



# PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN

**2016-2025**



**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ORIENTAL MINDORO**





# PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN

2016-2025

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# ORIENTAL MINDORO

## PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN 2016-2025



### Governor's Message

Driving results in an environment of ever-increasing change requires collective dynamism. Acknowledging change and using it to our advantage may be difficult in the beginning, but the effort we exert in coming up with new ways of achieving our goals will be rewarded with great results. As we give way to an approach that facilitates a more meaningful interaction with our beloved *kababayans*, we make them active and effective contributors to the province's over-all development. This promotes co-ownership and synergizes every Oriental Mindoreños dedicated effort towards a common goal.

This PDPFP summarizes our shared aspirations and combined potential and verbalizes our mutual commitment to 1) place a special emphasis on the most critical development needs of our province; 2) build on our resource inventories by maintaining a rational balance between conservation and production, and; 3) recognize the unique development requirements of each municipality and city and integrate their respective methodologies to further enhance the pro-growth dimension of governance.

My heartfelt gratitude and warmest congratulations go out to the dedicated public servants of this provincial government, and to all the selfless individuals who have greatly contributed to the crafting of this plan. I share your commitment and dedication in providing a better and brighter future for our beloved province. May we continue to stand united in this noble quest for social progress, *dahil tayo ang pagbabagong ating inaasam*.

Mabuhay tayong lahat!

**GOVERNOR HUMERLITO A. DOLOR, MPA, Ph.D.**

Vice President for Luzon South, League of Provinces of the Philippines



# ORIENTAL MINDORO PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT & PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK PLAN 2016-2025

## Vice Governor's Message

As we look forward to our immediate and long term Development Plan for Oriental Mindoro, we are guided by the concept of a multidisciplinary and interdependent plan of approach, anchored on entrepreneurship, innovation, and superior management.



The Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2016–2025 is a strategic vision with a clear and feasible roadmap, directions on achievable outputs and a full potential for sustainable development. It aims to implement a resilient, inclusive, economically viable and environmentally friendly approach to augment the narrowing development gaps on the areas of Land Use, Protection and Production, Settlements and Infrastructure. The Plan underscores priority reforms to help the province achieve its aspired prosperity.

Under the present PDPFP, there shall be a more accessible and streamlined rules and procedures to integrate more small and medium sized enterprises to jumpstart community based industries. Transportation shall be improved through developments of air routes, airport facilities, ferry services, roads, bridges and other related infrastructures, thus providing multimodal connections. There shall be a formidable and uncompromising approach to unequivocally improve our power situation. This shall include a bigger area of interconnection and rural electrification. We shall also scale up the development and availability of renewable energy alternatives, as well as encourage the practice of conservation measures. There shall be a sustained, competitive and more climate resilient production practices on the areas of agriculture and fishing industries. We envision to improve connectivity to tourist destinations, support green ecotourism and sustainable tourism-based livelihoods.

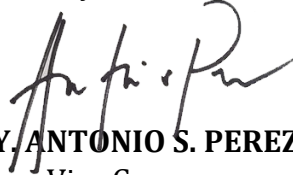
Now more than ever, we shall strengthen our educational institutions, human resources, including information and communications technology system. We shall address and provide a bigger approach to infrastructure, to address the continuing and growing need for human settlements. An integrated and comprehensive primary care and a viable and available public health care services shall be provided to all families and communities. We shall also encourage an established self-care and self-reliance program to augment and alleviate the heavy requirements of health intervention to our population.

And then the environment. A broad and diversified program of conservation shall be a pivotal policy of the province. We shall be committed to a staunch, a resolute and a tenable program of environmental protection.

The PDPFP 2016-2025 was conceived as a covenant to the people and Province of Oriental Mindoro, in adherence to social justice, equity and duty. It is based on the conviction that the enjoyment of the highest quality of life is without distinction, a right of every citizen of Oriental Mindoro.

It is my belief that there is no reason why we cannot succeed, for as long as we labour together and we stay true to our oath.

My warmest regards to all and may God bless Oriental Mindoro!

  
ATTY. ANTONIO S. PEREZ, JR.  
Vice Governor

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to the following individuals, government and non-government agencies and organizations for their valuable contributions towards the completion of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) 2016-2025 of the Province of Oriental Mindoro, to wit:

- ❖ The Gessellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit - Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas (GIZ-ACCCoast) and its Development Advisor Mr. Joerg Horenczuk for its generosity in providing funding support and technical assistance for the Project - Enhancement of Oriental Mindoro Land Use and Development Management for Climate Change Adaptation in Verde Island Passage, of which PDPFP formulation is one of the project components;
- ❖ The fifteen (15) Local Chief Executives, fourteen (14) Municipal and one City Planning and Development Coordinators for providing us the necessary inputs and comments concerning their respective municipality/city;
- ❖ The concerned National Government Agencies (NGAs) and the Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro's (PGOrM) departments for providing necessary data and information as inputs to plan formulation;
- ❖ The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA IV-B), Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD), Mr. Antonio C. Fernandez, Jr. and the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) for the technical assistance they have extended in the preparation of the plan document;
- ❖ The Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) and its Technical Working Group (TWG) for ensuring that the land use of the city/municipalities are consistent with PDPFP and national policies, standards and guidelines.
- ❖ To all those people, who directly or indirectly shared their talents and time for the accomplishment of this undertaking;
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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

4Ps	-	Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program
A&D	-	Alienable and Disposable
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADSDPP	-	Ancestral Domain and Sustainable Development Protection Plan
AFF	-	Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry
AFS	-	Audited Financial Statement
AIP	-	Annual Investment Program
APGR	-	Annual Population Growth Rate
ARAS	-	Animal Raisers of Socorro
ARB	-	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
ARC	-	Agrarian Reform Communities
ARCP	-	Agrarian Reform Communities Projects
ARISP	-	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Projects
ARM	-	Animal Raisers of Mansalay
ATC	-	Authority to Close
AURI	-	Acute Upper Respiratory Infection
BAI	-	Bureau of Animal Industry
BBRIS	-	Baco-Bucayao River Irrigation System
BEMONC	-	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
BFAR	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	-	Bureau of Fire Protection
BHS	-	Barangay Health Stations
BLGF	-	Bureau of Local Government and Finance
BSP	-	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BSWM	-	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
BWSA	-	Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association
CAAP	-	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CALABARZON	-	Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon
CAPR	-	Cooperative Annual Performance Report
CBMS	-	Community-Based Monitoring System
CBU	-	Capital Build-Up
CCHAMP	-	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Plan
CCT	-	Conditional Cash Transfer
CDF	-	Controlled Dumping Facilities
CEMONC	-	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
CFV	-	Commercial fishing vessels
CHD-DOH	-	Center for Health Development - Department of Health
CHED	-	Commission on Higher Education
CI	-	Centrality Index
CIS	-	Communal Irrigation System
CLUP	-	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPH	-	Census of Population and Housing
CPS	-	City Police Station
CRN	-	Core Road Network
CSAP	-	Core Shelter Assistance Program
CSC	-	Civil Service Commission
CSR	-	Cohort Survival Rate
CWWC	-	Calapan Waterworks Corporation
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DAR	-	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	-	Department of Budget and Management
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DENR-FMB	- Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Forest Management Bureau
DepEd	- Department of Education
DFA	- Department of Foreign Affairs
DHSUD	- Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
DILG	- Department of Interior and Local Government
DLR	- Department of Land Reform
DOLE	- Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	- Department of Science and Technology
DOT	- Department of Tourism
DPWH	- Department of Public Works and Highway
DRR/CCA	- Disaster Risk Reduction/Climate Change Adaptation
DSWD	- Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	- Department of Trade and Industry
ECA	- Environmentally-Constrained Areas
EIL	- Earthquake-Induced Landslide
ELUPDD	- Environmental, Land Use and Urban Development Division
EO	- Executive Order
FIES	- Family Income and Expenditure Surveys
FMD	- Foot and Mouth Disease
FMR	- Farm-to-Market Road
GARA	- Gloria Animal Raisers Association
GIZ-ACCCoast	- Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit - Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas
GK	- Gawad Kalinga
GOTS	- Goals, Objectives, Targets and Strategies
GPBP	- Grassroots Participatory Budgeting Process
HH	- Households
HSA	- Highly Susceptible Areas
IATEC	- International Advanced Technology Education Center -
IBA	Important Bird Areas
ICU	- Intensive Care Unit
IEC	- Information, Education and Communication
ILHZ	- Inter Local Health Zone
IMCI	- Integrated Management of Children Illnesses
IP	- Indigenous Peoples
IPP	- Independent Power Producer
JICA	- Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGUs	- Local Government Units
LIUCP	- Low-Income Upland Communities Project
LM	- Linear Meter
LSA	- Low Susceptible Areas
LTO	- Land and Transportation Office
LUAPADI	- Land Use Assessment for Potential Agri-environmental Development and Investment
LWUA	- Local Water Utilities Administration
MAB	- Man and Biosphere in the Philippines
MARINA	- Maritime Industry Authority
MBCCs	- Marine Biodiversity Conservation Corridors
MBCFI	- Mindoro Biodiversity Conservation Foundation, Incorporated
MGB	- Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MHO	- Municipal Health Office

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

MIMAROPA	-	Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, Palawan
MINSCAT	-	Mindoro State College of Agriculture and Technology
MITDP	-	MIMAROPA Intermodal Transport Development Plan
MODEO	-	Mindoro Oriental District Engineering Office
MPA	-	Marine Protected Areas
MPS	-	Municipal Police Station
MRF	-	Material Recovery Facility
MSA	-	Moderately Susceptible Areas
MSME	-	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MSWD	-	Municipal Social Welfare and Development
MT	-	Metric Ton
MTRIS	-	Mag-Asawang Tubig River Irrigation System
MW	-	Midwife
NAPC	-	National Anti-Poverty Commission
NAPOCOR	-	National Power Corporation
NAPOLCOM	-	National Police Commission
NARA	-	Naujan Animal Raisers Association
NCIP	-	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NCR	-	National Capital Region
NEDA	-	National Economic and Development Authority
NEGAVODA	-	New Galerians Van Operators Drivers Association
NFA	-	National Food Authority
NGAs	-	National Government Agencies
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NGP	-	National Greening Program
NHIP	-	National Health Insurance Program
NHTS	-	National Housing Targeting System
NIA	-	National Irrigation Administration
NICU	-	Neo-natal Intensive Care Unit
NIPAS	-	National Integrated Protected Areas System
NIS	-	National Irrigation System
NLNP	-	Naujan Lake National Park
NNC	-	National Nutrition Council
NOH	-	National Objective for Health
NPAA/NAAD	-	Network of Protected Agricultural Areas or Network of Areas for Agricultural Development
NSCB	-	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSO	-	National Statistics Office
NTC	-	National Telecommunications Commission
OCD-DND	-	Office of Civil Defense-Department of National Defense
OMPH	-	Oriental Mindoro Provincial Hospital
ORMECO	-	Oriental Mindoro Electric Cooperative
ORMIN PPO	-	Oriental Mindoro Provincial Police Office
OSCA	-	Office of Senior Citizen Affairs
OTOP	-	One-Town-One-Product
PA	-	Protected Area
PAGO	-	Provincial Agriculture Office
PAO	-	Public Attorney's Office
PAsO	-	Provincial Assessor's Office
PCA	-	Philippine Coconut Authority
PCO	-	Police Commissioned Officer

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

PDC	- Provincial Development Council
PDIP	- Provincial Development Investment Program
PDPFP	- Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PDRRMO	- Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
PEIS	- PHILVOLCS Earthquake Intensity Scale
PEO	- Provincial Engineering Office
PESO	- Provincial Employment Services Office
PGOrM	- Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro
PHILVOLCS	- Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PHN	- Public Health Nurse
PHO	- Provincial Health Office
PIA	- Philippine Information Agency
PLPEM	- Provincial/Local Planning and Expenditure Management
PLUC-TWG	- Provincial Land Use Committee - Technical Working Group
PNCO	- Police Non-Commissioned Officer
PNP	- Philippine National Police
POLRA	- Pola Livestock Raisers Association
POPCOM	- Population Commission
PPA	- Parole and Probation Administration
PPA	- Philippine Ports Authority
PPAs	- Programs/Projects/Activities
PPDO	- Provincial Planning and Development Office
PPFP	- Provincial Physical Framework Plan
PRDP	- Philippine Rural Development Program
PRNDP	- Provincial Road Network Development Plan
PSA	- Philippine Statistics Authority
PSWDO	- Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
PTB	- Pulmonary Tuberculosis
PTB	- Passenger Terminal Building
PTC	- Provincial Trade Centers
PWD	- Person with Disability
RA	- Republic Act
RADDL	- Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
RGC	- Regional Government Center
RIL	- Rain-Induced Landslide
RLUC	- Regional Land Use Committee
RODASTCO	- Roxas Operators and Allied Workers Service Transport Cooperative
Ro-Ro	- Roll-on-Roll-Off
SAFDZ	- Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones
SALINTUBIG	- Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig
SALT	- Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
SEA	- Severely Eroded Area
SGH	- Seal of Good Housekeeping
SICAD	- Strategic Intervention and Community-Focused Action Towards Development
SIP	- Small Irrigation Project
SLF	- Sanitary Land Fill
SMDEO	- Southern Mindoro District Engineering Office
SP	- Sangguniang Panlalawigan
sq km	- square kilometer



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

SRNH	- Strong Republic Nautical Highway
SSS	- Sulu-Sulawesi Seascape
STAR	- San Teodoro Animal Raisers
STF	- Sewerage Treatment Facility
TechVoc	- Technical Vocational
TelOff	- Telecommunications Office
TESDA	- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TVET	- Technical Vocational Education and Training
UBRA	- United Bongabong-Livestock Raisers Association
UNESCO	- United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
USAID	- United States Agency for International Development
UTI	- Urinary Tract Infection
VARA	- Victoria Animal Raisers Association
VI	- Vulnerability Index
VIP	- Verde Island Passage
WD	- Water District

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# ORIENTAL MINDORO

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Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2016-2025

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) for Oriental Mindoro is a long term planning document covering the period 2016-2025. While the analyses of the planning environment and the physical framework extends beyond the three-year political term of the Governor and one full term of national leadership, the programs, projects and activities are proposed to be implemented within the short-to-medium term in consideration of the three-year minimum term of the political leadership. At the provincial level, the PDPFP will guide the policy formulation and implementation of development programs, projects and activities. At the municipal level, the plan will serve as the framework for the formulation/updating of the LGUs' comprehensive land use plans.

The PDPFP is anchored on the vision of *“By 2025, Oriental Mindoro is a food base exporting high value agri-products, the preferred agri-eco-tourism destination in MIMAROPA and with an environment conducive for investments.”*

## LAND USE AND PHYSICAL FRAMEWORK

The PDPFP 2016-2025 uses the Sustainable Development Goals and the Philippine Development Goals as its framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development. It is driven by long term goals, specific objectives and targets, strategies and programs and projects that will put Mindoro Island in a path towards modernization in the medium term.

The province will pursue sustainable economic growth and development, improved quality of life of its constituents, and empowerment of the vulnerable and marginalized. It shall focus on strengthening the economy, accelerating infrastructure development, improving delivery of quality social services, leveling up the performance to increase the competitiveness of the industries and enterprises, and conserving and protecting the natural resources and the environment.

As espoused under the Advancing Philippine Competitiveness Project towards Inclusive Growth in the Island of Mindoro, the development framework focuses on accelerated poverty reduction. The overall physical framework will be guided by a strategy of urbanization, agri-industrialization, and environmental conservation cum eco-tourism development.

## SETTLEMENTS FRAMEWORK

By 2025, Calapan City, Pinamalayan and Roxas will remain as Primary Urban Center B (Large Town) and Secondary Urban Center A (Medium Town), respectively. Baco is the only municipality to be reclassified from Tertiary Urban Center (Village) to a Secondary Urban Center B (Small Town). The rest of the municipalities will be categorized as Secondary Urban Centers A and B based on the criteria set for hierarchy of urban centers. These classifications are indicative as the hierarchy of settlements will be based on LGU programs and policies as well as the interventions and innovations undertaken by local government units and other stakeholders. Calapan City being MIMAROPA's Regional Government Center is expected to encourage population influx and enhance local commerce, trade and industry.

The uncontrolled urban expansion into production and protection lands noted in some municipalities will have significant impacts on the likely settlement pattern of the province by 2025. The population in remote/rural barangays has limited access to services because the availability of basic services and economic opportunities are mostly concentrated in urban areas.

The Settlements Framework of Oriental Mindoro gives emphasis to urban and rural development. Urban development entails transforming Calapan City, Pinamalayan and Roxas into highly urbanized, socio-economically progressive settlements. These areas are envisioned to be the center of tertiary level services for education, health and social welfare.

Rural development will support the establishment of integrated clusters of activity/economic center, which will form part of the Oriental Mindoro Integrated Area Development Cluster highlighting the potentials of each municipality. This will consider the identification and development of investment centers in strategic areas serving as economic growth nodes. Given their distinctive physical endowments and economic attributes, each municipality would have its role and industry specialization based on their comparative advantage and levels in urban hierarchy.

## **PROTECTION LAND FRAMEWORK**

The province's natural physical resources include land and water, which have to be protected. Major categories of protection lands are: 1) National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) such as Naujan Lake National Park and Mt. Iglit-Baco National Park; 2) Non-NIPAS consisting of areas under 1000 meter elevation, with slope of 50% and above, mangrove forests, buffer strips along rivers and escarpments, freshwater swamps and marshes, lakes and other inland water bodies, and severely eroded areas; 3) Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) and the 4) Environmentally Constrained Areas (ECAs) which generally include areas prone to natural hazards.

The province is vulnerable to storm surges, liquefaction and lateral spreading, earthquakes leading to tsunamis, and landslides. To counter the adverse effects of geological and climate-related hazards, Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Local Climate Change Action Plans have to be formulated.

The Protection Land Framework will adopt the Environmental Conservation cum Eco-Tourism Development Strategy, focusing on a long-term scheme of ensuring proper agricultural resource management and environmental protection and conservation while improving the socio-economic conditions of the people. The goal is to utilize protection lands in a manner or at such intensity that it will not deteriorate and lose its original productive capacity and natural characteristics.

Degraded protection lands, marine/coastal resources and tourism enterprise zones will be rehabilitated for ecological diversity restoration and eco-tourism development. Development activities on environment conservation sector would include effective land use planning, sustained implementation of protection/conservation-related projects, strengthening of multi-sectoral environmental/tourism councils, strict enforcement of existing laws, rules and regulations and awareness through social marketing.

Other equally important activities are the identification and documentation of the biological richness of the forest and marine/coastal ecosystems and the assessment of the climate change vulnerability and its importance to critical resource base and habitat.

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## **PRODUCTION LAND FRAMEWORK**

The local economy of the province is predominantly agriculture which is mainly focused on the agri-fishery, livestock, dairy and poultry production and diversification.

Oriental Mindoro is now rising as the strategic gateway for trade and investments in the eastern part of the country. The province is the second investment choice of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the MIMAROPA region. Among the proposed interventions to spin-off trade and investment is the establishment of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas branch in Oriental Mindoro.

The Production Land Framework will focus on the promotion of sustainable agriculture wherein farming practices and technologies are economically viable and environmentally sound. Construction/rehabilitation of national, communal, and small irrigation projects to increase area coverage shall be undertaken.

Agri-industrialization shall be carried out through intensification of agricultural production and productivity for the establishment of manufacturing/processing industries for finished/semi-finished products targeting to support not only domestic but also international markets. The value chain approach shall be adopted wherein a series of actors and relevant stakeholders are involved in the activities required from production to its end use. This will help local enterprises to be more competitive and generate sustainable jobs and income.

Provision of other infrastructure support by the government and private sector through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in terms of adequate, reliable and affordable supply of power, reliable communications network and integrated transport facilities is also essential to agri-industrial development. Research, Development and Extension will also play an important role since it introduces and utilizes appropriate technologies to ensure competitiveness of agri-processed products.

Due to the province's vulnerability to climate change impacts and all types of hazards, there is a need to use climate-resilient varieties and appropriate agricultural technologies. Construction of climate resilient agri-fishery infrastructure is also recommended.

Implementation of comprehensive agricultural development program, investment and enterprise development programs would be sustained. In addition, marine spatial plans in all coastal municipalities, which is ecosystem-based, area-based, integrated, adaptive, strategic and participatory will be formulated to sustainably manage marine resources.

Tourism plays a major contribution in the province's socio-economic growth with the development and promotion of diverse natural and man-made tourist destinations and rich cultural and historical attractions. Construction/upgrading of tourism-related infrastructure/facilities/utilities through PPP and institutionalization of tourism stakeholders' participation can boost the industry.

Clustered approach for tourism development will be adopted. The implementation of the Provincial Tourism Master Plan will serve as the road map for a vibrant and sustainable tourism development in the province.

Infrastructure support for tourism development involves construction/improvement/accreditation of tourism facilities/amenities such as hotels/inns, cottages, playgrounds, among others and establishment of "pasalubong" centers in all municipalities to promote the province's agri-processed products shall be facilitated.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE FRAMEWORK**

This framework focuses on the infrastructure requirements of the various sectors and the efficient provision of and access to infrastructure and community services. Amenities in terms of improved transport and communication, health, education, housing, social welfare, protective and security, and public utilities such as water supply, power, flood control and waste management will be given emphasis.

The province has a major role for the connectivity and seamless travel being part of the Strong Republic Nautical Highway. Concerned national government agencies, local governments and the private sector should implement strategies to meet the existing and future demand for land, sea and air transport.

Identified among priority development agenda for the Mindoro Island connectivity and accessibility include the completion of the circumferential road, inter-provincial circumferential railway system, new cross country road (Victoria or Bansud-Sablayan), super bridge connecting Barangay Ilijan of Batangas and Barangay Sinandigan, Puerto Galera, consolidation of ports in Puerto Galera, with Balatero as a single point of entry and exit, proposed establishment of cargo ports in Lazareto, Calapan City and Mansalay, and expansion of Calapan Port.

The Oriental Mindoro Provincial Hospital though secondary in classification, is currently operating as tertiary hospital and is being considered for conversion into a Regional Hospital.

With the expected enrolment increase in all levels, construction/improvement/expansion of existing facilities and provision of additional infrastructure support services and facilities are required, particularly in the major growth centers.

By 2025, a total of 60,968 housing units must be constructed to cope with the expected increase in population. Additional core-housing/socialized housing programs through PPP need to be implemented. Relocation sites should be acquired for resettlement of informal settlers.

The province is relatively peaceful despite low police force to population ratio. Through continuous recruitment program of the Philippine National Police, it is expected that the minimum standard ratio will be achieved by year 2025.

The strategy considers expansion/improvement of existing Level III water systems in the province particularly those found in Calapan City, Pinamalayan and Roxas. Upgrading of existing Level II to Level III water facilities will also be considered. Further, it is proposed that a sewerage treatment facility will be installed in urban areas.

The power and energy situation is still far from ideal although there are abundant renewable power sources. There is a possibility that the province can be connected to mainland Luzon and be one of the major suppliers of electricity for Luzon main grid. By 2025, it is expected that all households are energized. To attain this, the plan includes development of indigenous/renewable energy sources such as hydro, solar, geothermal, biomass and wind energy through PPP. Likewise, installation of major transmission and distribution lines along with the establishment and upgrading of power substations shall also be undertaken.

The construction of additional flood control structures, drainage structure facilities and establishment of vegetative measures are necessary to protect lives, crops and properties of the populace. Priority intervention is the joint initiative of the Mindoro provinces to pursue Integrated Water Resource Management Program.

Several solid waste management (SWM) issues identified include non-segregation, inefficient garbage collection, burning of wastes, absence of required SWM facilities and non-functional/inactive SWM Boards. Sanitary landfills and material recovery facilities shall be established through clustering. IEC activities on the adoption of zero-waste management practices shall be intensified.

There is a need to facilitate the formulation and implementation of the Ancestral Domain and Sustainable Development Protection Plan (ADSDPP), Comprehensive Development Plan for the Disadvantaged Sector, Updating of Provincial Development Plan for Children and Comprehensive Development Plan for Indigenous Peoples.

It is assumed that by 2025, the whole province shall be Information, Communication and Technology (ICT)-enabled, thus, adequate and efficient services and facilities are necessary. In consonance, the plan will also consider database establishment, LGU shared services, center and agri info hub, access to internet and other national and international communication arteries constituting the worldwide-web.

Part

1

## ORIENTAL MINDORO

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Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2016-2025

# Introduction

# Introduction

## 1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 1.1 ORIGIN

The first inhabitants of Mindoro were Indonesians and Malays who came to the island from Southeast Asia around 8,000 to 3,000 B.C. The Malays were believed to have extensive cultural contact with India, Arabia and China before they settled in the Philippine archipelago. This made Mindoro possible to foster trade relations with China as early as 892 A.D., long before the Spaniards discovered the Philippines.

Mindoro was first discovered by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, the first Spanish Governor General of the Philippines. It was formerly integrated into the province of Bonbon (Batangas) together with Marinduque, and was made a separate province in the beginning of the 17th century. The island was divided into pueblos headed by a gobernadorcillo, and composed of several barangays headed by a cabeza de barangay. Minolo (now Puerto Galera) was then the provincial capital, followed by Baco, and finally Calapan-founded in 1679 as a result of conflict between the Recollect priests and the Provincial Governor.

### 1.2 YEAR FOUNDED

With the defeat of the Spanish forces came the American regime. Social and economic changes resulted from this transition; more significant were political changes, specifically in local government affairs, which led to the separation of Mindoro from Marinduque in 1902, of which it was then a sub-province. Mindoro was finally declared a regular province in 1921, following a series of administrative moves that served as political mechanism towards the establishment of the province.

World War II wrought heavy damages, death and pain to the people of Mindoro. After the war, reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts took place, which eventually led to the division of the island into two separate provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro on June 13, 1950. This was finally signed into law through Republic Act 505 by the President of the Philippines on November 15, 1950.

The island provinces of Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan formed in early 1996 a new socio-economic aggrupation acronymed as MIMAROPA. This is the counterpart of the CALABARZON industrial growth area composed of the mainland provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Aurora, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon.

It was on May 17, 2002, by virtue of Executive Order No. 103, that Region IV was divided into Region IV-A known as CALABARZON and Region IV-B known as MIMAROPA. On July 17, 2016 Republic Act No. 10879 officially established MIMAROPA Region.



To promote regional development, foster efficient and effective delivery of government services, and spur and accelerate growth in the region, Calapan City was designated as the MIMAROPA Regional Government Center under Executive Order No. 682 on November 22, 2007.

### 1.3 ETYMOLOGY

Legend has it that long before the Spaniards discovered the Philippines, Mindoro was already among the islands that enchanted pilgrims from other countries. It was said that vast wealth was buried in the area, and mystic temples of gold and images of anitos bedecked the sacred grounds of this relatively unknown land. Believing that the island had large deposits of gold, the Spaniards named it "Mina de Oro".

### 1.4 CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

The Mindoreños are warm, friendly and hospitable people.

The province has the Mangyans as its Indigenous Peoples with seven ethno-linguistic groups. Most of them have settled in the mountainous areas of the province's 14 municipalities.

The principal language in Oriental Mindoro is Tagalog although in the southern part is greatly influenced by the Visayan languages. Its people are also equally conversant in English.

The common religion is Roman Catholic with some independent sects like Iglesia ni Cristo, Independent and Baptist churches.

Oriental Mindoro has 16 festivals. Pandang Gitab or "Festival of Lights" is the official festival of the province per Provincial Ordinance No. 25-2012 which is celebrated with a street dance.

## 2. PLAN OBJECTIVES AND CONTEXT

The PDPFP shall serve as guide in realizing the vision for the Province of Oriental Mindoro and the attainment of the development objectives and targets through the strategies to be pursued within the plan period (2016-2025). Its specific objectives are:

- a. To formulate the overall vision for the province;
- b. To formulate the overall development framework for the province as defined in its Vision and Goals, Objectives, Targets and Strategies (GOTS);
- c. To translate the Vision into implementable strategies towards the attainment of GOTS;
- d. To identify programs and projects consistent with these strategies; and
- e. To provide a spatial/physical presentation of the plan components.

The PDPFP is the key link between the national, regional, and city/municipal plans. The Programs/Projects/Activities (PPAs), which have been derived from the PDPFP, will be the basis in the preparation of Provincial Development Investment Program/Annual Investment Program (PDIP/AIP), budgeting and implementation.

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## 3. COVERAGE OF THE PLAN

### 3.1 HISTORICAL COVERAGE

The PDPFP is a 10-year long-term development plan covering the period 2016-2025 coinciding with the three three-year political terms of the Governor, and can be aligned with a full term of the national leadership.

### 3.2 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The plan covers the entire province of Oriental Mindoro, which, for planning purposes, will be subdivided into five, integrated area development clusters based on the proximity of municipalities to each other (*Map i*) and the economic potential of each municipality.

The municipalities in the north and south tourism clusters are located along beaches, rivers, and waterfalls (especially the north tourism cluster). Puerto Galera boasts of the pristine waters of its beaches, and while spillover effects of development (e.g., construction of hotels and business establishments) in this area could reach Baco and San Teodoro, both have potential tourist spots, historical and cultural sites. Although Bulalacao has many islands and islets, it also has sunken churches for those who are interested in culture. Production of mangoes in Bulalacao, Roxas, and Mansalay also proved to be useful in tourism.

The Naujan Lake Development cluster banks on the potential of Naujan Lake and its surrounding areas to provide rest and recreation sites (a part of which is to be developed as a retirement facility). Aside from the lake itself, there are church ruins and industrial tourist spots (e.g., aquatic farm, butterfly sanctuary, etc.) in the area. Archaeological sites are located in Pola, along with old churches and houses.

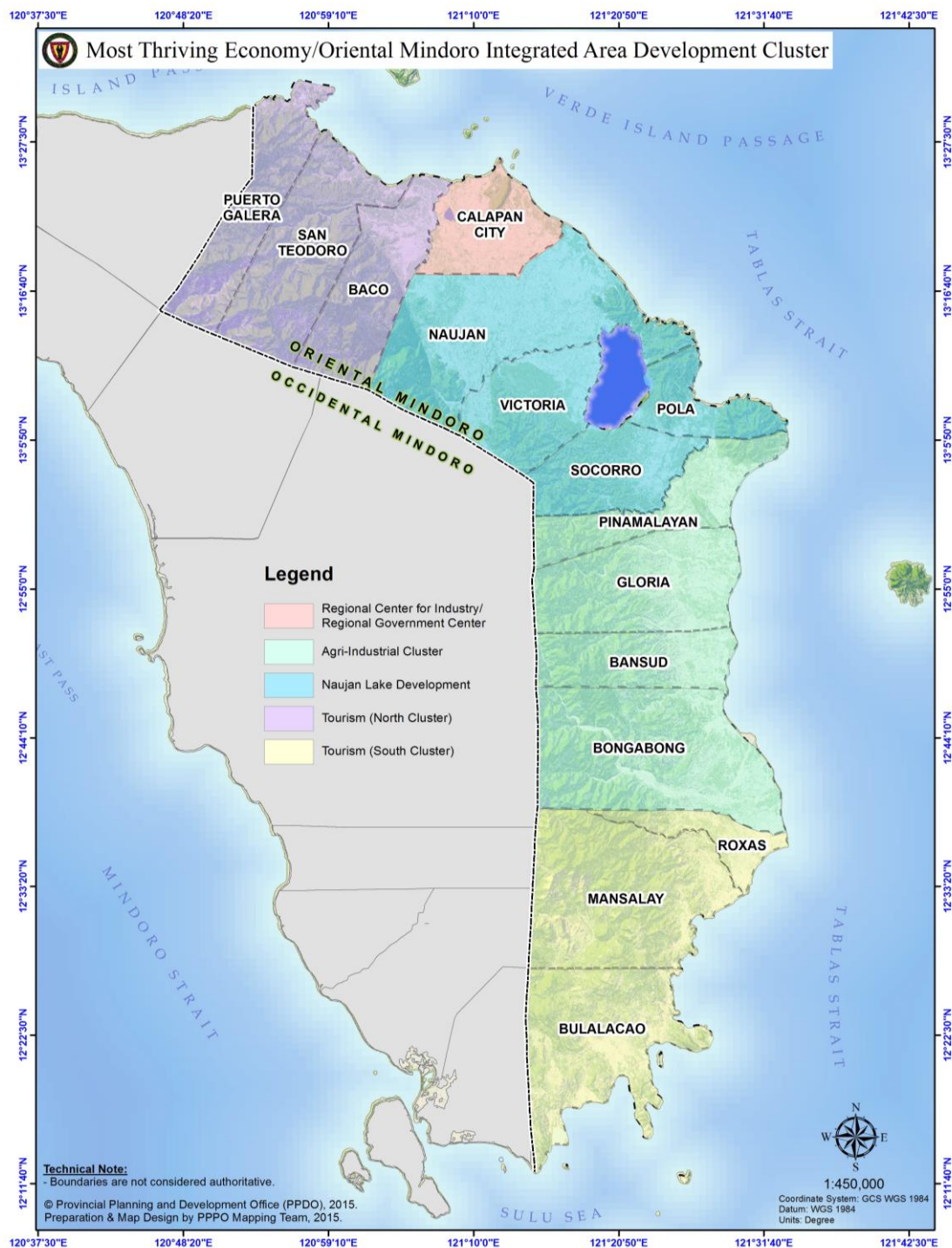
Municipalities in the agri-industrial cluster are stable producers of key agricultural and industrial products. Investments in small and communal irrigation systems should be considered in these municipalities. Taking into account the agricultural potential of each municipality under the One Town-One Product strategy, Pinamalayan would lead the production of fresh and processed fruits. Bongabong and Gloria would yield coco- and bamboo- based products, respectively, and Bansud would produce fresh bananas. The three municipalities also yield high volume of corn produce. Bongabong is the province's top producer of bangus and dairy products, as the Philippine Carabao Center is located in the municipality. Gloria and Bongabong also produce livestock and poultry, and artificial insemination programs are implemented to upgrade animal breeds and ensure genetic improvement of stock. Bansud could boost the livestock industry due to the presence of auction market and enterprises engaged in meat processing. Rice-, banana-, coconut-, and forest-based industries are also abundant in these municipalities.

The provincial government will continue supporting the thriving economies of each municipality; however, in planning the development goals of the province, it would be more useful to cluster the municipalities according to their economic potential through which plans and projects can be aligned. As it stands, agri-industrial and tourism are the strongest potential economies of the province. It is the aim of this development plan to encourage partnerships and collaboration among clustered municipalities to accomplish the province's development goals.

**Table i: Oriental Mindoro Integrated Area Development Cluster**

<b>Regional Center for Industry/ Regional Government Center</b>	<b>Agri- Industrial Cluster</b>	<b>Naujan Lake Development Cluster</b>	<b>Tourism (North Cluster)</b>	<b>Tourism (South Cluster)</b>
Calapan City	Pinamalayan Bongabong Gloria Bansud	Naujan Socorro Victoria Pola	Puerto Galera San Teodoro Baco	Roxas Mansalay Bulalacao

**Map i. Oriental Mindoro Integrated Area Development Cluster**



### 3.3 SECTORAL COVERAGE

The planning environment of the PDPFP includes the major development of the province. The guidelines on the Provincial Local Planning and Expenditure Management (PLPEM) Volume II served as reference with the following core elements:

Core Element	Sector
Population	Population
Economic Activity	Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, trade, industry, services, tourism
Physical Resources	Environment, natural resources
Transportation, Access and Circulation	Transport
Income/Access to Services	Health, education, housing, social welfare, public works, energy, security, other services and facilities (for community groups such as the elderly, children, indigenous peoples, etc.)
Land Use	Physical integration of all sectors

## 4. OUTLINE OF THE PLAN

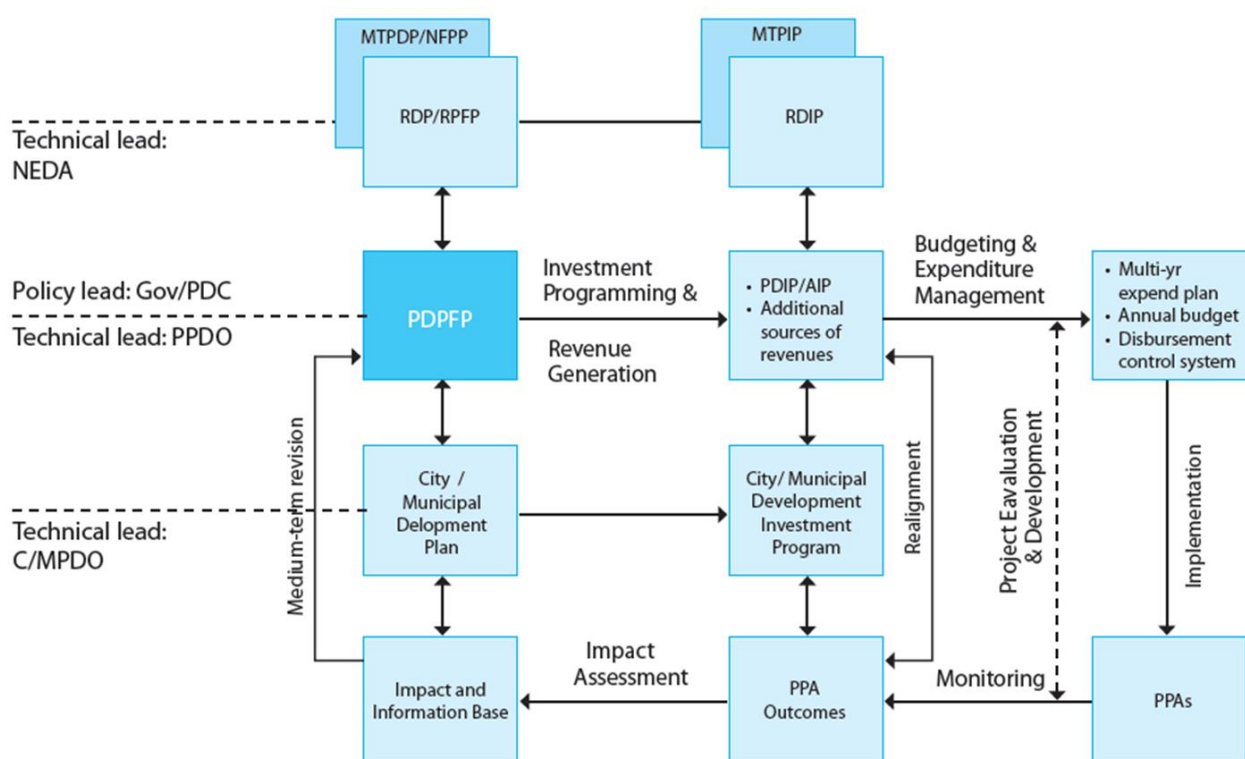
The PDPFP consists of five (5) major parts, namely:

- a. **Introduction.** This includes the historical background of the province, plan objectives and context, coverage and outline of the plan.
- b. **Vision.** The province's vision is a general statement describing the role of the province in the wider region. Specifically, its sectoral aspirations describe the desired ideal characteristics of the province as a place for living and as a place for making a living in terms of individual and social traits of the people, the character of the economy, the character of the natural and built environment, and the qualities of local governance and leadership. This was crafted by a Technical Working Group and adopted by the Provincial Development Council (PDC) on February 2013. However, the vision was modified in 2016 to make it strategically focused and aligned with prevalent trends within the whole region and is anchored on effective micro level strategies and programs towards development outcomes that are truly inclusive and felt by the people of Oriental Mindoro. The vision statement sets the policy direction for the provincial development initiatives.
- c. **Planning Environment.** This part describes the profile and analyzes the social, economic, and physical environment of the province to understand its current development status, potentials, and challenges. The resulting analysis from this chapter will serve as the basis for identifying development issues in the province and formulating goals, objectives, targets, and strategies to address these issues.
- d. **Development Issues/Goals, Objectives, Targets, Strategies, Programs/Projects.** This part discusses the issues and concerns as identified in the planning environment. This contains the strategies, plans, programs, and activities to address the development issues and concerns. The PPAs serve as inputs to the formulation of investment programs for the province.
- e. **Implementation.** This part describes that institutional, political and administrative arrangements for implementing the PDPFP.

## 5. PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS AND LINKAGES

The preparation of this PDPFP is undertaken through a participatory and consultative process, enjoining the Provincial Governor, Provincial Development Council, lower LGUs and representatives from development sectors (government including line agencies and provincial counterparts and non-government organizations) in the province. Significant official documents prepared and implemented to facilitate the preparation of the PDPFP are:

- Executive Order No. 10, Series of 2010, which paved way to the creation of the TWGs responsible for formulation and updating the PDPFP;
- Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) No. 01 Series of 2007, which provided the guidelines on local planning, investment programming, revenue generation, budgeting, and expenditure management; and the
- Guidelines on Provincial/Local Planning and Expenditure Management, which served as reference for the preparation PDPFP.



This plan document has the following limitations:

- The city/municipalities land areas used in their respective CLUPs do not add up to province's land area of 4,364.72 sq km which has been used in this document.
- City/municipal boundary shapefiles used by the province are different from the LGU's shapefiles thus, actual city/municipal boundaries are not authoritative and used for planning purposes only.

- c. Some data are only available at the national and regional levels (i.e. income and employment, housing, etc.).
- d. Data on built up areas vary from different sources (i.e. Provincial Assessor's Office, Google Earth, etc.).
- e. Locations of some facilities/structures in the maps are indicative.

The Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) takes charge of all activities related to the completion of the PDPFP, including consultation and approval processes. The planning preparation process of the PDPFP includes the following steps:

**STAGE 1: Preparatory**

- Issuance of Executive Order
- Creation and organization of TWG
- Data Profiling

**STAGE 2: Visioning**

- Visioning Workshop
- Adoption of Vision by the PDC

**STAGE 3: PDPFP Formulation Proper**

- Situation Analysis: Planning Environment
  - a. Workshop Facilitation
  - b. Drafting of the plan
- GOTS, PPAs
  - a. Workshop on the Formulation of GOTS/PPAs
  - b. Drafting of the plan

**STAGE 4: Final Draft Preparation**

- Submission of the Final Draft for Review
- Finalization of the PDPFP

**STAGE 5: Consultation Process**

Presentation of PDPFP draft for review and integration/incorporation of comments:

- Public Hearing
- PDC

**STAGE 6: Approval Process**

Submission of PDPFP draft for review and integration/incorporation of comments:

- Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC) through NEDA
- Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP)
- DHSUD

**STAGE 7: Publication**

- Compliance with publication requirements by the PGOOrM/SP

Part

2

## ORIENTAL MINDORO

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Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan 2016-2025

# Vision and Mission for the Province of Oriental Mindoro

# Vision and Mission for the Province of Oriental Mindoro

Part

2

## VISION

By 2025, Oriental Mindoro is a food base exporting high value agri-products, the preferred agri-eco-tourism destination in MIMAROPA and with an environment conducive for investments.

## MISSION

The Provincial Government of Oriental Mindoro is committed to promote the well-being of an empowered citizenry prospering under a climate resilient green growth economy through a proactive, accountable and participatory governance.



## **OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:**

1. **food base**
  - a principal source of food ensuring a reliable/secured and stable/sufficient supply of agri-based, aquaculture and marine, and livestock and poultry products
2. **high value agri-products**
  - agriculture, fishery, and livestock products in fresh or processed form with high market values than traditional agri-fishery and livestock products; this covers high quality, organic cereal grains, vegetables, fruit crops, fishery, livestock and poultry products
3. **agri or farm tourism**
  - the practice of attracting visitors and tourists to farm areas for production, educational and recreational purposes which involves any agricultural or fishery-based operation or activity and may also provide a venue for outdoor recreation and accessible family outings
4. **eco-tourism**
  - defined as responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustain the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education
5. **environment conducive for investments**
  - encouraging atmosphere for ventures supportive to agriculture and tourism
6. **well-being**
  - the state of being healthy, contented or successful
7. **empowered**
  - people and community manifesting independence, resilience, vigilance and self-reliance through engagement in all government undertakings, partners in development, exercising and enjoying their rights and development of their full potentials
8. **climate resilient**
  - refers to the capacity of an institution to effectively respond to recurring climate-related disturbances and recover in an improved state to consistently endure future occurrences of natural calamities with similar and increased intensities
9. **green growth**
  - means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies
10. **climate resilient green growth**
  - economic development that emphasizes environmental sustainability and advances social equity goals, while also pursuing climate change adaptations that makes economic development more climate resilient. It highlights the mutually enforcing relationship between climate change adaptation and economic development as well as poverty reduction and social inclusion