

# **PROVINCIAL REPORT**



**PAPER OF ATTY. JUANITO G. CAMBANGAY**  
Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator

**PROVINCE OF BOHOL**

**Indicators and Major Developments**

Located almost centrally in the Philippine archipelago, the island province of Bohol is about 556 nautical miles directly south of Manila and about 40 nautical miles southeast of Mactan Island of Cebu. It is composed of one city and 47 municipalities with a total population of almost a million. This is projected to increase by almost 1% annually mostly attributed to increasing number of live births. Bohol's population is predominately young with a total dependency rate of 81% and a population density of 241 persons per sq. kilometer projected to increase in the coming years. Population is expected to double in 56 years. The number of males more or less equal the number of females but the females have a higher life expectancy at birth of 71 years compared to the male life expectancy of 67 years (1995-2000). Functional literacy among Boholanos was placed at 85%.

Based on the latest survey (1997), the average Boholano family income pegged at P56,940 annually (equivalent to \$1,423.00 at the exchange rate of P1.00 : \$40.00) is among the lowest in the country with 50% of Bohol's families with income sourced mainly from entrepreneurial activities while 27% from wages and salaries. As of July 1999, the average inflation rate was recorded at 11%, an increase of 2 percentage points from the same period in 1998 and the highest in Region 7 while the purchasing power of the peso in the province during the same period in 1998 and the highest in Region 7 while the purchasing power of the peso in the province during the same period was P0.71.

The latest employment survey results indicated a decline on the employment situation in Bohol from 91% to 85% in 1998, a decrease of 6 percentage points. However, the incidence of poverty in Bohol is decreasing over the past years. From a rate of 60% (94 thousand families) in 1985, it declined to 42% (79 thousand families) in 1994. Also, tourist arrivals increased significantly, especially domestic tourists by as much as 32% in 1998. Production of major agricultural crops such as rice and corn, however, declined in that same year to the ill effects of El Niño. There was shortage in most of Bohol's major crops particularly on production of beef and carabeef. The overall development framework of Bohol is anchored on its vision of a dynamic and responsive organization that provides a responsible, participatory, informative and self-reliant governance led by pro-active, innovative and committed leaders and staff equipped with new capabilities to inspire entrepreneurial effort among different sectors and to effectively deliver quality services to all stakeholders primarily the Boholano people.

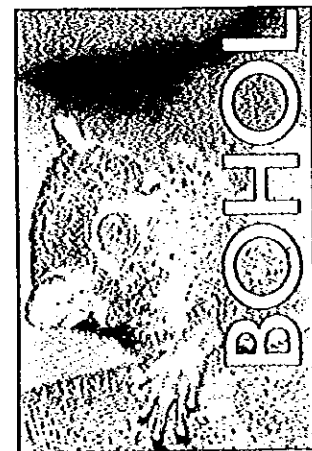
## ***Mission***

To create effective and efficient policies and structures; adopt appropriate technologies and participatory processes; ensure and safeguard the balance and sustainable development of the province; advance the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Boholanos; and spearhead the growth and sustain the competitive edge of Bohol's prime industries.

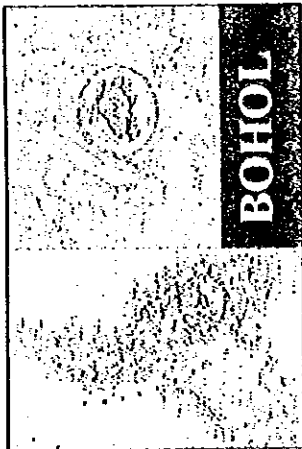
## ***Development Strategy***

The establishment and promotion of Bohol as an eco-cultural tourist destination with a strong agro-industrial support through:

- ❖ An effective government-private sector collaboration and partnership
- ❖ An LGU organization with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in:
  - Utilizing, developing and managing resources of the province and the LGU
  - Managing environmental and natural resources for sustainable development
  - Delivering quality services
  - Catalyzing opportunities and creating venues for investment and production
  - Providing for minimum basic needs



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**EXECUTIVE BRIEF**

- ☛ 47 Towns
- ☛ Taclobanan Capital City
- ☛ Population is roughly 1 million
- ☛ 174 islands and islets, 72 of which are inhabited
- ☛ Area is 4,117 square kilometers

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**EXECUTIVE BRIEF**

- ☛ Typical climate with 2 distinct seasons: wet and dry
- ☛ Rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year

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**EXECUTIVE BRIEF**

- ☛ Typhoons and earthquakes are rare
- ☛ English is the medium of communication in business and educational

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**EXECUTIVE BRIEF**

**Socio-Economic Situation**

- ☛ Life expectancy: Female - 71 years, Male - 67
- ☛ Average Boholano Family Income: ₱1,823 per year
- ☛ Main source of income: Agriculture and services
- ☛ About 50% of families
- ☛ Poverty incidence: 42% (1994)
- ☛ Employment rate: 35.5% (1999)

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**BOHOL'S DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**

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**BOHOL VISION**

Bohol is a prime eco-cultural tourist destination and a strong agro-industrial province with an empowered and self-reliant people who are God-loving, law-abiding, proud of their cultural heritage and committed to the growth and protection of the environment.

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**BOHOL MISSION**

To continuously transform its social, economic, political and cultural life through effective collaboration of people from various sectors of the province to achieve and sustain its vision.

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**PRIORITY GROWTH FOCUS**



Agricultural development including forest-based production

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**MAJOR PROGRAMS & PROJECTS**

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**PRIORITY GROWTH FOCUS**




Tourism with emphasis on ecological tourism

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**BOHOL DEVELOPMENT MASTER PLAN**



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**MAJOR STRATEGY**


Establish Bohol as a major destination for eco-cultural tourism with a strong agro-industrial support through an effective government-private-sector collaboration.

Strategies:

- Eco-cultural tourism
- Agro-industrialization
- Government-Private sector collaboration

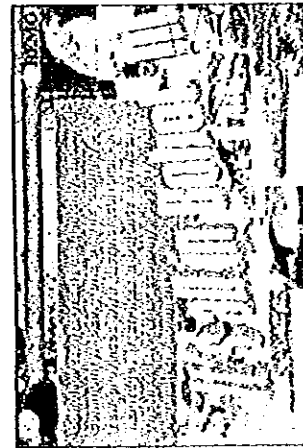
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**PRIORITY GROWTH FOCUS**

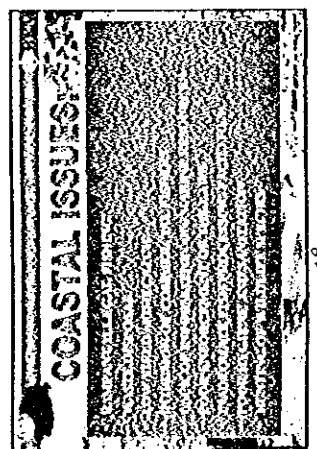
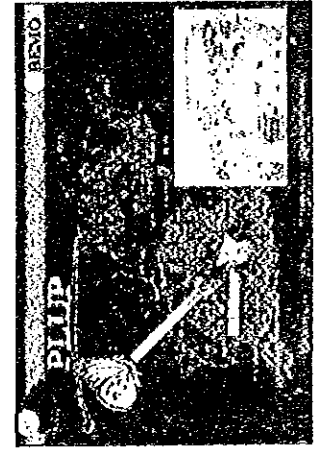
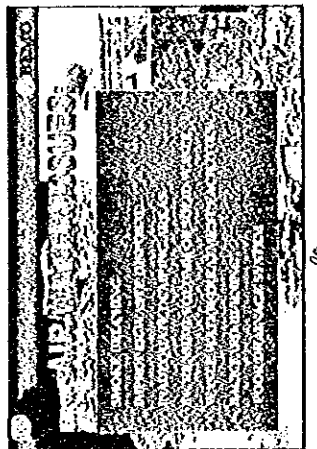
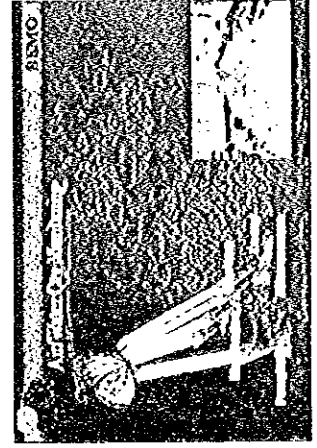
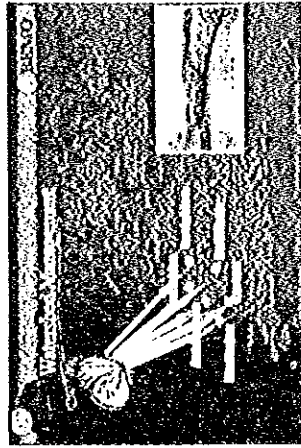
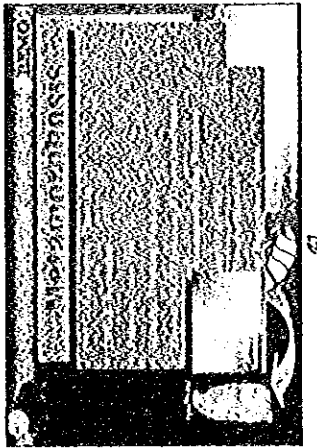


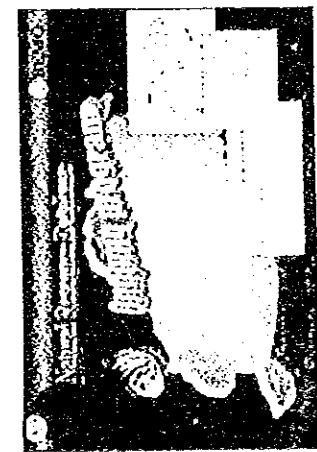
Manufacturing or light industries development

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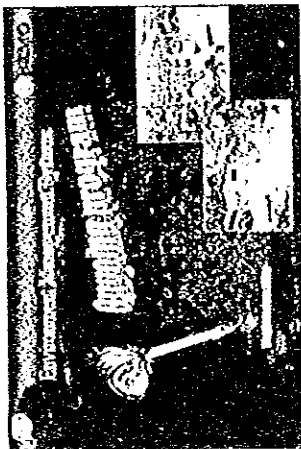


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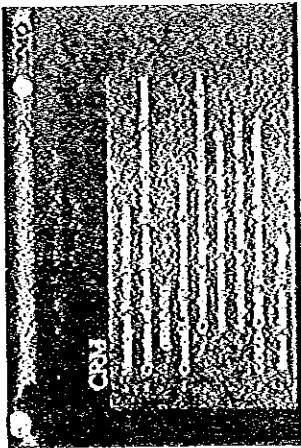




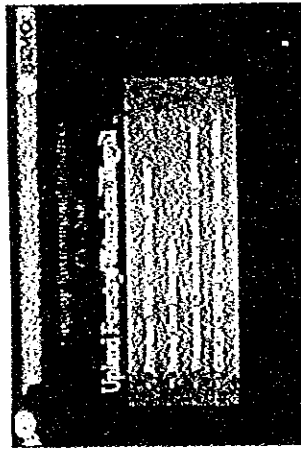
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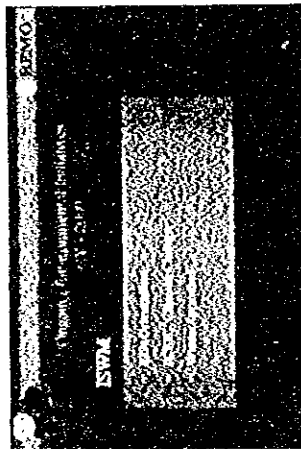
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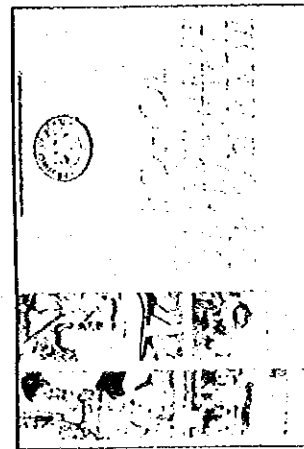
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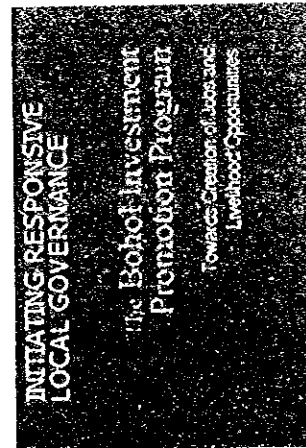
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### FAST-TRACKING FOR A HOLISTIC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Framework for Investment Promotions
- Bohol Investment Promotion Center (BIPC)
- Livelihood Development and Promotion Program of BIPC

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### BUILDING INNOVATIVE MECHANISMS

Empowering People  
Empowerment

Instituting Government-Private Sector Partnership

PROCESSES

- Office of Public-Private Partnerships
- Institutionalization of the Small Business Promotion Program
- Institutionalization of the Livelihood Development and Promotion Program
- Institutionalization of the Investment Promotion Program

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### GETTING AHEAD

No. of Projects: 34  
Value of Investments: P. 2,425.00  
Construction Commitment (Oct. 1993): P. 12,075.00

The first-ever gathering of Boholans from around the world on July 1992 rekindled interest in other commitments from an ongoing monthly initiatives of BIPC to CSM.

Establishment of a privately owned project of public participation in the health and social development of the province.

• Investment in the health and social development of the province.

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### GETTING AHEAD

#### The Privatization of Province-owned Electric and Water Systems

Power - P380 Million  
Water - P 1 Billion

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### SETTING THE TREND: NOW AND BEYOND

Created the Investment Promotion Advisory Group

Technical Working Groups for priority livelihood development zones

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### SETTING THE TREND: NOW AND BEYOND

Executive Order and Provincial Ordinance Institutionalizing the Program and Advisory BIPC

Means of Understanding on the Privatization of BIPC




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### The BOHOL INVESTMENT PROMOTION CENTER

The Center has been especially created by the Public Provincial Government to assist investors in setting up their projects and facilities in Bohol

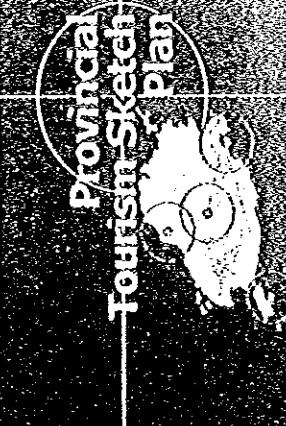
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### TOURISM DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION PROGRAM

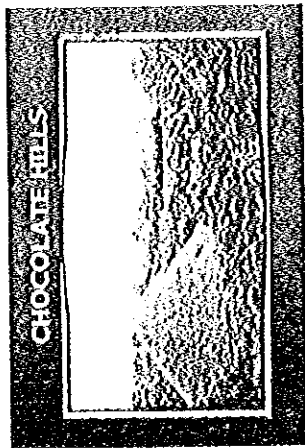


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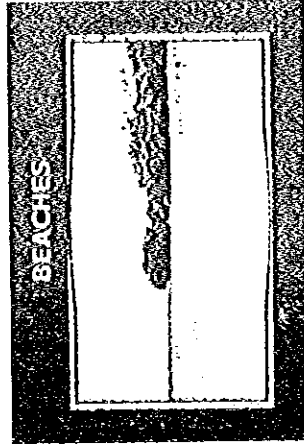
### Provincial Tourism Sketch Plan



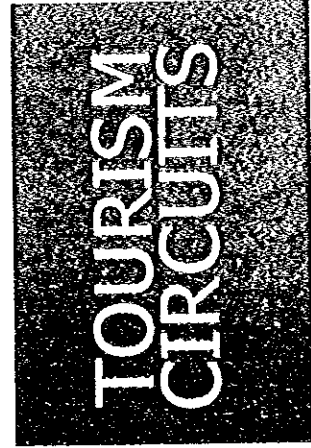
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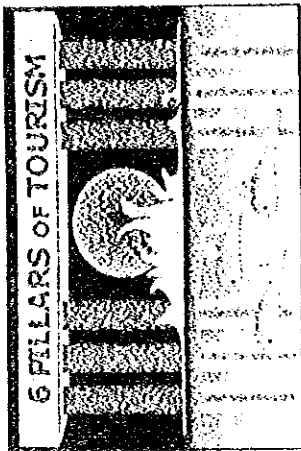
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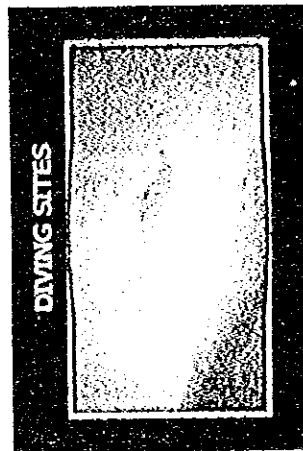
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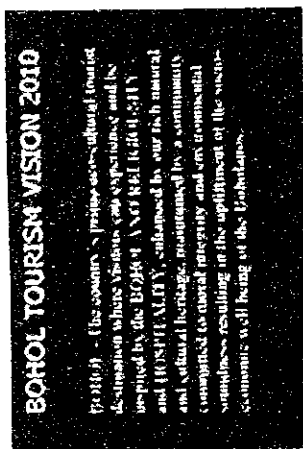
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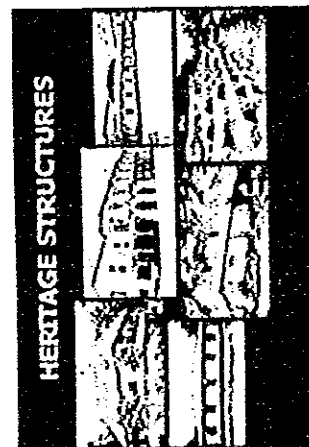
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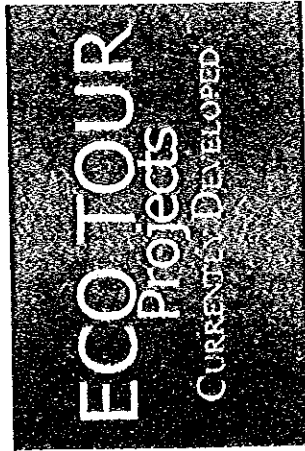
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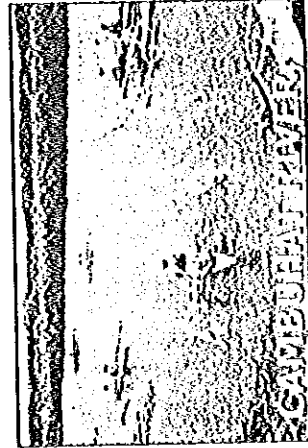
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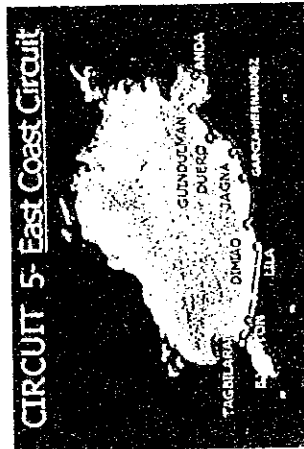
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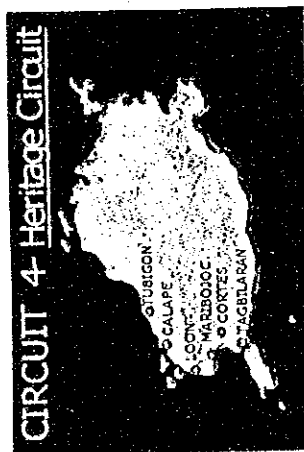
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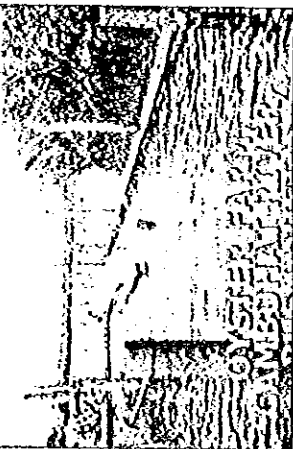
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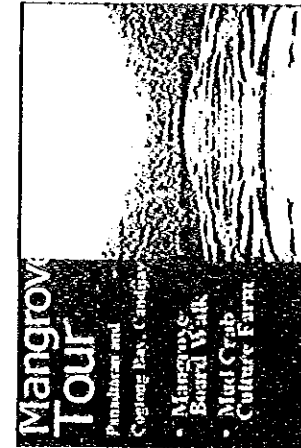
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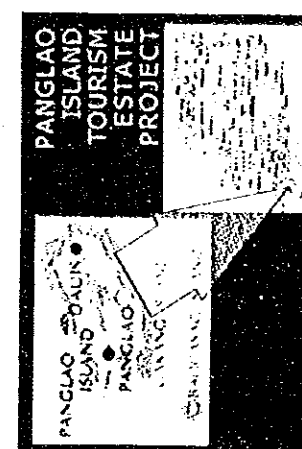
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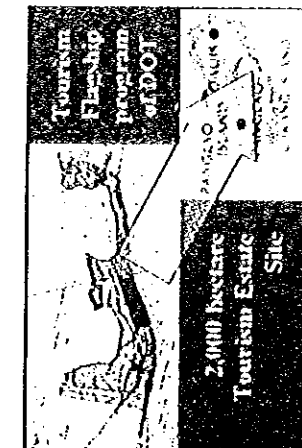
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# BOHOL LIVELIHOOD & ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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## MAJOR STRATEGY

Establish Bohol as a major destination for socio-cultural tourism with a strong agro-industrial support through an effective government-private sector collaboration.

*Strategies:*  
 Eco-cultural tourism  
 Agro-industrialization  
 Government-private sector collaboration

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## The Livelihood Development Preparation Plan

To respond to the needs of small and micro-entrepreneurs to ensure countryside, community-based economic sufficiency.

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### MILESTONE

- In partnership with NGOs, LGUs and Peoples Organizations, Livelihood Enterprise Development activities in selected development clusters have been determined.

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## APPROACHES

- Participatory process through all possible natural & human resources in a given environment to attain sustainable development
- Community - Village enterprises
- Product based

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### COMMUNITY/VILLAGE ENTERPRISES

**RESPONSIBILITIES:**

- Facilitate
- Organize
- Coordinate
- Monitor
- Evaluate

**LOOK:**

- Job Security
- Job Satisfaction
- Job Training

**PANGASINAN:**

- Product Factor
- Resource Factor
- Market Factor
- Financial Factor
- Human Factor
- Political Factor
- Cultural Factor

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### PROJECTS

- Assist in the development of a Livelihood Enterprise Development Plan (LEDP) and Business Plan (BP) for village-based enterprises.
- Set up a Livelihood Enterprise network for enterprise development in rural areas.
- Provide a range of a technology and Livelihood Development support.
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### PLANS

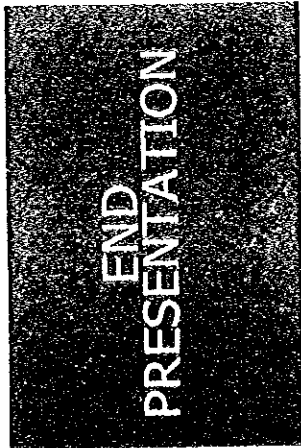
- To be launched in March 2001
- The Bohol Blue Program - livelihood and enterprise master development program for coastal communities
- Bohol Green Program - livelihood and enterprise master development program for upland communities

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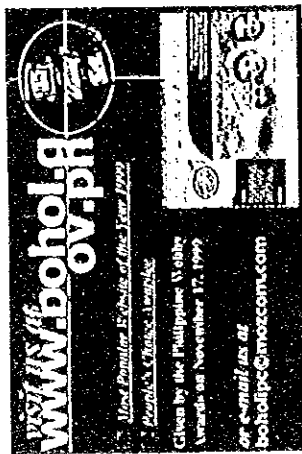
### PLANS

- Program Needs
- Partnership for technical and financial assistance with training institutions and partner agencies
- Setup and implementation of Livelihood Enterprise Development Program

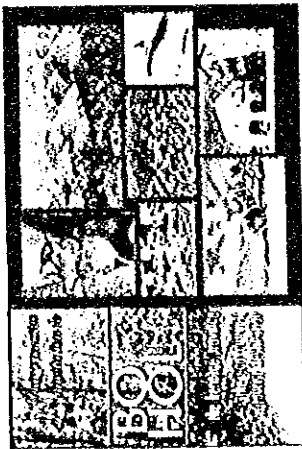
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**PAPER OF EDWIN NACIONALES**  
Acting Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator  
Province of Negros Occidental

## **EDA**

### **Endogenous Development Approach**

Local development should be planned within the framework of environmental preservation, realization of human rights and welfare of residents, improvement of amenities, preservation of local culture, etc.

A variety of industrial activities (business) should be planned and developed rather than limit it to a specific few.

A system must be developed so that all the residents can participate in the decision-making process.

Ownership of local development shall be in the hands of the local residents.

## **PCD**

### **People-Centered Development**

Transformation of development from change-resistant bureaucracies to post-bureaucratic or strategic organizations that support creative, responsive problem-solving.

Resource management must be based on local ownership and control.

Return of decision-making to the people, acknowledging the legitimacy of their individual preferences and their ingenuity to mobilize available resources to address their self-defined need.

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT**

### **SEED PROJECT FOR NEGRENCE ENTREPRENEURS**

#### **PROJECT COMPONENTS:**

- Technical Assistant
  - Product Development

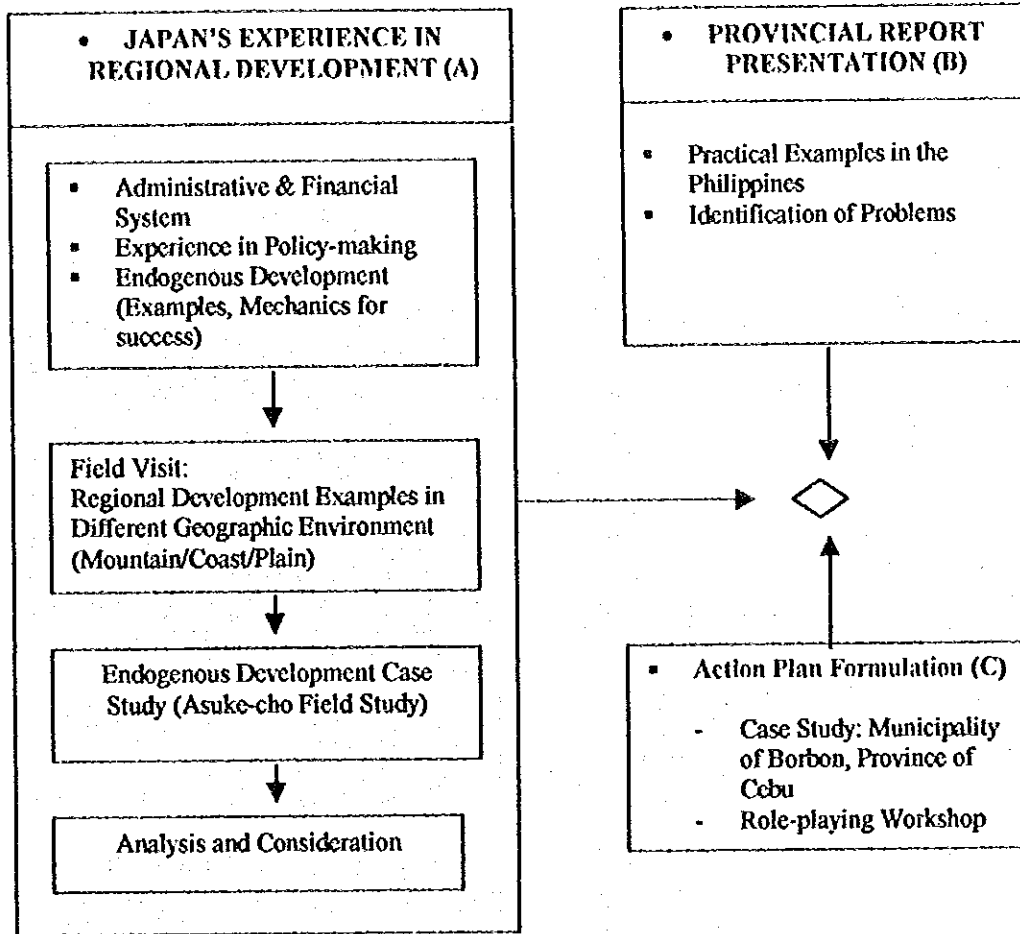
- Training/s and Seminars
- Skills and Raw Materials Inventory
  
- Marketing Assistance
- Institutional Development

### **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

- Assist/develop the product readiness of client entrepreneurs among participating LGUs
  - Find productive use of abundant raw materials and skills in communities
  
- Provide additional income to at least 50% of the clients and their families
  - To facilitate marketing tie-ups between trained municipal associations and marketing organizations.



## CURRICULUM STRUCTURE



# SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (SEED)

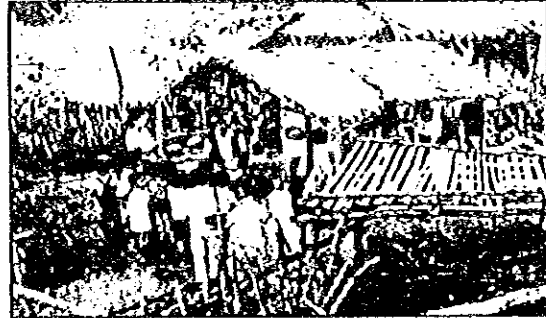
*An Endogenous Development Approach – Negrense Style*

## BACKGROUND

The mid-1980s saw the Philippines in a state of political and economic unrest, which eventually resulted to the famous bloodless EDSA revolution in 1986. The post EDSA era witnessed the country's intensive efforts in reconstructing both the physical and social infrastructure nationwide.

A microcosm of the Philippine situation is mirrored in Negros Occidental. During this time, the province was then in the throes of economic crisis brought about by the slump of its sugar industry. Basically a mono crop province, sugar is both an economic and a political crop in Negros.

Amidst this economic and political dilemma, a fresh breed of Negrense politicians brought a new dimension to Negros politics, that of a populist and reformist attitude in governance. This development ushered in various initiatives from the private sectors particularly the business communities, Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and People's Organizations (POs). Novel schemes in rural-urban development were implemented and in a matter of four years, Negros was back on its feet. Thus, the economic and political crises proved to be an avenue for the resilient spirit of the Negrenses to weather the challenges and emerge triumphant.



*Gov. Lito, a new breed of politician, talks with a local farmer in Cauayan, left photo; with barangay women & children, right; the Governor in a light conversation with school children, upper photo.*

One of the various innovative projects adopted in Negros was the development of micro and cottage industries among a group of housewives which now banners the name "Association of Negros Producers, Inc." (ANP, Inc.). The ANP experience of molding plain housewives into entrepreneurs exporting world class products globally, caught nationwide attention. Hence, this experience was consolidated and designed into a development program known as the National Economic Enterprise Development (NEED) and was implemented to help the 20 poorest provinces of the Philippines. This development eventually led to the

seminars and training/s are afforded to clientele depending on need and as per result of evaluation. However, there are three basic seminars to be provided to all clientele which includes:

- a.3.1. Familiarization of Product Trends
- a.3.2. Basic Management Training
- a.3.3. Basics of Exporting



**LIVELIHOOD TRAINING.** *Local residents actively participate in the sardines-making seminar.*

## B. Marketing Assistance

Marketing support were provided by facilitating membership of the organized group of clientele to the Association of Negros Producers. This membership provided participants with space for display of their products in the Showroom of Negros Products and participation in ANP sponsored trade fairs. This component further provided clientele with assistance during the Pana-ad Festival of the province and Travel Mart of the Dept. of Tourism.

## C. Institutional Development

This component answers the call for project sustainability.

Participating entrepreneurs will not only be assisted to develop and market their products but will also be trained how to survive and flourish in the industry. As part of this component, project participants will be organized to form an association of MCSFs. Their membership to the ANP will be facilitated which will further hone their skills in the participation and management of trade fairs and in handling export orders.

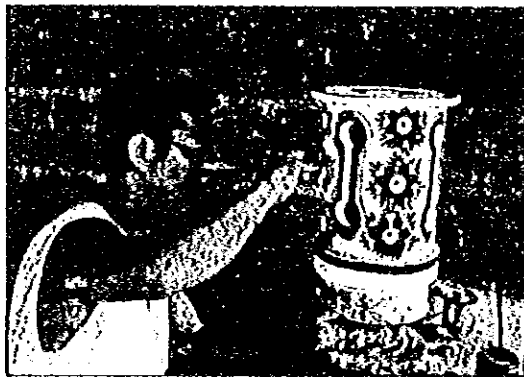
Another main strategy under this component is the linking of budding entrepreneurs with established business from among the ANP or other volunteer companies. This is termed as "Adopt-an-Entrepreneur" and is seen as an avenue to further assist the neophyte in the growth and management of his/her business.

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION MECHANICS

The project is implemented province wide by ANPFEDI with funds and logistics from the Provincial Government, the Municipal / City Government, the community people and the Foundation itself.

Project implementation is started with coordination visits to pre-identified local government units (LGUs). Identification of these participating LGUs was based on a rigid process of evaluation based on several factors set by ANPFEDI. The participating LGUs are:

District I	-	San Carlos City
District II	-	Sagay City
District III	-	Silay City
District IV	-	Bago City
District V	-	Hinigaran
District VI	-	Kabankalan City



To achieve the project objectives, the following activities are conducted :

- a. Conduct of skills and raw materials inventory in the participating LGUs
- b. Conduct of capability building trainings and seminars involving product development, Local Study Missions and Technology Transfer

- c. Facilitation of "Adopt-an-Entrepreneur" activity
- d. Facilitate membership of clientele to ANP and provision of marketing assistance.

#### **THE PROV'L. GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT TO THE SEED PROJECT**

As a major support agency, the Provincial Government provided funds for the conduct of main project activities amounting to Php1,860,801.00.

It also facilitated the conduct of the 1<sup>st</sup> Livelihood Skills Olympics in coordination with the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and ANPFEDI. The Skills Olympics aimed to give focus to Negrense skilled workers and showcase the products and people behind the development of the product.

The province also supported the launching of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pana-ad Product and Design Excellence Competition. This competition, which aimed to promote and recognize excellence in production and designing among the participating entrepreneurs, was conceptualized and implement by ANPFEDI. The contest bolstered the spirit of the Negrense entrepreneurs and further encouraged them to perfect their craft.

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**PAPER OF ENGR. MILAGROS B. RABANES**  
Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator

**PROVINCE OF DAVAO ORIENTAL**

**GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES**

*Location and Topography*

Davao Oriental lies on the Southern section of Mindanao, bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the East by Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur on the North, by Davao province on the West and by the Davao Gulf and the Celebes Sea on the South. It was created on May 8, 1967, under the R.A. 4867 but it took effect on July 1, 1967. It comprises 5,164.66 square kilometers representing 16.26 percent of the total area of Region XI and 1.72 percent of the total land area of the Philippines.

The province is composed of 11 municipalities divided into 2 districts. District 1 comprises Baganga, Boston, Caraga, Cateel, Manay, and Tarragona while District 2 includes Mati, Banaybanay, San Isidro, Lupon and Gov. Generoso. Mati, its capital town has a total of 183 registered barangays.

In terms of land area, Baganga ranked the largest with 1,177.10 square kilometers representing 23 percent of the of the total land area of the province followed by Mati with 681.80 square kilometers. San Isidro has the smallest with 205.20 square kilometers or about 4 percent only of the total land areas of the province.

The topographic configuration of the province is characterized with extensive chain of mountain ranges with uneven distribution of plateaus, interspersed with alluvial valleys, swamps and lowlands. The 30-50 percent slope classification of soil has the largest area with 2,028.34 square kilometers and being characterized of having steep hills and mountains in any direction, while the 0-18 percent slope classification of soil which is highly suitable for agricultural purposes has a total area of 2,008.46 square kilometers.

*Soil and Climate*

The various soil types existing in the province are as follows: clay, loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay loam and fine sandy clay loam. Soil series with a typical relief of level to nearly level is highly suitable for agricultural purposes. Soil series with a typical relief of gently sloping to undulating and moderately sloping to rolling is moderately suitable for agricultural purposes. Soil series with a typical relief of rolling to hilly is classified as marginally suitable for agricultural purposes particularly planting to tree crops with intensive soil conservation measures.

The province of Davao Oriental belongs to Type II of climate classification in the Philippines. It is characterized having no lengthy dry season but a very pronounced maximum rainfall especially in the coastal towns, ranging from the months of January, March, May, June, August, September, October and December.

The average annual rainfall in the province is 3.5 millimeters with a total of 75 rainy days. It is highest in the month of September (7.9 inches) and lowest in April. The province is not affected by topical depressions or typhoon, due to the presence of mountain ranges that serve as its protective covering making it a typhoon-free area.

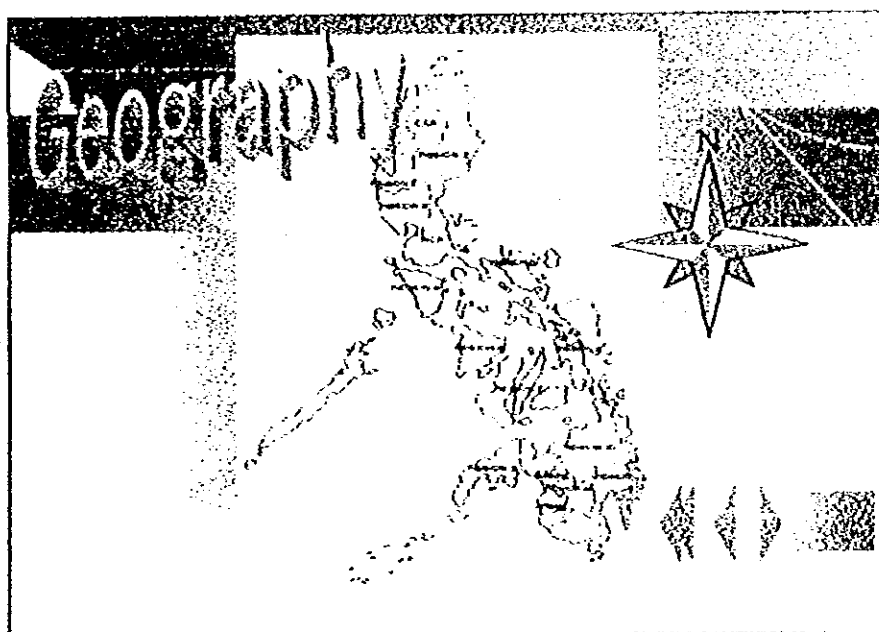
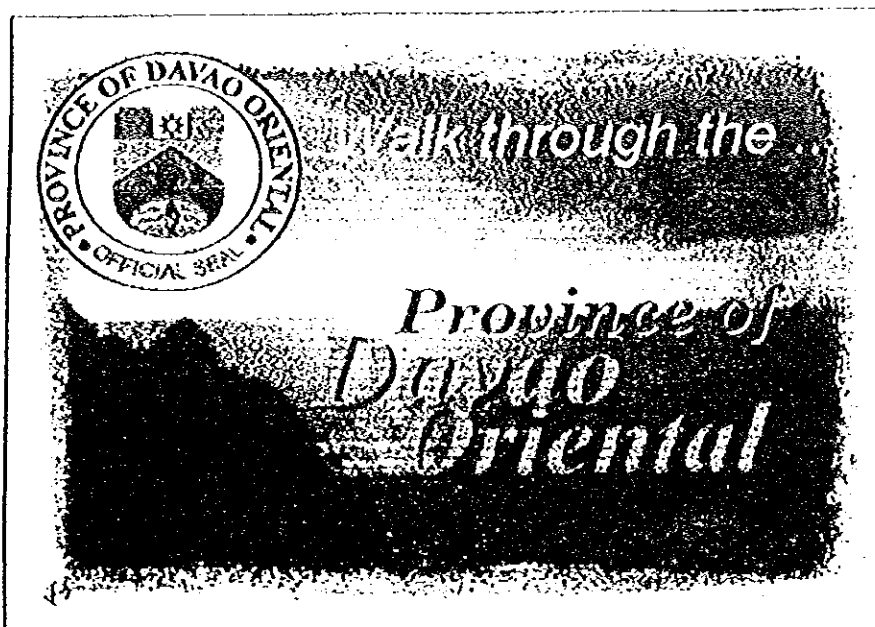
### *Minerals, Tourism and Other Natural Resources*

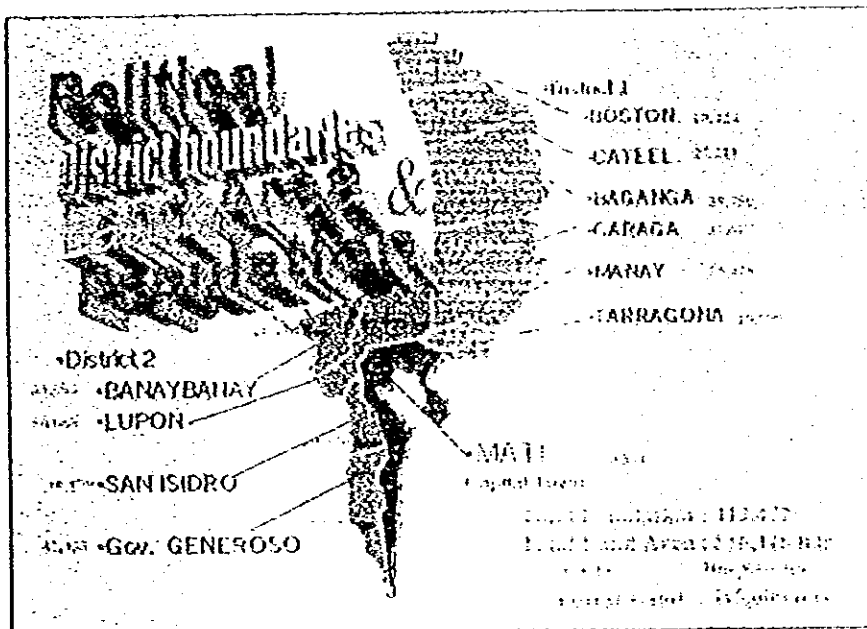
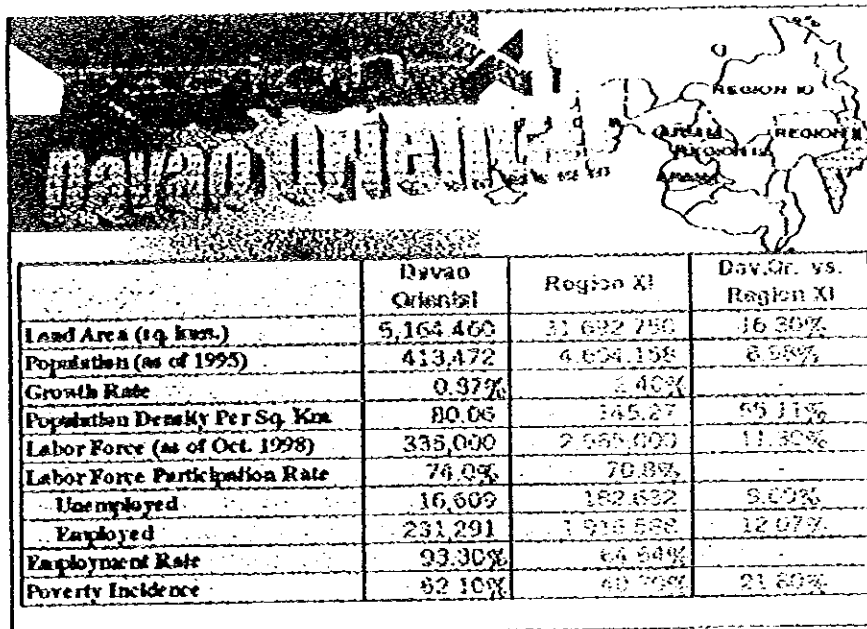
The province is richly endowed with navigable rivers potential for water supply development and irrigation purposes. These are the Sumlog River in Lupon; Mayo River and Baguan River in Mati; Casauman River, Mahan-ub River and Quinono-an River in Manay; Caraga River and maurigao River in Caraga, Cateel River in Cateel, Bitaugan River in San Isidro; and Baganga River and Dapnan River in Baganga.

As an agricultural province with fertile lands planted to different crops while 3,156 square kilometers or 61 percent of its land area is classified as forest land, various agri-forest products are grown in the province such as romblon, abaca, tambiling, ticog, rattan, bamboo, rice, corn, coconut, peanut and chili.

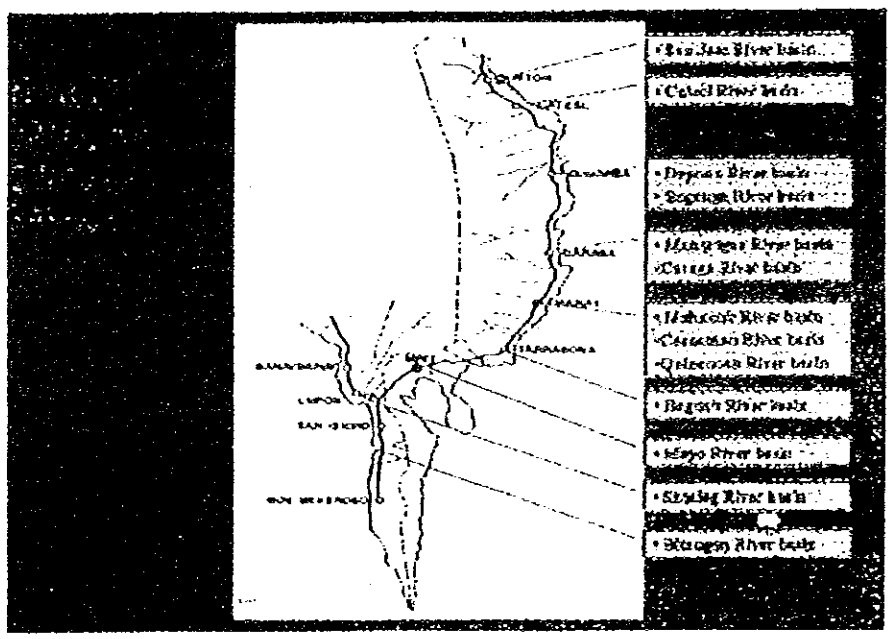
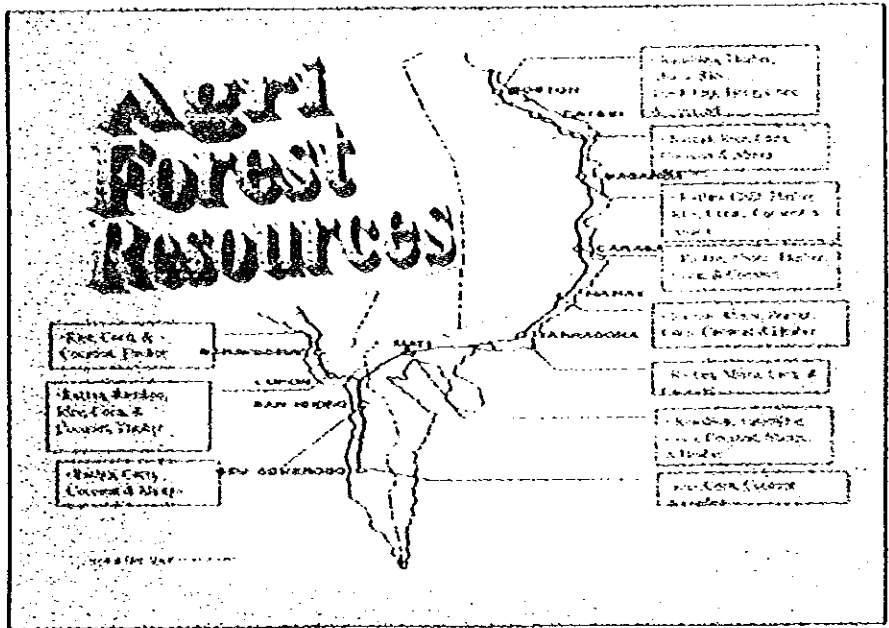
Also, various mineral resources abound the province, both metallic and non-metallic. The most abundant resource is nickel ore with an estimated reserved of 200,000,000 metric tons which could be found in Mati, Governor Generoso and San Isidro. The province has also rich deposits of manganese ore, metallurgical chromite ore, magnesite, limestone, shell, chert and gold.

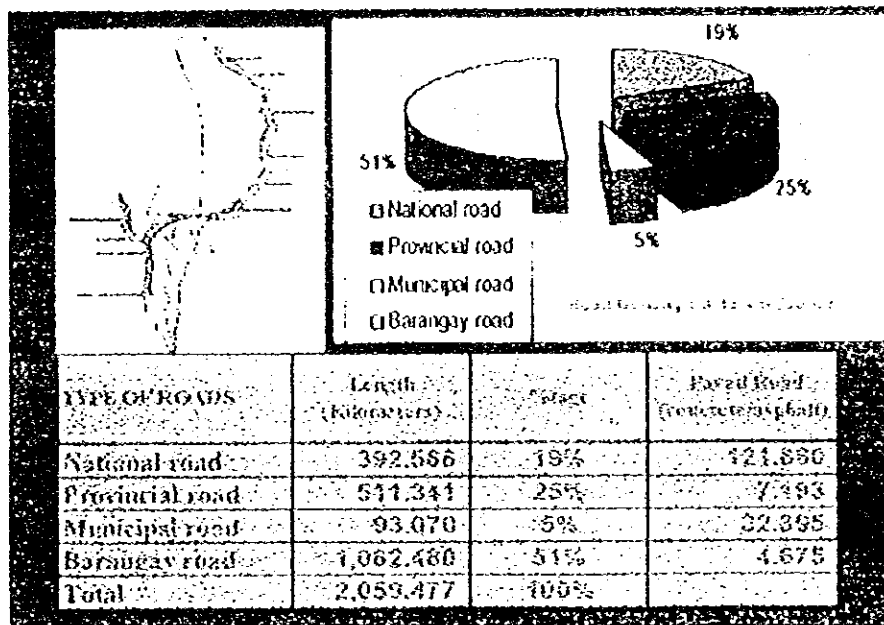
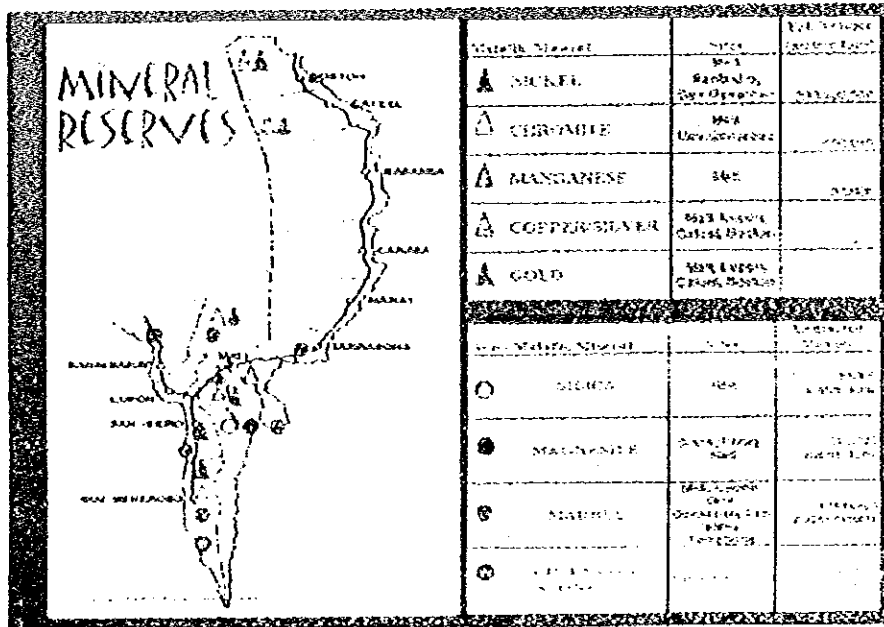
On tourism, Davao Oriental can boast to fun and vacation-loving foreign and local tourist of its scenic spots. There are at least 57 tourist spots found in the province. Among the major potential areas for tourism development are: Hot Springs in Pangyan and Busu (Mati); Kinablangan (Baganga); and Calapagan (Lupon); Cold Spring in Mahiga (Boston); Waterfalls in Putting Bato (Mati); Aliwagwag (Cateel); Rubilinda (Baganga); Super Swimming Pool (Caraga) and Magdawal (Boston); Lakes in Tinagong Dagat (San Isidro) and Carolina (Baganga); Island such as Sigaboy (Governor Generoso); Pujada and Waniban (Mati); San victor (Baganga); Mabunga (Lupon), San Luis (Caraga), Manay, Tarragona; White Sanded Dahican (Mati); Lambajon (Baganga); and others like Caraga Lagoon; Historical Relics (Oldest Catholic Church in Mindanao) in Caraga, Ethical/Cultural communities of Mandayans, Cape of San Agustin of Governor Generoso, Dinosaur Island in Mati, and Cabugao Island in Boston.





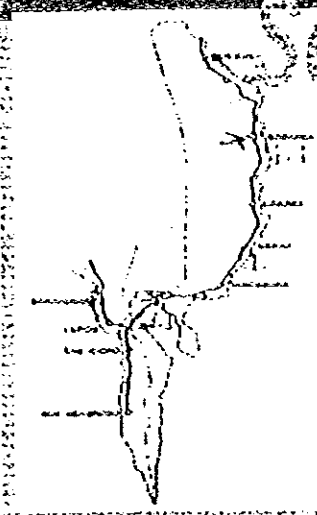






# Transportation

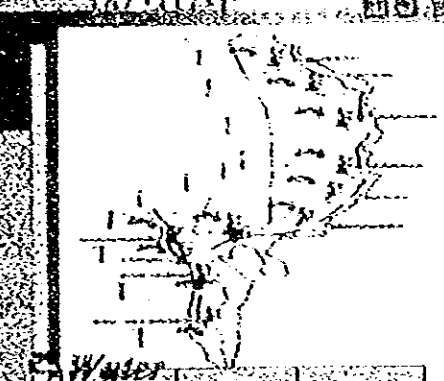
## Sea & Air



- 10 of 12 Municipal Ports
- 5 Air Wharves
- 1 of 2 Ferry Ports
- 1 of 2 Ship Repair Ports
- 1 of 2 Ship Repair Wharves
- 1 of 2 Ship Repair Wharves
- 1 of 2 Ship Repair Wharves
- 1 of 2 Ship Repair Wharves

# Power Communication

## Water



### Water

Level	Population	Percentage
Level I	21,854	30%
Level II	18,000	14%
Level III	6,160	8%
Total	41,713	52%

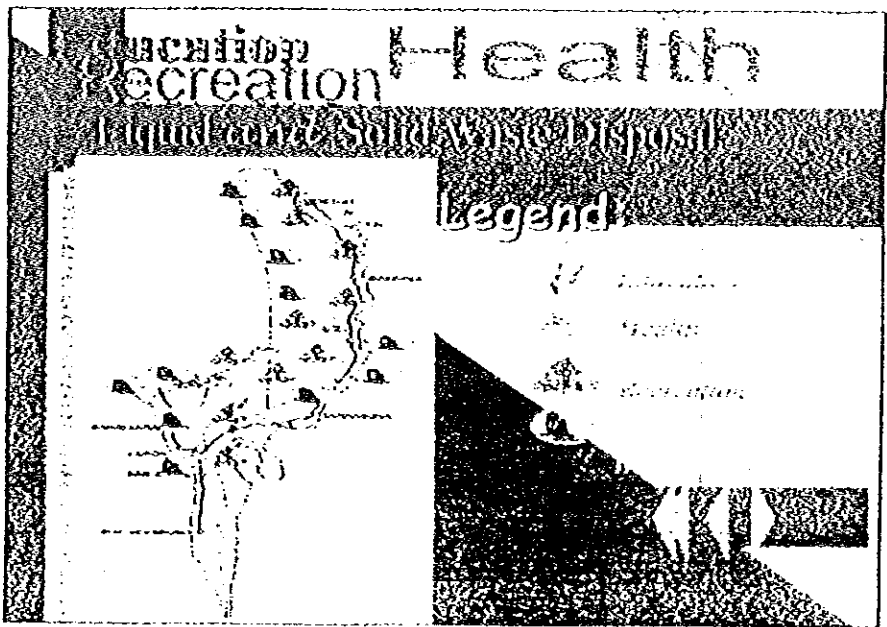
### Power

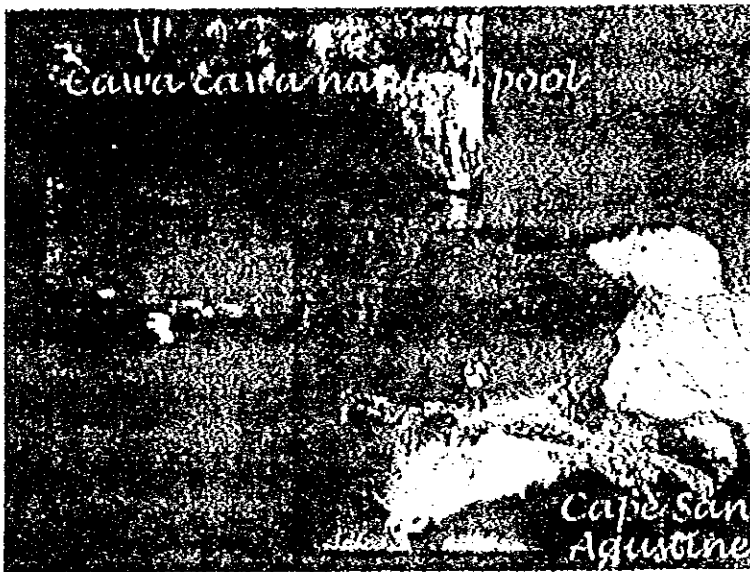
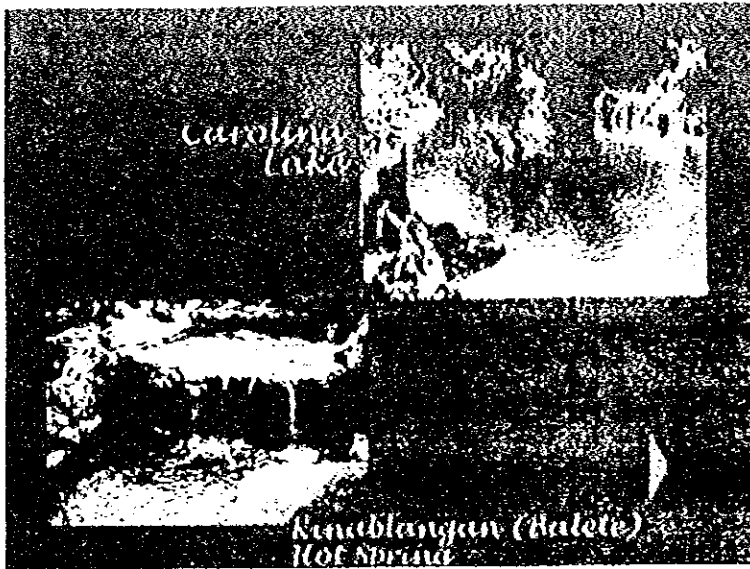
Level	No. of Users	Percentage	Population	Percentage
Level I	21	100%	18,000	43%
Level II	21	100%	18,000	43%
Level III	21	100%	18,000	43%
Total	63	100%	41,713	52%

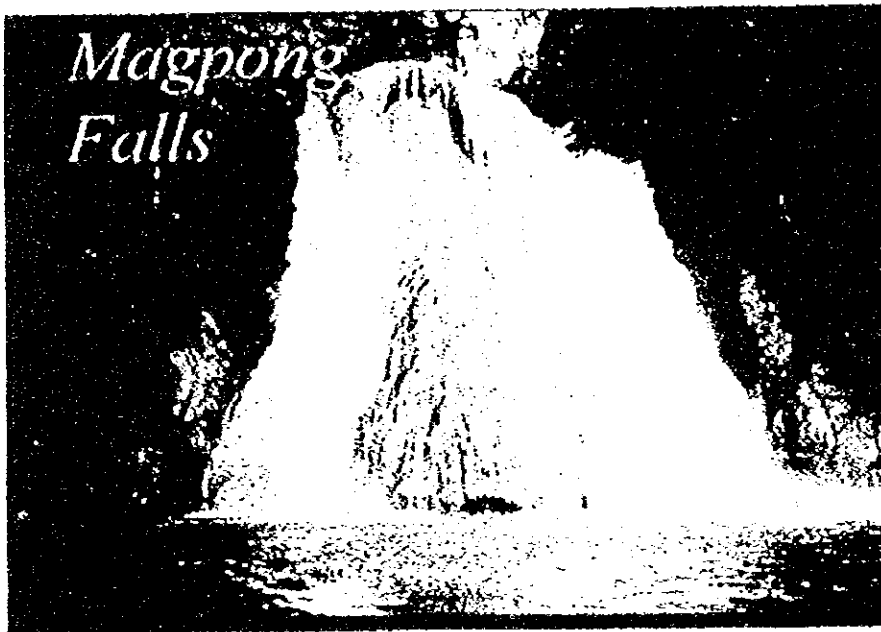
100% of users are served by the power system.

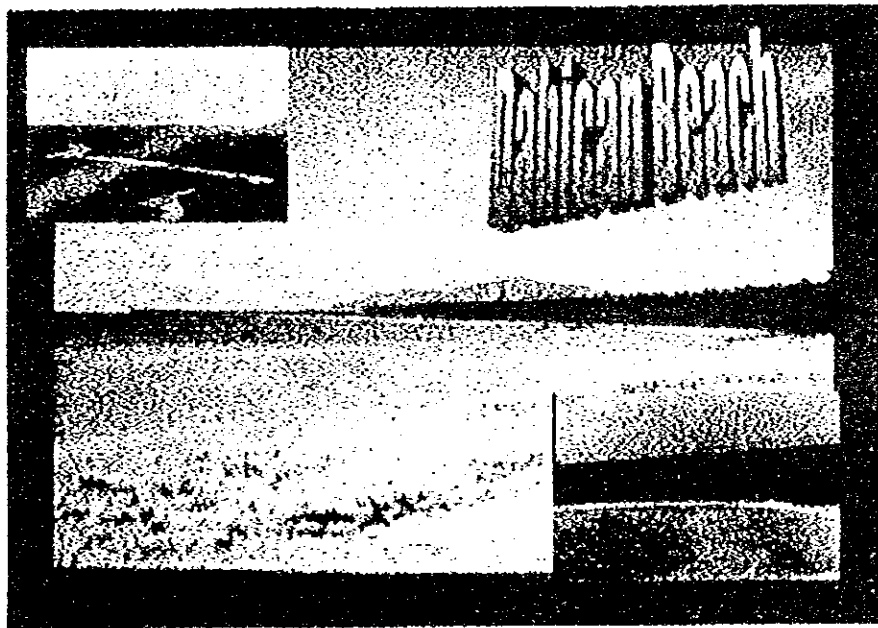
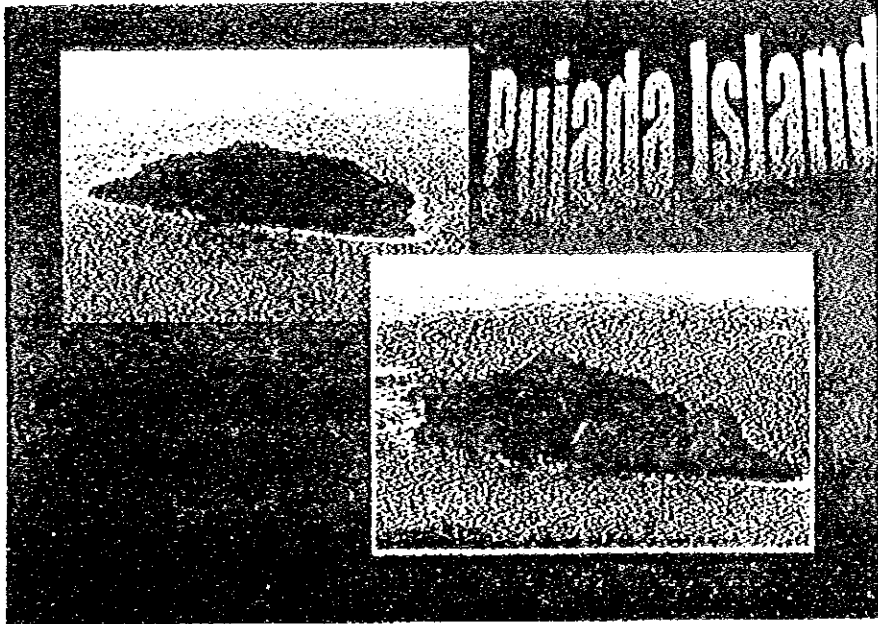
100% of users are served by the communication system.

100% of users are served by the water system.











## *Development Directions...*

# Vision

**A socially & economically progressive  
DAVAO ORIENTAL actively pursuing  
Agri-Industrialization & Eco-Tourism  
Development within the context of a  
balanced Ecology with politically mature  
& empowered citizenry living in a just &  
humane society**



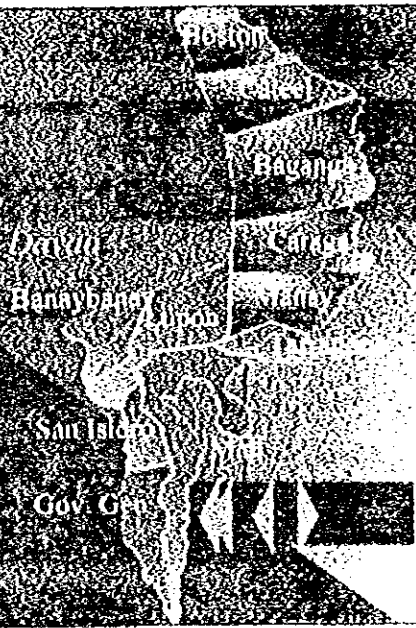


# Mission

Promote the general welfare of the people of Davao Oriental thru the pursuit of a dynamic socio-economic development, provision of adequate basic services and support facilities, rational and sustainable utilization of resources anchored on the value of commitment, justice, equality and genuine peoples participation.

# Strategies

Adoption of Bi-Polar Spatial Development Strategy thru the establishment of two DAC's in Davao Oriental (Matig & Baganga)

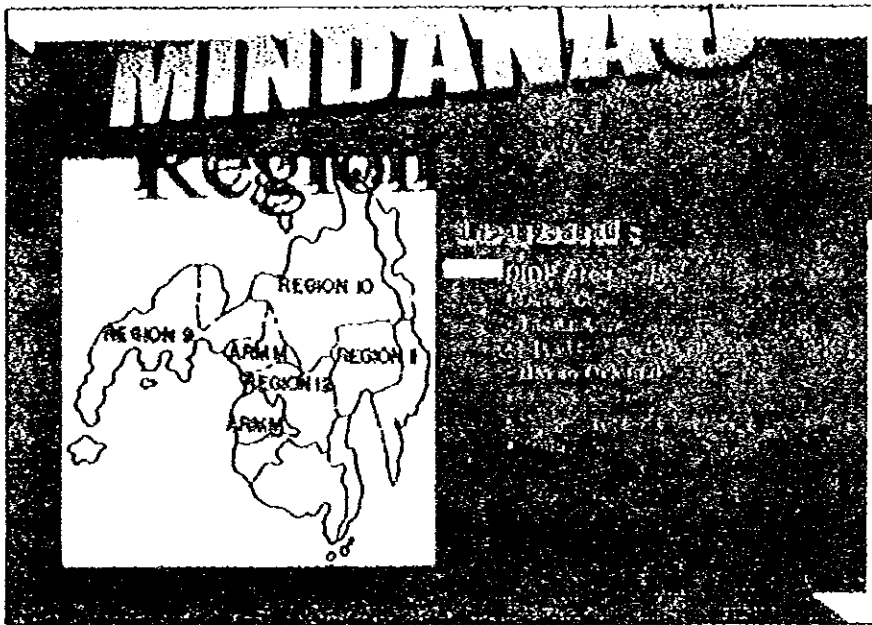
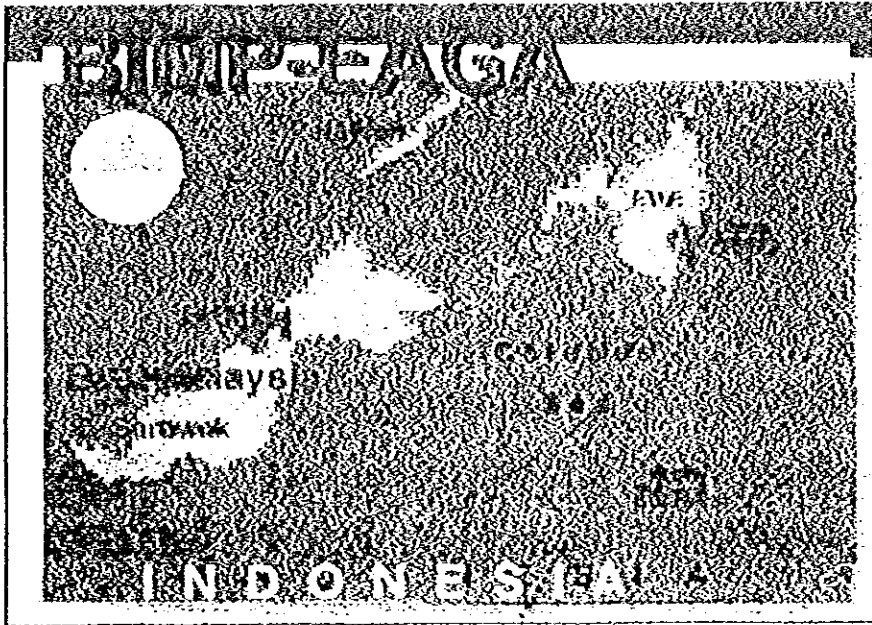


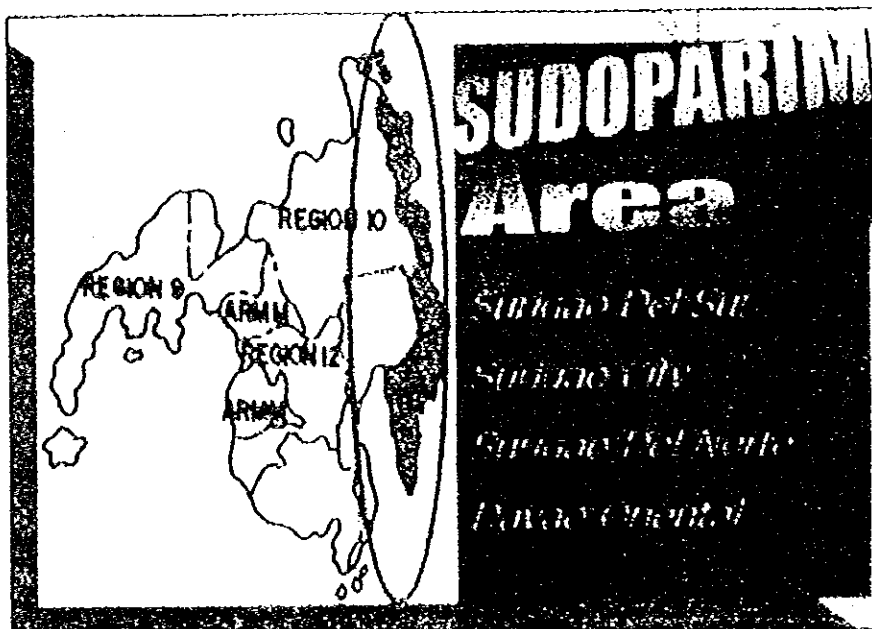
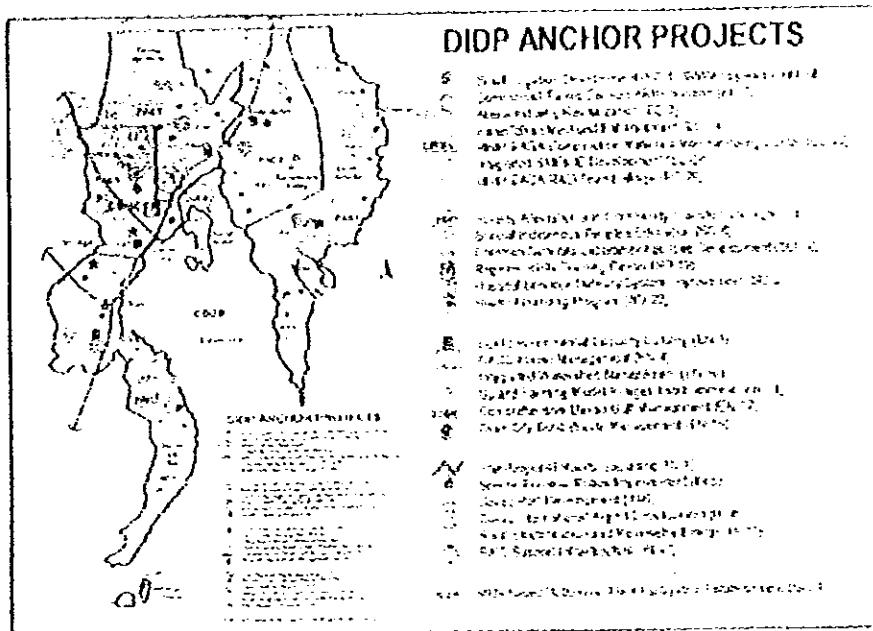
# Eco-Tourism

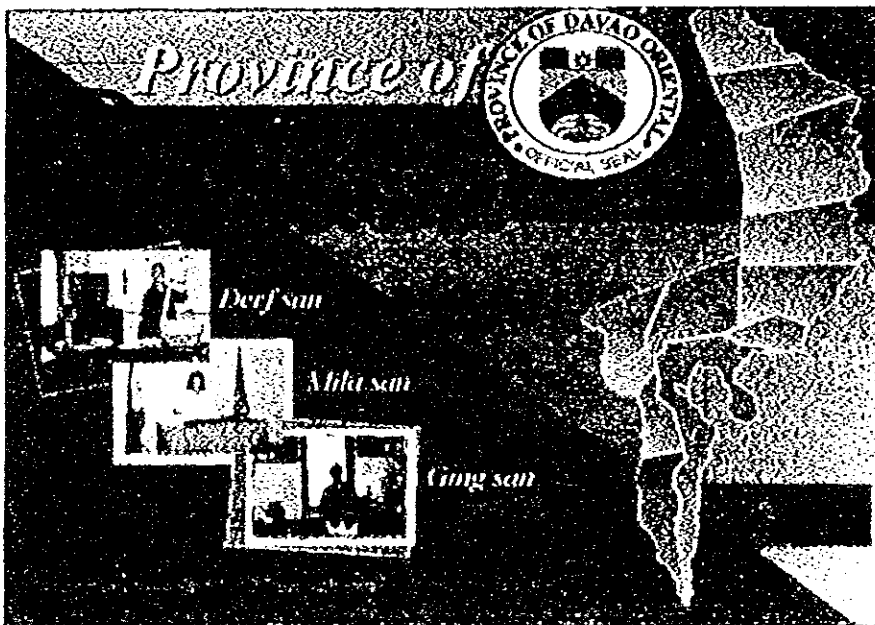
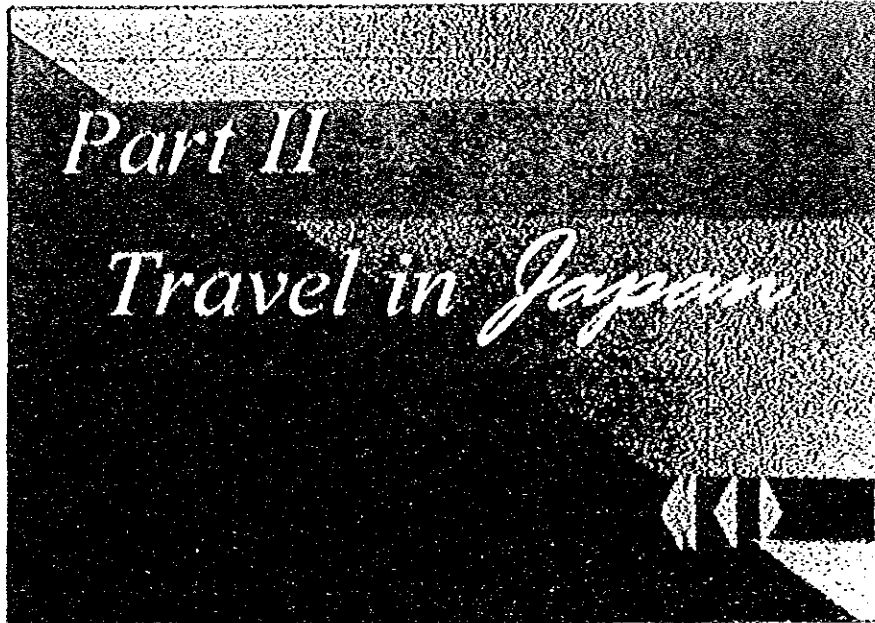
Tourism master plan formulated  
Establishment of Davao Oriental Tourism Council  
Creation of Oriental Investment and Tourism Office

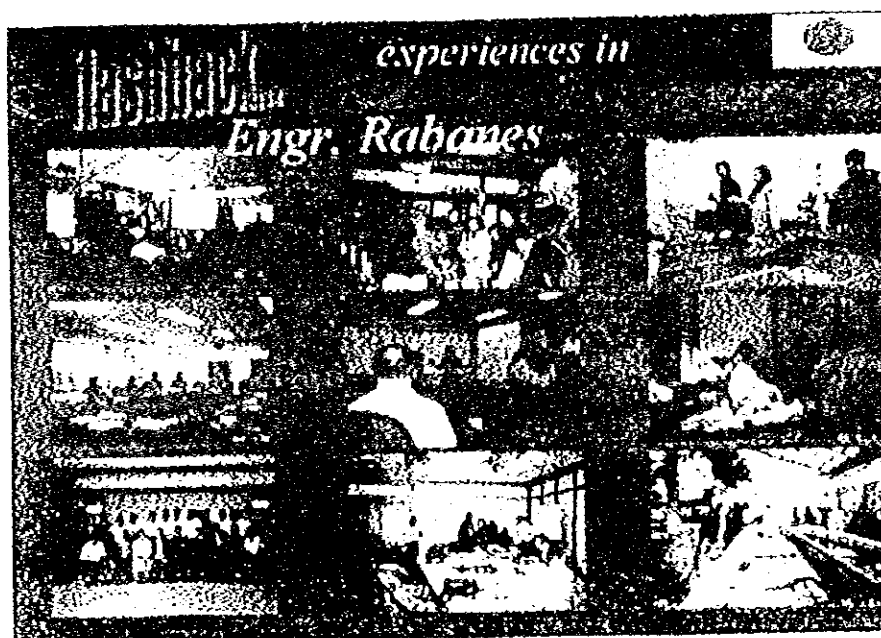
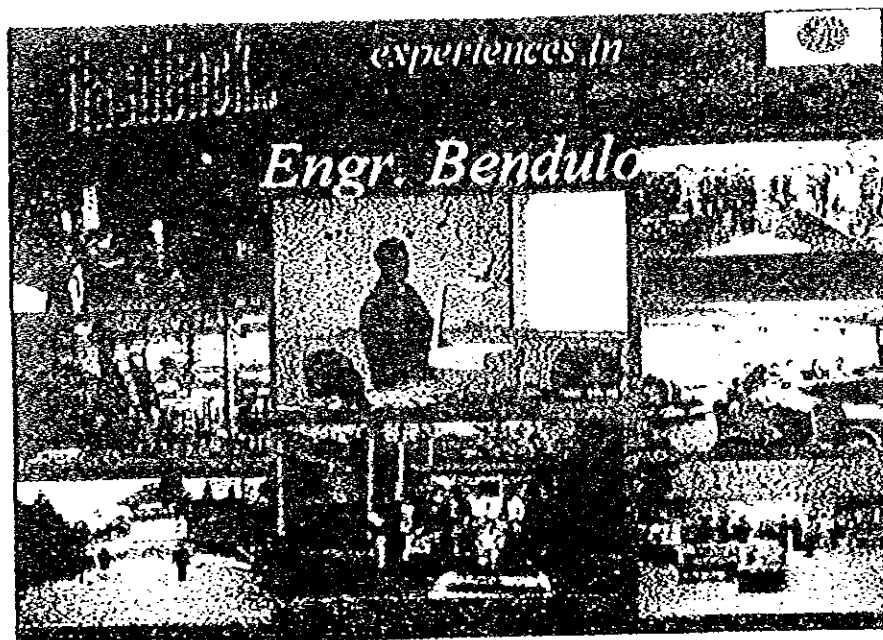


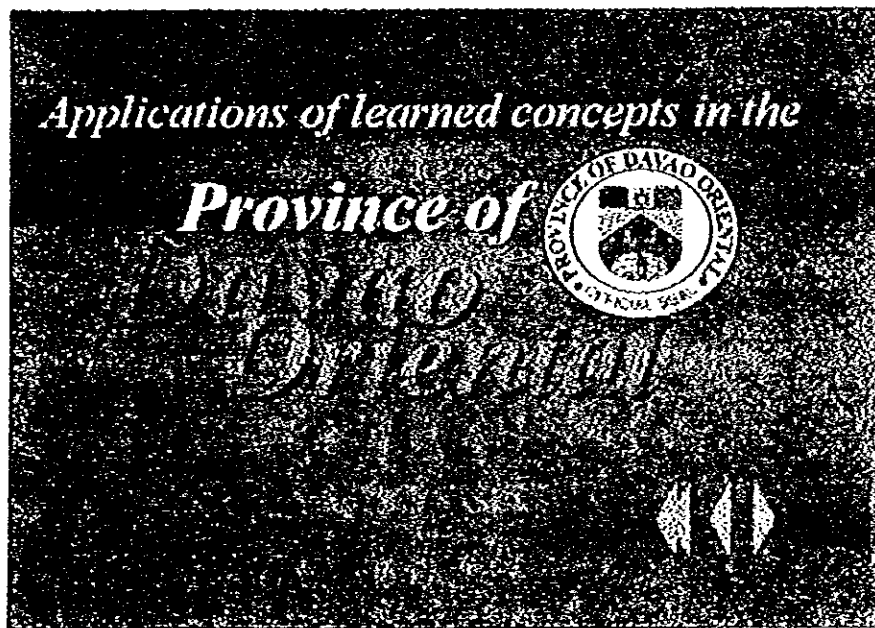
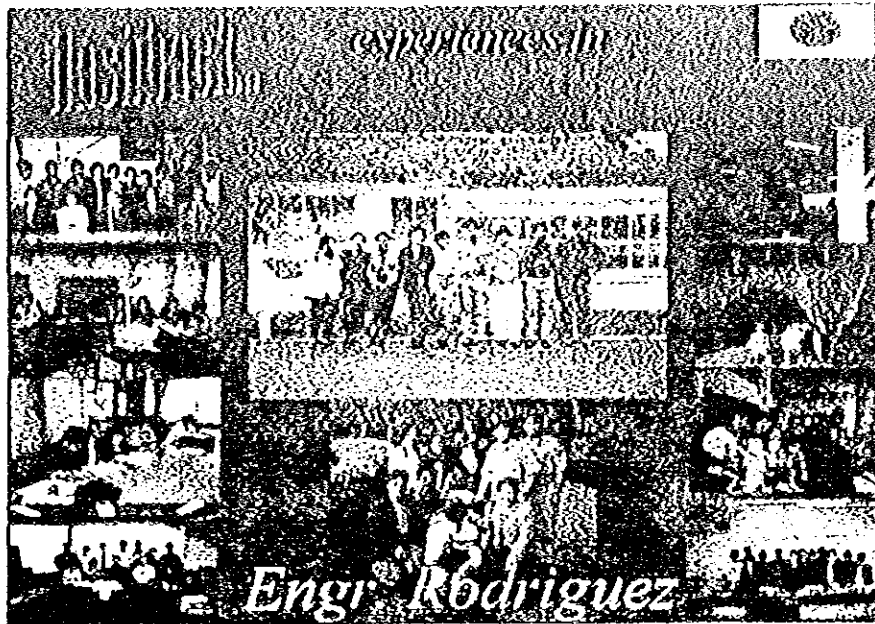
# Inter-Governmental Programme of Cooperation

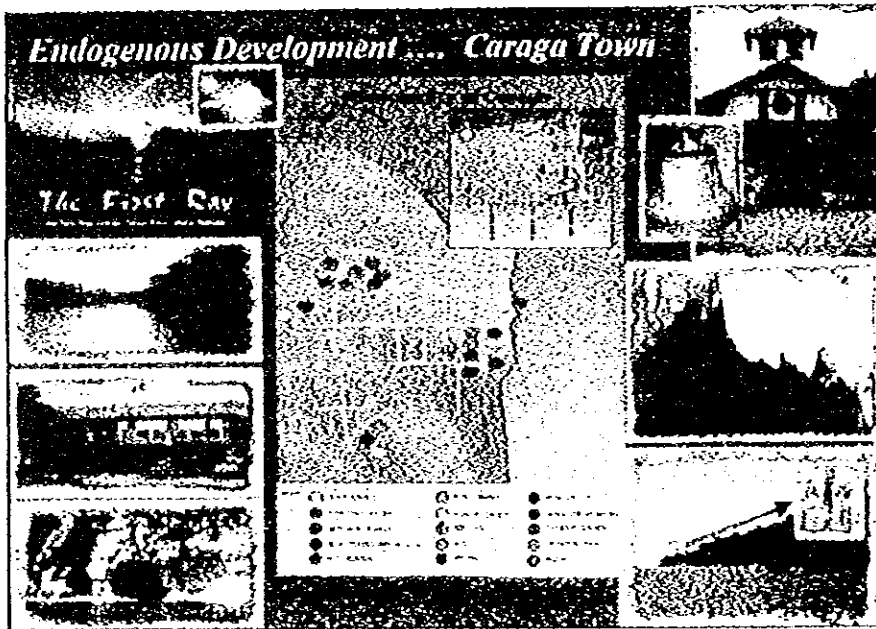
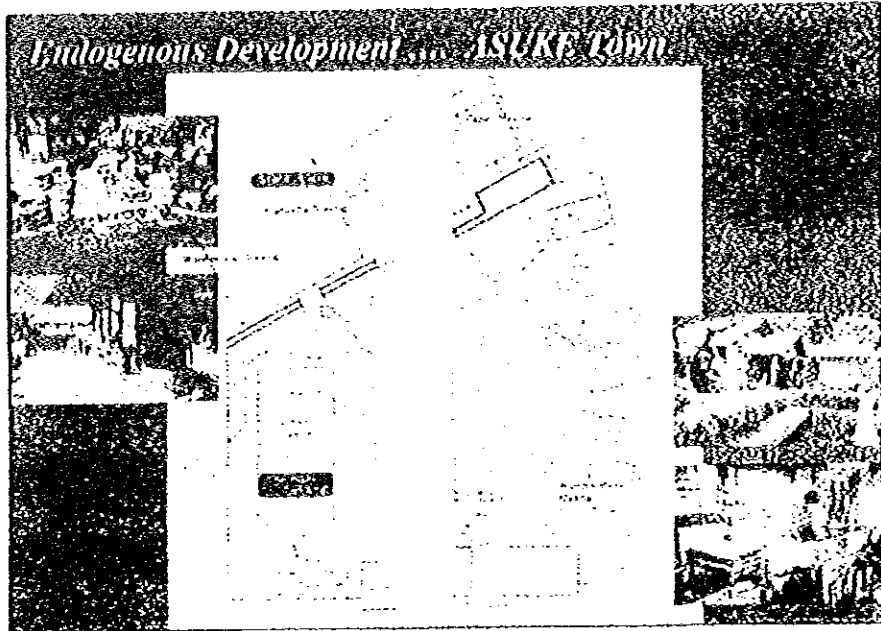




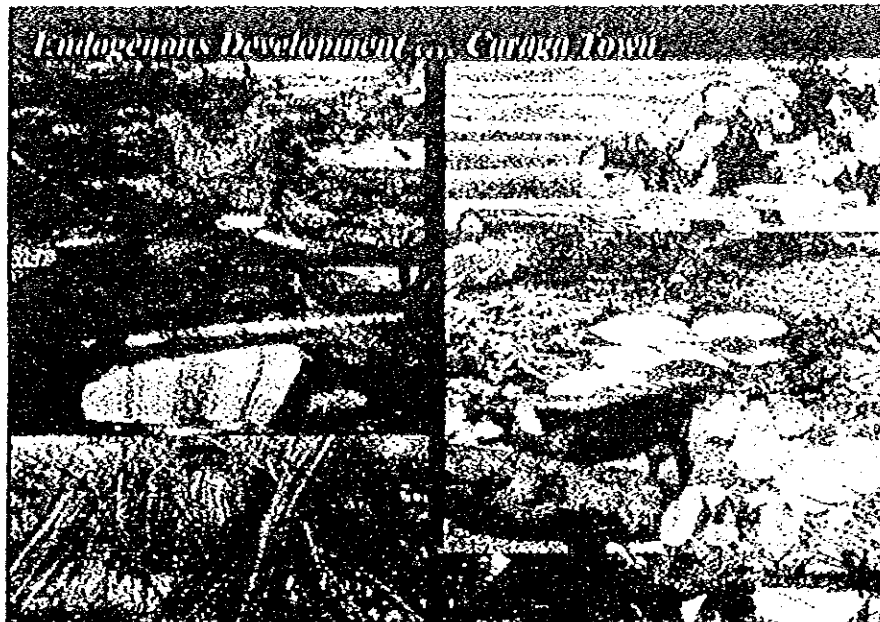












*"One village Japanese Concept*  
*One product*

**Principles :**

- 1. Spirit of Independence and Creativity
- 2. Developing Human Resources

*Cita*

**Position: One Village Concept**  
**One Mind**  
 As adopted in  
**Dayao Oriental**  
 Establishment of U.C.

**Key Municipalities:** Catep, Baugha, Caraga, Alana, Palangon, Man, Gen.

**Other Labels:** Banaybanay, Lupon, Cayan Island, Gen.

**Key Developments:**

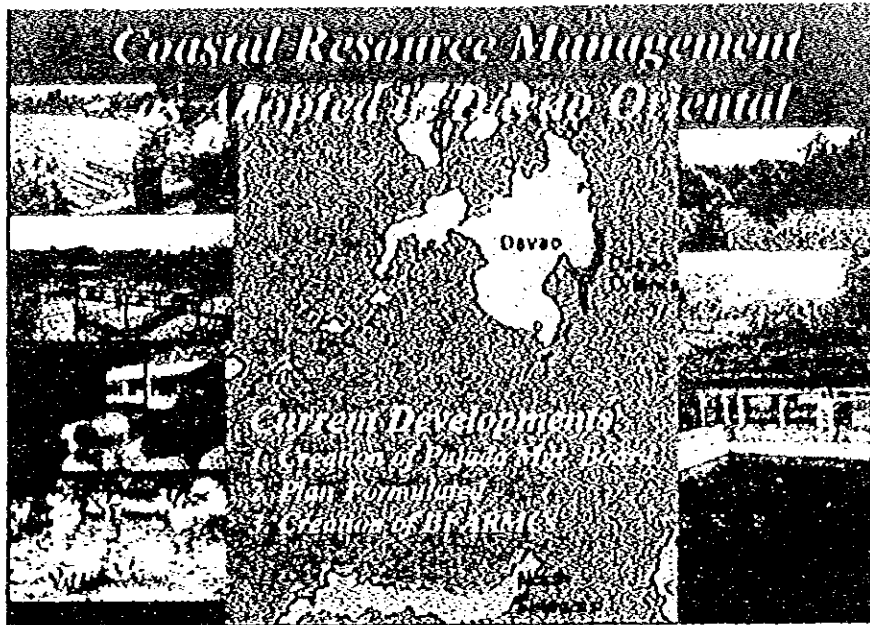
1. Establishment of U.C.
2. Adoption of U.C. System in 1988
3. Provision of Financial Assistance
4. Marketing Programs
5. Prerequisite Activities
6. Land Reclamation
7. Creation of U.C. Zone

## Coastal Resource Management Japan Concept

**Toushi Island**

**Impressions :**

1. Very strong cooperation
2. Modern Fishing Technology
3. Utilization of Municipal Water
4. Self-reliance of Municipal Government (e.g. the municipal government of Toushi Island)
5. Local support of the government
6. Public participation



## *Points of interest...*

- 1. Non Dependency of LGU on National Government;*
- 2. Depreciation problem;*
- 3. Forest Land ownership pattern;*
- 4. Love of nature and preservation of cultural heritage;*
- 5. Very strong private sector participation.*



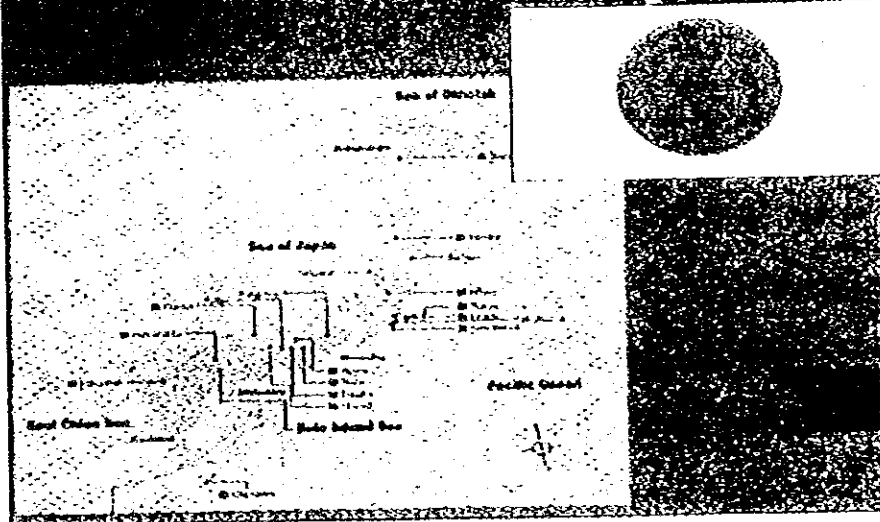
# Setbacks :

1. Lack of India support facilities & utilities
2. Peace and Order
3. Inadequate Manpower
4. Laxity in the enforcement of marine laws and regulations



Our sincerest gratitude to JICA  
for accepting us in JAPAN!

*arigatou!!*



### ***Business Infrastructure***

- Easily accessible to the rest of the Philippines and the world via telecommunication, radio, transport and fax systems and internet connections
- On-line banking system
- Two (2) airlines and three (3) shipping companies plying daily to and from Manila and Batangas
- The only province with various points of entry: 6 seaports, and 4 airports
- Continuous improvement and development of infrastructure facilities for inland travel
- Expansion of irrigation facilities and water systems

### ***Tourist Attractions***

- Secure and wholesome lifestyle
- Fresh and cheap food
- Varied diving, tourist and leisure spots
- Rural-coastal communities that attract sports, physical fitness and cultural opportunities for tourist

### ***Government Support and Human Resources***

- Presence of assistance programs and incentive packages offered by the national and local government
- 158,844 hardworking and dedicated labor force increasing 1t 38% annually
- 93% literacy rate
- Back-up labor force with inherent technical skills
- Strong educational system for 254 primary, secondary, tertiary, vocational and technical schools
- Government institutions providing support for human resource development
- Tax incentives by Local Government Units

## ***Quick Facts***

### **The Place**

Total Land Area	87,844 hectares
Capital	Mambajao
Key Towns	San Jose, Sablayan and Mamburao
No. of Municipalities and Barangays	11 & 162, respectively

### **The People**

Population	378,688
Population Growth Rate	3.82
Households	67,623
No. of Families	67,426
Ave. No. of persons per Household	5.6
Highest Elevation	Mt. Halcon (2,589 meters)
Climate	Dry in November to April Wet in May to October 30.1 C (maximum) 22.8 C (minimum)
Humidity (Average)	75.4%
Common Religion	Roman Catholic
Languages	Tagalog/English Tagalog (70%) Ilocano (11%) Hiligaynon (5%) Others (14%)
Literacy Rate	93.7%

### ***Economic Employment***

Land Use:	Cultivated	72,314 hectares
	Built-up Area	7,986 hectares
	Pasture Land	86,889 hectares
	Fishpond	4,538 hectares
	Forest Land	343,068 hectares
	Idle Land	72,671 hectares

**PAPER OF MS. GLADYS BARILE**  
**Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator**  
**Province of Occidental Mindoro**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROVINCE**

***Strategic Location***

- Occidental Mindoro is part of the MIMAROPA Growth Area of the Philippines
- Our proximity to Batangas International Port (2 hours away and Metro Manila (40 minutes by plane) provide greater access to local and international markets
- Our market base is expanding to the nearby island provinces of Marinduque, Palawan, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon, Antique, some parts of Iloilo, other parts of the Visayas Island, the greater area of Manila and Luzon, and international destinations.

***Business Resources and Opportunities***

- Farms growing rice, corn, tobacco, garlic, onion, mango honey dew melon
- Fresh ponds producing high quality "Mindoro Bagus", prawns, crabs, lobsters
- Vast grazing grounds for world-class cattle raising
- Mineral resources; limestone, guano, chromite, Mindoro jade, quartz, talk, asbestos, silver, nickel, cobalt
- Marine ground teeming with tuna, grouper and octopus
- Fertile lands suited for high value crop production
- Coastal areas were converted into seaweeds production

Potential Labor Force	158,844 hectares
In the Labor Force	120,245 hectares
Major Occupation	Rice farming, fishing, Aquamarine production and trading
Major Products Traded Outside the Province	Rice and by-products, corn, salt, milkfish, Prawn, grouper, octopus, Tuna, garlic, seaweeds, semi- Precious stones, mango, tobacco, Honeydew melon
Major Resources	Land suited for agricultural, salt And aquamarine production, Mineral resources (semi- Precious stones, guano, Chromite) Mindoro jade, Limestone and ceramics
<b><i>Business Infrastructure</i></b>	
Provincial Gross Domestic Production	P5.5 B (1997)
No. of Business Establishments	7,369
Financial Institutions	16 banks 38 lending institutions
Mass Media	3 radio broadcasting stations, 4 local newspapers, 7 cable TV
Communication Facilities	12 postal offices, 7 express mails, 15 telegraph lines and inter-municipality radio net- work, 8 direct dial telephone stations and fax service station
Airports	4 (San Jose, Mamburao, Lubang, Sablayan – private)
Seaports	6 (1 – national category)
No. of Schools	254
Road Network	1,633.31 kilometers
Distance from Major Points: Abra de Ilog to San Jose	210 kilometers



<b>Mamburao to San Jose</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>Sablayan to San Jose</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Magsaysay to San Jose</b>	<b>16</b>

**Tourist Attractions**

**Divespots, white beach,  
resort, lakes, caves, and  
national parks**

