2. Socioeconomic and Port Development Situation in the Philippines and Cebu Province

2.1 Socioeconomic Situation

2.1.1 Present Socioeconomic Characteristics

(1) Present Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Country

1) Population

Population of the Philippines has steadily increased as shown in the Table 2.1.1-1 The growth rate indicated in the table is the annual average rate of increase over the previous census. Population of the Philippines in 2000 is 76,498,735 and the average growth rate of population for the period of 1995-2000 was 2.20%.

The growth rate has constantly reduced since 1975, especially in the last decade.

Table 2.1.1-1 Population of the Philippines

Year	1948	1960	1970	1975
Population	19,234,182	27,087,685	36,684,486	42,070,660
Growth Rate(%)		2.89%	3.08%	2.78%
Year	1980	1990	1995	2000
Population	48,098,460	60,703,206	68,616,536	76,498,735
Growth Rate(%)	2.71%	2.35%	2.32%	2.20%

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2000 and NEDA

2) GDP

In 2000, GDP of the Philippines amounted to about 954,962 million pesos at constant 1985 prices. The GDP growth rate steadily recovered after experiencing negative growth rate of 0.58% in 1997-1998. Average growth rates of the Philippine GDP at constant 1985 prices are 3.50% in the period of 1985-2000. Historical trend of GDP at constant 1985 prices and current prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-2.

Per capita GDP at constant 1985 prices is 12,483 pesos in 2000 and 12,789 pesos in 1983, and within the range of 10,400-11,900 pesos in 1984-1999. The growth rates of Per capita GDP at constant 1985 prices are negative in 1983-1985, 1990-1993 and 1997-1998. Historical trend of per capita GDP of the Philippines is shown in Table 2.1.1-3.

Table 2.1.1-2 GDP of the Philippines (In million pesos)

Year	At current prices		At constant 1985 prices	
	GDP	Growth Rate	GDP	Growth Rate
1985	571,883	(%)	571,883	(%)
1986	608,888	6.47%	591,423	3.42%
1987	682,765	12.13%	616,926	4.31%
1988	799,183	17.05%	658,583	6.75%
1989	925,444	15.80%	699,449	6.21%
1990	1,077,237	16.40%	720,691	3.04%
1991	1,248,011	15.85%	716,523	-0.58%
1992	1,351,559	8.30%	718,942	0.34%
1993	1,474,457	9.09%	734,156	2.12%
1994	1,692,932	14.82%	766,368	4.39%
1995	1,906,951	12.64%	802,224	4.68%
1996	2,171,922	13.90%	849,121	5.85%
1997	2,426,743	11.73%	893,151	5.19%
1998	2,665,060	9.82%	888,001	-0.58%
1999	2,976,905	11.70%	918,161	3.40%
2000	3,302,588	10.94%	954,962	4.00%

Source: Data of 1998-2000 are Economic and Social Statistics Office, National Statistical Coordination Board, others Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1999, 2000

Table 2.1.1-3 Per Capita GDP of the Philippines

Year	At current prices		At constant 1985 prices	
	Pesos	Growth Rate	Pesos	Growth Rate
1983	7,090	(%)	12,789	(%)
1984	9,831	38.7%	11,564	-9.6%
1985	10,461	6.4%	10,461	-9.5%
1986	10,872	3.9%	10,560	0.9%
1987	11,904	9.5%	10,756	1.9%
1988	13,610	14.3%	11,215	4.3%
1989	15,339	12.7%	11,639	3.8%
1990	17,522	14.2%	11,722	0.7%
1991	19,852	13.3%	11,397	-2.8%
1992	21,032	5.9%	11,188	-1.8%
1993	22,013	4.7%	10,961	-2.0%
1994	24,670	12.1%	11,168	1.9%
1995	27,124	9.9%	11,417	2.2%
1996	30,208	11.4%	11,810	3.4%
1997	33,004	9.3%	12,147	2.9%
1998	35,636	8.0%	11,814	-2.7%
1999	39,024	9.5%	11,948	1.1%
2000	43,172	10.6%	12,483	4.5%

Source: Data of 2000 are Economic and Social Statistics Office, National Statistical Coordination Board, others Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1999, 2000

3) Sector Description

As to GDP by sector in 1999, the service sector is the largest (45.5% of the total GDP), followed by the industrial sector (34.5%) and the agriculture sector (20.0%). In the period from 1985-1999, it can be seen that the share of the service sector is almost constantly increasing, while that of the agriculture sector is in the downtrend, and industrial sector is stable. Historical trend by sector at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-4.

The trend of GDP by sector and annual growth rates are shown in Table 2.1.1-5 and Fig. 2.1.1-1. According to this table, GDP of the Agriculture sector gradually increased during the 1985-1999, with growth rate of 0.39% and 5.95%. However, the highest growth rate of 5.95% in 1998-1999 is due to decreasing from 1997 to 1998, which experienced *El Nino* crisis. Its GDP reached about 1.30 times as much as the 1985 level in 1999. GDP growth rate of the Industrial sector suddenly increased from 1988 to 1989, exceeding 7%, and suddenly increased from 1994 to 1997 again. Its GDP decreased from 1998 till 1999, however reached about 1.58 times as much as the 1985 level in 1999. GDP of the Service sector steadily and greatly increased during 1985-1999. It reached about 1.81 times as much as 1985 level in 1999.

In the industry sector, general statistics for large manufacturing establishments in 1997 is shown in Table 2.1.1-6, and top 5 positions industries in terms of number of establishments, number of paid employees, product sold and census value added are shown in Fig. 2.1.1-2, 2.1.1-3, 2.1.1-4 and 2.1.1-5 respectively.

Largest industry is food products in terms of number of establishment, number of paid employees, product sold and value added amount by census. Food industry takes first position in all of those categories. Other than food industry, 3 industries are ranked in top 5 such as wearing apparel, electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies, and Petroleum refineries. Wearing apparel is ranked in second position in categories of number of establishment and number of paid employees, however the same never appeared in other categories.

Table 2.1.1-4 GDP by Industrial Origin (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Industry	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR	140,554	145,725	150,414	155,292	159,964	160,734	162,937	163,571	167,053	171,390	172,848	179,451	185,004	173,106	183,407
Share (%)	24.6%	24.6%	24.4%	23.6%	22.9%	22.3%	22.7%	22.8%	22.8%	22.4%	21.5%	21.1%	20.7%	19.5%	20.0%
a Agriculture	131,557	135,486	138,075	144,028	150,694	153,414	158,205	159,385	163,556	168,419	171,317	177,553	183,676	171,734	182,659
b Forestry	8,997	10,239	12,339	11,264	9,270	7,320	4,732	4,186	3,497	2,971	1,527	1,898	1,328	1,372	748
2 INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	200,548	205,164	213,389	232,052	249,175	255,549	248,718	247,384	251,459	265,972	283,858	302,126	320,689	313,881	316,650
Share (%)	35.1%	34.7%	34.6%	35.2%	35.6%	35.5%	34.7%	34.4%	34.3%	34.7%	35.4%	35.6%	35.9%	35.4%	34.5%
a Mining & Quarrying	11,893	12,313	11,232	11,704	11,389	11,091	10,770	11,495	11,571	10,763	10,035	10,166	10,338	10,624	9,736
b Manufacturing	143,851	146,453	154,604	169,316	179,152	183,925	183,111	179,947	181,289	190,374	203,271	214,613	223,672	221,151	224,667
c Construction	29,037	28,547	31,742	33,235	39,878	41,859	35,285	36,261	38,344	41,774	44,492	49,339	57,322	51,791	50,988
d Electricity, Gas & Water	15,767	17,851	15,811	17,797	18,756	18,674	19,552	19,681	20,255	23,061	26,060	28,008	29,357	30,315	31,259
3 SERVICE SECTOR	230,781	240,534	253,121	271,238	290,310	304,409	304,866	307,986	315,643	329,006	345,518	367,544	387,458	400,918	417,325
Share (%)	40.4%	40.7%	41.0%	41.2%	41.5%	42.2%	42.5%	42.8%	43.0%	42.9%	43.1%	43.3%	43.4%	45.2%	45.5%
a Transportation, communication &	31,666	33,075	35,086	37,898	40,243	41,108	41,291	41,870	42,941	44,764	47,366	50,878	55,067	58,640	61,726
b Trade	82,835	86,917	90,038	95,180	102,729	107,428	108,002	109,780	112,479	116,923	123,430	130,247	135,326	138,641	145,406
c Finance	17,123	18,517	21,465	23,845	27,261	29,968	29,114	29,217	29,909	31,546	33,852	38,513	43,509	45,445	46,311
d Ownership of Dwellings & Real Estate	32,132	33,205	34,759	36,691	39,083	40,146	40,242	40,534	41,269	42,473	43,765	45,576	47,297	48,065	48,350
e Private Services	39,121	40,120	42,060	45,301	47,534	49,353	49,273	49,551	50,984	53,159	55,461	58,231	61,040	63,883	67,582
f Government Services	27,094	28,700	23,712	32,322	33,459	36,405	36,945	37,034	38,062	40,141	41,644	44,099	45,219	46,244	47,950
GDP Total	571,883	591,423	616,924	658,582	699,449	720,692	716,521	718,941	734,155	766,368	802,224	849,121	893,151	887,905	917,382

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

Table 2.1.1-5 GDP and Growth Rate of the Philippines by Sector

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Agriculture	140,554	145,725	150,414	155,292	159,964	160,734	162,937	163,571
Growth Rate		3.68%	3.22%	3.24%	3.01%	0.48%	1.37%	0.39%
Industry	200,548	205,164	213,389	232,052	249,175	255,549	248,718	247,384
Growth Rate		2.30%	4.01%	8.75%	7.38%	2.56%	-2.67%	-0.54%
Service	230,781	240,534	253,121	271,238	290,310	304,409	304,866	307,986
Growth Rate		4.23%	5.23%	7.16%	7.03%	4.86%	0.15%	1.02%
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Agriculture	167,053	171,390	172,848	179,451	185,004	173,106	183,407	
Growth Rate	2.13%	2.60%	0.85%	3.82%	3.09%	-6.43%	5.95%	
Industry	251,459	265,972	283,858	302,126	320,689	313,881	316,650	
Growth Rate	1.65%	5.77%	6.72%	6.44%	6.14%	-2.12%	0.88%	
Service	315,643	329,006	345,518	367,544	387,458	400,918	417,325	
Growth Rate	2.49%	4.23%	5.02%	6.37%	5.42%	3.47%	4.09%	

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

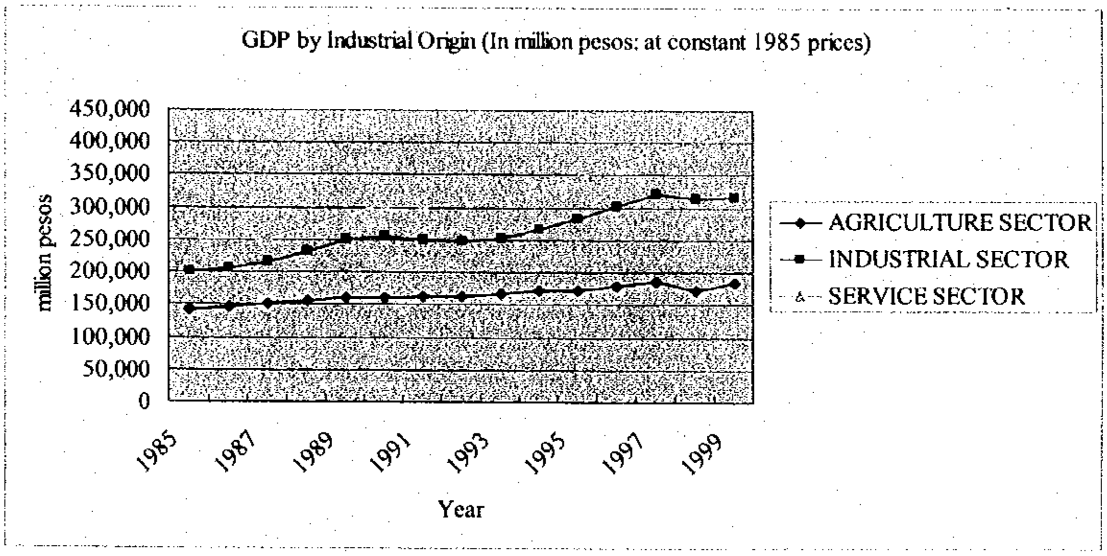


Fig. 2.1.1-1 GDP by Industrial Origin (In million pesos at constant 1985 prices)

Table 2.1.1-6 General statistics for large manufacturing establishments by major industry group in 1997

Major Industry Group	Number of Establishment	Employment Total	Employment Number of Paid Employees	Products/By Products Sold	Census Value Added
All Manufacturing Establishments	14,734	1,116,932	1,101,429	1,308,540,527	573,552,083
Food products	3,718	190,641	185,037	249,260,683	103,558,634
Beverages	124	29,566	26,528	63,765,751	36,375,872
Tobacco	18	11,219	11,213	30,826,350	21,531,212
Textile	583	54,613	54,335	30,571,487	11,848,429
Wearing apparel	2,003	155,338	154,006	45,377,326	22,409,833
Leather and leather products	559	39,585	39,073	9,428,797	3,860,391
Wood, wood and products	574	28,035	26,869	13,173,185	5,139,650
Paper and paper products	288	22,331	22,237	28,265,816	11,242,986
Printing and publishing	910	29,948	29,707	14,917,407	7,377,901
Recorded media	1	23	23	12,031	4,482
Petroleum refineries	5	2,074	2,074	157,624,697	68,152,861
Mescellaneous products of petrolium & coal	15	979	976	3,434,668	626,997
Industrial chemical	321	20,296	20,267	27,366,256	10,426,729
Other chemicals	393	39,447	39,367	89,174,293	48,280,803
Rubber products	146	9,756	9,702	7,474,848	2,878,157
Plastic products	457	33,311	33,191	26,009,249	11,756,656
Glass and glass products	65	6,217	6,199	6,916,447	4,361,638
Cement	19	7,995	7,992	29,376,975	14,967,065
Non-metalic mineral products	666	32,933	32,311	12,850,422	6,719,450
Iron and steel	374	30,243	30,065	53,948,783	15,970,093
Non-ferrous metal	26	3,905	3,899	21,241,432	4,849,147
Metal casting	48	3,367	3,363	3,791,647	2,912,226
Fabricated metal products	895	37,295	36,445	19,199,611	8,758,815
Machinery	726	32,369	32,036	14,957,060	7,168,259
Office, accounting and computing machinery	30	14,445	14,438	29,085,312	8,755,154
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	371	148,438	148,329	197,068,390	77,245,777
Transport equipment	351	39,697	39,542	91,336,032	40,819,084
Furniture & fixtures	659	32,584	32,025	9,544,531	4,451,599
Other manufacturing industries	389	60,282	60,180	22,541,041	11,102,183

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2000

Note: Data from establishments with average total employment of 10 or more workers

Table 2.1.1-7 Top 5 establishments by various categories in 1997

Major Industry Group	Number of Establishment	Employment Total	Employment Number of Paid Employees	Products/By Products Sold	Census Value Added
Top 5 by number of establishment					
Food products	3,718	190,641	185,037	249,260,683	103,558,634
Wearing apparel	2,003	155,338	154,006	45,377,326	22,409,833
Printing and publishing	910	29,948	29,707	14,917,407	7,377,901
Fabricated metal products	895	37,295	36,445	19,199,611	8,758,815
Machinery	726	32,369	32,036	14,957,060	7,168,259
Top 5 by number of paid employees					
Food products	3,718	190,641	185,037	249,260,683	103,558,634
Wearing apparel	2,003	155,338	154,006	45,377,326	22,409,833
Electrical machinery and others	371	148,438	148,329	197,068,390	77,245,777
Other manufacturing industries	389	60,282	60,180	22,541,041	11,102,183
Textile	583	54,613	54,335	30,571,487	11,848,429
Top 5 by product sold					
Food products	3,718	190,641	185,037	249,260,683	103,558,634
Electrical machinery and others	371	148,438	148,329	197,068,390	77,245,777
Petrolium refineries	5	2,074	2,074	157,624,697	68,152,861
Transport equipment	351	39,697	39,542	91,336,032	40,819,084
Other chemicals	393	39,447	39,367	89,174,293	48,280,803
Top 5 by census value added					
Food products	3,718	190,641	185,037	249,260,683	103,558,634
Electrical machinery and others	371	148,438	148,329	197,068,390	77,245,777
Petrolium refineries	5	2,074	2,074	157,624,697	68,152,861
Other chemicals	393	39,447	39,367	89,174,293	48,280,803
Transport equipment	351	39,697	39,542	91,336,032	40,819,084

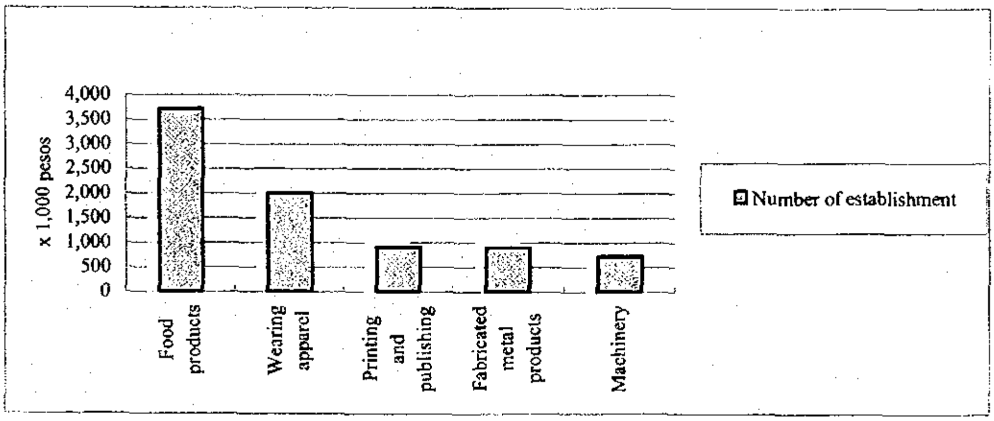


Fig. 2.1.1-2 Top 5 establishments by number of establishments in 1997

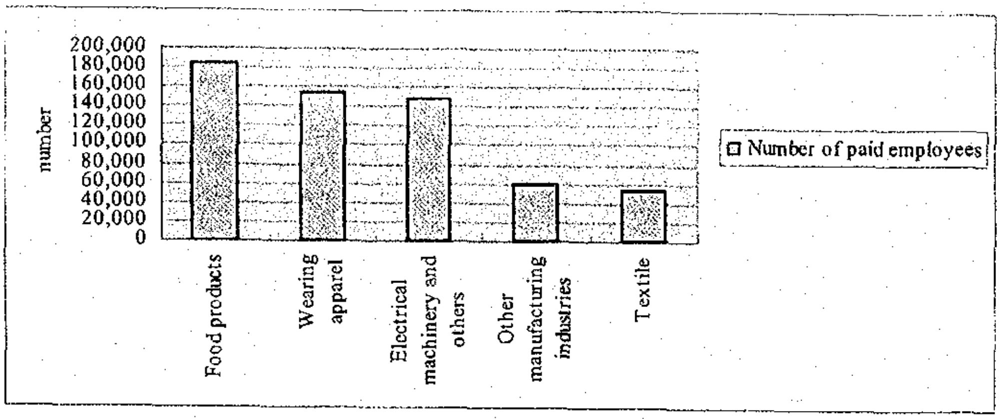


Fig. 2.1.1-3 Top 5 establishments by number of paid employees in 1997

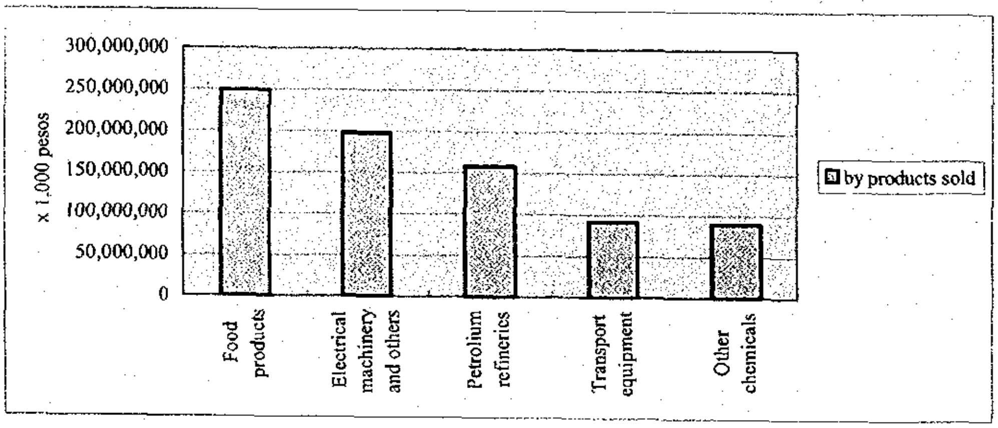


Fig. 2.1.1-4 Top 5 establishments by products sold in 1997

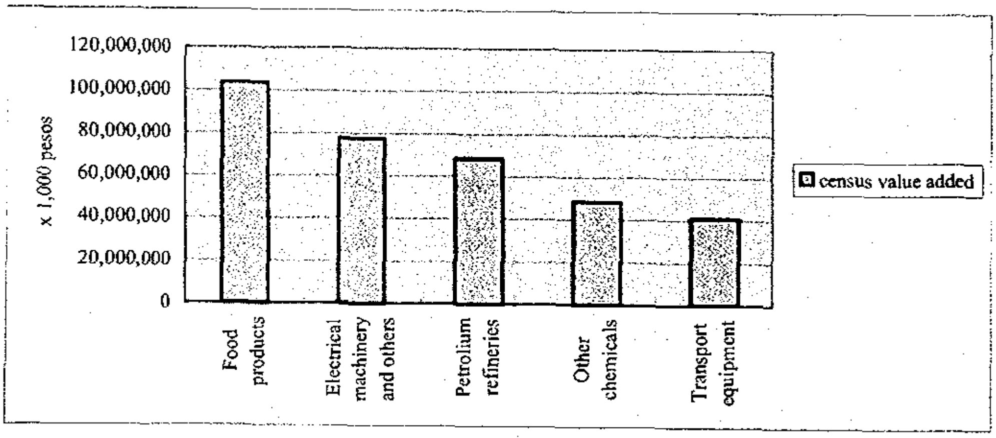


Fig. 2.1.1-5 Top 5 establishments by census value added in 1997

4) Foreign Trade

Exports amount in FOB value (US$) by commodity group is shown in Table 2.1.1-8. Commodities are categorized into four such as traditional exports and non-traditional exports, special transaction and re-exports. Non-traditional exports are categorized further into four such as manufactured and un-manufactured.

Total exports amounted to about 35,037 million US$ in 1999 and 7,821 million US$ in 1989. Total exports amount steadily increased in 1989 –1999 and it is fully depending on the increase of non-traditional exports. Trend of exports by major commodity group is shown in Fig. 2.1.1-6.

In non-traditional exports, industry of electric and electrical equipment/plants & telecommunication amounted to 21,166 million US$. It is about 67% of total amount and followed by machinery & transport equipment, which amounted to 4,950 million US$ or 15%.

5) Labor and Employment

Projected household population in 1999 is shown in Table 2.1.1-9. Number of household population in the Philippine is 48,467,000 and top 5 regions (NCR, Region 4,3,6 and 7) amounted for 26,329,000 or 54% of the total.

On the other hand, historical trend of worst 5 regions by un-employment rate for 1990-1999 is shown in Fig. 2.1.1-7. Gaps between region 3 and other 4 regions were minimized by 1996. Rates became worse in 1997-1998, and slightly recovered in 1999. Average un-employment rate in 1999 was about 11%.

6) National Government Budget

National government cash budget, 1987 to 1999 is shown in Table 2.1.1-10. Revenues amounted to 103,214 million pesos and 478,502 million pesos in 1987 and 1999 respectively.

Historical trend of the national government's revenue, which steadily increased except 1997-1998, is shown in Fig. 2.1.1-8.

Table 2.1.1-8 Philippine Exports by Major Commodity Group

(FOB Value in million US$; Quantity in thousand kilograms)

Commodity Group	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Traditional Exports	1,550	1,437	1,388	1,542	1,395	1,505	1,970	1,831	1,913	1,647	1,326
Coconuts Products	531	496	439	633	494	607	974	713	816	816	449
Sugar and sugar products	113	133	136	110	129	77	74	140	99	99	71
Forest products	197	94	73	57	45	26	38	43	45	24	20
Mineral Products	423	361	309	353	360	436	478	404	441	353	337
Fruits and vegitables	156	162	196	184	186	184	191	209	202	187	182
Abaca fibers	18	16	17	21	19	20	23	21	23	17	19
Tobacco, unmanufactured	17	20	43	34	26	23	21	29	29	22	32
Petrolium products	95	155	175	150	136	132	171	272	258	129	216
Non-traditional Exports	6,190	6,635	7,353	8,152	9,777	11,723	15,096	18,213	22,514	26,785	32,332
Non-traditional, manufactures	5,531	5,995	6,633	7,525	9,031	10,917	14,224	17,409	21,712	26,039	31,562
Elect. & elect'l equipment/parts & telecom.	1751	1964	2293	2753	3551	4,984	7,413	9,988	13,028	17,138	21,166
Garments	1575	1776	1861	2140	2272	2,375	2,570	2,423	2,349	2,356	2,267
Textile yarn/fabrics	87	93	100	121	118	173	208	252	299	242	219
footwear	54	78	122	121	144	176	156	138	170	135	71
Travel goods and handbags	41	43	45	53	54	76	110	121	174	183	154
Wood manufactures	88	117	117	113	105	129	134	151	134	118	129
Furnitures and fixtures	204	189	177	181	203	240	276	293	322	323	354
Chemicals	279	261	304	268	262	306	343	353	383	340	294
Copper metal	330	281	222	217	264	270	341	297	231	178	236
Non-metalic mineral manufactures	45	57	74	80	87	96	108	95	105	105	111
Machinery & transport equipment	115	150	181	288	363	469	741	1,294	2,685	3,316	4,950
Processed food and beverages	206	207	233	230	309	335	307	351	365	322	273
Misc. manufactured articles, nes	309	328	385	445	487	518	556	546	505	456	455
Others	447	451	519	515	812	770	961	1,107	962	827	883
Non-traditional, unmanufactured	659	640	720	627	746	806	872	804	802	746	770
Nickel			1								
Iron ore agglomerates	76	81	78	63	62	74	74	70	90	60	73
Bananas	146	149	173	158	226	215	224	237	216	217	241
Mangoes	17	15	24	29	27	30	43	40	40	42	32
Coffee raw, not roasted	42	8	5	1	1	8	7	1	1	1	
Fish, fresh or preserved	296	294	353	290	343	379	378	295	292	306	287
Rice	3		2	9							
Others	79	93	84	77	87	100	146	161	163	120	137
Special Transactions	10	19	17	37	38	74	108	117	287	331	436
Re-exports	71	95	82	98	165	181	273	382	514	733	943
Total Exports	7,821	8,186	8,840	9,829	11,375	13,483	17,447	20,543	25,228	29,496	35,037

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2000

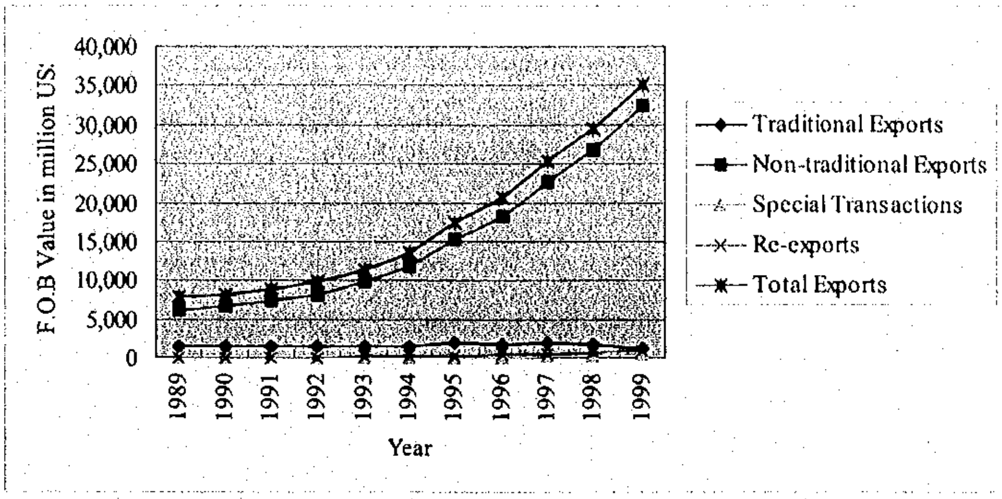


Fig. 2.1.1-6 Trend of exports by major commodity group

Table 2.1.1-9 Projected household population, 15 years old and above in 1999

Philippines	NCR	CAR	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6
48,467	6,887	897	2,684	1,935	4,951	6,640	3,277	4,287
	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Region 11	Region 12	Region 13	ARMM
	3,564	2,463	1,926	1,835	3,043	1,524	1,287	1439

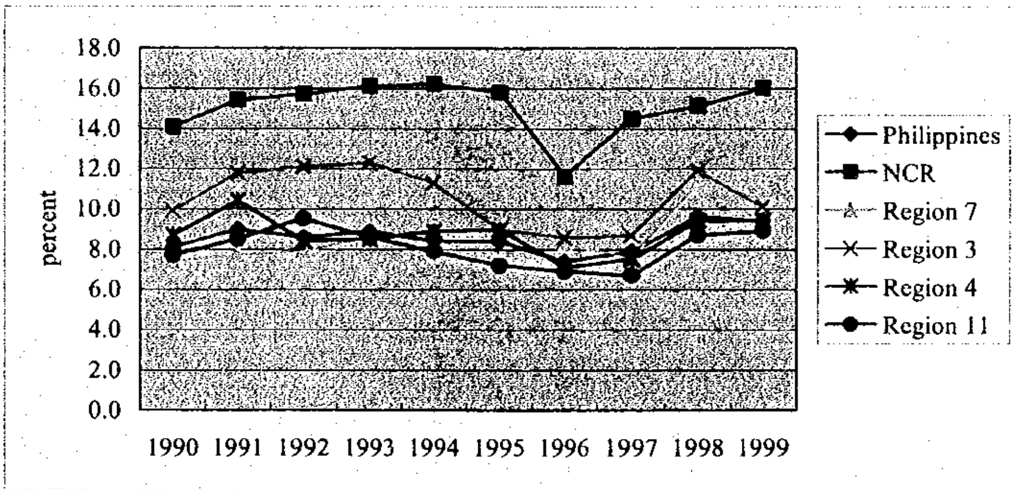


Fig. 2.1.1-7 Trend of unemployment rate by worst 5 region in 1999

Table 2.1.1-10 National Government Cash Budget, 1987 to 1999 (in million pesos)

Item	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Revenues	103,214	112,861	152,410	180,902	220,787	242,714	260,405
Expenditures	119,907	136,037	171,978	218,096	247,136	258,680	282,296
Sirplus (Deficit)	(16,693)	(23,176)	(19,568)	(37,194)	(26,349)	(15,966)	(21,891)
Financing	41,118	39,930	28,660	19,270	41,248	152,638	(15,656)
Change in cash	23,157	18,059	13,182	(13,065)	18,142	90,659	(24,240)
Budgetary	24,425	16,124	9,092	(17,924)	14,899	136,672	(37,547)
Non-budgetary	(1,268)	1,935	4,090	4,859	3,243	(46,013)	13,307

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Revenues	336,160	361,220	410,449	471,843	462,515	478,502
Expenditures	319,874	350,146	404,193	470,279	512,496	590,160
Sirplus (Deficit)	16,286	11,074	6,256	1,564	(49,981)	(111,658)
Financing	(21,939)	10,969	43,319	(27,113)	88,896	181,698
Change in cash	(39,772)	(17,232)	30,676	(32,564)	(17,089)	38,984
Budgetary	(5,653)	22,043	49,575	(25,549)	41,726	71,547
Non-budgetary	(34,119)	(39,275)	(18,899)	(7,015)	(58,815)	(32,563)

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2000

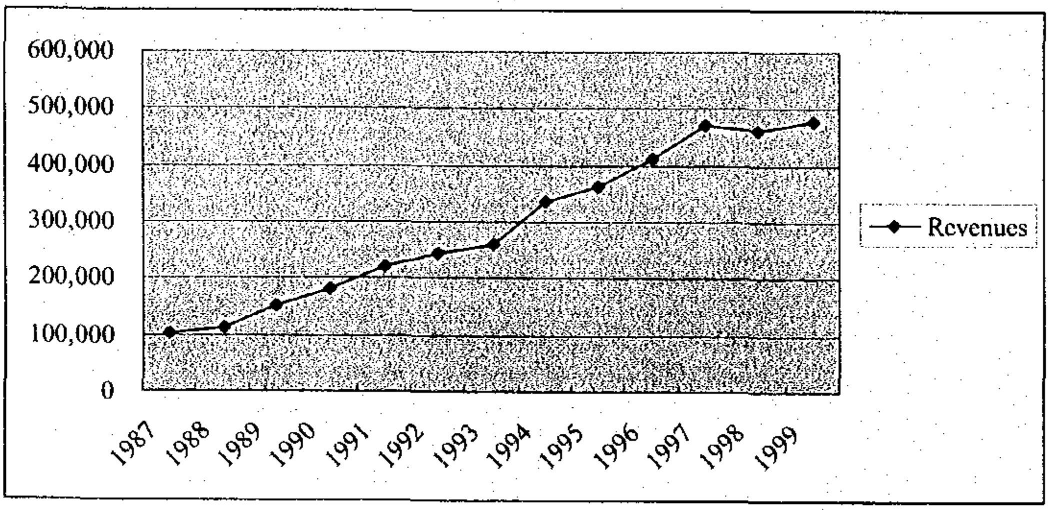


Fig. 2.1.1-8 Revenue of National Government

(2) Present Socioeconomic Situation in Region

1) Population

Population by Region based on census is shown in Table 2.1.1-11. The population of Region 7, is 5,701,064 which is the fifth largest Region accounting for 7.5% of the Philippine population. Population in Region 7 has steadily increased in the period of 1995 – 2000. Its growth rate in the period of 1990-1995 and 1995-2000 are 1.65% and 2.60% respectively while the whole Philippines' rate are 2.32% and 2.20%.

Region 7, Central Visayas, includes the provinces of Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental and Siquijor. Population of Region 7 in 1990, 1995 and 2000 is shown in Table 2.1.1-12.

At the province level, population of Cebu province in 1990 and 2000 is shown in Table 2.1.1-13. Among 53 cities/municipalities, the population of surrounding area of Cebu City such as Cordova, Liloan, Compostela, Mandaue City, Minglanilla and Lapu-lapu city are steadily increased excepting Consolacion. On the other hand, some municipalities in northern part such as Bogo, Daan Bantayan, Tabogon, Sta. Fe, and 2 municipalities in Comotes Island such as Pilar and San Francisco are reduced in last decade.

Top 5 cities/municipalities of Population increased and decreased are shown Table 2.1.1-14.

2) GDP

GDP of Region 7 in 1999 at constant 1985 prices represents 6.9% of the whole Philippines. Average growth rates of the Region 7 GDP are 4.2% (1985-1999). Historical trend of GDP at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-15.

Among the 16 regions, there is more than 7 times difference between the highest NCR and the lowest ARMM of per capita GDP in 1999. The average per capita GDP in the Philippines is 11,948 pesos in 1999 at constant 1985 prices. Per capita GDP of Region 7 is very close to the average in the Philippines, which is the fifth highest Region accounting for 10,979 pesos in 1999. Historical trend of per capita GDP by region at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-16.

Table 2.1.1-11 Population by Region in 1990, 1995 and 2000

Region	1990 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	Annual Average Growth rate 1990-1995	2000 (May 1)	Annual Average Growth rate 1995-2000
NCR	7,948,392	9,454,040	3.30%	9,932,560	0.99%
CAR	1,146,191	1,254,838	1.71%	1,365,220	1.70%
Region 1	3,550,642	3,803,890	1.30%	4,200,478	2.00%
Region 2	2,340,545	2,536,035	1.51%	2,813,159	2.10%
Region 3	6,199,017	6,932,570	2.12%	8,030,945	2.99%
Region 4	8,263,099	9,943,096	3.53%	11,793,655	3.47%
Region 5	3,910,001	4,325,307	1.91%	4,674,855	1.57%
Region 6	5,393,333	5,776,938	1.30%	6,208,733	1.45%
Region 7	4,594,124	5,014,588	1.65%	5,701,064	2.60%
Region 8	3,054,490	3,366,917	1.84%	3,610,355	1.41%
Region 9	2,459,690	2,794,659	2.42%	3,091,208	2.04%
Region 10	2,197,554	2,483,272	2.32%	2,747,585	2.04%
Region 11	4,006,731	4,604,158	2.72%	5,189,335	2.42%
Region 12	2,032,958	2,359,808	2.66%	2,598,210	1.94%
Region 13	1,764,297	1,942,687	1.82%	2,095,367	1.52%
ARMM	1,836,930	2,020,903	1.80%	2,412,159	3.60%
Others	5,212	2,830		2,851	
Philippines	60,703,206	68,616,536	2.32%	76,498,735	2.20%

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000 and NEDA

Table 2.1.1-12 Population of Region 7 in 1990, 1995 and 2000

	1990 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	2000 (May 1)
Region 7	4,413,839	5,014,588	5,405,000
Bohol	948,403	994,440	1,102,000
Cebu	1,855,815	2,064,101	2,179,000
Negros Oriental	925,272	1,025,247	1,124,000
Siquijor	73,932	73,756	82,000
Cebu City	610,417	662,299	662,000
Mandaue City	180,285	194,745	256,000

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Table 2.1.1-13 Population of Cebu Province in 1990 and 2000

City/ Municipality	Area (sq/ km)	1990 Total Population	1990 Population Density	2000 Total Population	2000 Population Density
1st District					
1 Carcar	116.3900	70,773	608	85,329	733
2 Minglanilla	51.0500	50,833	996	71,409	1,399
3 Naga	91.3000	60,397	662	76,969	843
4 San Fernando	71.6130	35,041	489	48,514	677
5 Sibonga	91.2250	33,069	362	39,000	428
6 Talisay	43.2380	97,823	2,262	120,292	2,782
2nd District					
7 Alcantara	20.8625	9,556	458	11,582	555
8 Alcoy	60.9750	10,485	172	13,214	217
9 *Alegria*	*97.1630*	*18,247*	*188*	*19,622*	*202*
10 Argao	192.4500	52,061	271	68,807	358
11 Badian	108.2200	26,519	245	30,146	279
12 Boljoon	93.2080	11,646	125	13,712	147
13 Dalaguete	140.5800	45,517	324	54,190	385
14 Dumanjug	91.7630	31,917	348	39,478	430
15 Ginatilan	47.8750	11,150	233	13,875	290
16 Malabuyoc	83.6750	14,622	175	16,696	200
17 Moalboal	75.3430	20,026	266	23,085	306
18 Oslob	134.9400	19,777	147	22,582	167
19 Ronda	49.2000	15,250	310	15,916	323
20 Samboan	53.7500	14,998	279	16,409	305
21 Santander	30.0688	11,825	393	14,522	483
3rd District					
22 Aloguinsan	60.7125	19,213	316	24,416	402
23 Asturias	134.3300	30,378	226	39,648	295
24 Balamban	227.2300	45,896	202	50,265	221
25 Barili	123.1900	47,709	387	58,071	471
26 Pinamungajan	113.0625	40,023	354	51,196	453
27 Toledo City	219.7500	119,774	545	122,872	559
28 Tuburan	242.8800	43,068	177	52,533	216
4th District					
29 Bantayan	78.6000	59,971	763	64,174	816
30 Bogo	95.0500	51,048	537	49,980	526
31 Daan Bantayan	94.2250	58,748	623	55,864	593
32 *Madridejos*	*40.7000*	*25,746*	*633*	*28,788*	*707*
33 Madellin	68.4250	34,169	499	42,316	618
34 San Remegio	90.6250	36,115	399	36,938	408
35 Santa Fe	33.1000	20,827	629	19,356	585
36 Tabogon	89.7500	24,939	278	23,651	264
37 Tabuelan	101.8500	15,513	152	17,466	171
5th District					
38 Borbon	87.9000	23,232	264	28,459	324
39 Carmen	83.8750	29,234	349	37,204	444
40 Catmon	109.2875	19,766	181	25,186	230
41 Compostela	49.5830	21,993	444	31,527	636
42 Danao City	162.6900	73,185	450	86,620	532
43 Liloan	44.0380	42,523	966	65,476	1,487
44 Pilar	32.6000	11,499	353	11,224	344
45 Poro	66.9375	19,146	286	21,406	320
46 San Francisco	96.3000	36,521	379	35,429	368
47 Sogod	114.9875	23,412	204	27,590	240
48 Tudela	32.3375	9,537	295	10,189	315
6th District					
49 Consolacion	44.9380	41,237	918	37,871	843
50 Cordova	9.5500	22,326	2,338	39,005	4,084
51 Lapu-lapu City	59.2500	145,627	2,458	204,288	3,448
52 Mandaue City	29.1250	179,753	6,172	256,262	8,799
Urban Center					
53 Cebu City	284.6000	604,630	2,124	662,171	2,327
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	*4,866.3683*	*2,638,290*	*542*	*3,204,679*	*659*

Source: Provincial Physical Framework Plan, 1993-2002

Note: Details of the data of 2000 may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Table 2.1.1-14 Top/Last 5 of population increased/decreased in 1990 and 2000

			1990		2000		
Rank	City/ Municipality	Area (sq/ km)	Total Population	Population Density	Total Population	Population Density	% changed
1	Cordova	9.5500	22,326	2,338	39,005	4,084	175%
2	Liloan	44.0380	42,523	966	65,476	1,487	154%
3	Compostela	49.5830	21,993	444	31,527	636	143%
4	Mandaue City	29.1250	179,753	6,172	256,262	8,799	143%
5	Minglanilla	51.0500	50,833	996	71,409	1,399	140%
6	Lapu-lapu City	59.2500	145,627	2,458	204,288	3,448	140%
7	San Fernando	71.6130	35,041	489	48,514	677	138%
8	Argao	192.4500	52,061	271	68,807	358	132%
9	Asturias	134.3300	30,378	226	39,648	295	131%
10	Pinamungajan	113.0625	40,023	354	51,196	453	128%
44	Ronda	49.2000	15,250	310	15,916	323	104%
45	Toledo City	219.7500	119,774	545	122,872	559	103%
46	San Remegio	90.6250	36,115	399	36,938	408	102%
47	Bogo	95.0500	51,048	537	49,980	526	98%
48	Pilar	32.6000	11,499	353	11,224	344	98%
49	San Francisco	96.3000	36,521	379	35,429	368	97%
50	Daan Bantayan	94.2250	58,748	623	55,864	593	95%
51	Tabogon	89.7500	24,939	278	23,651	264	95%
52	Santa Fe	33.1000	20,827	629	19,356	585	93%
53	Consolacion	44.9380	41,237	918	37,871	843	92%

Table 2.1.1-15 GDP by Region (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Share in 1999
	Philippines	571,884	591,423	616,926	658,583	699,449	720,691	716,523	718,942	734,156	766,368	802,224	849,121	893,151	887,905	917,382	100%
NCR	Metro Manila	164,246	169,358	180,609	197,266	214,663	221,753	220,972	215,465	216,149	227,348	242,167	256,000	272,991	272,295	279,045	30.4%
CAR	Cordillera Administrative			11,342	12,195	13,252	13,549	14,042	13,591	14,637	15,928	16,075	16,873	19,643	20,496	22,301	2.4%
Region 1	Ilocos Region	25,033	26,947	18,294	19,238	20,435	21,869	21,579	20,344	20,893	22,295	24,225	25,155	26,776	27,938	28,639	3.1%
Region 2	Cagayan Valley	15,309	15,668	13,087	13,994	14,725	15,548	14,714	13,974	14,460	15,428	16,142	16,712	18,450	17,377	21,337	2.3%
Region 3	Central Luzon	53,774	54,853	57,459	61,831	64,158	68,250	66,309	70,736	72,955	75,371	78,487	81,970	86,177	80,839	83,940	9.1%
Region 4	Southern Tagalog	82,165	86,473	90,978	98,333	104,972	109,509	109,844	113,545	114,787	120,155	125,248	134,814	140,913	138,829	142,075	15.5%
Region 5	Bicol Region	19,366	19,530	18,913	20,103	21,041	21,687	21,734	21,902	22,422	23,087	23,517	24,625	26,041	25,512	25,811	2.8%
Region 6	Western Visayas	42,418	43,554	44,858	46,699	50,113	50,747	50,451	53,331	55,487	57,050	57,597	61,098	61,627	61,939	65,439	7.1%
Region 7	Central Visayas	35,754	37,680	39,662	43,107	45,813	47,193	46,971	47,086	47,757	49,663	52,327	56,615	59,926	60,771	62,952	6.9%
Region 8	Eastern Visayas	16,218	16,057	16,175	17,297	17,373	17,322	17,396	17,088	17,851	18,387	18,969	20,000	20,973	21,143	22,171	2.4%
Region 9	Western Mindanao	18,561	19,163	19,191	19,569	20,214	21,132	20,773	21,186	20,862	21,125	21,813	24,702	24,909	25,207	25,641	2.8%
Region 10	Northern Mindanao	32,412	33,239	34,381	35,603	37,313	37,099	37,104	37,345	37,913	39,726	41,866	42,752	39,736	39,191	39,592	4.3%
Region 11	Southern Mindanao	43,727	45,317	48,383	48,691	49,970	50,074	50,155	48,953	50,671	52,570	53,501	55,929	48,541	49,941	51,061	5.6%
Region 12	Central Mindanao	22,452	23,582	23,592	24,657	25,407	24,959	24,477	24,396	20,405	20,815	22,174	23,491	24,135	23,875	24,983	2.7%
Region 13	Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,731	13,789	13,314	1.5%
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,908	7,420	8,116	8,386	8,582	8,763	9,080	1.0%

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1985-1999
Philippines	GDP	571,884	591,423	616,926	658,583	699,449	720,691	716,523	718,942	734,156	766,368	802,224	849,121	893,151	887,905	917,382	Average
	Growth Rate (%)		3.42%	4.31%	6.75%	6.21%	3.04%	-0.58%	0.34%	2.12%	4.39%	4.68%	5.85%	5.19%	-0.59%	3.32%	3.5%

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1985-1999
Region 7	GDP	35,754	37,680	39,662	43,107	45,813	47,193	46,971	47,086	47,757	49,663	52,327	56,615	59,926	60,771	62,952	Average
	Growth Rate (%)		5.39%	5.26%	8.69%	6.28%	3.01%	-0.47%	0.24%	1.43%	3.99%	5.36%	8.19%	5.85%	1.41%	3.59%	4.2%

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

Table 2.1.1-16 Per Capita GDP by Region (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	Philippines	10,461	10,560	10,756	11,215	11,639	11,722	11,397	11,188	10,961	11,168	11,417	11,810	12,147	11,814	11,948
NCR	Metro Manila	23,660	23,695	24,559	26,090	27,634	27,810	27,020	25,712	24,793	25,493	26,559	27,521	28,781	28,162	28,321
CAR	Cordillera Administrative			10,522	11,066	11,769	11,772	11,941	11,326	11,561	12,271	12,087	12,389	14,091	14,373	15,296
Region 1	Ilocos Region	6,414	6,773	5,497	5,675	5,920	6,222	6,031	5,581	5,388	5,638	6,010	6,125	6,400	6,558	6,605
Region 2	Cagayan Valley	6,073	6,064	5,695	5,942	6,103	6,292	5,818	5,399	5,591	5,824	5,950	6,022	6,506	5,996	7,211
Region 3	Central Luzon	9,856	9,813	10,035	10,546	10,689	11,112	10,555	11,013	10,668	10,763	10,951	11,189	11,513	10,577	10,759
Region 4	Southern Tagalog	11,654	11,866	12,150	12,784	13,293	13,511	13,213	13,324	12,477	12,716	12,915	13,537	13,788	13,247	13,227
Region 5	Bicol Region	4,938	4,868	4,607	4,789	4,901	4,942	4,847	4,781	5,224	5,258	5,238	5,372	5,566	5,347	5,307
Region 6	Western Visayas	8,330	8,364	8,427	8,586	9,020	8,947	8,715	9,032	9,405	9,464	9,358	9,726	9,616	9,478	9,823
Region 7	Central Visayas	8,523	8,808	9,093	9,696	10,111	10,224	9,992	9,838	9,464	9,621	9,914	10,500	10,884	10,813	10,979
Region 8	Eastern Visays	5,278	5,132	5,078	5,334	5,263	5,155	5,087	4,909	5,305	5,336	5,378	5,542	5,681	5,602	5,750
Region 9	Western Mindanao	6,483	6,544	6,410	6,393	6,462	6,614	6,368	6,362	7,620	7,507	7,548	8,323	8,180	8,074	8,013
Region 10	Northern Mindanao	10,199	10,185	10,263	10,356	10,582	10,262	10,012	9,835	9,721	9,917	10,184	10,131	14,663	14,113	13,917
Region 11	Southern Mindanao	11,399	11,520	12,000	11,784	11,808	11,554	11,306	10,787	10,169	10,254	10,148	10,321	9,704	9,729	9,698
Region 12	Central Mindanao	8,642	8,849	8,632	8,800	8,847	8,484	8,124	7,908	9,021	8,953	9,285	9,584	9,600	9,265	9,463
Region 13	Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,293	6,161	5,806
ARMM	Autonoomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,439	3,612	3,866	3,913	3,924	3,928	3,991

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1988 and 2000

3) Sector Description

Historical trend of GDP in the Agriculture sector by region at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-17 and Fig. 2.1.1-9. Region 7 took eleventh position in 1999. During 1985-1999 Region 4 was constantly in first position in the whole region. Region 11 was lowering the position from second to fourth in the period of 1995-1999 because region 13 was newly formulated with a part of region 11.

Historical trend of GDP in the Industrial sector by region at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-18 and Fig. 2.1.1-10. NCR was constantly in first position in whole region and the following regions in top 5 also kept each position as the same since 1985. Region 7 took fourth position.

Historical trend of GDP in the Service sector by region at constant 1985 prices is shown in Table 2.1.1-19 and Fig. 2.1.1-11. Similar trend with the Industrial sector can be seen in the Service sector. NCR was always in first position in whole region and other top 4 regions followed. Region 7 took third position in 1999.

Among 16 regions, Region 7 was constantly in top 5 position in two sectors but not in the Agricultural sector during 1985-1999.

The trend of GDP by sector and annual growth rates in Region 7 are shown in Table 2.1.1-20, Fig. 2.1.1-12 and 2.1.1-13. According to this table, GDP of the Service sector steadily increased during 1985-1999 and reached about 2 times as much as the 1985 level in 1999. While the Industrial sector moderately increased though it experienced a decreasing during 1991-1993. The Agricultural sector gradually increased during the same period.

GDP growth rate of each sector had similar historical trend during 1985-1999. There are two peaks in 1987-1888 and1996. The Agricultural sector experienced negative growth in 1987, 1992 and 1998. The Industrial sector also had same experience during 1991-1993 while the Service sector had no record of negative growth in the period.

At the provincial level, agricultural production of provinces is shown in Table 2.1.1-21, and provincial share is shown in Fig. 2.1.1-14. Cebu province is mostly in first position excepting Palay and Duck.

Table 2.1.1-17 GDP in the Agriculture by Region (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NCR	Metro Manila	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAR	Cordillera Administrative	-	-	2,556	2,749	2,821	2,665	2,712	2,805	2,908	3,035	3,388	3,194	3,378	3,133	3,348
Region 1	Ilocos Region	9,115	9,787	7,830	8,312	8,730	9,125	9,217	9,074	9,145	9,531	10,566	10,823	11,340	11,189	11,926
Region 2	Cagayan Valley	6,843	7,238	6,911	7,828	7,851	7,796	7,377	7,536	7,583	8,159	8,782	8,810	10,026	8,175	11,474
Region 3	Central Luzon	11,530	11,920	12,944	13,242	14,463	15,849	16,230	16,237	16,526	17,441	17,258	17,914	19,531	17,401	19,174
Region 4	Southern Tagalog	24,845	26,264	27,052	28,251	29,647	30,193	30,636	31,018	31,626	32,206	32,634	34,458	35,966	34,186	33,696
Region 5	Bicol Region	8,496	8,248	8,020	8,457	8,644	8,567	8,797	8,557	8,647	8,853	8,789	9,035	9,576	8,492	8,541
Region 6	Western Visayas	15,803	15,249	16,045	16,182	17,106	16,718	17,599	18,934	19,469	19,856	18,672	19,410	18,478	17,392	19,661
Region 7	Central Visayas	5,676	5,857	5,834	6,166	6,698	6,915	7,302	7,098	7,429	7,573	7,752	8,285	8,488	7,791	8,183
Region 8	Eastern Visays	6,180	6,302	6,209	6,510	6,271	5,953	6,014	6,006	6,060	6,130	5,922	6,127	6,667	6,247	6,764
Region 9	Western Mindanao	9,939	10,123	10,087	10,248	10,218	10,660	10,505	10,846	11,022	10,943	11,240	13,529	13,248	13,163	12,862
Region 10	Northern Mindanao	12,177	13,117	14,073	14,217	14,660	13,860	13,994	14,158	14,620	14,991	15,488	14,615	13,880	12,352	12,632
Region 11	Southern Mindanao	20,520	20,525	21,807	21,613	21,296	20,976	21,381	20,520	20,825	20,932	19,900	20,477	15,984	12,352	16,171
Region 12	Central Mindanao	10,149	11,095	11,047	11,518	11,561	11,458	11,172	10,782	7,119	7,316	7,568	7,844	8,082	15,440	8,762
Region 13	Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,442	5,866	4,940
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,074	4,424	4,888	4,929	4,917	4,346	5,203

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

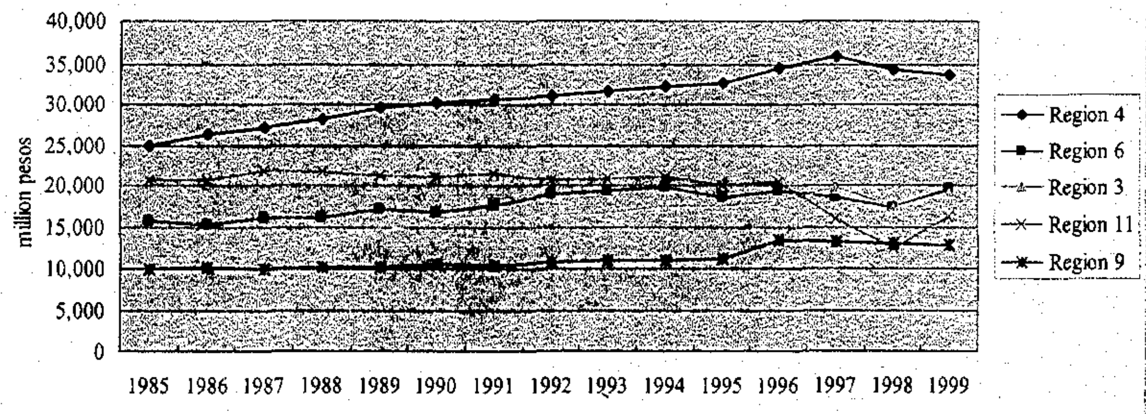


Fig. 2.1.1-9
Top 5 regions of GDP in the Agriculture

Table 2.1.1-18 GDP in the Industry by Region (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NCR	Metro Manila	75,433	76,112	80,226	87,728	96,541	95,904	94,743	88,970	88,116	93,269	100,806	105,132	112,513	106,838	106,351
CAR	Cordillera Administrative	-	-	6,112	6,530	6,990	7,458	7,897	7,263	7,968	8,991	8,645	9,314	11,638	12,506	13,928
Region 1	Ilocos Region	7,097	8,063	2,679	2,863	3,304	4,169	3,845	2,597	2,787	3,455	3,985	4,117	4,600	5,384	4,750
Region 2	Cagayan Valley	3,093	2,963	1,766	1,605	2,158	2,874	2,475	1,531	1,799	1,991	1,854	2,067	2,272	2,767	3,194
Region 3	Central Luzon	22,121	22,649	23,571	26,737	26,490	28,378	26,495	30,626	31,837	32,394	34,589	35,910	37,460	33,208	33,941
Region 4	Southern Tagalog	32,578	33,838	36,024	41,102	44,225	46,856	46,297	48,951	48,442	51,775	54,516	59,734	62,221	59,769	60,972
Region 5	Bicol Region	3,741	3,994	3,402	3,668	4,010	4,418	4,236	4,568	4,667	4,716	4,982	5,305	5,663	5,708	5,546
Region 6	Western Visayas	10,635	11,132	10,586	10,630	11,701	11,891	10,651	11,738	12,654	13,016	13,675	14,670	15,133	15,699	16,275
Region 7	Central Visayas	11,842	12,391	13,553	14,693	15,247	15,410	14,513	14,403	14,003	14,655	15,550	17,514	19,016	19,442	19,630
Region 8	Eastern Visays	4,940	4,575	4,712	5,300	5,375	5,502	5,539	5,190	5,617	5,927	6,554	7,016	7,216	7,573	7,808
Region 9	Western Mindanao	2,551	2,767	2,827	2,774	3,084	3,331	3,126	3,063	3,459	3,576	3,683	3,929	4,082	4,132	4,480
Region 10	Northern Mindanao	9,787	9,082	9,042	9,317	9,849	9,829	9,840	9,743	9,355	10,257	11,176	11,995	13,483	12,851	12,290
Region 11	Southern Mindanao	9,647	10,375	11,558	11,472	12,024	11,862	11,660	11,090	11,876	12,964	13,902	14,605	12,021	12,765	12,579
Region 12	Central Mindanao	7,084	7,224	7,332	7,695	8,176	7,667	7,406	7,654	7,887	7,879	8,718	9,486	9,691	9,486	9,507
Region 13	Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,654	2,953	3,205
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	1,107	1,220	1,334	2,125	2,796	2,196

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 1998 and 2000

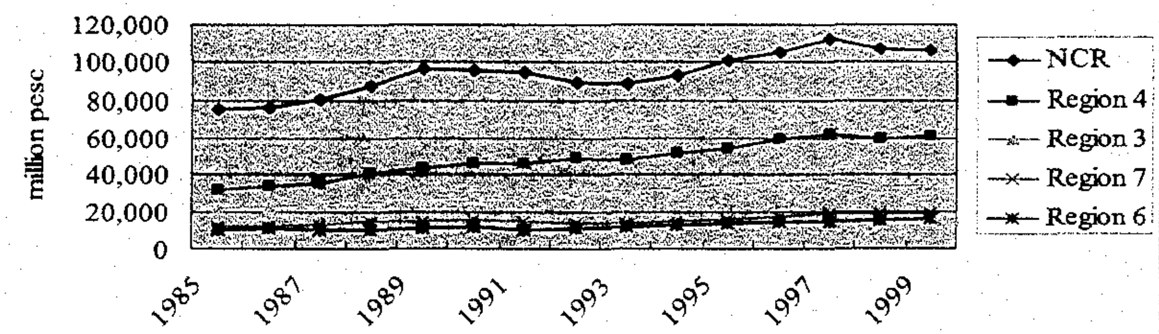


Fig. 2.1.1-10
Top 5 regions of GDP in the Industry

Table 2.1.1-19 GDP in the Service by Region (In million pesos: at constant 1985 prices)

Region		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
NCR	Metro Manila	88,813	93,246	100,383	109,599	118,123	125,850	126,230	126,495	128,033	134,079	141,362	150,868	160,478	165,457	172,695
CAR	Cordillera Administrative	-	-	2,674	2,915	3,440	3,426	3,433	3,522	3,762	3,902	4,042	4,365	4,626	4,856	5,026
Region 1	Ilocos Region	8,821	9,097	7,785	8,063	8,402	8,576	8,518	8,674	8,960	9,308	9,674	10,216	10,836	11,364	11,893
Region 2	Cagayan Valley	5,372	5,467	4,411	4,560	4,717	4,880	4,863	4,908	5,078	5,279	5,506	5,835	6,151	6,435	6,669
Region 3	Central Luzon	20,123	20,284	20,945	21,853	23,205	24,022	23,584	23,872	24,591	25,536	26,639	28,146	29,186	30,230	30,825
Region 4	Southern Tagalog	25,193	26,371	27,902	28,980	31,099	32,461	32,911	33,576	34,720	36,173	38,096	40,623	42,726	44,874	47,407
Region 5	Bicol Region	7,128	7,289	7,491	7,978	8,388	8,698	8,700	8,777	9,108	9,519	9,746	10,286	10,801	11,313	11,725
Region 6	Western Visayas	16,701	17,173	18,227	19,888	21,305	22,137	22,202	22,659	23,364	24,179	25,250	27,017	28,015	28,847	29,503
Region 7	Central Visayas	18,235	19,433	20,275	22,248	23,868	24,869	25,157	25,586	26,324	27,435	29,026	30,816	32,422	33,537	35,138
Region 8	Eastern Visays	5,098	5,180	5,254	5,486	5,727	5,868	5,844	5,891	6,173	6,331	6,493	6,857	7,090	7,323	7,598
Region 9	Western Mindanao	6,071	6,273	6,277	6,547	6,911	7,141	7,142	7,276	6,381	6,605	6,890	7,423	7,580	7,911	8,300
Region 10	Northern Mindanao	10,448	11,040	11,266	12,070	12,804	13,411	13,270	13,445	13,938	14,479	15,201	16,142	13,824	13,987	14,670
Region 11	Southern Mindanao	13,560	14,416	15,019	15,606	16,649	17,236	17,113	17,343	17,970	18,674	19,699	20,847	21,186	21,736	22,311
Region 12	Central Mindanao	5,218	5,264	5,214	5,444	5,671	5,834	5,900	5,960	5,443	5,667	5,887	6,161	6,362	6,458	6,713
Region 13	Caraga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,921	4,268	4,490
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,799	1,842	2,007	2,122	2,253	2,320	2,360

Source: Philippine Statistics Yearbook 1988 and 2000

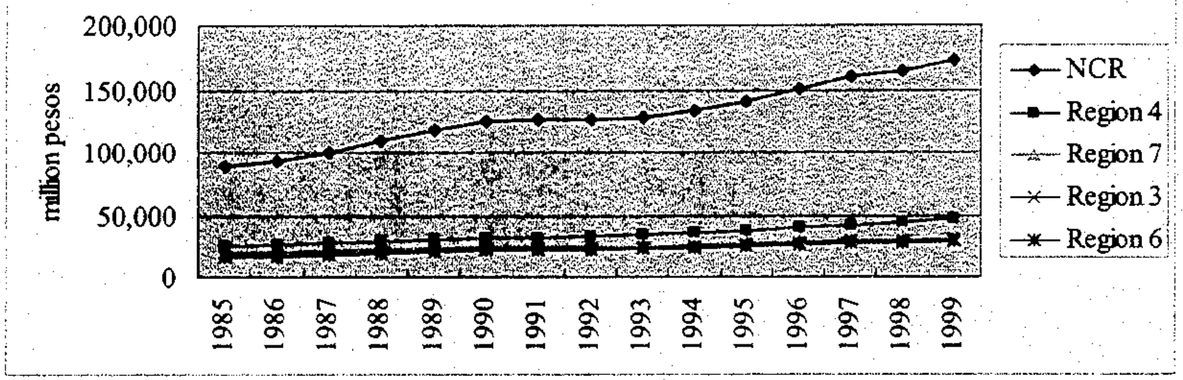


Fig. 2.1.1-11
Top 5 regions of GDP in the Service

Table 2.1.1-20 GDP and Growth Rate of the Region 7 by sector

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture	5,676	5,857	5,834	6,166	6,698	6,915	7,302	7,098	7,429	7,573	7,752	8,285	8,488	7,791	8,183
Growth Rate		3.19%	-0.39%	5.69%	8.63%	3.24%	5.60%	-2.79%	4.66%	1.94%	2.36%	6.88%	2.45%	-8.21%	5.03%
Industry	11,842	12,391	13,553	14,693	15,247	15,410	14,513	14,403	14,003	14,655	15,550	17,514	19,016	19,442	19,630
Growth Rate		4.64%	9.38%	8.41%	3.77%	1.07%	-5.82%	-0.76%	-2.78%	4.66%	6.11%	12.63%	8.58%	2.24%	0.97%
Mining & Quarrying	2,058	1,979	2,569	3,336	2,534	2,162	1,599	1,207	1,191	629	628	1,081	967	926	788
Manufacturing	7,709	8,204	8,601	8,915	9,637	9,906	10,264	10,023	9,452	10,039	10,666	11.568	12,409	12,477	12,863
Construction	1,224	1,267	1,564	1,521	2,156	2,417	1,634	2,073	2,140	2,625	2,690	3,197	3,889	4,270	4,153
Utilities	851	941	819	921	920	925	1,016	1,100	1,220	1,362	1,566	1,668	1,751	1,769	1,826
Service	18,235	19,433	20,275	22,248	23,868	24,869	25,157	25,586	26,324	27,435	29,026	30,816	32,422	33,537	35,138
Growth Rate		6.57%	4.33%	9.73%	7.28%	4.19%	1.16%	1.71%	2.88%	4.22%	5.80%	6.17%	5.21%	3.44%	4.77%

Source: Philippine Statistics Yearbook 1988 and 2000

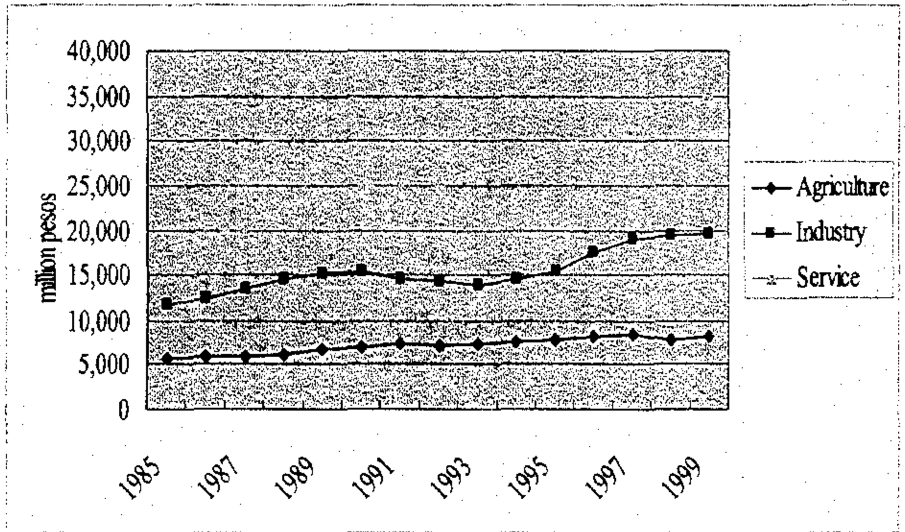


Fig. 2.1.1-12 Graphical view of GDP growth by sector

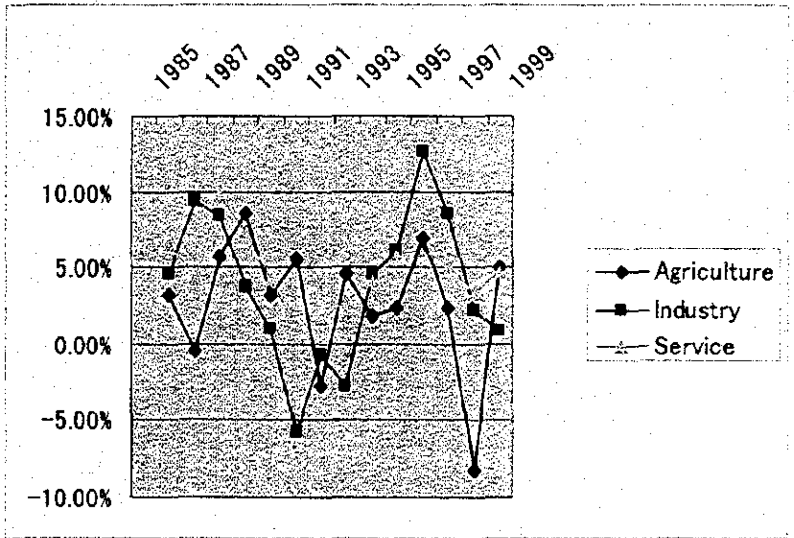


Fig. 2.1.1-13 GDP growth rate by sector

Table 2.1.1-21 Agricultural productions in Region 7 in 1999

	unit	Central Visayas	Bohol	Cebu	Negros Oriental	Siquijor
Palay	MT	150,243	104,248	10,768	33,716	1,511
Corn	MT	129,462	14,810	58,229	51,580	4,843
Livestock and Poultry						
Carabao	head	140,334	60,407	44,054	34,370	1,503
Hog	head	792,847	265,197	293,960	203,280	30,410
Cattle	head	288,884	65,265	119,128	89,141	15,350
Goat	head	465,462	48,288	223,587	178,195	15,392
Duck	head	173,915	53,121	40,194	75,450	5,150
Chiken	head	10,165,260	3,082,486	4,717,954	1,890,266	474,554
Fishing						
Municipal	MT	47,482.16	14,807.17	21,826.00	9,300.20	1,548.79
Commercial	MT	64,109.55	9,415.00	50,199.00	4,480.00	15.55

Note: MT: Metric tons

Source: NEDA Economic Indicators Online

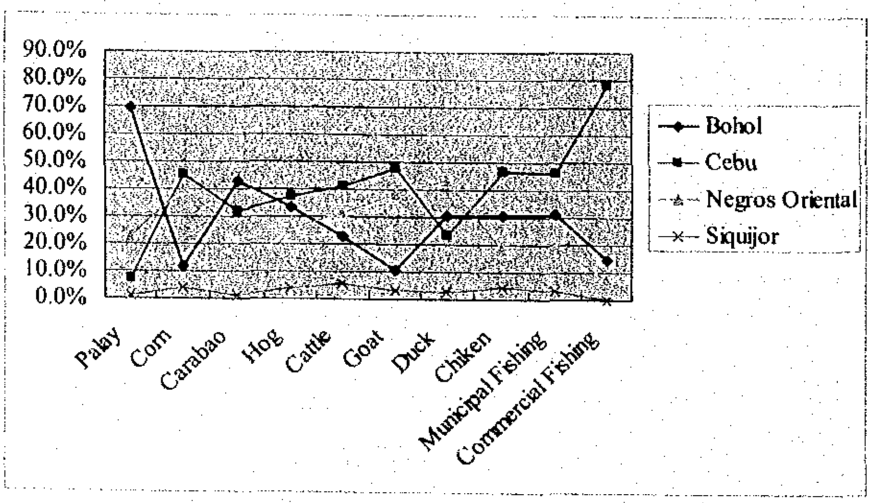


Fig. 2.1.1-14 Share of agricultural productions in Region 7 in 1999

4) Labor and employment

Unemployment rate in Region 7 was 7.4% in 1990 and 10.5% in 1999 as shown in Table 2.1.1-22. Unemployment rate in Region 7 was 7.4% and 10.5% in 1990 and 1999 respectively. Referring to Fig. 2.1.1-4, historical trend of the rate in Region 7 is similar to NCR for the period of 1990-1995 and to Region 3 for 1995-1999. However, the rate of Region 7 only increased more than 3 points (3.1 points) in 1990-1999 while other worst 4 and the national experienced less than 2 points (0.2 to 1.9 points).

Table 2.1.1-22 Unemployment rate of national and worst 5 regions 1990-1999

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Philippines	8.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	8.4
NCR	14.1	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.2
Region 7	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.6	8.9
Region 3	9.9	11.8	12.1	12.3	11.3
Region 4	8.7	10.4	8.4	8.5	8.9
Region 11	7.7	8.5	9.5	8.6	7.9
	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**
Philippines	8.4	7.4	7.9	9.6	9.4
NCR	15.8	11.6	14.5	15.1	16.0
Region 7	8.9	8.3	7.6	11.2	10.5
Region 3	9.0	8.6	8.7	11.9	10.1
Region 4	9.0	7.1	7.5	9.4	9.4
Region 11	7.2	6.9	6.7	8.7	8.9

Source: Philippine Statistical Yearbook 2000

5) Foreign trade

Historical trend of exports and imports (million US$) is shown in Fig. 2.1.1-15. The trend of exports/imports in Region 7 is downward while the total export steadily increased as shown in Fig. 2.1.1-6.

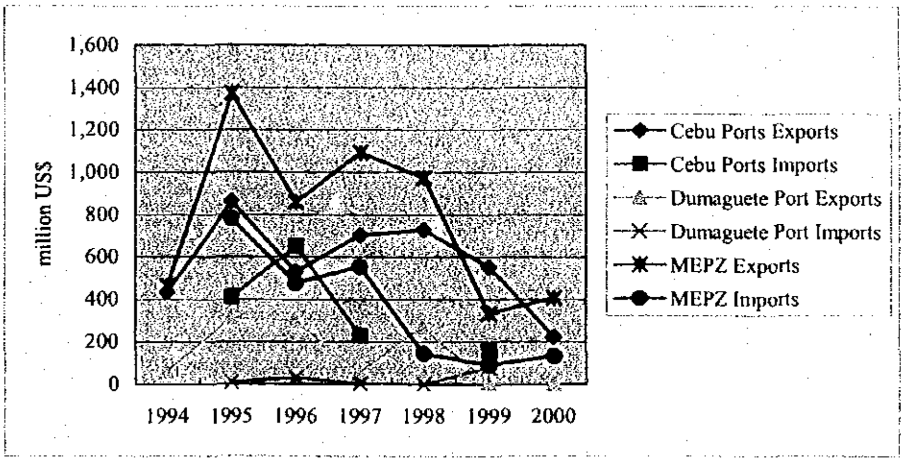
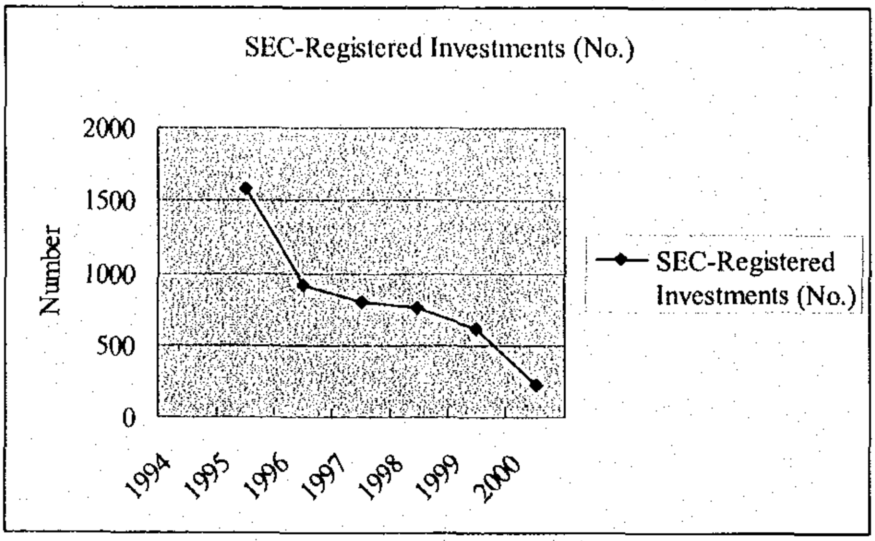


Fig. 2.1.1-15 Trend of exports and imports in Region 7

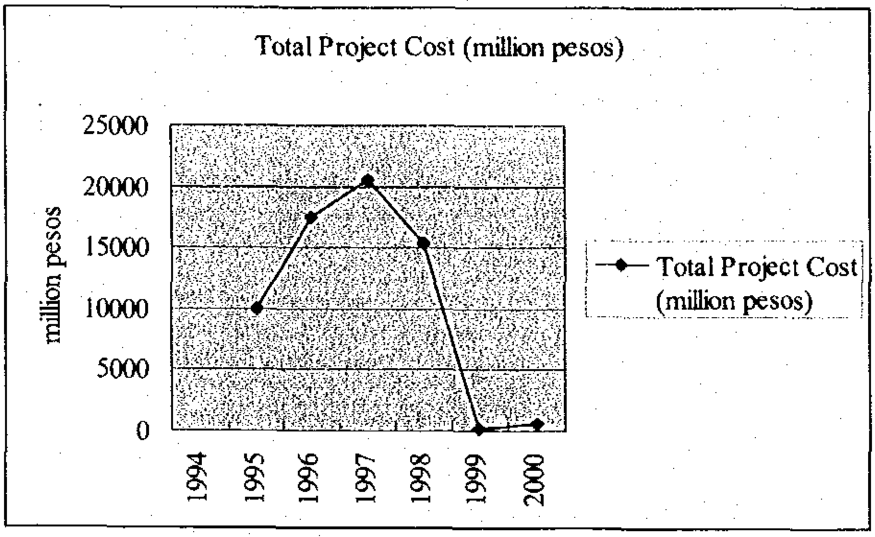
6) Investment

From the viewpoint of investment in the region, historical trend of SEC-Registered Investments and total project cost are shown in Fig. 2.1.1-16 and 2.1.1-17 respectively.



Note: Data from NEDA Economic Indicator Online

Fig. 2.1.1-16 Number of Sec-Registered Investments in Region 7



Note: Data from NEDA Economic Indicator Online

Fig. 2.1.1-17 Total Project Cost invested in Region 7

According to the above, it is clearly shown that number of investments is continuously reduced from 1995 and total project cost is also dropped in 1998 after having a peak in 1997.

7) Tourism

Tourism is one of major business in the region. Historical trend of tourist arrivals is shown in

Fig. 2.1.1-18.

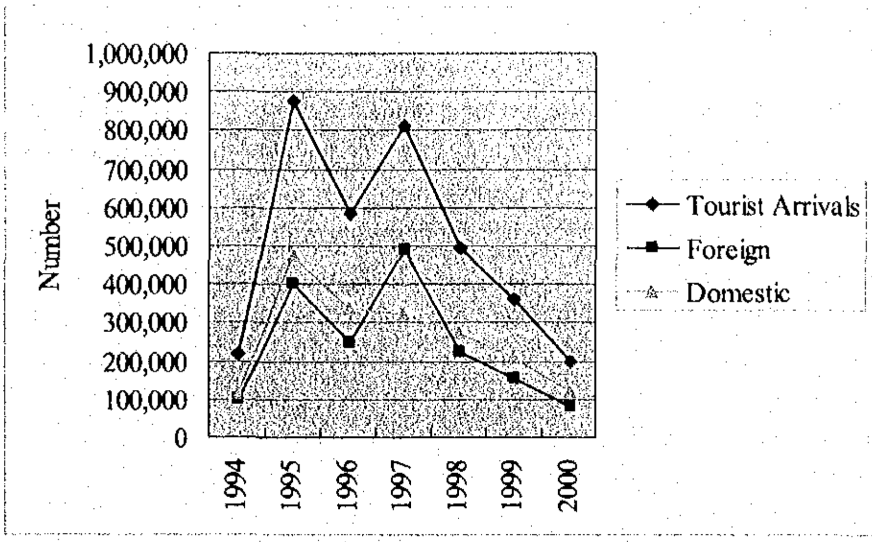


Fig. 2.1.1-18 Tourist arrivals in Region 7

Total number of tourist visiting Region 7 is downtrend since having a peak in 1997; however, domestic tourist has been continuously reduced from 1995 while foreign recovered once in 1997.

2.1.2 National Development Plans

(1) The Philippine National Development Plan: Directions for the 21st Century (Plan 21)

The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) started to coordinate the preparation of the above captioned guide on August 21, 1997 and eventually published in 1998. It is organized in three parts.

Part I: Sources of long-run economic growth and equitable development; sustainable human development, science and technology, protection of the environment and management of natural resource

Part II: Modernization strategies; regional or spatial development, agro-industrial modernization, infrastructure investment

Part III: Foundations or preconditions for long-run growth; macroeconomic policies and development financing

1) Vision

The development vision for the 21st century is to create a modern and humane society, raise the quality of life of all Filipinos-children, youth, women, and men alike-and bequeath this society in an ecologically healthy state to future generations.

To lay the foundation for the vision, the country must industrialize. As a first step, it is important to raise the productivity of agriculture and the incomes of families dependent on it. The additional savings to be generated can then be invested in industry and services; both sectors must expand so that agricultural workers rendered in surplus by rising agricultural productivity can be shifted to remunerative employment.

Investments in human capital, education in particular, underpin the various transformations that this modern society requires. Education changes people for the better through the host of affective and cognitive skills that it imparts.

It is also being conscious of the fact that modernization poses risks to our environment and natural resources.

As entering the new millennium, market competition and the price system still has important role through liberalization, deregulation, and privatization. With its newfound vitality, the Philippines has become an active participant in the international arena, and from this stems the urge, far stronger than before, to industrialize and be globally competitive as a means of strengthen national unity and self-respect.

2) Vision and Strategies in National Framework for Regional Development

a) Vision for regional development

Through the first quarter of 21st century, the regional development vision is of a country where the geographically-fragmented islands are economically integrated, where social, cultural, political and economic interaction takes place beyond local, regional and even national boundaries, where comparative advantages and regional resource endowments are fully harnessed without destroying their regenerative capacities, and where access opportunities and minimum desirable level of social welfare is guaranteed.

Economic integration is expected to be anchored on a network of urban centers that benefits from economies of scale and scope for industries, infrastructure, and services. The growth of metropolitan areas will be managed to ensure their sustainability and upgrade their efficiency and capacity to provide essential services for the purpose of enhancing their roles, participation and leadership in the Asia-Pacific region. With increased investments, regional cities will continue to grow and new urban centers will emerge as the primacy of Metro Manila reduced.

The planning of cities, particularly the determination and relocation of land uses within urban areas, shall provide adequate access to space, shelter, economic opportunities and basic services.

Economic integration is further expected to take place through greater interdependence and complementarities between urban and rural areas. New urban centers will provide markets for rural produce and provide opportunities for employment in industries, services, and other nonagricultural activities. On the other hand, the expansion in rural economies, micro-industries and wealth will induce demand for goods produced in and services provided by urban centers.

Regional development will happen amidst the interplay of market forces. Specific areas will develop based on their resource potentials and on local initiatives. The private sector will be encouraged to lead or participate in development activities within a competitive environment, as the government focuses on policy-making and on ensuring the delivery of minimum standards of services throughout the country.

An efficient infrastructure system, particularly transportation and telecommunications, will enhance the broad-based development of the country's geographically fragmented islands, thereby facilitating the mobility of people, goods, and services.

Regional development will be guided by appropriate land use policies as well as appropriate planning, development and management of natural resources, balancing economic, socio-cultural and environmental considerations.

As a whole, regional development will promote, nature and reflect a much higher quality of life for the Filipinos of this and the future generations.

b) Regional development strategies

To pursue this vision for regional development, five strategies have been identified: (a) national dispersion through regional concentration; (b) strengthening urban-rural linkages; (c) resource-and area-based development; (d) effective regional development administration; and (e) delivery of minimum desirable levels of welfare.

i) National Dispersion through Regional Concentration
ii) Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages
iii) Strengthening Area-Based Development

c) Regional development directions and prospects

Central Visayas Islands (Region VII and Adjacent Urban Centers)

This regional group covers the Central Visayas Islands. It includes Metro Cebu, the second largest metropolitan area in the country. It also serves as center for enterprises and international gateway for transportation and communication. The islands of Bohol, Cebu and Siquijor are leading tourist destinations in the country.

Metro Cebu's direct sphere of influence extends to Carmen and Danao City in the north; San Fernando, Carcar, Shibonga and Argao in the south, and Barili to Tuburan in the west. Linkages with neighboring islands and other growing urban centers in the Visayas and Mindanao, namely: Tagbilaran, Ormoc, Dumaguete and San Carlos in the Visayas and Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan and Oroquita in North Mindanao have also intensified. This has largely been facilitated by rapid developments in the domestic shipping industry especially the operation of rapid ferry services to these places, fostered by a liberalized environment. The ferry services have made travel to the island provinces in the region easier, faster, and more comfortable.

Modern transportation and communication facilities in the Central Visayas islands have enhanced the competitive advantages of the region. The Mandaue-Cebu City harbor is an important port of call by both domestic and ocean-going vessels. Container handling services for export and import are being provided by the Cebu International Port and neighboring seaports. Air travel, on the other hand is facilitated by the recently expanded Mactan Cebu International Airport (MCIA), which is the second busiest airport in the country in terms of passenger and cargo traffic. Similarly, there are secondary and feeder airports. Communication facilities are of international standards not only in Metro Cebu but almost all major urban centers.

Although the region is not a major food producer, there is substantial agricultural land in Bohol and Negros that can augment its food requirements. Bohol also harbors one of the few stock farms in the country where improved breeds of cows and carabaos are produced and sourced for distribution to other areas in the Visayas and Mindanao. As a result of the brisk rate of urbanization in Metro Cebu and other urban areas, there is rapid conversion of remaining agricultural land to non-agricultural uses which is exerting more pressure on the very limited capacity of the island province is severely lacking. The sourcing of water from other islands has been considered an option but should proceed with due consideration for rehabilitating and protecting affected watershed areas. The same holds true with the power supply despite current efforts to interconnect the Cebu, Negros and Leyte grids.

3) Long-Term Macroeconomic Targets

Two long-term growth scenarios are presented in Table 2.1.2.1. The high growth scenario targets a per capita GNP, in 1985 prices, of US$9,621 by 2025 (US$ 13,970 in nominal terms). This scenario will enable the Philippines to reach the existing income status of South Korea. The low-growth scenario shows a US$6,034 real per capita income by 2025, equivalent to US$8,416 in nominal terms.

Table 2.1.2-1 Medium and Long-term Growth Scenarios, 1997-2025

Item	1997	MT(1999-2004)		LT(2005-2025)	
	actual	High	Low	High	Low
Gross National Product					
real growth (%)	5.8	6.1	4.9	10.0	8.0
Per capita GNP, in US$ (1985=100)	1,287	1,754	1,628	9,621	6,034
Per capita GNP, in US$ (nominal)	1,217	1,520	1,356	13,970	7,416
Gross Domestic Product					
real growth (%)	5.1	6.5	5.5	10.0	8.0
Per capita GDP, in US$ (1985=100)	1,231	1,621	1,505	8,892	5,617
Per capita GDP, in US$ (nominal)	1,163	1,405	1,253	12,912	7,833

Source: Philippine National Development Plan 1998

(2) Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 1999-2004

The Medium-Term Philippine Development, 1999-2004, has six sectoral chapters pertaining to the six priority areas: (1) delivering basic social development services; (2) accelerating rural development,; (3) accelerating infrastructure development; (4) enhancing global competitiveness; (5) ensuring macroeconomic stability; and (6) reforming governance.

The development path over the past 12 years, nonetheless, still saw the Philippine economy going through a "boom-bust" cycle as its macroeconomic fundamentals took years to improve while its structural foundations were not yet resilient to democratic and external shocks.

During 1987-92, gross national product (GNP) fell to less than 1 percent in 1991 after peaking slightly above 7 percent in 1998. The trough in the cycle was triggered by a balance of payments crisis traced to a large public sector deficit. A recovery in the next planning period was staged as the public sector deficit was trimmed to a manageable level, and GNP growth gradually accelerated and reached 7.2 percent in 1996. However, the path for sustained growth was imperiled in 1998 by the worst drought to hit the agricultural sector in 31 years, in addition to the 1997-98 Asian crises, which saw the peso depreciating against the US dollar by 48 percent by end –1998. Fortunately, the years of restructuring prepared the domestic financial sector well. The sector's resiliency along with the timely management by monetary authorities, prevented a financial crisis in the scale seen in other crisis-affected Asian economies

1) Vision

Taking off from the strengths of the previous plans as well as learning from their weaknesses, the *Medium-term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) 1999-2004* envisions a sustainable development path and anchored on growth with social equity. The overall achievement of this MTPDP vision will be measured in large part by a reduction in poverty especially in the rural areas, and an improvement in the distribution of income. The deterioration observed in the past must be reserved. The number of poor families and the incidence of poverty must be reduced, from 32 percent in 1997 to 25-28 percent by 2004. Access of the disadvantaged to government institutions must be improved, and rural areas and regions outside the National Capital Region must have a larger contribution to economic growth. These are measurable indicators that will be used to access performance in carrying out the MTPDP vision.

2) Medium-term Macroeconomic Targets

The growth targets in the medium-term are based on the emerging domestic and international scenario for the 1999-2004, as well as the policy and institutional reforms to address existing and emerging constraints towards sustained growth and poverty alleviation. Specifically, the proposed growth targets are consistent with the objective of reducing poverty in the Philippines from 32.1% in 1997 to 25-28% by 2004.

The macroeconomic targets show an upward growth path in the period of 1999-2004 with GNP averaging 5.2-5.8%. GDP, is likewise targeted to move upwards averaging 4.7-5.3% in the medium-term (Table 2.1.2-2)

Table 2.1.2-2 Growth Scenario in the Medium-Term, 1999-2004

	1999		2000		2001	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Gross National Product						
real growth (%)	3.0	3.7	5.3	5.9	4.6	5.1
Per capita GNP, in US$ (1985=100)	12,835	12,920	13,236	13,396	13,567	13,795
Per capita GNP, in US$ (nominal)	41,498	42,159	45,576	46,990	49,518	51,776
Gross Domestic Product						
real growth (%)	2.6	3.2	4.8	5.4	3.9	4.6
Per capita GDP, in US$ (1985=100)	12,200	12,264	12,522	13,656	12,752	12,973
Per capita GDP, in US$ (nominal)	39,471	40,078	43,149	44,426	46,577	48,728

	2002		2003		2004		Average 1999-2004	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Gross National Product								
real growth (%)	5.9	6.4	6.6	7.1	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.8
Per capita GNP, in US$ (1985=100)	14,076	14,384	14,718	15,103	15,262	15,765	13,949	14,227
Per capita GNP, in US$ (nominal)	53,943	57,225	58,940	63,391	63,566	69,479	52,174	55,170
Gross Domestic Product								
real growth (%)	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.9	4.7	5.3
Per capita GDP, in US$ (1985=100)	12,170	13,465	13,700	14,079	14,137	14,628	13,080	13,511
Per capita GDP, in US$ (nominal)	50,508	53,610	54,905	59,136	58,922	64,513	48,922	51,744

Source; *Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 1999-2004*

2.1.3 Regional Development Plans

(1) Central Visayas Medium-Term Development Plan, 1999-2004

The Regional Development Plans (RDPs) are the accompanying documents of Plan 21. The RDPs spell out the long-term development vision of the specific regions and provide details of regional strategies for the period of 1999-2004 to guide the local government units in the formulation of their Local Development Plans or LDPs.

The Regional Development Plan, 1999-2004 is envisioned to serve three (3) purposes: one, as a general scheme of development for the region in order to break through the Southeast Asian market; two, as a plan to integrate the development of the provinces because the region's leaders believe that the vision of the region can only be attained if all provinces participate and do their part; and three, to strike a balance the need to growth and human development. This is made in recognition of the need to grow further in order to meet the minimum basic and to equitably distribute the benefits that come from increased growth.

1) Development Vision and Goals

a) Long-term vision

By 2025, Central Visayas Region shall be a leading regional growth in Southeast Asia. Its economic growth shall be broad based, sustainable and more equitably shared. It shall have the resources to provide adequate access to employment, shelter, education, health services, and other support facilities to enable the people to satisfy their basic minimum needs.

b) Medium-term goals

The medium-term goals of the region are higher and more sustained growth with equity and poverty reduction. Central Visayas aims to lead other regions in steering the economy of the country to new heights. This is expected to result to the improvement in the quality of life of the people.

The above goals shall be achieved through people empowerment, global competitiveness and the physical integration of the region.

c) Targets for 1999-2004

i) Raise growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) to a range of 8 percent to 9 percent by the year 2004. This will equal the patterns of growth of the fast growing East Asian nations.

ii) Raise the investment rate to 38 percent in 2004, approximating the present ASEAN average.

iii) Lower the inflation rate from 5.1% in 1997 to around 3.0% in 2004. This will equal the present levels of inflation in the region's trading partners.

iv) Lower the unemployment rate from a range of 9.5%-10.0% in 1997 to 6.0%-7.0% in 2004.

v) Lower the number of families subsisting below the poverty level from 30% in 1998 to 20% in 2004.

2) Spatial Development Strategies

a) Development of more urban centers

Central Visayas is fast growing region in terms of productive output. The bulk of its economic activities are concentrated in the major urban centers of Mtero Cebu, Dunaguete City and Tagbilaran City; therefore, these major urban centers are the major contributors to its growth. If the region's fast economic growth is to continue and its benefits dispersed throughout the region, it must develop more urban centers outside of the present three. There are several urban areas in the region which show vast potentials of becoming major urban centers, to wit:

Bohol: Ubay, Talibon, Jagna, Tubigon, Carmen
Cebu: Danao City, Toledo City, Bogo, Argao, Carcar
Negros: Bais City, Tanjay, Siaton, Guihulngan, Bayawan, Canloan City
Siquijor: Larena

The strategy of developing several urban centers veers away from the traditional Metro Cebu-centered development strategy. This must be done to engender a more geographically balanced and socially equitable growth in the region.

b) Integration

The spatial system of the region is not well developed, therefore, not conductive to equitable growth. There are a few urban centers that lord over the rest of the region. There are many potential major urban centers but they arte scattered and operate almost independently from each other. A key measure that should accompany the development of other major urban centers is the establishment of a mutually beneficial relationship and linkages among these centers and their peripherals that will promote the efficient production and exchange of goods and services and at the same time facilitate the delivery of basic services.

c) Establishment of institutions to manage urban growth

The demand for basic services will considerably expand and the capacity of physical facilities will be stretched to the limit as more and more people live in major urban areas. A fundamental element of urban development is the creation of an appropriate institutional structure that will manage urban development concerns, such as Metro Cebu development authority.

d) Industrial dispersal

There are presently three sites in the region which can be considered as truly industrial areas: the Mactan Economic Zone (MEZ) located in Metro Cebu which has been designated as Regional Industrial Center; the West Cebu Industrial Park in western Cebu, and the Naga Township located in Southeast Cebu. The failure of the other provinces to attract large volumes of much-needed investments in industries which are necessary to create employment and raise income levels is largely due to their insufficient infrastructure and social facilities which are key factors in the decision of firms to locate.

LGU initiatives as well as surveys conducted by concerned agencies indicate that the following municipalities can become viable location of industrial estates:

Bohol: northern part of the province, anywhere between Loon and Ubay
Cebu: Danao City, Toledo City, Bogo, Argao, Carcar, Compostela
Negros: Bais City, Siaton
Siquijor: Siquijor

The present situation where industries are concentrated in Cebu will unlikely change if the condition that inhabited the industrial growth of the other provinces will remain unaddressed-the inadequacy of infrastructure support. It is therefore necessary to ensure that government investments be reallocated to identified potential industrial estates to foster their attractiveness as investment destinations.

(2) Regional Physical Framework Plan

The revised Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP) 1993-2022 is the latest contribution. The RPFP provides a ready reference for our sub regional planners in the preparation of their

Physical Framework and Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs). The preparation of the RPFP is considered crucial as this provides input to the formulation of the National Framework Plan and also serves as the framework for lower level land use and physical plans.

The RPFP of Central Visayas aims to facilitate the development of all the provinces in the region in a sustainable manner. Basically, the RPFP shall serve as guide to all decisions on resource and land use for the people and are managed conserved for the future generations of the population. At the local level, it shall provide the local land use plans and the identification of programs and projects. The RPFP, thus, embodies the region's proposals and policy agenda for the utilization of land and other physical resources.

1) Spatial Development Goals

The RPFP envisions Central Visayas to be the major site of new investments coming into the country and for economic activities arising from the investments to be distributed throughout the provinces of the region.

This entails utilizing the natural resources of the region to its highest and best use in order to ensure sustainable sources of raw materials for the industries and livelihood for the population.

The goals of the RPFP are the optimum utilization of the region's natural resources and the rational distribution of the basic infrastructure facilities, services and urban development to ensure access by all of economic opportunities and social services.

2) Spatial Framework

(a) Urban Settlements System

The adoption of a hierarchy of urban settlements is centered on the objectives of equity and of providing the conditions for a dispersed, balanced and sustainable industrialization. For Central Visayas, a four-tiered hierarchy of urban settlements is proposed which shall have the following components.

i) Regional Urban Center

Metropolitan Cebu shall continue to be promoted as the regional administrative and industrial center catering to clients from the other provinces of Central Visayas and from the rest of the Visayas and parts of Mindanao. The presence of international port and other higher-order infrastructures and facilities make it the best site for a Regional Industrial Center (RIC). The RIC shall serve as the major point of embarkation and disembarkation of goods for the domestic and foreign markets, as well as the location of modern facilities for the processing and manufacturing of products.

ii) Provincial Urban Center

Provincial urban/industrial centers (PICs) shall be established in the other provinces of the region. Specially, the PICs in the region shall include Tagbilaran City in Bohol, Dumaguete

City in Negros Oriental and Siquijor in Siquijor province. The PICs shall serve as the major transshipment center of goods that come from within the provinces as well as from outside. They shall also serve as processors and major suppliers of industrial products and inputs to the rural agricultural areas. Tagbilaran City and Dumaguete City possess some of the key, although substandard, economic and service infrastructure and facilities to serve the industrial needs of Bohol and Negros Oriental, respectively.

iii) Municipal Growth Points

Municipal growth points shall be identified and established in strategic areas in the provinces of the region to serve as industrial growth points. These centers shall be the catchments areas for any spillover in industrial activities that shall take place in the provincial capitals/urban centers in the medium and long term as a result of increased economic activity. People's Industrial Estates (PIEs) shall be encouraged to be established in these growth of micro and small-scale industries especially those using indigenous raw materials.

The local government units shall spearhead the establishment of PIEs in their areas of influence. Greater private sector participation shall be generated in the setting up of industries in these industrial estates.

iv) Municipal Urban Centers

The municipal urban centers shall constitute the poblaciones of municipalities and cities. They shall be the smallest urban unit in the region.

To make the above centers effective channels of development and industrialization, the necessary infrastructure shall be provided these centers on a scale consistent with the magnitude of economic activities that shall be promoted in these areas.

Table 2.1.3-1 Hierarchy of Urban Settlements System

Ordered Levels	Functions	Urban Centers	
I. Regional Center	Highly functioning urban center to support regional & Visayas economies	Metro Cebu	
II. Provincial Urban Center	Highly functioning urban center to support provincial economies	Bohol: Cebu: Negros Or.: Siquijor:	Tagbilaran City Toledo City - Balamban area, Argao, Bogo Dumaguete City Larena - Siquijor area
III. Sub-provincial Growth Point (People's Industrial Estates)	Urban growth center to support sub-provincial economies and the development of agricultural and rural activities	Bohol: Cebu: Negros Or.:	Candijay, Carmen, Jagna, Jetafe, Loay, Lo-on, Ubay, Bogo-Daanbantayan, Carcar, Danao-Carmen-Sogod, Badian Canlaon City, Guihulngan, Manjuyod, Sibulan, Siaton/Bayawan
IV. Strategic Urban Center	Special functioning center for tourism, agricultural, mining and other industrial development activities	Bohol: Cebu: Negros Or.: Siquijor:	Panglao Island, Carmen, Baclayon, Anda, Garcia-Hernandez Dalaguete, Mactan Island, Bantayan Island, Toledo Canlaon City, Bais City, Bayawan, Valencia, entire island

Source Regional Physical Framework Plan 1994

b) Provincial Spatial Development Framework

While the macro concerns of the region are common, the development priorities and competitive advantages of each component province may differ. Recognizing this, the region has come up with a development framework that divides the provinces of the region into economic districts, each district differentiated from each other in the economic role that each play in the province and the region as a whole.

i) Province of Cebu

Due to the limited natural resources of the province, a strategy based on light manufacturing industries, services, and tourism will increasingly be promoted in the Metro Cebu area and in the outlying areas of the province where some amount of industrial activities can be productively undertaken. Agricultural production will focus on high-value crops in hilly lands, in which the province has potentials and on poultry and livestock in which private business ahs been thriving. The province's limited and degraded natural resource base does not allow for extensive staple crop production in flatlands. Efforts to rehabilitate, conserve, and use effectively the natural resources of the province will also be pursued since the area's capability for sustained economic growth depends on how well the province manages its resources to meet the needs of the industries and the rapidly increasing population.

The province of Cebu envisions its land to be divided into two land use zones: the mixed land use zone and the food and water source area. The mixed land use zone shall accommodate future activities and human settlements. This zone shall cover the lowlands and portions of the intermediate uplands in Metro Cebu, Toledo City, Balamban, and all areas in the province fringing the national, provincial and municipal highways and road. Major industrial estates as well as micro enterprise areas shall be located in this zone. Industries of the light type and those that do not consume too much water shall be preferred for development in the industrial zones.

The food and water source zone shall include most of the uplands. All economic activities to be undertaken in these areas shall be managed such that they do not contribute to the degradation of the natural resources and the depletion of the fertility of the land. Agro-forestry and the cultivation of fruit trees shall be promoted as major industries in the uplands. The production of vegetables, ornamental plants and flowers with high export and domestic demand can also be developed in the mountain barangays. Water tables will be recharged through reforestation and construction of minidams all covers the province's watersheds.

Tourism is another industry, which the province shall develop further. The areas planned for tourism development include the southern and northern parts of the province and small islands of Cebum notably Mactan, Bantayan, and Camotes Islands.

ii) Metropolitan Cebu

Metro Cebu's favorable location and the presence in the area of relatively modern infrastructure and facilities have been instrumental in its rapid development. Its central location, for one, has made it possible for Metro Cebu to serve the export and the Visayan-Mindanao markets. Likewise, its international port and airport have made the area a major link in inter-island trade. These same factors and many more are foreseen to ensure the continued growth of the metropolis. Specifically, Metropolitan Cebu will continue to have an advantage as a transshipment point for imports and exports where processing may be more convenient or less costly, and , hence, may expect to attract more large-scale facilities which will serve the entire Visayan and Mindanao regions. In addition, it shall also have an advantage for further development of commercial activities (trading houses, warehouses, communications, financial institutions, etc.), which directly benefit from its location.

Metro Cebu will, thus, continues to be promoted as the premier industrial, commercial, administrative, financial and service center south of the Philippines. A variety of industries similar to those in Metro Manila can be established in the area, which shall cater to the needs of Central Visayas, the other regions in the Visayas as well as Mindanao. Tourism will also continue to be promoted. Mtero Cebu will, likewise, be advertised as a major convention center in the south.