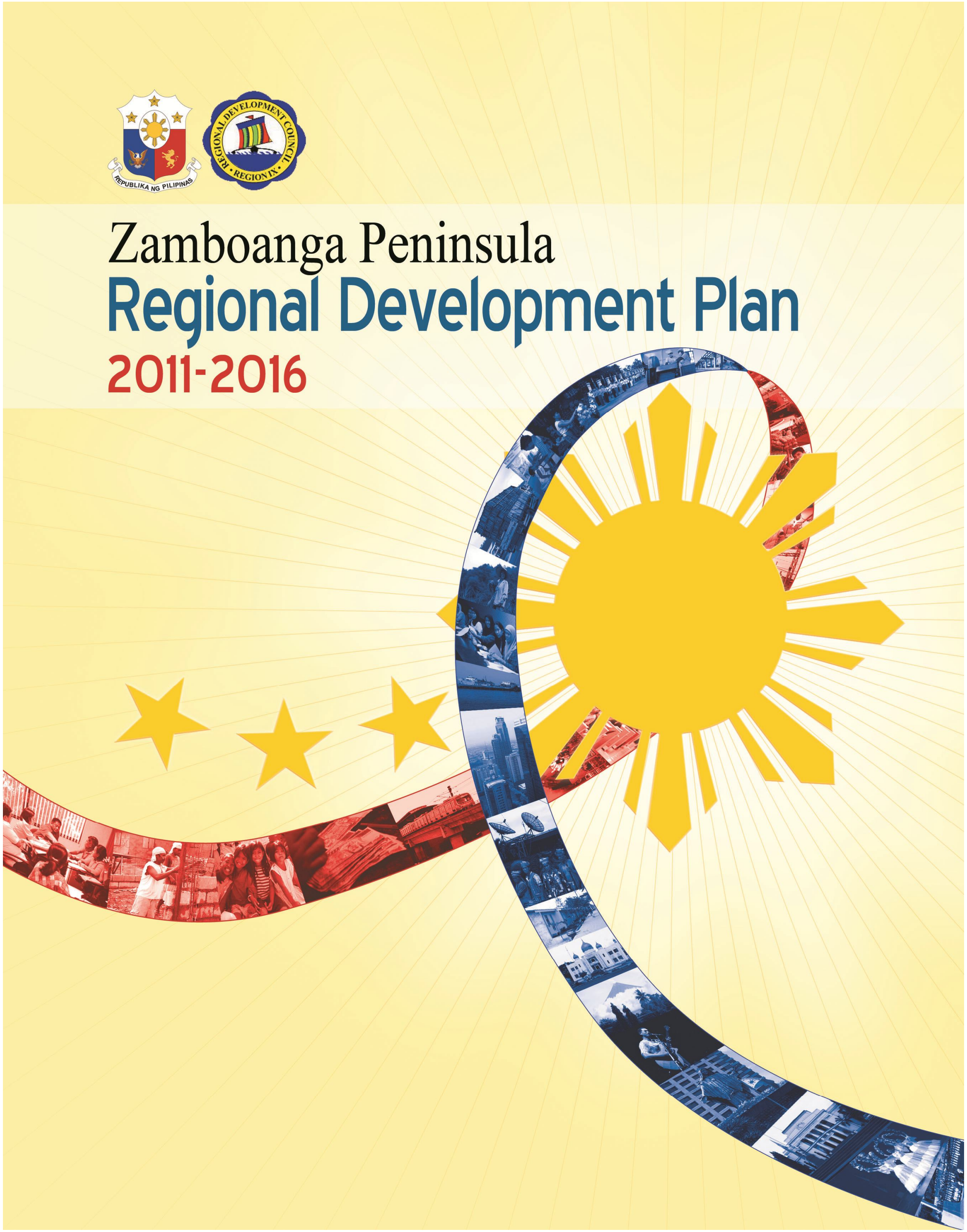
REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
REGION IX
Zamboanga Peninsula
Regional Development Plan
2011-2016

ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA
Medium-Term Regional Development Plan
2011-2016

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Regional Development Council (RDC) IX
Resolution Number IX-017-10

A RESOLUTION ENDORSING THE ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA MEDIUM-TERM REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTRDP), 2011-2016

WHEREAS, on September 2, 2010, President Benigno Simeon Aquino III issued Memorandum Circular No. 3 directing the formulation of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) and the Medium-Term Public Investment Program (MTPIP) for 2011-2016;

WHEREAS, as an accompanying document, the Zamboanga Peninsula Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (ZamPen MTRDP), 2011-2016 was prepared by the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX Technical Staff in coordination and consultation with the Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGus), Private Sector Representatives (PSRs) and selected stakeholders to flesh out and translate the President's Social Contract with the Filipino People and ensure efficiency in implementation of effective policies, programs and projects for the region;

WHEREAS, the ZamPen MTRDP presents the region's development vision and goals and addresses the regional development concerns and challenges through its strategic policy development framework, specifically, through the implementation of key/priority development programs, activities and projects (P/A/Ps) of the RLAs;

WHEREAS, the ZamPen MTRDP has eight (8), Chapters, namely : Chapter 1- Macro-Economic Sector; Chapter 2- Competitive Industry and Services Sectors; Chapter 3- Competitive, Sustainable and Modern Agriculture; Chapter 4- Accelerating Infrastructure Development; Chapter 5- Good Governance and Rule of Law; Chapter 6- Social Development; Chapter 7- Peace and Security; Chapter 8- Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of Environment and Natural Resources Towards Sustainable Development;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, that the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX favorably endorses the Zamboanga Peninsula Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (MTRDP), 2011-2016.

Passed:

134th RDC IX Meeting
Liga ng mga Barangay Convention Center
Pagadian City
December 10, 2010

Certified Correct:

MANOLETTE JUDE M. MERCADO
Acting Secretary

Attested:

DIR. ARTURO G. VALERO
Vice - Chairman

Approved:

MAYOR EVELYN T. UY
Chairperson

MALACAÑAN PALACE
MANILA

MESSAGE

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

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

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

BENIGNO S. AQUINO III

MANILA
May 2011

Republic of the Philippines
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
12 Saint Josemaria Escriva Drive, Pasig City
Tel.Nos. 631-0945 or 631-0964 http://www.neda.gov.ph

M E S S A G E

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

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

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

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

CAYETANO W. PADERANGA JR.
Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning

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M E S S A G E

As the Chairperson of the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX, I have the honor to present the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan (RDP) for the period 2011-2016. The completion of the RDP is another important milestone in our quest to accelerate the socio-economic development in Region IX.

The RDP is an articulation of the desired direction for the Zamboanga Peninsula, taking into account the current developments in the national and local scenes. It puts forward the development agenda for the region for the coming five years as shared and voiced out by the various sectors of the region's society in a series of consultations sponsored by the RDC IX. It will likewise focus on translating the President's development agenda as contained in his "social contract with the Filipino people" into strategies, policies, programs and activities for the period 2011-2016"for the region .

The attainment of the vision entails changes among each and every Filipino towards doing the right things, giving value to excellence and integrity and rejecting mediocrity and dishonesty, and giving priority to others over ourselves. Our RDP for the next five years will hopefully redound to a sustained economic growth, equal access to development opportunities and implement effective social safety nets.

On behalf of the RDC IX, I enjoin our partners in government, the private sector, and civil society to continue their cooperation and commitment, in our shared endeavor of development and the successful attainment and implementation of the plan. Let us all be united and work hand-in-hand to realize the vision we have set out for the region – peace, unity and prosperity amidst diversity.

HON. EVELYN C. UY
Chairperson, RDC IX and
City Mayor, Dipolog City

Acronyms and Abbreviations Used

AY	Academic Year
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	Anti-Illegal Recruitment
AJD	Agrarian Reform Justice Delivery
ARBs	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
ARCs	Agrarian Reform Communities
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARMM	Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
AVRC	Area Vocational Rehabilitation Center
AY	Academic Year
BHS	Barangay Health Station
BIMP-EAGA	Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Philippines-East Asian Growth Area
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance
CA	Compulsory Acquisition
CALABARZON	
CAR	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CGC	Career Guidance Counselors
CLOA	Certificates of Land Ownership Award
CLEEP	Continuing Labor Employment and Education Program
CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone System
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CRUZTELCO	Cruz Telephone Company
CSER	Crime Solution Efficiency Rate
CWD	Consumer Welfare Desks
CY	Calendar Year
EPs	Emancipation Patents
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
ER	Employment Rate
GAD	Gender and Development
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
Has	Hectares
HEDP	Higher Education Development Program
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEP	Indigenous and Ethnic People
IR	Inflation Rate
IS	Informal Sector
JSC/SC	Job Service Contractors/Sub-Contractors
KWH	Kilowatt Hour

LAD	Land Acquisition Distribution
LBP	Land Bank of the Philippines
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
LC	Lingap Center
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
LGU	Local Government Unit
LS	Leasehold Services
LTI	Land Tenure Improvement
MBC	Mindanao Business Council
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MIMAROPA	
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton
NCR	National Capital Region
NERBAC	National Economic Research and Business Assistance Center
NGCP	National Grid Corporation of the Philippines
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NSP	National Scholarship Program
OFW	Overseas Filipino Workers
OMIF	OTOP Mindanao Island Fair
ONETT	One Time Transactions Tax
OTOP	One Town One Product
PAL	Private Agricultural Lands
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PBD	Program Beneficiaries Development
PESFA	Private Education Students Financial Assistance
PESO	Public Employment Service Office
PGMA-TWS/PGS	President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo-Training for Work Scholarship Program/Pangulong Gloria Scholarship Program
PLDT	Philippine Long Distance Telephone
PNOC	Philippine National Oil Corporation
PPP	Purchasing Power of the Peso
PRPA	Private Recruitment and Placement Agency
PTQCS	Philippine TVET Qualification and Certification System
PWD	People With Disabilities
RB	Rural Bank
RDO	Revenue District Office
RFI	Rural Financial Institution
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RRCY	Regional Rehabilitation Center for Youth
RSCC	Reception Study Center for Children
RYH	Regional Youth Hostel
SARCs	Special Agrarian Reform Communities
SBM	Sagip Batang Manggagawa
SEA-K	Self-Employment Assistance-Kaunlaran

SNPLP	Study Now and Pay Later Plan
SOCCKSARGEN	
SP	Scholarship Program
SUCs	State Universities and Colleges
SY	School Year
TB	Tuberculosis
TCS	Transportation , Communication and Storage
TT2	Tetanus Toxoid
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UER	Underemployment Rate
UR	Unemployment Rate
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
VLT	Voluntary Land Transfer
VOS	Voluntary Offer to Sell
WIE	Workers in the Informal Economy
ZP	Zamboanga Peninsula
4Ps	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program

Glossary of Terms

Macro-economic Sector

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - **i**ndicator of the change in the average prices of a fixed basket of goods and services commonly purchased by households relative to a base year.

Employment Rate - **p**ercentage of the total number of employed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Food threshold (FT) - the minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food needs, which satisfies the nutritional requirements for economically necessary and socially desirable physical activities

Income Gap - **t**he average income shortfall, expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold, of families/individuals with income below the poverty threshold

Inflation Rate - the annual rate of change or the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) - **p**ercentage of the total number of persons in the labor force to the total population 15 years old and over.

Population Density - refers to the number of persons per unit of land area (usually in square kilometers). This measure is more meaningful if given as population per unit of arable land.

Population Growth Rate - indicates how fast a population increases or decreases as a result of the interplay of births, deaths, and migration during a given period of time. Where the population is closed, meaning no migration, the population growth rate is the same as the rate of natural increase, i.e., the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a specified period of time. The three methods for computing the rate of growth based on the assumption with respect to the change are: arithmetic change, geometric change and exponential change.

Poverty gap (PG) - the total income/ expenditure shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty threshold) of families/ individuals with income/ expenditure below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families/ individuals

Poverty incidence (PI) - the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals

Poverty threshold (PT) - the minimum income/expenditure required for a family/individual to meet the basic food and non-food requirements

Purchasing Power of the Peso **-** a measure of the real value of the peso in a given period relative to a chosen reference period. It is computed by getting the reciprocal of the CPI and multiplying the result by 100

Underemployed **- i**nclude employed persons who express the desire to have additional hours of work in their present job or an additional job, or to have a new job with longer working hours

Underemployment Rate **- p**ercentage of the total number of underemployed persons to the total number of employed persons

Unemployed **-** include all persons who are 15 years old and over as of their last birthday and are reported as: without work, AND currently available for work, AND seeking work, OR not seeking work due to the following reasons: (a) tired/believe no work available, (b) awaiting results of previous job application; © temporary illness/disability; (d) bad weather; and (e) waiting for rehire/job recall.

Unemployment Rate **- p**ercentage of the total number of unemployed persons to the total number of persons in the labor force.

Agricultural Production - the growing field crops, fruits, nuts, seeds, tree nurseries (except those of forest trees), bulb vegetables and flowers, both in the open and under glass; and the production of coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber; and the production of livestock and livestock products, honey rabbits, fur-bearing animals, silkworm, cocoons, etc. Forestry and fishery production carried on as an ancillary activity on an agricultural holding is also considered as agricultural production. *(Bureau of Agricultural Statistics)*

Aquaculture – sector of fisheries that includes the rearing or raising under controlled conditions of aquatic products such as fish, oysters, mussels, sea weeds and other aquatic resources in sea, lakes and rivers. Examples are fishponds, fish pens and fish cages. *(Bureau of Agricultural Statistics)*

Commercial Fishing – sector of fisheries that includes the catching of fish in marine waters with the use of fishing boat of more than three (3) gross tons and beyond the seven (7) kilometers shoreline limit. *(Bureau of Agricultural Statistics)*

Municipal Fishing – sector of fisheries that includes the catching of fish in marine and inland waters with the use of fishing boat of three (3) gross tons or less, or using gear not requiring the use of boats. *(Bureau of Agricultural Statistics)*

Cooperative – a duly registered association of at least fifteen (15) persons with a common bond of interest who voluntarily join together to achieve a lawful common social and economic end. *(Cooperative Development Authority)*

Social Development Sector

Absorption Rate – the percentage of the number of graduates who get a job after completion of education and/or training to the number of graduates who were not employed prior to completion of education and/or training

Cohort Survival Rate (CSR) – the percentage of enrollees at the beginning grade or year in a given school year who reached the final grade or year of the elementary/secondary level.

Completion Rate – the percentage of first grade/year entrants in a level of education who complete/finish the level in accordance with the required number of years of study

Dropout Rate – the percentage of pupils/students who leave school during the year for any reason as well as those who complete the previous grade/year level but fail to enroll in the next grade/level the following school year to the number of pupils/students enrolled during the previous school year

Graduation rate - the percentage of pupils/students who completed the academic requirements for elementary, secondary or tertiary levels in the current school year to the number of pupils/students enrolled in the terminal year of the level during the same school year

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - the total enrolment in a given level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population who according to national regulations should be enrolled at this level.

Gross Survival Rate (GSR) - the percentage of 1st year baccalaureate students 3, 4, and 5 years ago who were able to reach 4th year, 5th year and 6th year level, respectively, in a given academic year

Literacy rate, Simple / Basic - the percentage of the population 10 years old and over, who can read, write and understand simple messages in any language or dialect

Participation Rate - the ratio of the enrolment for the age group corresponding to the official school age in the elementary/secondary level to the population of the same age group in a given year. Also known as Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)

Child Mortality Rate (CMR) - the probability of dying between exact age one and age five, expressed as the number of deaths of children from exact age one to less than age five during a given period per 1,000 children surviving to age 12 months at the beginning of the period.

Crude Birth Rate -is the ratio of the number of births during a specified period (e.g., one year) to the total number of persons in the mid-period population or July 1 of the same year

Crude Death Rate (CDR) - the ratio of the number of deaths occurring within one year to the mid-year population expressed per 1,000 population.

Fully immunized children - infants who received one dose of BCG, three doses each of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B vaccines, and one dose of measles vaccine before reaching one year of age.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) - the probability of dying between birth and age one, expressed as the number of infant deaths or deaths occurring before reaching 12 months of life in a given period per 1,000 live births.

Life Expectancy **-** represents the average number of years remaining to a person who survives to the beginning of a given age or age interval x.

Malnutrition **-** a pathological state, general or specific, resulting from a relative or absolute deficiency or excess in the diet of one or more essential nutrients, which may be manifested clinically or detectable by physical, biochemical and/or functional signs

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) **-** the ratio between the number of women who died (for reasons of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium) to the number of reported live births in a given year, expressed as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Morbidity **-** the frequency of disease and illness, injuries, and disabilities in a population

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) **-** the probability of dying between birth and age five, expressed as the number of deaths below age five per 1,000 live births during a given period

Underweight **-** a condition where the child's weight is lower than that of a normal person of the same age and is measured using weight-for-age as the index

Good Governance Sector

Business Tax - tax on business is an annual tax imposed on the act of doing business within the LGU.

Extraordinary Receipts / Aid - foreign and domestic aid or grant provided for the LGU in the form of money and/or materials

Income - amount of money or its equivalent received during the period in exchange of services, sale of goods, or as profit from financial operations (net income)

Loans / Borrowings - amount of long-term or short-term indebtedness received by LGU from foreign or domestic creditors that is covered by a contract

Local Sources - local taxes, Fees and Charges, and Economic enterprises that accrue to the local government units in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and R.A. No. 7160

Other Tax - tax imposed on transaction related to transfer of property/ ownership, practice of profession requiring Government exam, and all inhabitants of the Philippines 18 yrs old and above

Real Property Tax - basic tax imposed on real properties and their improvements. Real property includes land, building, machinery and other improvements affixed or attached to the real property

Income from Economic Enterprises - impositions for the operations of economic exercise of its propriety functions

Regulatory Fees - fees derived from the exercise of the regulatory powers of local governments (police power) such as Mayor's Permit, Slaughter Permit Fees, etc.

Service Income / User Charge - reasonable charges imposed by the LGUs for services rendered

Shares from National Tax Collection - shares of LGU from specific national tax collection in accordance with the provisions of laws

Tax Revenue - compulsory contributions to finance government operations. Taxes are computed at the rate established by law to a defined base such as income, estate, imports, exports, foreign exchange, etc., without any direct relation to the services rendered to the individual assessed

Toll Fees - toll fees or charges for the use of any public road, pier or wharf, waterway, bridge or telecommunications system.

General Public Services - covers sector expenditures for services that are indispensable to the existence of an organized LGU. These include executive and legislative services; overall financial and fiscal services; the civil service; planning; conduct of foreign affairs; general research; public order and safety; and centralized services. These exclude general administration, regulation, research and other services of departments that can be identified directly under each specific sector.

Department of Education - covers sector expenditures for services in support of schools and education facilities; planning and manpower development; sports; and cultural preservation and enrichment.

Health, Nutrition and Population Control - covers sector expenditures for health program including medical, dental and health services; planning and administration of nutrition programs; population and family planning programs; and administration of these programs.

Labor and Employment - covers sector expenditures for the formulation, implementation and regulation of labor policies; promotion, placement, and regulation of domestic and overseas employment; and maintenance of industrial peace.

Housing and Community Development - covers sector expenditures for the provision of housing and sanitary services, promotion of community development, slum clearance, zoning and control of population.

Social Security/Social Services and Welfare - covers sector expenditures for the upliftment of disadvantaged families and children; the rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped; assistance to distressed and displaced individuals and families; care of the aged and other welfare services and payment of retirement pension and other social security benefits. Also included are expenditures for the provision of services and facilities for recreational, religious and other social activities not elsewhere classified.

Economic Services - covers sector expenditures for activities directed in promotion, enhancement and the attainment of desired economic growth.

Debt Service - covers expenditures for payment of loan principal, interest and other service charges for debts of LGU.

Other Purpose - covers expenditures for all other services not falling under any of the other sectors.

Income Class **-** social class dictated by the income / revenue generated by each LGU.

Per Capita Income(Y) **-** (Y = Total Income Generated / Population), average annual income of each individual under an LGU.

Rate of Expenditure (RE) **-** (RE = [Expenditure / Income] x 100%) average consumption of available resource in a year.

Peace and Security

Crime Rate - number of crimes committed per 100,000 population.

Index Crimes **-** crimes which are sufficiently significant and which occur with sufficient regularity to be meaningful. Crimes which include the following: murder, physical injury, robbery, theft and rape.

Non-Index Crimes - all types of crimes not considered as index crimes.

Environment Sector

Forest cover - refers to natural and manmade forests, including forests within wetlands and built-up areas.

Grassland - areas predominantly vegetated with grasses such as Imperata, Themeda, and Saccharum spp., among others.

Groundwater - subsurface water that occurs beneath a water table in soils and rocks, or in geological formations.

Land Use - the manner of utilizing the land, including its allocation, development and management.

Mangrove - forested wetland growing along tidal mudflats and along shallow water coastal areas extending inland along rivers, streams and their tributaries where the water is generally brackish and composed mainly of Rhizopora, Bruguiera, Ceriops, Avicenia, Aegiceras, and Nipa species.

Marshland - natural area usually dominated by grass-like plants such as cat tails and sedges, which are rooted in bottom sediments but emerge above the surface of the water. It contains emergence vegetation and usually develops in zones progressing from terrestrial habitat to open water.

Pastureland - land managed for raising livestock.

Plantation forest - established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation.

Reforestation - the artificial or natural re-establishment of forest in an area that was previously under forest cover

Shrubland - where the dominant woody vegetation are shrubs, generally of more than 0.5 meter and less than 5 meter in height in maturity and without a definite crown. The growth habit can be erect, spreading or prostate. The height limits for trees and shrubs should be interpreted with flexibility, particularly the minimum tree and maximum shrub height, which may vary between 5 and 7 meters approximately.

Water Resources - water available, or capable of being made available, for use in sufficient quantity and quality at a location and over a period of time appropriate for an identifiable demand.

Watershed - a land area drained by a stream or fixed body of water and its tributaries having a common outlet for surface runoff.

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Acknowledgement

Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP)
Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
Dapitan City Water District
Department of Agriculture (DA)
Department of Education (DepEd)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Department of Health-Center for Health Development (DOH-CHD)
Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Department of Tourism (DOT)
Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
Dipolog City Water District
Environmental Management Bureau (EMB)
Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)
Isabela City Water District (ICWD)
Land Transportation Office (LTO)
National Electrification Administration (NEA)
National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP)
National Housing Authority (NHA)
National Irrigation Administration (NIA)
National Nutrition Council (NNC)
National Power Corporation (NPC)
National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)
National Statistics Office (NSO)
National Telecommunications Commission (NTC)
Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
Pagadian City Water District (PCWD)
Pagibig Fund
Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth)
Philippine National Police (PNP)
Philippine Ports Authority (PPA)
Philippine Postal Corporation (PPC)
Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs)
Sibugay Valley Management Council (SVMC)
Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
Zamboanga City Water District (ZCWD)
Zamboanga City Social Welfare and Development Office (ZCSWDO)

VISION

We envision Zamboanga Peninsula as a diverse, yet unified, progressive and peaceful community. It is a place where each individual and family are provided with ample opportunities for self-fulfillment. We see it as a region with a shared purpose and responsibility to achieve agri-fishery, resource-based economy driven by a leadership that adheres to the highest standards of public service. It enjoys the support of a strong private sector,
and a healthy citizenry that values peace protects the environment and respects law and human rights. It is the niche of Agri-fisheries Southern Corridor of the country, with a destiny under one God.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE VISION:

1. GOD
2. COUNTRY
3. PEOPLE
4. ENVIRONMENT

The development vision of Zamboanga Peninsula places people as the principal focus of development.

Development, being people-centered, is achieved only if the people's incomes are raised and their living standards uplifted.

An ecologically balanced region is one that has achieved a natural balance in its environment where a variety of plant and animal species remain relatively stable and the relationship of organisms to one another and their environment is harmonious.

A progressive and peaceful region means that the expanding opportunities and benefits brought about by sustained economic growth are equitably shared by its citizens living in harmonious communities reigned by the rule of law.

TWIN GOALS 2011-2016

1. ECONOMIC GROWTH

2. POVERTY REDUCTION

Chapter 1: Macroeconomic Sector

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

Population

Region IX's population growth decelerated from a very rapid growth of 2.4 percent in 1990-1995 to 2.1 percent in 1995-2000, and declined further to 1.8 percent in 2000-2007. This is lower compared to the country's population growth of 2.36 percent in 1995-2000 and 2.04 percent in 2000-2007. In 2000-2007, Region IX recorded the 6th fastest growth rate in the country, next to ARMM, CALARBAZON, Central Mindanao, Central Luzon, and NCR regions.

Table 1.1 Population, By Region, Census Years 1990, 1995, 2000 and 2007

Area	2007 (Aug 1)	2000 (May 1)	1995 (Sep 1)	1990 (May 1)
Philippines	**88,574,614**	**76,504,077**	**68,616,536**	**60,703,206**
National Capital Region	11,553,427	9,932,560	9,454,040	7,948,392
Cordillera Administrative Region	1,520,743	1,365,412	1,254,838	1,146,191
Ilocos Region	4,545,906	4,200,478	3,803,890	3,550,642
Cagayan Valley	3,051,487	2,813,159	2,536,035	2,340,545
Central Luzon	9,720,982	8,030,945	6,932,570	6,199,017
Southern Tagalog	-	-	-	8,263,099
IVA- Calabarzon	11,743,110	9,339,618	7,750,204	
IVB – Mimaropa	2,559,791	2,299,229	2,033,271	
Bicol Region	5,109,798	4,686,669	4,325,307	3,910,001
Western Visayas	6,843,643	6,211,038	5,776,938	5,393,333
Central Visayas	6,398,628	5,706,953	5,014,588	4,594,124
Eastern Visayas	3,912,936	3,610,355	3,366,917	3,054,490
Western Mindanao	3,230,094	2,831,342	2,567,651	2,459,690
Northern Mindanao	3,952,437	3,505,708	3,197,059	2,197,554
Southern Mindanao	4,156,653	3,676,163	3,288,824	4,006,731
Central Mindanao	3,829,081	3,222,169	2,846,966	2,032,958
ARMM	4,120,795	2,803,045	2,362,300	1,836,930
Caraga [1/]	2,293,480	2,095,367	1,942,687	1,764,297

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office (NSO)

As of 2007, it has a larger population than the CAR, Cagayan Valley, MIMAROPA and CARAGA. If its 2000-2007 growth rate continues, Region IX's population would be about 4.205 million by 2020 and 4.893 million by 2030.

Arresting rapid population growth of 2 percent or more is one of the challenges in the past planning periods as it tends to result in a population structure characterized by an increasing number of dependents, meaning 15 years and below, and thus increasing the dependency burden in the regional economy, aggravating economic and social problems, e.g. employment, housing, enrolment, among others.

Economy

Economic growth in Region IX experienced a boom and bust cycle, a high increase of 6.9 percent in 2005 then a 2.2 percent in 2006, a 7.2 percent in 2007 then a 2.0 percent in 2008. Its GRDP reached a growth rate of 6.8 percent in 2009. The regional economy is highly dependent on Agriculture and Fisheries which accounts for about 49 percent of regional output and employment. Thus, due to the devastating typhoons and flash floods that hit the agricultural sector in the region in 2006 and 2008 which damaged irrigation systems, crops and farms, Agriculture and Fisheries sector registered a low growth of 1.3 percent and 1 percent during this period, respectively, bringing down also the growth of the economy to 2.2 percent and 2.0 percent during this period.

The industry sector contributes about 17 percent of total regional output in 2001-2009 with the manufacturing contributing the biggest share of almost 10 percent, followed by the construction sub-sector. Services contributes about 34 percent to total regional output with the Trade (12 percent); and Transportation, Communications and Storage sub-sector (7 percent) accounting for the bigger share of Services output.

Table 1.2 Percent Distribution of Regional Output, or GRDP 2007-2009, at Constant Prices

INDUSTRY/YEAR	2007	2008	2009
I. **AGRI., FISHERY, FORESTRY**	**49.3**	**48.8**	**49.3**
a. Agriculture and Fishery	49.1	48.6	49.1
b. Forestry	0.2	0.2	0.1
II. INDUSTRY SECTOR	**16.7**	**16.9**	**17.7**
a. Mining and Quarrying	1.1	0.7	2.0
b. Manufacturing	10.1	10.3	9.9
c. Construction	4.5	4.8	4.8
d. Electricity and Water	1.1	1.1	1.0
III. SERVICES SECTOR	**34.0**	**34.3**	**33.0**
a. Transport, Comm., Storage	7.2	7.6	7.4
b. Trade	12.5	12.4	11.6
c. Finance	0.8	0.8	0.8
d. O. Dwellings and Real Estate	4.8	4.8	4.6
e. Private Services	3.9	3.9	3.8
f. Government Services	4.8	4.9	4.9
GRDP	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source of Basic Data: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

Employment

Region IX is one of the three regions in the country with the lowest unemployment rate, registering an employment of more than 96 percent in 2008-2010, higher than the national average of only more than 92 percent. However, Region IX is the 7th region with the highest underemployment rate in the country, averaging more than 23 percent during this period.

Table 1.3 Rates of Annual Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, By Region: 2009 and 2008

Region	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		Employment Rate (ER)		Unemployment Rate (UR)		Underemployment Rate (UER)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Philippines	64.0	63.6	92.5	92.6	7.5	7.4	19.1	19.3
NCR	61.5	61.3	87.2	87.0	12.8	13.0	12.4	11.8
CAR	66.6	66.5	95.4	95.5	4.6	4.5	17.6	22.5
Ilocos Region	61.5	60.8	91.8	91.9	8.2	8.1	16.8	16.7
Cagayan Valley	67.2	66.3	97.2	96.5	2.8	3.5	15.2	18.3
Central Luzon	60.6	60.3	90.8	90.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	8.7
CALABARZON	63.2	62.3	89.6	90.0	10.4	10.0	16.5	16.1
MIMAROPA	70.1	69.2	95.6	95.8	4.4	4.2	26.0	27.2
Bicol Region	64.5	65.2	94.1	94.4	5.9	5.6	36.3	35.8
Western Visayas	64.4	63.9	93.0	93.0	7.0	7.0	25.7	24.0
Central Visayas	64.1	64.4	92.5	93.0	7.5	7.0	14.8	15.1
Eastern Visayas	66.1	64.8	94.6	95.5	5.4	4.5	26.4	27.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	66.8	65.7	96.4	96.5	3.6	3.5	23.6	23.7
Northern Mindanao	70.4	70.4	95.2	95.3	4.9	4.7	27.5	25.8
Davao Region	65.7	66.2	94.1	94.2	5.9	5.8	20.4	19.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	66.7	66.1	95.9	95.4	4.1	4.5	21.0	23.3
Caraga	65.9	65.8	94.2	94.4	5.8	5.6	26.9	25.8
ARMM	57.2	57.2	97.7	97.3	2.3	2.7	12.8	16.0

Source of Basic Data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Services (BLES)

Labor Force participation rate in Region IX improved from 65.7 percent in 2008 to 66.8 percent in 2009, higher than the national average of 64.0 percent.

Historical data indicates that in terms of Class of Workers, about 45.5 percent are Own-Account Workers, in which 38.2 percent comprise Self-Employed Workers and 7.32 percent are Employers. Wage and Salary Workers comprise about 36.5 percent and Unpaid Family Workers about 18 percent. Agriculture accounts for almost 50 percent of total employment in the region. Except for Zamboanga City, wherein employment is heavily concentrated in the Services Sector, the major concentration of employment for the provinces in the region is in Agriculture.

Table 1.4 Rates of Annual Labor Force Participation, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment, By Region: 2009 and 2008

Region	Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)		Employment Rate (ER)		Unemployment Rate (UR)		Underemployment Rate (UER)	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Philippines	**64.0**	**63.6**	**92.5**	**92.6**	**7.5**	**7.4**	**19.1**	**19.3**
NCR	61.5	61.3	87.2	87.0	12.8	13.0	12.4	11.8
CAR	66.6	66.5	95.4	95.5	4.6	4.5	17.6	22.5
Ilocos Region	61.5	60.8	91.8	91.9	8.2	8.1	16.8	16.7
Cagayan Valley	67.2	66.3	97.2	96.5	2.8	3.5	15.2	18.3
Central Luzon	60.6	60.3	90.8	90.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	8.7
CALABARZON	63.2	62.3	89.6	90.0	10.4	10.0	16.5	16.1
MIMAROPA	70.1	69.2	95.6	95.8	4.4	4.2	26.0	27.2
Bicol Region	64.5	65.2	94.1	94.4	5.9	5.6	36.3	35.8
Western Visayas	64.4	63.9	93.0	93.0	7.0	7.0	25.7	24.0
Central Visayas	64.1	64.4	92.5	93.0	7.5	7.0	14.8	15.1
Eastern Visayas	66.1	64.8	94.6	95.5	5.4	4.5	26.4	27.6
Zamboanga Peninsula	**66.8**	**65.7**	**96.4**	**96.5**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**23.6**	**23.7**
Northern Mindanao	70.4	70.4	95.2	95.3	4.9	4.7	27.5	25.8
Davao Region	65.7	66.2	94.1	94.2	5.9	5.8	20.4	19.8
SOCCSKSARGEN	66.7	66.1	95.9	95.4	4.1	4.5	21.0	23.3
Caraga	65.9	65.8	94.2	94.4	5.8	5.6	26.9	25.8
ARMM	57.2	57.2	97.7	97.3	2.3	2.7	12.8	16.0

Source of Basic Data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Services (BLES)

Inflation

The region experienced double-digit inflation starting in May 2008 at 13.5 percent and peaking to 20.3 percent in July 2008 compared to the average inflation figure of 8.6 percent in January-April of the same year. The 13.5 inflation rate in 2008 was largely contributed by the relatively higher prices in the region of the following: (1) Food, Beverages, Tobacco of about 17 percent against the national average of 12.9 percent; (12) Fuel, Light & Water, 11.45 percent against the national average of 6.5 percent; and (13) Services, 11.2 percent against the national average of 8.6 percent. The absence of sharp surges in oil prices and favorable agricultural output helped stabilized prices in 2009 and 2010 (Source of Monthly Basic Data, NSO).

Table 1.5 Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Inflation Rates (IR), Region IX

YEAR	CPI	IR
2008	157.7	13.5
2009	163.1	3.7
2010	168.0	4.2

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office (NSO)

Poverty

Poverty is an overriding concern in the region, although there is some headway realized, from 32.7 percent of its population living below the subsistence level in 2003 to 29.2 percent in 2006 (subsistence rate). Moreover, Poverty incidence among the families fell from 44.0 percent in 2003 to 40.2 percent in 2006

Annual per capita food threshold increased from P6, 574.00 in 2000 to P9, 406.00 in 2006, while per capita poverty threshold also increased from P9, 128.00 in 2000 to P13, 129.00 in 2006.

Table 1.6 Poverty Data, Region IX, 2000, 2003 and 2006

Indicator	2006	2003	2000
Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold	P13,129	P10,407	P9,128
Annual Per Capita Food Threshold	P 9,406	P 7,224	P6,574
Magnitude of Poor Families	250,696	258,497	209,824
Magnitude of Poor Population	1,404,098	1,427,722	1,257,722
Poverty Incidence Among Families	40.2%	44.0%	48.6%
Poverty Incidence Among the Population	45.3%	49.2%	44.8%
Subsistence Incidence Among Families	24.3%	27.8%	21.0%
Subsistence Incidence Among the Pop.	29.2%	32.7%	25.8%

Source of Basic Data: National Statistics Office (NSO)

II. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Better Population Management

Rapid population growth results in a population structure characterized by a large proportion in the young ages 15 years and below. This means more dependents in the household. Moreover, a decline in the death rate, especially in the younger age group tends to augment population in two ways: (1) by slowing the attrition of the existing population and (2) by increasing the number of women who survive through childbearing and continue to produce children.

The thrust of population management in Region IX is towards responsible parenthood, better health and education to help adolescents and youth avoid pre-marital sex, teenage pregnancies, early marriages, sexually transmitted infections, and of attaining population outcomes that are in harmony with available resources, carrying capacity of place and sustainable environment and growth.

Couples, especially women, should have a choice in their lives and the means to implement and make their decisions affecting fertility. A woman who is unable to regulate and control her fertility would unnecessarily put in jeopardy her inviolable right – the right to a fuller health and well-being.

But in the long-run, responsible family planning would have a greater effect if women have a measure of education (and autonomy). Educated women are more likely to use contraceptive than those with little or no education. There is thus a need for universal access of all medically, legally, ethically and culturally acceptable family planning methods and services by couples and parents to plan their families, including sexuality-laden values education for age-appropriate youth through formal and non-formal educational systems.

The National Demographic Health Surveys and Fertility Surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office suggest that for fertility decline to accelerate in the country and in the region, overall contraceptive prevalence must increase significantly, with the increase being due to modern methods. Shifting methods alone at still low levels of overall contraceptive prevalence rates, while increasing the overall usage of contraception, will not be sufficient to make a significant difference in fertility decline.

These strategies and policy will contribute to sustaining the declining population growth in the region from a rapid growth of 2.42 and 2.12 per cent in 1990-1995 and 1995-2000, respectively to 1.83 per cent in 2000-2007, and to about 1.5 per cent or less by 2016.

Accelerated Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Rapid growth objective should be supported by a broad-based employment strategy coupled with rising productivity and income, and an increasing investment in health and education to effectively reduce poverty in the region. For improved health and increased education are essential components in poverty alleviation. These address the root causes and symptoms of poverty. Complementing these strategies are the programs and projects under agriculture and agrarian reform aimed at improving access of the poor households, especially the farmers, to land, credit, infrastructure, farm inputs, and post - harvest facilities.

More investments in physical infrastructures would bring about better physical and functional integration of the region with the rest of the country and the world, particularly BIMP-EAGA, Muslim countries in the Middle East, the New Zealand and the Australian Bloc – as it is the country's Southern Gateway to the rest of the world. Gearing – up the workers' competencies and capabilities to face new market challenges and adaptability to changes in technology is a must to contend with the increasing demand for more trained manpower abroad (and locally).

Among the important policy thrusts and strategies are as follows:

1. Promote greater processing of agricultural raw products, such as coconut, processed fish, mango, rubber, seaweeds, abaca, banana, and calamansi, and emphasis on higher value-crops and development of agri-based industries;

2. Shift land use and development of its 89, 000 hectares of idle grass lands into the production of high value crops for agri-processing and exports;

3. Expand agri-fishing output through diffused modern production technologies, more public investments in industrial infrastructure, technical assistance and agricultural research.

4. Irrigate its remaining irrigable area of about 28, 000 hectares to support rice self-sufficiency objective and make the region a rice exporter;

5. Promote Small and Medium Scale Industries to diversify economic activities in the rural areas and for greater processing of raw materials and increased productivity and income;

6. Promote the Zamboanga Economic Zone in Zamboanga City, the Dapitan-Dipolog-Katipunan-Roxas-Manukan-Polanco Growth Corridor and Economic Zone in Zamboanga del Norte, the Provincial Agri-Industrial Centers in the three provinces, and strengthening the seventeen (17) Integrated Development Areas in Region IX;

7. Establish trading posts and marketing centers in various strategic places in the region for selling and buying of agricultural products;

8. Distribute and develop the remaining 3, 400 CARP lands (90% of undistributed lands) to tenant farmers to free productivity constraints in agriculture and enhance poverty reduction efforts in the countryside;

9. Provide basic social services, especially preventive health care and primary education, to address the consequences and root causes of being poor – being uneducated and in poor health;

10. Strengthen institutional capacity art local levels for development and management of poverty alleviation programs;

This will support the plan's target of sustaining an economic growth of 6-9 per cent which is an essential condition for bringing the incidence of poverty among the population from 45.3 per cent in 2006 to about 30 – 34 per cent in 2015. The region's GRDP would translate to about P57.4 Billion, under a 6 per cent growth scenario, and P69.8 Billion, under a 9 per cent growth scenario, by 2016.

Reduce Underemployment

The Aquino administration emphasizes job creation as an anchor program to achieve inclusive growth and address the disparity in income among the people. The thrust is to create and sustain an economic and business environment where investments, businesses and jobs can expand and improve.

The prevalence of underemployment in the region is partly attributable to the seasonal work of many farmers engaged in agriculture, the significant number of unpaid family workers, and the prevalence of workers being paid their wages below the prescribed minimum wage, among others.

The policies and strategies to address the problem of underemployment in the region include the following:

1. Promote the productive use of labor, the poor's most productive asset, through labor intensive investments and technology;

2. Enhance the productivity and employability of workers through skills training and re-training, and expansion of micro-finance to provide livelihood and develop entrepreneurship opportunities for the underemployed and poor workers;

3. Provide training and livelihood assistance for displaced and underemployed workers;

4. Expand income opportunities of the workers through a combination of multiple productive activities, e.g., deriving composite income from crop farming, livestock and poultry farming either as single activity or in combination with others, such as fishing and feed processing;

5. Provide off-farm employment opportunities to farmers and fishermen, such as in agri-processing industries in the PICs and PIEs;

6. Narrow the gap or mismatch between supply and demand of needed industry skills;

7. Promote gender equality in employment;

8. Stronger enforcement of the Minimum Wage Law in the region.

These efforts are aimed at reducing the high incidence of underemployment averaging 22.3 % per cent to 15-18 % by 2016 to make the region at par with the national average performance.

Productivity Growth

Improving productivity is a key objective in the region's balanced agri-industrial development strategy. This becomes imperative in view of the relatively lower labor productivity of the region in industry and services sector as compared to the national average, although its labor productivity in the Agriculture and Fishery sector is much higher than the national; average – given the tremendous fishery resource endowment and industry in Region IX.

The areas of concerns here include, among others, the following: (1) equipping both prospective and presently employed workers with demand-driven skills and additional technical education to make them more competitive, (2) adopting the most suitable land uses in crop production; and (3) aside from raw materials, maximizing the opportunities for technological transfers with the countries in the BIMP-EAGA towards agri-processing. Areas for development include joint venture agreements with the private sector (and Public-Private Partnerships) on deep sea fishing, cold storage networks, fish canning and processing, among others.

Other strategies to ensure increased productivity include the following:

1. Increase budget for irrigation, research as well as post harvest facilities;

2. Intensify and diversify crop production, and expand area for high value crops and champion products;

3. Strengthen fishery support services for increased productivity through the establishment of tech-demo projects, fish cage pen, seaweed nurseries, among others;

4. Improve the capability of farmers to effectively operate and manage the farms they till as well as their access to production inputs;

5. Organize farmers and fishermen into cooperatives and provide appropriate trainings and market –oriented technologies to be able to efficiently operate and manage agri-business enterprises.

Given the economic growth target of 9 per cent or about P69.8 Billion (GRDP) by 2016, and an estimated employment level of 2.040 million, the expected labor productivity for Region IX is about P34, 211. However, if the economy will grow at only 6 per cent on the average annually, its GRDP would only be about P57.4 Billion, and labor productivity at about P28, 140.00 (Table 1.8: Labor Productivity Targets, and Table1.9: GRDP Targets, 2010-2016).

Stable and Single-Digit Inflation

An integral component of the region's development objective is to maintain a low and single- digit inflation in next six (6) years or so. Price stability is important to sustainable economic growth and improved standard of living. It is central to reducing risks of private investors and businessmen, and is necessary for their confidence in investing and employing more people. Given the region's low inflation averaging only 3.7 per cent in 2009-2010 (January-May), except in 2008 where it reached 13.5 per cent, the inflation target for 2011-2016 is in the range of 4-7 per cent, one that is stable and low.

III. SPATIAL STRATEGIES

The spatial strategy for Region IX in the medium –term is anchored on the multi-polar strategy. This is in cognizance of the emergence of other primary growth centers and corridors of development in the region – Dipolog City, Pagadian City and the growth corridor in Zamboanga del Norte. In addition, there are also fifteen (15) integrated development areas in the region – clustering of adjacent municipalities and a growth centre with common resource endowments and development problem.

Agri-Industrial Development Strategy

The prospects for attaining accelerated, broad-based, and sustained growth depend on how rapid over-all productivity in the region can be raised. This is a matter of focusing on the most likely endeavor which has the greatest promise of achieving gains in productivity and propelling the growth of other sectors in the regional economy. Majority of the people and workers are in agriculture and depends on it for livelihood. Whenever workers' productivity improves, their incomes and purchasing power also expands. Besides food, they can buy other things as well, principally the products of industry. This in turn expands the domestic demand and stimulates more investments and employment, raising real wages and increasing greater savings. As this process expands, cutting across all the major arteries of domestic production, it has the cumulative effect of accelerating economic growth and development in the region. Since agriculture is still the dominant sector in the economy accounting for about half of total employment and output, the strategy is to focus on agri-industrial development.

Among the strategies and measures to pursue are as follows:

1. The establishment of a network of agri-processing centers comprising the Zamboanga Economic Zone and Free Port in Zamboanga City, the Provincial Industrial Center in Roxas, Zamboanga del Norte, and its establishment in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur. These will bring about greater processing of agricultural raw materials, diversification towards higher value products, and promotion and development of agri-based and resource based industries. Commodities to be processed include coconut, mango, fish and marine products, seaweeds, rice and corn, among others;

2. Establishment of trading posts and marketing centers in strategic areas in the region for selling and buying of agricultural products. This aims to accelerate regional agricultural development through market-oriented and farmer based development strategies. It calls for setting up of strategically located Central-Market Centers (CMCs), Municipal Market Centers, and Trading Posts.

3. Modernization of the agriculture sector;

4. Strengthening linkages between rural-urban and agriculture-industry linkages;

Corridor Development

Complementing agri-industrial development strategy is the Corridor Development, specifically, in the special economic zone area in Zamboanga del Norte, or DDPKRM as it comprises the Dapitan-Dipolog-Polanco-Katipunan-Roxas-Manukan Industrial Growth Corridor. Roxas is the site of the Provincial Agri-Industrial Center – a major component of the DDPKRM. DDPKRM can be closely linked to the Cagayan-Iligan Corridor, while the Zamboanga-Pagadian growth Corridor would be more closely linked to the Davao City-GenSan-Parang and Maguindanao Corridor.

IV. TARGETS

Growth Targets, 2010-2016

Table 1.7 Growth Targets, 2010-2016 (in Percent)

INDICATOR	ACTUAL	TARGET
Population [1] 1990-1995 1995-2000 2000-2007	 2.42 2.12 1.83	1.5
GRDP[2] / (AFF) 2009 2008 2007 2006 2005	 6.8 / (7.8) 2 / (1) 7.2 / (7.3) 2.2 / (1.3) 6.9 / (8.5)	6 – 9
Per Capita GRDP[3] 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015	 P10, 669.00 P10, 684.00 P11, 825.00 P12, 966.00 P14, 107.00 P15, 248.00 P16, 389.00 P17, 530.00 P18, 671.00	P19, 812 (2016)

[1] *Assuming a .3 percentage point average annual increase from 2010-2016*

[2] *The average annual growth rate from 2005-2009 is about 5.82 %. A GRDP growth of 6 % means that the existing growth trend continues, but with more developmental interventions for Region IX, GRDP would have a higher average annual growth of 7-9 per cent in 2010-2016. AFF which stands for Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry accounts for about 50 % of the region's output and employment. The growth of the economy is highly dependent on the growth of the AFF, for instance, due to the devastating typhoons and flash floods that hit the agricultural sector in the region in 2006 and 2008, and damaging irrigation systems, crops and farms, AFF registered a low growth of 1.3 per cent and 1 per cent during this period, bringing down also the growth of the economy to 2 per cent in the same period.*

[3] *Given a high growth of the economy averaging 6-9 per cent and a declining population growth of 1.5 per cent or less by 2016, per capita GRDP would increase more rapidly estimated at P14, 107; P15, 248; P16, 389; P17, 530 and P18, 671 every year from 2011-2015.*

Labor Productivity (L.P.) Region IX / (National) AFF[4] Industry[5] Services L.P. 2008 Region IX / (National)	2004-6 Ave. Figure P24, 699.00 / (P37, 217.00) P22, 553.00 / (P19, 302.00) P46, 363.00 / (P81, 452.00) P24, 699.00 / (P37, 189.00) P26, 470.00 / (P42, 257.00)	
Employment[6] 2008 2009	95.9 95.3 96.4	96
Underemployment[7] Region IX / (Phil) 2008 2009 2010	 22.3 / (18.7) 23.7 / (19.3) 23.6 / (19.1 19.6 / (17.9)	15-18
Inflation[8] 2008 2009 2010	7 13.5 3.7 3.8 (Jan-May)	4 – 7
Incidence of Poverty[9] 2003 2006	 49.2 45.3	 34- 37.9 (2012) 30.1-34 (2015)

[4] *Labour productivity in Region IX in Agriculture and Fishery is much higher than the national average by 17 %.*

[5] *But its Industry labour productivity is only 57 % and services about 66 % compared to the national average.*

[6] *Region IX continues to be one of the three (3) regions in the country with the highest employment rate in 2009, and surpassing even Cagayan Valley (# 2) in 2006.*

[7] *Under employment in Region IX is the 7th highest among the 17 regions in the country averaging 22.3 per cent in 2008-2010 – 23.7 per cent in 2008, a23.6 per cent in 2009, and 19.6 per cent (July).The region targets its underemployment to improve to about 15- 18 per cent by 2016 to be at par with the national average estimated at 18.7 per cent.*

[8] *The region experienced double-digit inflation starting in May 2008 at 13.5 per cent and peaking to 20.3 per cent in July 2008 compared to the average inflation figure of 8.6 per cent in January – April of the same year. The 13.5 per cent inflation rate in 2008 was largely contributed by relatively higher prices in Region IX of the ff: (1) Food, Beverages, Tobacco of 17 per cent against the national average of 12.9 per cent; (2) Fuel, Light & Water, 11.4 per cent against the national average of 6.5 per cent; and (3) Services, 11.2 per cent against the national average of 8.6 per cent. The absence of sharp surges in oil prices and favourable agricultural output helped stabilized prices in 2009 and 2010.*

[9] *Based on the poverty indicator, poverty incidence among the population in Region IX declined from 49.2 per cent in 2003 to 45.3 per cent in 2006 or by 3.9 percentage points after a period of three (3) years. If the trend will just continue with no better and increased interventions, the poverty situation would be about 37.9 per cent in 2012 and 34 per cent in 2015. However, with higher growth expected of the regional economy, and with greater programs and assistance on poverty alleviation, especially among the poorest provinces in the country, these would bring about greater reduction in the incidence of poverty in Region IX to about 34 per cent in 2012 and 30.1 per cent in 2015 – assuming a reduction of 7.8 percentage point every 3 years.*

Table 1.8 Labor Productivity Targets, 2010-2016

YEAR	LABOR PRODUCTIVITY (In Pesos)*				
	Employed	GRDP Growth Targets			
		6%	7%	8%	9%
2009	1,380.00	27,678.78	27,678.78	27,678.78	27,678.78
2010	1,459.35	27,744.21	28,005.95	28,267.69	28,529.43
2011	1,543.26	27,809.80	28,336.99	28,869.13	29,406.22
2012	1,632.00	27,875.55	28,671.94	29,483.37	30,309.95
2013	1,725.84	27,941.45	29,010.85	30,110.67	31,241.47
2014	1,825.08	28,007.50	29,353.77	30,751.32	32,201.61
2015	1,930.02	28,073.71	29,700.74	31,405.61	33,191.25
2016	2,040.99	28,140.08	30,051.82	32,073.81	34,211.32

Note: Regional Labor Productivity is derived by dividing the Annual GRDP to the number of the employed. Based on the NSO Labor Force Survey Data, the number of the employed increased at an average of 5.75 percent yearly. The estimated size of the employed in years 2010-2016 is used , corresponding to the targeted growth in GRDP (6-9 per cent) to derive the corresponding labor productivity values (in pesos).
Source of Basic Data: NSCB, 2007-2009 GRDP Data and NSO Labor Force Survey Data 2007-2009

Table 1.9 GRDP TARGETS: Growth Rate and Level, 2010-2016 (In Thousand Pesos)

YEAR	6%	7%	8%	9%
2009	38,196,714.00	38,196,714.00	38,196,714.00	38,196,714.00
2010	40,488,516.84	40,870,483.98	41,252,451.12	41,634,418.26
2011	42,917,827.85	43,731,417.86	44,552,647.21	45,381,515.90
2012	45,492,897.52	46,792,617.11	48,116,858.99	49,465,852.33
2013	48,222,471.37	50,068,100.31	51,966,207.71	53,917,779.04
2014	51,115,819.66	53,572,867.33	56,123,504.32	58,770,379.16
2015	54,182,768.83	57,322,968.04	60,613,384.67	64,059,713.28
2016	57,433,734.96	61,335,575.80	65,462,455.44	69,825,087.48

2009 represents actual data, while 2011-2016 are the GRDP growth targets and levels (In thousand pesos)
Source of Basic Data: NSCB, 2007-2009 GRDP Data

Poverty Targets

1. Halve the proportion living in extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015

Indicator 1: Proportion of people living below subsistence or Food Threshold (in Percent)

Baseline (2000)	Current Level (2006)	Target by 2015	Probability of Attaining the Target
25.8	29.2	12.9	Low

Subsistence incidence among the population declined from 32.7 per cent to 29.2 per cent from 2003-2006, or by 3.5 percentage points after 3 years. If the trend will just continue, it would reach 22.2 per cent by 2012 and 18.7 per cent by 2015. And the probability of attaining the 12.9 per cent by 2015 is low.

Indicator 2: Proportion of people living below poverty threshold (in Percent)

Baseline (2000)	Current Level (2006)	Target by 2015	Probability of Attaining the Target
44.8	45.3	22.4	Low

Incidence of poverty among the population declined from 49.2 per cent to 45.3 per cent from 2003-2006, or by 3.9 percentage points after 3 years. If the trend continues, it would reach 37.5 per cent by 2012 and 33.6. The probability of attaining the 22.4 per cent is low.

Chapter 2: Competitive Industry and Services Sector

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

Assessment

As a whole, the industry and services sector is expected to have a competitive edge as a result of better governance under the new administration, the renewed confidence by credit rating agencies on the Philippine economy, the strong global demand for consumer's products, and the new potential export markets.

1. Industry Sector

While the Industry Sector accounts for only about 14.0 percent of the regional output in 2001, it posted the highest growth rate among all other sectors with a 16.9 percent share of GRDP in 2008. Manufacturing, with a 10.3 percent contribution to the sector's total output, is way ahead of Construction, Electricity, Gas & Water, and Mining & Quarrying sub-sectors which put in 4.8 percent, 1.1 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively.

By 2016, this sector is seen to jump to 22.0 percent of GRDP, with the Manufacturing sub-sector contributing the bulk of production value. An agricultural shift to more agri-processing of the region's key and emerging products to allied products will fuel the manufacturing industry for the next decade. The output of Region IX's industry sector accounts for 1.2 percent of national GDP for this sector.

With the expected shift to agri-industrialization, the Industry Sector will become its largest beneficiary with the manufacture and processing of more high value agricultural and fishery products. The region is the biggest manufacturer of canned sardines and capital of bottled sardines in the Philippines. Aside from fish canning, its major agribusiness activities include coconut oil milling, rubber production and processing, and seaweed processing.

Zamboanga Peninsula is also a rich reservoir of mineral resources. The advent of the new Mining Act is foreseen to pave the way for the judicious and responsible exploitation of this resource, and hasten economic growth with the mining industry taking on a more significant role.

2. Services Sector

A third of total regional output comes from the Service Sector, which grew from a 32.5 percent share in 2001 to 34.4 percent in 2008. Trade remains the biggest contributor to this sector with an 11.5 percent share of GRDP in 2001 to a 12.4 percent share in 2008, followed by Transportation, Communication and Storage or TCS with 7.5 percent in 2008.

Continuing this steady uptrend, the sector is projected to contribute 38.0 percent of GRDP by 2016, where Trade and Transportation, Communication and Storage (TCS) sub-sectors serve as the main engines of growth. The output of Region IX's service sector accounts for 1.8 percent of national GDP for this sector.

With the completion of all major road networks, including the SONA-funded road projects and airport rehabilitation and improvement projects, the Trade and TCS sub-sectors will experience robust growth from heightened trade activities within the region and with the rest of the country, as well. This will mean an expanded role of the service sector in economic development, vis-à-vis, employment generation, labor productivity and poverty reduction.

3. Trade and Investments

Direct impact investments in 2008 reached P7.119 B, or an 18.0 percent increase from that of 2007, with all the provinces and cities recording positive gains. Almost half of the investments were generated in Zamboanga City which contributed 48 percent; followed by Zamboanga del Sur at 26 percent; Zamboanga del Norte at 17 percent; Zamboanga Sibugay at 8 percent; and Isabela City, with only one percent.

Consequently, employment went up by 14.0 percent with Zamboanga Sibugay registering the biggest percentage increase at 71.0 percent. Zamboanga City contributed 41 percent of the total employment; Zamboanga del Sur, 23 percent; Zamboanga del Norte, 15 percent, Zamboanga Sibugay, 20 percent; and Isabela City, at only one percent. For the past years, trade and investments showed an upward trend indicating that certain issues are slowly being addressed, such as, infrastructure support facilities, market information and linkages, peace and order situation, and vigorous promotion of SMEs, among others.

Pursuing a structural shift to agro-industrialization means the establishment and strengthening of the network of agri-processing centers in the region – the Provincial Industrial Centers in Roxas of Zamboanga del Norte, Pagadian City, Ipil, Isabela, and complemented by the Dapitan-Dipolog-Polanco-Katipunan-Roxas-Manukan Industrial Growth Center, as well as, the Zamboanga-Ipil-Pagadian Development Corridor. This will further build up the region as a major producer and exporter of marine and aquaculture products including high value crops with the Zambo Ecozone remaining to serve as the only free port in Mindanao and gateway to the rest of the world. This will bring about an accelerated and sustained development that will raise productivity in the industry and service sectors and ensure broad-based employment, increased food supply in agriculture and better delivery of poverty reduction measures.

4. Exports

Exports amounted to US$287 M in 2008, down by 3.6 percent from US$298 M in 2007. Zamboanga del Norte logged in the highest export rise while Zamboanga del Sur recorded the biggest decrease in export sales. Over the years, the value of the region's exports moved in a slightly irregular fashion. Roughly 40.0 percent of exports came from traditional items such as coco-oil, which is the biggest contributor, and rubber. The rest came from non-traditional items such as marine products and seaweeds. The top export earners of Region IX are: coconut oil, frozen marine products, seaweeds and canned sardines/tuna.

The continued growth of the trade and industry sector is evidenced by the growth in direct-impact investments and in the value of exports. It is significant to note that the downturns in exports were caused by upsurges in production costs, i.e. oil prices and wage hikes that affected both traditional and non-traditional exports of the region. Non-compliance to some international standards for export products of the European Union is another factor. Upturns on the other hand were supported by the entry of mineral products, intensification of export and investment promotion programs, and wider access of entrepreneurs to modern production technologies.

5. Tourism

In 2008, overall tourist arrivals declined by only 0.64 percent. The decline in International tourist arrivals is bigger than that of domestic tourists due mainly to the global economic crisis. From 2000 to 2008, however, tourist arrivals persisted on an uptrend, and is seen to further rise as set against a more peaceful environment and international quality destinations. Foreign tourists account for 7.0 percent of total, while domestic arrivals constitute 93.0 percent.

Tourism nationwide is a five billion peso industry. Region IX, with its various tourist attractions, both tapped and untapped, has the potential of increasing its share of the tourism pie. Impeding its faster growth is primarily the perceived volatile peace and order situation within the region and neighboring areas. Every now and then, negative advisories are issued by foreign countries at the heels of even the slightest or isolated disturbance to our peace and security. Clearly, peace and order pose the main challenge to efforts in boosting tourism in the Region.

Furthermore, a more vigorous public spending and stronger partnerships with the private sector will be forged to promote existing tourist destinations, cultural and historical events, and in developing untapped tourism potentials to international quality standards.

Concerns and Challenges

In support of the President's agenda on in increased job creation through economic growth, the industry and services sector shall embark on the following challenges:

1. Unfavorable Investment Climate

The industry sector experienced limited access to credit facilities; inadequate and poor quality of infrastructure support facilities and utilities; poor access to market information and linkages; high cost of doing business; and the perceived poor peace and order problem.

The high cost of doing business due to lengthy procedure and time to register and start a business, among others, was identified as a major impediment to investments.

2. Low Export Performance

The low performance of the exports were primarily caused by poor product quality; limited access to modern production technology; transport/transshipment cost.

3. Difficulty in Accessing Financing, especially MSMEs

Many MSMEs are unable to qualify for bank loans because they lack the necessary track record and collateral. The lack of credit information also deters banks from lending to MSMEs as it is more difficult to determine their credit worthiness.

4. Untapped Mineral Resources

Zamboanga Peninsula is a rich source of mineral resource which remain untapped. Due to perceived policy instabilities such as allowing the direct participation of foreign-owned corporations in mineral resource exploration, development and utilization in the country; overlapping provisions of various laws and certain ordinances of the local government nits; tedious permitting process; public concerns over the environment and ecological impact of mining; and inadequate benefits to host communities.

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

During the period, there shall be four (4) pillars to be pursed to attain competitive industry in the region; these include the Small and Medium Enterprise; Export Pathway Program (EPP); the NERBAC, and the OTOP. More specifically, strategies shall be focused on expansion of exports, increasing investments, increasing SMEs and maximizing tourist potentials.

1. Expand Exports

1.1 Promote new and high growth potential export industries

Continue the promotion of the following sectors: 1) Information technology and IT-enabled products and services; 2) logistics; 3) health and wellness including indigenous services and medical outsourcing; 4) entertainment; 5) financial services; 6) communications; 7) construction; and 8) education.

To increase export, the following strategies shall likewise be implemented : 1) Intensify training on product quality and packaging; 2) Facilitate access to existing and would be entrepreneurs to modern production technologies; 3) Advocate for Consultancy for Agricultural Productivity Enhancement (CAPE) Program; and 4) Full implementation of a localized Halal Certification Board.

1.2 Nurture the capabilities of competitive enterprises that produce high quality products

There shall be massive support to industry clustering through the One-Town-One Product (OTOP) cities and municipalities to strengthen the region's supply chain. The Program, aimed at promoting equitable development especially in the countryside, shall capitalize on the strengths of the cities and municipalities particularly on their manpower as well as indigenous and natural resources.

The Export Development Council (EDC)-National Cluster Management Team (NCMT) shall continue to review and validate value chains of existing revenue streams, strengthen advocacies at the Regional Development Councils (RDC) by making exports as their regular agenda, and partner with the Department of Agriculture (DA) and the Department of Science and technology (DOST) to address the identified gaps along the value chains.

Creative economy initiative shall be promoted to provide the creative edge of products and services. Likewise, the offering of client-focused interventions, through the Export Pathways product, to new and existing exporters. By offering client-focused intervention, export needs at every stage of the business can hopefully be addressed.

1.3 Sustain a more focused and aggressive export promotion campaign to expand existing, as well as target new and emerging markets

Based on new opportunities offered by market realities, there shall be continuous identification of new and emerging markets for existing products, generation of actual business and establishment of long-term business-to-business relationships, conduct of Market Opportunity Mapping (MOM), Inbound Business Matching (IBM), and Offshore Business Matching (OBM) activities. There shall also be continuous promotion of products to culture-based markets, i.e. halal.

1.4 Realize foreign market access arising form bilateral, regional and multilateral negotiations

We shall continue to support the Philippine-East Asian Growth Area (EAGA) activities and initiatives specifically on small and medium enterprise (SME)

1.5 Improve business environment that directly impact on exports

The full implementation of executive issuances that make the business environment conducive to exporters such as the following shall be pursued :

a) Executive Order 589 "Exempting Exporters Joining International Trade Fairs, Exhibitions, Selling Missions, Among others, From Paying the Travel tax";
b) Executive Order 571 "Creating the Public-Private Sector Task Force on Philippine Competitiveness";
c) Memorandum Order 228 "Directing Improvement of transaction Flows".

We shall also enhance the infrastructure support of the Knowledge Management System (KMS) through the maintenance and upgrading of the database of exporters, Business Matching System (BMS) and enhancing our Tradeline website and other digital and automated systems to better serve clients.

1.6 Pursue a country imaging program to promote the Philippine as a source of quality and highly competitive products and services

We shall embark on country imaging by incorporating country and industry sell in our trade promotion activities to enhance the Philippines' positive international image.

The Department of Trade and Industry shall continue its partnership with the Department of Tourism (DOT) in projecting one solid country image in the international community.

Reputable organizations of products, systems and services complying with established international standards for guidelines shall be recognized

2. Increase Investments

2.1 Continue efforts to promote investments in the mining industry

To sustain the momentum gained in 2006, we shall actively promote the industry in the global arena through participation in the APEC Minister for Responsible Mining. We shall take a protective role in the review of the application process of mining projects. Measures shall be drawn out to reduce processing time and streamline procedures. A strategic measure shall be used to calibrate our industry strength through the establishment of a manpower database of mining experts and technicians.

2.2 Promote Investments in the retirement Industry

With the recent global trend of increasing population of the elderly, the Philippine retirement industry is now considered as one of the fastest growing sectors. Measures to attract retirees such as development of new incentives for marketers, constant improvement of retired benefits, and development of a Stop Shop Program shall be implemented. The current trend of growing market demand of retirement industry is veering away from being real estate-centric to being healthcare-centric. In the region, the Zamboanga Economic Zone and Free Trade Authority (ZamboEcoZone) shall strive to bring in principal retirees coming from various countries.

2.3 Undertake activities that shall contribute to enhance the country's image

As a necessary first step in attracting investments, it is important to generate a positive regional image. It is therefore crucial that we widen our support network to disseminate positive developments about the region. Private sector network shall be utilized. Through the years, solid business relationships have been built with several private entities. We shall solicit their support to become conduits of good news through their broad and strategic global network. Proactive measures shall be employed to regularly appraise the chambers of commerce through business fora and events.

Industry clusters shall be promoted to foster the transfer and adoption of new technologies, create risk capital, and attract foreign investments. Greater advocacy and information dissemination on enhancing the usage of the free trade agreements in which the country is a party shall be pursued to reap the benefits accruing from these agreements.

2.4 Attract and Sustain Investments

To arrive at a more holistic package of incentives being offered to inventors, we shall actively support the amendments on the Omnibus Investment Code (EO 226). Efforts shall be made to simplify and rationalize the system, taking into account the operations or mandates of all agencies currently granting incentives. Expected results would include a package of incentives that are more competitive compared with those of our Asian neighbors. Towards this end, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) shall fully operationalize the National Economic Research and Business Advisory Center (NERBAC).

Along this line, the NERBAC shall streamline bureaucratic procedures for fostering transparency through the improvements in Business Permits and Licensing System, and ensuring public service quality standards and international-based management systems.

Public-private partnerships shall be promoted in sectors or areas with strong linkages in the domestic and global production chain. The government shall undertake aggressive investment promotion activities and promote PPP in tourism, mining, agri-business, and SMEs in the region.

3. Support and Strengthen Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

3.1 *Improve* access of MSMEs to financing

Encourage Government Financing Institutions (GFIs) to increase MSME lending by providing credit guarantees for MSME borrowers and by developing and advocating risk-based lending, instead of collateral-based lending. A review of public MSME financing programs shall be undertaken. Financing schemes that do not require physical collateral shall be considered.

Enhance MSME Database that shall facilitate the access to more information of lenders.

3.2 Localize, harmonize, implement, and monitor the Small and Medium-Enterprise Development (SMED) Plan in partnership with LGUs and alliance with the RDCs, National Government Agencies, Business Support Organizations (BSOs), and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

The SMED Plan is a six year strategic development plan formulated to build the capabilities of the Philippine MSMEs and assist them to further growth and development.

As the plan is currently being updated and rolled out and localized and harmonized in some provinces, the aim is to have all provinces formulate and implement a localized and harmonized SMED plan. Efforts to have the National SMED Plan localized and harmonized was seen as a significant step in ensuring that the SMED efforts shall likewise be felt at the local level. Towards this end, it was necessary to enlist the local officials in also embracing the SMED Agenda, customized to their needs and given the inherent differences in the local settings.

A major undertaking is to regularly monitor the implementation of these SMED plans at the local levels.

3.3 Intensify advocacy for policy environment conducive to MSME development

There is a need to maintain an environment for small businesses to thrive and grow and to create more enterprises. Towards this end, the DTI shall ensure that laws and policies shall continue to be friendly to MSMEs. They shall endeavor to continuously review laws, policies, and regulations pertaining to MSMEs. To ensure support for a conducive MSME policy environment, quarterly policy dialogues with various sectors to discuss and find solutions on various MSME issues and concerns. The SMED Council shall also continue to review policies to increase MSME productivity.

3.4 Improve the business environment

Businesses have pointed out difficulties encountered in registration and accessing services from government. In response, one-stop shops have been established. The primary aim of which is to provide prospective entrepreneurs and investors with basic business-related information and assistance. The center in the region shall perform three major functions, namely: a) Business licensing and registration in response to the Anti-Red Tape Program of the administration; b) investment marketing for linkaging of investment promotion units within regions as well as investment consultancy and assistance; and c) knowledge management and research for a central business database with timely and relevant information.

We shall continue to advocate for the implementation of simplified business registration procedures.

3.5 Increase MSME access to information on business opportunities, financing and other relevant data

A Communication Plan shall be formulated to ensure that information about MSME initiatives and available assistance for MSMEs is effectively communicated to those who need and shall benefit from the information most.

Part of this effort shall be the continued development and publication of relevant publications and other MSME information materials and publications and flyers in languages that shall be best understood by the clients.

3.6 Intensify the implementation of OTOP

OTOP interventions include: provision of comprehensive package assistance to MSMEs and OFWs through a convergence of services by LGUs, NGAs, and private sector in product and design development, skills and entrepreneurial training, marketing assistance and introduction of appropriate technologies. To ensure the initial gains from the program are not lost, the following specific initiatives shall be pursued:

a. Mounting of fairs and participation in other trade fairs;
b. Conduct of product research, development and design services, and design promotion activities to improve the quality and competiveness of OTOPs;
c. Setting up of OTOP product displays and pasalubong centers in airports, ports and malls and other strategic areas;
d. Conduct of tri-media promotion of OTOP concept and activities

4. Maximizing tourism potentials

4.1 Respond to critical infrastructure and environmental concerns, and reducing barriers to tourism growth;

4.2 Develop standards for tourism products and services as well as establish a scheme for monitoring and evaluating tourism-related programs and projects;

4.3 Promote domestic tourism by providing affordable tourism products and services;

4.4 Encourage local government units to develop tourism-related products and services and eco-tourism tours.

4.5 Develop a tourism brand for the region to provide a tourism image for the Zamboanga Peninsula region.

III. ACTIVITIES AND TARGETS

Programs and Projects to be funded by the National Government

1. Small Medium Enterprise Development (SME)

1.1 Provision of assistance to SMEs in the region in terms of financing, training and marketing;

1.2 Priority Industry clusters that will be developed, supported and expanded during the period shall include processed fish, seaweeds, rubber, fruits/vegetables (such as mango, calamansi, lanzones, marang, tomato), coco coir, bamboo, tourism services, pangasius, seaweeds, mining, “bayong” making;

1.3 The program involves the promotion of industries such as mining, agri-business, and tourism;

1.4 The development of the various SME industries in the region is expected to create jobs

2. Small and Micro Enterprises Technology Upgrading Program (SET-UP)

2.1 The program is expected to upgrade existing SMEs through the infusion of new/advanced technology and manpower training, among others.

3. Focus of investment and promotions on priority industry clusters

3.1 All investments should be aligned and credited to the NERBAC. Priority industry clusters that shall be

Chapter 3: Competitive, Sustainable and Modern Agriculture and Fisheries

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

Assessment

The economy of Zamboanga Peninsula is basically agriculture-driven. For the past planning period, the agriculture sector contributed half of the Gross Regional Domestic Product or GRDP. More than half of those employed are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, as well – 47.0 percent are farmers and 6.0 percent are fisher folks. Significantly, fishing which accounts for only 6.0 percent of employment, contributed about 50.0 percent of the total output (GVA) in agriculture.

There are 65,598 rice farmers in the region and around 56 percent of the region's total population is rice eaters.

Among the pressing development issues that affected rice and corn production are high cost of production, depleting soil fertility, lack of post-harvest facilities. In order to address and improve the production, biotechnology was promoted. Bio-N, trichogramma and organic fertilizers were use as alternative means to increase and improve agricultural productivity. In spite of this, key crops such as palay and corn continue to register production increases. Coconut, banana, rubber, and mango are also consistent major contributors to the agricultural output.

Despite decrease in the area planted for rubber by 6 percent or 20,703 hectares, the industry posted abrupt increases in production by 46 percent. This attributed to the productive areas which have been rehabilitated. Average growth rate in production was pegged at 8.79 percent per annum. Key interventions were focused on the provision of quality planting materials, trainings, technical assistance and development of new areas provided under the High Value Commercial Crops (HVCC) program.

The mango Industry noted an average annual growth rate of 9.55 percent and 10.43 percent for area and production, respectively. It posted an increase in production between 29,963to 54,509 metric tons during the past plan period. The significant increase is attributed to the interventions provided under the DA-GMA HVCC Program, the LGUs and private sector. It is significant to note that Region IX shares 23 percent of the over all Mindanao production.

In terms of vegetables and root crops, average growth rate was placed at 2.22 percent and 7.64 percent per annum for area and production, respectively. Industry growth was attributed to the off-season production through protective cultivation and the use of better varieties as well as the increasing demand for consumption.

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In fisheries, the produce from aqua-culture and seaweed farming posted significant increases over the years, edging out municipal fishing from its place next to commercial fishing in production output. Region IX's agriculture, fishery output accounts for 1.8 percent of the national GDP for this sector.

A structural shift to agri-processing of raw products like rubber and coconut into allied products is the most logical step for sustained sectoral growth. Labor productivity can be enhanced by shifting to the production of high value crops. With government channeling vast amounts to agriculture development through the FIELDS (Fertilizer, Irrigation, Extension Services) program, and the continued increase in palay production, the region can achieve self-sufficiency within the next decade.

Concerns and Challenges

In support of the President's agenda on increased job creation through economic growth, the industry and services sector shall embark on the following challenges:

1. **Low Agricultural Productivity**

   Agricultural productivity in the region remained low compared to the national averages. The low agricultural productivity was greatly affected due to high cost of inputs, inefficient value chains and logistics support, prevalence of monoculture, limited access to modern farm technology and market information, low technology adoption, limited credit access, and competing uses and conversion of agricultural lands.

   The loss of ecological integrity of the natural resource base, particularly soil and water, due to unsustainable production practices has further constrained productivity.

2. **Untapped Mineral Resources**

   Zamboanga Peninsula is a rich reservoir of mineral resources which remained untapped due to perceived policy instabilities, specifically those provisions which allow direct participation of foreign-owned corporations in mineral resources exploration, development and utilization in the country; overlapping provisions of various laws and certain ordinances of LGUs; tedious permitting process; public concerns over the environment and ecological impact of mining; and inadequate benefits to host communities.

3. **Large Areas of Underdeveloped and Idle Agricultural and Urban Lands**

   There are around 88,900 hectares of grassland/scrubland which can be used for agriculture and/or agri-related activities. Around 28,856 hectares of land are potential to be irrigated.

4. **Rich Marine and Fishery Resources**

Its long stretch of coastline and access to five of the richest fishing grounds in the country serve as a treasure trove for the fisheries sub-sector. With the judicious exploitation of this resource, fisheries can be further developed with available technology and additional investments. These mean environment regulation to sustain marine resources, coupled with vigorous introduction of investment and technology into high value processing of fishery products.

IV. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Within the next six years, with the judicious use of resources, the agriculture and fisheries sector shall have attained the following goals: a) raised and sustained productivity and incomes of agriculture and fishery-based households and enterprises; b) increased investments and employment across an efficient supply chain; c) transformed agrarian reform beneficiaries into profitable entrepreneurs; d) reduced risks, including climate change impacts, inherent to the agriculture sector; e) strengthened/enhanced policy environment and good governance.

In consideration of addressing climate change and having a climate- responsive agriculture, some strategies and policies to be implemented include:

1. Reduce climate change risks and vulnerability of natural ecosystems and biodiversity through ecosystem-based management approaches, conservation efforts, and sustainable Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)-based economic endeavors such as ecotourism.

2. Increase the resilience of agriculture communities through the development of climate change-sensitive technologies, establishment of climate-proof agricultural infrastructure and climate-responsive food production systems, and provision of support services to the most vulnerable communities.

3. Improve climate change resilience of fisheries through the restoration of fishing grounds, stocks and habitats and investment in sustainable and climate change-responsive fishing technologies and products.

4. Expand investments in aquaculture and in other food production areas.

5. Strengthen the agriculture and fisheries insurance system as an important risk sharing mechanism to implement weather-based insurance system.

6. Strengthen sustainable, multi-sectoral and community-based resource management mechanisms.

Other strategies shall be pursued to attain upgrade and modernized the agriculture sector by 2016 :

1. Increase agricultural productivity

1.1 Expand and utilize irrigated areas;
1.2 Promote greater processing of agricultural raw products, such as coconut, processed fish, mango rubber, seaweeds, abaca, banana, cassava and alamansi, shift to high value crops, and development of agri-based industries;
1.3 Promote farm diversification;
1.4 Intensify multiple cropping through farm diversification by planting of commercial crops under coconut trees, strengthening "Kabuhayan sa Ilalim ng Niyugan Program, and developing breeder-base of existing livestock resources;
1.5 Develop breeder-base of existing livestock resources;
1.6 Increase volume crops to include coconut, mango, rubber and banana;
1.7 Intensify knowledge technology and market information;
1.8 Provision of infrastructure support and facilities, i.e. farm-to-market roads, pre and post harvest facilities and irrigation;
1.9 Advocate integrated organic agriculture farming

2. Harness marine/fishery and mineral resources

2.1 Increase volume of commercial fishery, aqua-culture and seaweeds through diffused modern production technologies, more public investment in infrastructure, technical assistance and agricultural research. This will address productive potential of small agricultural and industrial producers;
2.2 Advocate partnership between small and large-scale mining through provision of mining service contracts;
2.3 Tap the region's extensive coastline for agri-fishery production;
2.4 Strengthen fishery support services for increased productivity through the establishment of techno farm projects, fish cage/pens, seaweed nurseries, among others.
2.5 Advocate partnership between small and large-scale mining through the provision of mining service contracts;

3. Pave the road to agri-industrialization and environmental responsibility

3.1 Judicious utilization or exploitation of mineral resources
3.2 Mitigate environmental impacts of any activity through reforestation, coastal resource management and rehabilitation.

V. ACTIVITIES AND TARGETS

1. Flagship Commodities

Region IX shall focus on increasing production and improving the quality of flagship commodities where the Region has a comparative advantage, these include : a) rubber, b) seaweeds; c) coconut; d) mango; e) banana; f) vegetables ; and g) sardines.

Aside from the flagship commodities which are also considered as top earners, other commodities such as rice, corn,, swine, poultry, commercial fishing and mariculture as well as emerging commodities such as abaca, calamansi, goat/sheep and ducks shall be pursued and given special attention.

2. Rice Program

The program shall provide quality seeds on rice which can produce more per unit area. It shall make available support services such as irrigation, farm implements, post harvest facilities, technical assistance, credit support, and other safety nets to make rice production more profitable. More jobs are expected to be generated under this program.

3. Corn Program

This program shall provide quality hybrid corn seeds as well as support facilities such as farm implements, post harvest facilities such as farm implements, post harvest facilities, technical assistance, credit support, and other infrastructure necessary to boost production of the corn industry in the region. The industry envisions to create more jobs in the next six years.

4. **High Value Commercial Crops (HVCC**)

The program involves the provision of quality planting materials and machineries designed to increase productivity and sustainability in the production of high value commercial crops.

5. Livestock Production

The program aims to provide breeder-based animal to upgrade the existing native stocks. It also envisions to promote the development of different forage pasture grasses and the establishment of nucleus farms in strategic locations.

6. Agriculture and Fishery Support Services for Increased Productivity and Income

The program includes support services such as livestock/fingerling production and dispersal, extension support services and comprehensive regulatory services, among others to ensure increase in fishery production in the region.

Chapter 4: ACCELERATING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure is the basic physical and organizational structures or services and facilities that are needed for the economy to function. The term also refers to technical structures that support a society such as roads, water supply, telecommunications, power, etc. Hence, infrastructure is considered as one of the major drivers for economic growth and poverty reduction. In fact, President Benigno S. Aquino III identified infrastructure development as one of the three (3) fundamentals for economic growth. Foremost of the strategy identified in infrastructure development is the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) program which aims to accelerate the financing, construction and operation of key government infrastructure projects.

The infrastructure development sector covers the following sub-sectors: transportation (land, sea, air), communication (telecommunications, postal services), water supply and resources (irrigation, flood control) and energy (energization). In Region IX, the infrastructure sector performed fairly well from 2004-2009.

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

Transportation Sub-sector

1. Land Transport

The region's national highway grew by 7.90 percent from 1,203.34 kilometers in 2004 to 1,298.46 kilometers in June 2010. This is due to the conversion of some local roads into national roads.

The quality of the road network system likewise improved. Paved road is around 70.42 percent while unpaved road is roughly around 29.58 percent. Concrete and asphalt road pavements both increased in length to 636.75 kilometers and 309.06 kilometers in June 2010, respectively.

Table 4.1 National Road by Surface Type (In kilometers), 2004-2010

Year	Concrete	Gravel/Earth	Asphalt	Total
2004	458.94	460.95	283.45	1,203.34
2005	475.53	293.46	299.21	1,068.20
2006	518.75	336.82	284.90	1,140.47
2007	521.51	333.95	290.77	1,146.23
2008	565.70	358.48	294.63	1,218.81
2009	594.09	317.24	307.48	1,218.81
Jan-June 2010	636.75	352.65	309.06	1,298.46

Source of Basic Data: Department of Public Works and Highways IX

The number of existing national bridge likewise increased to 272 as of June 2010 from 236 in 2004 or around 36 new bridges were built in the span of 6 years. The Province of Zamboanga del Norte has the most number of bridges with 106 while Isabela City has the least with 40.

Table 4.2 Number of Existing National Bridge in Region IX

Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010
Zambo. Sur	42	42	46	49	49	49	58
Zambo. Norte	96	96	100	102	103	103	106
Zambo. Sibugay	47	47	47	47	47	47	53
Zambo. City	46	46	46	48	48	48	48
Isabela City	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Total	236	236	245	252	253	253	272

Source of Basic Data: Department of Public Works and Highways IX

The DPWH has completed the pavement of the remaining portions of the Zamboanga City-Pagadian City road network project particularly the concreting of the four (4) road segments along the Licomo-Quiniput Road. Hence, travel time from Pagadian to Zamboanga City is now more comfortable and relaxing.

The DPWH is likewise fast-tracking the completion of two (2) SONA-funded projects, the Zamboanga West Coast Road Project and the Dapitan-Dakak Road. The Zamboanga West Coast Road posted a 92.47 percent accomplishment with 21 sections completed and 15 sections on-going as of June 2010. The project aims to ensure the provision and delivery of basic services, enhances agricultural production, protection of wildlife and natural resources, spurs economic and social activities and improves the quality of life of people in the 105 barangays covered by the project. It also aims to improve the peace and order condition in remote areas known to be lairs of bandits and insurgents. On the other hand, the 9.302 kilometer Dapitan-Dakak Road posted an 84.90 percent accomplishment during said period. The project passing through Barangays Talibay, Santo Nino and Taguilon, is the main access road to the world renowned Dakak Beach Resort. If completed, the project will provide safety, convenience and satisfaction to road users, increase accessibility, boost tourism and improve economic activities.

Land vehicles continued to play one of the major modes of transportation, recording an average increase of 98 percent registered vehicles from 2004 to 2009. In the first half of 2010 alone, vehicle registration reach near 50 percent of the total vehicles registered in 2009. Buses posted the highest average increase in 2008. This is attributed to the completion of most road networks in Zamboanga Peninsula, as well as the increased passenger traffic between the cities of Pagadian and Zamboanga due to the transfer of the regional seat to Pagadian City.

Table 4.3 Classification of Motor Vehicles, Region IX

MV Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010
Private	114,120	125,832	127,610	147,243	154,519	154,717	89,161
Government	3,024	2,959	16,645	18,394	2,987	2,978	1,766
Diplomatic	0	0	2,875	2,995	-	-	-
For Hire	23,071	19,910	-	3	17,416	18,369	10,535
Exempt	0		1	-	3	6	2
Others	0		-	-	101,707	101,645	
Total	**140,215**	**148,701**	**147,131**	**168,636**	**276,632**	**277,715**	**101,464**

Source of Basic Data: Land Transportation Office IX

Table 4.4 Type of Motor Vehicles, Region IX, 2004-2010

MV Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010
Cars	4,196	4,396	4,153	4,319	4,462	4,689	2,784
Utility	31,580	32,804	29,271	30,957	34,034	37,814	23,330
Trucks	6,774	5,753	5,609	5,935	6,466	7,467	4,637
Buses	623	550	564	670	2,722	700	227
MC/TC	97,042	105,198	107,375	126,559	126,673	125,166	39,672
Total	**140,215**	**148,701**	**146,962**	**168,440**	**174,357**	**175,836**	**70,650**

Source of Basic Data: Land Transportation Office (LTO) IX

The LTO IX received its first ISO 9001:2000 Certification for its Zamboanga City Licensing Center. It continues to renovate, extend and improved landscape of said office in compliance to QMS ISO 9001:2008.

2. Water Transport

Shipcalls dropped significantly by 49 percent from 21,598 in 2004 down to 11,001 in 2009. However, the first semester 2010 shipcalls performance already reached more than 50 percent as compared to the 11,001 total shipcalls in 2009. Cargo shipments and passenger traffic either increase or decrease during the 6-year period. Zamboanga City Baseport remains to be the largest handler of shipcalls, cargoes and passenger traffic in the region. As the region's commercial center, Zamboanga City serves as the region's trade link to Southeast Asian nations, and to the rest of the world.

Table 4.5 Port Traffic Performance, Region IX, 2004-2010

Year	Shipcalls	Cargo, m.t.	Passenger Traffic
2004	21,598	2,137,898	5,665,392
2005	18,129	2,499,189	4,374,473
2006	15,928	2,312,875	3,208,531
2007	14,656	2,641,549	3,221,326
2008	12,622	2,465,803	3,307,988
2009	11,001	2,317,549	3,546,679
Jan-June 2010	7,141	1,370,660	2,004,732
Total	**101,075**	**19,745,523**	**25,329,121**

Source of Basic Data: Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) IX

3. Air Transport

The number of flight movements, volume of cargoes and passenger traffic in Region IX's airports increased every year and it is expected to increase in 2010 due to the opening of the Pagadian City airport. Zamboanga International Airport remains to be the sole international point of entry in the region. A new site will be developed to ensure that efficient delivery of international and domestic flights will be adequately served. Meantime, the current airport will still be maintained pending the completion of the new airport preferably located outside of the central business district.

Table 4.6 Air Traffic Performance, Region IX, 2004-2010

Year	Air Passengers Handled	Air Cargo Handled	Aircraft Handled
2004	426,193	7,585,000	No data
2005	432,870	6,735,000	No data
2006	646,927	7,443,046	10,335
2007	664,881	7,781,141	10,929
2008	687,110	7,385,222	9,880
2009	773,960	9,448,734	11,234
Jan-June 2010	399,516	5,265,943	5,450
Total	**4,031,457**	**51,644,086**	**47,828**

Source of Basic Data: Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAA) IX

Communications Sector

1. Postal Services

Postal services continue to suffer a downtrend in terms of volume of incoming and outgoing mails since 2004 due to the liberalization of the telecommunications industry in the Philippines and the peace and order situation in Mindanao, as a result of increased activities of secessionist rebels and other lawless elements in the region, particularly in the districts of Zamboanga Sibugay, Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. The Philippine Postal Corporation (PPC) in region IX implemented programs and projects to improve the postal services in the region such as reviewed and updated their mail routes to ensure the present needs of the region, opened express mail service, implemented the regional express pouch service and expansion of the KARGA BILIS project, from cumbersome cargoes on backhauls to delivery services for consumer cargoes in all areas in the Zamboanga Peninsula.

Table 4.7 Comparative Mail Volume, Region IX, 2004-2010

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	As of June 2010
Volume Posted	2,484,202	2,380,054	1,572,017	1,570,770	1,220,172	579,674	674,560
Volume Delivered	5,349,599	4,801,604	4,833,247	10,695,377	7,349,042	4,176,206	3,770,558
Total Handled	**7,833,801**	**7,181,522**	**6,405,234**	**12,266,147**	**8,569,214**	**4,755,880**	**4,445,118**

Source of Basic Data: Philippine Postal Corporation IX

2. Telecommunications

Telephone capacity in Region IX only slightly rose by 1.36 percent from 80,374 in 2004 to 81,470 in June 2010. On the other hand, installed telephone lines grew by 17 percent in 2009 while telephone line subscribers increased by 22 percent.

Table 4.8 Telephone Distribution in Region IX

Year	Capacity	Installed Telephone Lines	Subscribed Lines
2004	80,374	35,192	29,520
2005	80,374	35,192	29,520
2006	80,374	37,678	30,381
2007	81,470	38,185	28,938
2008	81,470	39,552	25,556
2009	81,470	41,443*	36,038
Jan.-June 2010	81,470		

Note: Estimated Data from Central Office

Source of Basic Data: National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) IX

3. Broadcast Industry

The use of cellular mobile telephone system is rising in the region. Cell sites/CMTS Providers remarkably increased by 206 percent, from 99 in 2004 to 303 in June 2010. Smart Communications had the most number of cell sites with 152 sites, closely followed by Globe Telecom with 130 while Sun Cellular had 21. On the other hand, the Broadcast Industry remained unchanged over the years.

Table 4.9 Number of Cell Sites in Region IX, 2004-2010

Year	No. of Cell Sites/CMTS Providers			Total
	Smart	Globe Telecom	Sun Cellular	
2004	54	39	6	99
2005	114	106	6	226
2006	114	106	6	226
2007	126	110	10	246
2008	135	110	13	258
2009	146	115	19	280
Jan.-June 2010	152	130	21	303

Source of Basic Data: National Telecommunications Commission IX

Table 4.10 Broadcast Industry Profile, Region IX, 2004-2010

Year	CATV	FM Station	AM Station	TV
2004	43	25	43	36
2005	43	25	43	36
2006	40	25	21	16
2007	39	21	21	16
2008	38	24	13	19
2009	38	24	13	19
Jan.-June 2010	38	24	13	19

Source of Basic Data: National Telecommunications Commission IX

Water Resources Sector

1. Irrigation

Irrigated area in the region as of June 2010 reached around 60.59 percent out of the 67,757 hectares potential area for irrigation. Approximately 39.41 percent still remain unirrigated. Among the areas in the region, Isabela City boosted 100 percent irrigation and was followed by Zamboanga del Sur with 76.52 percent. The other areas fell below 50 percent irrigation rate, Zamboanga del Norte (48.29 percent), Zamboanga Sibugay (41.68 percent), and Zamboanga City (37.53 percent), respectively. Zamboanga del Sur is considered the major rice producer in the region, which is supplying rice not only in the region but in other regions as well.

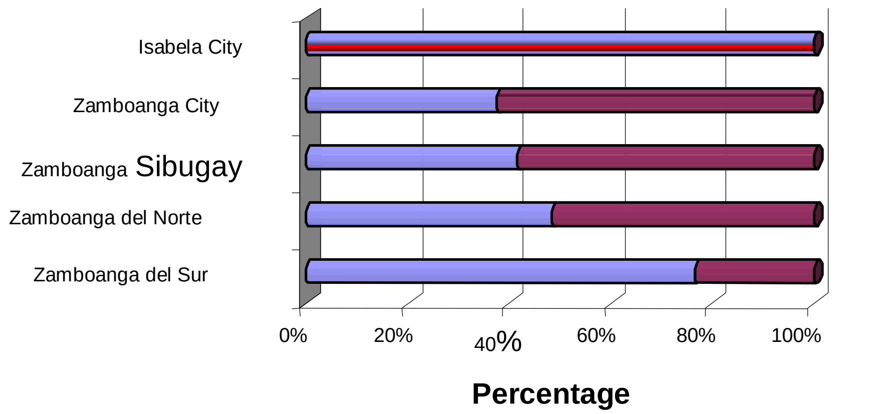
NIA has proposed to develop new irrigation projects from 2010 to 2016 as well as rehabilitate and restore other projects.

Table 4.11 Irrigation Profile, Region IX, 2004-2010

Location	Potential Irrigable Area (Has.)	Service/Irrigated Area (Has.)							Remaining Area for Development (Has.) as of June 2010
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010	
Zamboanga del Sur	34,377	24,935	24,935	21,281	26,304	26,307	26,307	26,307	8,070
Zamboanga del Norte	13,809	13,809	5,862	6,441	6,329	6,528	6,668	6,668	7,141
Zamboanga Sibugay	11,608	11,608	4,081	5,500	4,168	4,834	4,838	4,838	6,770
Zamboanga City	6,928	6,928	2,279	2,252	2,248	2,507	2,323	2,600	4,328
Isabela City	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	-
Total	**66,767**	**37,202**	**39,173**	**34,071**	**40,041**	**40,041**	**40,458**	**40,458**	**26,309**

Source of Basic Data: National Irrigation Administration IX

Figure 4.1 IRRIGATION PROFILE



	Zamboanga del Sur	Zamboanga del Norte	Zamboanga Sibugay	Zamboanga City	Isabela City
Remaining Areas for Development (Has.)	23.48	51.71	58.32	62.47	0
Percentage developed (Has.)	76.52	48.29	41.68	37.53	100

Table 4.12-a Summary of Proposed Irrigation Projects, 2010-2016

Summary Province	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	New	Rehab	Restored	New	Rehab	Restored	New	Rehab	Restored	New	Rehab	Restored
Zambo. del Norte		413	341	65	923	190	45	234	172	100	427	45
Zambo. del Sur	30	321	452	165	2,833	343	244	2,058	1,203	1,162	3,141	2,457
Zambo. Sibugay		515	247	65	1,303	203	1,080	340	580	329	567	110
Zambo. City	30	40	66		863	158			387			408
Isabela City					35		8	40	31			
Total	**60**	**1,324**	**1,106**	**303**	**5,962**	**925**	**1,369**	**2,632**	**2,342**	**1,591**	**4,135**	**3,021**

Source of Basic Data: National Irrigation Administration (NIA) IX

Table 4.12-b Summary of Proposed Irrigation Projects, 2010-2016

Summary Province	2014			2015			2016		
	New	Rehab	Restored	New	Rehab	Restored	New	Rehab	Restored
Zambo. del Norte	140	350		110	210	40	200	500	10
Zambo. del Sur	1,013	3,677	624	700	4,282	667	2,700	6,119	1,057
Zambo. Sibugay	1,000	479	30	1,140	290		1,320	497	110
Zambo. City			387		50			130	
Isabela City									
Total	**2,153**	**4,506**	**991**	**1,950**	**4,832**	**707**	**4,220**	**7,246**	**1,177**

Source of Basic Data: National Irrigation Administration IX

2. Water Supply

The number of households served with Level III potable water supply by all the major water districts in the region went up by 6.52 percent from 76,020 in 2007 to 80,981 in 2009. During the period, the water districts' household connections increased in order as follows: Pagadian City Water District with 16.23 percent, Isabela City Water District by 16.06 percent, Dipolog City Water District by 12 percent, Dapitan City by 10.2 percent, and Zamboanga City Water District with 1.09 percent. Moreover, total number of household connections is around 93 percent leaving an average of 7 percent of households not yet connection to water districts. Region IX is served by five (5) major water districts and ten (10) other water districts with a total of 96,219 service connections as of 2009.

Water supply have expanded its coverage in the region from 2004-2009 as some water districts have secured loans for the expansion of their water supply projects and improvement of water system to include the installation and extension of pipelines, relocation of service connections, construction or rehabilitation of reservoir, construction of additional pump houses, rehabilitation of pumping stations, improvement of water source and construction of river protection, among others.

Table 4.13 Number of Household Connections of Water Districts in Major Cities in Region IX

Water District	Number of Household Connections			Total Service Connection
	2007	2008	2009	
Dapitan City	3,215	3,303	3,544	4,177
Isabela City	5,205	5,610	6,041	7,933
Dipolog City	9,805	10,351	10,982	10,982
Pagadian City	13,112	13,750	15,241	15,241
Zamboanga City	44,683	46,777	45,173	48,521
Total	76,020	79,791	80,981	86,854

Source of Basic Data: Water Districts of Major Cities in Region IX

3. Flood Control and Drainage

Thirty-four (34) flood control projects were constructed from 2004-2009 with a total project cost of P 13.917 million. The 1st Engineering District in Zamboanga del Sur had the most number of projects with 7 while the 3rd Engineering District in Zamboanga del Norte has the least project with 1. 1997 had the most number of projects with twenty-two (22). No projects were constructed for 2008 and 2009 due to non-release of funds for the purpose.

Table 4.14 Flood Control and Drainage Report, Region IX, 2004-2009

Name of District	Number of Projects						Project Cost (P'000)
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Zamboanga City DEO	-	-	1	5	-	-	2.522
ZDN 1st DEO, Dipolog City	-	-	1	2	-	-	1.681
ZDN 2nd DEO, Labason	1	-	1	2	-	-	1.245
ZDN, 3rd DEO, Dapitan City	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.26
Zamboanga Sibugay	-	-	1	3	-	-	1.769
Basilan	1	-	1	2	-	-	0.945
ZDS 1st DEO, Pagadian City	1	-	1	5	-	-	2.557
ZDS, 3rd DEO Guipos	1	-	1	3	-	-	2.938
Total	5	-	7	22	-	-	13.917

Source of Basic Data: Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) IX

Energy/Power Sector

1. Power Assessment

The installed capacity of the Mindanao Grid as of June 2010 totaled to 1,835.48 MW, while the net capacity, which represents total installed capacity less the total outage due to planned preventive maintenance services by the different power plants, is 1,385.90MW. On the other hand, actual system peak or the highest demand recorded for the period is 1,240MW. Required reserve margin which is pegged at 11.9 percent of peak load is 147.56 MW. Meanwhile, the 145.90 gross reserves is the difference between the net capacity and the system peak load. Hence, net reserve, the difference between gross reserve and the required reserve margin, is (1.66) which represents a deficit in power generation. Thus, load curtailment should be implemented to prevent total system failure due to low voltage.

Mindanao grid experienced a decrease in system peak demand in 2008. The 1,203.71 MW peak demand for that year was 37 MW or 3 percent lower compared to 2007.

Table 4.15 Supply-Demand Profile of Mindanao Grid, 2004-2010

	Year						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Installed Capacity, MW	1,570.75	1,597.68	1,829.68	1,829.68	1,829.68	1,829.68	1,835.48
Actual System Peak, MW	1,177.30	1,148.90	1,227.98	1,241.43	1,203.71	1,303.00	1,240.00
Required Reserve Margin (11.9% of peak), MW	140.10	136.72	146.13	147.73	143.24	155.06	147.56
Capability (Net of the PMS of all power plants in the grid), MW	1,256.60	1,278.14	1,463.74	1,496.10	1,445.10	1,363.90	1,385.90
Gross Reserve, MW	79.30	129.24	235.76	254.67	241.39	60.90	145.90
Gross Reserve, %	6.74	11.25	19.20	20.51	20.05	4.67	11.77
Net Reserve, MW	(60.80)	(7.48)	89.63	106.94	98.15	(94.16)	(1.66)
Net Reserve, %	(5.16)	(0.65)	7.29934	8.61425	8.15383	(7.23)	(0.13)

Note:

a. *The installed capacity of NMPC1 was reduced from 69.60 MW to 63.80MW after its turn-over to NPC on July 31, 2003.*
b. *NMPC2 was never operated in the Grid since it was turned-over to NPC in March 2006.*
c. *Talomo HEP was turned-over to its new owner sometime in January 2005. Since then, it operated as an embedded power plant.*
d. *Agusan HEP was turned-over to its new owner sometime in March 2005. Since then, it operated as an embedded power plant.*
e. *PB 104 commercially operated in the Mindanao Grid sometime in October 2005.*

Source of Basic Data: National Power Corporation (NPC)

The region's electricity sales increased by 13.2 percent from 768,851,605 kwh in 2004 to 870,610,881 kwh in 2009. Among the electric cooperative's, the Zamboanga City Electric Cooperative (ZAMCELCO) cornered the biggest share of the pie with 54.5 percent from 147,328 kwh in 2004 to 164,533 kwh in 2009. On the other hand, power demand in the region as of December 2009 grew by 11.7 percent. ZAMCELCO tallied the biggest demand with 51.7 percent.

As of June 2010, both the energy sales and power demand exceeded 50 percent of the 2009 performance.

Table 4.16 Energy Sales, kwh for Zamboanga Peninsula, 2004-2010

Customer	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010
Region IX	768,851,605	767,824,449	770,122,293	814,848,813	839,559,683	870,610,881	436,732,042
ZAMSURECO I	122,823,654	126,260,374	126,785,980	132,727,755	137,218,240	148,324,992	74,020,985
ZAMSURECO II	69,437,900	70,578,976	70,321,949	76,835,556	81,701,391	86,700,399	44,715,626
PNOC-MCC	5,696,689	7,643,455	7,164,098	7,525,207	5,750,103	5,186,774	3,063,112
ZAMCELCO	447,528,900	433,723,208	433,854,948	460,600,984	467,652,781	474,559,239	235,681,343
ZANECO	112,835,834	116,159,190	118,864,997	123,530,043	134,708,915	142,738,570	72,745,102
WILMAR (SIOM)	10,528,628	13,459,246	13,130,321	13,629,268	12,528,253	13,100,907	6,505,874

Source of Basic Data: National Grid Corporation of the Philippines

Table 4.17 Power Demand, kW for Zamboanga Peninsula

Customer	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010
Region IX	147,328	145,799	149,004	154,936	161,400	164,533	174,817
ZAMSURECO I	23,047	24,121	24,678	25,123	26,979	28,940	31,075
ZAMSURECO II	15,103	16,061	15,251	16,492	18,800	18,232	19,107
PNOC-MCC	1,061	1,443	1,443	1,456	1,288	1,149	1,281
ZAMCELCO	82,302	76,989	80,634	82,669	83,847	85,084	91,182
ZANECO	23,609	24,719	24,383	26,577	28,034	28,582	29,814
WILMAR (SIOM)	2,206	2,466	2,615	2,619	2,452	2,546	2,358

Source of Basic Data: National Transmission Corporation/National Grid Corporation of the Philippines

2. Energization

For CY 2004-2010, all municipalities, cities and barangays in Region IX are already 100% energized as of June 30 2010, serving a total 408,406 consumer connections (59%) from its potential of 692,200.

The country's Rural Electrification Program (REP) has been one of the most successful programs of the government through the partnership of NEA and the 119 electric cooperatives (ECs) nationwide. It is considered as a basic infrastructure for socio-economic growth and sustainable development.

Table 4.18 Status of Energization, Region IX, 2004-2010

ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES	Coverage	BARANGAYS Energized/Completed							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010	%
Basilan	269	246	259	262	266	266	269	269	100
Zamboanga del Norte	585	483	494	522	557	574	584	585	100
Zamboanga del Sur I	628	470	489	525	589	624	627	628	100
Zamboanga del Sur II	558	455	471	488	510	526	557	558	100
Zamboanga City	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	100

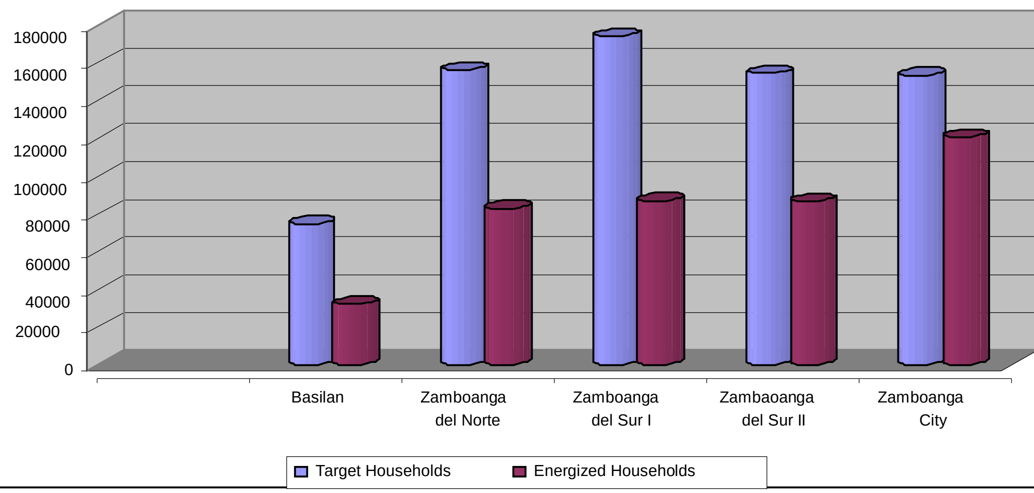
Source of Basic Data: National Electrification Administration (NEA)

Table 4.19 Number of Energized Households, Region IX, 2004-2010

ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION UTILITIES	Coverage	CONNECTIONS							
		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan-June 2010	%
Basilan	74,800	23,274	24,098	25,978	27,997	29,673	31,194	32,033	43
Zamboanga del Norte	156,200	63,299	65,869	66,382	71,371	75,257	78,617	82,593	53
Zamboanga del Sur I	173,900	65,517	69,558	72,901	76,475	80,947	84,812	86,685	50
Zambaoanga del Sur II	154,300	62,332	66,540	70,181	75,195	79,940	84,074	86,536	56
Zamboanga City	153,000	95,913	100,735	104,990	109,779	114,081	118,352	120,559	91
Total	692,200	310,335	326,800	340,432	360,817	379,898	397,049	408,406	59

Source of Basic Data: National Electrification Administration(NEA)

Figure 4.2 Number of Energized Households



CHALLENGES

Transportation Sub-sector

1. Roads and bridges should be regularly maintained, rehabilitated and upgraded for efficiency
2. Fast tract the completion of the 2 SONA Projects the Dapitan-Dakak Road and the Zamboanga West Coast Road Projects
3. Emission tests of vehicles for registration must be strictly implemented for a number of vehicles still cause air pollution
4. The increase in the number of registered vehicles along the roads and with some drivers not following road courtesy and traffic rules and regulations results to vehicular accidents and traffic congestion
5. Account of non-registered and colorum vehicles in the region

6. Lack of modern equipment and facilities in airports and seaports to meet the demand of volume of cargoes
7. Transfer of the Zamboanga International Airport to a new location in order to build a new modern airport of international standards to further increase air traffic

Communications Sector

1. Postal Services

Postal communication services will continue to decrease due to increase in mobile phone use and the use of internet/e-mail services

2. Telecommunications

a. Some areas in the region do not have landline telephones and internet facilities esp. in rural areas
b. Some areas in the region have weak mobile phone signals
c. Some areas in the region still have no access to Cellular Mobile Telephone System (CMTS)
d. ICT equipment are stolen

Water Resources Sector

1. Irrigation

a. Low priority is given to major irrigation projects in the region
b. Inadequate funding for the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing irrigation systems
c. 39.41 percent still remains for irrigation
d. Conversion of irrigation areas to industrial/commercial area which affects food security

2. Water Supply

- Scarcity of potable water supply especially during dry season
- Difficulty in securing Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) permit
- Lack of funds for the immediate undertaking of major water system development due to pending loan applications with several funding institutions. Hence, some households in the region are not served with potable water and water system.
- Slow processing of required documents by the local government agencies cause delay in project implementation and improvement of facilities.
- Land use conflict between residents and organizations and the water district in connection with the operation of the water district's facilities located within their communities and properties.
- Security threats to the water district's facilities, project sites, and personnel.

3. Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

- Flood control and drainage are still getting less priority due to limited government funds which are pored more into other infra projects such as roads and bridges.

Energy/Power Sector

- Untapped Mini-hydro and geothermal resources in some parts of the region
- Inadequate supply of electricity in the region
- Financial constraints to put-up power projects
- Inefficient management of some electric cooperatives in the region hence, the high cost of electricity
- Subsidy to support the FY 2011 Sitio/Purok Electrification Project of the National Electrification Administration (NEA) nationwide amounting to Php 2.1B was not favorably considered by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Transportation Sector

1. Land Transport

- Improvement of the road network system in the region
- Develop and complete a well integrated regional transport system
- Regular maintenance of roads and bridges
- Support the construction of a Mindanao Railway System
- Encourage Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the implementation of high impact infrastructure projects
- Provide a good business environment for the private sector
- Strengthen project monitoring at all levels
- Continue information campaign to address deficit on unregistered motor vehicles
- Intensify law enforcement operations against anti-colorum operations in the region
- Sustain coordination with other law enforcement agencies in the drive against transgressors of Republic Act 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999
- Intensify enforcement of traffic rules and regulations/Road Safety Programs
- Strict implementation of emission of vehicles prior to registration
- Coordination with other partner agencies in the implementation of the mandates of the Clean Air Act

2. Sea Transport

- Upgrade major seaports and seaport facilities in the region for safe and efficient transport of goods and services
- Develop roll on-roll-off (RoRo) in major seaports

3. Air Transport

- Continue upgrading of airport facilities in the Current Zamboanga International Airport, Dipolog and Pagadian City airports to meet international standards
- Fast tract the transfer of the Zamboanga International Airport to a new location

Communications Sector

1. Postal Services

- Improve the quality of postal services in order to be competitive/customer oriented, keep pace with ICT/E-Commerce Development, strengthen delivery standards, improve revenue-generating products and services, undertake strategic alliances.

2. Telecommunications

- Promote the use and access of ICT facilities/services in the region
- Maximize the use of Telepono sa Barangay Project as a means of communication in areas where there are no telephone landlines or cell sites
- Forge a MOA with the LGUs to guard and maintain ICT equipment
- Expand the number of cell sites in the region
- Increase telephone density

Water Resources Sub-sector

1. Irrigation

- Protection and rehabilitation of watershed areas
- Provide additional funding for rehabilitation and maintenance of existing irrigation facilities and development of new irrigation areas
- Irrigate the remaining areas for development

2. Water Supply

- Improve access to potable water supply through expansion of Level I and Level II water supply system in rural areas specifically in far-flung barangays.

- Encourage private sector participation in the expansion/rehabilitation of water supply services in the urban areas.
- Prioritize implementation of water supply projects to provide potable water to the remaining unserved barangays
- Strict enforcement of laws to protect watershed areas
- Encourage planting of trees in the watershed areas

3. Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

- Provide bigger funding for the construction of flood control projects, drainage, sewerage and shore protection projects and maintenance of same esp. in flood-prone areas in the region
- Maintain cleanliness of drainage facilities to prevent flooding

Energy/Power Sector

- Exploration and development of renewable energy resources in the region
- Upgrade distribution line of cooperatives
- Implement energy conservation, efficiency and management techniques
- Encourage private sector participation in development of power projects in the region
- Improve management and operations of electric cooperatives to reduce inefficiency
- Reduce systems loss

III. TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES

Transportation Sector

- 2 SONA projects completed in 2016: Dapitan-Dakak Road Project and Zamboanga West Coast Road Project
- Continuing maintenance of roads and bridges
- Opening of new roads in the region
- Construction of 24 bridges by 2016
- Minimize the number of vehicles causing air pollution due to strict implementation of vehicle emission test
- 7 port projects improved by 2016
- 4 RORO Berth installed by 2016
- 2 feeder ports developed by 2016
- Transfer and construction of Zamboanga International Airport in 2016

Communications Sector

- Increase in income of postal services due to new marketing strategies
- Increase in the number of cell sites
- Increase of telephone subscriptions and internet access in the region

Water Resources Sector

1. Irrigation

- 52,460 hectares irrigated in 2016
- 7,246 hectares of irrigation system rehabilitated

2. Water Supply

- 4,632 households served with potable water by Dapitan City Water District in 2016
- 8,353 households served with potable water by Isabela City Water District in 2016

3. Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

- Construction/Improvement/Rehabilitation/Repair of 22 River Flood Control and Drainage Projects

Energy/Power Resources Sector

- 2,243 sitios for electrification in 2016

IV. KEY PROGRAMS and PROJECTS

Transportation Sector

1. Land Transport

- Road Opening and Concreting of Zamboanga West Coast Road Project:
    - Gutalac-Baliguian-Siocon Section
    - Sibuco-Sirawai Road Section
    - Sibuco-Zamboanga City/Zamboanga del Norte Boundary
- Construction of de Venta Perla Bridge and Approaches
- Improvement/Rehabilitation of Zamboanga City-Labuan Road
- Improvement/Rehabilitation of R.T. Lim Boulevard Road
- Construction/Completion of Road Opening of Turno-Sinaman By-Pass Road
- Concrete Paving of Sindanagan-Siayan-Dumingag Road to include Slope Protection
- Rehabilitation/Reconstruction/Upgrading of Damaged Paved National and Arterial Roads
- Proposed Concrete Paving of Liloy-Labason-Gutalac-Siocon Road
- Upgrading/Improvement/Rehabilitation/Widening of Liloy-Ipil Road

- Upgrading/Improvement/Rehabilitation/Widening of Sindangan-Liloy Road
- Opening of the Zamboanga Norte Coastal Road
- Improvement/Concreting of ZNAC Access Road
- Improvement/Concreting of Liloy-Labason-Siocon Road
- Upgrading/Improvement/Concreting of Liloy-Gutalac-Siocon Road
- Improvement/Concreting of Siocon-Sirawai Road
- Widening/Concrete Paving of Dapitan-Dakak-Rizal Coastal Loop Road
- Concreting of Dipolog-Polanco-Macleodes National Road
- Concreting of Dipolog-Punta-Dansullan-Sergio Osmeña National Road
- Improvement/Concrete Paving of Lanao-Pagadian-Zamboanga City Road (Aurora-Tukuran Section)
- Improvement/Concrete Paving of Junction Aurora-Ozamis City Road
- Concrete Paving of Junction Blancia-Molave-Mahayag-Josefina Road
- Concrete Paving of Mahayag-Dumingag-Siayan Road
- Construction of Various Infrastructure Projects
- Construction, Repair and Rehabilitation of Various Bridges
- Proposed Construction/Improvement/Concrete Paving of Zamboanga del Sur Coastal Road
- Rehabilitation/Improvement of Pagadian-Zamboanga City Road
- Support the inclusion of the Iligan City-Zamboanga City Line in the Mindanao Railway System

2. Sea Transport

- Provision of Harbor Control Tower complete with VTMS equipment in Zamboanga City Port
- Provision of Harbor Navigational Aid, Light House and Bouys
- Proposed Port Expansion for fast craft ferry and construction of passenger terminal building in Zamboanga City
- Proposed Extension of RC Wharf in Zamboanga City
- Construction of Dangerous Cargoes Cover Shed
- Proposed Traveller's Hub Building
- Quay Crane Project in Zamboanga City
- Construction of Roro Ramp in Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur
- Port Expansion Project in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur and Malangas, Zamboanga Sibugay
- Talusan Port Development Project
- Mabuhay Port Development Project

3. Air Transport

- Transfer and Construction of a new Zamboanga International Airport Project
- Upgrade the equipment and facilities of other airports in the region

Communications Sub-sector

- ICT Infrastructure Development
- Continue implementation of E-Government Portal, E-LGU Project and E-Center Program
- Establishment of E-Library Project in Region IX

Water Resources Sector

1. Irrigation

- Bulawan Communal Irrigation System
- Lower Sibuguey Irrigation Project
- Titay River Irrigation Project
- Salug River Irrigation System
- Boloron Communal Irrigation Project
- Dipolo River Irrigation System
- Lison Valley Communal Irrigation Project
- Sta. Cruz-Boniao Ext. Impounding Irrigation Project
- Dimataling Communal Irrigation Project
- Mutia Multi-Purpose Irrigation Project

2. Water Supply

- Expansion and improvement of water system that includes installation of new pipelines, relocation of service connections, construction or rehabilitation of reservoir, construction of additional pump houses, rehabilitation of pumping stations, drilling of additional deep wells
- Maintenance and protection of watershed area
- Development of pre-investment study on sewerage
- Rehabilitation of dilapidated C.I. (cast iron) pipelines for sewerage
- Fencing of lots

3. Flood Control and Drainage Facilities

- Construction/Improvement/Rehabilitation of River Flood Control Projects in Dumalinao, Guipos, Kumalarang, Tigbao, Labangan, Tambulig, Tukuran in Zamboanga del Sur
- Construction/Improvement/Rehabilitation of Sibuguey River Flood Control Project in Bayog, Zamboanga Sibuguey
- Construction of Dipolo Flood Control in Tambulig, Zamboanga del Sur

Energy/Power Sector

- Aurora-Polanco 138kV Transmission Line
- Zamboanga City 138 kV Transmission Line
- Mindanao Power Circuit Breaker (PCB) Replacement Project
- 100MW Geothermal Power Plant Project
- Development of Lakewood as one of geothermal sources with potential capacity of 40MW

Chapter 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE and the RULE OF LAW

Transparency, accountability, predictability and participation of stakeholders in local development processes are the fundamentals of Good Governance. These elements factor heavily in the effective delivery of public service, empowerment of the poor and disadvantaged groups, sound government revenue generation and expenditure management, enabling of an economic environment for private sector investment and entrepreneurship, and the sustainable use of resources. In Region 9, the task is to translate good governance into concrete efforts that improve the quality of economic growth that works for the poor.

While good governance is acknowledged as vital to sustainable development, adherence to the rule of law is, in turn, essential to good governance. Weak legal and judicial systems, where laws are not enforced or are not complied with, undermine respect for the rule of law and challenge the very progress which such laws intend to help achieve. Predictability, as one of the fundamentals of good governance, refers to the fair and consistent application of existing laws, while the rule of law is the tenet that underscores compliance to such laws.

Zamboanga Peninsula's twin mission to sustain development and reduce poverty for the next six years, therefore, require local governments to pursue sound economic management and the sustainable use of their resources, as well as, the promotion of economic and social rights, and the application, enforcement and compliance of fair and equitable laws equally and consistently to all of its people.

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

A. Revenue Generation and Resource Mobilization

In the 2009 Local Government Performance Management Systems of the DILG, the provinces, cities and municipalities of Region 9, except for the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian and Dipolog, were rated "fair" to "very low" in Revenue Generation. In a performance scale of 1-5, where "5" is "excellent", 68.0 percent of municipalities were rated "fair" to "very low" and all the provinces and cities of Dapitan and Isabela performed "fair" to "low".

1. High Dependency on Internal Revenue Allotment: From 2004 to 2008, the Internal Revenue Allotment or IRA remains to be the biggest source of revenue for local governments in the region representing an average of about 82.0 percent of total income of the provinces, around 76.0 percent that of the cities, and 88.0 for municipalities. While the amount of IRA for both provinces and cities continues to rise, its percentage contribution to total income is decreasing from 85.0 percent in 2004 to 83.0 percent in 2008 for the provinces, and from 77.7 percent in 2004 to

75.8 percent in 2008 for the cities. IRA of municipalities, on the other hand grew slightly from 87.9 percent in 2004 to 88.7 percent in 2008. Clearly, the IRA dependency rate remains higher than the national average of 67.7 percent.

Local sources (tax revenues and non-tax receipts) of cities registered double-digit increments (yearly average of 12.1 percent) surpassing the increase of IRA (8.3 percent yearly average). For the provinces and municipalities, however, IRA continue to register percentage increase by an average of 10.7 percent annually, while local sources only managed an average yearly increment of 1.2 percent.

2. Low Tax and Non-Tax Revenues: The cities of Region 9 generate slightly more tax revenues, an average of 12.5 percent of total local income, than non-tax revenues which is about 9.6 percent. Understandably, business taxes account for the biggest slice of total tax revenues at 61.0 percent, almost double that of Real Property Taxes collected at only 32.5 percent of total tax income. The provinces, on the other hand, have the biggest bulk of its local income from non-tax revenues (estimated yearly average of 10.3 percent of total local income) coming mostly from receipts from economic enterprise. Their tax revenue comes mostly from real property taxes accounting for about 83.0 percent of total tax revenues, but is only 1.2 percent of total local income.

Notwithstanding the decent performance, real property tax remains to be a challenge because the resource base is still underutilized. Statistics gathered by the BLGF points to the fact that only 24.0 percent of the LGUs nationwide are actually conducting general revisions once every three years as mandated under the LGC. This is compounded by the issues of low real property values and critical inadequacies of assessment tools.

Business taxes continue to show a good performance by registering growth rates and biggest contributor to cities, but not for provinces and municipalities whose business tax figures fluctuate to just 11.0 percent of total tax revenues. Other taxes showed modest increments which show that LGUs make the effort of exploring new tax sources but still remain as a minor component of LGU financial sources.

The collection of user charges grew by a remarkable 98.0 percent for provinces in 2004-2008 period, while cities registered only 14.0 percent average increase. This manifests that more and more LGUs, particularly on the provincial level, are beginning to impose user charges or cost recovery for services delivery.

Receipts from economic enterprises continue to increase for cities, but not for the provinces, which registered an average 5.1 percent declining growth over the period 2004-2008. Enterprises funded through borrowings may need to be looked into particularly bigger investments such as operation of hospitals and development of utilities.

In summary, total revenues grew by a yearly average of 10.8 percent for provinces, 11.1 percent for cities and 7.6 percent for municipalities. However, the growth came mostly from external revenue sources such as the IRA for provinces and municipalities, while the cities registered more growth in locally sourced revenues. The national average of percentage distribution of total income is 32.4 percent from local sources, and 67.7 percent from external sources. For the region, provinces, cities and municipalities fell below the national average, posting percentage distribution for local revenues to only 12.3 percent, 22.1 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

3. Low Level Availment of Grants and Borrowings: Extraordinary receipts/aids, loans and borrowings and inter-local transfers shares of financing have an average distribution of 0.3 percent, 1.2 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively, for cities, and 1.2 percent, 3.9 percent, and 0.2 percent, for provinces. Grants and aids are those primarily coming from Overseas Development Agencies (ODA) through government conduits which are largely not availed of by LGUs of the region. Loans and borrowings are amounts borrowed through loans and bond flotation which are still way below the 20 percent debt service ceiling allowable under the Local Government Code. Nevertheless, this implies the recognition by LGUs of borrowings as a developmental tool and the potential for additional borrowings to fund critical projects. Inter-local transfers are subsidy assistance normally of higher level LGUs to lower level LGUs.[2] (*Statement of Income and Expenditures, 2005-2008 Publication, BLGF*)

Table 5.1 Income and Expenditures of Provinces, Region IX, 2004-2008

INCOME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TAX REVENUES					
Real Property Tax	25,526,474	33,724,991	33,378,590	31,771,264	39,116,078
Business Tax	4,405,747	3,740,931	4,700,261	4,870,835	5,192,056
Other Taxes	1,759,004	2,882,817	2,131,377	1,834,194	2,058,617
Total Tax Revenue	31,691,225	40,348,739	40,210,228	38,476,293	46,366,751
NON-TAX REVENUES					
Regulatory Fees	858,700	964,680	1,404,833	1,154,828	1,199,270
Service/User Charges	3,357,051	3,078,213	7,884,667	26,124,801	29,313,731
Receipts from Econ. Enterprise	146,121,202	194,020,158	172,528,380	109,054,875	103,309,126
Toll Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts	38,278,813	52,932,466	49,788,550	12,507,272	26,801,424
Total Non-Tax Revenue	188,615,766	250,995,517	231,606,430	148,841,776	160,623,551
TOTAL LOCAL SOURCES	**220,306,991**	**291,344,256**	**271,816,658**	**187,318,069**	**206,990,302**
SHARE FROM NATIONAL TAX					
Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)	1,313,806,597	1,413,305,470	1,628,749,639	1,693,291,255	1,966,270,117
Other Shares	2,596,633	3,231,544	703,608	4,825,237	45,338,639
TOTAL SHARE FROM NATIONAL TAX	**1,316,403,230**	**1,416,537,014**	**1,629,453,247**	**1,698,116,492**	**2,011,608,756**
Extraordinary Receipts/Aids	164,265	155,047	121,799	243,549	134,966,673
Loans and Borrowings	-	-	342,350,000	69,360,000	16,823,088
Inter-Local Transfers	-	-	23,106,762	-	2,479,884
TOTAL INCOME	**1,536,874,486**	**1,708,036,317**	**2,266,848,466**	**1,955,038,110**	**2,372,868,703**
EXPENDITURES					

General Public Services	385,252,522	562,031,557	779,690,774	670,972,057	762,384,957
Education, Culture & Sports/ Manpower Development	17,908,534	18,350,257	20,087,126	20,028,079	25,352,957
Health, Nutrition & Pop. Control	132,550,697	158,087,829	167,869,404	162,945,044	221,797,051
Labor and Employment	-	-	-	-	-
Housing and Community Dev't	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security/Social Services & Welfare	25,944,555	21,916,460	19,105,312	16,662,906	18,643,205
Economic Services	438,827,126	512,658,807	678,127,847	508,931,033	505,696,866
Debt Service	8,140,187	-	23,555,978	18,055,860	13,791,851
Other Purposes	273,684,830	241,420,103	355,159,471	447,967,641	513,333,929
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**1,282,308,451**	**1,514,465,013**	**2,043,595,912**	**1,845,562,620**	**2,061,000,816**
EXCESS (DEFICIT)	**254,566,035**	**193,571,304**	**223,252,554**	**109,475,490**	**311,867,887**

Source of Basic Data: Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)

Table 5.2 Income and Expenditures of Cities, Region IX, 2004-2008

INCOME	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
TAX REVENUES					
Real Property Tax	76,738,628	97,299,698	96,029,495	123,897,272	122,115,068
Business Tax	156,192,361	171,905,047	188,750,491	208,676,732	231,990,477
Other Taxes	17,657,372	18,650,182	23,244,907	24,935,797	26,035,195
Total Tax Revenue	250,588,361	287,854,927	308,024,893	357,509,801	380,140,740
NON-TAX REVENUES					
Regulatory Fees	31,388,815	32,142,272	39,501,142	45,341,252	54,105,832
Service/User Charges	14,888,912	16,996,792	23,016,754	22,605,365	24,099,808
Receipts from Econ. Enterprise	57,843,429	66,686,558	101,047,943	97,579,018	106,611,006
Toll Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Other Receipts	65,166,816	97,096,204	134,313,199	107,100,485	90,774,573
Total Non-Tax Revenue	169,287,972	212,921,826	297,879,038	272,626,120	275,591,219
TOTAL LOCAL SOURCES	**419,876,333**	**500,776,753**	**605,903,931**	**630,135,921**	**655,731,959**
SHARE FROM NATIONAL TAX					
Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA)	1,621,098,509	1,720,344,511	1,951,254,801	2,116,895,774	2,224,757,403
Other Shares	-	-	22,292,428	2,184,910	-
TOTAL SHARE FROM NATIONAL TAX	**1,621,098,509**	**1,720,344,511**	**1,973,547,229**	**2,119,080,684**	**2,224,757,403**
Extraordinary Receipts/Aids	1,251,667	750,288	8,875,630	7,988,947	15,799,487
Loans and Borrowings	41,116,752.00	2,101,404.00	11,950,000	58,620,445	39,873,500
Inter-Local Transfers	3,025,170.00	2,700,000.00	8,883,993	580,000	-
TOTAL INCOME	**2,086,368,431**	**2,226,672,956**	**2,609,160,783**	**2,816,405,997**	**2,936,162,349**
EXPENDITURES					

General Public Services	607,141,046	544,807,347	522,038,218	718,909,261	781,095,504
Education, Culture & Sports/ Manpower Development	26,577,279	24,252,581	21,423,760	32,593,765	37,596,236
Health, Nutrition & Pop. Control	111,882,926	77,720,630	67,546,350	120,678,597	152,641,071
Labor and Employment	30,595	193,351	760,177	683,448	195,560
Housing and Community Dev't	21,211,455	5,195,070	14,120,567	14,525,258	1,387,406
Social Security/Social Services & Welfare	40,327,466	30,133,045	45,107,258	48,679,629	46,126,438
Economic Services	197,949,642	174,519,232	196,752,117	300,795,442	382,695,114
Debt Service	59,279,241	16,407,000	26,235,947	16,375,294	55,291,749
Other Purposes	357,533,613	433,678,785	386,371,295	435,308,052	514,838,213
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**1,421,933,263**	**1,306,907,041**	**1,280,355,689**	**1,688,548,746**	**1,971,867,291**
EXCESS (DEFICIT)	**664,435,168**	**919,765,915**	**1,328,805,094**	**1,127,857,251**	**964,295,058**

Source of Basic Data: Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF)

Table 5.3 Performance on Administrative Governance, By Province, 2009

	Local Legislation	Development Planning	Revenue Generation	Resource Allocation and Utilization	Human Resource Management and Development
Zamboanga del Sur	3.07	4.87	3.24	4.00	5.00
Zamboanga Sibugay	4.13	4.89	2.20	3.42	5.00
Zamboanga del Norte	4.10	5.00	3.16	4.83	5.00

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.4 Performance on Administrative Governance, By City, 2009

	Local Legislation	Development Planning	Revenue Generation	Resource Allocation and Utilization	Human Resource Management and Development
Dapitan	4.03	4.81	2.67	3.75	5.00
Dipolog	4.28	3.91	4.00	4.75	5.00
Isabela	4.28	4.91	3.45	3.00	5.00
Pagadian	4.81	3.85	4.26	3.50	5.00
Zamboanga	3.89	5.00	4.33	3.67	5.00

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.5 Performance on Revenue Generation, Percent of Municipalities, 2009

Province	Excellent	High	Fair	Low	Very Low
Zamboanga del Norte (25 .muns)	0.00 (0 .mun)	20.00 (5 .mun)	60.00 (15 .mun)	12.00 (3 .mun)	8.00 (2 .mun)
Zamboanga del Sur (26 .muns)	3.85 (1 .mun)	15.38 (4 .mun)	30.77 (8 .mun)	42.31 (11 .mun)	7.69 (2 .mun)
Zamboanga Sibugay (16 .muns)	0.00 (0 .mun)	31.25 (5 .mun)	43.75 (7 .mun)	18.75 (3 .mun)	6.25 (1 .mun)

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

B. Resource Allocation and Utilization

Almost all of the provinces, cities and municipalities of the peninsula rated low in resource allocation and utilization based on the 2009 State of Local Government Performance Report (SLGPR) of the DILG. While management and coordination processes for budgeting and accounting are in place, a more effective allocation and optimum utilization of their financial resources that advance poverty reduction and economic growth are needed.

LGU spending on all sectors went down from 2004 to 2006, but went straight back up from 2007, an election year, and 2008. General Public Services remain to have the biggest slice of the expenditures pie averaging 35.7 percent in provinces and 41.5 percent in cities. This sector covers expenditures for services that are indispensable to the existence of the LGUs, which include executive and legislative services, overall financial and fiscal services, planning, general research, public order and safety and centralized services. Ergo, the critical sectors like health, education, labor and housing received insignificant shares and may affect the development of the quality of services delivered in the long-run.

1. Low Support to Social Services: Expenditures for the education sector covers the support of schools and educational facilities; planning and manpower development; sports; and cultural preservation and enrichment. Provinces allocate an average of only 1.2 percent of their budgets into education-focused programs, while the cities provide only 1.9 percent, all lower than the national average.

The Health, Nutrition and Population Control Expenditures, while receiving the highest allocation among the social services, are still low. It covers allocation for health program including medical, dental and health services; planning and administration of nutrition programs; population and family planning programs; and administration of these programs. Cities allocate 6.8 percent of their budget to such services, while the provinces spend a higher 9.7 percent.

There is also an insignificant allocation to Housing and Community Development. Least priority is given this sector which covers expenditures for the provision of housing and sanitary services, promotion of community development, slum clearance, zoning and control of population. Provinces provided no allocation for this, while cities spent only 0.8 percent.

There is also minimal support to Social Security/Social Services and Welfare: Meager budget share is allocated to expenditures for the upliftment of disadvantaged families and children; the rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped; assistance to distressed and displaced individuals and families; care of the aged and other welfare services and payment of retirement pension and other social security benefits. The provinces and municipalities allocate just 1.2 percent for these services, while the cities spend 2.8 percent.

2. Negligible Labor and Employment Support: Lesser emphasis is given this sector which covers expenditures for the formulation, implementation and regulation of labor policies; promotion, placement, and regulation of domestic and overseas employment; and maintenance of industrial peace. Provinces have zero allocation for these, while, cities allocate only 2.5 percent. Insignificant increases in CY 2006 and 2007 did not provide enough to impact change and development.

3. Weak Provision for Economic Services: Covers sector expenditures for activities directed in promotion, enhancement and the attainment of desired economic growth. On the one hand, cities continue to increase expenditures on these services, from 13.9 percent in 2004 to 19.2 percent in 2008, while on the other hand, the provinces have decreased their allocation from 34.2 percent of their budget in 2004 to 24.5 percent in 2008.Based on the 2009 SLGPR, most provinces, cities and municipalities failed to perform satisfactorily in terms of entrepreneurship, business and industry promotion, as well as, support services to the agriculture sector.

Table 5.6 Performance on Economic Governance, By Province, 2009

Province	Support to Agriculture Sector	Support to Fishery Services	Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion
Zamboanga del Sur	4.50	5.00	4.00
Zamboanga Sibugay	4.07	5.00	4.34
Zamboanga del Norte	4.43	5.00	5.00

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.7 Performance on Economic Governance, By City, 2009

City	Support to Agriculture Sector	Support to Fishery Services	Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion
Dapitan	3.90	4.25	4.77
Dipolog	4.57	-	1.96
Isabela	4.71	4.25	3.60
Pagadian	4.48	3.64	2.94
Zamboanga	4.86	4.07	4.00

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.8 Support to Agriculture Sector, Percent of Municipalities, 2009

Province	Excellent	High	Fair	Low	Very Low
Zamboanga del Norte (25 mun.)	4.0 (1.mun)	24.0 (6.mun)	52.0 (13.mun)	20.0 (5.mun)	0.0 (0 mun)
Zamboanga del Sur (26 .muns)	0.0 (0 mun)	26.9 (7.mun)	53.9 (14.mun)	19.2 (5.mun)	0.0 (0 mun)
Zamboanga Sibugay (16 .muns)	0.0 (0.mun)	25.0 (4.mun)	43.8 (7 .mun)	12.5 (2.mun)	18.8 (3.mun)

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.9 Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion, Percent of Municipalities, 2009

Province	Excellent	High	Fair	Low	Very Low
Zamboanga del Norte 25mun.)	0. 0 (0 mun)	28.0 (7 .mun)	24.0 (6 .mun)	32.0 (8 .mun)	16.0 (4 .mun)
Zamboanga del Sur (26 mun.)	0.0 (0 .mun)	30.8 (8 .mun)	23.1 (6 .mun)	46.2 (12mun)	0.0 (0 .mun)
Zamboanga Sibugay (16 mun.)	0.0 (0 .mun)	37.5 (6 .mun)	37.5 (6 .mun)	25.0 (4 .mun)	0.0 (0 .mun)

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

C. Fundamentals of Good Governance and Rule of Law

An economy that operates in an ethical, accountable and appropriately regulated environment is needed for sustainable development that benefits the poor. Good governance and the rule of law ensure such environment. Without this, there will be no driver for economic growth and sustainable development will not be possible.

1. Transparency: This refers to the availability of information to the general public and clarity of government rules and regulations. This also includes access to accurate and timely information about the local economy and policies that can be relevant to the decision making of the private sector. While transparency in the operations of most LGUs in the region was rated high in DILG's performance report of 2009, communicating about government programs, plans and services to the public needs a higher degree of urgency.

2. Accountability: This means making public officials answerable for government behavior and responsive to the people they are sworn to serve. It also means establishing criteria to measure the performance of these public officials, and oversight processes to ensure that the standards are met. Such accountability is facilitated by evaluation of their economic and financial performance. In Region 9, there are efforts to improve financial accountability, but the administrative capacity to ensure observance of guidelines relative to accounting, internal control, procurement and financial transactions need to be strengthened.

3. Participation: This principle, in a democratic society, means that the people are at the heart of development. They are not only the ultimate beneficiaries of it, but also its agents. Since development is both for and by the people, they need to have access to the government that promotes it. While the region, in general, rates high in participation, there are avenues that need to be strengthened like the participation of civil society organizations in local special bodies and in the Citizen Feedback System.

4. Predictability and the Rule of Law: Predictability refers to the existence of laws, regulations, and policies to regulate society; and their fair and consistent application. The rule of law encompasses well-defined rights and duties, as well as mechanisms for enforcing them, and settling disputes in an impartial manner. Economic growth feeds on an environment where economic decisions can be made with legal frameworks that ensure business risks can be assessed rationally, transaction costs are lowered or corruption-free and governmental arbitrariness is minimized.

Table 5.10 Performance on Fundamentals of Good Governance, By Province, 2009

Province	Participation	Transparency	Financial Accountability
Zamboanga del Sur	4.33	4.87	4.59
Zamboanga Sibugay	4.33	3.27	4.78
Zamboanga del Norte	3.67	5.00	4.68

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.11 Performance on Fundamentals of Good Governance, By City, 2009

City	Participation	Transparency	Financial Accountability
Dapitan	**5.00**	**5.00**	**4.83**
Dipolog	**4.33**	**4.87**	**4.55**
Isabela	**4.00**	**4.73**	**4.22**
Pagadian	**5.00**	**5.00**	**4.40**
Zamboanga	**4.00**	**5.00**	**5.00**

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

Table 5.12 Fundamentals of Good Governance, Percent of Municipalities, 2009

Province	Excellent	High	Fair	Low	Very Low
Zamboanga del Norte (25 .muns)	20.0 (5 .mun)	40.0 (10mun)	20.0 (5 mun)	16.0 (4 .mun)	4.0 (1 .mun)
Zamboanga del Sur (26 .muns)	11.5 (3 .mun)	46.2 (12mun)	19.2 (5.mun)	23.1 (6 .mun)	0.0 (0 .mun)
Zamboanga Sibugay (16 .muns)	6.25 (1 .mun)	37.5 (6 .mun)	25.0 (4 .mun)	18.75 (3.mun)	12.5 (2 .mun)

Source of Basic Data: Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

To attain real empowerment for local governments, the decentralization policy embodied in the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 shall be pursued. Local governments must optimize their revenue-raising powers to increase local sources both through traditional tax revenues and non-tax revenue generating efforts. On the other hand, increased expenditure allocation to the delivery of basic services, as well as, to economic services, shall be pursued for inclusive growth that works for the poor. Book II of the LGC provides the parameters for Local Taxation and Fiscal Matters.

Allocations to social and economic sectors shall be within the limitations established by the Local Government Code on the allocation of 20 percent of Internal Revenue Allotments as Development Funds, as well as, Section 1. Section 324(d) of Republic Act No. 7160 as amended by Republic Act 8185 setting aside five percent of estimated revenue from regular sources as Calamity Fund.

This strategy dovetails with the pursuit of good governance particularly on greater transparency and accountability of local government units and public officials on the delivery of basic services and building up economic base. Government partnerships with the private sector and civil society in regional development shall be aggressively pursued.

A. Intensify Collection and Strengthen Collection System of Tax Revenues:

The IRA can only provide so much. It is the local tax base where the LGUs can make a lot of difference because this is within their control. The collection machinery of LGUs must be strengthened with reform programs to capacitate the LGUs to implement efficient management, innovations and develop a collection system that will fuel growth and development.

Financial data points to low valuation and low collection efficiency in real property tax. There is a need to redesign interventions in real property tax administration, and to look at the cost to collection ratios for the real property tax especially in provinces and municipalities. Collection of business taxes, particularly in provinces and municipalities can be further improved by strengthening enforcement and collection strategies or the basic structure in their local revenue codes. The factor of obsolescence comes in where some LGUs have not updated their local revenue codes or some of the treasurers' offices have not been effective in enforcing collections.

B. Mobilization of Non-Tax Resources:

Instead of looking on external resources like IRA, LGUs need to focus on internal resources such as optimizing the potentials of section 186 and the enterprise provisions of the Local Government Code. Non-tax receipts from regulatory fees, service/user charges, receipts from economic enterprises, toll fees and other receipts can be mobilized. As the decentralization process moves on, LGUs must realize that imposing cost recovery measures for services they deliver is vital.

It must be noted, as well, that the more aggressive LGUs in the country are venturing into public-private partnerships such as Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and conversion of public enterprises to corporations. Such financing models can be replicated or improved upon which are applicable to the conditions of LGUs in the region.

C. Increase Availment of ODA and Loan Borrowings for Development Projects:

The receipts from economic enterprises showed that borrowed funds were used to finance markets, slaughterhouses or bus terminals by some cities and municipalities, while provinces went into bigger investments like hospitals and development utilities. Well thought of borrowings have positively generated economic activities with multiplier effect on the local economy, but a few bad borrowing decisions that did not improve the local economy must be studied and verified.

Funds from local and national sources are limited and must be augmented by tapping various foreign funding institutions to finance major programs and projects. However, the lack of technical capability and acceptable project proposals of LGUs work against approval by donor agencies of funding assistance. Local planners' skills in project preparation must be enhanced and the quality and impact of such projects must be strengthened.

D. Increase expenditure allocation for the delivery of basic services:

Investment in people is a high priority, through policies and institutions that improve access to quality education, health and other services that underpin the region's human resource base.

1. Health: Improve delivery of basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation through the public and private sectors. Improve the quality of primary health care or basic curative services, maternal care and child care services. Activate, strengthen, or mobilize Local Health Boards.

2. Education: Invest SEF in actions that improve human capital – construction, repair or maintenance of school buildings and facilities, extension classes and extension teachers, and educational research. Establish a scholarship fund for poor but deserving students. Establish or improve the Alternative Learning System.

3. Housing and Basic Utilities: complete inventory of informal settlers, makeshift houses, sites for potential socialized housing, households with no access to potable water or electricity. Cause the donation of a local government lot for socialized housing, or provide socialized housing or mass dwelling in partnership with the private sector. Housing is an inalienable right.

E. Strengthen support to economic services:

Increase support to the development of microenterprises and small/medium enterprises. This can be done through a variety of means – by helping government create an appropriate regulatory environment, by developing business skills and knowledge, and by promoting improved access to financial services and other business services. Entrepreneurship, business and industry promotion can be pursued through the promotion of a business-friendly environment where customer oriented civil application systems are in place, there is speedy processing and release of building, occupancy and business permits, and provide direct support services to business in the form of tax incentives, assistance in product marketing, packaging and labeling, training, job fairs and trade fairs.

Being basically an agriculture driven economy, support to agriculture sector must be intensified by improving infrastructure support such as communal irrigation system, farm to market roads, post harvest facilities. Improve credit facilitation facilities to farmers. Also extend adequate production support in terms of planting materials, fertilizers and laboratory services such as soil testing. Provide assistance to research and development like techno-demo cooperators and research institutes. Improve market development services of agriculture products thru trade fairs, exhibits, missions and congresses.

F. Strategies in Good Governance and Rule of Law:

The present administration pursues the rule of law and good governance as the foundation for achieving sustainable development goals. Various government agencies and instrumentalities have already taken initiatives in promoting the rule of law and good governance throughout the country in line with this national agenda.

Moreover, under the Millennium Declaration of 2000, the Philippines pledged to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals for poverty reduction and sustainable development by the year 2015. The country agreed to “spare no effort to promote democracy and strengthen the rule of law, as well as respect for all internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development.”

Good governance, therefore, requires policies to promote broad-based economic growth, a dynamic private sector and social policies that will lead to poverty reduction.

1. Strengthen the citizens’ right to information. Accurate and timely information particularly on the economy and government policies are essential to the decision making processes of the private sector. Transparency in the decision and policy making of government reduces uncertainty and can help inhibit corruption among public officials.

Maximize use of communication tools such as a website, public forum, bulletin boards, print and broadcast media, information office or desk, etc. Information on government policies are made available and directly accessible to those affected by the decisions as well as its enforcement. Transparency also means enough information is provided in easily understandable forms and media. It also means that decisions and the enforcement thereof follow the rule of law.

2. Improve and Fortify Economic and Financial Accountability. Lack of accountability reduces the government’s credibility as an economic partner. It weakens the ability of government to sustain long-term partnership with and confidence of business sector needed for economic growth. Economic accountability needs to be improved through effectiveness of policy formulation and implementation, and efficiency of resource use. Financial accountability needs to be fortified with strong accounting systems for expenditure control, and internal and external audits. Review/update/establishment of accounting, internal control, procurement, financial transaction systems/mechanisms/processes is needed. Strengthen capacity to undertake sound fiscal planning, expenditure and economic management and system of financial accountability and evaluation of public sector activities. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law.

3. Strengthen Stakeholders' Participation in Development Process. Good governance requires a consensus-oriented government where members of society directly affected by public policies, programs and projects are involved in the decision-making process. Understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given government endeavor is vital.

There must be a required participation of civil society organizations in Local Special Bodies or Provincial and Municipal Special Councils or Committees, an enhanced Citizen Feedback System, and maximized engagement of stakeholders in development projects. Members of society must feel that they have a stake in governance. That even the vulnerable groups have the chance to be heard and the opportunity to improve or maintain their well being.

4. Promote Importance of Predictability and Rule of Law to the Economy. Rule-based systems for economic life are vital to a scenario where economic actors plan and take investment decisions. Government policies affect the investment climate and economic players need reasonable assurance about the consistency and future behavior of major government economic policies and programs.

To this end, LGUs must endeavor to strengthen the rule of law and improve legal systems, including regulatory bodies, to ensure a public sector that is competent and effective in implementing reforms and delivering public services. Promoting respect for human rights, and strengthening democratic processes, are essential to guaranteeing a climate for unimpeded economic and social development. Following the rule of law means good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws means an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

III. TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES

STRATEGIES	GOALS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS/TARGETS 2011-2016
Enhance Local Revenue Generation (Tax and Non-Tax revenue sources that are within the control of the LGU and results from local economic activity) **to lower IRA dependency.**	Intensify tax collection efficiency and tax collection systems i.e. update revenue codes and assessment tools; explore other tax sources.	Revenue growth rate of 9.5% (National Average) for local tax revenues of provinces and municipalities. (Cities on target)
	Intensify revenue generation from service/user charges, regulatory fees and economic enterprise. Explore public-private partnerships	Revenue growth rate of 16.5% (National Average) for Non-Tax Revenues of provinces, cities and municipalities

	such as BOT and conversion of public enterprise to corporations	
Increase Availment of ODA and Loan Borrowings for Local Development Projects	Improve technical capability of LGU planning and development units. Enhance quality and impact of project proposals acceptable to donor agencies/countries	Receipts from ODA grants to 1.0 % of total income for provinces, cities and municipalities Receipts from loans and borrowings to 3.0% of total income for provinces and municipalities
Increase allocation or expenditures to delivery of basic services	Support to Education Services: Invest SEF in the construction, repair or maintenance of school buildings and facilities; extension classes and extension teachers, and educational research. Establishment of scholarship funds for the poor; establish or improve the Alternative Learning System. Support to Heath Services: Mobilize or strengthen Local Health Boards; improve quality of primary health care or basic curative services; widen medical insurance coverage among the poor. Support to Housing and basic utilities: Complete an inventory of informal settlers, makeshift houses, sites for potential sites for socialized housing, households with no access to potable water supply or electricity. Support to Social Security/Social Services and Welfare: Increase expenditures on disadvantaged families and children; rehabilitation of the physically and socially handicapped; assistance to distressed and displaced individuals and families; care of the aged and other welfare services.	Allocation of at least 7.0 percent of total LGU budget to Education Services Support. Allocation of at least 10.0 percent of total LGU budget to Health Services Support Allocation of at least 2.0 percent of total LGU budget to Housing and Basic Utilities Support Allocation of at least 3.0 percent of total LGU budget to Social Welfare Services Support

Increase and Strengthen support to economic services.	Support development of microenterprises and small/medium enterprises: Create appropriate regulatory environment; develop business skills and knowledge; improve access to financial services and other business services; direct support activities to business i.e. tax incentives, assistance in product marketing, packaging and labeling, training, job fairs and trade fairs; speedy processing of relevant business permits. Increase Support to Agriculture Sector: Improve infrastructure support i.e. communal irrigation systems, farm to market roads, post-harvest facilities. Improve credit facilitation facilities to farmers. Extend adequate production support, i.e. planting materials, fertilizers and laboratory services. Assistance to research and development like techno-demo cooperators and research institutes. Improve market development services.	Increased allocation of at least 15.0 percent of total LGU budget to Economic Services Support ***Targets are based on national averages for all LGU types.*
Strengthen Citizens' Right to information	Maximize use of communication tools – websites, public forum, bulletin boards, print and broadcast media, information desks – to make available and readily accessible information on government policies, programs and projects.	Greater transparency in all LGUs of Region 9
Improve Economic and Financial Accountability of LGUs	Improve effectiveness of policy formulation and implementation, efficiency in the use of local resources. Establish strong accounting systems for expenditure control, internal and external audits, procurement (GEPS), and other financial transactions mechanisms.	Enhanced capacity of LGUs to undertake sound fiscal planning, expenditure and economic management, and system of financial accountability and evaluation.

Strengthen Stakeholders' Participation in the Development Process	Required participation of civil society organizations in local special bodies or Provincial, Municipal and City Special Councils or Committees; enhanced Citizen Feedback System; maximized engagement of stakeholders in development projects and programs.	Stronger Stakeholders' participation in decision making processes of government/LGUs.
Promote Importance of Predictability and Rule of Law to the Economy	Strengthen rule of law, improve legal systems, including regulatory bodies to ensure consistency and impartiality of government economic policies and programs. Promote respect for human rights and democratic processes which provides the context of consistent and transparent rules for transactions necessary to economic and social development.	A professionally competent, capable and honest public service.

Chapter 6: Social Development

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

A. Assessment

The general performance of the sector shall be assessed using the major indicators.

In basic education, from school years (SY) 2004-2005 to 2009-2010, the major indicators showed a good performance in the elementary and in the secondary level.

The net enrolment ratio or also known as participation rate was higher in the elementary level. An above 74.0 percent ratio in the elementary level was reported as against the ratio of 40.0 percent in the secondary level. Cohort Survival Rate among the elementary and secondary level pupils and students showed a fluctuating trend. In the elementary level, the highest percent rate of 62.0 was recorded in SY 2004-2005, while the lowest was in SY 2005-2006 at 55.70 percent. On the other hand, 59.83 percent was accomplished in SY 2005-2006 was recorded in the secondary level and the lowest rate was in SY 2005-2006 at 55.20. The status dropout rate in the elementary and secondary levels reported an erratic performance. For the elementary level, the drop-out rate declined from SY 2004-2005 to SY 2006-2007. However, the decline missed the target rates set for these schools years and improved in the next three school years both in meeting the targets and in comparison with the previous years. A significant decline occurred in SY 2007-2008 at –0.47 percent. The drop-out rates in the secondary level also declined from 5.64 percent in SY 2004-2005 to 5.01 in SY 2009-2010. Targets were met in three separate school years. Completion Rate among secondary students was lower than the elementary pupils. A report of 46.80 percent rate in the secondary level for SY 2005-2006 was registered as the lowest as against the 54.0 percent rate among the elementary pupils. The low percent in completion rate can be attributed to poverty that school children tend to drop from school to help parents by either taking care of the younger siblings at home while their parents work in the farm or by helping their parents in the farm to earn a living for the family.

Basic or simple literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect. For the region, in 2003, the simple literacy rate of household population 10 years old and over was 88.9 percent. The female population reported a 90.0 percent rate, higher than the 86.8 percent rate of the male population.

Enrolment in Higher Education in AY 2007-2008 was reported at 81,522 both from the public and private schools. The succeeding years showed a decreased in enrolment partially due to a number of high school graduates going into technical education and financial difficulties. The most enrolled program was the Medical and Allied program particularly the Bachelor of Science in Nursing with a population share of 22.37 percent in 2008-2009 and 22.34 percent in 2007-2008. The high demand for health workers abroad explains the significant increase in enrolment. On the other hand, the Service and Trades program was the least enrollment.

The graduates for AY 2007-2008 numbered 14,506 graduates or a decrease by 362 graduates from the AY 2006-2007 graduates of 14,868. Just like the program with the most number of enrolled students, the Medical and Allied related programs produced the most number of graduates.

There are sixty two (62) higher education institutions in the region which consist of 49 private HEIs and 6 state universities and colleges (SUCs) with 7 satellite campuses. Zamboanga City has the most number of HEIs, followed by Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay, Pagadian City, Dipolog City and Zamboanga del Sur, Isabela City and Dapitan City.

Over the years, access to higher education has been enhanced through the various financial assistance programs including the Private Education Students Financial Assistance (PESFA), State Scholarship Program, student study grants and loans. As of 2008, a total of 3,146 deserving students were granted scholarships and financial assistance.

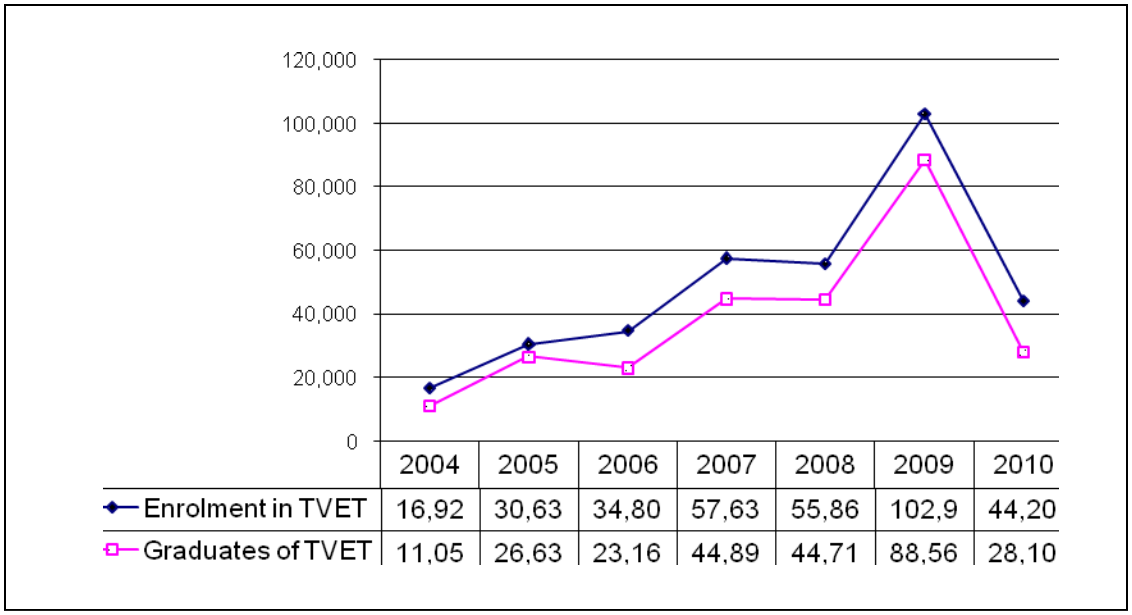
Table 6.1 Total Number of Enrollees, By Discipline, Region IX: AY 2007-08 to AY 2009- 2010

Discipline	AY 2007-2008	AY 2008-2009	AY 2009-2010
Education and Teacher Training	7,438	7,379	8,320
Humanities	1,613	1,596	601
Religion and Theology Social and Behavioral Science	2,406	2,389	2,671
Business Administration and related disciplines	11,492	11,436	12,395
Natural Science	504	487	662
Law and Jurisprudence	633	618	621
Mathematics	163	146	111
Information Technology -related disciplines	8,687	8,629	7,084
Medical and Allied disciplines	17,436	17,378	11,948
Engineering and Technology	5,598	5,580	5,456
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,138	1,122	1,047
Mass Communication and Documentation	360	343	372
Architecture and Town Planning	209	219	312
Other Disciplines (Criminology)	5,705	5,688	5,513
Maritime	2,012	1,995	2,019
Trade, Craft and Industrial	12,538	12,531	No data
Service Trades	109	126	201
Home Economics	No data	No data	1,023
TOTAL	78,041	77,662	60,356

Source of Basic Data: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IX

The number of enrollees in TVET continuously increased from 2004-2009, with 2009 posted the most number of enrollees. The 2010 enrollees as of August 2010 have reached 44,200 and is expected to increase by year end. In terms of graduates of TVET, the number is fluctuating, however, in 2009 the graduates reached as high as 88,562. This implies that the demand for skilled workers locally and abroad, is increasing.

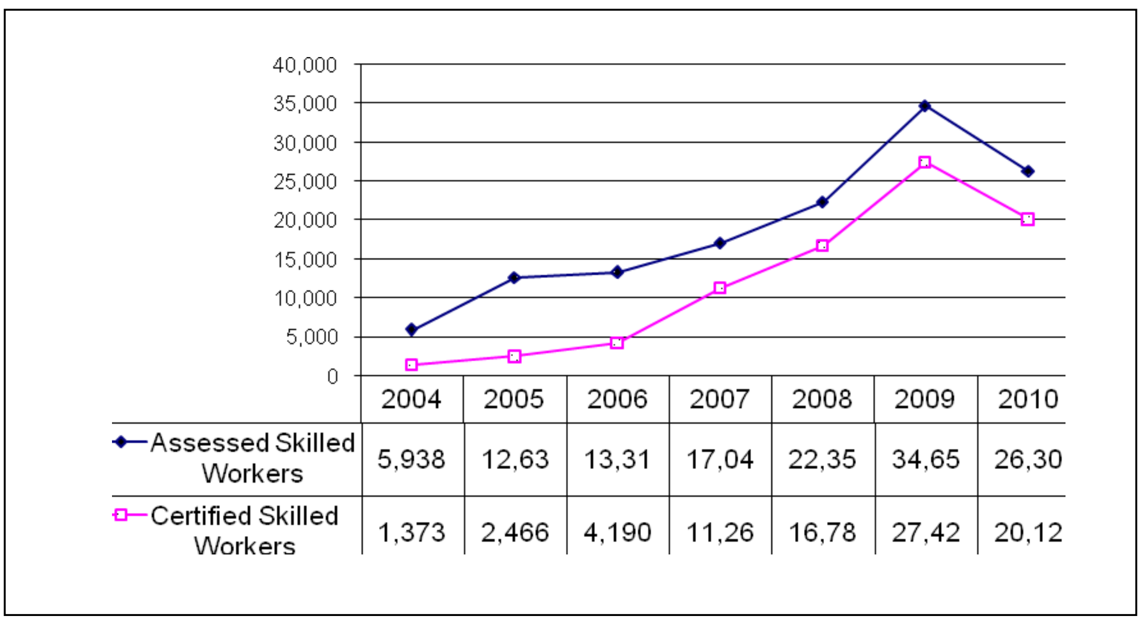
Figure 6.1 Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), Enrolment and Graduates, Region IX: 2004-2010



Source of Basic Data: Technical Educations & Skills Development Authority (TESDA) IX

From 2004-2009, a total of 132,227 workers were assessed. Of this number about 83,620 or 63.2 percent were certified as competent skilled workers through the issuance of competence certificates. As of August 2010, there were 26,302 workers assessed and 76.5 percent of which were certified as competent.

Figure 6.2 Assessment and Certification of Workers, Region IX 2004- 2010



Source of Basic Data: Technical Education & Skills Development Authority (TESDA) IX

As for the employment and facilitation of TVET graduates, there were 60,944 reportedly employed from 2008-2010.

In line with TVET Standards and Systems, there were 1,023 competency course, 1,296 trainer's training and curriculum development and 649 compliance audit on registered programs conducted from 2004-2010.

The region's health status is best summarized in the Region's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Latest data show that the region has met and even surpassed 7 of the 12 MDGs.

Table 6.2 Health Indicators vis-à-vis Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Indicators	2015 Targets	Accomplishment
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	17.3	33.3(2008) FNRI data
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality		
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.3	8.20 (2008)
Under-five mortality rate	3.2	11.95 (2008)
MDG 5: Improve maternal health		
Maternal Mortality Ratio	17.87	91.56 (2008)
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	100.0	32.6 (2006)
MDG 6: Combat Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), malaria and other and other diseases		
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	100.0	48.3 (2008)
Prevalence associated with malaria	0.0	6.2 (2006)
Prevalence associated with tuberculosis	0.0	137.6(2006)
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Proportion of population with access to safe water (households)	90.0	79.69 (2008)
Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities (households)	90.0	77.13 (2008)

Sources of Basic Data: Department of Health-Center for Health Development ZamPen (DOH-CHD ZP), National Nutrition Council (NNC), and National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

In 2008, there were 385,424 persons who received medical treatment from the health care facilities due to illnesses or a morbidity rate of 11,710.21 per 100,000 population. Among the top 10 leading causes of morbidity for 2008 were Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)/Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) which affected about 122,138 persons, Bronchitis (31,808), Influenza (31,087), Injuries All Types (29,568), Diarrhea/Gastro Enteritis (29,092), Hypertensive Disease (23,213), Pneumonia (22,678), Skin Diseases (14,088), Disease of the Kidney (8,382) and All Forms of Tuberculosis (5,075)

Table 6.3 Top 10 Leading Causes of Morbidity, Region IX: 2008

Cause	2008	
	Number	Rate
1.ARI/URTI	122,138	3,710.88
2.Bronchitis	31,808	966.41
3.Influenza	31,087	944.51
4.Injuries all types	29,568	898.36
5.Diarrhea/Gastro Ent.	29,092	883.89
6.Hypertensive Disease	23,213	705.27
7.Pneumonia	22,678	689.02
8.Skin Diseases	14,088	428.03
9.Dis of the Kidney	8,382	254.67
10.Tuberculosis all forms	5,075	154.19
TOTAL (all causes)	**385,424**	**11,710.21**

Source of Basic Data: Department of Health-Center for Health Development ZamPen (DOH-CHD ZP)

In terms of mortality, although Pneumonia ranked first in 2008 registering an increase of 226 deaths from its record of 990 in 2007, most of the leading causes are mostly non-communicable diseases. Three (3) of heart-related diseases were common causes of deaths.

Table 6.4 Top 10 Leading Causes of Mortality, Region IX: 2007-2008

Leading Cause	2007	2008
1. Pneumonia	990	1,216
2. Ischaemic Heart Dis	973	1,135
3. Cancer all forms	916	1,128
4.Injuries all types	1,100	1,113
5.Other forms of Heart Dis	1,050	894
6.Hypertensive Dis	608	770
7.TB* all forms	502	642
8. Cereborvascular Dis	282	575
9.Dis of the Kidney	438	470
10.COPD**	353	436
TOTAL (all causes)	**10,242**	**11,860**

**Tuberculosis **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease*

Source of Basic Data: Department of Health-Center for Health Development ZamPen (DOH-CHD ZP)

The number of infant deaths in 2008 was recorded at 564 or an increase by 22 or 4.10 percent from the 2007 registered infant deaths of 542. The number one cause of infant deaths in both years was pneumonia with an increase of deaths in 2008 by 5.30 percent.

Table 6.5 Leading Causes of Infant Mortality, Region IX: 2007-2008

Cause	Number	
	2007	2008
1. Pneumonia	114	120
2. Congenital Anomalies	38	46
3. Respiratory Distress	34	37
4. Sepsis of Newborn	28	36
5. Septicemia	43	32
6. Gastro-Ent. & Colitis	-	31
7.Prematurity Unqualified	20	30
8.Neonatal aspiration	27	28
9. Malnutrition	-	13
10.Neonatal pneumonia	-	11
11. Diarrhea/Gastro-Ent.	32	-
12.Birth Asphyxia	20	-
13.Asphyxia/Aspiration	13	-
TOTAL (all causes)	**542**	**564**

Source of Basic Data: Department of Health-Center for Health Development ZamPen (DOH-CHD ZP)

Table 6.6 Other Major Health Indicators

Indicators	Latest Data (2008)
Life Expectancy (in years)	
Male	65.90
Female	71.47
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	20.91
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	3.60
General Fertility Rate	88.63
Fully Immunized Children	89.3%

Source of Basic Data: Department of Health-Center for Health Development ZamPen (DOH-CHD ZP)

In terms of universal coverage under the social health insurance, a total of 589,806 persons in 2010 were already covered. The 6 sectors covered by the program are the government, private, individually paying members, overseas workers, indigent and the non-paying members group.

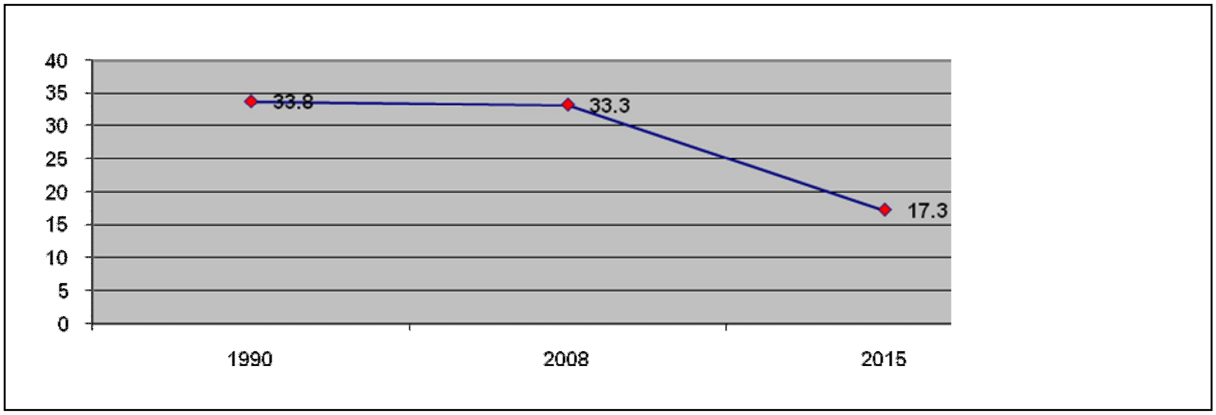
Table 6.7Philhealth Membership, By Sector, Region IX: 2009-2010

Sector	2009	2010
Government	72,910	76,910
Private	103,447	110,507
Individually Paying	91,659	96,679
Overseas Workers	41,269	44,269
Indigent/Sponsored	244,043	248,924
Non-Paying	11,517	12,517
Total	**564,845**	**589,806**

Note: Figures are cumulative
Source of Basic Data: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) IX

As regards nutrition, data in 2008 showed that the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age was 33.3 based on the FNRI data. Within a span of 18 years from 1990-2008, a very minimal reduction of 0.5 percentage points was reported, implying the not attainment the MDG target of 17.3 in 2015.

Figure 6.3 Trend in Percent of Prevalence of Underweight Children Under 5 years of age compared with MDG Target



Sources of Basic Data: National Nutrition Council (NNC) IX and National Statistical Coordination Board (*NSCB) IX*

Provision of social welfare services to disadvantaged groups continued to be a great concern of the government. In 2009, there were 1,318 children in need of special protection served and from 164 children placed through alternative care in 2004, the number went down to 111. Women in especially difficult circumstances served reached 556 in 2009, an improvement from the reported women of 633 in 2004. The DSWD centers and institutions that cater to children, women and elderly have served a total 9,326 in 2009. The 4Ps was able to provide cash assistance to 121,062 families.

Employment, through various placement schemes and protection of workers, has continuously improved. For 2009, a total of 17,847 workers/youths were placed/assisted for wage employment through the PESOs and SPES. This figure is higher than the 2004 record of 15,133. Capacity building for livelihood for workers were continued through various livelihood assistances services. In terms of social protection and welfare, the DOLE has intensified its inspection of establishments and fine establishments that violate the labor rules and regulations. For 2004-2010, the government facilitated the enrolment of 5,536 workers to various social security schemes.

During the period 2004-2008, accomplishments in the housing sector were modest. A total of 6,854 units were able to provide to the homeless by the 2 branches of the Pagibig Fund. On the other hand, the National Housing Authority were able implement their land development and land acquisition activities and was able to complete 3,265 units.License to sell were issued to 163 housing units.

B. Challenges

1. Less access to and quality of education

Basic or simple literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding simple messages in any language or dialect. For the region, in 2003, the simple literacy rate of household population 10 years old and over was 88.9 percent. The female population reported a 90.0 percent rate, higher than the 86.8 percent rate of the male population. Literacy rate of 15-24 years old in 1990 94.8, however, after 13 years, it went down to 94.3.

The latest performance of major basic education indicators show, that, except for the dropout rate for elementary level, the plan targets were not met. In SY 2009-2010, participation rate or the net enrolment rate, was below the plan target for both elementary and secondary levels. The percent of students dropping out of school was high at 5.01 for the secondary level, while the percent of pupils and students completing their studies were below the targets as well. The Completion Rate was also short of meeting the target for SY 2009-2010.

A lot remains to be done in higher education that will improve the quality of education in the region. These include 1) massive retraining of faculty members for advanced degrees; 2) intensive periodic accreditation and monitoring of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs); and 3) better targeting of student financial assistance to benefit the really poor and deserving among others.

In spite of the trend that technical education is going, challenges still remain, such as: 1) Need for continuous linkages with the labor market; 2) Need for wider social appreciation on the role of TVET; and 3) Lack of career guidance of the youth.

2. Meeting the Millennium Development Goals

Based on the progress of the MDGs, indicators like maternal mortality, contraceptive and births attended by skilled health personnel remain a challenge for the next five years. The other indicators have met already the targets while the proportion of households with access to water and sanitary toilet facilities has a probability of meeting the MDG targets by 2015.

3. Inadequate protection and empowerment of the vulnerable

The protection of the vulnerable are continuously provided with protective and rehabilitative services through the centers and institutions of the DSWD. With the increase in the assistance of the government to the vulnerable groups through the conditional cash transfer program, it is imperative that this must be monitored in partnership with the local government units. In like manner, the workers whether employed locally or abroad should as well be given the proper assistance and protection by the DOLE, OWWA and POEA.

4. Meeting the growing housing need

The region's housing need in 2009 was estimated at 23,101 units with an annual backlog of 7,642. On the other hand, the total number of housing units financed by the Pagibig Fund Zamboanga City and Pagadian City Branch Offices from 2004-2009 were 6,854 units. The NHA's program on Land Acquisition was able to complete all documents for

3,265 housing units. With the estimated housing need and the minimal number of housing loans availed, there is a need for more combined efforts of the private sector and the government agencies involved in the delivery of shelter program.

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

A. Goals and Strategies

1. Increase access to and Quality of Education

To improve access to education, a continuous and intense implementation of the different programs in the different schools division be pursued. The no collection policy in school, Balik Paaralan para sa Out-of-School Youth, Drop-Out Reduction Program and make the school a Child-Friendly School programs be implemented. Scholarship grants and other student financial assistance programs must be continued and the number of grants must be increased to ensure that education shall be accessible to all. A program on faculty development should also be provided in order to upgrade the skills of faculty members.

Civic organizations that provide volunteer works can also be tapped in the delivery of education to less fortunate individuals and far flung areas in the region.

As an option to college education for those high school students who cannot continue education after graduation and out-of school youths, the provision of quality technical education and skills development can be continuously provided by the government through financial assistance.

2. Attaining the Millennium Development Goals

In attaining MDG targets, there is a need to increase in resources for programs and projects focusing on goals that lag behind like maternal mortality, prevalence of tuberculosis, malaria, contraceptive and births attended by skilled health personnel and other indicators that might not meet the targets. Affirmative actions by both the government and the stakeholders will help accelerate the attainment of these targets in 2015 and beyond.

3. Expand Health Financing and Health Care

In expanding health financing, there is a need for a sustainable coverage of the poor in the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP). In like manner, the formal sector should include the casual and contractual workers whose payments be made through payroll deductions. The overseas Filipino workers premium payment be required prior to migration, while voluntary members be encouraged to continue payment of their premiums. The indigents' premium payments should be fully subsidized by the national government. In addressing the high maternal mortality rate and other health indicators, resources to meet the Millennium Development Goals be allocated.

4. Strengthen and Sustain the Provision of Safety Nets

This strategy includes the strengthening of collaboration between national government and, LGUs, NGOs and private organizations in the provision of social protection and promotes the rights and welfare of the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged individuals, families and communities through the implementation of social welfare development policies, programs, projects and services.

In terms of protection and welfare of the workers, the government should intensify job search assistance services for wage employment, capacity-building services for livelihood, promote social partnership and providing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to preserve employment and enhance the services to safeguard fair and just terms and condition of employment

5. Promote Participation of LGUs and Private Sector in Housing Development

The LGUs should augment their budget in the provision of decent and secure resettlement sites and shelter units in coordination with the NHA and Pagibig Fund Offices. Continue to address the housing requirements of the formal and informal sectors particularly the socialized and low-cost housing categories. Concerned government housing agencies should conduct a regular information and advocacy on the housing programs of the government.

B. Major Programs, Projects and Activities

The positive developments and setbacks are now the basis for the continuous enhancement and improvement in the access to education and skills development, enhancing the efficiency, relevance and quality of education, health financing and LGUs and private sector linkage, through implementation of the following programs and projects of the government:

* Job Search Assistance for Wage Employment
* Social Protection and Welfare
* Self-Employment Assistance (SEA) Kaunlaran Levels I and II
* Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
* Micronutrient Supplementation
* Alternative Learning Services
* Balik-Eskwela and Brigada Eskwela Program
* Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)
* Drop Out Reduction Program (DORP)
* Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)
* Adopt-A-School Program
* Brigada Eskwela
* Open High School Program
* Easy Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)
* School in Every Barangay
* Scholarship Programs
* Faculty Development Program
* Centers of Excellence and Centers of Development
* Intensify Disease Prevention and Control Programs

* Child and Maternal Health Program
* Healthy Lifestyle and Management of Health Risks Program
* Health Financing
* Shelter Financing

C. TARGETS

Table 6. 8 Social Development Targets, 2011-2016

Indicator	Plan Target					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Participation Rate (NER)						
Elementary	79.27	81.00	83.28	85.77	87.48	89.23
Secondary	44.13	46.33	48.64	50.58	52.60	54.70
Cohort Survival Rate (CSR)						
Elementary	60.77	62.59	64.46	66.39	68.38	70.43
Secondary	58.10	60.01	62.41	64.91	66.20	68.18
Dropout Rate (DoR)**						
Elementary	0.47	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37
Secondary	4.95	4.00	3.98	3.96	3.91	3.89
Completion Rate						
Elementary	60.67	62.49	64.36	66.29	68.28	70.00
Secondary	55.43	57.09	59.37	61.74	63.59	65.49
Achievement Rate						
Elementary	71.39	73.53	75.73	77.24	79.55	81.94
Secondary	46.89	48.29	50.22	51.23	53.27	55.40
Tertiary Enrolment						
Tertiary Graduates						
TVET Enrolment	63,579	69,937	76,931	84,624	93,016	102,395
TVET Graduates	61,036	67,140	73,854	81,239	89,363	98,299
Skilled Workers						
Assessed	38,476	42,324	46,556	51,212	56,333	61,966
Certified	28,856	31,742	34,916	38,408	42,249	46,474
Accreditation of TVET trainers	385	423	465	511	562	618
Under 5 Mortality Rate	9.8	7.8	5.4	4.1	3.2	2.0
Infant Mortality Rate	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.5	2.3	1.5
Maternal Mortality Rate	71.5	50.3	40.1	28.9	17.87	10.0
Tuberculosis Morbidity	83.0	64.0	48.0	32.0	27.6	18.5
Tuberculosis Mortality	645	564	470	320	215	190
Malaria Prevalence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of Households with Access to Safe Drinking Water	80.58	83.0	86.0	88.0	90.0	100.0
% of Households with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities	74.89	79.8	81.9	86.8	90.0	100.0
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	22.9	21.9	20.9	19.4	16.9%	15.9%
Prevalence of Vitamin A Deficiency among vulnerable groups	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%	0.86%
Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia among vulnerable groups	2.61%	2.61%	2.61%	2.61%	2.61%	2.61%

Prevalence of Iodine Deficiency among pregnant and lactating women and other vulnerable groups	By 2016, 90% of household usage of iodized salt					
Percent of population covered by Health Insurance	85%	85%	85%	No data	No data	No data
Job Search Assistance for Wage Employment						
Workers placed through PESOs	4,066	4,472	4,919	4,930	5,422	5,965
Youth assisted through the SPES	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520	5,520
Capacity building for employment service providers	32	32	32	32	32	32
Capacity Building for Livelihood						
Workers provided with various livelihood assistances services	930	930	930	930	930	930
Social Partnership and Dispute Resolution						
Labor Standards Cases (Number)	Variable					
Disposition Rate	80					
Small Money Claims (Number)	Variable					
Disposition Rate	90					
Continuing Labor and Employment Education (number of Participants-labor and management)	5,850	5,850	5,850	5,850	5,850	5,850
Safeguard Fair and Just Terms and Conditions of Employment						
Labor Standards and Enforcement						
Establishments Inspected	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Establishments found with violations	Variable					
Establishments complying at Plant site	Variable					
Compliance Rate (10%)	80					
Amount of Restitution (P)	Variable					
Workers benefited	Variable					
Social Protection and Welfare						
Enrollees to	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,060

government various social security schemes						
Workers provided with FWP- Related services/activities	8,494	8,494	8,494	8,494	8,494	8,494
Overseas Filipino workers and their families provided with reintegration services						
Payo	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pangnenegosyo	20	20	20	20	20	20
Pagsasanay	10	10	10	10	10	10
Paghanapbuhay	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of workers provided with Against Illegal Recruitment (AIR) orientation/seminars	800	800	800	800	800	800
Construction Safety and Health Program (CSHP)						
Number of CSHP applications approved	9	9	9	9	9	9
Number of works or projects inspected	9	9	9	9	9	9
Number of contractors covered	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) served	1,397	1,397	1,429	1,429	1,429	1,429
Number of CNSP provided with travel clearance	397	397	397	397	397	397
Number of children to be placed thru alternative parental care						
Local adoption	72	72	72	72	72	72
Inter-country adoption	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foster Care	98	98	98	98	98	98
Legal Guardianship	18	18	18	18	18	18
Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances Served	632	700	825	825	825	825
Unduplicated Crisis Intervention Unit clients served	400	420	441	483	486	511
Number of clients served at DSWD's Centers/Institutions	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697	8,697
Number of household beneficiaries to be served under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	120,610	120,610	120,610	120,610	No data	
Number of Families under Self-Employment Assistance Kabayan						
Level I	540	540	540	540	540	54025
Level II	25	25	25	25	25	25

Augmentation Assistance affected by Disasters/Calamities						
Families	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Individuals	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Barangays	10	10	10	10	10	10
Municipalities/Cities	3	3	3	3	3	3
Provinces						

** also termed as Net Enrolment Ratio*

Legend: TVET – Training Vocational Education and Training HIV - Human Immuno Defficiency

Sources of Basic Data:
Department of Education (DepEd) IX, Technical Education and Skills Development (TESDA) IX, Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IX, Department of Health (DOH) IX, Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) IX, Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) IX , National Nutrition Council (NNC) IX, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth) IX, Pagibig Fund Zamboanga City and Pagadian City Branches, National Housing Authority (NHA) IX

Annex 6.1 Basic Education Statistics

Key Performance Indicators	SY 2004-2005		SY 2005-2006		SY 2006-2007	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Participation Rate (NER)						
Elementary	82.80	74.00	79.10	75.48	77.60	76.99
Secondary	50.50	40.00	47.20	41.20	47.70	42.03
Cohort Survival Rate (CSR)						
Elementary	56.00	56.00	55.70	57.12	60.00	58.26
Secondary	56.85	55.00	55.20	56.10	56.73	57.22
Dropout Rate (DoR)**						
Elementary	0.88	0.57	0.86	0.56	0.57	0.55
Secondary	5.64	6.08	5.60	5.00	6.08	5.68
Completion Rate						
Elementary	54.00	55.00	53.80	56.10	58.60	57.22
Secondary	66.30	50.00	46.80	60.18	71.00	61.38
Key Performance Indicators	SY 2007-2008		SY 2008-2009		SY 2009-2010	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Participation Rate *(NER)						
Elementary	79.00	78.53	79.30	79.32	76.97	80.91
Secondary	50.20	44.13	49.30	45.02	42.01	47.27
Cohort Survival Rate (CSR)						
Elementary	62.00	59.43	61.10	60.62	58.99	61.83
Secondary	58.44	58.37	59.83	59.53	56.67	60.72
Dropout Rate (DoR)**						
Elementary	-0.47	0.54	0.40	0.53	0.51	0.52
Secondary	5.18	5.48	4.12	5.00	5.01	4.80
Completion Rate						
Elementary	60.10	58.37	58.80	59.53	58.33	60.72
Secondary	69.40	62.61	68.70	63.86	53.29	64.50

Source of Basic Data: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IX and 2008 Regional Social and Economic Trends

Annex 6.2 Tertiary Education Statistics

Performance Indicators	Actual Accomplishments		
	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1. Enrolment	81,522	77,662	60,356
- Male	36,968		
- Female	44,611		
2. Graduates	14,506	14,506	9,279
2.1 Male	6,354		
2.2 Female	8,164		
3. Scholarship Grantees		3,146	3,634

Source of Basic Data: Commission on Higher Education (CHED) IX and 2008 Regional Social and Economic Trends

Annex 6.3 Technical Vocational Education and Training Outputs

Performance Indicator	Actual Accomplishments						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Enrolment in TVET	16,920	30,639	34,803	57,638	55,865	102,984	44,200*
Graduates of TVET	11,058	26,365	23,162	44,892	44,711	88,562	28,104*
Assessed Skilled Workers	5,938	12,632	13,130	14,040	22,353	34,652	26,302
Certified Skilled Workers	1,373	2,466	4,190	11,260	16,786	27,424	20,121*
Employed Graduates	-	-	-	-	10,894	34,064	15,986*
Competency Assessor's Course	-	59	84	161	209	456	54*
Trainer's Training and Curriculum Development	-	-	133	317	315	453	78*
Compliance Audit on Registered Programs	5	83	151	144	139	112	15*

Source of Basic Data: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) IX

Annex 6.4 Health and Nutrition Statistics

Indicator	2004		2005		2006	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Mortality Rate*	324.19	No data	331.05	No data	332.09	No data
Infant Mortality Rate**	9.09	No data	11.51	No data	8.92	No data
Maternal Mortality Rate***	102.99	No data	117.67	No data	68.88	No data
HIV prevalence Rate		No data		No data		No data
Malaria Morbidity Rate		No data		No data		No data
Percent of Households with access to safe drinking water	82.30%	No data	84.90%	No data	78.80%	No data
Percent of Households with access to sanitary toilet facility	77.7%	No data	72.95%	No data	75.35%	No data
Number of persons covered by health insurance program	664,876	595,357	379,469	355,627	618,982	626,817
Percent of Under nutrition of 0-6 years old children	12.66	No data	11.36	No data	No data	No data
Percent of Under nutrition of 6-10 years old children	19.95	No data	19.74	No data	No data	No data

Indicator	2007		2008		2009	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Mortality Rate*	No data	No data	360.34	No data	No data	No data
Infant Mortality Rate**	No data	No data	8.20	No data	No data	No data
Maternal Mortality Rate***	No data	No data	91.56	No data	No data	No data
HIV prevalence Rate	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data
Malaria Morbidity Rate	No data	No data		No data	No data	No data

Percent of Households with access to safe drinking water	79.32%	No data	79.69%	No data	No data	No data
Percent of Households with access to sanitary toilet facility	74.06%	No data	77.13%	No data	No data	No data
Number of persons covered by health insurance program	426,885	453,822	404,933	503,682	595,986	564,845
Percent of Under nutrition of 0-6 years old children (pre-schooler)	No data	No data	9.38	No data	8.90	No data
Percent of Under nutrition of 6-10 years old children (school children	No data	No data	20.7	No data	20.21	No data

*Note: * Per 100,00 population ** Per 1,000 livebirths *** Per 100,000 livebirths*

Sources of Basic Data: Department of Health Center for Health Development Zamboanga Peninsula (DOH-CHD-ZP) and National Nutrition Council (NNC) IX

Annex 6.5 Social Welfare Statistics

Indicator	2004		2005		2006	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) served	1,265	1,313	1,491	1,180	1,599	1,485
Number of CNSP provided with travel clearance	222	254	265	322	397	241
Number of children to be placed thru alternative parental care						
Local adoption	106	203	158	72	89	101
Inter-country adoption	5	0	None	4	10	5
Foster Care	44	62	38	24	67	42
Legal Guardianship	9	7	15	14	26	4
Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances Served	633	487	632	744	622	552
Unduplicated Crisis Intervention Unit clients served	1,126	1,008	952	1,018	1,158	852
Number of clients served at DSWD's Centers/Institutions	5,637	6,494	7,381	6,105	13,199	7,215
Number of household beneficiaries to be served under the	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)						
Number of Families under Self-Employment Assistance Kabayan						
Level I	490	70	680	680	555	500
Level II	NA	30	NA	30	NA	60
Augmentation Assistance affected by Disasters/Calamities						
Families	8,955	2,000	6,452	2,000	7,960	1,692
Individuals	19,352	20,000	18,441	20,000	31,923	8,460
Barangays	112	80	102	80	154	36
Municipalities/Cities	15	10	13	10	26	12
Provinces	2	2	2	2	4	3
Indicator	**2007**		**2008**		**2009**	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) served	1,190	1,414	1,129	1,209	1,505	1,318
Number of CNSP provided with travel clearance	363	168	462	383	520	422
Number of children to be placed thru alternative parental care						
Local adoption	60	118	86	90	72	65
Inter-country adoption	9	12	10	8	1	0
Foster Care	38	31	38	51	32	39
Legal Guardianship	19	20	9	27	6	8
Number of Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances Served	548	537	642	612	717	556
Unduplicated Crisis Intervention Unit clients served	569	745	795	341	324	600
Number of clients served at DSWD's Centers/Institutions	12,190	7,826	11,767	8,583	9,326	8,750
Number of household beneficiaries to be served under the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)	Not applicable	Not applicable	32,144	42,084	121,062	31,538
Number of Families						

under Self-Employment Assistance Kabayan						
Level I	380	0	420	750	845	700
Level II	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	30	Not applicable	30
Augmentation Assistance affected by Disasters/Calamities						
Families	14,574	80	3,211	8	4,723	10,000
Individuals	74,791	400	17,660	400	18,892	25,000
Barangays	115	58	42	58	17	33
Municipalities/Cities	45	29	12	29	14	10
Provinces	5	3	3	3	1	1

Annex 6.6 Labor Welfare Statistics

Key Performance Indicators	2004		2005		2006	
	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target	Actual	Plan Target
Job Search Assistance for Wage Employment						
Workers placed through PESOs	15,133	17,708	13,881	18,361	12,932	18,361
Youth assisted through the SPES	7,107	6,768	7,741	7,106	7,308	7,156
Capacity Building for Livelihood						
Workers provided with various liveli-hood assistances services	860		343		264	
Social Partnership and Dispute Resolution						
Labor Standards Cases (Number)	145	variable	132	variable	69	Variable
Small Money Claims (Number)	21	variable	45	variable	134	Variable
Continuing Labor and Employment Education (number of participants)	2,117		3,128		3,732	
Safeguard Fair and Just Terms and Conditions of Employment						
Labor Standards and Employment						
Establishments Inspected	894	850	643	640	601	900
Establishments	283	variable	172	variable	204	Variable

found with violations						
Establishments complying at Plant site	132	variable	94	variable	91	Variable
Compliance Rate (%)	83	90	88	91	81	80
Amount of Restitution (P)	3,026,228.70	variable	2,899,582.68	variable	2,415,110.61	Variable
Workers benefited	2,775	variable	2,420	variable	1,560	Variable
Social Protection and Welfare						
Enrollees to gov't various social security schemes	64	100	955	1,700	398	1,000
Workers provided with FWP-Related services/activities	no data	28	59	28	no data	28
Children remove from child labor	5	100%	8	100%	16	100%
Key Performance Indicators	**2007**		**2008**		**2009**	
	Actual	**Plan Target**	**Actual**	**Plan Target**	**Actual**	**Plan Target**
Job Search Assistance for Wage Employment						
Workers placed through PESOs	12,258	6,484	14,184	15,734	11,671	10,060
Youth assisted through the SPES	5,774	5,176	6,169	5,176	6,176	7,948
Capacity Building for Livelihood						
Workers provided with various livelihood assistances services	669	285	3,381	2,300	572	3,000
Social Partnership and Dispute Resolution						
Labor Standards Cases (Number)	69	variable	no data	variable	8	Variable
Small Money Claims (Number)	102	variable	no data	variable	76	Variable
Continuing Labor and Employment Education (number of participants)	8,502	4,856	6,610	4,869	no data	4,740
Safeguard Fair and Just Terms and Conditions of Employment						
Labor Standards and Employment						
Establishments Inspected	695	1,200	948	1,200	24	1,412
Establishments found with Violations	794	variable	421	variable	7	Variable

Establishments complying at Plant site	14	variable	92	variable	no data	Variable
Compliance Rate (%)	93	90	no data	90	no data	910
Amount of Restitution (P)	3,589,751.51	variable	1,507,282	variable	no data	Variable
Workers benefited	2,182	variable	1,265	variable	no data	Variable
Social Protection and Welfare						
Enrollees to gov't various social security schemes	2,200	1,500	625	1,500	1,294	1,300
Workers provided with FWP- Related services/activities	no data	75	no data	80	8,494	440
Children removed from child labor	13	100%	71	100%	no data	100%

Source of Basic Data: Department of Labor and Employment IX, PESOs - Public Employment Service Offices, SPES - Summer Program for the Employment of Students

Annex 6.7 Housing Statistics

	Actual Accomplishments					
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
Direct Housing Provision						
End-User Financing (no. of housing Units)	552	619	916	1,296	1,752	1,719
Land Development and Acquisition (no. of units)	531	181	60	902	1,469	122
Indirect Housing Provision						
Issuance of License to Sell	14	14	16	33	41	45

Sources of Basic Data: Pagibig Fund Zamboanga and Pagadian City Branches, National Housing Authority (NHA) IX, Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) IX

Chapter 7: Peace and Security

*"We must revive the peace process on the basis of a comprehensive understanding of the root causes of the conflict, under clear policies that pave the way ahead, and driven by a genuine desire to attain a just and lasting peace. We shall endeavor to restore confidence in the peace process that is transparent and participative, and renew our faith in our shared vision of a peaceful, secure and prosperous future under one sovereign flag." (*President Benigno Simeon Aquino III)

"Development thrives in an environment of peace and security. While Region 9 enjoys a comparatively low crime rate, internal security threats from secessionists and terrorist groups are still very much real. It is also in constant risk of breaches from known bandits and kidnap for ransom groups. On-going peace negotiations offer a temporary respite, but it is the promise of a lasting peace that gives hope and optimism to the people". (Regional Development Agenda, 2010-2020)

Peace is imperative in achieving sustained growth, enhanced competitiveness, and promoting inclusive growth. Higher revenues from the region's better fiscal position will allow funding of more peace promoting efforts, and good governance will ensure delivery of services to the poor thereby assisting the peace-building process.

1. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

A. Building and Sustaining Peace

Due to its proximity to conflict-torn areas in Mindanao, Zamboanga Peninsula suffers from the spillover of violence from these areas. Its internal security is in constant threat from terrorists, bandits and separatist rebel groups. Such peace and security threats undermine the investment climate needed for economic growth and poverty reduction efforts.

In the *Mindanao Strategic Development Framework* (MSDF) 2010-2020, the on-going conflict in many parts of Mindanao is identified as one of the major causes of poverty in the area. It has encumbered the regions of the Island from developing fast enough to benefit the poor. The document characterized the problem of peace as consisting mainly of encounters between Southern Philippines Armed Groups (SPAGs) and the government troops, presence of private armies, and "*rido"* or clan disputes that still plague the Island up to the present.

Analyses of these problems led to identifying some of the major causes of conflict. Foremost of these is the marginalization of Muslims and Lumads, which resulted to social inequities. The marginalization led to greater poverty among these groups as they are forced to move to hinterlands in Mindanao whose agricultural land are less productive because of difficulty in access. There were also changes in the government policies on addressing peace by reason of changes in the national leadership so that the continuity of peace efforts had been unduly interrupted. The other side of the peace problem in Mindanao is related in large part to poverty.

While there are initial successes in the efforts to resolving conflict, the challenge is to marshal concerted action between the government and the citizenry to sustain the gains and build upon it to address the state of peace. The aim of achieving enduring peace in Mindanao shall involve specific strategies directed towards peace building. This will involve promotion of the principles of accountability and stakeholder participation, and pursuing advocacy activities that promote a culture of peace.

A culture of peace shall be achieved by increasing the awareness of all Mindanaoans on the roots of peace issues apart from those who are in conflict-affected areas. An effective monitoring system that requires coordination and participation of Mindanao stakeholders shall be established at the LGU level. Indicators for peace shall be identified and the process of monitoring shall be processed to determine whether existing peace and development initiatives have been addressed and whether peace situation have improved the social and economic situation of the intended beneficiaries.

The implementation of the GRP-MNLF final peace agreement and the GRP-MILF peace process shall be pursued. Efforts along these areas shall be in the context of inclusiveness involving multi-level and multi-stakeholder participation. Bias-free policies shall be implemented through community-driven development practices and more participative community approaches on peace-building initiatives particularly those that have Mindanao-wide impacts. Enhancing delivery of basic services shall mean addressing the specials needs of the vulnerable groups by improving access to education and health and protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

B. Low Crime Solution Efficiency Rate:

While the volume of index and non-index crimes dropped from 2,532 cases in 2004 to 1,858 in 2008, it doubled right up to 5,199 cases in 2009 alone. This was due mainly to higher reporting of crimes. On the other hand, the rate by which such cases were solved continues to decline from 92.4 percent in 2004 to 81.9 percent in 2009.

Index crimes, which includes murder, homicide, physical injury, robbery and theft, jumped by 153.0 percent from 2008 to 2009. Non-index crimes against public morals, public order, national security, fundamental laws of the state and special laws soared by 247.9 percent.

Table 7.1 Total Crime Volume, Region IX, by Province/City, 2004-2009

Province/City	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Zamboanga del Norte	375	377	366	494	550	1,009
Zamboanga del Sur	853	649	526	577	484	947
Zamboanga Sibugay	238	209	210	277	347	563
Zamboanga City	1,066	1,164	1,055	827	477	2,680
REGION IX	**2,532**	**2,399**	**2,159**	**2,175**	**1,858**	**5,199**

Source of data: Philippine National Police (PNP), Region IX, *except for Zamboanga City, all other cities are incorporated in the provincial data.*

Table 7.2 Crime Solution Efficiency Rate (CSER), Region IX, by Province/City, 2004-2009

Province/City	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Zamboanga del Norte	94.9	95.8	95.1	92.3	87.1	78.5
Zamboanga del Sur	87.7	92.1	86.7	90.3	81.8	76.1
Zamboanga Sibugay	92.4	90.0	88.1	85.6	85.9	74.6
Zamboanga City	94.7	95.2	93.1	91.5	80.5	86.8
REGION IX	**92.4**	**94.0**	**91.7**	**90.6**	**83.8**	**81.9**

Source of data: Philippine National Police (PNP), Region IX, *except for Zamboanga City, all other cities are incorporated in the provincial data.*

Data from the Philippine National Police (PNP) Region IX revealed that in 2008, only 83.80 percent or 1,557 cases out the total 1,858 crimes committed in Region IX were considered solved. This is a worse scenario as compared to 2006 and 2007 where the crime solution efficiency rates (CSER) were 91.7 percent and 90.6 percent, respectively.

Among the provinces in the Region in 2008, Zamboanga del Norte recorded the highest CSER with 87.09 percent, while Zamboanga City had the lowest with 80.50 percent. Zamboanga del Norte consistently registered the highest CSER from 2005 to 2008.

The province of Zamboanga Sibugay showed a consistent increase in the number of reported crime/cases from 2005 to 2008 while Zamboanga City, on the other hand, showed a decreasing number of crimes committed.

The number of reported crimes in Region IX decreased by 14.57 percent from 2,175 total crimes in 2007 to 1,858 in 2008. Relatedly, reported index crimes decreased from 1,544 in 2007 to 1,336 in 2008. The non-index crimes likewise dropped from 631 to 522.

Among the index crime in 2008, physical injuries comprised the biggest percentage share at 37 percent (492 cases). This was followed by murder and robbery with 27 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, 10 percent of the total index crimes were homicide. The two least committed index crimes were theft and rape, which comprised 8 percent and 4 percent, respectively

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The PNP and AFP handle the region's overall peace and security, but the vigilance and involvement of local communities are equally essential. To address crime and the efficiency of solving such crimes, law enforcement agencies and prosecutorial agencies shall be beefed up, modernized and strengthened. In ensuring peace in the region, peace building initiatives from all stakeholders will be pursued, conflict transformation will be strengthened, and the culture of peace will be institutionalized. Partnerships for peace and development among agencies, LGUs and social structures will also be firmed up and pursued, and at the same time, international defense and security cooperation with other countries will be continued.

A culture of peace shall be achieved by increasing the awareness of all Mindanaoans on the roots of peace issues apart from those who are in conflict-affected areas.

An effective monitoring system that requires coordination and participation of Mindanao stakeholders shall be established at the LGU level. Indicators for peace shall be identified and the process of monitoring shall be processed to determine whether existing peace and development initiatives have been addressed and whether peace situation have improved the social and economic situation of the intended beneficiaries.

The implementation of the GRP-MNLF final peace agreement and the GRP-MILF peace process shall be pursued. Efforts along these areas shall be in the context of inclusiveness involving multi-level and multi-stakeholder participation. Bias-free policies shall be implemented through community-driven development practices and more participative community approaches on peace-building initiatives particularly those that have Mindanao-wide impacts. Enhancing delivery of basic services shall mean addressing the specials needs of the vulnerable groups by improving access to education and health and protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (Peaceful and Prosperous Communities) or PAMANA is the government's flagship program for peace and development. It aims to promote community resilience to conflict by reducing poverty and vulnerability; improving governance; and strengthening capacities of communities to address peace and development issues through activities that promote social cohesion. PAMANA is a peace building program focused on the development of conflict-affected areas and to bring back government thru improved delivery of basic services.

1. Enhancement of law enforcement

A. Enhance law enforcement thru recruitment of 3,000 new policemen to meet the ideal police-population ratio of 1:500 in Zamboanga Peninsula to fully operationalize neighborhood partnership and policing system and thus, transform the PNP into a more effective law enforcement arm of the government. This would also need the strengthening of Peace and Order Councils of all LGUs in the region.

B. Police visibility and anti-Illegal activities campaign cover the establishment and maintenance of Police Action Centers and conduct of anti-illegal activities operations at the grassroots.

2. Upgrading of police communication, fire power and mobility equipment

A. This entails acquisition of PNP communication equipment and vehicles to be distributed to different municipalities. This will also include modernization of police and firefighting services and the establishment of Police Assistance Centers in strategic problem areas.

4. Sustain Peace and Security in the region

A. Continue strengthening international defense and security cooperation with other countries in Customs, Immigration, Quarantine and Security (CIQS) – Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei to combat piracy/robbery at sea, hijacking, intrusion, illegal entry and identify terrorism, theft of marine resources, maritime pollution, illicit trafficking in arms.
B. Continue strengthening linkages among the CIQS local member agencies, and firming up partnerships with agencies, LGUs and social structures

towards sustaining an environment of collaboration for peace and development.

C. Intensify anticrime and antiterrorism initiatives.
D. Strengthening and institutionalizing peace building and conflict transformation capabilities of actors and institutions; establishment of community based solidarity projects that bring communities together for a common goal to foster peace and reconciliation.
E. Promoting and advocating a culture of peace towards peace building and conflict transformation. Promote peace education to support local peace initiatives; Training community leaders and community groups in negotiation, mediation and non-violent alternatives to conflict resolution; empowering communities to work for peace through community organizing work; supporting existing initiatives and structures which aim to increase civil society constituencies for peace.
F. Improve responsiveness of LGUs to peace and development concerns. Initiate establishment of peace zones in conflict-prone and conflict-affected areas. Initiate peace and conflict resolution trainings; inter-religious and government-civil society dialogues.

5. Improving Governance for Peace

A. Widen peace networks and constituencies. The government, civil societies and the citizens shall participate in policy formulation, design, implementation and monitoring of community-based peace and development programs in conflict-affected and vulnerable areas of the region.

B. To promote transparency and accountability, the involvement of civil society and citizens in peace governance shall be vigorously encouraged.

C. To make both institutions and stakeholders become effective partners in the implementation of development projects and advocacy efforts, capacity building on development planning, plan implementation and monitoring, and evaluation of programs and projects shall be intensified.

D. Putting up an information support system for peace and development, a monitoring structure and mechanism shall be strengthened and institutionalized.

6. Promoting Inclusive Peace

A. Peace process initiatives shall continue to be carried out involving multi-level and multi-stakeholder participation in policy making and implementation.

B. Priority shall be given to addressing the needs of the least-developed communities and marginalized groups in conflict affected areas.

C. Policies and programs shall focus on improving access to basic services like education, health and housing; protection during armed conflicts; and elimination of all forms of discrimination.

D. Promotion of support mechanisms such as access to microfinance services and skills development for the poor and vulnerable sectors.

Chapter 8: Conservation, Protection and Rehabilitation of the Environment and Natural Resources towards Sustainable Development

At the core of the environment and natural resources program is the attainment of sustainable development. As coined by the Brundtland Commission, sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future.

The administration of President Benigno S. Aquino III actively supports and prioritizes the protection and sustainability of the environment, as a result of the effects of climate change experienced not only in the Philippines but in other countries all over the world, as well, due to abuse and exploitation of the environment. In fact, in his social contract to the people on environment, he stresses the shift from a government obsessed with exploiting the country for immediate gains to the detriment of its environment to a government that will encourage sustainable use of resources to benefit the present and future generations.

In the region, although the agencies' targets may have been met, these were not enough to protect the environment from degradation due to human factor and climate change. This means that environmental laws are to be strictly implemented and enforced, for relaxing the guard on this would make us more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, whose impact results to loss of lives and properties. But, in the next years, the region ambitiously aims to reverse this situation. In fact, the region's vision spells out this, "a citizenry that protects the environment".

This is a very tall order, but collective efforts by the government and the citizenry towards the goal of saving the region from the harsh effects of climate change as a result of exploitation of the environment would lead the citizenry to protect it. As it is said, embedded at the core of all development endeavors in the region is the primary challenge of environmental protection and conservation. Given this aim, the twin goals on economic growth and poverty reduction shall have been addressed.

I. ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

A. Assessment

1. Forestry Management

Zamboanga Peninsula has a total land area of 1,413,754 hectares. 54 percent is classified as forest land, which is retained as part of public domain mainly for ecological reasons, while 46 percent have been released as alienable and disposable, which is allocated for food production, settlement, infrastructure and other purposes. Of the total forest cover in the region, 19 percent can be found in Zamboanga City, 16 percent in Zamboanga del Norte, 15 percent in Isabela City, 9 percent in Zamboanga del Sur and 7 percent in Zamboanga Sibugay. Land Use cover consists of 8.8 percent forest, 4.8 percent brush land, and 86.5 percent consists of open areas, cultivated areas, built-up areas and inland waters.

Moreover, 309,201 hectares of the region's 758,104 hectares of forestlands is categorized as production forest. The region has a total of twenty-one (21) watershed areas of which nine (9) are identified by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and twelve (12) are locally-identified by the different provinces in the region.

Table 8.1 Status of Land Classification by Province, 2006

	Alienable and Disposable Land	Forest Land	Total Land Area
Region IX	**655,670**	**758,084**	**1,413,754**
Zamboanga del Norte	265,795	358,649	624,444
Zamboanga del Sur	215,648	157,380	373,028
Zamboanga Sibugay	95,755	155,704	251,459
Zamboanga City	64,474	76,996	141,470
Isabela City	13,998	9,376	23,373

Source of Basic Data: Department of Environment and Natural Resources IX

Major efforts were undertaken by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to protect the region's forestlands. Patrols on existing untenured forestlands were intensified which resulted to the apprehension and confiscation of around 237,037 board feet illegally cut timber; Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was perfected with two (2) local government units in the co-management of forestlands and proposed watersheds; delineation and establishment of permanent forestland boundary were completed in the Provinces of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay; ten (10) priority watersheds were rehabilitated; contracted qualified NGOs to undertake forest renewal activities through establishment of new plantations in identified priority watershed areas; established hectares for forest plantation, agro-forestry, soil conservation and watershed management as well as mangrove plantation under Coastal Environment Program; undertook forest fire control activities such as conduct of trainings on forest fire control management as well as information dissemination on forest fire prevention; produced and distributed seedlings under the Urban Greening and Green Philippine Program, respectively.

Under the Green Philippines Highway Project in 2006, roughly around 367.50 kilometers of roadside were planted with 39,385 seedlings such as mahogany gmelina, lumbayao, narra, including ornamental plants such as gumamela, bougainvilla and neem tree. However, survival rate on the seedlings planted was only around 65 percent, which was considered low, hence, DENR IX conducted a replanting activity. The project was conceived to address the adverse environmental condition due to vehicle emission.

2. Land Management

In line with land management services, the DENR was able to issue around 40,574 patents under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) and regular budgets covering around 42,774 hectares from 2004-2008.

3. Coastal and Marine Resource Management

Zamboanga Peninsula has a vast coastline with 1,330 kilometers and is home to five (5) of the richest fishing grounds in the country- the Sulu Sea, Moro Gulf, Sindangan Bay, Pilas Channel and Celebes Sea.

To protect the region's coastal marine resources, nine (9) marine sanctuaries were established from 2004-2008 in partnership with the local government unit and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and undertook mangrove rehabilitation in order to rejuvenate the fishery resources. Likewise, eleven (11) areas were declared as protected, ecotourism business plans were developed and Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was forged for the implementation of ecotourism plans.

4. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The issuance of Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) provides proponents of projects a guide to ensure maintenance of environmental standards that are incorporated and considered in the development plan.

From 2004-2009, the Environment Management Bureau (EMB) IX issued a total of 667 ECCs. To ensure compliance to PD 1586, the Bureau continuously conduct monitoring visits to various industrial plants and commercial establishments in the region. Establishments found violating the ECC conditions were issued Notices of Violation.

5. Air Quality Management

In line with maintaining air quality and reducing air pollution in the region, EMB IX undertakes and implements the "Linis Hangin Program". This Program has three (3) components namely: 1) the "Bantay Tambutsu", 2) "Bantay Tsimineya" and 3) the Bantay Sunog Basura". These programs are in compliance with the implementation of RA 8749 or the Clean Air Act.

"Bantay Tambutsu" program focuses on monitoring of Private Emission Testing Centers (PETCs) in coordination with the Land Transportation Office (LTO) as well as emission tests of government and private vehicles. This is being done regularly by the Bureau. On the other hand, the "Bantay Tsimeneya" focuses on monitoring of firms capable of emitting air pollution. From 2005-2009, the Environment Management Bureau (EMB) IX issued a total of 790 permits to Operate Air Pollution Sources and Devices. Violators of this permit conditions were issued Notice of Violation (NOV). Stack sampling tests were also administered in compliance to the standard of Air Pollution Installation. While, the “Bantay Sunog Basura” focuses on implementing the ban on open burning. This is done in coordination with the LGUs.

6. Water Quality Management

The EMB IX undertook several activities relative to water quality management. One (1) river improvement program was being prepared for the Tumaga River in Zamboanga City in 2006. A River Council was organized to oversee the implementation of the said plan; issued a total of 287 Waste Water Discharge permits to establishments from 2005-2009; continually monitors establishments with said permit and violators were sent NOV; maintained and monitored fourteen (14) water bodies in the region and has classified five (5) major rivers namely Sibalig, Salug, Talinga, Dohinob and Lubugan, all located in Zamboanga del Norte; monitored beaches in Zamboanga City under the Beachwatch program; monitored main water source in Zamboanga City to determine the presence of total and fecal level of coliform in drinking water.

7. Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management

The EMB IX issued Philippine Inventory Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) to establishments after complying with processing activities; monitored establishments as registrants for Chemical Control Order for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (CCO for PCBs); monitored hazardous waste generator (HWG) establishments.

8. Solid Waste Management

In support of the implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) Act, EMB IX provided technical assistance to the LGUs for the open dump closure, conversion of open dump to controlled dump and identification of sanitary landfill (SLF) areas; conducted seminars/trainings about solid waste management to the LGUs; identified Material Recovery Facility (MRF) that caters to the garbage problem under the “Iwas Basura Iwas Crisis” and assisted in the cleaning of identified clogged esteros/creeks and water bodies in barangays.

9. Mineral Land Administration

Zamboanga Peninsula is rich in metallic and non-metallic mineral deposits but is still largely untapped. Gold and silver are identified in nine (9) areas in Zamboanga Sibugay, seven (7) in Zamboanga del Norte, four (4) in Zamboanga del Sur and two (2) in Zamboanga City. Furthermore, Zamboanga del Norte has deposits of copper, zinc, lead, iron, manganese ore and chromium ore. Likewise, non-metallic and industrial minerals such as asbestos, kaolin, bentonite, red clay, limestone, marble, gabbro and schist can also be mined in all provinces of the region. Quartz mineral can only be found in Zamboanga del Norte, while sand and gravel is plentiful in Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Sur.

To ensure adherence to the principles of sustainable development by mining and quarrying companied in the region, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau IX focused on the promotion of responsible mining operation and monitoring of mining companies’ compliance embodied in the ECCs, Certificate of Non Compliance (CNCs) or related permits. In line with its monitoring activities, the Bureau initiated the formation of Multipartite Monitoring Teams

(MMTs) by local government units as a result some LGUs were trained and oriented on mining laws and related policies. Residents in mining communities were trained on various issues related to mining in order to capacitate and empower them; advocacy on responsible mining in all areas of media were also conducted; conducted public consultation with residents of communities opposed to mining activities in their area; maintenance of a One-Stop-Shop operation of the Mineral Investment Action Center.

10. Geosciences Development

In terms of geo-hazard assessment, a total of sixty-three (63) activities were conducted in the municipalities and barangays in Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay from 2006 to the present. Likewise, a number of IEC activities were done such as dissemination of maps and poster, uploading of geo-hazard maps in the website, advisories/warnings issued and signage's placed on hazard-prone areas. Geo-hazard assessment entails the study of the occurrences, causes and effects of potential geologic hazards in an area, which would serve as a basis for recommending appropriate mitigating measures to lessen its impact.

On groundwater resources assessment, both hydrological assessments for sanitary landfill site and groundwater resources vulnerability were conducted. Other activities include Geo-hazard Identification Survey for housing projects, Geo-hazard investigation survey, Geo-hazard assessment/geological verification and Geological Site Scoping for building establishments/infrastructure projects conducted.

B. Challenges

1. Forestry/Land/Coastal and Marine Resource Management

- Pressure of the region's natural resources as a source of livelihood
- Limited funding delayed implementation of forest management projects
- Illegal logging activities in forest areas
- Lack of technical personnel to patrol the forestlands
- Peace and order problem in certain areas prevent patrol of forestlands
- Illegal settlements in watershed area
- Practice of Kaingin system of farming
- Lack of manpower facilities specifically motorized pump boat in the conduct of patrol of coastal waters
- Illegal and destructive fishing methods along the protected landscape and seascape

2. EIA/Air Quality/Water Quality Management

- Air pollution due to smoke belching, smoke emission from industrial establishments and open burning
- Water pollution caused by wastewater discharge of industrial establishments and hospitals, dumping of garbage by houses built along seashores, mining companies in bodies of water

3. Toxic/Hazardous/Solid Waste Management

- Continuing practice of open dumpsites by some LGUs
- Some LGUs do not have solid waste management plan in their respective areas

4. Mineral Land Administration

- Illegal small scale mining and quarrying activities in some areas
- Anti-mining sentiment by some stakeholders due to negative effects to the environment and health of people living within mining areas, and misinformation or lack of access to information on responsible mining

II. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

A. Strategies

1. Forestry/Land/Coastal and Marine Resource Management

- Implement reforestation projects by government agencies in collaboration with communities, and NGOs
- Continue the implementation of reforestation program by the private sector as part of their industrial development, particularly the Industrial Forest Management Agreements (IFMAs) and Socialized Integrated Forest management agreements (SIFMAs)
- Promotion of co-management of forest between DENR and LGUs
- Rehabilitation, Development, Maintenance, Protection and Proper Management of Watershed Areas
- Strictly enforce implementation of Laws on Forestry Management
- Planting of trees along highways, mountains, residences
- Banning illegal settlements in watershed areas
- Rehabilitation of depleted coastal and inland resources
- Strict enforcement of fishery laws
- Collaboration with LGUs and communities on protection of coastal marine areas, protected areas, ecotourism sites
- Massive and enduring information dissemination on forest, coastal and marine resource protection and conservation

2. EIA/Air Quality/Water Quality Management

- Implement a streamlined Environmental Impact Assessment
- Promotion and implementation of air and water quality management, particularly in urban areas such as non-discharge of pollutant materials into water bodies
- Promote good maintenance of vehicles to lessen smoke-belching and pollution exhausts
- Strict implementation of vehicle emission tests and monitoring of PETCs
- Establishments to set-up waste water treatment/recycling facilities
- Intensify monitoring of compliance to environmental regulations on air and water quality management such as waste water discharge, smoke discharge of industrial establishments
- Massive and enduring information dissemination on importance of sustaining quality air and water

3. Toxic/Hazardous/Solid Waste Management

- Strengthen toxic, hazardous and solid waste management efforts
- Implement segregation of and collection of garbage
- Collect and sell recyclable items
- Promote use of Materials Recovery Facility
- Massive and enduring information dissemination on importance of solid waste management and include in school curricula

4. Mineral Land Administration

- Promotion of Responsible Mining Practices and Monitoring of environmental compliance of such operation
- Judicious exploitation of mineral resources guided by Minahang Bayan, Mineral Action Plan and Philippine Mining Act
- Massive and enduring information dissemination on responsible mining

5. Geosciences Development

- Massive and information dissemination on geo-hazard activities

III. TARGETS

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Forest Management Services								
Area of established plantations maintained and protected (has)	1,959	2,604	2,682	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	18,245
Area developed (has)	2,323	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	17,323
Untenured forest lands protected (has)	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	196,000
Land Management Services								
Number of patents issued (residential, industrial, commercial)	111	126	111	110	100	100	100	758
Titling of sites for public or quasi public use (school sites and housing sites)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	91
Inspection, verification and approval of surveys (lots verified and approved)	5,188	715	715	715	715	715	715	9,478
Management of patrimonial properties	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	11
Management of foreshore areas	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	42
Computerization of public land and survey records	1,100	3,480	3,480	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,580

Densification of PRS'92 3rd and 4th order	76	76	76	80	80	80	80	548
Protected Area, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Services								
Area of watershed characterized (has)	10,930	176	666	11,265	400	7,040	108	30,585
Area of watershed covered with vulnerability assessment (has)	713	17,414	1,453	7,635	6,135	10,002	3,694	47,046
Number of Integrated watershed management plan prepared and submitted	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
Protected area boundaries demarcated (km)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	140
Protected areas patrolled (has)	73,004.6	73,004.6	73,004.6	73,004.6	73,004.6	73,004.6	73,004.6	511,032.1
Mangrove areas maintained and protected (has)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	14,000
Number of Marine sanctuaries established	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Number of Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) issued	86	90	95	100	105	110	115	701
Number of Permit to Operate Pollution Control Device for Air Pollution issued	126	133	140	148	157	166	177	1,048
New	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	58
Renewal	120	126	133	140	148	157	166	990
Number of Waste Water Discharge Permit issued	64	68	73	79	84	91	98	557
New	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	37
Renewal	60	64	68	73	79	84	91	519
Number of Hazardous Waste Generators (firms) registered	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Number of Sanitary Landfill established	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

Source of Basic Data: Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) IX and Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) IX

A. Programs and Projects

1. Forestry/Land/Coastal and Marine Resource Management

- Maintenance and Protection of Established Forest Plantations
- Upland Development Program
- Protection of Untenured Forestland
- Patent Issuance (residential, commercial and industrial)
- Forestland Boundary Delineation (Forestland boundary assessed and delineated)
- Conduct of Cadastral Survey
- Field Network Survey
- Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Plan
    - Area of watershed characterized
    - Area of watershed covered with vulnerability assessment
    - Integrated watershed management plan prepared and submitted
- Protected Area Management
    - Protected area boundaries demarcated
    - Protected areas patrolled
- Maintenance and Protection of Mangrove Areas
    - Mangrove areas maintained and protected
    - Establishment of marine sanctuaries in cooperation with the local government unit
- Eco-Tourism Development Program

2. EIA/Air Quality/Water Quality Management

- Implementation of Air Quality Management
- Implementation of Water Quality Management

3. Toxic/Hazardous/Solid Waste Management

- Implementation of Hazardous Wastes Management
- Implementation of Solid Wastes Management
- Monitoring of Beach

4. Mineral Land Administration

- Strict implementation of responsible mining

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA)

B. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA)

The Philippines geographical location within the "Typhoon Belt and "Pacific Ring of Fire" makes it one of the most hazard prone areas in the world for it is highly susceptible to typhoons, sea level rise, storm surges, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic hazards, and extreme weather conditions such as the "El Niño and the La Niña".

I. Assessment and Challenges

Zamboanga Peninsula, though located outside the typhoon belt, is not spared by natural disasters. Records from 1999 to 2009 showed that it has experienced 53 natural disaster occurrences that resulted to 12 deaths and an estimated Php 109.827 million direct damages to infrastructure, agriculture and properties. Most of the frequent disaster occurrences are hydrologic hazards, particularly flooding, storm surge and flashflood.

However, the region was not spared from geologic hazard. In fact, some parts of Region IX were struck by the worst earthquake and tsunami disaster in Philippine history on August 16, 1976. About 1,440 deaths were reported by PhiVolcs for Region IX. The region also ranked second in terms of the largest land area most vulnerable to a one-meter rise in sea level with 40 of its 67 municipalities highly susceptible to submergence due to sea level rise. Moreover, all the three provinces in the region are included in the top 20 provinces in the country vulnerable to a one meter rise in sea level.

Table 8.2 Summary of Disasters in Region IX: 1999-2009

Events	No. of Events	No. of Killed	No. of Injured	No. of Families affected	Damage (P)
Flashflood	21	0	0	3,156	94,748,676
Flooding	10	0	0	737	10,835,000
Storm Surge	6	1	0	969	1,217,000
Tornado	2	6	27	0	520,000
Earthquake	2	0	0	0	0
Strong Wind	7	0	0	166	280,000
Strong Wave	1	0	0	17	340,000
Typhoon	1	0	0	716	180,000
Tidal Wave	1	0	0	382	1,767,000
Landslide	2	5	10	25	100,000
Total	**53**	**12**	**37**	**6,168**	**109,987,676**

Source of Basic Data: Office of Civil Defense (OCD) IX, Zamboanga City Social Welfare & Development Office (ZCSWDO) and Sibugay Valley Management Council (SVMC)

The region's economy is dependent on Agriculture and Fisheries that accounts for 49 percent of the region's output and employment. When a natural hazard will hit the region, like typhoon, the vulnerable sectors are farmers and fisher folks whose income depends on their agricultural produce and fishing. These sectors are also considered to be living below the poverty line. Moreover, most fishermen live along the seashore with houses built using light materials. These houses would easily be blown away by strong winds or be swept away by big sea waves during strong typhoons. Hence, this caused people to lose their house, properties and sometimes even a member of the family would be killed. People living in low-lying areas are also vulnerable to flooding during heavy rains.

Disaster coordinating councils in all levels of governance (provincial, municipal, barangay) in the region have been put in place to address disaster concerns such as capability building trainings to enhance the capability of those responding to disasters, equipment for rescue purposes, calamity fund to help the victims cope with the disaster. However, budgetary support to address these concerns is limited. Moreover, most of their activities are on disaster response and not on disaster preparedness and are only activated during calamities.

Preparedness and education for disaster prevention activities in every community and school such as drills (earthquake drill, fire drill) are also not done on a routine basis but are only being conducted after the occurrence of a disaster that caused tremendous damage or during observance of a particular disaster month. Knowledge about the disaster and what to do during the occurrence of a disaster by each member of the community is very important as it would lessen the damage caused by the disaster. Moreover, conduct of disaster reduction activities will also help the residents of barangays cope with the disaster.

Disasters happening in the country are a result of climate change, which is characterized by frequent hot days and nights, unpredictable annual rainfall trend, extreme weather events such as heavy precipitation and droughts and a rise in sea level. But corresponding risks to disasters can be reduced by crafting mitigation strategies suitable to local conditions, community resiliency to climate change can be increased through adaptation and sustainability measures. Hence, this reduces negative impact on the economic growth and quality of life of its citizenry.

The call is ringing for the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into regional and local development planning and its consideration in decision making. DRR integration into development planning follows the precept that disasters affect the country's growth, by diverting resources from much needed development services to rehabilitation efforts, and on the other hand, wrong policies, programs and projects can aggravate disaster, as in the case of heavier damage and casualty in flash-flooding and landslides-hit areas where structures should not have been allowed. There is a need for convergence effort among all concerned regional line agencies, local government units, civil society, non-government organizations and the citizenry to address this concern.

The experience on devastation to lives and properties taught by Typhoon Ondoy and other typhoons that struck the country over the years prompted the government to shift its paradigm on responding to disasters- that instead of focusing on disaster rehabilitation and its subsequent rehabilitation and recovery, it now focuses on disaster preparedness and mitigation. Hence, Republic Act 10121 or the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010" was signed into a law. The IRR provides for the development of comprehensive policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance at all levels, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery. The Act likewise covers the concerns, activities and interventions on all the phases of disaster risk reduction and management such as preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, early recovery/rehabilitation phases.

2. Strategies

Mitigation, adaptation and sustainability measures proposed for implementation to reduce the impact of climate change are the following:

2.1 Mitigation

- Accelerate use of renewable and alternative energy sources
- Promote efficient power generation and conservation
- Promote production efficiency and use of low carbon technologies
- Promote reduction of fuel consumption thru strict registration and franchising, anti-smoke belching and PETC monitoring and conversion of engines/vehicles into fuel-efficient units
- Minimize waste decomposition, promote wider use of organic fertilizer and reduce pesticide use
- Promote widespread adoption of 3Rs (Reduce, Recycle, Re-Use) by LGUs and conversion of waste to energy

2.2 Adaptation Measures

- Upgrade capabilities of weather bureau agencies to anticipate changes in weather (forecasting) and improve climate profile
- Determine areas and ecosystems/species most vulnerable to natural hazards thru geo-hazard mapping, Hydrodynamic and resiliency assessment
- Develop effective early warning and disaster response systems to forewarn communities of dangers
- Enhance LGU capabilities for disaster prevention and management
- Strengthen protection of vulnerable areas such as establishment of Protection Areas, critical ecosystems and species, implement protection measures (buffer and setback zones, mangrove plantation, etc.)
- Expand capacities of river basins and strictly regulate utilization
- Protect water aquifer thru strict regulation or banning of ground water extraction
- Undertake surveillance and establish quick response system for outbreak of climate-related disease

2.3 Sustainability Measures

- Conduct massive education and information campaign on climate change and disaster preparedness and prevention thru mass media and social network media
- Integration of environmental management and disaster risk reduction education in primary school curriculum
- Integration of climate change risk management into national and local development plans, national land use plans and infrastructures.

Other specific activities to be undertaken shall include:

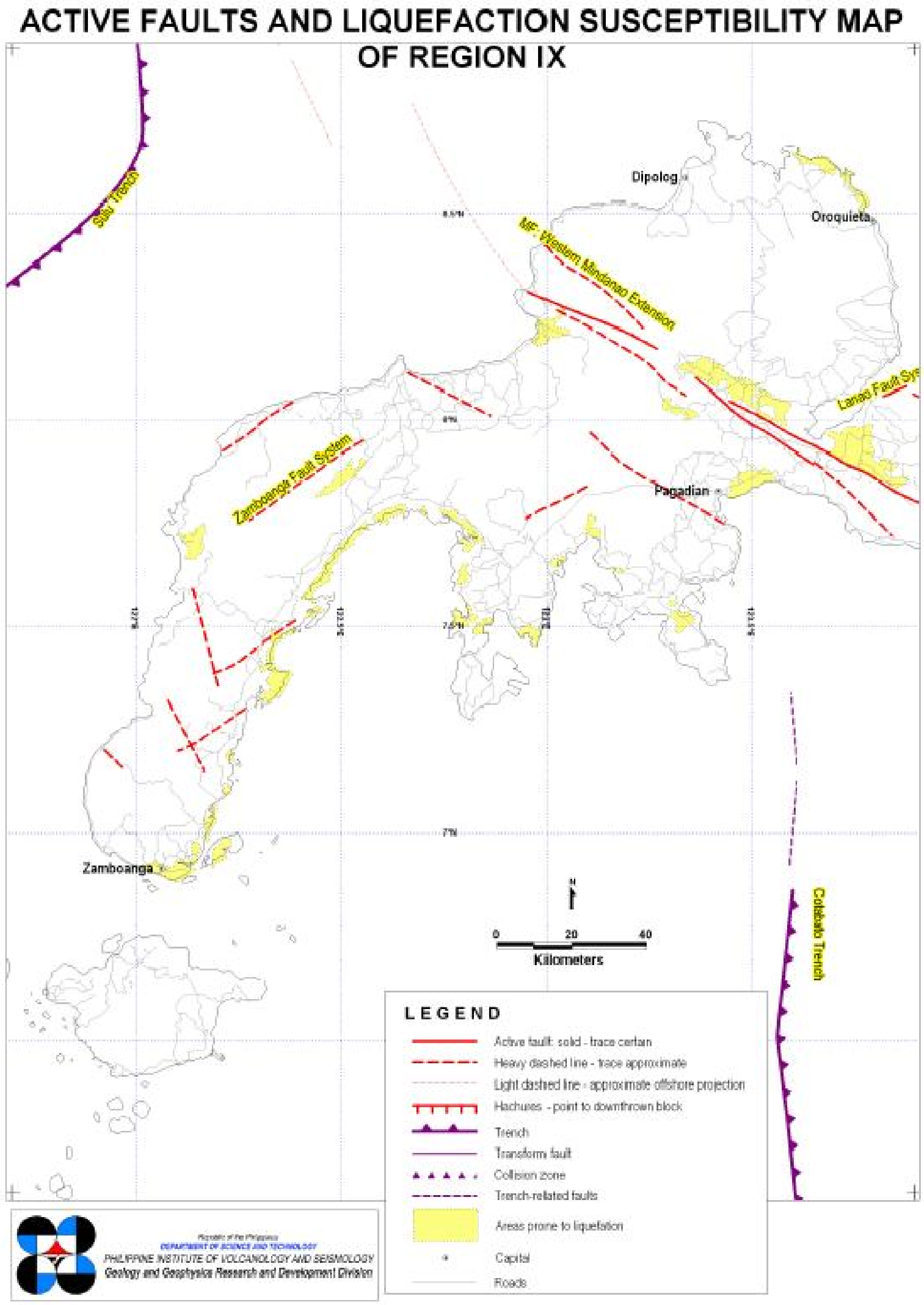
- Delineate disaster risk zones based on geohazard maps

- Enhance capability building of local disaster risk reduction management councils in disaster prevention
- Conduct disaster risk reduction drills in the schools and community i.e. fire drills, earthquake drills, etc.
- Implement strictly the building code

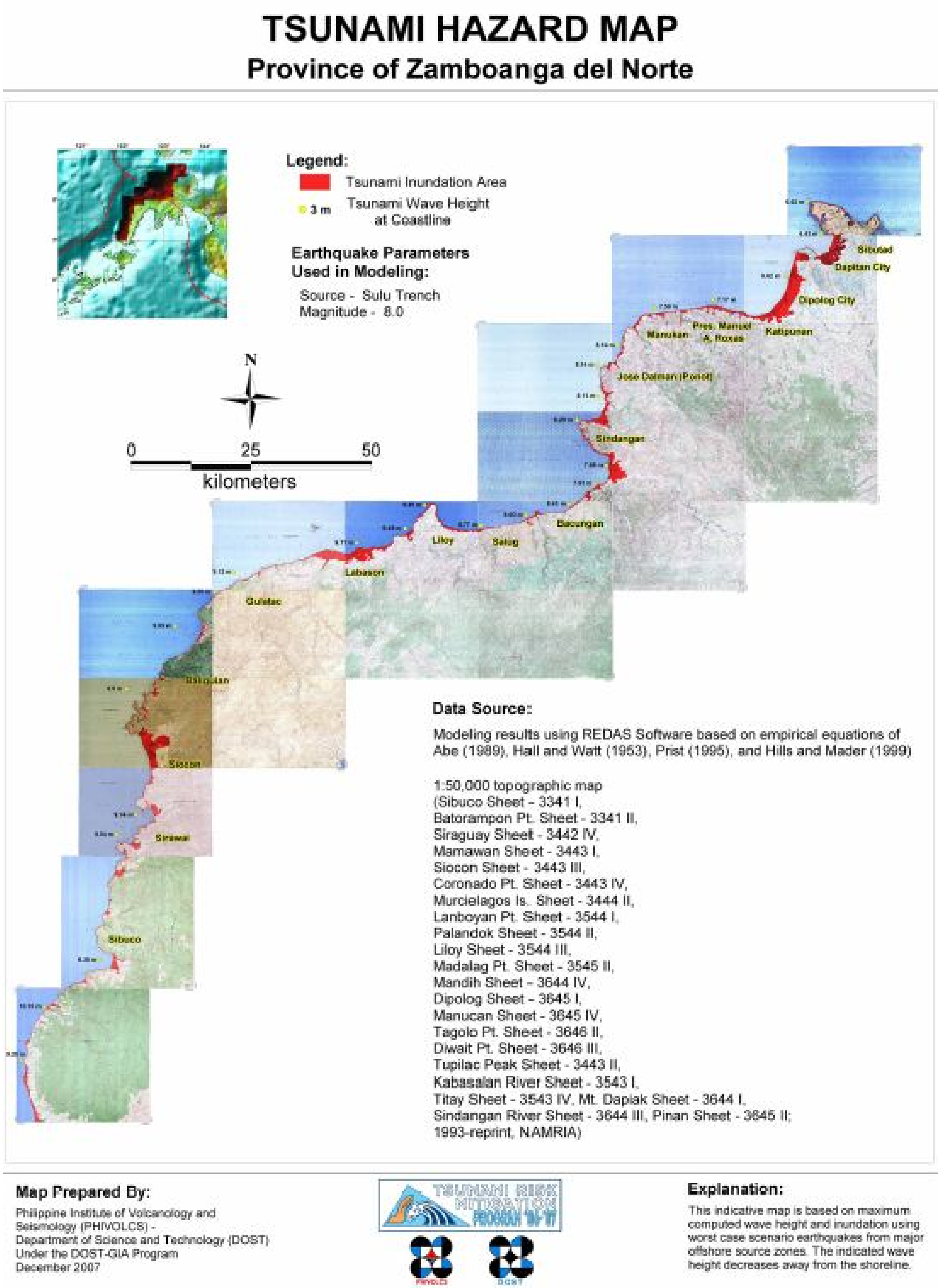
3. Targets

- 691 barangays in Zamboanga del Norte, 687 in Zamboanga del Sur and 398 barangays in Zamboanga Sibugay will be educated on disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery
- Formulation of a DRR-enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) by the 3 Provinces in the region

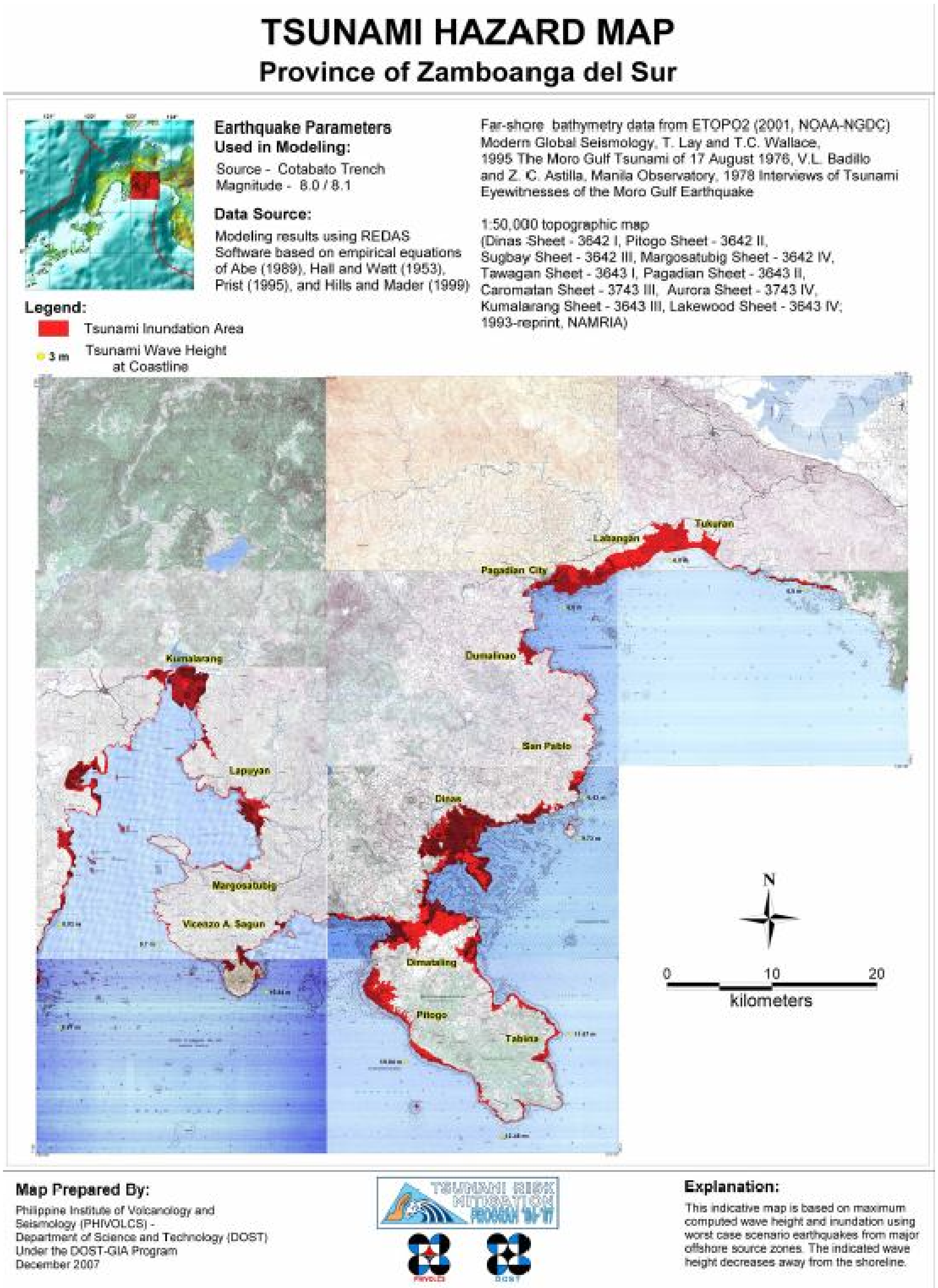
Annex 8.1


ACTIVE FAULTS AND LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP
OF REGION IX
Sulu Trench
Dipolog
Oroquieta
MF: Western Mindanao Extension
Lanao Fault Sys
Zamboanga Fault System
Pagadian
Zamboanga
Cotabato Trench
0
20
40
Kilometers
LEGEND
Active fault: solid - trace certain
Heavy dashed line - trace approximate
Light dashed line - approximate offshore projection
Hachures - point to downthrown block
Trench
Transform fault
Collision zone
Trench-related faults
Areas prone to liquefation
Capital
Roads
PHILIPPINE INSTITUTE OF VOLCANOLOGY AND SEISMOLOGY
Geology and Geophysics Research and Development Division

Annex 8.2

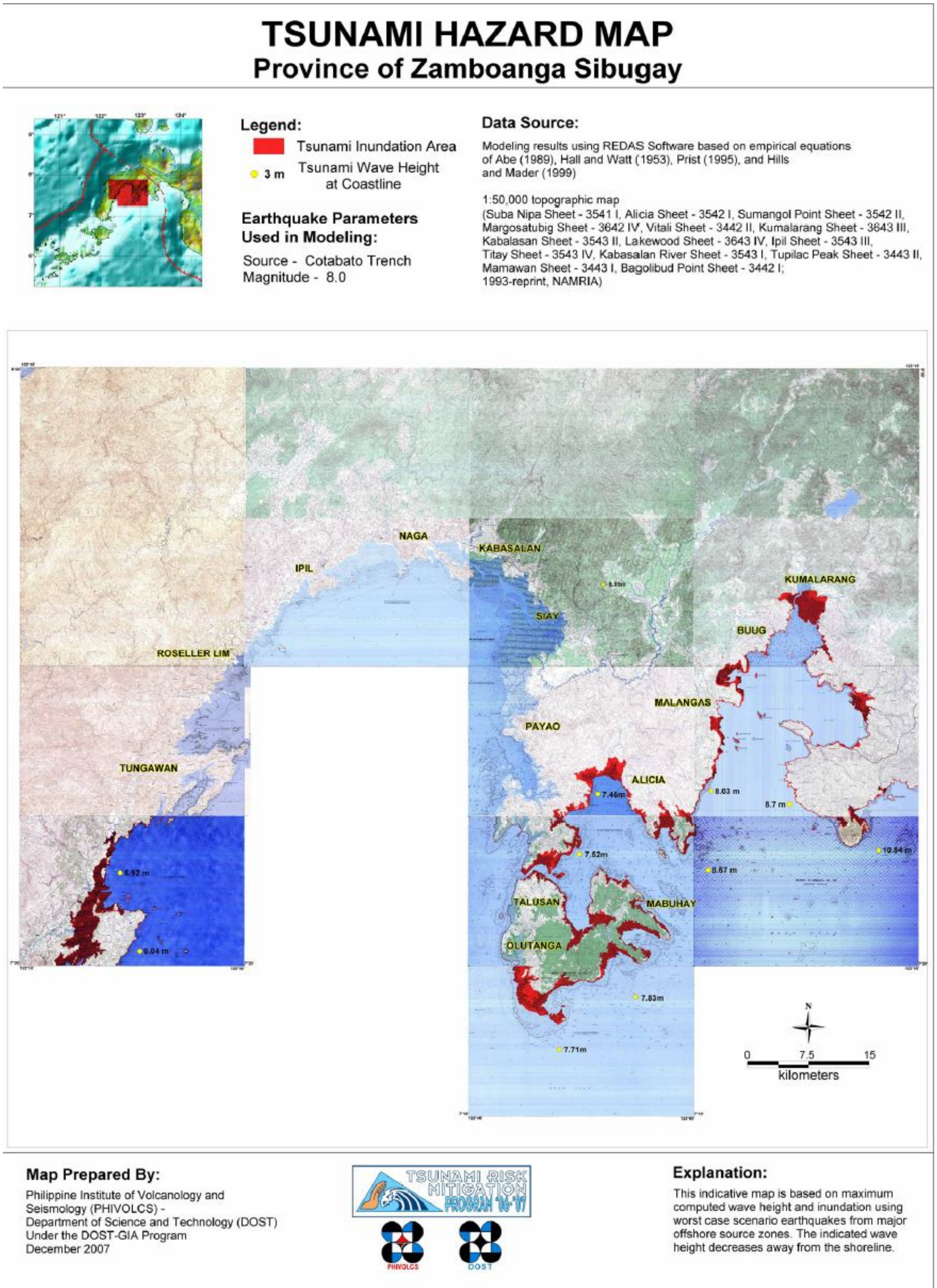

TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP
Province of Zamboanga del Norte
Legend:
Tsunami Inundation Area
3 m Tsunami Wave Height at Coastline
Earthquake Parameters Used in Modeling:
Source - Sulu Trench
Magnitude - 8.0
N
0 25 50
kilometers
Sibutad
Dapitan City
Dipolog City
Katipunan
Pres. Manuel A. Roxas
Manukan
Jose Dalman (Ponot)
Sindangan
Bacungan
Salug
Liloy
Labason
Gutalac
Baliguian
Siocon
Sirawai
Sibuco
Data Source:
Modeling results using REDAS Software based on empirical equations of Abe (1989), Hall and Watt (1953), Prist (1995), and Hills and Mader (1999)
1:50,000 topographic map
(Sibuco Sheet - 3341 I,
Batorampon Pt. Sheet - 3341 II,
Siraguay Sheet - 3442 IV,
Mamawan Sheet - 3443 I,
Siocon Sheet - 3443 III,
Coronado Pt. Sheet - 3443 IV,
Murcielagos Is. Sheet - 3444 II,
Lanboyan Pt. Sheet - 3544 I,
Palandok Sheet - 3544 II,
Liloy Sheet - 3544 III,
Madalag Pt. Sheet - 3545 II,
Mandih Sheet - 3644 IV,
Dipolog Sheet - 3645 I,
Manucan Sheet - 3645 IV,
Tagolo Pt. Sheet - 3646 II,
Diwait Pt. Sheet - 3646 III,
Tupilac Peak Sheet - 3443 II,
Kabasalan River Sheet - 3543 I,
Titay Sheet - 3543 IV, Mt. Dapiak Sheet - 3644 I,
Sindangan River Sheet - 3644 III, Pinan Sheet - 3645 II;
1993-reprint, NAMRIA)
Map Prepared By:
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) -
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Under the DOST-GIA Program
December 2007
TSUNAMI RISK MITIGATION PROGRAM '06-'07
PHIVOLCS
DOST
Explanation:
This indicative map is based on maximum computed wave height and inundation using worst case scenario earthquakes from major offshore source zones. The indicated wave height decreases away from the shoreline.

Annex 8.3

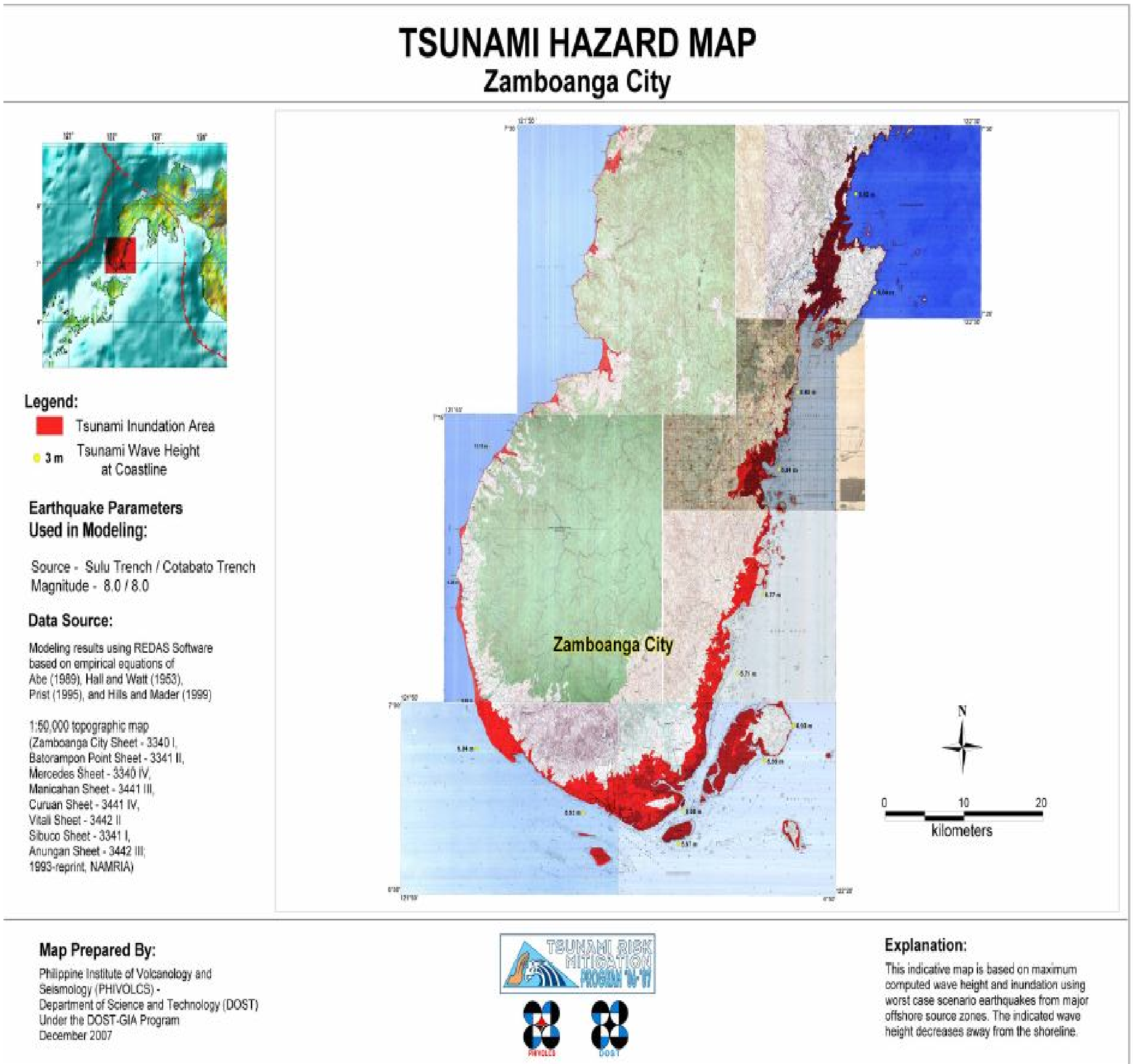


TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP
Province of Zamboanga del Sur
Earthquake Parameters Used in Modeling:
Source - Cotabato Trench
Magnitude - 8.0 / 8.1
Data Source:
Modeling results using REDAS Software based on empirical equations of Abe (1989), Hall and Watt (1953), Prist (1995), and Hills and Mader (1999)
Far-shore bathymetry data from ETOPO2 (2001, NOAA-NGDC)
Modern Global Seismology, T. Lay and T.C. Wallace, 1995 The Moro Gulf Tsunami of 17 August 1976, V.L. Badillo and Z. C. Astilla, Manila Observatory, 1978 Interviews of Tsunami Eyewitnesses of the Moro Gulf Earthquake
1:50,000 topographic map (Dinas Sheet - 3642 I, Pitogo Sheet - 3642 II, Sugbay Sheet - 3642 III, Margosatubig Sheet - 3642 IV, Tawagan Sheet - 3643 I, Pagadian Sheet - 3643 II, Caromatan Sheet - 3743 III, Aurora Sheet - 3743 IV, Kumalarang Sheet - 3643 III, Lakewood Sheet - 3643 IV; 1993-reprint, NAMRIA)
Legend:
Tsunami Inundation Area
3 m Tsunami Wave Height at Coastline
Tukuran
Labangan
Pagadian City
Dumalinao
Kumalarang
Lapuyan
San Pablo
Dinas
Margosatubig
Vicenzo A. Sagun
Dimataling
Pitogo
Tabina
N
0 10 20
kilometers
Map Prepared By:
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) -
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Under the DOST-GIA Program
December 2007
Explanation:
This indicative map is based on maximum computed wave height and inundation using worst case scenario earthquakes from major offshore source zones. The indicated wave height decreases away from the shoreline.

Annex 8.4


TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP
Province of Zamboanga Sibugay
Legend:
Tsunami Inundation Area
3 m
Tsunami Wave Height at Coastline
Earthquake Parameters Used in Modeling:
Source - Cotabato Trench
Magnitude - 8.0
Data Source:
Modeling results using REDAS Software based on empirical equations of Abe (1989), Hall and Watt (1953), Prist (1995), and Hills and Mader (1999)
1:50,000 topographic map
(Suba Nipa Sheet - 3541 I, Alicia Sheet - 3542 I, Sumangol Point Sheet - 3542 II, Margosatubig Sheet - 3642 IV, Vitali Sheet - 3442 II, Kumalarang Sheet - 3643 III, Kabasalan Sheet - 3543 II, Lakewood Sheet - 3643 IV, Ipil Sheet - 3543 III, Titay Sheet - 3543 IV, Kabasalan River Sheet - 3543 I, Tupilac Peak Sheet - 3443 II, Mamawan Sheet - 3443 I, Bagolibud Point Sheet - 3442 I; 1993-reprint, NAMRIA)
NAGA
IPIL
KABASALAN
SIAY
KUMALARANG
BUUG
ROSELLER LIM
MALANGAS
PAYAO
TUNGAWAN
ALICIA
7.46m
8.03 m
8.7 m
10.84 m
7.52m
8.57 m
5.92 m
6.04 m
TALUSAN
MABUHAY
OLUTANGA
7.83m
7.71m
N
0
7.5
15
kilometers
Map Prepared By:
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) -
Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
Under the DOST-GIA Program
December 2007
TSUNAMI RISK MITIGATION PROGRAM '06-'07
PHIVOLCS
DOST
Explanation:
This indicative map is based on maximum computed wave height and inundation using worst case scenario earthquakes from major offshore source zones. The indicated wave height decreases away from the shoreline.

Annex 8.5


TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP
Zamboanga City
Legend:
Tsunami Inundation Area
3 m Tsunami Wave Height at Coastline
Earthquake Parameters Used in Modeling:
Source - Sulu Trench / Cotabato Trench
Magnitude - 8.0 / 8.0
Data Source:
Modeling results using REDAS Software based on empirical equations of Abe (1989), Hall and Watt (1953), Prist (1995), and Hills and Mader (1999)
1:50,000 topographic map (Zamboanga City Sheet - 3340 I, Batorampon Point Sheet - 3341 II, Mercedes Sheet - 3340 IV, Manicahan Sheet - 3441 III, Curuan Sheet - 3441 IV, Vitali Sheet - 3442 II, Sibuco Sheet - 3341 I, Anungan Sheet - 3442 III; 1993-reprint, NAMRIA)
Zamboanga City
N
0 10 20
kilometers
Map Prepared By:
Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) - Department of Science and Technology (DOST) Under the DOST-GIA Program December 2007
TSUNAMI RISK MITIGATION PROGRAM '06-'07
Explanation:
This indicative map is based on maximum computed wave height and inundation using worst case scenario earthquakes from major offshore source zones. The indicated wave height decreases away from the shoreline.