airports of Marinduque and Romblon gained from the opening of Seair and ZestAir flights in their locality. The increase in passenger traffic due to these flights was remarkable in 2008 and 2009. The Calapan Airport in the Regional Government Center is used mainly for general aviation.

**Table A4. MIMAROPA Airports**

Airports/ Aerodomes	Location	ATO Classification	CAAP Classification
Bugsuk	Palawan (Balabac)	Private	Unclassified
Busuanga	Palawan (Coron Island)	Feeder	Principal-Class 2
Calapan	Or. Mindoro (Calapan)	Secondary	Community
Cuyo	Palawan (Cuyo Island)	Feeder	Principal-Class 2
Culion	Palawan (Culion)	Private	Unclassified
El Nido	Palawan (El Nido)	Private	Unclassified
Lubang	Occ. Mindoro (Lubang)	Secondary	Community
Mamburao	Occ. Mindoro (Mamburao)	Secondary	Community
Marinduque	Marinduque (Gasan)	Secondary	Principal-Class 2
Pamalican	Palawan (Agutaya)	Private	Unclassified
Pinamalayan	Oriental Mindoro (Pinamalayan)	Feeder	Community
Puerto Princesa	Palawan (Puerto Princesa)	Trunkline	International
<b>Rio Tuba</b>	Palawan (Bataraza)	Private	Unclassified
Romblon	Romblon (Alcantara)	Secondary	Principal-Class 2
San Jose	Occ. Mindoro (San Jose)	Trunkline	Principal-Class 1
Sandoval	Palawan (Taytay)	Private	Unclassified
Sumapi	Palawan (SitioMotiong)	Private	Unclassified
Tapian	Marinduque (Sta. Cruz)	Private	Unclassified
Ten Knots	Palawan	Private	Unclassified
Wasig	Oriental Mindoro (Mansalay)	Feeder	Community

Source: Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines

## 1.1.4 Motor Vehicle Registration

The region posted an increase of 16.89% and 5.01% in 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 in motor vehicle registration, respectively. The region had the biggest average increase in motor vehicle registration

among all regions but ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of number of motor vehicles registered. The total number of motor vehicles registered in the region as of 2009 is 89,433.

## 1.2 Communication and Information Technology

### 1.2.1 Telecommunication Facilities

As of 2009, the number of post offices in the region remained the same as in 2007. Despite the region's geographical disadvantages, the Philippine Postal Corporation continued its commitment to provide and improve the postal services. In the same period, modification of mail network and establishment of the IEMS-POD (International Express Mail Service-Proof of Delivery) was implemented in Puerto Princesa City via internet to bring postal products and services closer to the people.

**Table A5. Number of Post Offices, by Province, 2007-2009**

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF POST OFFICES		
	2007	2008	2009
Marinduque	6	6	6
Occidental Mindoro	12	12	12
Oriental Mindoro	17	17	17
Palawan	13	13	13
Romblon	14	14	14
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>

Source: Philippine Postal Corporation

### 1.2.2 Cell sites and Network Providers

In the same period, the usage of mobile telephone system such as Smart Communication, Globe Telecom and Sun Cellular has been steadily growing in the region. Among the factors to be considered are decreasing price of cellular phones, short (text) messaging system, its practicality and the limited landline telephone services. Despite this, there are still some areas in the region that have poor or no signal. Physical configuration and limited coverage of the cell sites are among the factors that affect cellphone signal.

**Table A6. Number of Cell Sites, by Province, 2009**

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF CELLSITES		
	SMART	GLOBE TELECOM	SUNCELL
Marinduque	16	13	5
Occidental Mindoro	19	28	5
Oriental Mindoro	34	32	10
Palawan	84	60	1
Romblon	20	18	
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: National Telecommunication Commission

Despite the region's geographical distance from mainland Luzon, the five provinces now have access to the internet. Globe Telecom, Smart, DIGITEL and PLDT are among the internet service providers (ISPs) available in the provinces of MIMAROPA Region.

## 2. Agriculture and Tourism Development

### 2.1 Agriculture

In 2009, the Agriculture sector posted a 4.78% growth, almost twice the 2008 growth rate of 2.67%. The crop sector registered the biggest improvement with a 7.54% increment, a significant improvement from last year's negative growth (-0.02%). Livestock, poultry and eggs posted an overall gain of 3.28%, more than twice the 2008 growth rate of 1.21%. Fishery on the other hand contracted by 2.63% after posting a double digit growth of 11.15% in 2008.

#### 2.1.1 Crops

The crops subsector completely recovered from a slump by posting an overall growth rate of 7.54% in 2009 from growth rates of -1.31% in 2007 and -0.02% in 2008. MIMAROPA produced almost twice its rice<sup>1</sup> consumption requirement for 2009, providing a surplus of 291,544 MT. Other notable crops produced in excess of consumption are: banana, *kalamansi*, cashew, cassava, coconut, corn, *gabi*, garlic and onion.

Table A7. Crop Production, in metric tons

MAJOR CROPS	PRODUCTION (MT)			ANNUAL INCREMENT (%)	
	2007	2008	2009	07-08	08-09
Palay	877,180.00	863,215.00	930,674.00	-1.59	7.81
Coconut	567,160.82	580,603.38	668,360.68	2.37	15.11
Banana	188,587.96	196,095.50	204,745.14	3.98	4.41
Calamansi	121,046.61	118,244.62	113,436.11	-2.31	-4.07
Corn	114,715.00	110,088.00	103,906.00	-4.03	-5.62
Cashew	103,260.85	103,263.10	103,271.67	0.00	0.01
Camote	12,120.80	12,552.75	12,661.93	3.56	0.87
Onion	16,598.19	13,129.47	12,080.31	-20.90	-7.99
Cassava	9,412.72	10,618.43	11,530.82	12.81	8.59
Mango	7,895.56	8,022.02	8,332.67	1.60	3.87
<b>OTHER CROPS</b>					
Minor Fruits	6,452.67	6,766.43	6,979.41	4.86	3.15
Tubers, Roots & Bulbs <sup>2</sup>	5,472.74	5,801.76	5,919.35	6.01	2.03
Other Vegetables	4,226.01	4,370.07	4,526.57	3.41	3.58
Major Vegetables <sup>3</sup>	3,205.61	3,392.17	3,453.36	5.82	1.80
Legumes	2,663.68	2,954.09	3,073.41	10.90	4.04
Tobacco	199.97	553.45	578.02	176.77	4.44
Pineapple	188.48	222.68	233.49	18.15	4.85
Coffee	206.46	207.43	201.66	0.47	-2.78
Cacao, Abaca, Rubber	124.58	131.85	142.70	5.84	8.23
<b>CROPS</b>	<b>2,040,718.71</b>	<b>2,040,232.20</b>	<b>2,194,107.30</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>7.54</b>

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS)

The regional cereal production, consisting of *palay* and corn, posted strong performance for the period. MIMAROPA is top performer with 6.30% growth followed by Northern Mindanao with 4.47%, while Bicol region came in third with 3.53%. National production suffered a 1.90% setback brought about by the effects of typhoon Ondoy.

<sup>1</sup>Rice production estimate is based on 65.3% milling recovery rate.

<sup>2</sup>Tubers, Roots, and Bulbs include Gabi, Garlic, Ubi, and Ginger

<sup>3</sup>Major Vegetables include Eggplant, Tomato, and, Cabbage

Cagayan Valley is still the biggest cereal producer with an annual production of 3,667,584 MT. Ilocos Region slid to the sixth spot with 1,702,818 MT. MIMAROPA remained at the 10<sup>th</sup> place, producing 1,034,580 MT.

**Table A8. Cereal Production and Growth Rate, 2009**

	REGION	PRODUCTION	GROWTH
	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>23,292,799.50</b>	<b>-1.90%</b>
1	Region II (Cagayan Valley)	3,667,584.00	3.11%
2	Region III (Central Luzon)	3,022,712.00	-6.71%
3	Region VI (Western Visayas)	2,477,915.00	0.41%
4	Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	2,375,669.00	0.98%
5	Region X (Northern Mindanao)	1,753,921.00	4.47%
6	Region I (Ilocos Region)	1,702,818.00	-17.15%
7	ARMM (Autonomous Reg. of Muslim Mind.)	1,530,176.00	2.81%
8	Region V (Bicol Region)	1,242,617.00	3.53%
9	Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	1,047,041.00	-7.11%
10	<b>Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)</b>	<b>1,034,580.00</b>	<b>6.30%</b>
11	Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	743,012.00	1.35%
12	Region XI (Davao Region)	648,903.00	-8.00%
13	CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	633,429.00	-1.27%
14	CARAGA Administrative Region	514,141.50	-6.05%
15	Region VII (Central Visayas)	463,297.00	-4.88%
16	Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	434,984.00	-10.94%

Source: BAS

### 2.1.1.1 Palay

Regional *palay* production in 2009 grew by 67,459 MT from the previous year's output. Annual increment improved from -1.59% in 2008 to 7.81% in 2009.

Occidental Mindoro remained as the region's top *palay* producer with 321,765 MT although its output increased by only 2,622 MT or 0.82%. Oriental Mindoro followed with 307,738 MT or an 8.19% increase in *palay* output. Palawan came in third with a production of 244,175 MT corresponding to a 19.06% growth. Romblon posted the second highest growth rate at 10.57%, while Marinduque's *spalay* production slid by 2.43%.

**Table A9. Palay Production, 2008-2009, in metric tons**

	2008	2009	Increment	Growth
Philippines	16,815,548.00	16,258,766.50	(556,781.50)	-3.31%
MIMAROPA	863,215.00	930,674.00	67,459.00	7.81%
Marinduque	25,336.00	24,721.00 <sup>4</sup>	(615.00)	-2.43%
Mindoro Occidental	319,143.00	321,765.00	2,622.00	0.82%
Mindoro Oriental	284,454.00	307,738.00	23,284.00	8.19%
Palawan	205,092.00	244,175.00	39,083.00	19.06% <sup>5</sup>
Romblon	29,190.00	32,275.00	3,085.00	10.57%

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

MIMAROPA's *palay* production of 930,674 MT accounted for 5.72% of national production, ranking 8<sup>th</sup> among the regions. Central Luzon solidified its position as the country's top *palay*-producing region with a production of 2,805,467 MT or 17.26% of the national total.

<sup>4</sup> This is Marinduque's lowest after posting its highest production of 43,180MT in 2002.

<sup>5</sup> Highest percentage growth in the Philippines for 2009.

**Table A10. Palay Production, Area Harvested, and Yield /Ha, 2006-2009**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Philippines</b>				
Production (MT)	15,326,706	16,240,194	16,815,548	16,258,766.5
Area Harvested (ha)	4,159,930	4,272,889	4,459,977	4,532,310
Yield (MT/ha)	3.68	3.80	3.77	3.59
<b>MIMAROPA</b>				
Production (MT)	829,867	877,180	863,215	930,674
Area Harvested (ha)	238,395	247,803	254,403	271,901
Yield (MT/ha)	3.48	3.54	3.39	3.42
<b>Marinduque</b>				
Production (MT)	30,944	29,413	25,336	24,721
Area Harvested (ha)	11,660	10,555	9,136	8,806
Yield (MT/ha)	2.65	2.79	2.77	2.81
<b>Mindoro Occidental</b>				
Production (MT)	216,779	257,840	319,143	321,765
Area Harvested (ha)	59,259	67,357	79,621	82,569
Yield (MT/ha)	3.66	3.83	4.01	3.90
<b>Mindoro Oriental</b>				
Production (MT)	320,359	318,858	284,454	307,738
Area Harvested (ha)	79,045	80,462	82,064	89,035
Yield (MT/ha)	4.05	3.96	3.47	3.46
<b>Palawan</b>				
Production (MT)	228,095	243,883	205,092	244,175
Area Harvested (ha)	76,559	80,417	74,067	81,333
Yield (MT/ha)	2.98	3.03	2.77	3.00
<b>Romblon</b>				
Production (MT)	33,690	27,186	29,190	32,275
Area Harvested (ha)	11,872	9,012	9,515	10,158
Yield (MT/ha)	2.84	3.02	3.07	3.18

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Occidental Mindoro contributed 1.98% to the national production and ranked 16<sup>th</sup> among the nation's top rice producers, followed by Oriental Mindoro at 17<sup>th</sup> place with a contribution of 1.89%. Palawan, Romblon, and Marinduque ranked 20<sup>th</sup>, 67<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> place, respectively.

**Table A11. Regional Palay Production, 2009, in metric tons**

	Production (MT)	Percentage Share
Philippines	16,258,766.50	100.00%
Region III (Central Luzon)	2,805,467.00	17.26%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	2,205,071.00	13.56%
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	2,069,386.00	12.73%
Region I (Ilocos Region)	1,351,715.00	8.31%
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	1,229,040.00	7.56%
Region V (Bicol Region)	1,045,501.00	6.43%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	952,220.00	5.86%
<b>Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)</b>	<b>930,674.00</b>	<b>5.72%</b>
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	583,297.00	3.59%
ARMM (Autonomous Reg. of Muslim Mind.)	579,747.00	3.57%
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	565,764.00	3.48%
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	431,656.00	2.65%
CARAGA Administrative Region	425,550.50	2.62%
Region XI (Davao Region)	423,825.00	2.61%
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	383,035.00	2.36%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	276,818.00	1.70%

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

### 2.1.1.2 Corn

Corn production in the region continued to decline, posting growth rates of -4.03% and -5.62% in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Marinduque posted the largest production growth in the region with 190.04% in 2009 after recording a -73.78% growth in 2008. Romblon managed to improve its corn production by 45.17% during the same period. Corn production in Occidental Mindoro slowed down but still managed to register a 6.06% growth in 2009.

Oriental Mindoro on the other hand posted a decline of 7.81% in 2009 from a growth of 15.34% in 2008. Palawan posted consecutive declines in production of 30.38% and 27.51% in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

MIMAROPA produced 103,906 MT or 1.48% of the national corn production. Occidental Mindoro tops the region with 71,147 MT, followed by Palawan with 28,598 MT, Oriental Mindoro with 2,350 MT, Romblon with 1,112 MT and Marinduque with 699 MT.

**Table A12. Corn Production, Annual Growth, 2007-2009, in metric tons**

	2007	%Δ	2008	%Δ	2009	%Δ
Philippines	6,736,940	10.77	6,928,225	2.84	7,034,033	1.53
MIMAROPA	114,715	6.65	110,088	(4.03)	103,906	(5.62)
Marinduque	919	(7.92)	241	(73.78)	699	190.04
Occ. Mindoro	53,598	10.61	67,083	25.16	71,147	6.06
Oriental Mindoro	2,210	43.60	2,549	15.34	2,350	(7.81)
Palawan	56,665	1.97	39,449	(30.38)	28,598	(27.51)

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

Regional yield stood at 3.02 MT/ha or 15.34% above the average national yield of 2.62 MT/ha. Occidental Mindoro bested its previous year's record by posting a yield of 4.19 MT/ha. The second best yield was posted by Oriental Mindoro at 2.64 MT/ha, followed by Palawan at 2.41 MT/ha, Romblon at 1.162 MT/ha and Marinduque at 1.04MT/ha.

MIMAROPA contributed 1.48% of the national produce. It moved a notch higher in the regional ranking after CARAGA suffered a production setback. MIMAROPA, along with ARMM, ranked 6<sup>th</sup> in terms of yield.

**Table A13. Corn Production, Area Harvested and Yield, 2006-2009**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Philippines</b>				
Production (MT)	6,082,109	6,736,940	6,928,225	7,034,033
Area harvested (ha)	2,570,673	2,648,317	2,661,021	2,683,890
Yield (MT/ha)	2.37	2.54	2.60	2.62
<b>MIMAROPA</b>				
Production (MT)	107,559	114,715	110,088	103,906
Area harvested (ha)	38,375	38,834	38,111	31,367
Yield (MT/ha)	2.80	2.95	2.89	3.02
<b>Marinduque</b>				
Production (MT)	998	919	241	699
Area harvested (ha)	1,211	997	302	671
Yield (MT/ha)	0.82	0.92	0.80	1.04
<b>Mindoro Occidental</b>				
Production (MT)	48,455	53,598	67,083	71,147
Area harvested (ha)	13,779	14,187	16,085	16,985
Yield (MT/ha)	3.52	3.78	4.17	4.19
<b>Mindoro Oriental</b>				
Production (MT)	1,539	2,210	2,549	2,350
Area harvested (ha)	782	1,071	1,304	890
Yield (MT/ha)	1.97	2.06	1.95	2.64
<b>Palawan</b>				
Production (MT)	55,572	56,665	39,449	28,598
Area harvested (ha)	21,470	21,440	19,840	11,865
Yield (MT/ha)	2.59	2.64	1.99	2.41
<b>Romblon</b>				
Production (MT)	995	1,323	766	1,112
Area harvested (ha)	1,133	1,139	580	956
Yield (MT/ha)	0.88	1.16	1.32	1.16

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

**Table A14. Corn Production, Region, Area Harvested, and Yield, 2009**

	Production (MT)	Area (ha)	% Contribution	Yield (MT/ha)
Philippines	7,034,033.00	2,683,890	100.00%	2.62
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	1,598,198.00	417,121	22.72%	0.65
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	1,170,624.00	381,373	16.64%	3.07
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	1,146,629.00	430,182	16.30%	2.67
ARMM	950,429.00	332,065	13.51%	2.86
Region I (Ilocos Region)	351,103.00	73,153	4.99%	4.8
Region VI (Western Visayas)	272,844.00	125,769	3.88%	2.17
Region XI (Davao Region)	225,078.00	174,674	3.20%	1.29
Region III (Central Luzon)	217,245.00	45,749	3.09%	4.75
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	201,773.00	55,212	2.87%	3.65
Region V (Bicol Region)	197,116.00	106,715	2.80%	1.85
Region VII (Central Visayas)	186,479.00	231,473	2.65%	0.81
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	177,248.00	135,850	2.52%	1.30
<b>Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)</b>	<b>103,906.00</b>	<b>31,367</b>	<b>1.48%</b>	<b>3.02</b>
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	94,821.00	68,463	1.35%	1.38
CARAGA Administrative Region	88,591.00	39,520	1.26%	2.24
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	51,949.00	35,204	0.74%	1.48

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

### 2.1.1.3 Coconut

Total coconut production of the region increased by 15.11% from 668,360.68 MT in 2009 to 580,603.38 MT in 2008. Marinduque garnered the highest increment at 47.92% but producing only 85,945.66 MT, the second lowest. Occidental Mindoro had the lowest production and increment of 10,291.15 MT and 5.8%, respectively. Romblon is the highest producing province with 231,304.03 MT or 7% higher than the 2008 level. Palawan came in second at 216,079.48 MT or a 19% increase. Oriental Mindoro's production of 124,740.36 MT is 8% than its 2008 level of production.

**Table A15. Coconut Production, Annual Percentage Change, 2005-2009**

Production	2007	2008	2009
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>567,160.82</b>	<b>580,603.38</b>	<b>668,360.68</b>
Marinduque	55,836.44	58,104.25	85,945.66
Occidental Mindoro	8,772.23	9,727.16	10,291.15
Oriental Mindoro	116,614.06	115,396.63	124,740.36
Palawan	171,388.38	181,256.10	216,079.48
Romblon	214,549.71	216,119.24	231,304.03
Annual Changes		<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>
<b>MIMAROPA</b>		<b>2.37</b>	<b>15.11</b>
Marinduque		4.06	47.92
Occidental Mindoro		10.89	5.80
Oriental Mindoro		-1.04	8.10
Palawan		5.76	19.21
Romblon		0.73	7.03

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

### 2.1.2 Fishery

From a double digit growth rate of 11.15% posted in 2008, the regional fishery suffered as a consequence of the significant production decline in marine municipal brought about by unfavourable weather conditions experienced in Palawan and Occidental Mindoro during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters of 2009. Regional output was 2.63% lower than the previous year's production.

Romblon recorded the best performance growing by 9.90% in 2009, after -0.63% growth rate in 2008. Oriental Mindoro similarly recovered from a negative growth in 2008, posting a 0.41% increase in 2009. On the other hand, the reverse was true for Marinduque, Palawan, and Occidental Mindoro, all of which posted a decline in fish production in 2009.

**Table A16. Fishery Production, in metric tons, 2007-2009**

	PRODUCTION (MT)			ANNUAL GROWTH	
	2007	2008	2009	2007-2008	2008-2009
MIMAROPA	666,001	740,239	720,735	11.15%	-2.63%
Marinduque	4,926	5,474	5,399	11.12%	-1.38%
Mindoro					
Occidental	18,662	19,279	17,139	3.30%	-11.10%
Mindoro					
Oriental	13,854	13,400	13,456	-3.27%	0.41%
Palawan	621,300	694,871	676,814	11.84%	-2.60%
Romblon	7,260		7,928.17	-0.63%	9.90%

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

**Table A17. Regional Fishery Production, 2009**

Regions	Commercial	Municipal Marine	Inland	Aquaculture	Total
<b>Philippines</b>	1,258,975.07	1,159,431.21	188,721.94	2,477,392.02	5,084,520.24
<b>ARMM</b>	92,383.82	83,315.94	20,789.87	691,186.71	887,676.34
<b>Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)</b>	357,429.35	125,987.94	1,095.03	247,633.54	732,145.86
<b>Region IV-B (MIMAROPA)</b>	<b>44,850.25</b>	<b>218,379.24</b>	<b>1,006.79</b>	<b>456,498.27</b>	<b>720,734.55</b>
Region VI (Western Visayas)	109,158.74	160,326.14	8,610.46	155,135.22	433,230.56
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)	81,886.87	39,010.58	83,134.43	210,855.99	414,887.87
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	230,714.89	22,599.70	26,045.93	25,460.58	304,821.10
Region V (Bicol Region)	65,364.23	133,120.43	6,044.91	69,033.88	273,563.45
Region III (Central Luzon)	5,873.27	28,637.18	13,313.53	224,289.92	272,113.90
Region VII (Central Visayas)	47,205.60	54,493.22	233.98	131,832.28	233,765.08
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	71,694.09	93,670.24	1,630.85	39,835.70	206,830.88
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	45,983.43	38,944.86	3,447.26	67,149.64	155,525.19
Region I (Ilocos Region)	5,052.39	43,678.46	6,111.67	82,514.94	137,357.46
CARAGA Administrative Region	6,676.21	65,794.14	4,586.75	26,599.51	103,656.61
Metro Manila	67,551.54	4,166.24	0.00	2,136.74	73,854.52
Region XI (Davao Region)	11,473.75	26,445.54	140.81	28,604.68	66,664.78
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	15,676.64	20,861.36	11,589.46	15,335.91	63,463.37
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)	-	-	940.21	3,288.51	4,228.72

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

**Table A18. Top 10 Fishery Producing Provinces, 2009**

<b>Palawan</b>	<b>676,813.65</b>
Tawi-Tawi	418,363.98
Zamboanga City	396,918.63
Sulu	299,858.22
South Cotabato	229,924.67
Quezon	163,190.90
Pampanga	162,949.70
Iloilo	147,967.51
ZamboangaSibugay	144,594.88
Bohol	133,159.29

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

MIMAROPA dropped to third overall in fishery production, behind erstwhile leader ARMM and Zamboanga Peninsula. It maintained its supremacy in marine municipal fishery. In terms of Aquaculture, MIMAROPA came in second behind contemporary leader ARMM. MIMAROPA was bested by Northern Mindanao for the 10<sup>th</sup> spot in commercial fishery while finishing 13<sup>th</sup> in inland municipal fishery.

Palawan reigned supreme in fishery among provinces nationwide with output 1.62 times that of the second placer. It bested the combined outputs of the bottom four in the top 10 list by 14.79%.

## 2.1.3 Livestock and Poultry

Regional livestock and poultry output contributed 2.40% to the national total. Overall production expanded by 3.28% in 2009, with both livestock and poultry seeing yield improvements. The sector grew by 1.21% in 2008.

### 2.1.3.1 Livestock

Livestock made significant gains by posting an annual increment of 2.68% for 2009, a significant improvement from the 0.63% growth posted in 2008. Carabao production contracted by 2.62% while cattle production grew by 6.18%. Swine production, which comprises 74.65% of the total livestock production, improved by 2.74% in 2009, up from a 0.22% decline in 2008. Regional livestock production accounted for 3.59% of the national total. National livestock output grew by 1.19%.

**Table A19. Livestock Production, 2007-2009**

	2007	2008	2009
Carabao	7,196	7,358	7,165
Cattle	10,676	11,090	11,775
Hog	61,151	61,014	62,684
Goat	2,238	2,311	2,344
Total	81,261	81,773	83,968

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

### 2.1.3.2 Poultry and Eggs

MIMAROPA's poultry and egg output increased by 6.93% in 2009, an improvement from the 4.94% growth recorded in 2008. Regional production was only 0.82% of the national yield. The national total yield increased by 1.82% from the previous year's production.

**Table A20. Poultry Production, 2007-2009**

	2007	2008	2009
Chicken	7,950	8,483	9,283
Duck	328	337	327
Chicken eggs	4,075	4,138	4,156
Duck eggs	354	377	493
Total	12,707	13,335	14,259

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics

## 2.2 Irrigation

The existing irrigation systems in the region consist of national irrigation system (NIS), communal irrigation system (CIS) and pump irrigation projects (PIP). With the limited budget of the National Irrigation Administration, most of the irrigation facilities are either rehabilitated or restored.

As of December 2008, the Region is 52.35% irrigated with the remaining 66,898 hectares still to be developed.

**Table A21. Status of Irrigation Development, 2008**

Provinces	Total Land Area	Total Arable Area	Potential Irrigable Area	Total Developed Area	Remaining Area for Development	% Developed %
Marinduque	95,920	48,721	3,928	1,762	2,166	44.86
Occidental Mindoro	587,980	72,594	43,300	25,241	18,059	58.29
Oriental Mindoro	436,472	146,712	49,608	23,937	25,671	48.25
Palawan	1,489,760	192,875	38,988	19,789	19,199	50.76
Romblon	135,590	89,400	4566	2,763	1,803	60.51

Source: National Irrigation Administration

## 2.3 Flood Control Projects

No significant flood control projects were undertaken, except in the province of Oriental Mindoro in view of the flash flood that hit the province on December 2005. A total of 3201.5 linear meters of flood control projects were undertaken in the *Mag-asawangTubig* River in the Municipality of Naujan and Victoria.

## 2.4 Environmental Integrity

Management of the environment and natural resources is undertaken primarily by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) such as reforestation and rehabilitation of the forestland, protected areas and watershed areas. Regulatory measures and monitoring of air and water quality were implemented to maintain the desired level. A number of LGUs are also active in management of solid and water waste.

### 2.4.1 Biodiversity Preservation

#### 2.4.1.1 *Forest Resources*

To protect the forests, environment and natural resources and address the world's problem on global warming and climate change, various programs were implemented such as: 1) rehabilitation of degraded forestland which increased from 62 hectares in 2005 to 229 hectares in 2007; 2) restoration/rehabilitation of a total of 286 hectares of degraded forest lands in the five provinces of the MIMAROPA Region; and 3) protection of 4,500 hectares of untenured forestland with high stumpage value. Likewise, there has been an increase in the areas planted for agro-forestry from 29 hectares in 2007 to 143 hectares in 2008. Two watershed characterizations were accomplished and 223 hectares of watershed areas in the region were rehabilitated and restored. For watershed management, watershed characterization involves delineation of watershed boundaries; identification of stakeholders; enumeration and measurement of plants and animals in the area; climatic, hydrologic, edaphic, geomorphic and socio-economic profiling; and land capability evaluation and classification.

### **2.4.1.2** *Protected Areas and Wildlife Resources*

MIMAROPA Region has 19 National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) sites occupying a total land area of 1,614,578.63, e.g. Marinduque Wildlife Sanctuary in Marinduque; Apo Reef Natural Park in Occidental Mindoro; Naujan Lake National Park in Oriental Mindoro; Tubattaha Reef Natural Park in Palawan, and Mt. Guiting-guiting National Park in Romblon. The region is home to a number of wildlife species found only in the islands including the tamaraw, Calamian deer, Palawan flying fox, Mindoro Imperial pigeon, Mindoro bleeding heart, Palawan hornbill, Mindoro hornbill, Black hooded coucal, Scarlet collared flower pecker, and Palawan peacock pheasant, among others.

As part of the restoration/rehabilitation of denuded areas within protected areas, seedling plantations were made. In 2008, a total of 38,670 seedlings of different species were produced and planted at 34 hectares of denuded areas within protected areas. Seven thousand two hundred twenty (7,220) seedlings were planted in 6.5 hectares of denuded areas within the Marinduque Wildlife Sanctuary; 8,900 seedlings were planted in 8 hectares of the Mt. Calavite Wildlife Sanctuary within Paluan, Occidental Mindoro; 5,550 seedlings were planted in the Malampaya Sound Protected Landscape and Seascape covering 5 hectares; and 17,000 seedlings were planted in Mt. Guiting-guiting National Park covering 15 hectares in Brgy. Cantagda, Cajidiocan, Romblon. Continuous protection and patrolling services around 11 protected areas in the region were maintained by the LGUs and DENR.

### **2.4.1.3** *Watershed Protection*

The region has a total of 106 river systems with a drainage area of 12,940 square kilometers. Palawan has the biggest combined drainage area of river basins among the provinces in MIMAROPA Region at 5,760 square kilometers and Oriental Mindoro having the second largest combined drainage area of river basins at 4,864 square kilometers.

Although MIMAROPA is considered a “water rich” region, proper water resource management is still observed to avoid environmental degradation caused by economic pressure and increasing population. A total of 223 hectares of watershed areas in the five provinces of MIMAROPA were rehabilitated and restored: Occidental Mindoro (95), Oriental Mindoro (36), Palawan (68), Marinduque (12), and Romblon (12). Also, a total of 15,426 square meters of riverbanks have been rehabilitated within the three watershed areas of the region. Maintenance of established plantations within the identified critical watersheds of the five provinces of the region (Table A22) were continuously undertaken through replanting, weeding and cleaning of the area.

**Table A22. List of Critical Watersheds**

Province/ Name of Watershed	Area (in hectares)
<b>Occidental Mindoro</b>	
Carindan	15
Pagbahan	15
Mongpong	15
Caguray	15
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>	
Bansud	30
Bongabong	27
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Marinduque</b>	
Sta. Cruz	26
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Romblon</b>	
Calsanag	26
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Palawan</b>	
Brgy. 6	8
Abongan	9
Dumarao	9
Anilawan	9
San Isidro	9
Panitian	9
Salogon	8
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>229</b>

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources IV-B

#### **2.4.1.4 Coastal Resource Management**

Coastal resources cover the mangrove areas, fishing grounds, coral reefs and other resources found in the coastal areas of the region. The total mangrove area is estimated at 71,575 hectares in 1990. From 1989 to 2002, the existing mangrove forest plantations established and maintained within the MIMAROPA Region has reached 3,405.40 hectares. In 2002-2009, the total mangrove areas maintained reached 105,315 hectares (Table A23). With the constant foot patrolling over natural stand and previously planted mangrove areas, a total of 52,664 hectares of mangrove forest in the five provinces of MIMAROPA were protected and managed and 55 hectares were planted/rehabilitated in CY 2009.

**Table A23. Rehabilitation of Coastal and Mangrove Areas**

Area planted/rehabilitated (has)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
Marinduque	5	1	ND	5	ND	10	ND	ND	
Occidental Mindoro	ND	ND	1	7	ND	10	15	10	
Oriental Mindoro	ND	1	10	11	ND	10	10	10	
Romblon	ND	ND	1	5	ND	10	10	ND	
Palawan	ND	ND	1	4	ND	10	10	35	
<i>Area maintained (has)</i>	5	2	13	32	0	50	45	55	202
Marinduque	8	ND	ND		ND	ND	1,682	1,682	
Occidental Mindoro	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	870	885	
Oriental Mindoro	10	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	1,310	1,320	
Romblon	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	757	757	
Palawan	ND	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	48,010	48,020	
Sub-Total	18	0	0	4	0	0	52,629	52,664	105,315

Source: Department of Environment and Natural Resources IV-B

Coastal and Marine Management Project sites were established to prevent continuous degradation of marine and coastal resources in the region.

#### 2.4.1.5 Mineral Lands

The MIMAROPA Region is richly endowed with mineral resources, both metallic and non-metallic. Among the metallic minerals present in the region are nickeliferous laterite, copper, gold, silver, chromite (metallurgical and refractory grades), iron, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, lead and zinc. Non-metallic minerals found in the region are marble, limestone, cement raw materials, silica sand, construction materials, feldspar, talc, barite, sulphur, etc. Among the minerals already explored nickel, limestone and marble have the largest deposits.

**Table A24. Identified/Explored Mineral Reserves, 2009**

Mineral	Location	Total Tonnage
Chromite	Occidental Mindoro, Palawan	7,821,150
Copper	Marinduque, Palawan	320,507,000
Iron	Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro	10,727,710
Manganese	Marinduque, Palawan	258,390
Mercury	Palawan	16,016,050
Nickel	Oriental Mindoro, Palawan	82,551,592
Feldspar	Occidental Mindoro	1,000,000
Barite	Oriental Mindoro	10,832
Talc	Occidental Mindoro, Palawan	260,400
Limestone	Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Or Mindoro, Palawan	1,809,463,125
Limestone	Palawan	4,800,000
LS-Lime	Marinduque	392,299,150
LS-Marbleized	Palawan	648,000,000
Marble	Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Romblon	725,501,525
Magnesite	Romblon	3,400
Silica Sand	Palawan	170,847,970
Rockmass	Occidental Mindoro	453,400
Sulphur	Palawan	80,000

Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau Region IV-B

The mineral industry in the region presently consists of one large-scale nickel mine, a hydrometallurgical processing plant (HPP), and at least 155 small mines and quarries (gold and construction and decorative materials such as marble, sand and gravel, pebbles, etc.). There is one remaining operational metallic mine (in Bataraza, Palawan) out of the approximately eight operating in the region during the early 1980s. A nickel mine in Quezon, Palawan started commercial production in 2007 but has to shut down its operations in late 2008 due to low nickel prices. The said mine is currently under care and maintenance status pending its resumption of operation. Nickel ore production in the region increased from 272,822 DMT in 1999 to 871,012.47 DMT in 2010 (January–October). Copper production was reduced to zero from 1997 onwards due to the suspension of the mining operation in Marinduque following the tailings spill incident in Boac River on March 24, 1996. In 1995, prior to the suspension of mining operations, 97,674 MT of copper concentrate, 300.58 kg. of gold and 3,192.96 kg. of silver were produced. The production of gold and silver, which are by-products of the said operation, likewise suffered. Gold production in the region now mainly comes from undocumented subsistence miners/panners. Chromite production in the region practically halted in the late 1980s due to the closure of chromite-producing mines. The production of mixed nickel and cobalt sulphides from a stockpile of about 30 million metric tons of nickeliferous limonitic mine wastes commenced in 2005 with the operationalization of a hydrometallurgical processing plant in Bataraza, Palawan. From April 13, 2005 up to April 31, 2009, HPP Line 1 processed a total of 3,486,810 DMT of nickeliferous limonitic mine wastes containing 1.26% Ni and 0.089% Co. The operation produced 66,555 DMT of mixed sulphides containing 37,688 DMT nickel (57.04% Ni) and 2,807 DMT cobalt (4.21% Co). In June 2009, HPP Line 2 started commercial operations. The combined annual output of the expanded HPP Lines 1 and 2 is 22,000 DMT nickel and 1,650 DMT cobalt. From January to October 2010, HPP Lines 1 and 2 produced 26,443 DMT of mixed nickel and cobalt sulphides.

Large-scale mining tenements in the region consist of 18 Mineral Production Sharing Agreements, two (2) Financial and/or Technical Assistance Agreements, and two (2) Exploration Permits. Approximately 58% of areas covered by these tenements or about 59,281 hectares are situated in the island of Mindoro, about 39% or 39,261 hectares are in Palawan, while the rest (approx. 3,245 hectares) are located in the provinces of Marinduque and Romblon. Collectively, these mining rights/tenements cover an area of about 101,787 hectares or just 3.7% of the total MIMAROPA land area. On-going exploration and development activities in the MIMAROPA Region are mainly concentrated on nickeliferous laterite within the provinces of Palawan and Oriental Mindoro. Recent extensive exploration activities in Palawan and Mindoro resulted in the delineation of an estimated total nickel ore reserve of 66,285 WMT (proved and probable) and a total nickel resource of 82,551,592 wet metric tons (indicated and inferred).

The region will remain among the top nickel ore producers in the country at least within the next 20 years. Should proposed exploration activities for iron ore in Mindoro and Palawan pushes through, commercial production of this mineral resource may be realized within 5-10 years. Copper and gold production, on the other hand, will be small in scale unless the suspension of large-scale mining operation in MIMAROPA is lifted. For non-metallic minerals, the production of sand and gravel and other construction materials will continue to increase. However, marble production is affected by the entry of granite and ceramic substitutes in the market. The identified mineral reserves and resources in the region are shown in Table A25.

**Table A25. Annual Mineral Reserve/Resource Inventory, 2009**

Mining Company	Category	Tonnage	Grade
RIO TUBA NICKEL MINING CORPORATION (Reserve)	Proved	26,582	24.34
	Probable(stockpile)	24,226	26.56
	Probable	15,207	23.49
Total Proved and Probable (Reserve)		66,015	
BERONG NICKEL CORPORATION (Resource)	Indicated	4,070,830	1.53
	Indicated	1,010,000	1.50
Total Indicated and Inferred (Resource)		5,080,830	
AGLUBANG MINING CORPORATION (Resource)	Indicated (Limonite)	69,749	1.06
	(Saprolite)	72,561	1.00
	Inferred (Limonite)	8,212	0.87
	(Saprolite)	5,178	0.92
Total Indicated and Inferred (Resource)		Indicated (Limonite) Inferred (Saprolite)	77,961 77,739
CITINICKEL MINES AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Resource)	Indicated	17,562,799	1.30
	Inferred	21,126,163	1.31
Total Indicated and Inferred (Resource)		38,688,962	
MACROASIA CORPORATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (Resource)	Indicated	21,418,000	1.21
	Inferred	2,488,000	1.31
Total Indicated and Inferred (Resource)		62,594,962	
IPILAN NICKEL CORPORATION (Resource)	Indicated	2,164,000	1.56
	Inferred	1,775,000	1.43
Total Indicated and Inferred (Resource)		3,939,000	

Source: Mines and Geosciences Bureau Region IV-B

## 2.5 Tourism

The gains from tourism in MIMAROPA in the last three years had been a result of various tourism promotion activities led by the Department of Tourism, active participation of LGUs in local and international tourism-related events and vigorous private sector participation in the tourism industry.

Records of tourist arrivals in the region decreased which may be largely due to the global financial crisis but also mainly due to lack of appropriate established data collection method. Despite this, there is notable progress in investments from the private sector, while LGUs are finding ways to improve their contribution to the local economy. Tourism-related establishments are still booming in regular tourist destinations with support from the transportation, entertainment and retail sectors. Employment in the tourism sector is still significant.

### 2.5.1 Tourism Diversity

The MIMAROPA Region is one of the most diverse tourist destination in the country and in Asia. It has natural, cultural and man-made attractions. Visitors can enjoy scenic underwater landscapes and move to various mountain peaks with varied options of activities. Most of the sites are of world-class quality.

Famous natural attractions in MIMAROPA are the El Nido Marine Reserve, Underground River, Coron in Palawan, Naujan Lake and Mt. Halcon in Oriental Mindoro, Apo Reef in Occidental Mindoro, Mt. Guiting-Guiting in Romblon and the Tres Reyes Islands in Marinduque. In terms of type of tourism attractions, natural tourism sites dominate the landscape of the region.

The region is also home to many sites of historic and cultural significance, namely, *PulangLupa* Battle Shrine in Marinduque, Mangyan Settlements in Oriental Mindoro, Parola Park in Occidental Mindoro, Fort San Andres and Fort Santiago in Romblon, and Batac Tribal Community and Cuyo Fort in Palawan. Yet, many of these existing sites are either under-maintained or not realizing their full potential as tourism destinations, or both. Investments in these assets are needed for their preservation and their promotion to the public.

Man-made attractions range from old and historic buildings, churches, ports and museums.

## **2.5.2 Tourism Industry Development and Performance**

### **2.5.2.1 Destinations and Events**

Given the varied natural and physical potentials of the five provinces, there is a need to highlight the existing and emerging tourist destinations. Provincial tourism theme/activity will be identified and developed as a major sustainable socio-economic activity in the province as well as their role in the tourism map of the region. The province of Oriental Mindoro is known as the food basket and can be promoted for Agri-Tourism and Farm Experience. The abundance of fruit trees and rice farms offers a visitor a rural experience. Marinduque, famous for its Moriones Festival, can bet on Great Crafts and Cultural Heritage. The Bellaroca Island and Resort Spa in Elephant Island is gaining ground as spa-tourism destination in the country. Given the natural assets and topography of Mt. Guiting-Guiting, it can be a venue for Adventure Sports Events. Northern Palawan would be aptly called Island Paradise because it is one of the best sites for water adventure, island hopping, and scuba diving activities. Some resorts in El Nido, Palawan allow visitors to experience mat weaving and squid fishing. The Apo Reef of Occidental Mindoro can be named as Splendor of the Sea because of the presence of abundant marine fauna, luxuriant coral growth and, powder fine white sand that adds splendor to the island. The Amanpulo Resort, situated in Pamalikan Island, 200 kilometers east of Northern Palawan and part of the Cuyo Group of Islands, is internationally famous as the world's most romantic get-away. International stars visit the place for its luxurious seclusion and pristine environment. In MIMAROPA, there are a lot of undeveloped islands that can capitalize on the same selling point for their development.

### **2.5.2.2 Accessibility**

The MIMAROPA region, being archipelagic in character, can be reached by air and water routes. Some notable ports that link the island provinces to the mainland Luzon are the Port of Batangas and Dalahican Port. The Port of Batangas is the gateway with existing routes to Calapan City and Puerto Galera in Oriental Mindoro, Odiongan and Romblon in Romblon and Abra de Ilog in Occidental Mindoro. Dalahican Port in Lucena City is the port linked to Marinduque. The Lubang Island Port can be utilized to expand the sea travel to Coron, Palawan, which is an emerging tourist destination.

For air routes, SEAIR and Zest Air are now servicing the Manila-Tablas Island, Romblon and Manila-Boac routes aside from its regular flights to Coron, Palawan. Other airlines plying the routes of MIMAROPA are PAL, PAL Express and Cebu Pacific in San Jose, Occidental Mindoro and Manila-Puerto Princesa City.

### **2.5.2.3 Tourist Arrivals**

From 2007 to 2009, majority of tourist arrivals included nationals from Korea, U.S.A., Japan, China and Australia. MIMAROPA shares a sizeable chunk of this market. Being the nearest island region with diverse natural attractions explains why it has been receiving lots of tourists. In the DOT's industry report in June 2010, Puerto Princesa City was identified as one of the 13 major destinations in the country. In 2007, tourist arrivals in the region reached 4.011 million. There was a 77.4%

downturn in tourist arrivals in 2008 and 34.5% in 2009. The decline in tourist arrivals may have been largely affected by the global economic crisis. To provide a sounder basis, local recording of tourist arrivals is being undertaken. The 2009 data is only partial (January to March), which affects the overall performance of the region. Despite the decrease in the overall performance, the remaining island provinces, except Romblon, where data is unavailable, consistently posted an increased number of arrivals from 2007 to 2009, both domestic and foreign.

The province of Oriental Mindoro still recorded the biggest volume of arrivals in 2007 and 2008 with 3,741,679 and 572,000 visitors, respectively. This was followed by Palawan with 211,517 total visitors. In 2009, Palawan registered the highest number of visitors with 554,907. The records showed that the biggest number of arrivals comes from domestic travelers at 5,001,062 from 2007 to 2009 (see Table A26).

In the case of Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro, one of the popular tourist destinations since late 80s continued to attract both local and foreign visitors. The presence of numerous diving shops and small-scale tourism accommodations contributes to draw tourists in the municipality. From 2008 to 2009, recorded tourist arrivals in this area decreased. Part of the decrease in number of arrivals is due to the new system used in tourist data collection. The LGU decided to use the receipts of Environmental User Fees (EUF) as basis for tourist entry in the municipality. The municipality is charging every tourist a certain fee when they visit Puerto Galera. The previous system used the passengers' manifest of boats plying the Batangas-Puerto Galera route wherein local people of Puerto Galera were included in reports.

The contribution of MIMAROPA in the overall number of tourists visiting our country was not defined because of inadequacy of national figures on tourist arrivals.

**Table A26. Distribution of Regional Travelers in the Region, 2007 – 2009**

Province	2007		2008		2009	
	Foreign Tourist	Local Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Local Tourist	Foreign Tourist	Local Tourist
Occ. Mindoro	1,801	2,927	3,361	14,255	4,920	41,863
Or. Mindoro	32,579	3,709,100	286,000*	286,000*	17,121*	125,721*
Marinduque	421	52,757	988	54,087	2,304	57,095
Romblon	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available	Data not Available
Palawan	33,471	178,046	35,849	224,318	52,446	293,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,272</b>	<b>3,942,830</b>	<b>325,673</b>	<b>579,777</b>	<b>76,452</b>	<b>478,455</b>

Source: Department of Tourism IV/Provincial Tourism Office

Legend: \*introduced new system in data collection

2009 – partial data (January-March)

#### 2.5.2.4 Services

As to accommodation facilities in the region, there are 590 hotels/resorts/inns licensed by the LGUs in 2009. The provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Palawan have the biggest number of accommodation establishments. Hotels and resorts are concentrated in the municipality of Puerto Galera because of the long stretch of fine white sand, which is one of the tourist destinations frequently visited by domestic travelers. In Palawan, hotels are concentrated in mainland while

resorts are found on islands such as Pamalican Island in Cuyo, Lagen Island in El Nido and Dimakya Island in Coron.

**Table A27. Number of Accommodations, by Province**

Province	Accommodations (2009)
Occidental Mindoro	39
Oriental Mindoro	255
Marinduque	27
Romblon	-
Palawan	269
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>590</b>

Source: Provincial Tourism Offices

**Table A28. Accredited Tourism-Oriented Establishments, by Province and Category, 2007-2009**

Category	2007	2008	2009
<b>Occ. Mindoro</b>			
- Accommodations (resort, hotel, tourist inn)	1		
- Medical Tourism Services			
- Travel & Tours Services			
- Tourism Related Establishments			
<b>Or. Mindoro</b>			
- Accommodations (resort, hotel, tourist inn)	10	9	15
- Medical Tourism Services	1		1
- Travel & Tours Services	1	1	1
- Tourism Related Establishments	1	2	2
<b>Marinduque</b>			
- Accommodations (resort, hotel, tourist inn)	1	1	1
- Medical Tourism Services			
- Travel & Tours Services			
- Tourism Related Establishments			
<b>Romblon</b>			
- Accommodations (resort, hotel, tourist inn)	2	0	0
- Medical Tourism Services			
- Travel & Tours Services			
- Tourism Related Establishments			
<b>Palawan</b>	24	21	5
- Accommodations (resort, hotel, tourist inn)			
- Medical Tourism Services			
- Travel & Tours Services			1
- Tourism Related Establishments	1	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>27</b>

Source: Department of Tourism IV

From 2007 to 2009, records from DOT IV showed that only 105 tourism establishments in the region or 18% of the total establishments are accredited by the agency and the trend is decreasing due to non-renewal of accreditation. In 2007, Palawan recorded the highest number of accredited establishments, with 24 tourism-related establishments located in the northern part of the province. This was followed by Oriental Mindoro with 10 establishments situated mostly in Puerto Galera. Given that tourism accreditation is one of the mandates of the DOT, they should prioritize advocacy program on the relevance of DOT accreditation to encourage more establishment owners to have DOT accreditation. It is much better if 50% of the establishments in each province have DOT accreditation to upgrade the standard of tourism services. This will contribute to the increase in number of visitors.

### 2.5.3 Ecotourism Development

MIMAROPA is one of the very few regions in the country that has tremendous potentials for ecotourism development. Many sites have been declared as ecotourism destinations. Among them are St. Paul Underground River (Puerto Princesa City, Palawan), El Nido Marine Reserve (El Nido, Palawan), Tubattaha Reef (Cagancillo, Palawan), Mt. Guiting-Guiting (Sibuyan Island, Romblon), Tamaraw Conservation Pool and Apo Reef (Sablayan, Occidental Mindoro). These sites are frequently visited by foreign and local travelers.

However, these sites need to be supported with appropriate promotions, improved accessibility, accommodations and basic facilities and utilities to maximize their potentials. For instance, the road leading to and from the feeder port in the municipality of Sablayan before taking a boat to Apo Reef requires significant improvements to stimulate the movement of people and goods from and within the province. Existing basic facilities in the island of Apo Reef have to be upgraded. In the same way, access through Tugdan Airport in Tablas Island, Romblon must be developed as gateway to Mt. Guiting-Guiting in Sibuyan Island.

## 3. Micro-Small-Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development

### 3.1 Trade and Industry Sector

MIMAROPA Region is endowed with rich and abundant forest resources and mineral reserves like marble, gold, nickel and natural gas, prime agricultural land, marine resources and natural sanctuaries. These resources have not been maximized and properly utilized to boost the economic development of the region. Consequently, existing industries that thrive in the area are micro, cottage, and small industries that engage in food processing, aquamarine processing, handicrafts manufacturing, marble quarrying and salt making.

#### 3.1.1 Investments

From 2007 to 2009, the MIMAROPA region recorded total investments of PhP4.519 billion and produced 2,712 jobs. There were eight investment projects in the region registered with the Board of Investments (BOI) classified into mining, agriculture, tourism, and infrastructure sector. Out of the eight projects, seven are concentrated in Palawan and the remaining one is in Oriental Mindoro. The total investment cost for the projects in Palawan reached to PhP4.334 billion and generated 1,633 jobs.

**Table A29. List of BOI-Registered Projects, MIMAROPA Region, 2007-2009**

Year	Province	Firm Name	Registered Product Activity	Employed	Project Cost (P'000)
2007	Palawan	Berong Nickel Corporation	Beneficiated Nickel Ore	684	1,215,000
2007	Oriental Mindoro	Citra Mina Seafood Corporation	Integrated Deep Sea Fishing and Processed Marine Products	1,079	185,286
2007	Palawan	Philippine Hybrid Energy System, Inc.	Power Generation - Wind-Diesel Hybrid Energy Power System	11	2,035,000
2008	Palawan	Best Crop Summit Holdings	Hybrid Corn	342	32,000
2008	Palawan	Macro Asia Corporation	Beneficiated Nickel Ore	534	797,537
2009	Palawan	Aninuan Villa Corporation	Tourist Accommodation Facilities	3	8,995
2009	Palawan	Nemo Beach Hotel Corporation	Anihab Villa-5 rooms) Tourist Accommodation Facility (Microtel Inn & Suites - P. Princesa)	20	105,800
2009	Palawan	Palawan Power Generation, Inc.	Power Generation Project under Small Power Utilities Group (SPUG)	39	140,000
Total				2,712	P4,519,618

Source: Bureau of Investments

Of the investments generated in the region, the biggest share recorded is in mining industry with a total amount of PhP2.012 billion. This was followed by infrastructure (power generation) projects with a total project cost of PhP2.175 billion. In terms of ecozone investments or those registered with the Philippine Economic Zone Authority (PEZA), MIMAROPA has yet to attract them. There is only one (1) identified ecozone in the MIMAROPA region which was created through the issuance of Presidential Proclamation No. 304 series of 2002 “Creating and Designating Certain Parcels of Land Structure in *Barangay* Rio Tuba, Municipality of Bataraza, Province of Palawan as Special Economic Zone Pursuant to RA No. 7916” to pump-prime the industrial growth of the province.

### 3.1.2 Enterprise Development

The total number of establishments in MIMAROPA decreased by 11.5% from 23,073 in 2007 to 20,419 in 2008 based on NSO records. Likewise, all the island provinces, except Romblon, experienced a decline in number of establishments in their respective localities. This can be attributed to the economic crisis experienced globally during the years under review. In 2007, the region contributed only 2.94% to the overall number of establishments in the country and 2.68% in 2008 (Table A30). At present, all five provinces have their provincial OTOP products, namely, 1) Oriental Mindoro: dried mangoes, 2) Occidental Mindoro: iodized salt, 3) Marinduque: loom weaving, 4) Romblon: marble GHD novelties; and 5) Palawan: cashew. Likewise, all the municipalities of each province have identified their OTOP products.

Among the provinces, Occidental Mindoro ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in total number of establishments in 2007 (7,860), while Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of establishments in 2008 (6,104). Although Palawan 3<sup>rd</sup> in terms of existing establishments, it should be noted that these are large industries. The good condition of the existing infrastructure facilities such as ports, roads, electricity and communication can be the possible reasons for large investors to do business in Palawan. It is really necessary for the LGUs to make their locality a business-friendly environment.

In terms of industry classification, the wholesale and retail trade sector had the highest number of establishments in the region in 2008 at 10,341. This was followed by manufacturing and hotel and

restaurant industries with 3,730 and 2,015, respectively. This shows that trading of commodities is a common activity in the region.

The highest number of employment comes from the wholesale and retail trade industry with 20,009 followed by the manufacturing industry with a total of 8,219 employed in micro-enterprise.

**Table A30. Number of Establishments & Total Employment by Province, Industry and Employment Size (MSME's)**

Province/Industry	Number of Establishments					Total Employment				
	TOTAL	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	TOTAL	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
MIMAROPA	20,419	19,425	967	14	13	67,272*	43,077	17,386	2,100	4,709
Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	355	214	141	-	-	3,427	968	2,459	-	-
Fishing	301	175	123	s <sup>1</sup>	3	3,451	838	1,875	s <sup>1</sup>	738
Mining and Quarrying	35	25	10	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>	1,268	136	1,132	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>
Manufacturing	3,730	3,657	73	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>	9,560	8,219	1,341	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>
Electricity, Gas and Water	90	42	45	s <sup>1</sup>	3	2,248	228	1,226	s <sup>1</sup>	794
Construction	27	16	11	-	-	299	37	262	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10,341	10,149	192	-	s <sup>1</sup>	24,442*	20,009	4,433	-	s <sup>1</sup>
Hotels and Restaurants	2,015	1,935	80	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>	6,945	4,726	2,219	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>
Transport, Storage & Communications	617	569	48	s <sup>1</sup>	-	2,979	1,683	1,296	s <sup>1</sup>	-
Financial Intermediation	569	475	94	-	-	3,255	1,648	1,607	-	-
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	730	724	6	-	-	1,603	1,437	166	-	-
Education	234	119	112	3	-	3,432	518	2,454	460	-
Health and Social Work	427	409	18	s <sup>1</sup>	-	1,213	636	577	s <sup>1</sup>	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Services Activities	948	916	32	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>	3,150	1,994	1,156	s <sup>1</sup>	s <sup>1</sup>

Note: s<sup>1</sup> - combined with employment size "small"

s<sup>2</sup> - combined with employment size "medium"

Source: National Statistics Office IV-B

## 3.2 Power Generation and Energy

The power generation of the region is through the Missionary Electrification of the Small Power Utilities Group (SPUG) of the National Power Corporation (NPC). The SPUG is the one responsible for providing electricity in areas where no private sector entity is willing or able to provide the same service at reasonable cost. With the MIMAROPA provinces showing financial viability, the generation

of power is being offered for take-over by the private sector to enable the government to focus on non-viable areas.

**Table A31. SAGR/Effective Rate for Power**

Areas/Provinces	SAGR/Effective Rate
<u>Luzon</u> Catanduanes, Marinduque, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Romblon, Tablas	5.644

Source: National Power Corporation SPUG

Since 1988, the selling rate of power in the islands is via a subsidy scheme both in the distribution and generation areas. The present rates, which are based on the Subsidized/Approved Generation (SAGR) approved by the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) in 2004, are still below SPUG's production cost which averaged PhP13.7906 per kWh in 2006.

**Table A32. MIMAROPA Potential Connections, 2010**

Province/Electric Cooperatives	No. of Barangays Unenergized	No. of Sitios Unenergized	No. of Potential Connections Not yet Energized
<b>Occidental Mindoro</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>25431</b>
Lubang Electric Cooperative, Inc.	0	7	1057
Occidental Mindoro Electric Cooperative, Inc.	0	489	24374
<b>Oriental Mindoro</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>38308</b>
Oriental Mindoro Electric Cooperative, Inc.	0	603	38308
<b>Marinduque</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>6871</b>
Marinduque Electric Cooperative, Inc	0	90	6871
<b>Romblon</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>16432</b>
Tablas Electric Cooperative, Inc	0	171	8660
Romblon Electric Cooperative, Inc	0	127	7772
<b>Palawan</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>93785</b>
Busuanga Electric Cooperative, Inc	0	18	10086
Palawan Electric Cooperative, Inc	7	794	83699

Source: National Electrification Administration

The energization of the region is through the eight electric cooperatives servicing the MIMAROPA provinces and municipalities. As of July 2010, the *barangay* energization of the region is at 99% with only seven *barangays* in Palawan still without electricity. In terms of connections, there are still more than 30% of households waiting to have their electricity, mostly those located in Palawan. Marinduque has the least number of potential connections while Palawan, even with funds from the Malampaya gas, has the biggest number of potential connections.

## 4. Millennium Development Goals

### 4.1 Education

#### 4.1.1 Enrollment Trends

The total number of enrollees at the elementary and secondary levels had the highest increase in SY 2008-2009. Data shows that during SY 2008-2009 and 2009-2010, there

were more males than females enrolled in elementary (0.96 and 0.97 GER) but there were more females than males enrolled in secondary school (1.06 and 1.06 GER).

**Table A33. Enrollment Trends in Public and Private Schools, SY 2006-2007 to 2009-2010**

SCHOOL YEAR	ELEMENTARY			SECONDARY			GRAND TOTAL	% Change
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total		
2006 -2007	434,046	13,988	448,043	167,860	31,333	199,193	647,227	
2007 -2008	436,431	0	436,431	173,789	0	173,789	610,220	-6.06
2008 -2009	445,909	14,575	460,484	184,928	29,624	214,552	675,036	9.6
2009 -2010	453,630	14,455	468,085	182,367	30,945	213,312	681,397	0.93

Source: Department of Education IV-B

#### 4.1.2 Participation Rate

Participation rate (or net enrollment ratio) for primary education in the region increased from 80.76% in SY 2006-2007 to 85.20% in SY 2009-2010. The highest increase was posted by Calapan City with a 10 percentage point increase in primary net enrollment ratio from 69% to 79% for the same period. The MDG target to achieve universal primary education for all school age children in the year 2015 will not be attained at the rate the region is performing. Participation rate for both school years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 show a slightly higher rate for females at 80.34% versus 79.47% and 85.59% versus 84.82%, respectively.

**Table A34. Primary Net Enrollment Ratio by Province/City, MIMAROPA SY 2006-2007 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Primary Net Enrollment Ratio			
	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007-2008	SY 2008 - 2009	SY 2009 - 2010
Marinduque	77.89	76.04	76.24	86.07
Occidental Mindoro	81.4	78.54	79.76	88.13
Oriental Mindoro	76.32	74.62	74.82	81.58
Palawan	87.52	85.70	89.17	88.85
Romblon	81.06	80.22	77.69	86.62
Calapan City	69.47	68.99	67.68	79.48
Puerto Princesa City	81.47	78.52	81.22	77.76
TOTAL	80.76	78.90	79.89	85.20

Source: Department of Education IV-B

**Table A35. Secondary Net Enrollment Ratio, by Province/City, SY 2006-2007 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Secondary Net Enrollment Ratio			
	SY 2006 - 2007	SY 2007 - 2008	SY 2008 - 2009	SY 2009 - 2010
Marinduque	45.41	46.30	46.56	49.20
Occidental Mindoro	46.48	45.57	44.79	46.76
Oriental Mindoro	41.89	42.86	43.07	45.30
Palawan	45.55	45.66	47.90	49.19
Romblon	50.90	52.30	51.40	55.98
Calapan City	65.03	63.53	63.33	66.56
Puerto Princesa	61.74	58.36	60.50	53.93

City				
TOTAL	47.39	47.48	48.02	49.75

Source: Department of Education IV-B

For the secondary net enrollment ratio (NER), the region showed a slight increase from 47.39% in SY 2006-2007 to 49.75% in SY 2009-2010. Romblon posted the highest increase from 50.90% to 55.98%. Calapan City's NER only slightly increased from 65.03% to 66.56%.

#### 4.1.3 Cohort Survival Rate

**Table A36. Primary Cohort Survival Rate, by Province/City, SY 2006-2007 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Primary Cohort-Survival Ratio			
	SY 2006 -2007	SY 2007-2008	SY 2008-2009	SY 2009-2010
Marinduque	63.42	62.58	66.67	59.89
Occidental Mindoro	55.97	50.35	55.59	59.59
Oriental Mindoro	64.45	61.67	56.50	66.07
Palawan	66.03	67.43	60.96	58.11
Romblon	69.60	69.10	66.24	63.59
Calapan City	62.86	60.27	59.36	65.24
Puerto Princesa City	73.79	62.40	75.77	65.90
MIMAROPA	64.42	62.08	60.84	61.71

Source: Department of Education IV-B

The regional primary cohort survival rate (CSR) declined to 61.71% in SY 2009-2010 from 64.42% in SY 2006-2007. Among the provinces, only Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro had increased CSR during the same period. Similarly, Calapan City had an increased CSR, while Puerto Princesa City showed a lower CSR.

#### 4.1.4 Completion Rate

**Table A37. Primary Completion Rate, by Province/City, SY 2006-2007 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Primary Completion Rate			
	SY 2006-2007	SY 2007 – 2008	SY 2008 - 2009	SY 2009 - 2010
Marinduque	61.99	61.69	65.86	59.20
Occidental Mindoro	53.67	49.34	54.64	58.98
Oriental Mindoro	62.32	60.41	55.08	62.58
Palawan	63.61	66.54	58.57	56.23
Romblon	68.79	68.07	66.28	63.28
Calapan City	62.31	59.62	58.96	64.89
Puerto Princesa City	71.20	60.61	74.26	64.08
MIMAROPA	62.44	61.00	59.50	60.02

Source: Department of Education IV-B

Primary completion rate (CR) at the regional level decreased from 62.44% in SY 2006-2007 to 60.02% in SY 2009-2010. Among the provinces, only Occidental Mindoro and Oriental Mindoro posted an increase in primary completion rates. Meanwhile, Calapan City showed an increase in primary CR, while Puerto Princesa City posted a decline.

Other performance indicators for elementary education in the region like teacher-pupil ratio and classroom-pupil ratio are within the 1:45 standard. The average teacher to pupil ratio was around 1:35 both for school years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. On the other hand, the classroom to pupil ratio was 1:38 for 2008-2009 and 1:37 for 2009-2010.

**Table A38. Public Elementary Teacher to Pupil Ratio, SY 2007-2008 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Teacher-Pupil Ratio		
	SY 2007-2008	SY 2008-2009	SY 2009-2010
Marinduque	1:27.36	1:27.28	1:27.10
Occ. Mindoro	1:36.87	1:37.37	1:38.32
Oriental Mindoro	1:33.29	1:34.34	1:34.43
Palawan	1:40.37	1:42.10	1:41.40
Romblon	1:30.80	1:30.54	1:30.33
Calapan City	1:33.03	1:35.52	1:32.82
Pto. Princesa City	1:43.86	1:43.61	1:41.43
MIMAROPA		1:35.90	1:35.82

Source: Department of Education IV-B

**Table A39. Public Elementary Classroom to Pupil Ratio, SY 2007-2008 to SY 2009-2010**

Province/City	Classroom-Pupil Ratio		
	SY 2007-2008	SY 2008-2009	SY 2009-2010
Marinduque	1:25.25	1:26.32	1:25.91
Occ. Mindoro	1:38.07	1:38.14	1:38.76
Oriental Mindoro	1:32.42	1:37.24	1:34.65
Palawan	1:45.15	1:45.89	1:43.48
Romblon	1:32.90	1:32.75	1:32.21
Calapan City	1:31.45	1:30.66	1:31.47
Pto. Princesa City	1:44.67	1:47.68	1:45.21
<b>MIMAROPA</b>		<b>1:37.80</b>	<b>1:36.59</b>

Source: Department of Education IV-B

### 4.1.5 Classrooms

As of SY 2009-2010, there are 16,160 classrooms in the MIMAROPA public schools, of which 12,397 are elementary and 3,763 are secondary. The number of classrooms in public elementary schools increased by 2.21% while an 8.76% increase was noted for classrooms in secondary public schools compared to SY 2007-2008. Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest number of classrooms for SY 2009-2010 with 3,123 in elementary public schools while Calapan City recorded the lowest number of classrooms for both elementary and secondary public schools.

**Table A40. Number of Classrooms in Public Elementary/Secondary Schools, by Province, SY 2007-2009 to SY 2009-2010**

PROVINCE/CITY	ELEMENTARY			SECONDARY		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Marinduque	1,493	1,444	1,457	420	417	447
Occidental Mindoro	1,885	1,959	2,004	532	563	605
Oriental Mindoro	3,253	2,828	3,123	720	623	771
Palawan	2,753	2,821	3,027	897	859	926
Romblon	1,569	1,561	1,556	458	470	514
Calapan City	524	541	535	187	182	192
Puerto Princesa City	652	644	695	246	237	308
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>12,129</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>12,397</b>	<b>3,460</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>3,763</b>

Source: Department of Education IV-B

For the same period, the classroom-student ratio for the region was posted at 1:36 for elementary and 1:48 for secondary public schools. The region's ratio is better than the national average of 1:45 for elementary public school. Among the seven divisions in the region, Palawan and Puerto Princesa City exceeded the standard ratio for elementary public schools, while all secondary public school districts, except for Marinduque are above the standard classroom-student ratio of 1:40, with Oriental Mindoro having the highest at 1:52 ratio.

**Table A41. Pupil/Student-Classroom Ratio Public Elementary/Secondary, by Province/City:  
SY 2007-2008 to SY 2009-2010**

PROVINCE/CITY	ELEMENTARY			SECONDARY		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Marinduque	1:25.25	1:26.32	1:25.91	1:38.91	1:41.45	1:37.14
Occidental Mindoro	1:38.07	1:38.14	1:38.76	1:49.79	1:49.23	1:47.19
Oriental Mindoro	1:32.42	1:37.24	1:34.65	1:54.96	1:66.64	1:52.93
Palawan	1:45.15	1:45.89	1:43.48	1:49.00	1:56.13	1:51.88
Romblon	1:32.90	1:32.75	1:32.21	1:49.64	1:51.73	1:45.53
Calapan City	1:31.45	1:30.66	1:31.47	1:52.14	1:54.71	1:50.54
Puerto Princesa City	1:44.67	1:47.68	1:45.19	1:60.05	1:67.17	1:49.56
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>1:35.98</b>	<b>1:37.80</b>	<b>1:36.59</b>	<b>1:50.17</b>	<b>1:55.19</b>	<b>1:48.46</b>

Source: Department of Education IV-B

#### 4.1.5.1 Pre-School/Day Care Centers

As of 2009, there are 2,268 day care centers established in the region with 2,279 day care workers/volunteers serving 54,703 preschoolers.

**Table A42. Number of Day Care Centers, by Province, 2009**

PROVINCES	DAY CARE CENTERS	Day Care Workers	SERVED
Marinduque	226	226	4,724
Occidental Mindoro	464	465	2,658
Oriental Mindoro	465	465	17,415
Palawan	839	853	23,700
Romblon	274	270	6,206
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>54,703</b>

Source: Provincial Planning and Development Offices

## 4.2 Health and Nutrition

MIMAROPA's 2009 vital indices for health showed mixed trends in comparison with the national figures. MIMAROPA's crude birth rate of 18.85 is lower than the national level of 21.2. The crude death rate of the region is 4.62, higher than the national CDR of 4.3 deaths per 1,000 population. For infant mortality rate, the region showed 11.40 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the national average of 9.3 deaths. The maternal mortality ratio of the region at 106.43 is also higher than the national figure of 63 per 100,000 live births.

Table A43. Vital Health Indices, by Province, 2009

Provinces/Cities	Crude Birth Rate (CBR/1000 Pop)	Crude Death Rate (CDR/1000 Pop)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR/1000 LB)	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000 LB)
Marinduque	17.00	4.98	19.21	176.68
Occidental Mindoro	21.00	3.52	8.36	77.81
Oriental Mindoro	20.00	3.13	6.46	61.88
Romblon	17.32	5.23	18.13	70.42
Palawan	17.54	2.64	11.07	189.32
Calapan City	18.19	4.62	20.13	
Puerto Princesa City	19.82	5.23	14.41	94.50
Regional	18.85	4.62	11.40	106.43
National	21.20	4.30	9.30	63.00

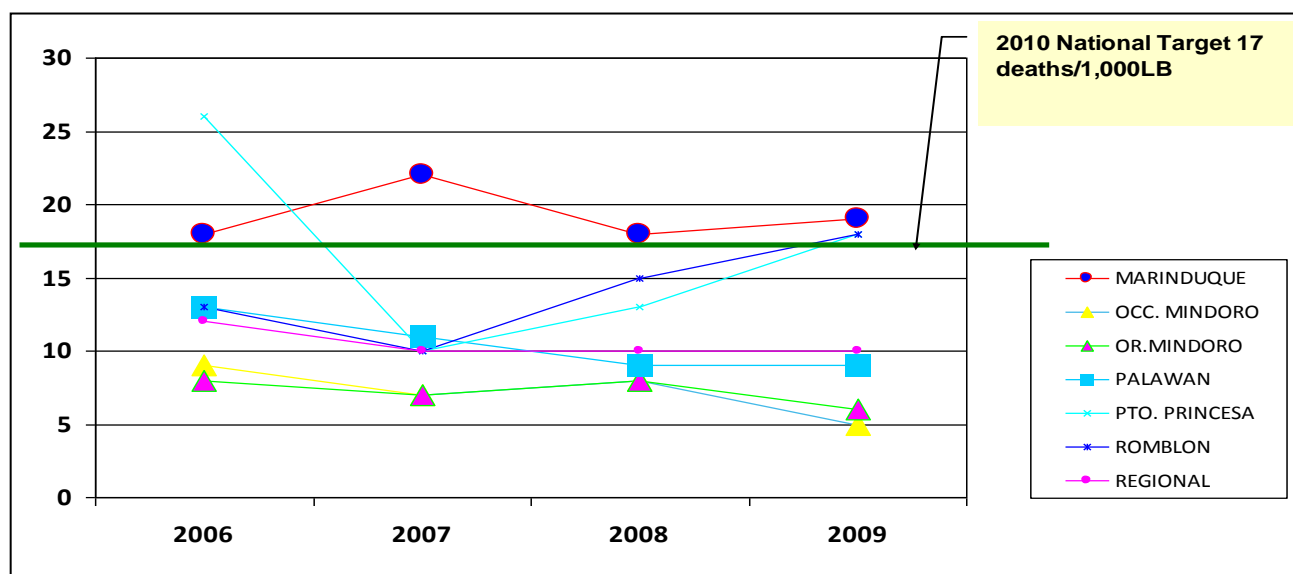
Source: Center for Health and Development IV-B

#### 4.2.1 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The infant mortality rate of the region remained at 10 per 1,000 live births during the period 2007-2009, which is much better than the 2010 national target of 17 per 1,000 live births. It is, however, still far from the MDG target of 5.42 for 2015.

The leading causes of infant deaths are prematurity, sepsis, pneumonia and stillbirth.

Figure A- 1 Infant Mortality Rate, by Province, 2006-2009



Source: Department of Health IV-B

Table A44. Leading causes of infant mortality in MIMAROPA, 2009

Causes	No	Rate/1000 LB
Prematurity	117	2.11
Sepsis/ Sepsis Neonatorum/ Septicemia	89	1.61
Pneumonia	88	1.59
Stillbirth	61	1.10
Congenital Anomaly	32	0.58
Diseases of the Hearth	25	0.45
Diarrheal Diseases	23	0.41
Asphyxia	20	0.36
Undetermined/Unknown	18	0.32
Sudden Infant Death	9	0.16

Source: Department of Health IV-B

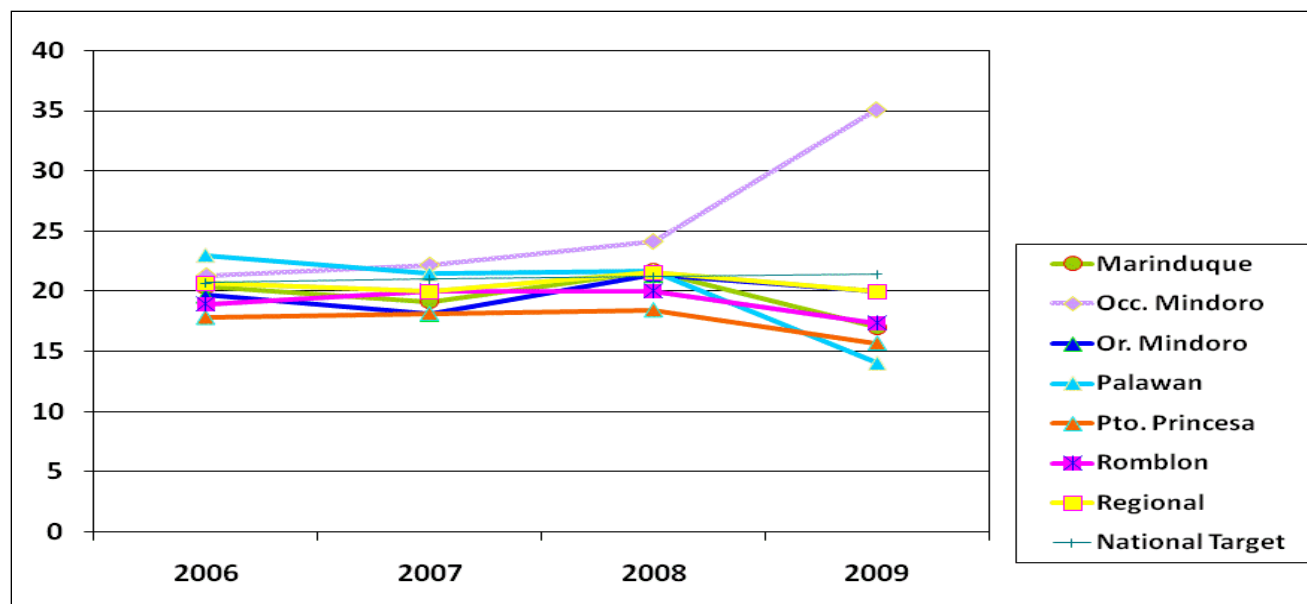
#### 4.2.2 Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The maternal mortality ratio in the region showed an increase from 100 in 2006 to 106.4 per 100,000 live births in 2009. The MDG target for maternal mortality rate by year 2015 is 20.75, which at the present rate, the region is unlikely to meet.

#### 4.2.3 Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The crude birth rate of the region showed a slight decrease from 20.64 per 1,000 population in 2006 to 19.96 in 2009. The 2009 figure is not far from the national figure of 21.4.

Figure A- 2 Crude Birth Rate, by Province, MIMAROPA



Source: Department of Health IV-B

#### 4.2.4 Reproductive Health

The region's contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), which is a proxy measure to assess access to reproductive health services, showed an erratic trend from 2006-2008. In 2006, the CPR was 48%. It went down to 40% in 2007 and increased again to 52% in 2008. Although the trend was erratic, there was a net increase in the CPR from 1990–2008. This can be attributed to the family planning program of the Department of Health.

#### 4.2.5 Immunization

The coverage for fully immunized children (FIC) in the region increased. In 2006, the region recorded 80% fully immunized children further increasing to 90% in 2008.

Oriental Mindoro recorded the highest increase in coverage rate in MIMAROPA at 105% in 2008. On the other hand, Marinduque posted only a 69% FIC in 2008, the lowest among the provinces in the region.

#### 4.2.6 Mortality

The number one cause of death in the region is diseases of the heart with 1,529 deaths in 2009, followed by pneumonia with 1,275 deaths, and cancer with 1,000 deaths.

**Table A45. Leading causes of mortality in MIMAROPA, 2009**

Causes	No.	Rate/100,000 Pop
Diseases of the Heart	1,529	51.98
Pneumonia	1,275	43.35
Cancer (all forms)	1,000	34.00
Hypertension/Stroke	987	33.56
COPD	555	18.87
TB and TB other forms	548	18.63
Diabetes Mellitus	465	15.81
Accidents (all types)	344	11.70
Senility	268	9.11
Liver Diseases/Failure	143	4.86

Source: Department of Health IV-B

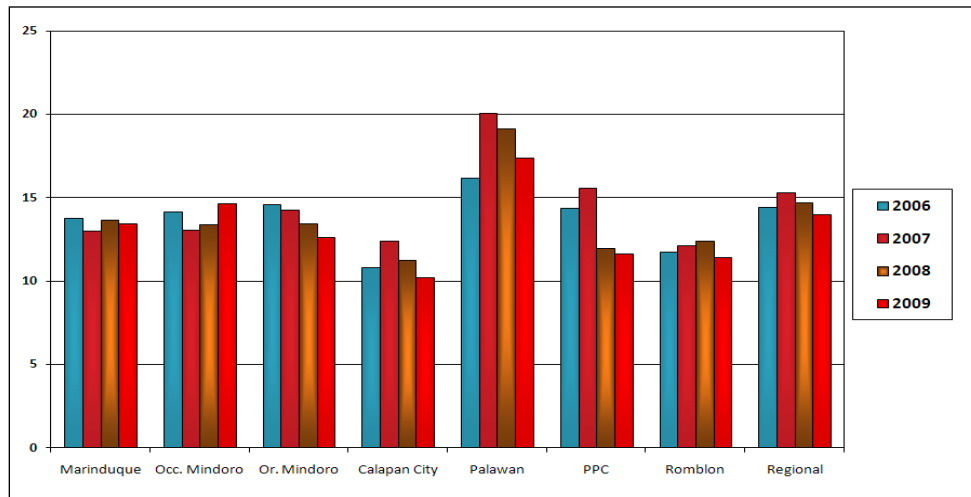
#### 4.2.7 Nutrition

MIMAROPA ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> among the regions in terms of prevalence of underweight children aged 0-5 years old. Region V (Bicol Region) ranks first with a 33.8% prevalence rate.

Among the provinces of the region, Occidental Mindoro has experienced a continuing increase in its prevalence of underweight children aged 0-5 years old. It posted 13.08% in 2007, increased to 13.42% in 2008 and further increased to 14.65% in 2009.

In 2009, Palawan had the highest prevalence rate at 17.38%, followed by Occidental Mindoro at 14.65%. The province of Romblon posted the lowest prevalence rate at 11.44%.

**Figure A- 3 Malnutrition Rate, 2006-2009**



Source: Department of Health IV-B

Malnutrition in the region showed a decline from 14.42% in 2006 to 13.98% in 2009. Among the five provinces, Oriental Mindoro posted the lowest malnutrition rate at 12.64% in 2009, 1.96 percentage points down from the 14.6% posted in 2006. The rest of the provinces posted a decline in malnutrition rate of not more than one percentage point. Between the two cities, Puerto Princesa City showed a lower malnutrition rate at 11.63% in 2009 which is 2.76 percentage points lower than the 14.39% posted in 2006.

The percentage of children aged 6-11 months old given Vitamin A showed an erratic trend. From 84.5% in 2006, the coverage rate went up to 87.5% in 2007 and dipped again to 86% in 2008. Puerto Princesa City and Palawan had the highest coverage rates while Marinduque and Calapan City had the least coverage rates in 2008.

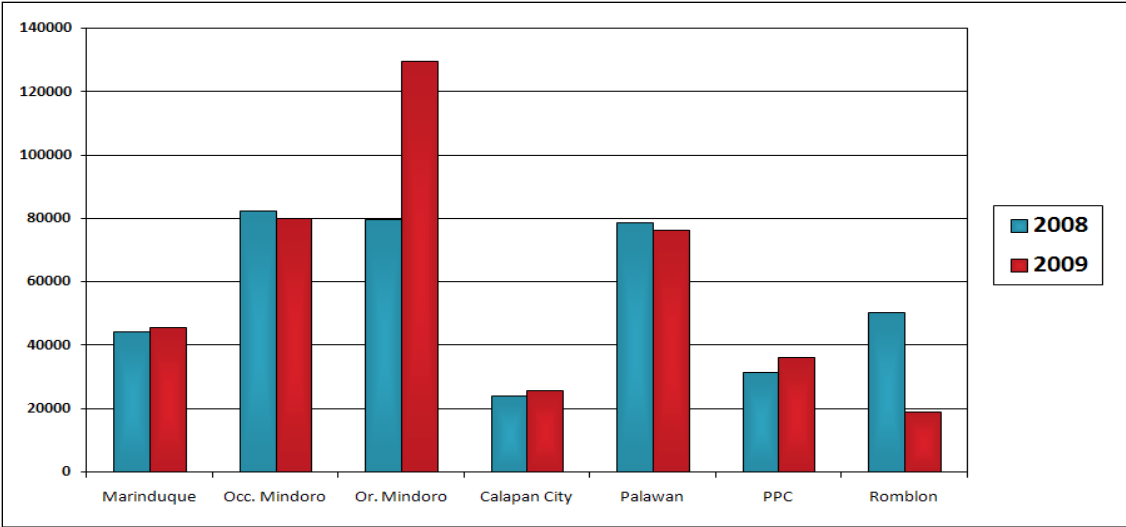
Similarly, the percentage of children aged 12-71 months given Vitamin A had an erratic trend. It recorded 85.5% coverage in 2006, 90.5% in 2007 and 83% in 2008. Occidental Mindoro (92.5%) and Palawan (90.0%) had the highest coverage rates, while Marinduque (68.5%) and Puerto Princesa City (77.5%) recorded the lowest in 2008.

#### 4.2.8 Water and Sanitation

The total number of households with access to safe water in the region increased from 391,225 households in 2008 to 412,981 households in 2009. The 2009 figure represents 83% of the total number of households in the region with access to safe water. The MDG target is to provide access to safe water to 94% of the total households by 2015.

Oriental Mindoro showed the highest increase of more than 50,000 households from 79,568 households in 2008 to 129,742 households in 2009. This was followed by Marinduque with 44,309 in 2008 and 45,553 households in 2009. Both Calapan City and Puerto Princesa City showed an increase in the number of households with access to safe water during the two-year period.

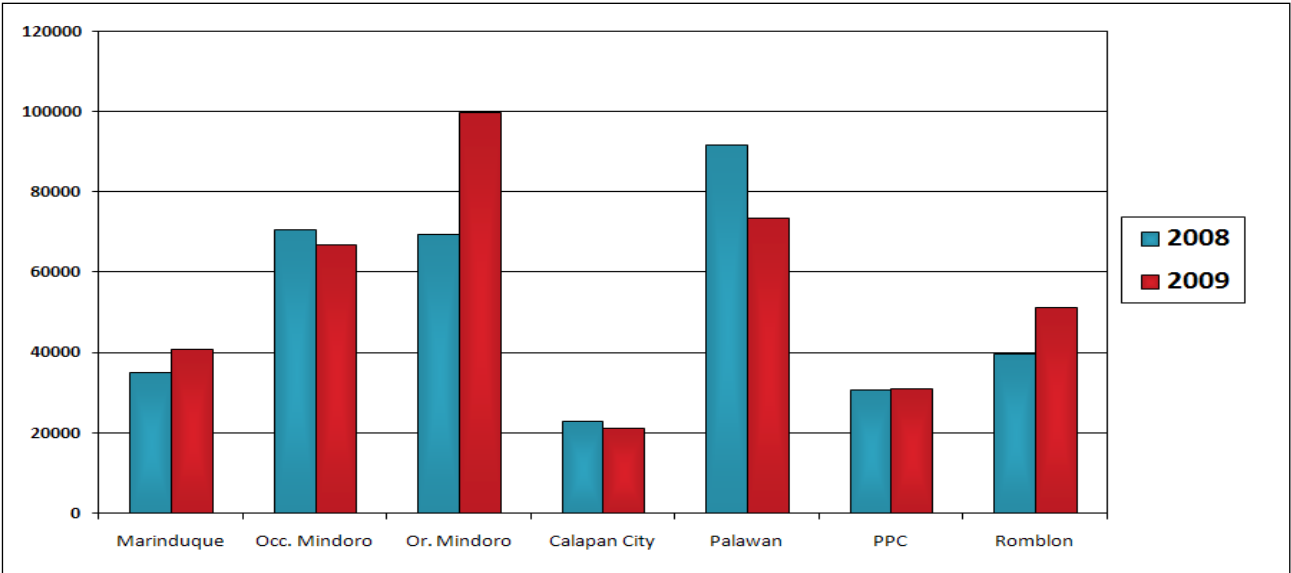
Figure A- 4 Households with access to safe water



Source: Department of Health

The number of households in the region with access to sanitary toilets also increased from 361,094 households in 2008 to 385,266 households in 2009. Oriental Mindoro showed the highest increase of 30,382 households from 69,584 in 2008 to 99,966 in 2009. Romblon followed with an increase of 11,392 households.

Figure A- 5 Households with access to sanitary toilets



Source: Department of Health

4.2.9 Health Facilities and Workers

As of 2009, there are a total of 941 *Botikang Barangay* (BnB) in the region, 77 Rural Health Units (RHUs) and 788 *Barangay* Health Stations (BHSs). A total of 2,139 government and private hospital beds are available with a 1:1,375 bed to population ratio.

In terms of health professionals and workers, there are 85 doctors, 132 nurses, 60 dentists, 588 midwives, 12 nutritionists, 1 sanitary engineer, 99 RSIs, 39 medical technologists and 11,439 active *barangay* health workers for a total of 12,455 health professionals and health workers servicing the whole region.

#### 4.2.10 Hospitals

As of 2009, there are 74 hospitals - 42 government and 32 private. Total bed capacity is 1,673 with 1,628 accounted for by government hospitals and 45 by private hospitals. Oriental Mindoro has the highest number of hospitals but Palawan has the highest bed capacity, including the specialized Culion Leprosarium/General Hospital. Marinduque continues to rely on the services of a private hospital. In terms of services offered, these hospitals are categorized mostly as secondary- and first-level referral hospitals.

**Table A46. Number of Government and Private Hospitals and Authorized Bed Capacity**

PROVINCE	GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE		LEVEL OF SERVICES
	No.	Bed Capacity	No	Bed Capacity	
Marinduque	3	135			Second/First
Occidental Mindoro	8	230	4	45	Second/First
Oriental Mindoro	9		19		Secondary
Palawan	14	1,012	9		Secondary
Romblon	8	251			Second/First
<b>MIMAROPA Region</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>45</b>	

Source: Center for Health Development IV-B

### 4.3 Welfare and Other Social Services

The marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged sector of the community comprises a significant size of the population. This sector includes the poor, women, children, persons with disabilities (PWDs), senior citizens and the indigenous people (IP). Provision of basic social services to these groups is basic in attaining comprehensive progress for a community. Basic social services include temporary shelter, crisis intervention, feeding program, youth programs, productivity and capability building programs, educational assistance, counseling and community assistance through information dissemination and orientation on existing laws and policies.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is the lead agency mandated to provide basic social services in collaboration with the LGUs, other government agencies, the private sector and the community. Regular activities of the DSWD include provision of support services and technical assistance to intermediaries, setting of standards, licensing and accreditation, provision of services to the community and center-based clients and formulation of and advocacy on development policies and plans.

In 2009, the first ever Regional Youth Center was inaugurated in MIMAROPA. It is located in Bansud, Oriental Mindoro. The DSWD also launched the first ever *Ulirang Nakatatanda* Award to recognize the achievements and contributions of outstanding individual senior citizens and federations in MIMAROPA. The DSWD also regularly conducts development fora on social welfare and development standards and orientation and advocacy activities for the adoption of national laws and policies.

Provision of services to the community includes community-based protective services like crisis intervention, issuance of travel clearance for minors travelling abroad, services for children needing special protection, child placement programs and women programs. Special programs include the Food for School Program, the *Tindahan Natin* Program, *Katas ng VAT para kay Lolo at Lola* Program, *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino* Program (4Ps), day care services, youth national service and the *Kapit Bisig para sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services* (KALAHI-CIDSS).

Provision of support services and technical assistance includes capability building, resources augmentation, which includes self-employment assistance program, core shelter assistance program and augmentation support for disaster management.

Monitoring of standard compliance in the region is done through registration and licensing of social welfare and development agencies, accreditation of social welfare agencies and centers, accreditation of service providers and assessment of public solicitation and issuance of permit.

In 2009, 37 LGUs submitted their plans for social welfare and development programs and projects for the disadvantaged sectors in their localities. Based on the submitted plans, the child sector is the priority sector of LGUs getting almost 50% of the total budget allocation. San Jose, Occidental Mindoro is the most consistent LGU in submitting monitoring reports. In the same year, 31 of the 34 day care centers assessed were accredited and seven senior citizens centers were accredited in Romblon. Five social welfare and development agencies (SWDAs/SWAs) out of the 12 assessed applications were registered and licensed.

#### **4.3.1 Resource Augmentation**

There were 32 new Self Employment Assistance-*Kaunlaran* associations organized that provided livelihood to 559 families. A total of Php2.76 million was released as seed capital. Most of the livelihood projects are buy and sell, sari-sari store and fish vending.

Some 257 housing units were completed and occupied in 2007 under the Calamity Assistance Rehabilitation Efforts (CARE) and *Kalinga Luzon 2*.

Out of 300 housing units funded in 2009 under CARE, only 50 units or 17% are under construction. Construction in Romblon, Occidental Mindoro and Marinduque has not started because site development is still in process.

As part of the augmentation support for disaster management, a total of Php6.83 million was transferred to LGUs for the relief and rehabilitation of families and communities affected by tropical storms, fire, storm surge, landslide and insurgency. The highest share is for livelihood assistance amounting to Php4 million or 59% of the 810 families affected by typhoon Frank, Reming and Seniang in 2007. The least is the Php60,000.00 financial assistance to six day care worker-victims of landslide in Taytay, Palawan in October 2009.

#### **4.3.2 Children Needing Special Protection (CNSP)**

Among children needing special protection (CNSP), sexually abused children registered the highest incidence at 28%, with 43 cases. Children aged 14 to 18 are the most vulnerable

victims of child abuse with 46 victims or 30%, and the least are those less than one year old. Most of these CNSPs were provided counseling, referral and financial assistance.

**Table A47. Children Needing Special Protection, by Category, 2009**

Category	No. of Cases	%
Sexually abused children	43	28
Children in conflict with law	41	27
Abandoned children	29	19
Children with disabilities	18	12
Neglected children	17	11
Least voluntary committed/surrendered	6	4
Total	154	100

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development IV-B

#### 4.3.3 Women Program

For the women group, DSWD assisted 64 women, 32 of which belong to women in especially difficult circumstances, with 22 new cases and 10 old cases. Battered/physically abused women had the highest incidence with 26 cases or 41% - 4 or 6 % were raped and 1 case each for incest and acts of lasciviousness. These women were provided appropriate assistance and referred for other support services.

**Table A48. Cases of Women in Difficult Circumstances**

Category	Cases	%
Women in especially difficult circumstances	32	50
Battered/physically abused women	26	41
Raped	4	6
Incest	1	2
Acts of lasciviousness	1	2
Total	64	100

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Development IV-B

#### 4.3.4 Food for School Program

A total of 35,937 malnourished children in the region benefited from the Food for School Program. The Municipality of Lubang, Occidental Mindoro became recipient of the Supplemental Feeding Program launched on December 3, 2009 in partnership with *Kabisig ng Kalahi*, an NGO engaged in the provision of hot meals and milk feeding with support from the private sector like Unilever Philippines and Mead Johnson Nutritionals. The project started in 2010 to benefit about 150 malnourished children at a cost of PhP450,000.00.

#### 4.3.5 Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)

DSWD released PhP281.84 million under the *Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)* in 16 municipalities of Mindoro and Palawan. It included Bulalacao, Mansalay, Bongabong, Bansud, Pola and Naujan in Oriental Mindoro; Abra de Ilog, Paluan, Sta. Cruz, Magsaysay in Occidental Mindoro and San Vicente, Buruanga, Dumarán, Linapacan, Taytay and Quezon in Palawan. It has covered about 48,223 beneficiaries as of December 1, 2009.

The expansion program of 4Ps in the region will cover more beneficiaries in 11 LGUs, namely, Puerto Princesa City, Araceli, Rizal, Roxas and Sofronio Española in Palawan; Sta. Fe, San Agustin and Corcuera in Romblon; and Sta. Cruz, Buenavista and Torrijos in Marinduque. These municipalities have pockets of poverty.

## 4.4 Water Facilities

### 4.4.1 Water Supply

The lack of Level 3 (refers to households served with individual water service connections) water system in the region is being augmented by the LGUs by providing funds for the construction of deep wells. A deep well or point source provides water to a cluster of households in a *barangay* where pipe connection is deemed not financially feasible. Some *barangays* in the region are also served with Level 2 water systems that are operated either by the *barangay* water associations or cooperatives. In Level 2 water systems, there are no individual house connections. Instead, a public faucet is installed in a strategic location and serves about 5 to 10 households. There are also some LGUs which operate Level 3 water systems. The water districts (WDs) which operate Level 3 water systems in the region are provided with technical and financial assistance by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA). About 45,806 households are presently served by the WDs as shown in the table below. Of the 25 WDs formed in MIMAROPA, only 15 are operational.

**Table A49. Level 3 Water Supply System under LWUA**

Province	Water District	HH Served 1st Sem 2010	Water Rates (Residential) 1st 10-cum	Remarks
Marinduque	Gasan	798	P65.00	Newly-formed WD, operational
Occidental Mindoro	Looc	350*	-	Newly-formed WD, operational
	Lubang	300*		Newly-formed WD, operational
	Rizal			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
	Sablayan	1,897	P185.00	
	San Jose	5,607	P208.00	
Oriental Mindoro	Bulalacao	450	P180.00	Newly-formed WD
	Naujan	908	P204.00	
	Pinamalayan	2,508	P178.25	
	Pola	883	P132.00	
	Roxas	408	P212.00	
	San Teodoro			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
Palawan	Culion	972	P140.00	
	Cuyo			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
	Puerto Princesa	24,819	P240.00	
	Roxas	1,407	P215.00	
	Taytay	496	P228.00	
	Aborlan	200	P100.00	Newly-formed WD
	Quezon			Non-operational
Romblon	Cajidiocan			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
	Corcuera			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
	Ferrol			Newly-formed WD, non-operational
	Odiangan	2,223	P115.00	
	Romblon	1,580	P141.00	
	San Agustin			Non-operational, WD for dissolution

\*2009 Source: Local Waters and Utilities Authority

## 5. Good Governance

### 5.1 Political Stability

#### 5.1.1 Participation Mechanism

The DILG continued to institute various mechanisms to strengthen community participation resulting in the following: 44 LGUs prepared their Gender and Development (GAD) Plans, 19 LGUS reorganized their Local Council for Women, 1,456 *Barangay* Human Rights Action Councils were reconstituted, NGOs/POs were accredited and primary *barangay*-based institutions such as *Barangay* Development Councils, *Barangay* Peace and Order Councils, BCPCs, BDCCs, *Lupong Tagapamapayapa* and *Barangay* Health Emergency Response Teams were reconstituted. In the inventory of documents, 580 *barangays* have prepared their *Barangay* Public Safety Plans, 1,075 have copies of the BPOC Directory and 1,027 have *Barangay* Citizens' Charters.

### 5.1.2 *Transparency and Accountability*

The DILG uses the Local Government Performance Management System (LGPMS) to enhance the governance and accountability of LGUs. It is a system to measure the performance management of the local officials in the delivery of public services. The LGPMS is composed of two core indicator clusters: governance and development. Governance indicators are collected and reported annually, while development indicators are collected and reported every three years.

**Table A50. Governance Indicators Cluster**

Performance Area		Service Area	
1	Administrative Governance	1	Local Legislation
		2	Development Planning
		3	Revenue Generation
		4	Resource Allocation and Utilization
		5	Customer Service
		6	Human Resource Management and Development
2	Social Governance	1	Health Service
		2	Support to Education
		3	Support to Housing and Basic Utilities
		4	Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management
3	Economic Governance	1	Support to Agriculture Sector
		2	Support to Fishery Services
		3	Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion
4	Environmental Governance	1	Forest Ecosystem Management
		2	Freshwater Ecosystem Management
		3	Coastal Marine Ecosystem
		4	Urban Ecosystem Management
5	Valuing Fundamentals of Good Governance	1	Transparency
		2	Participation
		3	Financial Accountability

**Table A51. Development Indicators Cluster**

Development Sector		Development Sub-Sector	
1	Social Development	1	State of Health and Nutrition
		2	State of Education
		3	State of Housing and Basic Utilities
		4	Peace and Order Condition
2	Economic Development	1	State of Income
		2	State of Employment
3	Environmental Development	1	State of Agricultural Ecosystem
		2	State of Forest Ecosystem
		3	State of Coastal Marine Ecosystem
		4	State of Urban Ecosystem

Source: Department of Interior and Local Government IV-B

Based on 2009 records, the five provinces of MIMAROPA performed well in four (4) performance areas (valuing fundamentals of good governance, social, economic, and environmental governance) but at par in administrative governance.

On the other hand, The cities of the region were par excellent rated highly in the five governance indicators that determine their on capacity to deliver basic services to the citizenry.

Municipalities region-wide were above the benchmark level across performance areas but proper attention should be given to the sub-indicators under economic performance.

### 5.1.3 Productivity

The DILG disseminated information on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Fund Assistance Program for 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> class municipalities and cities. Five LGUs accessed the program, namely, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro for its Organic Vegetable and Compost Production Project; Araceli, Palawan for the purchase of heavy equipment; Ferrol, Romblon for the rehabilitation/expansion of its water supply system; Calapan City for integrating various transport terminals in its Philippine Basic Urban Services Sector (PBUSS) Project; and the Municipality of Narra, Palawan for the acquisition of a cold storage facility.

## 5.2 Development Planning

### 5.2.1 Comprehensive Land Use Plans

As of 2007, all municipalities in the MIMAROPA region have prepared their Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). Of these municipalities, 34 CLUPS (47.88%) were approved, 25 (35.21%) were reviewed by the *Sangguniang Bayan*, 9 were for adoption and 4 were being updated.

Only one municipality availed of HLURB's Technical Planning Assistance on CLUP/Zoning Ordinance formulation/updating in 2007, while 3 did so in 2008 and 2009. Monitored for CLUP status were 19 LGUs in 2007, 3 in 2008, and 6 in 2009. Three CLUPs were reviewed in 2007, and none in 2008 and 2009.

Based on HLURB data, CLUP preparation was not given priority; perhaps there is a need to strictly monitor more LGUs to ensure that they update their CLUPs and zoning ordinance.

**Table A52. Status of CLUP Preparation/Updating, MIMAROPA Region, 2007-2009**

Indicators	2007	2008	2009
No. of Municipalities w/ CLUP	71		
No. of Municipalities w/ approved CLUP	34		
No. of Municipalities w/ CLUPs Under SB Review/approval	25		
No. of Municipalities w/ Plan for Adoption	9		
No. of Municipalities Undergoing Formulation/Updating	4		
No. of LGUs assisted on one-on-one Technical Planning Assistance for CLUP/ZO formulation/updating	1	3	3
No. of LGUs monitored for CLUP status	19	3	6
No. of CLUPs reviewed	3	0	0
No. of HOA LGUs benefited by trainings	0	44	34

Source: Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board

## 5.3 Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

In 2008, DILG IV-B prepared a detailed disaster preparedness audit of LGUs in MIMAROPA. Eight factors were used to assess, namely, existence and ease of mobilizing the Local Development Coordinating Councils (LDCCs) and disaster action teams, availability of evacuation center, availability and adequacy of appropriate equipment, availability and ease of distribution of relief goods, ease of mobilizing medical and counseling services, availability of an operational community-based early warning system, ease in realigning the budget for the purchase of supplies and materials or payment of urgent services, and quality of disaster risk management plan. Based on the assessment, 17 LGUs were considered ready, having met all the criteria. Some 41 LGUs still lack one or two factors, while 21 have met only a few of the requirements.

In 2009, NEDA Region IV-B conducted an assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Climate Change Adaptation among MIMAROPA LGUs based on submitted documents on disaster risk preparation. The disaster preparedness of these LGUs can be gleaned from the availability of contingency plans, information dissemination on the hazards in their area, and disaster resources such as equipment, supplies, personnel and organizations. Relevant emergency preparedness activities include training, drills and seminars. The preparation and implementation of these activities by LGUs varied. Some of these activities are on-going while others are only proposed. Most of the disaster preparedness activities were related to relief and emergency assistance/operations. Local development planning, however, did not consider limiting of the population, economic/social activities and construction of infrastructure from hazard areas.

### 5.3.1 *Geologic and Natural Hazards*

The region, being blessed with unique and abundant natural resources, continuously address the impact of geologic and natural hazards, economic pressures and increasing population.

Geologic hazard issues are becoming high in the political agenda and the local government is progressively prioritizing the concern. Natural geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, coastal erosion, floods, tsunamis and storm surges result in considerable human sufferings and financial losses in millions of pesos.

#### 5.3.1.1 *Flooding Hazards*

In terms of flooding hazard, the major hotspot areas in the region are the provinces of Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, and Marinduque. The priority areas covered by geo-hazard mapping activities in Occidental Mindoro include the major surface water conduits of Sablayan, Mamburao, Calintaan, Rizal and Paluan municipalities that usually overflow during excessive rainfall. Major contributors to flooding in Occidental Mindoro are the Rivers of Mamara, Tangcalan and Mingping in Mamburao; the Amnay, Mongpong, Malapaya, Pandan, and Viga Rivers in Sablayan; and the Tubili River in Paluan municipality. Flooding hotspots in Sablayan due to swelling of river water from Amnay River and Viga Rivers include the low lying *barangays* of Claudio Salgado, Ivita, Lagnas, Paetan, and Pandan. Areas affected by coastal flooding in Sablayan are *barangays* Ibod, San Niño, Buenavista, Sta. Lucia, San Nicolas and Sablayan-poblacion. The floodplain and delta of Mongpong River in Sablayan are also highly susceptible to deltaic flooding during period of incessant rainfall. Flood water due to the overflowing of Tangcalan River in Mamburao municipality had greatly affected the communities in *barangay* Tangcalan, San Luis, and Payompon. Another flood-prone area is the lowland along the course of heavily silted Tubili River in Paluan. Generally, water from all major rivers mentioned above easily fills up the channels during above normal precipitations and escapes from their banks to inundate low-lying areas. Lateral shifting of channels, bars, and islands is also frequent.

In Oriental Mindoro, the broad plains of Naujan, Victoria, Baco, Roxas and the city of Calapan are the major target areas for geo-hazard survey activities. Regional morphology showed that this vast floodplain of northeastern Mindoro is formed under alluvial fan and deltaic conditions. Geological environments formed under these conditions are naturally prone to flooding and are often traversed by numerous braided and meandering streams. Highly susceptible areas for flooding in the form of overbank river flooding and sheet flooding are confined within the floodplain and in the downstream-most portions of the river systems. River bank erosion and channel migration due to heavy river siltation are also highly noticeable near the mouths of rivers. Flooding in low-lying areas near the coast of Oriental Mindoro is attributed to abnormal sea tidal fluctuations and occurrence of storm surge.

Several rivers and streams dissect the alluvial plains of Naujan and Victoria municipalities. *Mag-Asawang Tubig* River and Bucayao Rivers are among the most dynamic river systems in the area, as exhibited by their channel morphology and drainage patterns. Other active rivers include Panggalaan, Dulangan, Pinagsabangan, Catuiran, Tibanglin, Bulwagan, MatandangNaujan, Maluyas, Aglubang, Alag, and Macatoc, which serves as the municipal boundary between Naujan and Victoria. High water flow combined with sediment loads of the river waters in the upstream area created a braided stream pattern along the *Mag-asawang* Tubig River. As the volume of water discharged into the river valley dropped, the *Mag-asawang* Tubig River flow evolved into its existing meandering pattern along the flood-prone deltaic area of *Barangay* San Carlos, Pinagsabangan, Barcenaga, Motoderazo, Buhangin, Santiago, Andres Ilagan, and Nagiba, all located in the municipality of Naujan. With the headwaters of *Mag-asawang* Tubig River originating from steep slopes having much greater elevation, the river flows at high velocities with high sediment-carrying capacity, especially in *barangays* Villacerva and Alcate in Victoria municipality. The lowland *barangays* in the northeastern part of Victoria near the lakeshore are also highly susceptible to flooding. The swelling and overflowing of Bucayao River in Naujan had caused the breaching of the earth dike in *barangay* Del Pilar, Naujan and eventually flooded the city of Calapan. Included in the flooded areas due to the swelling of Calapan River are the *barangays* of Bayanan, Tawiran, Lalud, San Vicente, and Tibag. Flooding in the municipality of Baco, Oriental Mindoro is primarily due to the presence of several major rivers which emanate from Mount Halcon and Mount Baco and pass through most *barangays* situated in the lowlands, specifically *barangay* Alag, Mayabig, and Mangangan I. The rivers of Alag, Mayabig and Dulangan are the major surface water conduits that usually overflow during excessive rainfall. Overflowing of the banks of Pola River which traverses the municipalities of Socorro, Pola and Pinamalayan causes the runoff to inundate small floodplain, lowlands and rice fields. Flooding hazards were also delineated in the areas near Bongabong River and its tributaries in Bongabong municipality and the broad delta of Roxas municipality.

The most serious incidents of flooding in the province of Marinduque occurred within the River Basins of Mogpog and Boac. Several flooding hotspots were identified in the upstream and downstream portions of Mogpog River in Mogpog municipality. These hotspots include the highly flood prone areas of *barangays* Bocboc, Butansapa, Malusak, Sumangga, Candahon, Mendez, and Nangka. The most alarming level of inundation was reported in *Barangay* Bocboc where the most extensive effects of increased siltation occurred due to huge deposition of highly erosive materials from the Maguila-guila mine waste dump of Marcopper. Flooding hotspots in the downstream portion of Boac River include the Ogbac-Mainit area; *Brgy.* Bantay; Boton-Balimbing area; and the Daig-Tamos-Sawi flood zone. Other flooding hotspots are *Brgy.* Hinapulan along Makalupnit River and the Boac River delta.

### **5.3.1.2      *Landslide Hazards***

Assessment surveys for landslide hazards are concentrated in all critical steep slopes delineated in the provinces of Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro, Romblon and Palawan. Highly susceptible areas to mass movements/landslide are concentrated along roads, cut slopes, and stream embankments. They are mostly characterized by steep slopes, fractured and loosely

consolidated rock materials, and thick soil cover. Generally, most of the rocks were subjected to intense weathering and deep erosional processes.

Highly susceptible to landslide are the steep slopes of Puerto Galera, San Teodoro, Baco, Bansud, Bongabong, Mansalay and Bulalacao municipalities in Occidental Mindoro. Potential landslide hazards are in the form of rock fall, rock slide and debris slides and are confined along steep slopes on the higher elevation underlain by highly weathered and fractured rocks. Other sites prone to landslide in Oriental Mindoro are the areas along the break in slope between the mountainous western region and the flatlands of eastern Mindoro, which marks the trace of Central Mindoro Fault.

Mass movement/landslide hazards in Occidental Mindoro are concentrated along the national road in the municipality of Sta. Cruz, Sablayan, Mamburao, Paluan, and Abra de Ilog. Landslide hazards were identified on steep slopes along the national road in *barangay* Pinagturilin in Sta. Cruz; *barangay* San Agustin and Pagasa in Sablayan; *barangay* Tubili in Paluan; and *barangay* Tayamaan in Mamburao.

In Marinduque Island, most of the highly susceptible areas to landslide are concentrated near the road and along the river banks. The landslides are in the form of slumps, rock fall, debris fall, debris slide, soil creep, and debris/mud flows. Marinduque is included in the top 10 landslide prone provinces in the country based on MGB's ranking. *Barangays* with high susceptibility to landslide include *Bgys.* Malibago, Bangwayin, Talawan, Sibuyao, Nangka, Dampulan and Maranlig in Torrijos municipality; *Bgys.* Malbog, Yook, and Bagtingon in Buenavista municipality; *Bgys.* Tabionan and Tiguion in the municipality of Gasan; *Bgys.* Puyog, Bantay, Duyay, Tugos and Tumagabok in the municipality of Boac; *Bgys.* Banto, Magapua, Balanacan and Bocboc in Mogpog; and *Bgys.* PulongParang, Masalakot, Taytay and De Villa in Sta. Cruz.

Areas highly prone to mass movement/landslide in Romblon province were delineated in the municipalities of Calatrava, San Agustin, Sta. Maria, and Alcantara in Tablas Island; the municipalities of Cajidiocan and San Fernando in Sibuyan Island; and some *barangays* within Romblon Island.

Areas in Palawan that are highly susceptible to landslide were identified in the municipalities of Taytay, El Nido, San Vicente, Roxas, Quezon, Rizal and Brooke's Pt., and the city of Puerto Princesa.

## 5.4 Fiscal Soundness

### 5.4.1 Local Revenue Generation

#### 5.4.1.1 Real Property Tax (RPT)

MIMAROPAs Real Property Tax collection increased from 2007-2009. This can be attributed to the efficient RPT collection of each of the five provinces that posted a large increase every year. It increased by 88.88% from 2007 to 2008, and increased again by 145.80% in 2009. The large increase can also be attributed to the efficient collection of the province of Palawan that posted the highest increase in RPT collection, especially in 2009.

Conversely, Marinduque posted the least collection of RPT among the provinces of MIMAROPA. Although its collection declined from 2007 (PhP6.67million) to 2008 (PhP6.28 million), it increased by 153.70% in 2009 (PhP15.94 million).

**Table A53. Real Property Tax Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007	2008	2009
----------	------	------	------

Marinduque	6,670,043.00	6,281,743.00	15,937,132.00
Oriental Mindoro	19,787,598.00	24,523,376.00	69,766,932.20
Occidental Mindoro	14,541,083.00	28,882,595.00	47,217,966.59
Palawan	13,185,619.00	49,668,693.00	135,716,647.09
Romblon	7,474,169.00	7,104,308.00	17,626,360.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,658,512.00</b>	<b>116,460,715.00</b>	<b>286,265,037.89</b>

Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance IV-B

#### 5.4.1.2 Business Tax Collection

Business tax collection refers to revenues from amusement taxes, manufactures tax, distributors tax, exporters tax, retailers tax, assemblers tax, wholesalers tax, contractors tax, bank and other financial institutions taxes, peddler taxes, printing and publication tax and amusement place tax.

In 2009, Palawan had the highest business tax collection compared to other provinces. It collected a total amount of PhP34.43 million, which is 1.38% higher than Oriental Mindoro, which ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> with a total collection of PhP33.96 million.

Although the region's business tax collection decreased from PhP10.95 million in 2007 to PhP8.58 in 2008, it rose to PhP112.68 million in 2009 registering a 1,212.84% increase.

Among the five provinces, Marinduque had the least business tax collection (PhP10.27 million) in 2009.

**Table A54. Business Tax Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007	2008	2009
Marinduque	529,186.00	444,417.00	10,272,716.23
Oriental Mindoro	2,765,661.00	2,810,269.00	33,961,380.42
Occidental Mindoro	4,101,750.00	2,875,669.00	22,659,616.58
Palawan	2,344,584.00	966,835.00	34,430,965.60
Romblon	1,205,360.00	1,486,042.00	11,359,253.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,946,541.00</b>	<b>8,583,232.00</b>	<b>112,683,932.26</b>

Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance IV-B

#### 5.4.1.3 Economic Enterprise Collection

Economic enterprise collections are based on operation of business such as schools, power generation and distribution, hospitals, restaurants and canteens, cemeteries, communication facilities and equipment, dormitories, markets, slaughterhouses, transportation services, printing and publications, income from lease and rental facilities, income from trading business and signs, and penalties on economic enterprise.

The region's collection from economic enterprise increased during the period 2007-2009. From PhP19.46 million in 2007, it increased by 19.92% to PhP23.34 million in 2008 and further increased to a remarkable PhP127.21 in 2009 or a 445% increase. This was achieved despite the zero contribution of Oriental Mindoro in 2007 and 2008. However, the province posted the highest collection in 2009 (PhP34.49 million) among all provinces in the region.

The province of Romblon had the least collection: PhP0.72 million in 2007, PhP0.69 million in 2008 and PhP15.51 million in 2009.

**Table A55. Economic Enterprise Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007	2008	2009
Marinduque	8,012,147.00	8,019,553.00	22,355,895.21
Oriental Mindoro	0	0	34,494,838.93
Occidental Mindoro	8,124,372.00	7,577,288.00	27,184,758.91
Palawan	2,610,524.00	7,053,493.00	27,659,753.38
Romblon	715,231.00	688,767.00	15,511,313.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,462,274.00</b>	<b>23,339,101.00</b>	<b>127,206,560.08</b>

Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance IV-B

#### 5.4.1.4 Fees and Charges Collection

The collection from fees and charges increased from Php23.36 million in 2007 to Php27.75 million in 2008 and 2009, respectively. These translate to a 648% increase during the three-year period.

Of the five provinces of MIMAROPA, Oriental Mindoro registered the highest collection in terms of fees and charges, which amounted to Php63.30 million in 2009. Palawan ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> with Php33.58 million and Marinduque ranked third with Php32.85 million. The province of Romblon had the least collection at Php16.26 million.

**Table A56. Fees and Charges Collection, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007	2008	2009
Marinduque	174,000.00	176,760.00	32,848,107.54
Oriental Mindoro	17,618,959.00	19,746,474.00	63,295,643.93
Occidental Mindoro	346,216.00	333,772.00	28,785,261.55
Palawan	577,076.00	1,927,035.00	33,575,633.54
Romblon	4,648,124.00	5,568,409.00	16,263,462.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,364,375.00</b>	<b>27,752,450.00</b>	<b>174,768,108.57</b>

Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance IV-B

#### 5.4.2 Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)

Based on Section 384 of the Local Government Code of the Philippines (RA 7160), Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) is a local government's share of revenues from the national government computed based on LGU's land area and population.

MIMAROPA's IRA increased from 2006-2008. Of the five provinces in MIMAROPA, the province of Palawan bagged the highest share of IRA having the largest land area and the biggest population in the region. On the other hand, Marinduque had the least share having the least population size and land area.

**Table A57. Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), MIMAROPA, 2006-2008**

Province	2006	2007	2008
Marinduque	244,292,411.45	247,670,755.00	288,061,490.00
Occidental Mindoro	454,727,514.01	464,030,939.00	528,336,921.00
Oriental Mindoro	473,959,728.00	519,012,200.00	580,832,165.00
Palawan	601,784,446.00	812,878,452.00	1,005,862,807.00
Romblon	268,588,513.36	294,964,955.00	328,005,033.00

Total	2,043,352,612.82	2,338,557,301.00	2,731,098,416.00
-------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance IV-B

### 5.4.3 Collection Efficiency

The Bureau of Local Government and Finance (BLGF) had employed several strategies under its Revenue Generation Program for Local Government Units in MIMAROPA region that resulted in 93% collection efficiency, to wit:

- a) Monitor collection activities from traditional sources and validate report.
- b) Call conference for provincial/city/municipal treasurers for the dissemination of targets in accordance with the targets allocated by the Central Office to the Regional Office.
- c) Bring and conduct Revenue Generation Programs to remote *barangays* for wider coverage of tax payers.

## 5.5 Expenditure Management

The total expenditures of the region increased by 120.74% during the period 2006-2008. Among the provinces in the region, Palawan had the highest expenditures, increasing by as much as 320.62%. On the other hand, the expenditures of Occidental Mindoro declined by 13.93% for the same period.

In 2008, the highest expenditure was posted by General Public Services, which accounted for 59.62% of the total expenses of the region. Health, Nutrition and Population Control came in second with a share of 11.41%. All provinces had no expenses for Labor and Employment for the year.

Meanwhile, the share of debt servicing increased by as much as 483.58% for the period 2006-2008. The province of Romblon is the only province in the region with debt service expenses from 2006-2008 but this registered a 5.39% decrease for the period. In 2008, only Palawan and Romblon spent for debt servicing.

## 5.6 Peace and Order

True and lasting peace is a requisite for development. In a hostile, conflict-ridden and violent society, investments, job creation and productivity may not be achievable.

Beginning year 2009, the recording of PNP crime statistics was changed, i.e., the Unit Crime Periodic Report (UCPER) replaced the Police Regional Office Periodic Report (PROPER). UCPER sets a uniform procedure in reporting and collecting crime data. The major revisions in the crime reporting are: (1) inclusion of carnapping and cattle rustling as index crimes purposely to distinguish them from robbery and/or theft cases. In the previous reporting system, these two offenses were counted as non-index crimes; (2) inclusion in the PNP database of crime incidents reported by other law enforcement agencies; and (3) Crime Clearance Efficiency replaced the Crime Solution Efficiency. With this modification in tabulating crime statistics, 2009 data will be the baseline for future comparisons. Hence, comparison of 2009 data with 2008 and earlier may not be appropriate.

Peace and order situation in MIMAROPA region is considered manageable and relatively peaceful. Crime volume and crime index decreased from 2007 to 2008. The recorded decline in crimes indicates that the PNP was active in arresting law violators and prevented the crime occurrence by identifying crime-prone areas and crime-prone hours and subsequent deployment and visibility of policemen.

As to the insurgency in the region, CPP/NPA continued to suffer setbacks such as neutralization of its ranking leaders, dismantling of its guerilla fronts, limiting of insurgents' movements and reduction of community support.

At present, the PNP in the region has 3,770 policemen, 3 staff cars, 10 patrol cars, 5 trucks, 90 motorcycles, 17 utility vehicles and 119 patrol jeeps to maintain peace and order situation.

As to the firearms used by the PNP, there are 1,733 standard pistols and 1,495 long firearms issued to policemen. PNP reported that that there are 818 standard pistols needed by the policemen in their operation. Long firearms are sufficient for the number of policemen in the region.

### 5.6.1 *Crime Volume*

The national data on crime volume showed that MIMAROPA ranked 15th and 16th in 2007 and 2008, respectively. In 2009, MIMAROPA ranked 14<sup>th</sup> using the new reporting system, UCPER. The National Capital Region had the highest crime volume recorded from 2007- 2009.

Of the five provinces of MIMAROPA, Occidental Mindoro and Romblon posted a decreasing number of crimes from 2007 to 2008. Occidental Mindoro has a total crime volume of 375 in 2007 and 261 in 2008. Romblon recorded 439 crimes in 2007; this dropped to 87 crimes in 2008. The rest of the MIMAROPA provinces registered an increasing crime volume.

**Table A58. Crime Volume, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007 (PROPER)	2008 (PROPER)	2009 (UCPER)
Marinduque	281	186	1,305
Occidental Mindoro	375	261	2,509
Oriental Mindoro	135	344	3,955
Palawan	133	360	2,638
Romblon	439	87	1,936
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>12,343</b>

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

### 5.6.2 Crime Cleared and Crime Clearance Efficiency

For the year 2009, the region registered 2,418 crimes cleared. Oriental Mindoro posted the highest number of crime cleared, followed by the provinces of Palawan (310), Occidental Mindoro (297), Romblon (222) and Marinduque (149).

**Table A59. Crime Cleared and Crime Clearance Efficiency, MIMAROPA, 2009**

Province	Crime Cleared	CCE
Marinduque	149	92.37
Occidental Mindoro	297	97
Oriental Mindoro	1,440	89.15
Palawan	310	87.87
Romblon	222	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>91.29</b>

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

Crime Clearance Efficiency (CCE) is the percentage of crime cleared over the total volume of crimes annually. It replaced Crime Solution Efficiency (CSE). CCE is computed as the number of cleared cases over the crime volume times 100%.

Romblon posted the highest CCE at 100% while Palawan had the lowest at 87.87%. The region's average is 91.29%, indicating good performance of the PNP in CCE.

### 5.6.3 Crimes Solved

The region's number of crimes solved decreased from 1,264 in 2007 to 683 in 2008, or a 45.97% decline, and rose again to 803 (17.57%) in 2009.

Of the five provinces, Occidental Mindoro and Palawan posted a declining trend in crimes solved from 2007 to 2009. The provinces of Oriental Mindoro, Romblon and Marinduque recorded mixed trends during the period.

**Table A60. Crimes Solved, MIMAROPA, 2007-2009**

Province	2007 (PROPER)	2008 (PROPER)	2009 (UCPER)
Marinduque	128	127	138
Occidental Mindoro	257	150	136
Oriental Mindoro	343	190	274
Palawan	406	195	194
Romblon	130	21	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>803</b>

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

### 5.6.4 Index Crime

Data showed a mix trend in index crimes from 2007 to 2009. It decreased from 817 cases in 2007 to 809 in 2008 and increased again to 832 in 2009. The increase in the number of index crimes reported in 2009 can be due to the new reporting system that classified carnapping and cattle rustling as index crimes.

Based on the trend from 2007-2009, the PNP has to exert more effort by enforcing strictly the implementation of laws to lessen the crime index.

**Table A61. Crime Index (against person and property), MIMAROPA 2007-2009**

Province	2007 (PROPER)	2008 (PROPER)	2009 (UCPER)
Marinduque	70	104	107
Occidental Mindoro	186	180	137
Oriental Mindoro	233	249	300
Palawan	239	212	209
Romblon	89	64	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>832</b>

Source: Police Regional Office IV-B

## 5.7 Investment Readiness

Investment climate in MIMAROPA is relatively not favorable due to several factors like high cost of maintenance and operating expenses, insufficient power supply, interconnectivity within the five provinces of MIMAROPA, location relative to other regions, poor transportation and limited financing options. These are the major constraints why investors are hesitant to come and do business in MIMAROPA. However, MIMAROPA is relatively peaceful, which makes it conducive to business. Peace and order is no longer a problem in the entire region as there is a continuous effort by the Philippine National Police and the Armed Forces of the Philippines to maintain security for the citizens and investors.

## 5.8 Agrarian Reform

### 5.8.1 Land Tenure Improvement Program (LTI)

The land tenure improvement program focuses on the acquisition and distribution of alienable and disposable land to qualified farmers. The distribution is done through the issuance of Emancipation Patent (EP) for rice and corn lands and Certificate of Land Ownership Award (CLOA) for lands devoted to crops other than rice and corn.

Official figures report a total distribution of 163,953 hectares from 1972 to December 2009 for an accomplishment of 82.58% vis-à-vis the target of 198,536 hectares for MIMAROPA, with 107,528 farmers listed as beneficiaries. Palawan had the highest accomplishment in terms of land area distributed (51,389 hectares), while Romblon had the lowest (11,539 hectares). In terms of accomplishment vis-à-vis targets, however, Marinduque ranked 1<sup>st</sup> with 95.41% accomplishment rate, while Oriental Mindoro ranked last with only 68.18%. Marinduque and Oriental Mindoro similarly had the most and least number of farmers benefited, respectively.

**Table A62. Land Acquisition and Distribution Accomplishment, 2009**

Region/Province	Target (has)	Area Distributed (has) <sup>6</sup>	Accomplishment	Farmer Beneficiaries
<b>MIMAROPA</b>	<b>198,536.00</b>	<b>163,953.00</b>	<b>82.58%</b>	<b>163,953</b>
Marinduque	29,546.00	28,191.00	95.41%	29,572
Occidental Mindoro	38,696.00	35,767.00	92.43%	24,126
Oriental Mindoro	53,558.00	36,517.00	68.18%	21,034
Palawan	62,694.00	51,939.00	82.85%	25,726
Romblon	14,042.00	11,539.00	82.17%	7,070

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

<sup>6</sup> Total area distributed since 1972.

### 5.8.2 *Program<sup>7</sup> Beneficiaries Development (PBD)*

**Agrarian reform communities (ARC)** as a development strategy has been adopted utilizing an integrated and area-based approach to intervention delivery. ARC can be a *barangay* or a cluster of *barangays* with large Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) scope (at least 80%) wherein the majority of the population, are potential, if not actual, agrarian reform beneficiaries. The ARCs have evolved into the **KALAHI (*Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan*) Agrarian Reform Zones (KARZONE)**, then into **Agrarian Reform Zones (ARZone)**, and now into ARC Clusters to optimize the delivery of services and establish ARC connectivity. MIMAROPA has 88 ARCs scattered in the five island provinces of the region, i.e., one Special Agrarian Reform Community (SARC) and five ARC clusters having one cluster in each province.

#### **Special Agrarian Reform Communities (SARC)**

In 2007, the areas with distinct characteristics that require specially crafted interventions were identified. This gave birth to the creation of Special Agrarian Reform Communities (SARC) with the aim to reach out to these communities.

The characteristics of a SARC are:

1. **Geographically Isolated Areas (GIA)**. Those accessible only through special forms of transportation due to absence of road networks such as island or mountainous areas.
2. **Calamity Prone Areas (CPA)**. These are areas frequently affected by typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and environment-related, man-made calamities.
3. **Special Tribal Areas (STA)**. These are areas where members of the indigenous cultural communities are awarded CLOA, EP, leasehold contract, CBC, etc.
4. **Peace Development Zone (PDZ)**. These areas are envisioned as sanctuaries for ARBs which are affected by armed conflicts.
5. **Agro Tourism Areas (ATA)**. These are areas with potential for tourism due to their natural or cultural attraction or agricultural features such as demo farms or processed agricultural products.

*Barangay* Berong in Quezon, Palawan hosts the only SARC in the region. The area was selected for being inhabited by indigenous peoples, geographically isolated, has potential for agro-tourism, and is considered to be calamity prone.

#### 5.8.2.1 *ARC Level of Development Assessment (ALDA)*

To measure the impact of interventions and strategies provided by the program, an annual assessment called the ARC Level of Development Assessment (ALDA) was developed with four segments: (i) the pre ALDA, which is the preparation of instruments and coordination stage; (ii) actual assessment in the field; (iii) the post ALDA, which is the tabulation and processing of results through statistical process; and (iv) the feed backing, wherein the results or outputs of the statistical process are discussed with the people themselves.

For 2009, 88 ARCs and 208 organizations were targeted for assessment. Of these, 83 ARCs and 203 organizations have been assessed. **Table A63** below shows the percentage distribution of the regional compliance while **Table A64** illustrates the ARC Level of Development across the region.

---

<sup>7</sup> Program denotes the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)

**Table A63. Percentage Distribution of ALDA Compliance, 2009**

Province	No. of ARCS	No. of ARCs Subjected to ALDA	%	No. of Organizations	Subjected to OMA	%
Regional	88	83	94	270	203	75
Marinduque	15	14	93	44	35	80
Occ. Mindoro	19	18	95	87	69	79
Or Mindoro	17	15	94	29	24	83
Romblon	21	20	95	73	52	71
Palawan	16	15	94	37	23	62

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

**Table A64. Number of ARCs by Level, 2009**

Province	No. of ARCS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Regional	83		3	13	34	33
Marinduque	14		1	4	6	3
Occidental Mindoro	18		1	5	8	4
Oriental Mindoro	15		1	0	8	6
Romblon	20		0	2	6	12
Palawan	15		0	1	6	8

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

### 5.8.2.2 *ARC Connectivity*

The effort is centered on the establishment of viable agribusiness endeavors of farmers' cooperatives that will link ARCs and transform them as source of forward and backward linkage along the product chain. Under this enhanced ARC development strategy, each *barangay* complements the development concept of the cluster to invest in agro industrial ventures focusing on production, processing and marketing where they have competitive advantage.

The region has a total of five clusters covering 20 ARCs and 197 non-ARC *barangays*. Most of the clustered areas are into coconut and rice production while other areas are planted with fruit trees. These clusters shall also be the catch basin of interventions of other government agencies particularly, the Department and Agriculture and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

### 5.8.2.3 *Social Infrastructure and Local Capability Building (SILCAB)*

As of December 2009, 270 organizations exist in the ARCs with a total ARB membership of 29,485. These members benefit from the interventions provided to and by their organizations giving them opportunity to access production loans and start-up capital for their endeavors.

**Table A65. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations Newly Managing Enterprise, 2009**

Province	Target Organizations	Accomplishment	
		No.	%
Region IV -B	10	10	100
Occidental Mindoro	2	3	100
Oriental Mindoro	2	4	100
Marinduque	2		0
Romblon	2	2	100
Palawan	2	1	5

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

**Table A66. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations Developed as Micro Finance Providers, 2009**

Province	Target Organizations	Accomplishment	
		No.	%
Region IV –B	8	9	100+
Occidental Mindoro	4	7	100+
Oriental Mindoro	1	1	100
Marinduque	1	0	0
Romblon	1	0	0
Palawan	1	1	100

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

**Table A67. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Newly Managing Enterprise**

Province	Target Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	Accomplishment	
		No.	%
Region IV –B	4000	4829	100+
Occidental Mindoro	800	883	100+
Oriental Mindoro	800	589	74
Marinduque	800	509	64
Romblon	800	868	109
Palawan	800	1980	100+

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

**Table A68. Number of Agrarian Beneficiaries Trained**

Province	Target Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries	Accomplishment	
		No.	%
Region IV –B	13261	10361	78
Occidental Mindoro	3235	2641	82
Oriental Mindoro	1875	2590	100+
Marinduque	3685	2904	79
Romblon	2172	1906	88
Palawan	2294	2961	100+

*Note: Data from DAR (National) website does not tally with figures reported in the DAR MIMAROPA Website. Land distribution figures for end of 2008 indicated in the DAR national website are higher than those reported in the DAR MIMAROPA website for end of 2009.*

Source: Department of Agrarian Reform IV-B

## 5.9 Solid Waste Management

Solid wastes generated in the region predominantly come from the residential sector (Table 62). These consist mainly of the following components: paper (17%), glass (3%), metal (5%), electronic (2%), plastic (23%), construction and demolition (1%), organic (45%) and residual (4%). In terms of compliance with the mandatory segregation of waste from source, the Province of Romblon has the highest number of households practicing waste segregation (Table A70).

**Table A69. Sources of Wastes, 2009**

Source	Volume (Metric Tons)	percentage of Total	Wastes Generated	Wastes Recycled	Wastes Disposed
Commercial	253.5	20%	253.5	76.05	177.45
Residential	633.7	50%	633.7	190.11	443.59
Industrial	190.1	15%	190.1	57.03	133.07
Institutional	190.1	15%	190.1	57.03	133.07

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

**Table A70. Compliance to Mandatory Segregation at Source, 2009**

PROVINCE	No. of Municipalities	No. of <i>Barangays</i>	No. of HH as of 2000	No. of HH Segregating at Source
Marinduque	6	218	43,842	1,250
Occidental Mindoro	11	162	76,840	1,500
Oriental Mindoro	15	426	134,453	2,020
Palawan	24	432	150,983	2,500
Romblon	17	219	53,720	29,546
TOTAL	73	1457	459,838	36,816

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

Since the economic activities in MIMAROPA Region are predominantly in agriculture, a large amount of wastes generated are biodegradable and organic in nature. Rice hulls and coconut husks found mostly in rural areas of the region were put into waste. This presents an opportunity to convert these wastes into useful and profitable ventures. The production of organic fertilizer in Occidental Mindoro State College (OMSC) is a good initiative and example of utilizing local raw materials in business endeavors.

**Table A71. Disposal Facilities, 2009**

PROVINCE	No. of LGUs	No. of Open Dumpsites	No. of Controlled Disposal Facilities	No. of Sanitary Landfills
Marinduque	6	1	5	1
Occidental Mindoro	11	7	4	
Oriental Mindoro	15	7	8	
Palawan	24	12	10	1
Romblon	17	11	6	
Total	73	38	33	2

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

**Table A72. Local Government Units' Compliance to ESWM**

PROVINCE	No. of Municipalities	No. of ESWM Board Organized	No. of Approved Closure and Rehab Plan	No. of LGU with Segregated Collection
Marinduque	6	7	5	
Occidental Mindoro	11	12	6	11
Oriental Mindoro	15	16	14	
Palawan	24	25	13	10
Romblon	17	18	6	15
Total	73	78	44	36

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

As of 2009, the region has 38 open dumpsites, 33 controlled disposal facilities and two sanitary landfills (Table A71). Forty-four (44) out of the 73 LGUs of MIMAROPA Region (71 municipalities and

2 cities) have complied with the provisions of Republic Act (RA) 9003, otherwise known as the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act of 2000, on the closure and rehabilitation of open dump sites (Table A72) and proper management of domestic/community wastes.

### 5.9.1 Toxic Chemicals and Hazardous Waste

In the region, the highest volume of hazardous wastes generated comes from oil (Table 66). Republic Act 6969 also known as Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 regulates, restricts or prohibits the importation, manufacture, processing, sale, distribution, use and disposal of chemical substances and mixtures that present unreasonable risk and/or injury to health or the environment. Periodic monitoring and inspection are being performed in MIMAROPA Region to ensure compliance with the Chemical Control Order under the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 6969. However, for the management of toxic and hazardous wastes, the availability of storage facilities is still the primary concern of the firms with hazardous wastes. Moreover, intensive information campaign is needed to address the proper handling of toxic substances and wastes in the region.

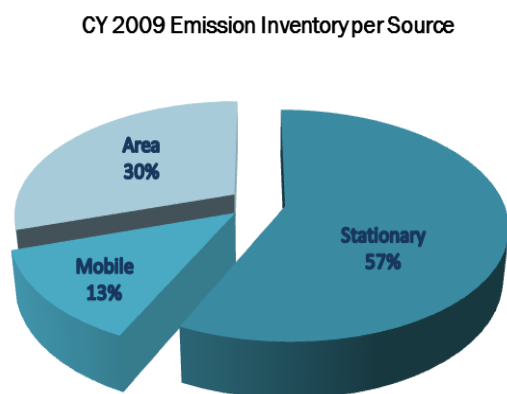
**Table A73. Inventory of Hazardous Wastes, 2009**

Classification	Oriental Mindoro	Occ. Mindoro	Marinduque	Romblon	Palawan	Total
Wastes with inorganic Chemicals	0.36			0.14	3.42	3.92
Oil	107.79	564.55	30.91	110.14	64.37	877.76
Pharmaceuticals & Drugs	0.27	0.01	0.02		0.76	1.06
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>882.74</b>

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

### 5.9.2 Air Quality

**Figure A- 6 2009 Emission Inventory**



Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

Based on the results of the CY 2009 emissions inventory, stationary sources accounted for 57% of air pollutant emissions within the region (Figure 3). This could be an indication of the region's growing economy and industrialization, following its mainland neighbour, the CALABARZON Region.

Stationary sources of pollutants in Region IV-B were categorized as: (a) continuous power generation (NPC and IPPs); (b) standby power generation; and (c) rice mills. Mobile sources emission inventory was conducted by gathering the profile of the motor fleet of the MIMAROPA Region from the DOTC-LTO IV-B. Computations were based on the type of motor vehicle and the type of fuel being used; however, computation for SO<sub>x</sub> emissions was not accounted for this year's

inventory because of lack of data for the transport sector in the region. For the area sources, the conduct of emission inventory was limited only to road construction, building construction and paved road travel because of the limitations on the availability of data required and emission factors for these categories. Table 68 shows that 40% of the total emissions is attributed to Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), 32% to Particulate Matter (PM), 20% to Carbon Monoxide (CO), 3% to Sulfur Oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) and 5% to Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). The highest pollutant emitted by the air pollutive industries and establishments is NO<sub>x</sub>, contributing 69% of the total emissions in 2009. Among the

stationary sources in the region, almost half of the criteria pollutants were emitted in the Province of Palawan (48%), followed by Occidental Mindoro (17%), Oriental Mindoro (16%), Marinduque (10%) and lastly, Romblon (9%).

**Table A74. Emissions Inventory for Region IV-B, by Type of Source, 2009 (in tons)**

Source	PM	SO <sub>x</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOCs	Total
Stationary	569.43	1,130.88	13,280.60	3,764.84	585.22	19,330.97
Mobile	2.37	0.00	191.70	2,961.89	1,149.53	4,305.49
Area	10,100.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,100.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,672.36</b>	<b>1,130.88</b>	<b>13,472.30</b>	<b>6,726.73</b>	<b>1,734.75</b>	
% of Stationary	2.95%	5.85%	68.70%	19.48%	3.03%	100.00%
% of Total	31.63%	3.35%	39.93%	19.94%	5.14%	100.00%

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

To address the management of stationary sources of air pollution, the *Bantay Tsimeneya* Program of EMB Region IV-B undertakes regular activities such as: (1) survey and monitoring of firms to determine compliance with the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Philippine Clean Air Act (PCCA); (2) stack emission testing by EMB or DENR-accredited institution to verify a firm's compliance with the National Emission Standards for Source Specific Air Pollutants (NESSAP); and (3) issuance of new and renewal applications for Permit to Operate Air Pollution Source and/or Control Installations. For the mobile sources, there is the *Bantay Usok/Bantay Tambutso* campaign of the *Linis Hangin* Program that aims to manage air pollution. For area sources, there is the *Bantay Sunog Basura* Program as part of the efforts to minimize the effects of air pollution. There is close coordination with the local government units in the full implementation of the said programs for the conservation and protection of clean air in the region.

For the natural sources in MIMAROPA Region, the PHIVOLCS identified no active volcanoes and only one (1) potentially active volcano, Malindig (Marlanga) located in Marinduque, but with no reported recent incidents of eruption.

### 5.9.3 Water Quality

Water quality criteria in the region serves as reference point by which monitoring data are being compared to assess the water quality of water bodies based on the established classification. There are 49 classified water bodies in the region (Table A75). Table A76 provides the list of classified water bodies in the region.

**Table A75. Number of Classified Water Bodies, by Province, 2009**

Province	Number of Classified Water Bodies
Marinduque	3
Occidental Mindoro	9
Oriental Mindoro	15
Palawan	21
Romblon	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

**Table A76. Classification of Water According to Intended Beneficial Use**

Classification	Intended Beneficial Use	Number of Water Bodies
Inland Surface Water		
Class AA	Waters intended as public water supply requiring only approved disinfection to meet PNSDW	-
Class A	Waters suitable as public water supply requiring only approved disinfection to meet Philippine National Standards for Drinking Water	12
Class B	Waters intended for Primary contact recreation (e.g. bathing, swimming, skin diving, etc.)	6
Class C	Waters for fishery, recreation/boating and supply for manufacturing processes after treatment	23
Class D	Waters intended for agriculture, irrigation, livestock watering, etc.	4
Coastal and Marine Waters		
Class SA	Waters suitable for fishery production, tourism, marine parks, coral reef parks, and reserves	3
Class SB	Waters intended for recreation such as bathing, swimming, skin diving, etc. and as spawning areas for Bangus and similar species	2
Class SC	Waters intended for recreation/boating, fishery, and as mangrove areas for fish and wildlife sanctuaries	1
Class SD	Waters used for industrial purposes such as cooling	-

Source: Environment and Management Bureau IV-B

There are two major rivers in the Region that are monitored regularly, one in Oriental Mindoro and the other, in Marinduque. For Oriental Mindoro, Calapan City is considered as the mainstream of development and commerce, thus, degradation of natural resources is experienced. There are seven monitoring stations in Calapan City, namely, Sta. Isabel, Lalud Bridge, Camilmil Bridge, San Vicente North Bridge, Market Bridge and River Delta. Mogpog River in Marinduque is considered priority since it serves as the catch basin for the overflow of mine tailing incident of Marcopper mining since the 1990's. There are five monitoring stations in Mogpog River, namely, Bocboc, Manggamnan, Mangyan-Mababad, Sumangga and Nangka II. The Water Quality Management of MIMAROPA region has three programs: (1) *Sagiplog* Program to monitor monthly the two (2) major rivers in Oriental Mindoro and Marinduque; (2) Beach Ecowatch Program to monitor the seven beaches intended for recreational purposes, six (6) of which are from Palawan and one (1) from Oriental Mindoro; and (3) Tapwatch Program to monitor monthly the potability of the drinking water in the region.

Mining firms in the region invested significantly to minimize the silt draw-down through physical and chemical treatment. Siltation ponds are constructed for the physical treatment as part of their safeguards to control and protect the existing water sources and river system within the area. For the chemical treatment, mostly in high-end resorts located in Palawan, they are equipped with wastewater treatment plants, state-of-the-art treatment processes are applied, from grit removal to its re-use and distribution. Hence, proposals for a centralized Sewage Treatment Plant in Sabang Bay, Puerto Galera is being considered as a big investment in the future.