



Zamboanga Peninsula
Regional Development Plan
2017-2022



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Regional Development Plan
2017-2022



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL IX

Excerpts from the Minutes of the 157th Regular Meeting of Regional Development Council IX on 8 March 2017 at Palacio del Sur, Marician Garden Hotel, Zamboanga City

RDC IX Resolution No. 005, series of 2017

APPROVING THE ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 2017-2022

WHEREAS, per Executive Order No. 325, series of 1996, the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) are mandated to coordinate the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of short and long term regional development plans and investment programs, regional physical framework plans and special development plans, including the formulation of policy recommendations, among others;

WHEREAS, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte issued Memorandum Circular No. 12, series of 2016, Directing the Formulation of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, and Executive Order No. 5, series of 2016, Approving and Adopting the Twenty Five-Year Long Term Vision entitled *AmBisyon Natin 2040* as a Guide for Development Planning;

WHEREAS, RDC IX passed Resolution No. 47, series of 2016, directing its Sectoral Committees (SecComs) to act as Planning Committees for the formulation of the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan and Investment Program (ZamPen RDP-RDIP), 2017-2022;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the RDP has undergone a series of consultation-workshops to generate inputs and recommendations from various sectors, namely: (a) regional and local development planners during the Technical Working Group Planning and Investment Programming Workshop on November 7-9, 2016; (b) RDC IX Sectoral Committees during their respective 4th Quarter Meetings in 2016; (c) Multi-Sectoral Stakeholders during the Area Consultations in the provinces of Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga Sibugay, and the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian, Dapitan, Dipolog, and Isabela on February 1-3, 2017; and, (d) NEDA Regional Offices of the other regions of the country, and Sector Staffs during the NEDA-wide RDP Conference on February 22-23, 2017;

WHEREAS, the comments and recommendations generated from these consultations were considered in enhancing the Draft RDP, 2017-2022;

WHEREAS, the Draft RDP contains twenty one (21) chapters that are reflective of the priorities of the national government towards the attainment of the long term vision of “*Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay*,” and the medium term vision of “*To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally Competitive Knowledge Economy*,” through the implementation of strategies on enhancing the social fabric (“*Malasakit*”), reducing inequality (“*Pagbabago*”), and increasing growth potential (“*Patuloy na Pag-unlad*”);

WHEREAS, the four (4) RDC IX SecComs reviewed and favorably endorsed the Draft ZamPen RDP, 2017-2022 during their respective 1st Quarter Meeting on the schedule indicated below, for consideration and appropriate action of RDC IX:

	Sectoral Committee	Date
1	Development Administration	February 20, 2017
2	Regional Social Development	February 21, 2017
3	Economic Development	February 24, 2017
4	Infrastructure Development	February 24, 2017

WHEREAS, the Council noted that the Draft RDP, 2017-2022 clearly outlines the development direction the region shall be undertaking within the medium-term, and the goals, strategies and targets espoused therein express the region's development priorities and the people's aspiration of becoming the Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines;

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion of Mr. Jose J. Suan, RDC IX Private Sector Representative for Labor, and duly seconded by Mr. Alfredo L. Jamora, RDC IX Representative for Zamboanga Sibugay, **BE IT RESOLVED AT IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED,** That RDC IX approve the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan 2017-2022.

DONE this 8th day of March 2017 in Zamboanga City, Philippines.

Certified Correct:


PHLORITA A. RIDAO

Secretary

Approved:


TERESITA SOCORRO C. RAMOS

Acting Chairperson

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1st ID, PA	1st Infantry Tabak Division of the Philippine Army
ADZU	Ateneo de Zamboanga University
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AHFF	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing
AHIMT	All-Hazard Incident Management Team
ALS	Alternative Learning System
ARB	Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
ARG	Automatic Rain Gauge
ASG	Abu Sayyaf Group
ARCESS	Agrarian Reform Community Connectivity & Economic Support Services
ARTA-RCS	Anti-Red Tape Act-Report Card Survey
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ATGs	Auxiliary Threat Groups
AWS	Automated Weather Station
BCR	Baliguian Coastal Road
BDRRMC	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Committee
BEEP	Building Emergency Evacuation Plan
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BICS	Basic Incident Command System
BIMP	Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BNR	Business Name Registration
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
BPLS	Business Permit and Licensing Services
BPO	Business Processing Offices
BPOC	Barangay Peace and Order Council
BSP	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
BUB	Bottom-up-Budgeting
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CAB	Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
CALT/CADT	Certificate of Ancestral Land Title/Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBDRRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management
CBEP	Community-Based Employment Program
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan

CLOA	Certificate of Land Ownership Award
CMO	Civil-Military Operations
CMTS	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service
CONVERGE	Convergence on Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment
COD	Center of Development
COE	Center of Excellence
CPP	Communists Party of the Philippines
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSIS	Citizen Satisfaction Index System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DARAB	Department of Agrarian Reform Board
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines
DCWD	Dapitan City Water District
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DFON	Digital Fiber Optics Network
DICT	Department of Information and Communications Technology
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOJ-PAO	Department of Justice-Public Attorney's Office
DOJ-PPA	Department of Justice-Parole and Probation Administration
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTr	Department of Transportation
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DREAM-LIDAR	Disaster Risk Assessment, Exposure and Mitigation Light Ranging and Detection Technology
DRIS	Dipolog River Irrigation System
DRR/CCA	Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EAGA	East ASEAN Growth Area
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EMB	Environmental Management Bureau
EPP-RIPPLES	Export Pathways Program-Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exports
FAB	Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro
FLUP	Forest Land Use Plan
FLTOs	Foreign and Local Terrorists Organizations

FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FNRI	Food and Nutrition Research Institute
FTAA	Financial and Technical Assistance Agreement
GAD	Gender and Development
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCTA	Good Conduct Time Allowance
GFI	Government Financial Institution
GHG	Green House Gas
GOCC	Government Owned and Controlled Corporations
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HOMA	Housing Materials Assistance
HRM	Human Resource Management
HRMOs	Human Resource Management Officers
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
IBP	Integrated Bar of the Philippines
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
I&S	Industry and Services
IPSP	Internal Peace and Security Plan
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITCZ	Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
IWMP	Integrated Watershed Management Plan
KALAHI-CIDSS	Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan - Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services
LAD	Land Acquisition and Distribution
LBP	Land bank of the Philippines
LCEs	Local Chief Executives
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
LGC	Local Government Code
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMS	Land Management Service
LTCP	Local Tax Collection Performance
LTO	Land Transportation Office
LTV	Long Term Vision
LYDO	Local Youth Development Office
MARINA	Maritime Industry Authority

MASAMASID	Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Ilegal na Droga
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MLIN	Mindanao Logistics Infrastructure Network
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreement
MPOC	Municipal Peace and Order Council
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MRS	Mindanao Railway System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSS/DF	Mindanao Spatial Strategy/Development Framework
MSPC	Multi-sectoral Forest Protection Committee
MYPS	Multi-year Programming and Scheduling
NAT	National Achievement Test
NCMF	National Commission for Muslim Filipinos
NCP	National Competition Program
NCIP	National Commission for Indigenous Peoples
NDF	National Democratic Front
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NGP	National Greening Program
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHIP	National Health Insurance Program
NHTS	National Household Targeting System
NHS	National High Schools
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NOAH	Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards
NPA	New People's Army
NSS	National Spatial Strategy
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission
NYC	National Youth Commission
NYLC	National Youth Leader's Congress
OCD	Office of the Civil Defense
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OL Trap	Ovycidal Lavicidal Trap
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
OTOP	One-Town One-Product
PAMANA	Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan
PAMB	Protected Area Management Board
PCA	Philippine Competition Act
PCF	Performance Challenge Fund

PCIIB	Pagadian City Investment Incentive Board
PCMA	Project Contract Management Application
PDNA	Post Damage Needs Assessment
PDEA	Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources
PESFA	Private Education Student Financial Assistance
PESOs	Public Employment Service Offices
PFDA	Philippine Fisheries Development Authority
PFM	Public Financial Management
PHIC	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PLDT	Philippine Long Distance Telephone
PMR	Product Market Regulation
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People's Organization
POCs	Peace and Order Councils
POPCOM	Commission on Population
POP	Point Of Presence
POPSP	Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRC	Philippine Regulations Commission
PRIME-HRM	Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resources Management
PRO	Police Regional Office
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
RBPM	Results-Based Performance Management
R&D	Research and Development
RCC	Regional Competitiveness Council
RDANA	Rapid Damage Analysis and Needs Assessment
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDP	Regional Development Plan
RGC	Regional Government Center
ROLL IT	Roads Leveraging Linkages for Industry and Trade
RORO	Roll-On, Roll-Off
RROW	Road-Right-of-Way
RPRH	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health
RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Framework
RSTL	Regional Standards and Testing Laboratory
RTC	Regional Trial Court
RTWPB	Regional Tripartite Wages and Productivity Board
RYAC	Regional Youth Advisory Council
SAID	Sustainable Integrated Area Development
SALINTUBIG	Sagana at Ligas na Tubig sa Lahat

SALN	Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth
SCREMP	Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SHES	Safety, Health, Environment and Social Development
SHS	Senior High School
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPES	Special Program for Employment of Students
SRIS	Salug River Irrigation System
SSF	Shared Service Facility
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SUC	State Universities and Colleges
SVIS	Sibuguey Valley Irrigation System
SWIS	Small Water Impounding System
TCV	Total Crime Volume
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TIEZA	Tourism Infrastructure and Enterprise Zone Authority
TRIP	Tourism Road Infrastructure Program
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID-STRIDE	United States Agency for International Development-Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for Development
VRA	Vulnerability Risk Assessment
WaSaR	Water Search and Rescue
WD	Water District
WDP	Wastewater Discharge Permit
WEDC	Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances
WLMS	Water-Level Monitoring Sensor
WMRPC	Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee
WMSU	Western Mindanao State University
YAFS	Young Adults Fertility and Sexuality Study
YLS	Youth Leadership Summit
ZAMBOECOZONE	Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority
ZAMCELCO	Zamboanga City Electric Cooperative
ZamPen	Zamboanga Peninsula
ZAMSURECO	Zamboanga del Sur Electric Cooperative
ZANECO	Zamboanga del Norte Electric Cooperative
ZCBP	Zamboanga City Bypass Road
ZCWD	Zamboanga City Water District
ZIA	Zamboanga International Airport
ZWCR	Zamboanga West Coast Road

Foreword



Earlier this year, we launched the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 through the initiative of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA). The PDP serves as our medium-term blueprint towards attaining a better and more secure life for our people in the next 25 years.

To complement the PDP, we are now launching the Regional Development Plans (RDP) 2017-2022. This will provide direction in policy formulation for the next six years as we steer public and private investments to the regions.

We intend to place regional development at the center of our socioeconomic development strategy. By creating more jobs, improving social services, encouraging innovation and connecting the countryside to growth centers, we will reduce poverty and accelerate development in rural areas.

The RDPs will also prioritize accelerating infrastructure development, protecting our natural resources, addressing criminality and illegal drugs, and ensuring peace and security in the regions.

I commend the regional Development Councils for aligning their respective regional plans to our PDP through fruitful collaboration with local government units and the private sector. I am confident that through the RDPs, we can realize our goal of laying a solid foundation for a stronger and more resilient nation for future generations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rodrigo'.

RODRIGO ROA DUTERTE

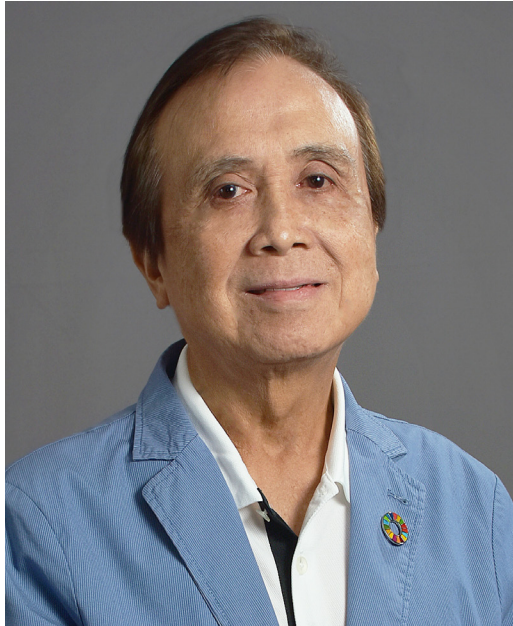
President

Republic of the Philippines

MANILA

2017

Message



With regional and local development being one of the main thrusts of President Rodrigo R. Duterte's socioeconomic development agenda, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, the first medium-term plan anchored on a long-term vision (AmBisyon Natin 2040), was specifically designed to cultivate growth and reduce inequality between the regions. This can be achieved by directing development to key areas throughout the country and connecting these growth centers to rural areas.

As such, the Regional Development Plans (RDPs), as accompanying documents to the PDP, will be an important tool in guiding both public and private investments that will catalyze growth in the regions. It will also serve as our blueprint in laying down the three main pillars of *Malasakit, Pagbabago, at Patuloy na Pag-unlad* that will help us build a secure, comfortable, and strongly rooted life for all Filipinos by 2040.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Regional Development Councils (RDCs) for their leadership in the crafting of the RDPs, and in coordinating various development efforts in the regions. Finally, we seek the support of our local government units, regional institutions, and private institutions to support the realization of our plans as we venture towards the creation of prosperous, peaceful and resilient communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ernesto M. Pernia'.

ERNESTO M. PERNIA

Secretary of Socioeconomic Planning

Message



The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan 2017-2022 is the accompanying document of the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, which serves as guide for both public and private investments towards the development of the region in the next six years, as it envisions to be the **“Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines.”**

Towards this end, the region has to work more on sustaining growths attained throughout the years, and this time, focusing on potentials for expanding economic opportunities. The Plan provides the different strategies and corresponding programs and projects, and with combined efforts and initiatives by, and among stakeholders, we can attain our region’s vision for development.

As the premier policy-making body in the region, the Regional Development Council IX strongly supports all efforts of the government, private and other entities or instrumentalities to realize an inclusive economic growth for the region and the country.

We would like to thank all who have helped us craft the Plan. May we all continue to work together harmoniously towards a matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay for all of Zamboanga Peninsula region.

Daghang Salamat.



ANAMEL C. OLEGARIO

Chairperson, RDC IX and
Mayor, Capital Town of Ipil
Zamboanga Sibugay

Message

The Philippine government has adopted the long term vision (LTV) of “Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay,” and the medium term vision of “To Lay Down the Foundation for Inclusive Growth, A High Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally Competitive Knowledge Economy.” This vision is embodied in AmBisyon Natin 2040, as a guide for development planning, which spelled out the strategies on enhancing the social fabric (“Malasakit”), reducing inequality (“Pagbabago”), and increasing growth potential (“Patuloy na Pag-unlad”).



The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan (ZamPen RDP), 2017-2022, as the companion document of the Philippine Development Plan, is anchored on the LTV 2040 or AmBisyon Natin 2040, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte’s 0+10 point Socio-Economic Agenda, and the Regional Spatial Development Framework, 2016-2045 to ensure coherent, sustainable and focused strategies for national and regional development. ZamPen RDP outlines the development direction the region shall undertake within the medium-term towards its vision to become the “Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines.”

The ZamPen RDP, 2017-2022 is our Plan. Its formulation was participated in by the regional and local government units, private sector, academe, and civil society, either as members of the planning committees, or as participants during the regional workshops and multi-sectoral stakeholders’ provincial and city consultations. These sectors of society were able to articulate their concerns and provide recommendations to chart the directions of the region in the next six (6) years. The inputs were reviewed and discussed during the meetings of the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX Sectoral Committees and the RDC IX Proper. We also recognize the important inputs raised during the National Economic and Development Authority-wide RDP Conference on 22-23 February 2017, as well as, in the RDC IX meeting on 8 March 2017. These fora are the translations of government’s pro-active approach on inclusivity to engage stakeholders in all facets of development processes.

We would like to acknowledge all regional government agencies, the academe, the local government units, and the private sector in crafting our Plan. We appreciate their support, dedication and commitment in our activities. Let us continue to work together to attain our development goals in every manner we can towards a more enhanced social fabric (“malasakit”) Zamboanga Peninsula in the next six (6) years.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Ramos'.

TERESITA SOCORRO C. RAMOS
Vice Chairperson, RDC IX and
Regional Director, NEDA IX

PART I

INTRODUCTION



01 The Long View

The Long View

Matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay - This is the long-term vision of Filipinos for the country by 2040 or the AmBisyon Natin 2040. It is a vision where the Philippines is prosperous, predominantly middle-class society where no one is poor. The citizens live long and healthy lives; are smart and innovative; and live in a high-trust society. The people are free from hunger and poverty, have equal opportunities, enabled by fair and just society that is governed with order and unity. It is a nation where families live together, thriving in vibrant, culturally diverse, and resilient communities.

AmBisyon Natin 2040 also represents the collective vision and aspirations of the Filipino people for themselves. Filipinos want a life that is strongly-rooted, comfortable, and secure: *matatag, maginhawa, at panatag*. This basically reveals middle-class aspirations which include home ownership, a steady source of income to support family and self, college education for the children, a motor vehicle, stable finances to cover daily needs and contingencies, as well as savings for retirement, and time for vacation and travel.

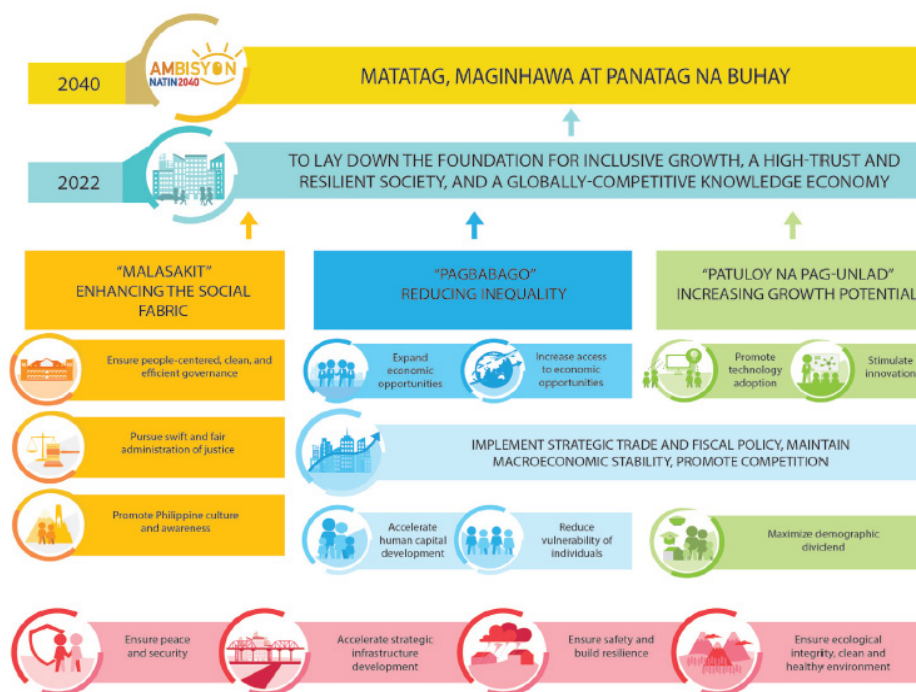
Based on unpublished manuscripts of Ramon Clarete on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in the Philippines, gross national income per capita could triple and poverty eradicated by 2040 with the right policies, improvements in productivity and efficiency. Without reforms, however, per capita income can only double over a period of 25 years. Economic growth must thus be sustained and inclusive for the vision to be attained, allowing the majority of Filipinos to enjoy a middle-class standard of living.

Carrying on from the economic gains and poverty reduction efforts of government from the implementation of Philippine Development Plan, 2011-2016, the country is now gearing toward the attainment of AmBisyon Natin 2040, which has been approved and adopted by virtue of Executive Order No. 05, series of 2016. The vision serves as guide in the formulation of the four (4) successor Medium-Term Philippine Development Plans (PDPs), beginning 2017-2022 until 2034-2040. The crafting of the Medium-Term Regional Development Plans (RDPs), as companion documents of the PDP, shall likewise be anchored on AmBisyonNatin2040.

Realizing AmBisyon Natin 2040

The Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022 aims to lay down the foundation for the attainment of AmBisyonNatin2040, particularly toward inclusive growth, a high-trust society and a globally competitive knowledge economy, as articulated in the national development framework within the medium-term (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1 PDP 2017-2022 Overall Strategic Framework

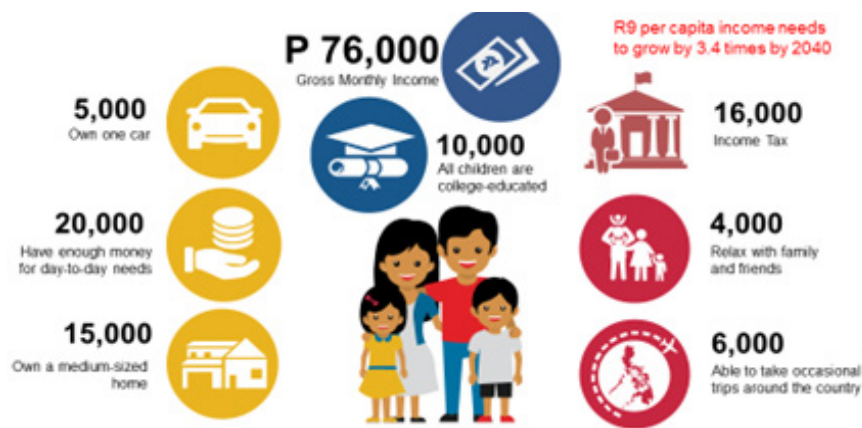


Source: Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022

The PDP 2017-2022 takes off from the Administration's 0+10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda. The target is to reduce poverty incidence from 21.6 percent in 2015 to 14.0 percent by 2022. This is equivalent to lifting about 6 million people out of poverty. Specifically, poverty in agriculture and in lagging regions with high poverty incidence and inequality will be targeted. Individuals and communities will also be made more resilient by reducing their exposure to risks, mitigating the impact of risks, and accelerating recovery when the risk materializes. Moreover, innovation will be encouraged as the country sets its eyes on graduating to a knowledge economy in order to accelerate growth in the future. The strategies to achieve the targets cited above are grouped under three pillars: *Malasakit* or enhancing the social fabric, *Pagbabago* or reducing inequality, and *Patuloy na Pag-unlad* or increasing growth potential. As the PDP 2017-2022 is the first concrete step towards the realization of *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, the government needs to make sure that it contributes to achieving the collective aspirations of its citizens.¹

¹ *Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022*

Figure 1.2 Estimated Income Requirement for a Simple and Comfortable Life for Region IX



Source: AmbisyonNatin 2040 materials of Usec. Rosemarie Edillon, NEDA

Towards A Regional Long-Term Vision

For Zamboanga Peninsula, the required per capita income to enjoy the envisioned lifestyle of Filipinos by 2040 is about Php76,000.00 or about 3.4 times of current incomes (Figure 1.2). Further harnessing the region's comparative development advantages, particularly its strategic location and agri-fishery potential industries, could lead to the realization of AmBisyon Natin in the region.

Thus, within the medium-term, Zamboanga Peninsula envisions to be **“The Center of Sustainable Agri-fishery Industries of the Philippines.”**

This long-term regional perspective is needed to identify appropriate development efforts in planning, investment programming, budgeting and program/project implementation processes required for the realization of the regional vision, including the identification of primary actors, partners and program/project beneficiaries.

The region shall translate its vision into specific policies, strategies, plans and programs that are anchored on AmBisyon Natin 2040, the 0 + 1 Point Socioeconomic Agenda of the national government, and PDP 2017-2022. It shall sustain its high economic growth rate as experienced during the period 2014-2016 and further reduce its poverty incidence among families. Relevant and appropriate interventions shall be put in place to attain these goals.

Consistent with the PDP, the regional development strategies shall be grouped according to the following pillars:

1. **Malasakit:** Cultural awareness is enhanced, swift and fair justice is delivered, and peace, public order and security are maintained.
2. **Pagbabago:** Poverty incidence reduced, opportunities for human development broadened, and macro-economic stability attained.
3. **Patuloy na Pag-unlad:** Competitive advantage leveraged, technology adoption increased, and innovation pursued.

The region shall likewise lay the foundation and enabling environment for these pillars to stand, particularly good governance and transparency, ensuring safety and resilience in the communities, accelerating infrastructure development, and sustaining ecological integrity, and healthy environment in the region.

The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan 2017-2022

The RDP, 2017-2022 supports the attainment of national development goals and the aspirations of the people in Zamboanga Peninsula. It is organized into seven parts, covering 21 chapters. The first part provides the overall context for the Plan. The rest of the parts deals about enhancing the social fabric to build the foundations for a high-trust society; the importance of reducing inequalities in economic development opportunities; increasing potential growth, a supportive economic environment that will enable the economy to sustain growth; foundations for inclusive and sustainable development; and the institutional arrangements for plan implementation and monitoring.

As the RDP 2017-2022 is the first concrete step towards the realization of the regional vision anchored on AmBisyonNatin2040, the government, in partnership with the private sector, shall make sure that the region ultimately realizes the collective aspirations of the Filipinos.

02

Global and
Regional
Trends and
Prospects

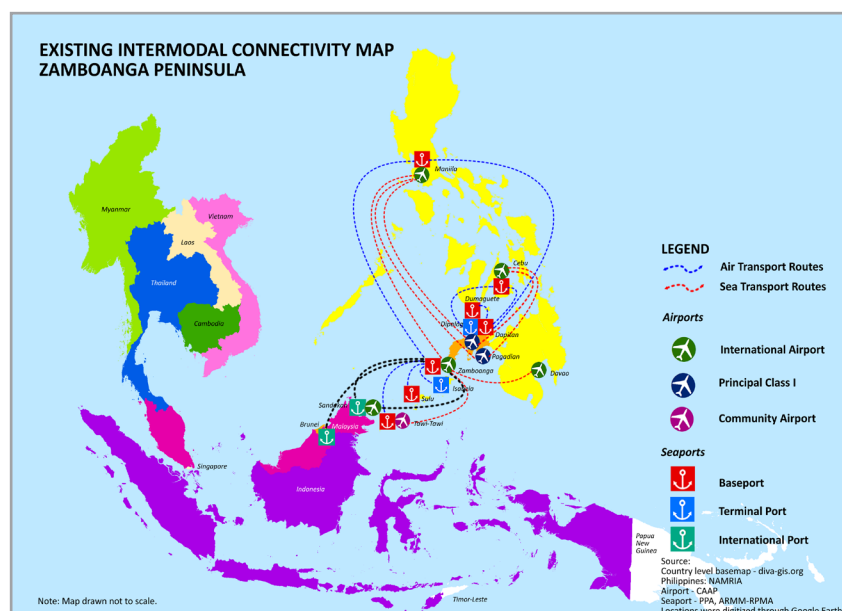
Global and Regional Trends and Prospects

Opportunities

Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East Association of Southeast Asian Nations Growth Area

Zamboanga Peninsula lies at the Southern most portion of the Philippine archipelago. Located at the western tip of the island of Mindanao, Zamboanga Peninsula is strategically situated in close proximity to Sabah, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Indonesia. Thus, its appellation as the Philippines' gateway to the Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines (BIMP) East Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA). There would be more opportunities for greater economic growth, particularly in trade, investments and tourism in the region due to its strategic location and physical endowments. Currently, the Philippines chairs the ASEAN 2017, an opportunity to enhance cooperation with its neighboring countries. The theme "Partnering for Change Engaging the World" reflects the Philippine government's advocacy to promote unity with and among ASEAN member states and its global partners.

Figure 2.1 Location Map and Existing Intermodal Connectivity Map of Zamboanga Peninsula



Trade and Investment

Zamboanga Peninsula generated total export earnings in the amount of US\$151.801 million in 2011-2016 or an average annual amount of US\$25.50 million. The figure is 20-30 percent short of its planned export targets annually. The region promoted exports through marketing consultancy, international trade fairs and market matching. Top export markets for traditional products like crude coconut oil and mineral products were Belgium, Oman and Netherlands. In 2012, United States of America opened its market for the same products. For non-traditional products like semi-refined carrageenan, octopus, dried seaweeds, squid, and prawn, China leads as the top export market followed by USA, Japan, Denmark, Korea, Spain and Malaysia.

The region is also the country's number one producer of rubber contributing 43.92 percent of the national rubber output. In early 2017, the price of rubber in the world market started to rise, giving new hopes to the beleaguered industry. With this brighter prospect, a major challenge is to ensure that the state and quality of rubber and rubber products comply with industry regulations and market requirements. Hence, there is high expectation in the full operationalization of the Philippine Rubber Research Institute in Zamboanga Sibugay to address the concerns plaguing the region's champion product.

Region IX also ranks third in terms of seaweeds production contributing roughly 12 percent of the total national output. It produces and exports dried seaweeds and semi-refined and refined carrageenan. *Carrageenan*, derived from seaweeds, is a major ingredient in the cosmetics and food processing industries.

Cacao is an emerging crop promoted in ZamPen because of its growth outlook. Based on the Cacao Industry Development Association of Mindanao, Inc. website, the global demand for cacao has tripled since 1970. Although it took a slight dip during the financial crisis in 2008-2009, cacao's worldwide demand has rebounded since then, and has been steadily increasing. Two of the largest markets, Europe and US, have had an average of 3 percent annual growth over the years. Based on the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO), the net imports not go below 1,600,000MT for Europe and 780,000MT for USA, from 2004 to 2009. For the period 2011-2012, USA's cacao consumption was 763,000MT while parts of Europe consumed no less than 200,000MT each (Germany-324,000MT, France-225,000 MT and United Kingdom-225,000 MT). According to Bloomberg, the 2011 global sales for chocolates exceeded US\$100 billion. By 2017, it is expected to reach US\$147 billion.¹

Per report of the Department of Agriculture, the following are some of the factors that contribute to the increasing demand for cocoa worldwide:

- heightened awareness for health benefits of, and preference for, chocolate, as there is no substitute to cacao in chocolate making;
- expanding range of applications in food, beverage, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals; and
- increasing disposable income of middle class.

¹ <http://www.cidami.org/philippine-2020-challenge>

Zamboanga Peninsula is the country's major producer of canned and bottled sardines, as well as, banana and coconut. The abundance of tuna, sardines, banana, coconut, fruits and poultry and livestock products in Mindanao attributed due to its advantage as bird flu and FMD-free island in the country, as well as, in the BIMP-EAGA.²

Halal Center

Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority and Freeport (Zamboecozone) envisions to be the Halal Hub of the Philippines, and eventually as the Asian Halal Center. The groundbreaking of Halal Center at ZAMBOECOZONE was held on October 8, 2016. The establishment of Halal Center was encouraged by the growing demand for halal products in the world market due to increasing awareness of their importance, the rapid growth of population, and rising disposable income in many countries.

Halal is an Arabic term meaning “permissible.” It refers frequently to food that is permissible according to Islamic law, but halal encompasses non-food items such as cosmetics, banking and finance, logistics, etc.

International Ports

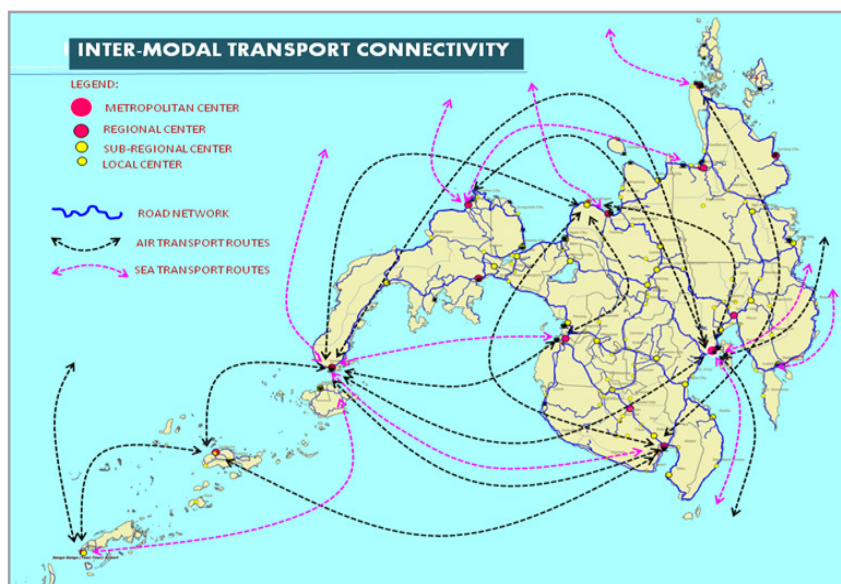
ZAMBOECOZONE plans to establish a world class type international seaport as the major hub for the handling of trans-shipped cargoes in the BIMP-EAGA. It shall have its own seaport of international standards due to its geographic location that connects, and brings in potential investments in the light of ASEAN integration.

The Zamboanga International Airport (ZIA) shall be developed as one of the major international airports in the country, with regular commercial flights to and from major cities in the country, and direct international connections with the ASEAN and the rest of the Asia-Pacific Region. In recent years, ZIA used to service international flights to Labuan, Sandakan and Kota Kinabalu in Malaysia. Revival of these flights shall be pursued by the region within the medium-term.

To ensure accelerated and sustainable economic growth, Zamboanga Peninsula shall be more aggressive in improving the connectivity of its growth centers to other key centers in Mindanao, the Philippines and the world. Through more efficient transportation networks and communication facilities, mobility shall be improved and travel time reduced. Improvements shall also be undertaken to make tourism, production, processing and marketing areas more accessible to visitors, producers, consumers and investors. Increasing redundancy of transportation routes shall be pursued to reduce vulnerability of the region during emergency situations.

² Invest Philippines. <http://investphilippines.gov.ph/philippines-to-tap-the-untapped-halal-market-through-dtis-initiatives/>

Figure 2.2 Location Map and Existing Intermodal Connectivity Map of Zamboanga Peninsula



Source: MSSDF 2016-2045

Threats

As a developing economy, Region IX is susceptible to natural and human-induced hazards, as well as, external and internal shocks. Policy shifts within the country, and of its trading partners may dampen Zamboanga Peninsula's initiatives.

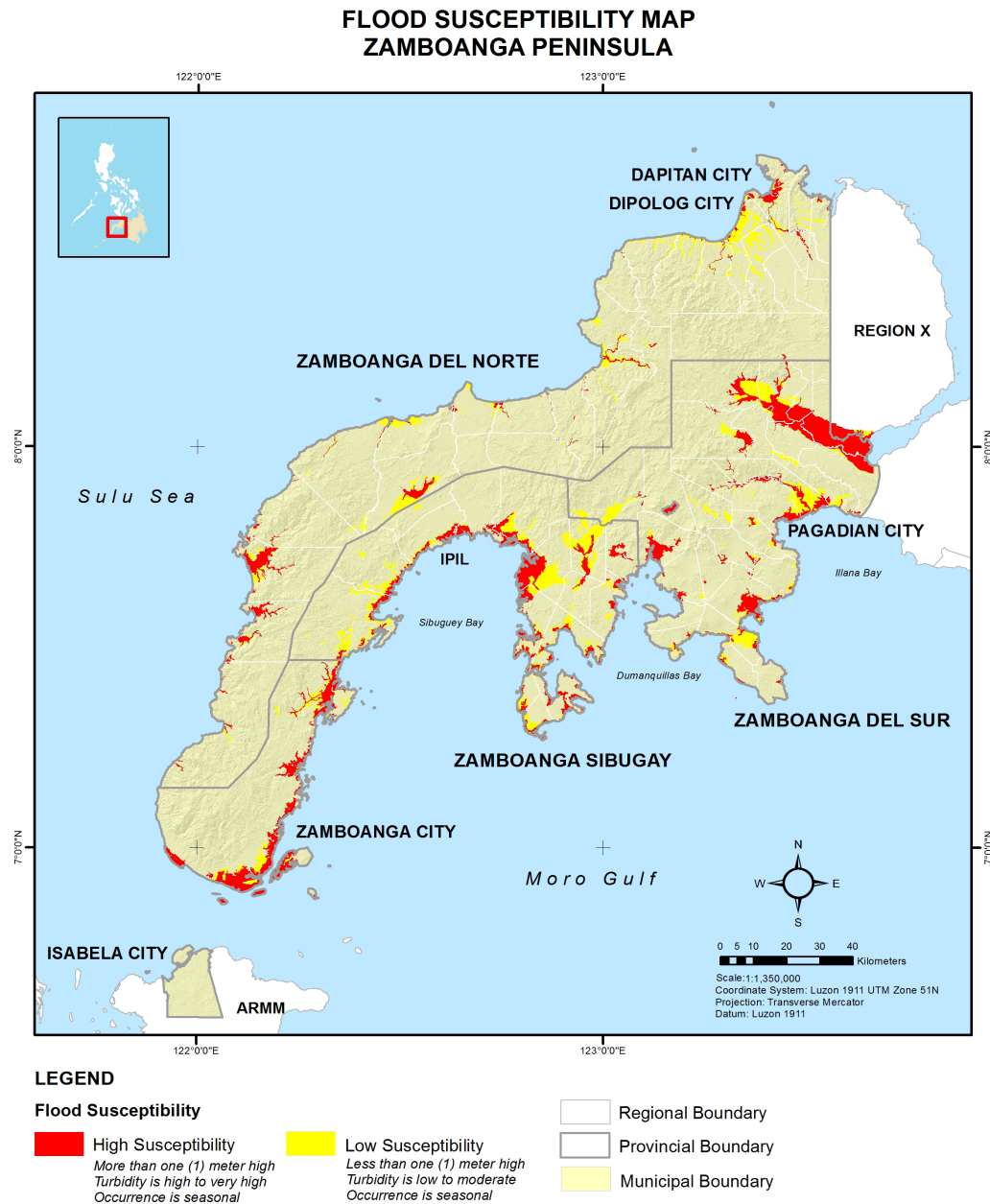
Negative effects of climate change

Zamboanga Peninsula is not spared from natural disasters. The region is prone to both natural and human-induced hazards. Records from 1999 to 2015 showed that it experienced 76 natural disaster occurrences that resulted to 23 deaths and an estimated P249.722 million direct damages to infrastructure, agriculture and properties. Most of the frequent disaster occurrences were hydrologic phenomena, particularly flooding, storm surge and flashflood. There are about 117 out of the 1,904 barangays in the region that are flood-prone with 74,468 families at risk. The municipalities highly susceptible to flooding are Molave, Labangan, Dinas, Bayog, and Tambulig in Zamboanga del Sur; Sindangan, Sibuco, Manukan, Siocon and Katipunan in Zamboanga del Norte; Kabasalan, Imelda, Payao, Tungawan, Diplahan, Siay, Buug, R.T. Lim and Malangas in Zamboanga Sibugay; and the Cities of Isabela, Dipolog, Dapitan and Zamboanga.

Based on PAGASA study, the region is highly susceptible to sea level rise. It ranks second in terms of the largest land area most vulnerable to a one-meter rise in sea level as 40 of its 67 municipalities are highly susceptible to submergence. All the three provinces of the region are included in the top 20 provinces in the country vulnerable to a one-meter rise in sea

level. A one-meter rise in sea level is projected to inundate 3,781.89 hectares in Zamboanga del Sur, 3,274.02 hectares in Zamboanga Sibugay and 1,057.05 hectares in Zamboanga del Norte.

Figure 2.3 Flood Susceptibility Map of Zamboanga Peninsula



Unstable peace and order condition

About 59 barangays in the region have been affected by armed-conflict at varying levels: 21 barangays were influenced, 19 were less influenced and 19 were threatened. Most of these areas (39 barangays) are located in Zamboanga del Sur, particularly in the municipalities of Bayog, Lakewood, Midsalip, San Miguel, Tigbao and Josefina. Fifteen (15) barangays are in the municipalities of Godod and Leon B. Postigo in Zamboanga del Norte and five barangays in the municipalities of Kabasalan and Naga in Zamboanga Sibugay.

Based on the 1st Infantry Division of the Philippine Army (IID, PA) data, the threat groups in Region IX are generally classified into three (3): (a) Main Threat Groups, such as, the Foreign and Local Terrorists Organizations (FLTOS) and the Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee (WMRPC) of the Communists Party of the Philippines (CPP)-New People's Army (NPA)-National Democratic Front (NDF)-(CNN); (b) Other Threat Group, such as, the Auxiliary Threat Groups (ATGs); and (c) Special Concern Threat Groups such as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

The Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) is the most violent of the separatist groups in the Southern Philippines. The group broke away from the MNLF in the early 1990s under the leadership of Abdurajak Abubakar Janjalani, who was killed in a clash with Philippine Police on 18 December 1998. After his death, the ASG rapidly degenerated into a bandit group engaged in kidnappings for ransom, bombings, extortion and smuggling activities under the leadership of his brother, Khadaffy Janjalani. The ASG is primarily using terror for financial profit.

The United States of America classifies the ASG as a foreign terrorist organization (FTO) for having been responsible in several high profile terrorist bombings in the Philippines like the raid in Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay in April 1995, Zamboanga City bombing in 2002, the Davao City Airport bombing in 2003, the Super Ferry bombing in February 2004 and the Valentine's Day bombing in 2005, among others.

Instabilities arising from terrorists groups can destabilize the regional situation. This condition can negate any positive fruits reaped earlier.

Possible Policy Shifts of Trading Partners

USA is the second biggest export market of Region IX, and it just opened markets for the region's traditional exports, such as coconut oil and mineral products. Should there be changes in foreign trade policy of the US given the current administration's protection stance, they may have negative repercussions on trading regional products and services to the US.

03

Overlay of Economic
Growth, Demographic
Trends, and Physical
Characteristics

Overlay of Economic Growth, Demographic Trends, and Physical Characteristics

The Regional Development Plan (RDP), 2017-2022 as a companion document of the Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022 reflects the 0+10 point socioeconomic agenda of the administration of President Rodrigo R. Duterte. It supports the attainment of the Long Term Vision or AmBisyon Nation 2040: a stable, comfortable and secure life for all or "*matatag, maginhawa at panatag na buhay para sa lahat*".

The region's spatial development framework is outlined in the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF), 2016-2045 which was approved by Regional Development Council (RDC) IX through Resolution No. 052, series of 2016, during its 156th Regular Meeting on December 19, 2016. The RSDF adopts the three main components of the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) and the Mindanao Spatial Strategy/Development Framework (MSS/DF), 2016-2045, namely: concentration, connectivity and vulnerability reduction. The spatial strategy defines the network of settlements and development of growth areas in the region based on their natural resource endowments, facilities, comparative advantages, and population projections, among others. It identifies specific schemes to improve access and connectivity within and outside the region and country, as well as, increase capacity and reduce vulnerability of people from hazards.

In terms of economic growth, the region attained a high average annual Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth rate of 6.2 percent in 2011-2015, despite the challenges that it faced during the period. However, its contribution to the country's domestic product ranged only from 1.9 percent to 2.1 percent. The biggest contributor of the region's economy comes from the industry and services sectors, particularly manufacturing and construction.

The average inflation rate in the region from 2011 to 2016 was 4.03 percent. On the other hand, the population of the region grew at an average annual rate of 1.64 percent since 2000, reaching a total population of 3,629,783 by 2015.

Economic and Demographic Trends

Minimal Contribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product to the National Output

Despite internal and external shocks, the region's economy managed to grow from 2011 to 2015, with an average gross regional domestic product (GRDP) growth rate of 6.2 percent. However, the region's contribution to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) remained low, which ranged from 1.9 percent to 2.1 percent only.

Table 3.1 Gross Regional Domestic Product, At 2000 Constant Prices, By Level (P'000), and Percent Distribution, Philippines, Mindanao Regions, 2011-2015

REGION	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	LEVEL	% DISTRIBUTION	LEVEL	% DISTRIBUTION	LEVEL	% DISTRIBUTION	LEVEL	% DISTRIBUTION	LEVEL	% DISTRIBUTION
PHILIPPINES										
MINDANAO										
IX	117,182,723	2.0	131,695,644	2.1	235,372,712	2.0	256,854,611	2.0	275,835,019	2.1
X	223,160,739	3.8	239,677,173	3.8	436,620,968	3.8	485,625,841	3.8	516,254,717	3.9
XI	225,455,325	3.8	242,230,400	3.8	459,750,310	4.0	518,810,291	4.1	563,793,079	4.2
XII	159,309,865	2.7	172,262,219	2.7	320,545,502	2.8	351,031,989	2.8	355,963,024	2.7
XIII	70,002,372	1.2	77,426,887	1.2	133,640,874	1.2	153,936,518	1.2	158,380,159	1.2
ARMM	47,478,614	0.8	48,038,871	0.8	99,301,771	0.9	104,773,641	0.8	99,185,593	0.7

Source of Basic Data: PSA

Table 3.2 Gross Regional Domestic Product, By Industry Sector, In Percent Distribution, Region IX, 2011-2015

INDUSTRY/YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	26.0	22.4	22.0	20.8	19.8
II. Industry Sector	30.0	34.6	34.0	36.3	37.8
III. Service Sector	44.0	43.0	44.0	42.9	42.4

The minimal share of the region to the country's GDP is a challenge to surmount for the three (3) major sectors of the economy: Agriculture, Industry and Services. An enhanced and more vibrant and innovative linkage between Agriculture and Industry is expected to result to more processing activities and higher value added agricultural products, which would redound to the creation of more sustainable jobs for the people in the region. Developing the region's tourism potentials and promoting cultural heritage, among others, are also expected to contribute to better outcomes for the Services sector.

**Table 3.3 Gross Regional Domestic Product, Growth Rates, At Constant (2000) Prices
Philippines, Mindanao Regions, 2011-2015**

REGION/YEAR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AAGR
PHILIPPINES	3.7	6.7	7.1	6.2	5.9	6.20
MINDANAO						
IX	0.1	12.9	4.1	6.6	7.2	6.2
X	5.8	6.5	5.4	7.1	5.5	6.1
XI	3.7	7	6.7	9.3	7.9	6.9
XII	5.3	7.3	8.4	6.2	3.3	6.1
ARMM	-0.3	0	3.8	3	-0.8	1.1
XIII	8.5	11.5	8.2	9.4	4.2	8.4

Source: PSA

Zamboanga Peninsula's domestic product is driven mainly by the Industry and Services sectors. In 2011-2012, despite the 2.6 percent negative growth of the Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing (AHFF) sector, the region was still able to attain a high GRDP growth rate of 12.9 percent. The negative growth in the AHFF sector was attributed to El Niño and La Niña phenomena that affected extensively the sector. The effects of these severe weather conditions were felt until 2013. Nonetheless, AHFF was able to bounce back with 2.8 percent growth in 2013-2014 and 2 percent in 2014-2015, respectively. The sector employed the most number of workers, around 46 percent of total employment.

To ensure steady supply of sardines for the canning industry after the spawning period, a closed fishing season from December to March is imposed in the region. While this has affected the employment of workers in canning and other related-industries such as commercial fishing, both government and the private sectors have taken efforts to address this.

The Industry sector grew fastest among the three (3) sectors. From 4.3 percent in 2013, it surged to 10.7 percent in 2014 and increased more to 12.1 percent in 2015. This is primarily due to the growth in the construction and manufacturing sub-sectors. This productive sector, however, only employed about 13 percent of the total employed persons in the region.

The Service sector remained the largest contributor to the region's economy with a share of 43 percent, indicating an economic shift from AHFF to Services sector. In terms of number of employed persons in the region, the sector was second to AHFF, or about 41 percent.

The high growth rates in the Industry and Services sectors were attributed to the following: (a) increase in the number of manufacturing and processing activities; (b) rise in the demand for goods and services brought about by stable income of the population; and (c) increase in private and government construction. The presence of different players in the telephone companies, conduct of various conferences and seminars around the region, relatively stable supply of power, and other initiatives likewise helped in the region's total economic performance.

Table 3.4 Gross Regional Domestic Product, Growth Rates, At Constant (2000) Prices by Industry, Region IX, 2011-2015

INDUSTRY/YEAR		2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
I.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	(2.6)	0.7	2.8	2.0
	Agriculture and Forestry	0.1	2.4	3.0	2.2
	Fishing	(7.3)	(2.4)	2.4	1.5
II.	Industry Sector	31.2	4.3	10.7	12.1
	Mining and Quarrying	0.6	(3.9)	(43.4)	(18.9)
	Manufacturing	35.2	(0.1)	9.8	3.1
	Construction	26.1	29.1	23.0	47.7
	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.0	2.9	2.9	5.9
III.	Service Sector	9.6	6.1	5.0	5.7
	Transport, Storage and Communication	8.2	2.4	7.8	8.0
	Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	10.5	2.1	6.7	6.4
	Financial Intermediation	11.7	14.2	4.4	7.2
	Real Estate, Renting and Business	17.3	4.0	5.2	5.8
	Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	5.2	5.8	6.3	2.0
	Other Services	7.1	10.6	1.0	4.5
Gross Regional Domestic Product		12.9	4.1	6.6	7.2

Source: PSA IX

Variable Inflation Rate

The region's inflation rate from 2011 to 2016 ranged from 6.1 percent to 2.9 percent, with an average of 4.03 percent. The purchasing power of the peso, on the average was 0.69. Keeping inflation rate low means stable prices, and high purchasing power of the peso. Low inflation rates could result to higher personal consumption leading to robust business activities.

Table 3.5 Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rates and Purchasing Power of the Peso Region IX: 2011-2015

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AVERAGE
Consumer Price Index	132.5	136.10	141.90	149.8	153.55	158.11	145.3
Inflation Rate (%)	6.1	2.7	4.3	5.6	2.6	2.9	4.03
Purchasing Power of the Peso (P)	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.69

Source: PSA IX

Increasing Population Size

The region's population increased from 2,831,412 in 2000 to 3,629,783 in 2015. Its average population growth rate, however, decreased from 1.87 percent in 2000-2010 to 1.21 percent in 2010-2015. The region's population is estimated to reach 3,854,764 by 2020 and 3,948,614 by 2022. Population density in 2015 was estimated at 247 persons per sq.km. This is expected to increase to 269 by 2022.

Table 3.6a Population Size, Growth Rate and Density, Philippines, Mindanao and Region IX, by Province/City, 2000-2015

	POPULATION			AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)			LAND AREA (SQ. KM.)	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/SQ. KM.)		
	1-MAY-00	1-MAY-10	1-AUG-15	2000-2010	2010-2015	2000-2015		2000	2010	2015
Philippines	76,506,928	92,337,852	100,981,437	1.90	1.72	1.84	300,000	255	308	337
Mindanao	18,133,864	21,968,174	24,135,775	1.94	1.81	1.89	102,732	177	214	235
Region IX	2,831,412	3,407,353	3,629,783	1.87	1.21	1.64	14,693.61	193	232	247
Cities										
Dapitan	68,178	77,441	82,418	1.28	1.19	1.25	215.03	317	360	383
Dipolog	99,862	120,460	130,759	1.89	1.57	1.78	130.11	768	926	1,005
Isabela	73,032	97,857	112,788	2.97	2.74	2.89	225.82	323	433	499
Pagadian	142,585	186,852	199,060	2.74	1.21	2.21	269.95	528	692	737
Zamboanga	601,794	807,129	861,799	2.98	1.26	2.38	1,453.27	414	555	593
Provinces										
Zamboanga del Norte	655,090	760,096	798,216	1.50	0.94	1.30	6,126.37	107	124	130
Zamboanga del Sur	693,632	772,833	811,614	1.09	0.94	1.04	3,549.40	195	218	223
Zamboanga Sibugay	497,239	584,685	633,129	1.63	1.53	1.60	2,723.65	183	215	232

Source: PSA IX

The continued increase in population contributes to increased demand for economic goods and services. High dependency burden on both the government and the young working population is expected. This increasing dependency of a significant percentage of the population on government is felt on the demand for the provision of basic services (e.g. education, health, housing) and resources (food, water, electricity and jobs). The young working population is expected to have additional responsibilities in the family.

Table 3.6b Population Size, Growth Rate and Density, Philippines, Mindanao and Region IX, by Province/City, 2020-2022

	PROJECTED POPULATION		AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)		LAND AREA (SQ. KM.)	POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/SQ. KM.)	
	2020	2022	2020	2022		2020	2022
Philippines			1.81	1.72	300,000	367	379
Mindanao	26,400,578	27,364,928	1.90	1.81	102,732	257	266
Region IX	3,854,764	3,948,614	1.27	1.21	14,693.61	262	269
Cities							
Dapitan	87,440	89,533	1.25	1.19	215.03	407	416
Dipolog	141,351	145,824	1.65	1.57	130.11	1,086	1,121
Isabela	129,110	136,282	2.88	2.74	225.82	572	604
Pagadian	211,398	216,545	1.27	1.21	269.95	783	802
Zamboanga	917,478	940,744	1.33	1.26	1,453.27	631	647
Provinces							
Zamboanga del Norte	836,444	852,243	0.99	0.94	6,471.51	129	132
Zamboanga del Sur	850,484	866,548	0.99	0.94	3,819.35	223	227
Zamboanga Sibugay	683,068	704,130	1.61	1.53	2,723.65	251	259

Source: PSA IX

Figure 3.1 Population Map, 2015, Zamboanga Peninsula

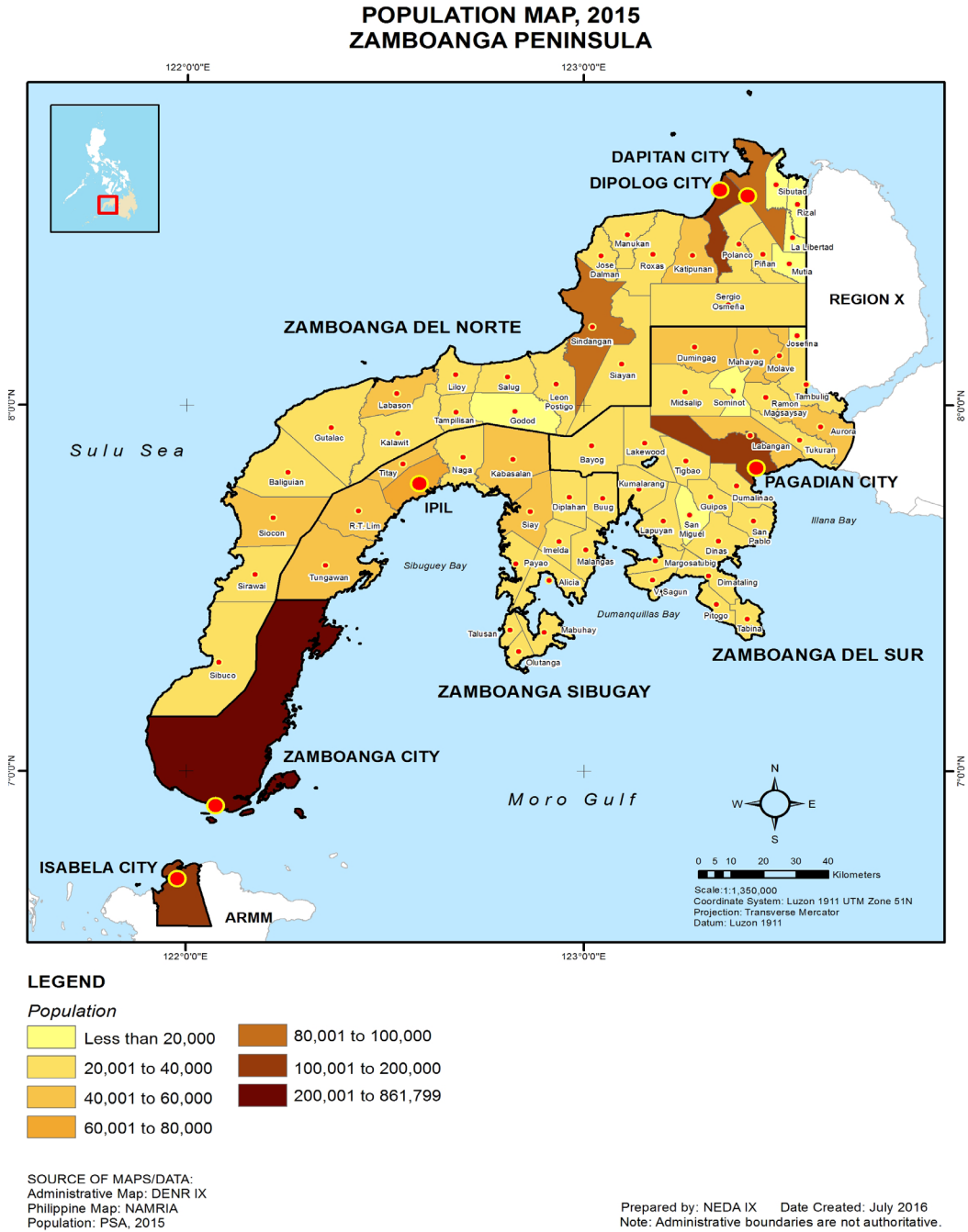
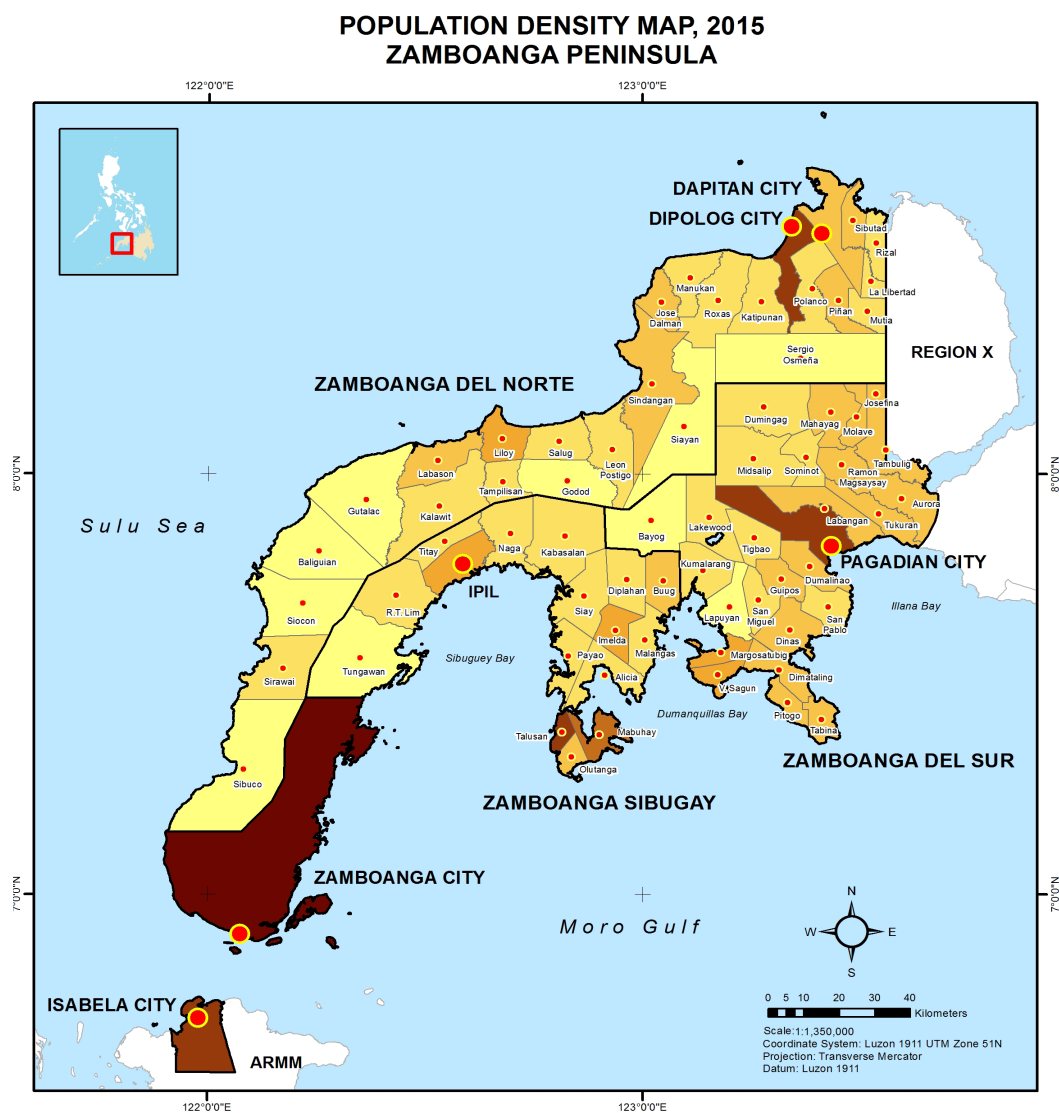


Figure 3.2 Population Density Map, 2015, Zamboanga Peninsula



Over-all Spatial Development Framework, 2016-2045

Concentric Y-strategy

The region has adopted Concentric Y strategy as its overall spatial strategy, which is anchored on the region's peninsular topography and areas of economic concentration. The areas located at the upper left point of letter "Y" are the twin cities of Dipolog and Dapitan, while the place at the right side of "Y" is the regional administrative center of Pagadian City. The midpoint is Ipil, Zamboanga Sibugay as the convergence area, and the bottom part of "Y" is Zamboanga City, the commercial, industrial, financial and educational center of the region.

This strategy takes off from recognizing existing growth centers (such as the regional and sub-regional centers), which are within the corridor, the peninsula itself, and identifying the measures to be taken to enhance the growth of these centers. This entails the improvement in economic linkages and physical connectivity to facilitate exchange of goods, people, and services between and among growth centers. This also denotes the expansion of manufacturing and industrial activities to raise the degree of concentration in the sub-regional, provincial and local centers, thus spurring creation of jobs, increase income levels and reduce poverty incidence. Hence, to ensure sustainable growth, resilience and competitiveness, the region shall pursue building efficient and green growth centers.

The spatial strategy shall ensure ecological integrity through effective natural resource management by balancing the different demands for land vis-à-vis preservation of ecosystems. Disputes on land use are expected because a burgeoning population will lead to more encroachments into previously unoccupied or underutilized land. Thus, the strategy encourages the sustainable growth of existing built up areas like cities and provincial centers, while complementing the growth of rural areas through the adoption of corresponding development approaches as contained in the regional and local development plans.

Consistent with NSS and MSS/DF, 2016-2045, the region aims to: (a) build efficient, productive and green urban areas for inclusive development; (b) improve connectivity within and beyond the borders of Zamboanga Peninsula; (c) reduce vulnerability of communities from risks due to natural hazards; (d) reduce poverty; and (e) ensure peace, security and safety.

Building efficient, productive and green urban areas for inclusive development

Development in the region shall be geared toward creating efficient, sustainable and livable urban centers. These centers are characterized by a strong economy, which is able to provide high quality employment opportunities and produce competitive products and services for their growing population. The urban system components are integrated and efficient-

energy, transportation, housing, waste management, public spaces and green spaces, among others. There is high trust in society, and both the private and the public sectors actively participate in planning and development processes.

Figure 3.3 Concentric Y Strategy



Well-coordinated and complementary network of major urban centers

The region shall ensure that its urban centers function in a coordinated manner toward the attainment of the common vision of becoming the Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines. It shall promote complementary activities toward a more integrated and vibrant regional economy through mutually supporting industries based on input-output linkages, rural-urban industry complementation, technological exchange, labor demands, and common market characteristics, to name a few.

Following the definition of a growth center as contained in NSS, Zamboanga City is classified as the regional growth center of Zamboanga Peninsula with the cities of Pagadian, Dipolog, Dapitan and Isabela as sub-regional growth centers. By 2045, it is expected that Zamboanga City shall become a metropolitan center. Meanwhile, Pagadian City is expected to become a regional center by 2035 and the cities of Dipolog and Dapitan by 2045.

Isabela City and the municipalities of Molave, Aurora, Margosatubig, Bayog, Mahayag, Dumingag, Dumalinao, Buug, Kabasalan, Sindangan and Ipil are currently classified as provincial centers. They are expected to become sub-regional centers by 2025.

Table 3.7 Proposed Network of Settlements, Zamboanga Peninsula

HIERARCHY/ CLASSIFICATION	GROWTH CENTERS			
	2015	2025	2035	2045
Metropolitan Center				Zamboanga City
Regional Center	Zamboanga City	Zamboanga City	Zamboanga City	Pagadian City
			Pagadian City	Metro Dipolog-Dapitan
Sub-regional Center	Dipolog City	Dipolog City	Dipolog City	Isabela City
	Dapitan City	Dapitan City	Dapitan City	Ipil
	Pagadian City	Pagadian City	Isabela City	Aurora
	Isabela City	Isabela City	Ipil	Bayog
		Ipil	Aurora	Dinas
		Aurora	Bayog	Dumalinao
		Bayog	Dumalinao	Dumingag
		Dumalinao	Dumingag	Labangan
		Dumingag	Labangan	Mahayag
		Mahayag	Mahayag	Margosatubig
		Margosatubig	Margosatubig	Molave
		Molave	Molave	Sindangan
			Sindangan	Tambulig
			Tambulig	Tukuran
			Tukuran	
Provincial Center	Aurora	Buug	Buug	Baliguian
	Bayog	Diplahan	Diplahan	Buug
	Buug	Imelda	Imelda	Diplahan
	Dumalinao	Kabasalan	Kabasalan	Gutalac
	Dumingag	Katipunan	Katipunan	Imelda
	Ipil	Labangan	Labason	Kabasalan
	Kabasalan	Labason	Liloy	Katipunan
	Mahayag	Sindangan	Midsalip	Labason
	Margosatubig	Siocon	Pitogo	Leon Postigo
	Molave	Tambulig	R. Magsaysay	Liloy
	Sindangan	Tukuran	Sibuco	Manukan
			Siocon	Midsalip
			Sirawai	Pitogo
			Vincenzo Sagun	R. Magsaysay
				Roxas
				Sibuco
				Siocon
				Sirawai
				Tungawan
				Vincenzo Sagun

Note: All other municipalities not listed as Regional, Sub-regional, or Provincial Centers are considered Local Centers

Zamboanga Metropolitan Area 2045: Sustainable, resilient and competitive economic hub of Southwestern Mindanao and Gateway to Southeast Asia

By 2045, the population of Zamboanga City is projected to reach 1,254,711, making it a metropolitan area based on NSS classification. It is therefore imperative for the city to prepare itself to ensure that by 2045, it shall be a livable metropolitan area - sustainable, resilient and competitive.

A new city government center for Zamboanga City shall be established at Barangay Cabatangan. The influence of Zamboanga City's economy as the economic hub of Southwestern Mindanao is expected to expand beyond Zamboanga Peninsula and neighboring provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi of the ARMM. It shall strengthen its position as the country's international gateway to Southeast Asia, as the nearest Philippine major urban center in the ASEAN region. The potentials of its two major industrial complexes, the ZAMBOECOZONE and Sangali Fish Port shall be further harnessed to attract more investments and locators to the region. Zamboanga City is also the Education and Financial Center. It hosts major universities and colleges as well as training and research institutions. It has state of the art banking and communications facilities, modern educational and healthcare services, world class hotel and convention centers.

Because of its strategic location, Zamboanga City shall continue to be the principal actor for Zamboanga Peninsula Region to become the Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines. Consistent with the Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022, Zamboanga City's infrastructure facilities shall be developed to make it one of the country's international gateways. As such, it shall endeavor to revitalize and strengthen its connectivity with three different growth corridors, namely: Zamboanga Greater Suluwesi Development Corridor, East Borneo Economic Corridor and West Borneo Economic Corridor.

Meanwhile, the Zamboecozone Board has approved the plan to promote the Zamboanga Peninsula Economic Belt, which is a sub-economic regional cluster, to connect Zamboanga City to the Triple SB (Siocon-Sirawai-Sibuco-Baliguian) area in Zamboanga del Norte. Agricultural products in these areas shall be brought to Zamboecozone for processing. The Zamboanga City International Airport and the Zamboanga Port shall be upgraded and expanded to meet international standards to be able to serve more efficiently the transportation needs of the increasing passenger and cargo traffic, both domestic and foreign.

Pagadian City: Smart, efficient and effective Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Government and Administrative Center

Pagadian City is the regional government and administrative center of Zamboanga Peninsula. As such, it shall be developed to become a smart, efficient and effective center, able to provide quality, responsive and timely government services to the general population, the basic sectors, and the private sector, among others. It is envisioned to be a strong government center, promoting and exercising good governance – effective and efficient, accountable, transparent, equitable and inclusive, responsive, and participatory. It is a center that provides a conducive environment for investments to flourish in the region.

The Regional Government Center (RGC) in Barangay Balintawak, Pagadian City shall be further developed to encourage the relocation and construction of regional government offices in the RGC. Its road network and landscape, accessibility, ICT infrastructure, and water and energy supplies, among others, shall be upgraded to improve efficiency and competitiveness in delivering government services to its clientele.

The location of Pagadian City is likewise strategic. It serves as trans-shipment center for trade and commerce in southern part of the region. Its airport shall be further developed for improved accessibility and delivery of government services to various parts of the region. The Pagadian City Airport is the only air portal in the Province of Zamboanga del Sur with direct flights to and from Manila and Cebu. Through its land transport system, it has road network links with other major growth areas in Mindanao, such as, Zamboanga City, Ozamiz City, Dipolog City, Cagayan de Oro City, Cotabato City, General Santos City, and Davao City.

Dipolog-Dapitan Twin Cities: Green, historical and vibrant tourism center of the South

Dipolog City and Dapitan City are adjacent cities with potential for greater tourism industry development. Their attractiveness shall be enhanced to increase domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in the region. As the gateway to Western Mindanao, tourist spots shall be further developed to encourage more arrivals to the twin-cities and other destinations in other areas/provinces of the region.

By 2020, Dipolog City is envisioned to be the center of Outdoor Sports of the South and to become Swigapore by 2030. It shall further harness its tourism and trade potentials with neighboring regions owing to its direct link with Cagayan de Oro, Cebu and Dumaguete City, among others. Its role shall be further strengthened as the major administrative, socio-economic, financial and trading center of the Province of Zamboanga del Norte. With its fast growing economy, the upgrading and installation of major public and private-run support infrastructure and facilities shall be continually pursued. By 2040, it is expected to level up to become a regional center of Region IX.

With its historical significance in relation to the life of the country's national hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Dapitan City is called the Shrine City of the Philippines. It shall be further developed as the eco-historical and natural tourism center of Southern Philippines. More tourists are expected to visit the region to experience relaxation and adventure in the world-renowned Dakak Park and Beach Resort. Its basic services such as education, health, financial institutions and other recreational amenities shall be enhanced to support local industries. As the trans-shipment point of agri-fishery products to major market centers in Visayas and Luzon, the facilities of Port of Pulauan, which serves as one of the major ports in Western Mindanao and is part of the Strong Nautical Highway, shall be improved to international standards.

Isabela City: Agri-Aquamarine production growth center

Isabela City is under the jurisdiction of Basilan Province for the administration of provincially-devolved services and functions. However, for the administration of regional services, the City is part of the Zamboanga Peninsula Region. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people of Isabela City. Hence, efforts shall be undertaken to enhance its agri-aquamarine production, particularly rubber and marine products. Its tourism industry shall likewise be developed, such as those along its beaches and inland waterfalls. Its basic services, which include education, health, telecommunication facilities, recreational activities and power, shall be upgraded to improve the socio-economic welfare of the people in the city and the island of Basilan as a whole.

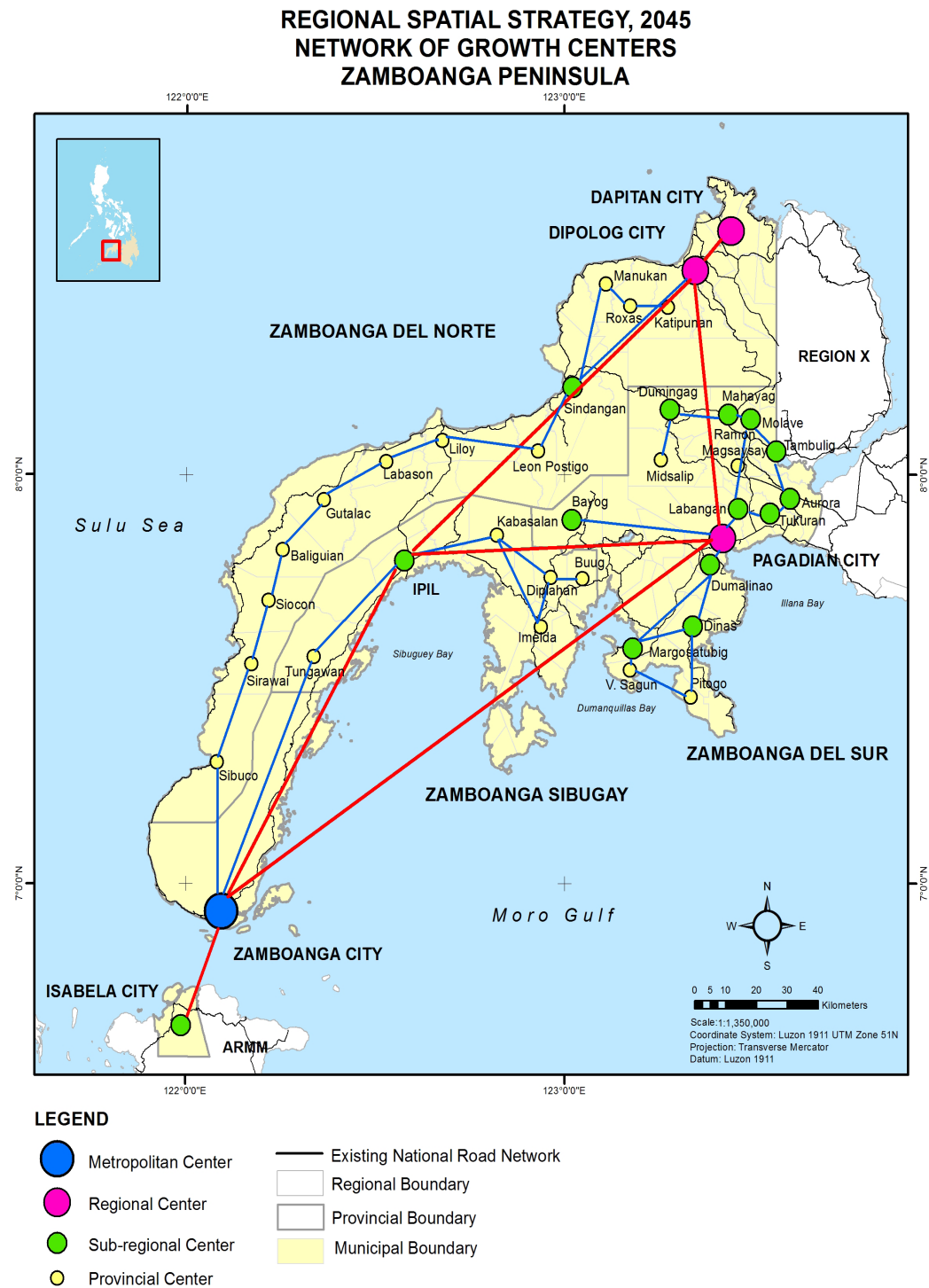
Municipality of Ipil: Emerging growth center

Ipil serves as the major urban and economic center of Zamboanga Sibugay. It has become the convergence zone of the region's various economic and governmental concerns and is now an emerging growth area of the region. It serves as the seat of provincial government offices and has dominant influence over other areas and the whole province.

Progressive, dynamic and competitive provincial and local centers

Rural economy in the region is basically agri-fishery based. It is the major source of employment in many rural areas. To help boost production and increase economic activities, the infrastructure and utilities support of provincial/local centers shall be upgraded and market linkages with other growth centers be enhanced. Innovation and application of modern science and modern technology shall be promoted to boost production and increase economic activities in the region with the end in view of achieving competitive, sustainable and resilient agriculture and fishery activities. Priority shall be toward increasing productivity of the region's champion/major products.

Figure 3.4 Regional Spatial Strategy



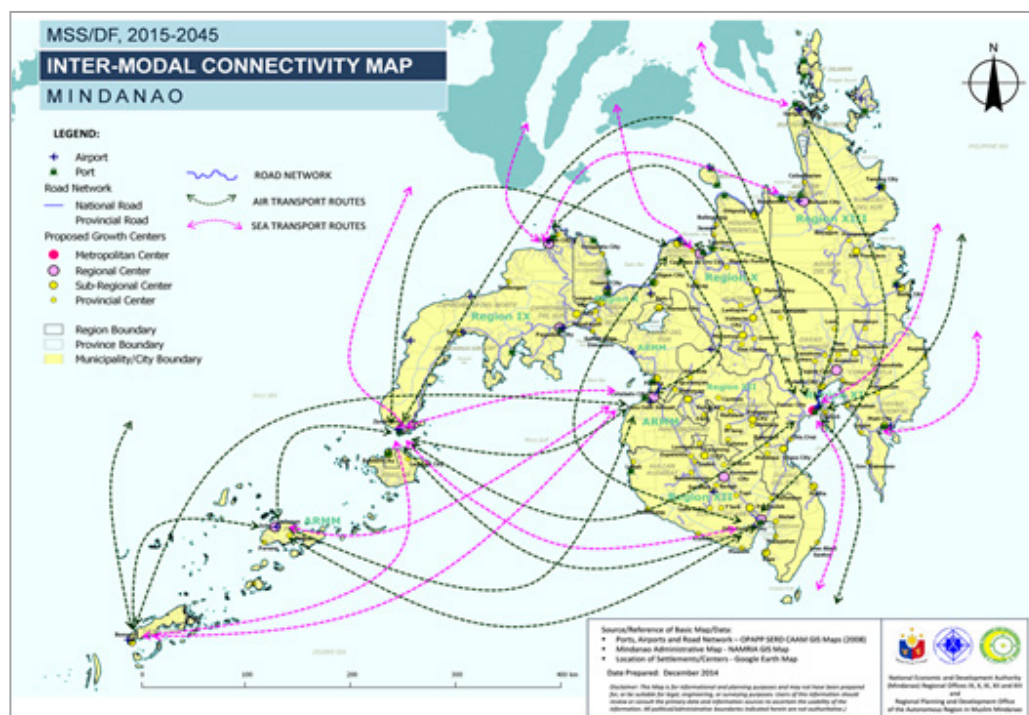
Improving Connectivity Within and Beyond the Borders of Zamboanga Peninsula

To ensure accelerated and sustainable Zamboanga Peninsula economic growth, it shall be more aggressive in improving the connectivity of its growth centers to other key centers in Mindanao, the Philippines and the world. Through more efficient transportation networks and communication facilities, mobility shall be improved and travel time reduced. Improvements shall also be undertaken to make tourism, production, processing and marketing areas more accessible to visitors, producers, consumers and investors. Increasing redundancy of transportation routes shall be pursued to reduce vulnerability of the region during emergency situations.

Within the next 30 years, the region shall improve inter-modal transport system that will enhance safe, comfortable and efficient movement of people, goods and services in-and-out of the region. This shall entail complete connectivity of major urban centers; full access to tourism, production, processing and trading areas; improvement of communication facilities/systems; and operationalization of the loop of the Mindanao Railway System that links Zamboanga Peninsula to the rest of Mindanao.

The quality and quantity of the region's infrastructure facilities and utilities shall be upgraded to be at par with national/international standards. Adequate funding support shall be lobbied from the national government and funds tapped from various sources to include ODA, public-private partnerships/Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and its variants, and local government funds to ensure development momentum.

Figure 3.5 Existing Intermodal Connectivity Map



Reducing vulnerability of communities from risks due to natural hazards

Zamboanga Peninsula aims to have an efficient distribution and utilization of land and physical resources. This means eliminating conflicts in land and physical resource uses because of increasing demands of growing population. Efficiency in this concern is a requisite to optimize the full potentials of the duty bearers' and stakeholders' socio-economic cultural activities through improved physical access, as well as, reduced risks and managed vulnerabilities. The spatial strategy also hopes to make the growth centers and cities function effectively, and provide acceptable level of services even under higher population densities. Similarly, the strategy envisions the maximization of the comparative advantages of the rural areas. Thus, efficiency in spatial distribution is equated with sound settlement patterns and sustainable development.

Concentration and connectivity strategies of the region shall be integrated with vulnerability reduction objectives, such as the protection of key production areas and other environmentally-constrained or disaster-prone areas, to reduce the vulnerability of the rising population. The vulnerability reduction strategy's primary objective is to geographically separate, or control the extent of interaction between the general populations from areas that need to be protected such as the NIPAS. Vulnerability reduction requires the resolution of land use conflicts. In the case of the occupation of flood-prone riverbanks by informal settlers, efforts to resolve the conflict by relocating the settlers to safer areas shall be undertaken. Resolution of conflicts shall depend largely on detailed local planning, technical information and negotiation among stakeholders. Resolution of conflicts between urban expansion and key production areas shall be pursued in favor of the latter, provided that provisions for expansion are recognized, and are part of a separate local-regional plan.

As population increases, the risk of disasters likewise surges because the number of people at risk in the same location rises, and also because the number of locations occupied by people expands. Risks further rise as areas that are inherently prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, or landslides are built up. Hence, the effects of climate change such as sea level rise increase vulnerability.

As safety cannot be compromised, efforts shall be undertaken to clear danger zones of population and activities that are at risk, or put in place necessary disaster mitigation measures. Transportation routes and facilities shall be made an integral part of protection plans to channel growth, eliminate or reduce potential conflicts into areas that can accommodate them.

Eco-tourism and urban amenities shall be part of the resolution involving conflicts between production and protection areas but both should have market values that reinforce their respective roles. That is, the success of a tourism enterprise should depend in part on maintaining the protected land area.

04

The Zamboanga
Peninsula
Development Plan
2017-2022 Overall
Framework

The Zamboanga Peninsula Development Plan 2017-2022 Overall Framework

The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan 2017-2022 is anchored on the Long Term Vision (LTV) 2040 or AmBisyon Natin 2040, President Duterte's 0+10 point economic agenda, and the Regional Spatial Development Framework, 2016-2045 to ensure coherent, sustainable and focused strategies for national and regional development.

Assessment and Challenges

High Underemployment

The employment situation in the region showed improvement during the period 2011-2015, in terms of higher employment rate and, conversely, decreasing unemployment rate. However, a big percentage of the employed are underemployed, denoting that their jobs are not of quality and sustainable, or the wages received are not sufficient for the needs of their families.

The region's average population aged 15 years and over during the period was estimated at 2,236,800 with about 1,446,884 economically active or in the labor force and an annual average labor force participation rate (LFPR) of 64.8 percent. The observed decreasing LFPR, i.e, from 65.7 percent in 2011 to 62.9 percent in 2015, was attributed to the following: (a) more school-aged persons leave the labor force to attend school; (b) some workers have reached retirement age; and, (c) some ceased working for health reasons. The average number of employed persons (full-time or part time workers) was estimated at 1,395,259, recording a 96.4 percent employment rate during the period.

The number of persons who expressed desire to have additional hours of work from their present job or to have additional work was 305,993, reflecting a high underemployment rate of 21.9 percent.

High Poverty incidence

The incidence of poverty among families and population in the region significantly decreased from 2006 to 2015. The poverty incidence among poor families decreased from 40 percent in 2006 to 26 percent in 2015; and among population, from 45 percent to 33.9 percent (Table 4.2), respectively. This reduction in poverty incidence could be attributed to the high economic growth of the region since 2011, as well as, the strengthened implementation of poverty reduction programs and convergence efforts of the national and local government entities and private sector organizations. Nonetheless, the region's poverty incidence in 2015 remained high compared with the national average, which was 16.5 percent among families and 21.6 percent population. Among the Mindanao regions, Region IX was second to Region XI with the lowest poverty incidence among families and population.

As shown in Table 4.3, the province of Zamboanga del Norte had the highest poverty incidence (51.6 %) among families at sub-regional level in 2015, while Isabela City had the lowest incidence (25.1 %). Based on the small area poverty estimation conducted in 2012, there were 10 municipalities in the region having poverty incidence higher than 50 percent, with Siayan, Gutalac, Sibuco and Mabuhay having poverty incidence higher than 60 percent (Figure 4.1).

Given the poverty situation in the region, although decreasing the past years, the local government units and the concerned national government agencies need to put more attention in the implementation and monitoring of responsive poverty-reduction programs and projects, particularly in poverty stricken areas.

Table 4.1 Employment, Region IX: 2011 to 2015

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	AVERAGE 2011-2015
Total Population 15 years Old and Over	2,244,500	2,175,000	2,219,000	2,252,000	2,293,500	2,236,800
Labor Force Participation						
Number	1,474,000	1,444,000	1,445,000	1,438,000	1,443,420	1,446,884
Rate	65.7	66.4	65.1	63.9	62.9	64.8
Employment						
Number	1,426,000	1,388,000	1,395,454	1,383,615	1,383,224	1,395,259
Rate	96.7	96.1	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.4
Unemployment						
Number	48,000	55,000	50,000	53,000	50,196	51,239
Rate	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5
Underemployment						
Number	312,372	384,000	304,000	274,000	255,592	305,993
Rate	21.9	27.7	21.8	19.8	18.5	21.9

Source of Basic Data: PSA IX

Table 4.2 Poverty Incidence and Magnitude Among Families and Population, Philippines, Mindanao Regions, 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015

	FAMILIES							
	POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)				MAGNITUDE			
	2006	2009	2012	2015	2006	2009	2012	2015
Philippines	21.0	20.5	19.7	16.5	3,809,283	4,036,915	4,214,921	3,746,513
Mindanao								
Region IX	40.0	39.5	33.7	26.0	260,619	280,271	259,749	214,011
Region X	32.1	33.3	32.8	30.3	263,982	298,472	320,113	311,552
Region XI	25.4	25.5	25.0	16.6	229,801	252,152	268,957	192,449
Region XII	31.2	30.8	37.1	30.5	250,168	274,043	366,169	321,286
Region XIII	41.7	46.0	31.9	30.8	191,315	227,453	169,522	178,160
ARMM	40.5	39.9	48.7	48.2	205,834	212,494	271,355	296,999
	POPULATION							
	POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)				MAGNITUDE			
	2006	2009	2012	2015	2006	2009	2012	2015
Philippines	26.6	26.3	25.2	21.6	22,643,980	23,300,444	23,745,895	21,927,009
Mindanao								
Region IX	45.0	45.8	40.1	33.9	1,426,807	1,510,806	1,409,819	1,274,657
Region X	39.0	40.1	39.5	36.6	1,550,490	1,661,208	1,759,570	1,720,472
Region XI	30.6	31.4	30.7	22.0	1,269,291	1,356,480	1,411,063	1,092,200
Region XII	37.9	38.3	44.7	37.3	1,410,648	1,511,050	1,895,820	1,716,649
Region XIII	49.2	54.4	40.3	39.1	1,132,669	1,291,683	1,001,923	1,062,312
ARMM	47.1	47.4	55.8	53.7	1,450,467	1,507,868	1,854,188	1,990,503

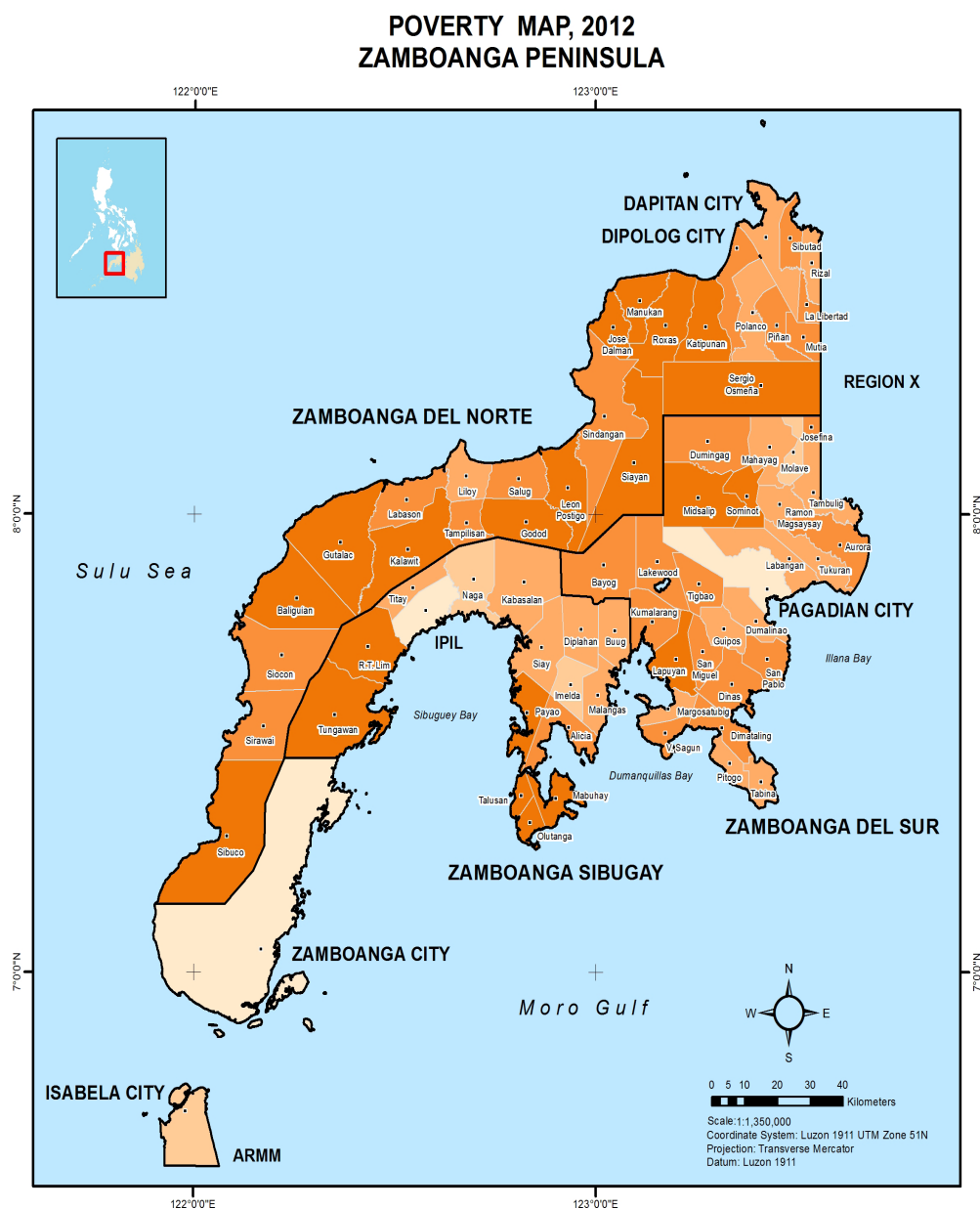
Source: PSA

Table 4.3 Poverty Incidence and Magnitude Among Families and Population Region IX, By Province and City: 2006, 2009, 2012, 2015

PROVINCE/CITY	FAMILIES							
	POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)				MAGNITUDE			
	2006	2009	2012	2015	2006	2009	2012	2015
Zamboanga del Norte	60.3	60.3	48.0	41.1	113,288	121,830	104,138	99,149
Zamboanga del Sur	27.4	26.9	25.9	18.6	91,993	99,107	104,133	79,334
Zamboanga Sibugay	44.6	46.0	37.0	24.1	49,397	55,109	48,050	29,243
Isabela City	33.9	21.4	15.5	18.3	5,940	4,226	3,429	6,284
Region	40.1	33.7	33.7	26.0	260,619	280,271	259,749	214,011
PROVINCE/CITY	POPULATION							
	POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)				MAGNITUDE			
	2006	2009	2012	2015	2006	2009	2012	2015
Zamboanga del Norte	65.5	68.5	54.4	51.6	597,173	650,867	518,347	588,451
Zamboanga del Sur	31.7	31.6	32.0	24.8	515,055	532,271	587,598	476,765
Zamboanga Sibugay	50.7	52.7	44.8	31.7	279,278	301,718	282,355	164,230
Isabela City	41.9	27.4	22.1	25.1	35,302	25,950	21,518	45,211
Region	45.0	45.8	40.1	33.9	1,426,807	1,510,806	1,409,819	1,274,657

Source: PSA IX

Figure 4.1 Poverty Map, 2012, Zamboanga Peninsula



Comparative Advantages

The strength of the region lies in its vast coastline which provides a significant source of income. Zamboanga Peninsula is surrounded by five of the Philippines' richest fishing grounds. Hence, it is the number one commercial marine fish producing region in the country, contributing 21 percent of the national fish production and 37 percent of Mindanao's total production¹. The whole industry employs approximately 35,000 workers, excluding those employed in allied industries such as shipping, stevedoring, cold storage, etc. It has also extensive areas developed as aqua farms for brackish water and freshwater fish.

The region supplies 70 percent of the Philippine domestic requirements for dried fish. There are around 104 big dried fish processors in the region. Zamboanga City is considered as the Sardines Capital of the Philippines. It supplies 75 percent of the country's total domestic requirements for canned sardines. To date, twelve of the biggest and major canning factories in the country are based in Zamboanga City. Dipolog City is renowned for pioneering the production of in-glass or bottled sardines. There are 34 bottled sardines processors based in the region.

The region is also the country's number one producer of rubber contributing 43.92 percent of the national rubber output. Region IX ranks third in terms of seaweeds production contributing roughly 12 percent of the total national output. It produces and exports dried seaweeds and semi-refined and refined carageenan. Carageenan, which is derived from seaweeds, is a major ingredient in the cosmetics and food processing industries.

Zamboanga Peninsula is the country's second biggest producer of mango next to Ilocos Region and number one in Mindanao with the province of Zamboanga del Norte contributing the major bulk of production.

Coconut is a crop extensively grown in the region. Coco-based products such as coco-oil, pellets and others remain the region's biggest traditional export. It is also a major producer of coco-based products such as virgin coconut oil and edible oil for the domestic market. Processing plants operate in Zamboanga City, and at Irasan Industrial Center in Roxas, Zamboanga del Norte.

Its huge deposits of precious minerals include gold, silver, copper, chromite, iron, lead, manganese, coal, clay, asbestos, limestone, quartz, silica, phosphate rock and marble.

It is home to Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZAMBOECOZONE), the hub for economic activities. It is the only ecozone and freeport in Visayas and Mindanao. On top of generous incentives granted to investors and locators, ZAMBOECOZONE also guarantees free flow, entry, and movement of machineries and other goods tax free within its jurisdiction.

The region has three (3) proclaimed watershed areas covering a total area of 18,348 hectares, namely, Ambogoc River Watershed and Siocon River Watershed in Zamboanga del Norte, and Pasonanca River Watershed in Zamboanga City.

¹ *Philippine Statistics Authority*

Zamboanga Peninsula is endowed with abundant and rich natural resources. The climate is fairly warm and balanced with sufficient rainfall throughout the year which is ideal for industrial and agricultural development.

In terms of telecommunications connectivity, the region has good telephone connections, courier services, international and domestic satellite for radio and television networks. However, there is still a slow and unreliable internet connection in many parts of the region which still needs to be improved.

Figure 4.2 Zamboanga Peninsula Champion/Major Products



Development Framework

Vision 2022

In support of the national goal of achieving inclusive growth, a high trust-society and a globally competitive knowledge economy, the region shall continue to improve on its competitive advantages, and harness sustainably its development potentials within the medium-term. Owing to its geographic formation, the Zamboanga Peninsula is blessed with rich fishing grounds. Among its champion commodities and emerging crops include rubber, seaweeds, coconut, marine products, mango, abaca and cacao. With quality infrastructure support and conducive environment, further developing these industries would lead to the creation of more quality jobs, higher family incomes, and, eventually, reduction of poverty incidence. Thus, by 2022, the region envisions to:

Zamboanga Peninsula: The Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines

Building from its gains from pursuing its earlier vision of becoming the agri-fisheries corridor of the Philippines, the region hopes to move forward as an agri-fishery industrial center of the country. The vision embraces the following key elements: God, country, people and environment. The vision espouses an ecologically- balanced, agriculture, processing- and services-based region where plant and animal species remain stable, and the relationship of resources, people and institutions with one another and their environment is sustainably harmonious.

Overall Development Challenges

The vision can only be achieved if there is a balance between productive economic activities and social/human consumption aspect. Thus, to reduce inequality in economic development, there is a need to increase agricultural and industry productivity, provision of agri-fishery support services and promotion of manufacturing, processing, trade, and tourism. Meanwhile, access to quality education, health, social security, cultural awareness and peace and security should be enhanced. Macro-economic stability, good governance and transparency, infrastructure development and ecological integrity support systems are important as they affect the operations of the economy and movement of people.

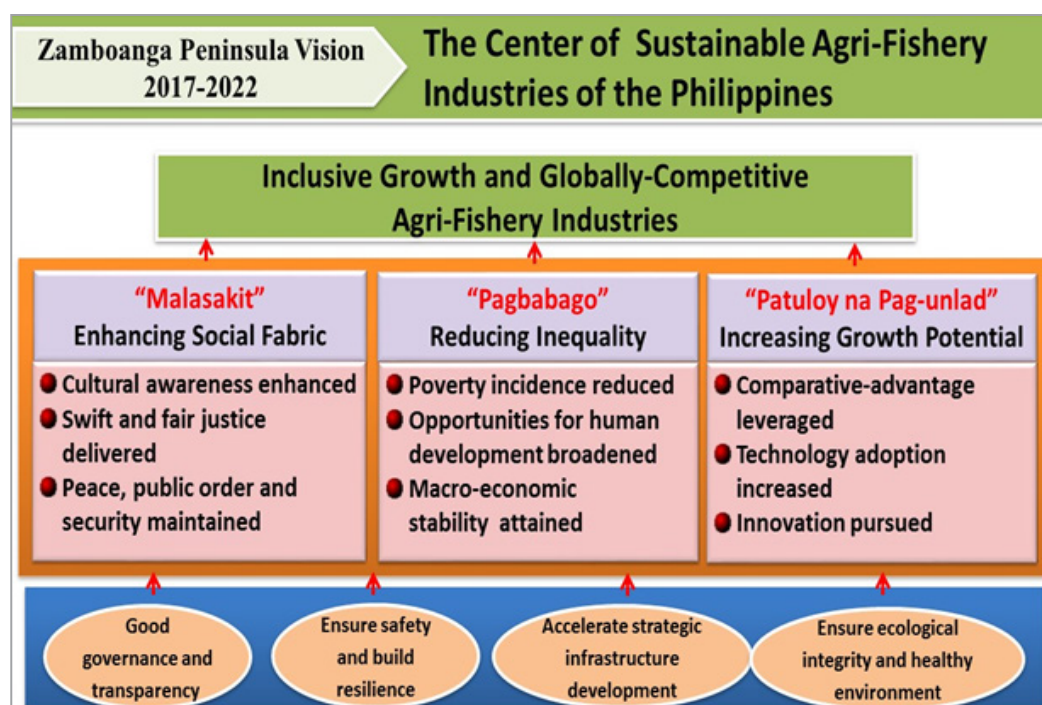
Within the medium-term, the region shall therefore address the following overall development challenges:

1. How to sustain the region's high Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth rate, given the minimal growth in agri-fisheries productivity and the low competitiveness of the region's industry and services;
2. Need to accelerate efforts toward reducing poverty incidence;

3. Need to improve and sustain the quality of basic social services for the growing population;
4. Insufficient and poor infrastructure support; and
5. Environmental degradation
6. Constant threat to peace and order

By 2022, the region aims to attain inclusive economic growth and globally competitive agri-fishery industries. This shall be achieved through the three major pillars of enhancing the social fabric (Malasakit), reducing inequality (Pagbabago) and increasing growth potential (Patuloy na Pag-unlad). These shall be supported by four (4) major elements, which comprise the solid foundation for the achievement of the region's overall development goals, viz: (a) good governance and transparency; (b) ensuring safety and building resilience; (c) accelerating strategic infrastructure development; and (d) ensuring ecological integrity and healthy environment.

Figure 4.3 Zamboanga Peninsula Development Framework, 2017-2022



Enhancing the social fabric: The aim is to regain people's trust in public institutions and cultivate trust among fellow Filipinos. This shall be achieved by enhancing awareness on the region's culture and values; swift and fair administration of justice; responsibility and accountability in local governance; and peace, public order and security. When government institutions have earned the trust and confidence of the citizens, it would be incumbent upon them to actively and voluntarily participate in development undertakings.

Reducing inequality in economic development: Ordinary Filipinos will feel the “*Pagbabago*”. This shall be manifested when a greater number of people have easy and enormous access to socio-economic undertakings, such as, education, health, employment, social welfare, entrepreneurship and local governance, among others, regardless of their cultural orientation, educational attainment and economic class. People in far-flung areas would feel government services, which would eventually pave the way to the reduction of poverty incidence in these areas.

Increasing growth potential: It is imperative that economic growth is accelerated and sustained for “*Patuloy na Pag-unlad*”. Government shall effectively perform its major role to supply public goods, such as infrastructure and internal security, provide an enabling environment, and level the playing field for more private sector participation in development. This shall be achieved through region’s pursuit of innovation, promotion of technology adoption, leveraging of the region’s comparative advantages, and improvement of physical and internet access, among others.

Foundations for sustainable development. The physical environment shall be characterized by a balanced and strategic development of infrastructure while ensuring ecological integrity and a clean and healthy environment, as well as, building resiliency against disasters. Equally important is ensuring transparency and good governance.

Increased citizen-participation in development process, through enhanced trust and confidence among government institutions, is one way of manifesting cooperation among the actors and beneficiaries of development, thus, “*malasakit*”. Once a huge majority of citizens have a better and greater access to socio-political-economic-cultural undertakings, it would signify the lessening of inequality gap in society. That is real “*pagbabago*”. With the lessening of walls on world trade, the key for sustaining present gains is to continue innovating, to be able to efficiently and effectively compete in a bigger market, in borderless economy. Thus, the facilitating means of physical access such as power, transportation, and internet, shall result in multitude of benefits for the whole community, for the private sector to pursue their interests that are in harmony with the universally-accepted norms and conduct.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

The region aims to attain macroeconomic stability by 2022. This shall be achieved through sustaining economic growth, low and stable prices of goods, reducing underemployment, and decreasing poverty incidence, among others.

Managing Population Growth

The thrust of population management is towards responsible parenthood, better health and education to help adolescents and youth avoid pre-marital sex and teenage pregnancies. The expected outcome of this population management program is better delivery of basic services to make the region’s human resource more effective partners in regional development.

Sustaining Economic Growth and Attaining Low and Stable Inflation Rate

The agriculture, industry and services sectors of the economy have exhibited improvements in their contribution to region's economic performance. The region's economy has shifted from agriculturally/agriculture-dominated sector to industry-and services-based one. Strengthening of programs in manufacturing, trade, tourism, among others, shall be continued as the region's drivers of economic growth.

Stable prices are beneficial to both consumers and producers. For the former, this means, enjoying more finished products, while for the latter, there is financial predictability in their operations making their business activities more vibrant. This creates positive spiral effects on job generation.

Reducing Underemployment

More investments are expected to be poured in the region, increasing employment opportunities, providing quality and sustainable jobs, and increasing incomes. The region shall: (a) address its concerns on job-skills mismatch; (b) conduct vigorous promotion to improve its image and attract more investments; (c) streamline business permits/license processing; (d) strengthen entrepreneurship through the provision of livelihood and marketing supports, as well as, operationalization of Negosyo centers; (e) broaden rural-urban enterprise complementation; and (f) improve infrastructure facilities to facilitate mobility of goods and people.

Reducing Poverty

The region shall improve and sustain its efforts toward reducing poverty. It shall pursue and enhance the implementation of poverty reduction convergence efforts of local government units, regional line agencies and the private sector. Among these are the Conditional Cash Transfer, Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services, Sustainable Livelihood Program and Microfinance Program, Summer Program for the Employment of Students and employment facilitation program under the Capacity Building Program.

Targets

For 2017-2022, increasing GRDP growth rate targets are based on the following assumptions:

(a) Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishery (AHFF) Sector Gross Value Added (GVA) shall recover because line agencies and LGUs shall strengthen program coordination and implementation, because lessons have been learned on negative impacts of El Niño and La Niña. There shall be strengthened coordination between production and marketing areas; improved productivity of land; widespread practice of intercropping; wider adoption of farming technologies; and improved production of abaca, cacao, rubber, seaweeds, among other major crops, because of brighter world market prospects.

(b) Industry Sector GVA shall be bullish because of the government's policy of increased infrastructure spending, construction activities are expected to increase, while manufacturing and processing activities shall continue to boost the industry sector because of new markets for sardines and the region's champion and emerging products. Better physical transportation (land, sea, and air) and digital connectivity, more sources of power and water, and better peace and order situation shall improve linkages among production, processing and marketing areas.

(c) Services Sector GVA shall also move upward because of the development of more growth areas around the region. This shall entail more financial intermediation and real estate transactions, upbeat tourism, hotel, restaurant, educational activities.

Table 4.4 Macroeconomic Targets

INDICATOR	AVERAGE 2011-2015	TARGETS 2017-2022
Population Growth Rate (%)	1.21 (2015)	1.1-1.2
GRDP Growth Rate (%) (at constant prices)	6.2	7.2-8.3
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishery (AHFF)	(0.56)	2.0-2.9
Industry	11.18	13.3-15.2
Services	6.56	6.2-6.7
Poverty Incidence (%)		
Among Families	26.00	23.0 - 25.0
Among Population	33.90 (2015)	30.0 - 32.0
Inflation Rate (%)	4.00	Below 4%
Employment Rate (%)	96.50	97.0 - 98.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.50	2.0 - 3.0
Underemployment Rate (%)	22.00	18.0 - 21.0

PART II

ENHANCING THE SOCIAL FABRIC ("MALASAKIT")



05

Ensuring People-
Centered, Clean
and Efficient
Governance

Ensuring People Centered, Clean and Efficient Governance

This chapter focuses on the performance of public sector institutions in terms of quality of service they provide to its clients through the Anti-Red Tape Act-Report Card Survey (ARTA-RCS) implementation and Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resources Management (PRIME-HRM) initiatives. It also discusses governance strategies at the regional and local levels through various programs, such as, Seal of Good Local Governance, Full Disclosure Policy, Streamlining of Business Permits and Licenses, transparency in public transactions and financial management. Citizen empowerment is manifested through participation of civil society organizations in development process by having voice in local special bodies. All these strategies are geared towards ensuring people centered, clean and effective governance to earn people's trust in government institutions. The public sector is called to deliver quality and sustainable services to its constituents with commitment and dedication, demonstrating "*malasakit*" in its most profound sense.

Assessment

Good Governance

Public Service Delivery

Through Civil Service Commission (CSC), the Philippine government has continually introduced and adopted measures to promote excellence in the public service. Human resource management (HRM) policies and standards have been put in place to guide government agencies, officers and personnel in carrying out appropriate systems, procedures and character that befit civil service.

With the mission "Gawing Lingkod Bayani ang Bawat Kawani" (to make every government employee a servant hero), and a vision "To be Asia's leading center of excellence for human resource (HR) and Organizational Development (OD) by 2030," the Civil Service (CSC) Regional Office No. IX has embarked on significant public service excellence and strategic human resource development activities.

As of 2016, a total of 53,340 career employees worked in public sector. Of this total, 80.9 percent or 53,340 civil servants occupy second level positions which include professional and technical posts; 18.8 percent occupy first level or administrative posts; and 0.20 percent occupies third level or executive managerial posts.

A total personnel of 55,424 employees were employed in the government service in 2016, including elected officials. Ninety two percent (92%) or 50,959 were permanent employees, while the rest were employed as temporary, coterminous, casual and contractual employees. National government agencies (NGAs) employed 69 percent or 38,195 workers; while water districts employ the least at 1.09 percent or 606 of the total workforce.

CSC plays a significant role in the good governance and anti-corruption efforts of government, being the lead agency in the implementation of Republic Act No. 9485 or the Anti Red Tape Act of 2007 (ARTA). The CSC's Integrated Anti Red Tape Program (iARTA) serves as its primary tool to combat bureaucratic red tape. It challenges government agencies to change their mindsets on public service delivery, from putting primacy on the agency to placing citizens at the center of service delivery.

In 2016, 32 agencies from a target of 29 agencies in Zamboanga Peninsula were subjected to the ARTA-Report Card Survey (RCS). Based on the 2016 ARTA-RCS Result, 20 agencies got good ratings (81%-88%), seven with acceptable ratings (78%-79%), four with failed ratings (71%-77%) and only one got excellent rating (92%), the Municipality of Katipunan in Zamboanga del Norte.

Selection of target agencies was based on high-density transactions and number of complaints or feedback received. Focus was also given to local government units and agencies providing social services. The RCS measures service offices' compliance with the provisions of ARTA such as (a) posting of the Citizen's Charter, (b) anti-fixer initiatives, (c) wearing of ID and/or having nameplates for service providers, (d) attended Public Assistance and Complaints Desk, and (e) observance of the "No Noon Break Policy". It also determines overall client satisfaction in terms of overall service quality of the agency, and perception on physical setup and basic facilities of the office.

The implementation of Program to Institutionalize Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resources Management (PRIME-HRM) is one of the initiatives of CSC to improve HRM management systems and standards. CSC assesses the maturity level of an agency's competencies, systems and practices in four HRM systems. These are: (a) Recruitment, selection, and placement; (b) Learning and development; (c) Performance management; and (d) Rewards and recognition. As of 2016, one hundred thirty eight (138) agencies were assessed and only twenty-six (26) were accredited. A total of 10 agencies were recognized and awarded for meeting the PRIME-HRM Maturity Level 2 Guidelines. They composed of six regional line agencies (RLAs), namely: (a) Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); (b) Department of Trade and Industry (DTI); (c) Land Transportation Office (LTO); (d) Department of Science and Technology (DOST); (e) Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE); (f) Department of Agriculture (DA); and (g) Commission on Higher Education (CHED). The three other awardees were from the State Colleges and Universities, namely: (a) Western Mindanao State University (WMSU); (b) Basilan State College (BSC) and (c) Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology (ZSCMST).

Table 5.1 Career Service Employees by Sector/By Level, 2015-2016

	2015				2016			
	FIRST LEVEL	SECOND LEVEL	THIRD LEVEL	TOTAL CAREER EMPLOYEES	FIRST LEVEL	SECOND LEVEL	THIRD LEVEL	TOTAL CAREER EMPLOYEES
GOCC	809	660	44	1,513	438	581	9	1,028
LGU	6,977	4,100	0	11,077	6,919	4,272	0	11,191
NGA	3,797	30,525	164	34,486	2,280	36,977	102	39,359
SUC	441	781	1	1,223	396	1,366	0	1762
Total	12,024	36,066	209	48,299	10,033	43,196	111	53,340

Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC) IX

Table 5.2 Number of Government Personnel by Classification, 2015-2016

CLASSIFICATION OF POSITION	NGAs		GOCCs		LGUs		WATER DISTRICTS		SUCS		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Permanent	40,420	36,763	1513	995	10529	11,052	534	565	1,375	1,584	54,371	50,959
Temporary	27	848	0	24	135	139	0	25	3	174	165	1,210
Coterminous	174	439	37	2	0	501	366	4	3	0	580	946
Casual	130	66	74	97	1685	1,780	33	12	74	66	1,996	2,021
Contractual	0	79	0	0	375	57	0	0	0	152	375	288
Total	40,751	38,195	3,639	3,134	12,724	13,529	933	606	1,455	1,976	57,487	55,424

Source: Civil Service Commission (CSC) IX

Local Governance

Full Disclosure Policy

From 2010 to 2016, all the 75 local government units (LGUs) comprising the Zamboanga Peninsula, i.e, three (3) provinces, five (5) cities and 67 municipalities, complied with good governance policies, such as (a) full disclosure of their respective local budgets, finance and expenditures; and (b) submission of State of the Local Governance Performance Report which reflects the assessment results of the LGU's level of management capacity, service delivery and state of development.

Seal of Good Local Governance

Some LGUs have also been recipients of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) award conferred by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) Central Office. The said LGUs were equally awarded with the Performance Challenge Fund (PCF) subsidy, in view of their receiving the SGLG award. Fifty-four LGUs were awarded in 2011, sixteen (16) in 2012, four (4) in 2015 and eight (8) in 2016. The awardees for 2016 included the Province of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga City, Municipalities of Imelda and Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay, Molave, Dumingag and Bayog in Zamboanga del Sur and Piñan in Zamboanga del Norte.

Local Development Councils and Special Bodies

As mandated in the Local Government Code (LGC), all the LGUs in the region have functional Provincial/City/Municipal Development Councils. Special bodies were also organized to provide support to the attainment of local socio-economic development goals and objectives, among others. These include the Local Peace and Order Council, Gender and Development Committee, Local Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council.

CSO Participation in Development Process

The link between transparency, accountability and citizen voice is an important aspect in good governance and improved public sector performance. Civil Society Organization (CSO) participation in development process efforts is an important aspect in public-private partnership. Through such participation in all levels of governance at regional and local levels, empowers citizens to play a more active role in decision-making, planning, and implementing and monitoring programs and projects that affect their socio, economic and political development.

Challenges

Low CSO participation in development processes and local special bodies

The LGC mandates LGUs to partner and collaborate with nongovernmental organizations and CSOs to promote transparency, accountability and participation in development processes, as well as, in local special bodies and local development councils. However, it has been observed that CSOs participation in such bodies is low and limited. Their potential contribution to the development efforts of the LGU has not therefore been fully tapped.

It is also noted that some CSOs do not participate in the accreditation process of LGUs because they believe that it is futile to be part of such bodies as some chief executives have preferences in the selection of CSOs or personalities to the local councils and special bodies.

Non-sustainability of development programs whenever there are changes in national and local leaderships

Elections result to either retaining incumbent officials or electing new official in government. If the incumbent officials were re-elected, chances are high that programs and projects that contribute to good governance or bring in development are continued or expanded. However, in most cases in the region and the country as a whole, a new set of administration introduces changes in plans, policies and programs. Thus, development programs that have been started in previous administrations would sometimes be put on hold or not implemented.

Need for the review of some provisions of the Local Government Code

RA 7160 or the Local Government Code (LGC) provides for a system of decentralization whereby LGUs are given more powers, authority, responsibility and resources to transform them into self-reliant communities and active partners in nation building. However, it is believed that some provisions in the LGC need to be reviewed given current and emerging development scenarios, particularly on the following: (a) share in the national wealth; and (b) internal revenue allotment. There have been cases where the release of the share of LGUs from the national wealth, particularly in mining and energy, has been delayed. Ideally, the LGUs should have immediately gotten their share or within the following year to add to their income for development of the areas within their jurisdictions. Some LGUs also opined that they are not getting the right IRA as their percent share is not according to what is due to them. Their corresponding budgetary and plantilla support for the LGUs for the devolved national government functions is also lacking.

Irregular meetings of peace and order councils

One of the functions of the peace and order council is to coordinate and monitor peace and order plans, projects and related activities of an LGU. The Council is mandated to monitor and review the peace and security concerns of a locality and come up with solutions and recommendations to address the same. Meetings and constant dialogues with concerned parties are among the activities conducted by the Council as its pro-active stance to thwart any untoward incidents that generally happen in far-flung areas. However, meetings of peace and order councils are irregular especially at the municipal level due to lack of funds which affect coordination and local planning for security concerns.

Non-availment of certain national government programs for LGUs

Some LGUs do not avail of certain programs and projects offered by national government agencies for their benefit. This is due to lack of funds to provide counterpart funds to implement the project; or that the project is not included among the priorities of the Local Chief Executives (LCEs).

Goals, Objectives and Targets

Promote excellence in human resource management in public service

Getting optimum and quality service from government institutions is the main goal of people doing transactions with the government. When clients are satisfied with government services and their expectations met, a positive ripple effect to the community is created. It demonstrates government's *"malasakit"*, caring and nurturing nature, to the people it vows to serve. To ensure efficient and effective delivery of quality public service, the implementation of human resource policy and standards shall be improved. Investments for human resource development shall likewise be made to develop and enhance the knowledge and skills of the civil servants to ensure excellence in their service.

Promote good governance

Good governance at all levels is about accountability, transparency, following the rule of law, responsive, equitable and inclusiveness of development gains and benefits, efficiency and effectiveness of business processes and services delivery, and participatory governance. Persons or organizations affected by or interested in a decision of government that would affect their being should be given the opportunity to participate in the process of decision-making. This shall promote and enhance the participation of civil society organizations by making their voices heard, particularly in meetings of the regional and local development councils and special bodies where they could influence public policies and use of public resources.

It is targeted to have at least 10 percent annual increase in the number of accredited CSOs in every province/city, as well as, 10 percent increase in the attendance of CSOs in local bodies. LCEs are also encouraged to sustain and improve on the good practices and the implementation of development programs and projects that have already been started by previous LCEs, and be open to new programs and projects introduced by the national government, with due consideration of the suitability and relevance of these initiatives on local situation. Adoption of these initiatives may contribute to the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the members of the community and, at the same time, the local economy.

Strategies

1. Reduce Corruption

- Strict enforcement and monitoring of implementation of Code of Conduct and Ethical Standards for Public Officials and Employees (RA 6713) and Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA);
- Enhance the income and asset declaration system by improving the system of filing and analyzing Statements of Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth (SALN);
- Posting of transparency seal in government websites;
- Strengthen transparency and accountability of LGUs through the use of social media and local media networks in reporting public financial transactions and accomplishments;

2. Achieve seamless delivery of government service

- Strengthen regional and local development councils and special bodies, including peace and order councils and disaster risk reduction and management councils;
- Strict enforcement and monitoring of implementation of streamlining of Business Permit and Licensing System in LGUs to include adopting a unified form, reducing the number of signatories, limiting the number of steps in securing permits and licenses, and reducing processing time through automation. This is to ensure ease in applying for business permits and licenses;
- Improve and sustain government performance in the delivery of quality services.

3. Enhance administrative governance

- Strengthen implementation of the Government Procurement Reform Act through use of Philippine Government Electronic Procurement System in government procurement transactions;
- Strengthen Results-Based Performance Management (RBPM), Public Financial Management (PFM), and accountability systems. Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms shall be continued to ensure that planning, budgeting, cash management, accounting, and auditing become integrated processes;
- Improve local government financing for development programs and projects by being more resourceful in looking for partners, funding agencies, fund sources;
- Review/update the local investment code of all LGUs;
- Improve capability of LGUs in coming up with quality project proposals for fund mobilization
- Increase participation of LGUs in national government projects
 - Conduct of dialogue with concerned LGU officials
 - Extensive information campaign and advocacy to LGUs.

4. Strengthen the civil service

- Improve human resource management and processes through the implementation of PRIME-HRM;
- Enhance capability of civil servants through training, higher education and other capability building activities;

5. Engage and empower citizenry

- Build-up CSO Participation in regional and local development undertakings
 - Involve CSOs in project planning, implementation and monitoring processes
 - Conduct regular advocacy activities and training of trainers/capacity building activities for CSOs
 - Encourage CSOs to be accredited by proper authorities; Simplify CSO accreditation processes;
 - Monitor regularly the performance of the CSO in regional and local bodies;
 - Allocate government funds for CSO mobilization
 - Clarify CSOs' representation/responsibilities in national and local program
 - Chief executives should be apolitical in the provision of assistance.
- Encourage/engage/advocate volunteerism in development programs and activities, public resource management, conflict resolution, disaster risk reduction and management;
- Encourage citizen participation in the Mamamayang Ayaw sa Anomalya, Mamamayang Ayaw sa Iligal na Droga (MASAMASID) Program through fighting illegal drugs, corruption and criminality at the community level;
- Institutionalize response and feedback mechanism through the Citizen Satisfaction Index System (CSIS) which is designed to gather citizen's feedback to improve the LGU's delivery of local services in terms of availment, awareness, assessment of programs and projects.

Legislative Agenda

Table 5.3 Legislative Agenda

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	RATIONALE
Amend some provisions of the Local Government Code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of the LGUs in the national wealth be given immediately or within the following year. • Increase IRA share from the current 40% to 50-60% 	<p>This is to ensure that LGU priority programs and projects can be funded, and implemented as planned. This shall motivate LGUs to be more creative in sustainably harnessing their natural resource endowments.</p> <p>There are many devolved functions to the LGUs which require financial support, as they are directly in touch with the populace. Likewise, the creation of laws mandates LGUs to provide positions, offices and facilities for these to perform as expected, one of which is the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office. Some LGUs departments/units are staffed by designated personnel only, as there are no plantilla positions. These include the Offices of Tourism, Population, Environment, Civil Registrar, among others. The lack of dedicated personnel to these offices negatively affects public service delivery.</p>

Programs and Projects

- Development of the Regional Administrative and Government Center of Zambonaga Peninsula in Pagadian City
- Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) and other water supply system projects
- Learning and Development Programs for government officials and employees (Leadership, Foundation and HRM Professional Development Programs)
- Enhancing LGU Capacity on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management-Climate Change Adaptation
- Strengthening of Peace and Order Councils (Provincial/City/Municipal/Barangay)
- Seal of Good Local Governance
- Full Disclosure Policy
- Performance Challenge Fund
- Citizen's Satisfaction Index System
- Katarungang Pambarangay
- Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives and Awards
- Streamlining Business Permits and Licensing System

06

Pursuing Swift
and Fair
Administration
of Justice

Pursuing Swift and Fair Administration of Justice

Justice is an important public good similar to basic education and primary health care. It is the foundation on which a democratic society exists. Quick and fair resolution of cases is a way of generating citizen trust and confidence in government institutions. It demonstrates government's *"malasakit"* for its citizens, regardless of their economic status, cultural affiliation and educational attainment.

Assessment and Challenges

Absence of Training/Rehabilitation Center

The number of investigation cases handled by Department of Justice-Parole and Probation Administration (DOJ-PPA) increased from 371 cases in 2010 to 690 cases in 2015 or an increase of 60 percent. The number of cases handled depends on the number of court referrals received by the 11 field offices. Except in 2013, all cases were disposed within the year they were referred during the period 2010-2015, in consonance with pertinent DOJ policy. The disposition rate in 2013 was 99.76 percent. The number of probation supervision cases handled likewise increased from 984 cases in 2011 to 1,166 cases in 2015 or an increase of 15.6 percent.

The number of probation supervision cases handled also depends on the number of referrals made by the court for supervision. There was significant decrease in the number of revocation cases, from 26 cases in 2010 to 8 cases in 2015, which was attributed to the clients' cooperation of their program for supervision.

Rehabilitation programs by DOJ-PPA include Restorative Justice, Therapeutic Community Ladderized Program and Volunteer Probation Assistants. However, the region has no rehabilitation or half-way house where the pardonees and parolees are provided with shelter and family life experience, particularly for those who have no family or home to reside after their release. The center is also a venue where they are trained to acquire life-surviving skills for them to become productive members of society; and undergo group dynamic activities for the enhancement of their interpersonal and social skills to prepare them for meaningful reintegration to mainstream society. Through the establishment of this training center, it is expected that the incidence of recidivism would be reduced.

Inadequate Number of Regional Trial Courts and Prosecutors

The right of all persons to a speedy disposition of their cases is mandated under Section 16, Article III of the Constitution. However in Zamboanga Peninsula, the number of Regional Trial Courts (RTCs) is inadequate. To ensure the speedy disposition of cases, and for justice to be properly served in a manner advantageous to the populace, additional regional trial courts are needed.

In 2014-2015, about 16,928 cases were handled by the offices of the prosecutors in the region (Office of the Regional Prosecutor, Offices of the Provincial Prosecutor and Offices of the City Prosecutor). The cases filed involved criminal, civil, administrative and violations of city/ municipal ordinances. On the average, one prosecutor handled 368 cases during the two-year period. Of the cases filed, around 12,773 cases were resolved in the court proceedings heard at the Regional Trial Courts, Municipal Trial Courts, and Municipal Circuit Trial Courts in Zamboanga Peninsula.

Inadequate Number of Public Attorneys Relative to the Number of Courts

The ideal ratio is one public attorney per court. However, at present, there are 189 courts but with only 45 public attorneys serving the region, including the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. This shows that, on the average, a public attorney has to cover four courts. Court hearings are sometimes rescheduled or delayed because of the non-availability of PAO lawyers.

There is also a fast turn-over of lawyers at DOJ-PPA. Every year, an average of five to six public attorneys transfer to prosecution, judiciary or other offices, or resign to engage in private practice. It was observed that many lawyers join the PAO as a stepping stone to get experience, skills, exposure, and competence in legal services.

A total of 500,771 clients were assisted by the DOJ-Public Attorney's Office IX in 2013-2015. In terms of legal assistance/representation of indigents in judicial cases (criminal, civil, administrative cases proper, prosecutor's office cases, labor cases, administrative cases proper) and quasi-judicial cases, about 94,613 clients were served. On non-judicial, (instant services, inquest services, jail visitation, barangay legal outreach and visitation, and legal aid information/dissemination), around 512,177 clients were also served during the period.

Lack of Safe and Sufficient Office Space in the Hall of Justice for Some PAOs

There are 15 PAO District Offices including the island provinces of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi that are under the area of jurisdiction of PAO-Zamboanga Peninsula. PAO should be located at the Hall of Justice building since their tasks revolve within the Hall of Justice (Courts, Prosecutor's Office, Probation and on the police). This location is accessible to its clientele. However, of 15 district offices and 1 regional office, five district offices are not

housed in the Hall of Justice, namely: Dapitan, Liloy, Siocon, Aurora, San Miguel, Imelda and Ipil District Offices. The LGUs, nonetheless, provide for the office spaces outside of the Hall of Justice. The distance between the Hall of Justice and PAO is a major factor that negatively affects legal services, and consequently, clients' or public's satisfaction.

There are voluminous records of cases being handled by PAO, as well as, pieces of evidence. However, their safekeeping is a problem because PAOs have small areas.

Limited Outreach Activities

PAO is tasked to conduct monthly outreach activities in different barangays at no expense to the latter. The activity includes, among others, legal clinic, advice/counseling, lectures, information dissemination and documentation. However, the conduct of these activities is limited by the location and security concerns of certain barangays, as well as, the lack of support from barangay officials. Some of the far-flung barangays are inaccessible; others are risky; and some barangay officials are reluctant to provide support because of the belief that they have to spend for the outreach activity. PAO encountered difficulty in strengthening its information dissemination activities to correct these misconceptions because of insufficient staff and outdated facilities.

Jail Congestion

The government has also instituted several measures providing for “early release” of offenders, such as (a) release on recognizance; (b) full time credit, particularly of preventive detention; (c) probation; (d) parole (e) pardon and executive clemency. These interventions are also considered as effective jail decongestion measures. Since 2010 to 2015, a total of 558 inmates availed of the early release schemes under RA 6036 (Release on Recognizance), PD 603 (Child and Youth Welfare Code), and PD 968 (Probation).

Based on the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) IX data, as of October 2016, there were 5,559 inmates in jail facilities regionwide, with a congestion rate of 710 percent. The design of jails provides 4.7 square meters of jail space for each inmate. In BJMP facilities in Zamboanga Peninsula, there were 686 inmates on the average occupying the said space allotment.

Nonetheless, accomplishments are above targets on the continuing collaboration of all sectors of society which includes the non-government organizations, people's organizations, religious organizations, academe and the media, in providing support services to inmates in the region such as on health, training, livelihood, spiritual, guidance and counseling.

Goal

The Zamboanga Peninsula RDP, 2017-2022 aims to ensure that justice is administered fairly and swiftly. The strict implementation of the law indicates the government's seriousness in carrying out its responsibilities and obligations, regaining public trust, earning respect and support toward enhancing institutions and the social fabric.

Objectives and Strategies

Increase access to legal aid

- Provide safe and secure office location and accessible to clientele;
- Provide effective, efficient and quality service/assistance to indigent clients;
- Sustain and expand free legal assistance and services through community barangay-level legal assistance programs and services. Cover/reach out all barangays in every district. Coordinate with barangays officials and get their support and cooperation in all barangay outreach activities;
- Intensify Paralegal Service and strengthen the Paralegal Volunteerism Program;
- Encourage the members of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) to give free legal aid to inmates.

Decongest jails and detention facilities

- Strengthen Jail Decongestion Program;
- Speed up the resolution of court cases and unclog court dockets;
- Establish a more enlightened and humane correctional system;
- Promote the reformation of offenders.

Enhance administration of justice sector efficiency

- Creation of additional RTCs;
- Strengthen inter-agency coordination/cooperation among the five (5) Pillars of the Criminal Justice System (CJS). These are: (a) law enforcement, (b) prosecution, (c) the courts, (d) the penal system, and (e) the community itself;
- Strengthen the Katarungang Pambarangay (Barangay Justice System);
- Provide good working environment, attractive compensation and reasonable work load of government lawyers;
- Retain competent and highly skilled litigator/trial lawyers for longer period or until their retirement for the effective and efficient administration of justice;
- Hire dedicated lawyers with advocacy to help the poor, marginalized and indigent litigants. Provide them with competitive compensation and privileges. Intensify advocacy on the services offered by DOJ and its attached agencies. Employ adequate number of Public Attorneys in proportion to the number of courts or one Public Attorney for every court sala;
- Full implementation of the Good Conduct Time Allowance (GCTA) or RA 10592;

- Relocate/transfer regional and all district offices to the Hall of Justice. Provide office space for PAO in all Hall of Justice buildings;
- Ensure safe and secure system of documents/records keeping;
- Digitize all case records/files for efficient and effective research and retrieval of documents/files. Procure equipment and provide for the procedure in converting documents with digital copies.

Targets

- Increase the number of RTC based on the ideal or manageable ratio of cases for each branch;
- In 3 years time, PAO shall have adequate number of public attorneys in every court sala in the region;
- Double the present number of public attorneys from 45 to 90 in 3 years time;
- Procure the necessary equipment to digitize the records/files in every district office in 5 years time;
- All barangays in every district have been reached out at least twice a year;
- Quarterly stakeholders' conference and continuing dialogues among the Pillars of the Criminal Justice System.

Priority Programs and Projects

- Jail Decongestion Program
- Construction of jail facilities around the region
- Paralegal Volunteerism Program
- Therapeutic Community Program
- Restorative Justice Program
- PAO's Barangay Outreach Program
- Inmate Welfare and Development Programs
- Lupon Tagapamayapa Incentives and Awards

07

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Promoting Philippine Culture and Values

Strengthening the social fabric requires social cohesion among members of the community who are aware and appreciative of the varying culture and values that motivates people. The thread that weaves together this social fabric is culture, which embodies the people's way of life, including the knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, customs, values, ideas and sentiments acquired and passed on from generation to generation.

The significance of culture to development is manifested in the empowerment of people and communities, in fostering social participation and in nurturing an engaged society where people are becoming more involved, more willing to help one another, and motivated to keep their community a positive place to live in.

The Philippines is known to hold great cultural diversity with around 110 indigenous communities and more than 170 ethno-linguistic groups that possess their own cultural norms and languages. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the Subanens are the largest group of indigenous people mostly inhabiting valleys nestled among the rugged mountains of Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga Sibugay. The Yakans and the Badjaos are minority groups from the Sulu Archipelago some of whom migrated to Zamboanga Peninsula.

The coexistence of these ethnic groups in the region having unique values, beliefs, religion, dialects, songs, arts poems, dances and rituals makes the region rich in terms of cultural heritage. These can be sources of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices (IKSP) that can serve as basis in developing responsive curriculum that may result to unity, understanding and peace in the community.¹

Within the medium-term, the region shall focus on a cultural agenda that promotes awareness of our cultural diversity, safeguarding our cultural heritage and basic cultural rights as the means to attaining socio-economic growth for all people, and advocacy and practice of volunteerism, among others.

¹ Department of Education Regional Office IX. *About the Region: Zamboanga Peninsula*

Assessment and Challenges

Low Awareness of Cultural Values. The national core values are rooted in the Philippine culture. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the level of consciousness of the region's own cultural values is low. The school curriculum at primary and secondary levels shows that values education has been removed in favor of developing literacy and skills in other fields. This resulted to a low level of awareness and appreciation of cultural values and diversity among the youth.

In addition, data on the profiles of the region's diverse cultures are limited mainly because of the lack of cultural experts to conduct research and gather data and the lack of funding to sustain such efforts.

Efforts shall therefore be undertaken to instill nationhood and sense of cultural unity in region. Awareness of the region's diverse cultures shall be raised through the formal educational system and, informally, through traditional and modern media of communication.

Weak Developmental Support to Indigenous Peoples. Ancestral lands and domains do not have tenurial instruments, while indigenous peoples (IPs) are not well-equipped with development skills. IPs have less privilege in terms of economic and livelihood opportunities, and are vulnerable to exploitation while their rights are not being respected.

Representation of IPs to development efforts in health, agricultural, industry, energy, emerging technologies, research and development that affect or impact them are inadequate. Funding for the implementation of the plans and programs in the IP Development Agenda/ Plan is insufficient. This under-representation impacts on the quality of implementation and mainstreaming of culture in governance for nationwide policy reforms.

Inadequate Government Support to Cultural Development. The government has the capacity to supply the needed resources for cultural development, preservation of Philippine culture and understanding of Philippine history. However, the current organizational structures of the cultural agencies limit their overall efficiency and effectiveness in addressing cultural concerns, particularly at the regional level. There is a need for government presence in the regions to push for cultural development, equitable access to cultural resources and services, enhanced cultural education, improved conservation and safeguarding of cultural resources and culture-driven sustainable development.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Increase the level of awareness of the region's cultural diversity

A stronger awareness of the different cultures in the region will enable people to integrate their cultural heritage into their lives; a common consciousness that they belong to a community must be developed and can contribute to regional development.

Raise Level of Empowerment and Culture Awareness among the Youth. Cultural awareness and appreciation in the community can be improved by focusing efforts in cultural information, education and communication, particularly among the youth. The gap between cultural roots and values could be bridged through an enlightened generation of the young members of society. To do this, there is a need to increase the level of youth participation in active citizenship, community development and governance. The integration of IP history and culture to general education courses and values education in basic educational system at all levels shall also be pursued.

Furthermore, the creation of network of community/school-based youth organizations calls for mapping of youth organizations through Youth Organization Program. This should be supported by local ordinance that establishes Local Youth Development Offices (LYDOs) with appropriate funding allocation as an office under the local government unit.

The youth, through the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK), shall be capacitated through inter-agency collaboration. The Regional Youth Advisory Council meetings and workshops shall serve as venues for strengthening collaboration. Technical assistance shall also be provided to local youth development offices through SK capacity building program. Rural and IP youths shall be given opportunities to participate in national and international forums, conferences or youth-oriented activities. Barangay level livelihood programs, leadership trainings, capability and skills trainings for Out of School Youth (OSY) shall likewise be implemented.

Strengthen Support to Culture and Arts Initiatives. Support shall be given to the creation and strengthening of culture, sports and arts group at the barangay and municipal/city levels. Learning materials shall be developed in order to raise awareness about the region's cultural diversity. Various agencies shall be enjoined to collaborate in disseminating these information materials to their respective stakeholders.

Cultural and sports infrastructure and facilities shall be used as venues for fostering social cohesion and valuing of cultural diversity. Cultural structures, such as museums, cultural centers, archives, libraries, art galleries and other cultural facilities, shall be made more inclusive in order to allow dialogue and cultural exchange. Appropriate additional facilities where needed shall be designed and provided to the community for the continuity of the intangible cultural heritage, practices as well as other creative expressions.

Empower the Indigenous Peoples. To ensure equitable human and economic development opportunities for IPs, access to various capability building activities, trainings and economic projects shall be increased. Technical assistance shall be provided to IP communities relative to preparation of project proposals; fund sourcing for these proposals; implementation of corresponding projects; and conduct of monitoring and evaluation (ME) activities, among others. The conduct of relevant information, education and communication (IEC) activities for IP communities shall be strengthened and the design for social protection programs for IPs shall be culture-sensitive.

To ensure the recognition, protection, and promotion of the rights of IPs, IEC shall be done on the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) and Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) process. The IPs shall be empowered on local governance by facilitating the selection and assumption of Indigenous People Mandatory Representative (IPMR) in local legislative

councils and the confirmation of Indigenous Political Structure (IPS) and the Indigenous Peoples' Organization (IPO). Budget shall be allocated through appropriate mechanism and FPIC conducted to address this concern. Documentation of IPs and registration of IPOs shall be among the priority activities during the plan period.

To ensure the tenurial security of ancestral lands/domains, assistance shall be provided, including coordination among the concerned agencies, in preparing the necessary project proposals for securing the Certificate of Ancestral Land Title/Certificate of Ancestral Domain (AD) Title. Among the activities that shall be undertaken include the delineation and survey, and research and documentation of ancestral domains in the region.

Advocacy and Practice of Volunteerism. The concept and practice of volunteerism shall be a significant aspect of the “malasakit” values and shall be incorporated in all levels of educational curricula; articulated in the work ethos of government and private institutions; and promoted in community forum and activities.

Government agencies, local government units, private sector institutions and media organizations shall be enjoined to include volunteerism in their advocacy and educational materials, human resource development activities and in relevant programs and projects. Focus shall be given to activities that reinforce the innate character trait of “bayanihan” of the Filipinos and nurture and sustain the culture of service especially among the young generation of public and private workers and future leaders of the nation.

Strengthen Government's Role and Policy Environment in Culture. Government needs to be attuned and sensitive to the cultural diversity of its constituents. This would require better coordination and collaboration among government agencies, as well as, a more serious evaluation of the current capacities and future scenarios in order to better allocate government resources.

Continued development of Philippine arts and of the creativity of the Filipinos shall be promoted. At the regional level, efforts shall be undertaken to provide more opportunities, and equal access to such opportunities, for people to participate in creative and artistic processes.

Empower Public Agencies to Promote Culture-sensitive Governance and Development. Government shall create the enabling environment for conserving and enriching the collective memory of the nation. The local governments are enjoined to strongly support community initiatives, including culture, in the development of their respective communities.

Mechanisms shall be established to improve the capacity and capability of the culture sector in the fields of governance and legislation. This means improving infrastructure support for cultural agencies and strengthening implementation of relevant policies.

Targets

1. Twenty CADTs/CALTs issued to the IP communities by 2022. By then, all ancestral lands/domains are no longer idle and skills trainings are funded and conducted.
2. IECs on culture, cultural rights and Filipino values conducted in all barangays/schools by 2022.
3. Assumption of 100 IPMRs as members of local legislative bodies; 10 IPs confirmed; and 50 consents or consultations to development projects issued by the IP communities.

Programs and Projects

1. Establishment of a Subanen/IP Center for Culture and the Arts in every province in the region.
2. Establishment of Culture and Arts Council with funding in every municipality/province; Youth Organization for Culture and Arts in every barangay
3. Conduct of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in all school levels by pertinent agencies of government.

Legislative Agenda

The legislative agenda seeks to promote Philippine culture and values, awareness of our cultural diversity, safeguarding our cultural heritage and basic cultural rights, as a means to attaining socio-economic growth for all people.

Table 7.1 Legislative Agenda to Promote Philippine Culture and Values, 2017-2022

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	RATIONALE
Establishment of Local Culture and Arts Councils and allocated funding similar to GAD	Establish offices for culture and arts in LGUs, with a mandate to protect and promote local cultural heritage and arts.
Declaration of a National Holiday for Indigenous Peoples	Declare a national, non-working holiday for the recognition and promotion of rights of indigenous peoples
Creation of the Department of Culture	Institutional reform for greater efficiency and effectiveness of cultural agencies;
Establishment of an Institute for Cultural Heritage Conservation of the Philippines	In line with the implementation of the Cultural Heritage Law (RA 10066), there is a need to come up with an institute that would offer trainings and workshops on cultural heritage education both for formal, alternative and information education. This is going to be done with emphasis on the protection, conservation, preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and properties. It is envisioned to be an institute on Philippine conservation that offers education programs with methods and approaches that adhere to the accepted international standards of conservation but adaptable to Philippine setting.
UNESCO Declaration on Cultural Diversity	Ratification of the declaration

Source: Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2022

PART III

INEQUALITY-REDUCING TRANSFORMATION ("PAGBABAGO")



08

Expanding Economic
Opportunities in
Agriculture, Forestry,
and Fisheries

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

The agri-fishery sector of the region carries the very critical task of paving way to achieve Zamboanga Peninsula's vision until year 2022 that is to become the center of sustainable agri-fishery industries of the country. The government is expected to be more proactive in providing enabling environment for the private sector for it to put in more investments in the region. Concerted efforts of the public and private sectors are deemed essential to attain the regional vision.

Assessment

The region's performance in terms of agri-fishery productivity during the period 2011-2015 reveals that it has to further strengthen its efforts towards improving production; that there is a need for more post-harvest facilities, as well as, infrastructure support such as power, farm-to-market roads, irrigation canals and facilities, among others. The region's performance was also affected by various natural calamities that visited the region, including typhoons and pest infestations.

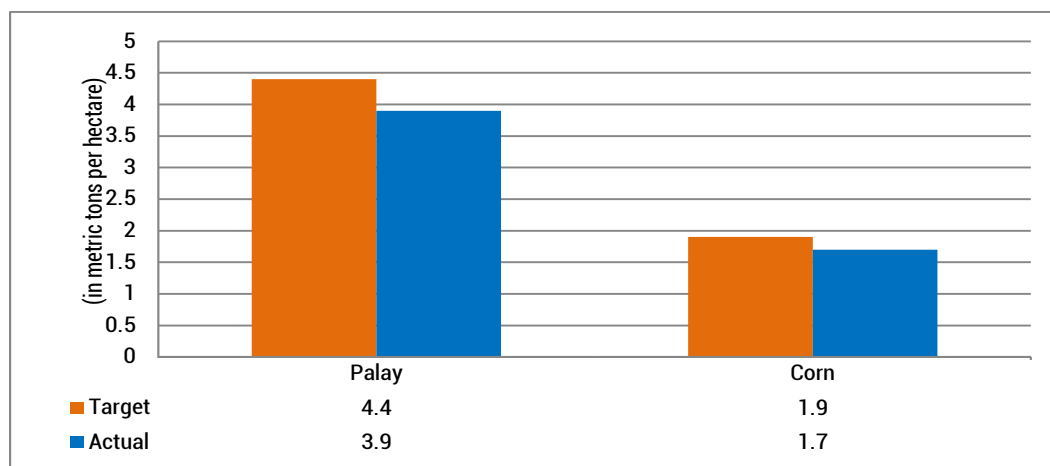
Palay

In 2011 until 2016 (2011 as baseline), the region targeted an average yield with a mean of 4.4 metric tons per hectare (mt/ha) (Figure 8.1). It reached around 3.9 mt/ha or 89% of the target. The region fell short in achieving the targets due to the long dry spell which occurred in the first semester of 2015 resulting to low water supply, lack of pre- and post-harvest equipment, and infestation of stem borer and rice black bug, among others. Water curtailment due to the rehabilitation of irrigation systems likewise contributed to the non-attainment of palay production targets.

Corn

The average yield for corn in the region in 2011-2016 was 1.9 mt/ha. The region achieved 89% or 1.7 mt/ha during the said period owing to continuous use of traditional farming methods like the use of crude corn varieties for a mostly home consumption-based production. It was also affected by the long dry spell during the 1st semester of 2015. Some corn areas have also been converted into rubber, cacao, and cassava production areas.

Figure 8.1 Palay and Corn, average yield, in metric tons per hectare 2011-2016*, Zamboanga Peninsula



Note: *Baseline: 2011

Source: DA IX

High Value-Crops (Coconut, Rubber, Abaca, Mango)

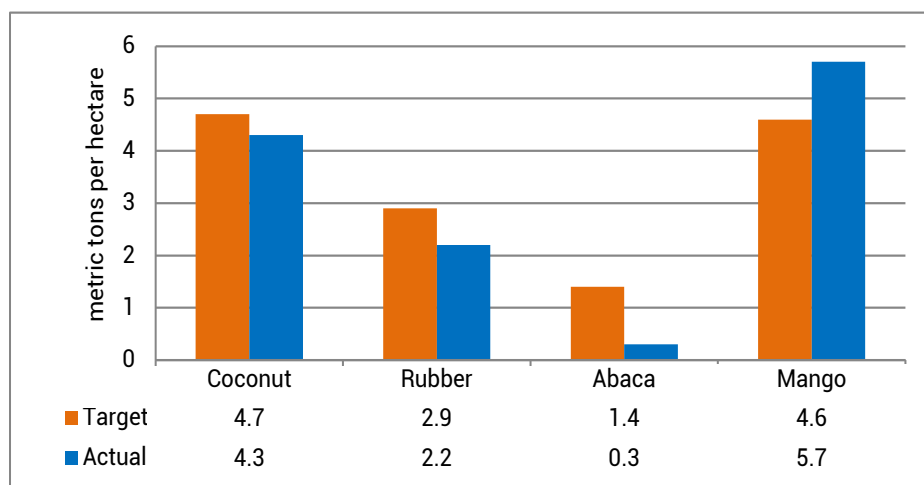
During the previous planning period (2011-2015), the region continued to push for the development of its high-value champion crops, i.e., coconut, rubber, abaca, and mango. The region was affected by the coconut scale insect infestation or the cocolisap, specifically in Isabela City and Zamboanga City and part of Zamboanga del Sur, resulting to achieving only about 91 percent or 4.3 mt/ha average yield from its target of 4.7 mt/ha (Figure 8.2).

For rubber, the region accomplished 76 percent or an average yield of 2.2 mt/ha from its target of 2.9 mt/ha. The non-attainment of the target can be attributed to low price in the world market, as well as, poor adherence to good agricultural practices (GAP) and limited skilled tappers affecting the life span of rubber trees, among others.

The region recorded an average abaca yield of 0.3 mt/ha that was below its target of 1.4 mt/ha. The low performance was ascribed to the following factors: non-adherence to GAP, need for more improved processing facilities and equipment lack of good source of planting materials; and, lack of skilled abaca strippers.

The region accounted for a 124 percent attainment of mango average yield or a mean of 5.6 mt/ha compared to its target of 4.6 mt/ha. This achievement is attributed to the increase in the number of bearing trees, which were successfully subjected to fruit induction. The long drought also enabled improved yield, as the weather was conducive to better flowering even without the use of flower inducers. However, it is important to note that the glut of raw mango during peak harvest season has caused a poor market price; thus, there is a need for more processing facilities and equipment for value adding.

Figure 8.2 Major Crops, average yield, in metric tons per hectare, 2011-2015*, Zamboanga Peninsula



Note: *Baseline: 2011

Source: DA IX

Livestock

In general, Zamboanga Peninsula relatively fared well in attaining its targets for livestock and poultry production between 93 percent to as high as 101 percent in 2011-2015. Swine production recorded an accomplishment of more than 417,000 metric tons compared to over 440,000 metric tons target. In the same period, chicken production was at 134,642 metric tons which breached the target of 133,093 metric tons. There was a total production of 64,040 metric tons and 37,123 metric tons for cattle and carabao, respectively. Goat production was more than 17,000 metric tons compared to the 19,000 metric tons target.

Table 8.1 Total Livestock and Poultry Production, In Metric Tons, 2011-2015*, Region IX

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY	TARGET	ACTUAL	ACCOMPLISHMENT (%)
Swine	440,206	417,148	94.8
Chicken	133,093	134,642	101.2
Cattle	69,090	64,040	92.7
Carabao	39,074	37,123	95.0
Goat	19,076	17,685	92.7

Note: *Baseline: 2011

Source: DA IX

Some of the factors that affected the livestock and poultry production are the following: lack of purebred animals to improve the genetic performance of existing native stocks; lack of multiplier farms; and prevalence of emerging disease in the livestock sector, among others.

Fishery

The accomplishments of the fishery sector in the region for the period 2011-2015 were generally affected by weather disturbances. The closed fishing season for sardines has helped boost the commercial fishery production, hence achieving 82 percent accomplishment or almost 1.1 million metric tons against the target of 1.3 million metric tons. The municipal fishery production was partly affected by the encroachment of commercial fishing vessels in 2014 but somehow recovered in 2015. Municipal fishery accomplished almost 90 percent or 628,912 metric tons actual catch against the target of 707,891 metric tons. The dwindling performance of aquaculture especially for seaweeds in 2013 was due to ice-ice infestation, and decline in the number of seaweed farm operation due to low price of dried seaweeds in 2015. Total aquaculture production was over 1.2 million metric tons or 76 percent of the target of almost 1.6 million metric tons. Total seaweeds production for the period accounted for almost 94 percent of the aquaculture production.

Table 8.2 Total Fishery Production, In Metric Tons, 2011-2015*, Zamboanga Peninsula

FISHERY	TARGET	ACTUAL	ACCOMPLISHMENT (%)
Commercial	1,336,702	1,099,103	82.2
Municipal	707,891	628,912	88.8
Aquaculture	1,588,376	1,204,067	75.8
Seaweeds		1,129,957	

Note: *Baseline: 2011

Source: BFAR IX

Agrarian Reform

In CY 2013-2015, a total cumulative area of 5,721 hectares or 51 percent of its targeted 11,173 hectares of CARP lands were distributed benefitting 2,989 agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) in Region IX. The under attainment of targets were attributed to problems encountered in the processing of Land Acquisition and Distribution (LAD) Claim Folders.

For the Agrarian Legal Services, the Department of Agrarian Reform Board (DARAB) resolved 2,116 cases which affected 3,204 ARBs; and 3,775 cases were resolved/disposed in Agrarian Law Implementation with 4,805 ARBs represented. In the Program Beneficiaries Development, 85,533 ARB were trained on livelihood, capacity development, enterprise development, agricultural technology, product development and marketing. There were 34,371 ARBs who benefited from credit and microfinance assistance from DAR Credit Programs and other credit microfinance programs implemented by partner institutions. Sixty-One physical infrastructure sub-projects (farm to market roads) were completed. Three (3) basic social services (potable water supply) were completed and provided to 3,043 ARBs. Also, nineteen (19) sub-projects were completed under Bottom-up-Budgeting (BUB) and 166 under the PAYapa at MASaganang pamayaNAn (PAMANA). There were 18,846 ARBs provided with agri-tech & agri-extension services and 30 ARBOs with Common Service Facilities (CSF) under Agrarian Reform Community Connectivity & Economic Support Services (ARCESS).

Challenges

Low agricultural productivity

The region is still in a wanting situation for a stable and sustainable agricultural productivity. This resulted to low income of farmers; hence, a critical stumbling block towards achieving the region's poverty reduction interventions.

Low agricultural productivity remains to be a challenge that is brought about by different factors including the following, among others:

- Conversion of prime agricultural lands or illegal/premature conversion of irrigable lands, as well as, competing land use due to increase of population
- Presence of diseases e.g. cocolisap for coconut, bunchy top and abaca mosaic for abaca, stem borer and black bugs for rice;
- Vulnerability to climate and disaster risks;
- Senility of trees;
- Slow or non-adoption of good agricultural practices (GAP);
- Lack of access to finance;
- Lack of access to market;
- Lack of farm-to-market roads (FMR);
- High cost of farm inputs;
- Need for mechanized farming; and
- Ageing farmers and fisherfolks.

Expiration of quantitative restriction on rice importation

With the announcement of the Duterte Administration in 2016, the Philippines shall no longer seek to extend the Quantitative Restriction (QR) on rice. Starting July 1, 2017, tariff concessions made under the QR would end, and tariff rates will revert to their previous levels as provided in Executive Order No. 190, Series of 2015. Consequently, the government and the rice sector need to work double time to prepare for the full impact on the unrestricted entry of cheaper imported rice.

Low fishery productivity and overexploitation of marine and fishery resources

Although it was noted that commercial fishery has increased over the years, it cannot be denied that a number of poor people in the region come from the fishery sector; hence low fishery productivity remains to be a challenge for development in Zamboanga Peninsula. Low fishery productivity is attributed to the following factors: negative impact of climate change; pest and disease outbreak; high cost of farm inputs (seaweeds fingerlings); lack of market linkages; post-harvest losses; pollution in coastal areas; and, product adulteration of dried seaweeds, among others.

Despite the presence of strict laws, marine and fishery resources are overexploited i.e. mangroves, seagrasses, coral reefs, estuaries and tidal flats. This presents a threat to food security.

Lack of Infrastructure and Connectivity

There is a need to have adequate roads that would link production areas to the intended markets. Development and repair of irrigation canals and facilities need to be supported to further boost palay production. Sufficient and reliable power supply should be attained. Post-harvest facilities should be efficiently used in order to reduce the post-harvest losses thereby contributing to increased productivity and income.

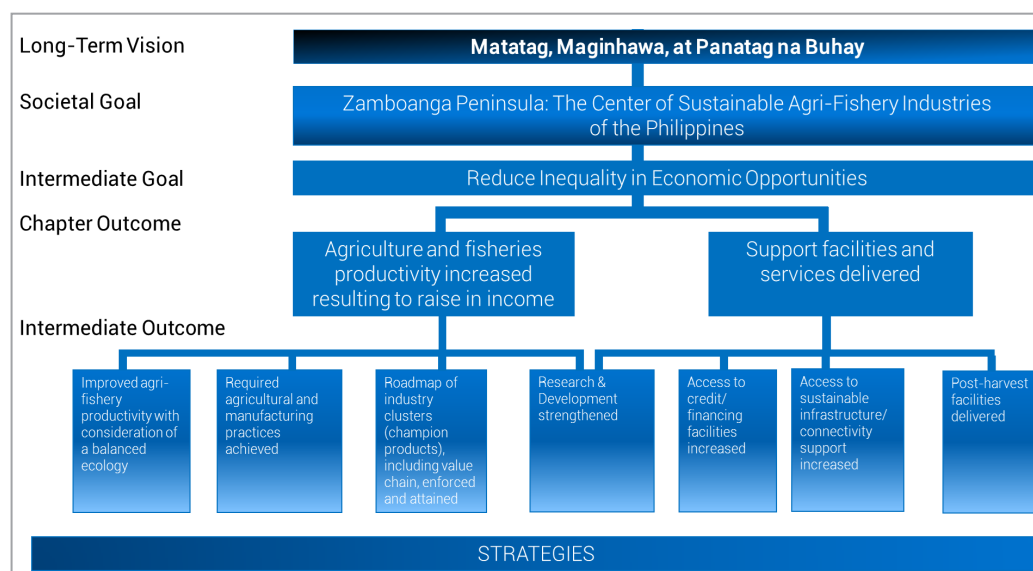
Lack or insufficient documents to complete processing of claim folders that would result to the distribution of lands to qualified farmer-beneficiaries and basis for payment

Covering the remaining balances left for distribution proved to be a more tedious task since majority of these landholdings are considered problematic. Problems include issues on the technical descriptions in the title; titles that need to be reconstituted; ownership issues; pending legal issues or court cases that need to be resolved; and the peace and order situation in some areas of the region. Most of the time when lands are located in critical areas are opened for bidding for the conduct of surveys or re-surveys, there are no takers.

Further, claim folder processing is an inter-agency work. The pace of work of partner agencies such as the Land Management Services (LMS) for the approval of surveys, Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) for the valuation of the landholdings, Register of Deeds (ROD) for the registration of Certificates of Land Ownership Award (CLOAs) and other institutions greatly affect the completion of claim folders.

Hence, given those enumerated bottlenecks, processing of LAD claims folders takes more time now compared to previous years.

Figure 8.3 Strategic Framework for Agri-Fishery



Objectives and Strategies

1. Improve agri-fishery productivity with consideration of a balanced ecology

- Preserve, expand and utilize prime agricultural land by banning conversion of irrigated and irrigable lands
- Promotion of farm diversification and mechanization
- Intensify multiple cropping
- Develop breeder-base of existing livestock resources
- Provision of high-yielding and early-bearing varieties for selected high value crops
- Promotion on the use of climate change resilient rice varieties
- Adoption of local corporate farming scheme
- Continue the strict enforcement of closed sardines season
- Promotion on coastal resource management and rehabilitation
- Declaration of marine protected areas identified by the LGUs in the region
- Close coordination with line agencies concern (LBP-AOC, DENR-LMS, LRA-ROD, LGUs) on land reform
- Set up farm gate pricing system for rubber
- Conservation/rehabilitation of critical mangrove areas

2. Achieve required agricultural and manufacturing practices

- Provision of technical assistance in the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and good manufacturing practices
- Strengthen advocacy and provide technical assistance in achieving HACCP standards
- Strengthen production-related activities on organic agriculture
- Conduct of training on quality and packaging and access to modern production technologies and other halal-related trainings for business locators and employees situated at Asian Halal Center

3. Roadmap of industry clusters achieved

- Updating of industry cluster roadmaps
- Adoption by private sector, local government units, and concerned regional line agencies in achieving the targets set in the roadmap
- Regular monitoring of industry cluster activities
- Technology transfer/establishment of marketing network/implementation of value-chain program

4. Strengthen research and Development on agri-fishery

5. Increase access to credit/financing facilities

- Provision of technical assistance/conduct of trainings (e.g. bookkeeping) to enhance the credibility of the farmers and fishermen cooperatives and associations
- Promotion on use of E-coop trade online system
- Strengthen of RA 10744 implementation of credit surety fund
- Enforcement of sharing equity strategy among cooperative individual members and the concerned LGUs.

6. Increase access to reliable infrastructure support

- Construction and rehabilitation of farm/fish landing areas-to-market roads
- Construction/repair of irrigation canals
- Construction of flood-control structures
- Identification of more water source for irrigation
- Identification of source of renewable energy

7. Deliver post-harvest facilities

Targets

Table 8.3 Targets for Agri-Fishery Development

SECTOR/INDICATOR	BASELINE DATA (2015)	TARGET (2017)	TARGET (2022)
Agriculture*			
Rice Productivity	4.0 mt/ha	4.99 mt/ha	6.10 mt/ha
Corn Productivity	1.7 mt/ha	2.84 mt/ha	4.33 mt/ha
Coconut Productivity	4.0 mt/ha	4.87 mt/ha	5.08 mt/ha
Rubber Productivity	2.0 mt/ha	2.0 mt/ha	2.30 mt/ha
Abaca Productivity	0.34 mt/ha	2.08 mt/ha	3.02 mt/ha
Mango Productivity	6.9 mt/ha	5.04 mt/ha	5.54 mt/ha
FMRs constructed	37.72 km	29.80 km	2018 – 165.25 km 2019 – 158.91 km 2020 – 142.54 km
Fishery			
Commercial Fishery Production	238,103 mt	332,735 mt	424,663 mt
Municipal Fishery Production	125,282 mt	164,187 mt	209,547 mt
Aquaculture Production	220,072 mt	390,299 mt	498,132 mt
Agrarian Reform			
CARP Lands Distributed	1,089 ha	1,165 ha	1,280 ha (2019) 3,577 (2017-2019)
Lands Placed Under Leasehold Operation	1,605 ha	800 ha	350 ha; 3,200 ha (2017-2022)

Note: *Targets may vary after consultations to be conducted by DA IX

Key Programs and Projects

- National Rice Program
- National Corn Program
- High Value Crops Development Program
- Organic Agriculture Program
- Construction/Rehabilitation of Farm-to-Market Roads and Fish landing to Market Roads
- ZamPen Priority Programs and Projects for Resource Mobilization
- Philippine Rural Development Project
- Establishment of National Seaweeds Center
- Accelerated Coconut Planting/Replanting Program (ACPRP);
- Coconut Fertilization Program (CFP);
- KANIB Enterprise Development Program (KEDP);
- Smallholder Oil-Palm Plantation Development. Project (SOPDP);
- CSI Emergency Action Plan (CSIEAP);
- Integrated Abaca Development Program;
- Distribution of Fishing Gear/Paraphernalia;
- Broodstock Development and Maintenance;
- Production and distribution of seaweeds;
- Provision of Fishery On-Farm Equipment and Post-Harvest Facilities;

- Baywide managed and co-managed bays;
- Inspection and verification and inventory of abandoned, underdeveloped and undeveloped fishponds;
- Regulations and enforcement Activities (Monitoring, Control and Surveillance);
- Abaca Disease Management Project (ADMP);
- Agrarian Justice Delivery Program;
- Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development and Sustainability Program;
- Convergence for Value Chain Enhancement for Rural Growth and Empowerment (Project ConVERGE);
- Land Tenure Sustainability Program;
- Partnership Development of ARBs;
- Establishment of Triple “A” Poultry Dressing Plant, Cold Storage Facility and La Paz Biotech Farms to support Asian Halal Center.

09

Expanding Economic
Opportunities in
Industry and Services
Through *Trabaho at
Negosyo*

Expanding Economic Opportunities in Industry and Services Through *Trabaho at Negosyo*

Expanding economic opportunities in industry and services (I&S) is critical to laying down the foundation for inclusive growth, high-trust society, and a globally competitive and climate-resilient knowledge economy. Increased access to economic opportunities for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives, and overseas Filipinos (OFs) is also crucial in creating more business activities with the end in view of reducing inequality and poverty. This also takes into consideration the current and potential comparative advantage, environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, low carbon growth, climate resilient industries, and gender equality.

The industry and services sectors are key contributors toward the attainment of significant economic growth and employment in the region. Trade and development, promotion services and related programs and projects of these sectors are expected to have a competitive edge to generate massive employment and reduce poverty in the midst of a challenging economic environment.

The comparative advantages of the region are yet to be fully harnessed and their development optimized. Strategic interventions in the identified priority industry sectors through policy advocacy and other initiatives shall be implemented to ensure inclusive growth for the efficient and effective delivery of services.

Assessment

Trade and Investments

In response to the challenges and in line with the implementation of Regional Development Plan, 2011-2015, remarkable changes in the trade and industry sector of the region were observed. Construction boomed especially in the cities of Pagadian and Zamboanga. Major events were hosted by the Cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian and Dipolog.

Total investments generated during the plan period amounted to PhP13.117 billion which was 95 percent of the target. Among the sources of investment, investments facilitation contributed the biggest share followed by financing facilitation and investment matching.

Other sources of investments came from processed fish, business name registration (BNR), services, Pagadian City Investment Incentive Board (PCIIB), tourism, and rubber. The performance of other sectors like seaweeds, bamboo, poultry, handicraft, coconut, mango, agribusiness and manufacturing also contributed to the accomplishments of trade and investments toward increasing food supply in agriculture and better delivery of poverty reduction measures.

However, low investments were recorded for most of the priority industries in 2015, particularly those located in Zamboanga City, Zamboanga del Norte and Isabela City. Zamboanga City was declared under state of calamity with over 8,924 hectares of farmlands affected by dry spell that occurred in April 2015. There was also low supply of power. The average of six to eight hours brownout per day affected business operations the most.

Total exports generated in 2011-2016 amounted to US\$151.801 million, lower by 11.4 percent than the target of US\$171.428 million. The bulk of the export earnings came from marketing consultancy. The other sources were international trade fairs and market matching. Top export markets for traditional products like crude coconut oil and mineral products were Belgium, Oman and Netherlands. In 2012, United States of America opened its market for the same products. China was the top export market for non-traditional products like semi-refined carrageenan, octopus, dried seaweeds, squid, and prawn. Other leading markets are USA, Japan, Denmark, Korea, Spain and Malaysia.

Performance of exports was pulled down due to the following factors: (a) decrease in the unit value of marine products, rubber and handicraft/shellcraft; (b) decrease in volume of exported canned tuna, canned sardines, frozen octopus, cuttlefish, squid and handicraft/shellcraft; and (c) decrease in the number of export transactions from 2014 to 2015.

As the government endeavors to promote economic development, it must work at creating an enabling environment for business, and support the growth and development of MSMEs. In order to promote SMEs, new development approaches and projects were implemented throughout the region starting 2013 such as the SME Caravans, the SME Roving Academy and the Shared Service Facility which all contributed to the increase in SMEs in the region. As such, a total of 21,128 MSMEs were assisted surpassing its target of 18,455 by about 14.5 percent.

In order to effectively and efficiently increase the level in terms of competitiveness, the Regional Competitiveness Committee of Region IX conducted a series of orientation/seminars on Streamlining Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS) for the different local government units in the Zamboanga Peninsula in order to generate support/commitments for the implementation of BPLS.

Simplifying the business registration process in an LGU by adopting the BPLS and one-stop-shop can greatly ease the burden of applicants and make the process of doing business with the LGU more convenient and this will redound to eliminating red tape. The performance of the business permits and licensing office in an LGU can be gauged by the improvement in the following key performance indicators: (a) number of businesses that applied/renewed application for a business permit; (b) time allotted to secure a business permit; (c) number of steps (including signatures) required to secure a business permit; (e) number of documentary requirements; and (f) revenue generated from business registration.

Tourism

The tourism sector at the regional level remains a potential sector for employment generation being one of the labor intensive industries. Based on Per Capacity Survey conducted in 2012, the region's tourism industry is employing 2,499 persons in 434 accommodation establishments in the region. With the opening up of more new hotels, this figure is expected to be higher in the succeeding years. The region has a number of potential tourist spots. However, due to inadequate road linkages to these sites, there a need to improve road access to further develop the tourism industry. Projects were also undertaken to involve media and travel trade outfits in various destinations through positive news feature.

For the early part of the plan period (2011-2013), the region experienced sustained growth in terms of arrivals resulting to more investments on tourism facilities such as new hotels, expansions and upgrading of facilities. New tourism products offering diversified experience to domestic and foreign visitors were launched. However, these were affected by the Zamboanga siege in 2013 where efforts to sustain tourism were greatly affected. Nonetheless, it was able to rebound in less than two years through intensified efforts and campaigns to erase the negative perception on unstable peace and order condition in the region. More efforts are needed in promoting regional destinations and image building. There are also new eco-tourism sites developed and promoted.

Challenges

Need for advanced cooperative development initiatives

The problems being faced by cooperatives, particularly on the micro and small cooperatives, contributed to the slow development of the region. Among the urgent issues which need interventions include: low enterprise development of micro and small coops, lack of production and marketing access and control through cooperatives, lack of access to coop online marketing system, lack of financial access, and weak management and internal control.

Lack of Infrastructure and Connectivity

Climate-resilient and reliable infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, airports, seaports, stable power supply, and internet connectivity, continue to be inadequate. Economic activity and investments remain concentrated in the National Capital Region (NCR) and adjacent regions and has led to unequal development across regions.

The infrastructure and logistics support for the industries and services sectors has been improving through the years but they continue to be inadequate in the face of the growing demand for such. The roads and bridges, particularly in rural areas, do not have direct linkages to the provincial and regional road networks, impeding mobility of basic goods and services, as well as, the generation of employment opportunities. The power crisis also hampers the development of the region. There is a need to provide additional power supply and tap alternative sources of power to meet the increasing power demand. Cheap

power significantly reduces the cost of doing business in the region. There is also slow and unreliable internet connections.

Good quality infrastructure facility is a key ingredient for development. Most of the infrastructure facilities in the region are not yet fully developed and in need upgrading to be competitive.

Ease in Doing Business in LGUs

Among the major barriers to spur investments in the region include the following: (a) the high cost of doing business due to various requirements; and the lengthy business registration and licensing procedures to start commerce and stringent government policies.

The industry sector is also affected by the limited access to credit facilities; inadequate quality of infrastructure support facilities; poor access to market information and linkages; and the perceived unfavorable peace and order condition.

There is a need to provide more incentives; rationalize the cost of doing business; and improve market access and connectivity.

Promote and encourage LGUs to create cooperative development offices and provide funds to registered organizations and members for capital investment.

Low Exports

The slow paced performance in exports was mainly attributed to poor quality of product, high cost of transshipment, international market price, and the limited access to modern production technology/facility. The Zamboanga City Special Economic Zone Authority (ZAMBOECOZONE) which serves as the only freeport in Mindanao and gateway to the rest of the world is expected to accelerate development and raise productivity in the industry and services sectors.

Limited Access of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to Financing Programs

Most MSMEs face greater growth obstacles due to stringent financing requirement and limited access to finance. This may be one of the reasons why a robust correlation between SME prevalence and economic growth is not seen in the region. It also appears that financial constraints in particular prevent small firms from reaching their growth potential.

MSMEs desire to adopt new technologies and innovations but are hampered by lack of capital to do so.

Lack of credit information also prevents banks/financial institutions from lending to MSMEs due to the difficulty in determining their credit worthiness/financial standings.

Stiff Competition due to Globalization and Trade Liberalization

New capacity coming on-stream globally will mean stiff competition for the region to be competitive. Looking forward to be at par with other countries, challenges such as demand-supply gap for energy, global economic downtrends, increasing customer expectations, low accreditation turn-out, and availability of human resources to conform to international norms are yet to be surmounted.

With the Asean Integration already in place, the region has to intensify the quality of its products and services, human resource should be well equipped with trainings and good education to attain excellent performance to be at par and competitive with other neighboring countries in order to be able to get a niche in the market.

Reducing vulnerability to uncertainties in the global market also continues to be a challenge. Exports are concentrated in few products and markets. Domestic firms are lagging behind in terms of technology and innovation processes. The opportunity for establishing domestic economic zones is currently underutilized. Such zones are important in integrating existing economic and freeport zone activities within the domestic economy. Most firms remain vulnerable to natural hazards and are unable to proactively manage the adverse effects.

Undeveloped resources potential for tourism and trade

Many of the resources potential for trade and tourism are given less priority for development. Planning for the development of competitive tourism products is hampered by the limited information such as tourism inflow, absence of a tourism roadmap and tourism circuits, among others. The private sector, as well have yet to be encouraged to invest in the development of the region's potential sites for trade and tourism.

Untapped Mineral Resources

Mining activities are still confined in low-value adding activities. Despite of the enactment of Republic Act No. 7076 (People's Small-Scale Mining Act of 1991), small-scale mining operates informally. The said law encourages the illegal miners to regularize their activities. With the law in place, small but responsible mining should be encouraged to develop untapped mineral resources in the region.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Goals

- Reducing inequality in economic development opportunities
- Strong agri-industrial complementary
- Inclusive growth

Objectives

Cooperatives

- Develop and strengthen micro and small cooperatives
- Increase competitiveness and productivity of rural enterprise through cooperatives
- Develop and document marketing platform arrangements and practices;
- Enhance the ability of micro and small cooperatives to provide savings and credit services to member clients and
- Enhance cooperative governance and entrepreneurial capabilities

Special Economic Zone

- Engage support for the establishment of San Ramon Newport facility at ZAMBOECOZONE;
- Engage support for the sustainable implementation of activities for the institutionalization of the Asian Halal Center;
- Engage support for the sustainable implementation of activities for the institutionalization of the La Paz Biotechnology Farm;
- Establishment of feasible domestic economic zones for MSMEs in special economic zone activities

Strategies

As part of reducing inequality, the RDP 2017-2022 aims to expand economic opportunities in the Industry and Services sectors. It also seeks to increase access to economic opportunities in Industry and Services to MSMEs, and cooperatives.

Reducing inequality in economic opportunities would require strategies that would expand these in industry and services, and increase access particularly of MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs to these opportunities.

The creation of globally-competitive industry and services shall be pursued by integrating these sectors to strengthen forward and backward linkages toward more efficient supply and value chains. Developing globally competitive and innovative products would depend heavily not only on the availability of raw materials, labor, and technology but also on the presence of adequate soft and hard infrastructure.

Among the strategies for trade and industry include:

Economic opportunities in industry and services expanded:

- Increase local and foreign investments
- Increase competitiveness, innovation and resilience
- Improvement of market access
- Ensure consumer access to safe and quality goods and services
- Technology transfer/establishment of marketing network/implementation of value-chain program
- Promote the application of e-coop trade online system
- Promote market driven industry cluster development strategy using the value chain approach:
- LGUs in investment promotions/incentivation (i.e. provision of incentives to investors such as tax holiday and mentoring, among others)
- Construction of critical infrastructure facilities to boost the industry and services sector
- Integration of global themes in the development of SMEs (i.e., Climate Change, Migration and Gender)
- Streamline application procedures for easy access to MSME financing
- Conduct and/or participation in marketing events like trade fairs and exhibits both at local and national levels;

Access to economic opportunities in industry and services for MSMEs, cooperatives, and OFs increased:

Advancing cooperative development

- RA 10744 implementation of credit surety fund
- Enforcement of sharing equity strategy among cooperative individual members and the concerned LGUs

Increasing trade, investments and exports

- Intensify inflow of investments
- Increase exports in the region

Facilitating investment environment and potentials

- Establishment of Innovation Centers in SUCs
- Strengthen collaboration with SUCs and research and development institutions;
- Provision of financing package to micro, small and medium enterprises
- Setting up of Negosyo Centers in all cities and municipalities

Harnessing the tourism potentials of the region

- Encourage LGUs to formulate Local Tourism Development Plans
- Strengthen Tourism Development Councils
- Regionalize implementation of National Tourism Development Plan, 2017-2022;
- Intensify marketing and promotional campaigns

Enhancing the region's competitiveness

- Adoption of international standards through ISO Certification
- Enhance the level of competitiveness, productivity and quality of products
- Establishment of Fabrication Laboratory with co-working space
- Convergence through public-private sector partnership (PPP)
- Establishment of ICT laboratory/incubation center for emerging ICT applications and BPO

Development of the Halal Industry

- Regular conduct of investment forums, public consultations and orientation meetings on the Asian Halal Center
- Conduct of training on quality and packaging and access to modern production technologies and other Halal-related trainings for business locators and employees situated at Asian Halal Center
- Establishment of Triple A Poultry Dressing Plant, Cold Storage Facility and La Paz Biotech Farms to support Asian Halal Center
- Establishment of Philippine ASEAN Display Center in Philippine Trade Investment Center in selected ASEAN Centers

Responsible Mining

- Advocate partnership between small and large scale mining through provision of mining service contracts

Targets

Table 9.1 Targets for Trade/Investments

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2015)	TARGET* (2017-2022)
Amount of Investments generated (In Billion Pesos)	1.035	8.784
Jobs Generated	15,935	135,243
Exports Sales of MSMEs (In US\$ million)	20.555	174.453
Domestic Sales of MSMEs (In PhP million)	1.524	12.934
MSMEs assisted	3,526	29,926
Turn around time in Business Name Processing (In Minutes)	15	15
Number of <i>Negosyo Centers</i> Established	-	66

*Note: *Targets may be subjected to change based on DTI updates*

Key Programs and Projects

Trade and Investments

- Micro-Financing Package/Small Business Loan Program
- Export Pathways Program-Regional Interactive Platform for Philippine Exports (EPP-RIPPLES)
- Business Permit and Licensing System (BPLS)
- Negosyo Center Project
- Shared Service Facility (SSF)
- Kapatid Angat Lahat Mentor Me Program
- SME Roving Academy
- OFW Negosyo Caravan
- OTOP Next Generation
- Go Lokal Project
- Zampex Plus
- Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP)
- Regional Standards and Testing Laboratories (RSTL)
- West Corporate Center

Cooperatives

- Cooperative development program
- Cooperative regulatory program

Tourism

- Roll-It Convergence Project
- Z3R Memorial

Halal Industry Development

- Asian Halal Center
- Creation of local Halal consortium
- Establishment of the Philippine Muslim Chamber of Commerce
- Implementation of Halal Roadmap 2020
- Triple “A” Poultry Dressing Plant, Cold Storage Facility and La Paz Biotech Farms to support

Infrastructure Support

- Rehabilitation of Zamboanga City International Port
- San Ramon Newport

10

Accelerating
Human Capital
Development

Accelerating Human Capital Development

One of the key components of the Regional Development Plan is the provision of opportunities for human development under the pillar of “Pagbabago” where people are given more chances to develop their full potential. Improved outcomes for human development will be reached by reducing inadequacies in health, nutrition and learning. Consistent with the Filipino’s aspirations enunciated in AmBisyon Natin 2040, strategies and interventions will be centered in ensuring long, healthy and productive lives, lifelong learning opportunities and improved income-earning ability of the Filipino, especially the poor and underserved.

Assessment and Challenges

Health and Nutrition

Improved access to quality health care brought about substantial decreases in maternal, infant, and under-five mortality rates per 1,000 live births from 2010 to 2016. The coverage of health insurance under the National Health Insurance Program increased to 99.0 percent in 2015 from 74.0 percent in 2010; a 100 percent enrolment rate in the Program was attained in 2015.

Table 10.1 Health Sector Indicators, 2010-2016, Region IX

INDICATORS	2010	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	BASELINE	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
Maternal mortality Rate per 100,000 live birth	92.63	89.36	100.42	58	107.2	56	ND	ND	82.52		79.32		41.28
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.74	6.42	7.83	24	8.59	23			6.45		5.93		2.33
Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.91	9.01	9.08	29	12.14	28			5.7		6.32		2.09
Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods)	30.54		33.6	54	34.33	57			48.62		52.28		50.85
HIV prevalence				<1%		<1%					55		60
National health insurance program coverage	74%	70%	100%	80%		100%	76%		92%		99%		
National health program enrolment rate	74%	805		85%		100%			99%		100%		

Note: ND - No Data

Source: Department of Health IX

While there were gains made in health and nutrition for the past six years, the pursuit to improve, enhance and expand the delivery of health services remains imperative, as set against a backdrop of rising population and growing economy.

Based on the latest Survey on the Nutritional Status of Selected Filipino Population Groups by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI) in 2015, the region was able to generally improve its performance compared to the results of the previous surveys conducted in 2011 and 2013.

Table 10.2 Nutrition Sector Indicators, 2011-2015, Region IX

INDICATORS	2011		2013		2015	
	TARGET (%)	ACTUAL (%)	TARGET (%)	ACTUAL (%)	TARGET (%)	ACTUAL (%)
Prevalence of 0-5 yrs old Underweight children		25.2		24.5	20.2	21.2
Prevalence of 0-5 yrs old Stunted children		42.2		38.7	31.2	38
Prevalence of 0-5 yrs old Wasted children		7.3		8	<5	7.1
Prevalence of 0-5 yrs old overweight children		4.4		2.6		2.5
Prevalence of 6-10 yrs old Underweight children		34.6		35.1	29.6	33.4
Prevalence of 6-10 yrs old Stunted children		43.5		44.3	33.4	38.3
Prevalence of 6-10 yrs old Wasted children		6.9		6.6	<5	6.4
Prevalence of 6-10 yrs old overweight children		3.4		5.1		5.4

Source: Department of Health IX

Gaps in access to quality health services need to be filled up. A growing population places additional pressure on the delivery of health services. An improved health service will require adequate health facilities and more health service providers, especially in remote barangays of the region. It also requires expansion of the NHIP coverage especially among the poor and vulnerable sectors of the community yet to be enrolled or covered by the program.

Malnutrition remains high. While performance in nutrition mostly improved, targets for 2015 were not met. The number of underweight, wasted, stunted and overweight children 0-5 years old increased in 2015. The same is true with children aged 6-10 years old.

Low investment of LGUs on nutrition care for children. This is indicated by non-functional Local Nutrition Committees, the fast turnover of health and nutrition workers, and absence of permanent items for Nutrition Action Officers (NAO).

Substantial increase in newly-diagnosed HIV cases. New cases of HIV alarmingly increased. In 2015, about 55 new cases were recorded which claimed the lives of 5 patients. As of September 2016, about 60 new cases were recorded which claimed 6 lives. A total of 224 cases were recorded in the region from 2010-2016 with a total of 30 deaths. Around 91 percent of the patients were male and majority of them were practicing sexual activities

with the same sex. Most of these patients were between 15 and 34 years old at the time of diagnosis. Seventy-one cases belonged to the age group 15-24 years old; and 121 cases, the highest among the age groups, were 25-34 years old.

Slow progress in family planning initiatives. The percentage of women and their partners who are practicing any form of contraception increased from 30.5 percent in 2010 to 50.9 percent in 2016. The full implementation of the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law would significantly improve the contraceptive prevalence rate in the region.

A low level of support from LCEs for RPRH Program implementation at the local level was also noted. There was a lack of an effective coordination mechanism among program implementers for RPRH services in the region. There is therefore, a need to create an RPRH local implementation team to oversee the provision of services at the local level.

High Teenage Fertility. Based on the latest Young Adults Fertility and Sexuality (YAFS) Study in 2013, the teenage fertility rate in the region has increased for the past decade. The number of females 15-19 years old who are mothers increased from 7.1 percent in 2002 to 13.5 percent in 2013. The number of females 15-19 years old who are pregnant with the first child increased from 2.1 percent in 2002 to 2.7 percent in 2013.

There was also a noted increase from 9.3 percent in 2002 to 16.3 percent in 2013 of 15-19 years old females who already begun childbearing. The region had the highest prevalence of unprotected first premarital sex among the youth in the Philippines with 91.9 percent, which led to pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted diseases.

Education

Basic Education

Net Enrolment, Completion and Cohort Survival rates improved, but Simple Dropout and School Leaver rates dropped. From SY 2011-2012 to SY 2014-2015, the average Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for the elementary level was 94.2 percent; and 49.05 percent for the secondary level, respectively. The NER for the elementary level increased from 90.87 percent in SY 2011-2012 to 97.68 percent in SY 2012-2013. However, the NER declined the following school year until it reached 92.15 percent in SY 2014-2015. For the secondary level, marked improvement was also recorded in SY 2012-2013 and declined the following year. In 2014-2015, it was 49.28 percent. The observed increase in SY 2012-2013 may be attributed to the program of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino of the Department of Social Welfare and Development that requires parents to send their children to school in consideration of a monthly financial assistance. The trend of fluctuating NERs calls for more sustainable and concerted efforts of bringing children and youth to school, aside from the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.

Keeping children in school until they finish their basic education remains a challenge as completion rate from SY 2011-2006 to SY 2015-2016, on the average, was only around 70 percent for both elementary and secondary levels. Survival of children until they reach the final grade or year, as indicated by cohort survival rates, has been improving over the

years; however, elementary and secondary rates decreased by 11.9 percent and 6.4 percent respectively, from SY 2014-2015 to SY 2015-2016. Moreover, eliminating dropout in elementary and secondary levels remains an issue with elementary having a 76.6 percent school leaver rate in SY 2014-2015 and 55.0 percent for secondary.

Table 10.3 Basic Education Indicators, Elementary and Secondary Levels, SY 2011-2012 to SY 2015-2016, Region IX

INDICATORS	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Net Enrolment Rate					
Kindergarten	90.87	97.68	96.01	92.15	NDA
Elementary					
Secondary	41.29	58.72	46.9	49.28	NDA
Completion Rate					
Elementary	58.69	63.78	54.68	92.91	80.72
Secondary	67.76	62.77	64.39	81.4	74.29
Cohort Survival Rate					
Elementary	60.53	68.23	74.02	92.97	81.92
Secondary	71.43	74.27	76.14	81.69	76.48
Simple Drop Out Rate					
Elementary	0.38	0.54	0.83	2.07	1.52
Secondary	4.59	4.63	3.92	3.42	2.84
School Leaver Rate					
Elementary	69.47	72.66	74.95	76.58	NDA
Secondary	48.44	48.74	57.4	54.95	NDA
Achievement Rate					
Elementary	69.47	72.66	74.95	76.58	NDA
Secondary	48.44	48.74	57.4	54.95	NDA
Teacher to Pupil Ratio	1:39	1:37	1:37	1:34	NDA
Teacher to Student Ratio	1:36	1:33	1:32	1:27	NDA
Classroom to Pupil Ratio		1:30	1:39	1:35	1:28
Classroom to Student Ratio	1:45	1:43	1:41	1:40	NDA
Toilet to Pupil Ratio	1:14	1:29	1:27	1:27	NDA
Toilet to Student Ratio	1:07	1:49	1:47	1:47	NDA
School seats to Pupil Ratio	01:01.1	1:01	1:01	1:1.1	NDA
School seats to Student Ratio	01:01.2	01:01.2	0:01	1:1.1	NDA
Textbooks to Pupil Ratio	NDA	NDA	NDA	1:01	NDA
Textbooks to Student Ratio	NDA	NDA	NDA	1:01	NDA

NDA – No Data Available

Source of Data: Department of Education IX

The need to improve quality of, and access to, basic education. The results of the National Achievement Test (NAT), show that while the region's performance has improved over the years, achievement rate remained low, indicating the need to measure up. There was a 2.6 percentage point average annual increase in elementary mean percentage score (MPS) from 2011 to 2015, but a drop at the secondary level was recorded from 2013 to 2015.

The low enrolment and achievement rates of pupils and students in the region were attributed to the following: (a) lack of teacher competencies and basic educational facilities; (b) inaccessibility of schools and the lack of adequate school facilities; (c) poverty and distance between schools and student's residence as they put heavy burden on parents financially; and (d) failure of students to cope with school work. Issues on health, family disorganization, and early marriage are regarded as the most significant social factors that affect enrolment rates. The Alternative Learning system also has yet to cover more out-of-school youth in the region, especially those from the most marginalized sector of society.

Inadequate educational facilities and resources especially for K-12. Limited classrooms, teacher items, textbooks and chairs, pose a challenge as students embark on the additional two years of basic education made compulsory by RA 10533.

With emphasis on education as the central strategy for reducing poverty and building national competitiveness, the K to 12 Basic Education Program started in 2012. Out of the 394 public high schools and 177 non-DepEd schools in Region IX, 306 were approved by DepEd Central Office to operate senior high schools (SHS) starting SY 2016-2017. Of the approved schools, 169 were public schools and 137 are non-DepEd schools.

Out of the 49,668 who completed Grade 10 in March 2016, only 47,917 enrolled in grade 11. At the rate the enrolment is going, a total of 47,830 students are expected to enter Grade 12 in School Year 2017-2018.

Table 10.4 Enrolment in Senior High School (Grade 11) SY 2016-2017 and Target Number of Grade 12 Students (SY 2017-2018), by City/Province, Region IX

DIVISION	PUBLIC		PRIVATE		LUC/SUC	
	GRADE 11 ENROLMENT	TARGET NUMBER OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS	TARGET NUMBER OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS	TARGET NUMBER OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS	GRADE 11 ENROLMENT	TARGET NUMBER OF GRADE 12 STUDENTS
Dapitan City	841	841	181	181	260	258
Dipolog City	975	975	1,590	1,589	351	351
Isabela City	1,129	1,128	402	402	323	324
Pagadian City	1,333	1,326	2,707	2,705	0	0
Zamboanga City	4,403	4,355	7,336	7,313	989	989
Zamboanga del Norte	6,243	6,238	1,555	1,555	416	416
Zamboanga del Sur	7,364	7,364	1,884	1,886	0	0
Zamboanga Sibugay	4,788	4,788	2,649	2,648	198	198
TOTAL	27,076	27,015	18,304	18,279	2,537	2,536

Source: Department of Education IX

Children and schools in conflict-prone areas. At the frontline of armed conflicts, classrooms, teachers and pupils are seen as legitimate targets. Zamboanga Peninsula's education infrastructure was destroyed during the siege in 2013, and three years after, some schools still require minor rehabilitation. In this regard, security of children, teachers and schools should be given utmost importance to ensure their education and welfare are not in any way disrupted.

Higher Education

Among the issues and concerns that beset the delivery of quality of higher education in the region include the decline in enrolment rate, quality of graduates and displacement of teachers because of K-12 implementation.

Decline in enrolment rate. The enrolment status of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Region IX has decreased by 11.4 percent from Academic Year 2013-14 to AY 2014-15. While there was a modest increase of 1.5 percent from AY 2014-15 to AY 2015-16, the number is still lower compared to AY 2013-14. On the average, about 57 percent of the enrollees went to public HEIs while 43 percent enrolled in private HEIs.

Table 10.5 Higher Education Enrolment, Region IX, AY 2013-14 to AY2015-16

INSTITUTIONAL TYPE	AY 2013-2014	AY 2014-2015	AY 2015-2016
Public HEIs	67,258	56,810	62,863
Private HEIs	49,530	46,628	42,174
Total	116,788	103,438	105,037

Source: Commission on Higher Education IX

Quality of higher education graduates remains an issue. The services provided in the regulation of higher education made significant achievements from 2013 to 2016. Support was provided to identified Centers of Excellence (COEs) and Centers of Development (CODs). Appropriate policies, standards and guidelines (PSGs) were issued and complied with.

Nevertheless, the region still lags in producing researchers, knowledge builders, innovators, and young Filipinos that earn degrees in scientific, engineering and technical pursuits necessary to effectively function in a growing knowledge economy.

The mismatch between higher education and industry requirements adds to this challenge, which may be attributed to underdeveloped 21st century competencies among graduates and faculty.

Table 10.6 Higher Education Performance, Region IX, 2013-2016

INDICATORS	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Programs complied with PSGs	430	414	484	430
No. of Programs Accredited			39	123
No. of Programs Awarded COE/COD			8	8
No. of Noncompliant programs closed or phased out	18	10	0	3
No. of permits approved	43	41	59	12
No. of Government Recognition granted	15	15	21	4

Source: Commission on Higher Education IX

HEI faculty displacement due to full implementation of K-12. The expected surge in enrolment to senior high school would mark a short-term displacement of HEI faculty.

Manpower Development/Technical Education

Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) is an important tool of human resource development. It can support economic growth and poverty alleviation and promote social inclusion through the improvement of productivity of the young people and the existing workers and allowing reinsertion of the unemployed into the workforce.

TVET enrolment and graduates peaked in 2014 at 118,665 and 103,670, respectively. For the same period, the highest number of persons assessed was in 2013 with a total of 48,903. There was an increasing trend also in the certification rate from 72.7 percent in 2011 to 86.9 percent in 2015.

The goals to increase the number of jobs generated and livelihood enterprises created through the school-based, enterprise-based, and community-based employment programs were fully realized.

Table 10.7 Technical and Vocational Education Performance, 2011-2016, Region IX

INDICATORS	BASELINE (2010)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TVET Enrolees	82,742	74,789	78,395	100,165	118,736	89,271	95,495
TVET Graduates	72,330	64,999	67,898	90,465	103,670	84,209	93,937
TVET Graduates Assessed	43,681	38,468	37,948	48,903	37,171	44,828	40,334
TVET Graduates Certified	34,093	27,968	29,065	38,465	31,190	38,965	36,719
Number of jobs generated in all training modalities (institution-based, enterprise-based and community-based)	38,904	39,901	31,710	36,641	44,365	47,960	45,844

Source: Technical Education and Skills Development Authority IX

Increasing demand for competent and flexible workforce with 21st Century skills. Recognizing the changing dynamics of the labor market requirements, TVET is facing some challenges of its own as it delivers programs and services. The increasing demand for competent and flexible workforce with 21st Century skills and addressing industry demand are tremendous challenges for the region.

A 21st Century Filipino skilled workforce is generally characterized by being technically competent, innovative and creative, and possesses desirable work attitudes and behavior. Improving the quality of TVET therefore is expected to produce graduates with greater employability as well as flexibility across occupations or locations around the globe.

Desirability of technical vocational education and training remain a challenge. Misconceptions about TVET may explain the lack of interest, as college education is seen as a more attractive option in employability.

A need to increase capacity of TESDA and its accredited training institutions. The region needs more qualified trainers and equipment for a growing population and knowledge-based economy, expanding access to vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities, the unemployed and out of school youth.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies

Health and Nutrition

To improve the quality of life of children and youth

Address inadequacies in access to quality health services. A more responsive health system requires adequate, efficient and accessible health facilities and services at the grassroots. The number and quality of human resources for health and nutrition especially at the barangay level shall be increased. Available S&T interventions, like RxBox device and others, in health care services shall be provided at the city and municipal levels.

In the attainment of Health Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) in line with the Philippine Health Agenda for 2017-2022, a stronger coordination with local chief executives or local government units shall be pursued to identify needs and concerns in regard to health facilities at the barangays.

With collaboration from the LCEs, the “Doctors to the Barrio” Program shall be enhanced by identifying local scholars and implementing a system where one medical doctor is required to visit one barangay per month. Improve coordination among different program players in the locality to increase efficient delivery of needed services. Improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities at the barangay level.

Reduce financial health risk. Attain coverage for all and sustain membership. Prioritize demand generation activities to poor (CCT and NHTS) families. Philhealth to issue special Red cards for indigents. More active implementation and monitoring of regional health insurance programs.

Strengthen efforts of addressing malnutrition at the local level. Strengthen Nutrition Program Management of LGUs through functional committees. Put good governance at the center of efforts for Nutrition Improvement with adequate investment on Nutrition specific projects for children. Capacity building for Local Nutrition Committee members on Nutrition Program Management with the regular formulation of Nutrition Action Plans. Basic Course for Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNSs) to improve delivery of services shall be developed and implemented. Advocacy activities for 1) appointment of permanent Nutrition Action Officers (NAOs) with office and support staff; 2) adoption of the 2017-2022 PPAN/RPAN; 3) Alliance building with the civic society and non-governments organizations shall also be conducted.

Fortify population management efforts with Local Government Units. Increase level of LGU support in terms of establishing a population office structure and provision of funds for population program activities. Conduct of FDS in coordination with DSWD and RP-FP couples' classes in the different communities with support from the LGU.

Improve Service Delivery Network. As defined by the Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health (RPRH) Law, it refers to the network of health facilities and providers within the province- or city-wide health system, offering core packages of health care services in an integrated and coordinated manner. A regular evaluation of health service delivery system and conduct of program reviews on RP-RH Program implementation at the local level shall be put in place with the aim of improving its implementation.

Strengthen efforts in managing teenage fertility. Sustain and coordinate involvement in the conduct of symposia and other efforts on teen pregnancy at the barangay level. Programs and projects targeting in-school and out-of-school youth to reduce teenage fertility shall be implemented. There shall be established teen centers in secondary schools and health clinics for adolescent services in each RHU with appropriately trained staff.

Strengthen Implementation of Gender and Development (GAD) Initiatives. Increase number of GAD Program advocates at all levels. Monitoring and evaluation of GAD Fund utilization shall likewise be strengthened. Orientations, trainings and technical assistance for the effective and efficient implementation of GAD program activities utilizing the 5% GAD Funds. Appropriate GAD Committees at the regional and local levels shall be created and strengthened to provide venue where issues and concerns pertaining to gender and development could be discussed and appropriate actions could be undertaken to address these issues/concerns.

Basic Education

Ensure equitable access and quality of education for all

Strengthen LGU and private sector support to basic education. Advocate more concrete enforcement of LGU support in terms of funding or local budget allocations for education. To improve access to education, encourage private sectors to establish new schools and put up new schools where most needed.

In addition, the LGUs shall spearhead the identification of school sites, and with the support of the pertinent national agencies, mobilize funding for titling and other required documentations. Mobilize LGUs & NGOs partnership for school projects. Revitalize engagement of Local School Board and conduct regular meetings with Parent Teacher Association (PTA).

Enhance capacities of education providers. Improve knowledge, skills and values of school managers and teachers shall be pursued. There shall be stronger coordination between TESDA and DepEd on teacher's skills trainings. To enhance teacher's skills, ICT facilities and equipment shall be provided in all schools.

Strengthen the teaching workforce, programs and curriculum. Provide more teacher items and higher salaries especially in the Alternative Learning System, Madaris and Senior High School. Strengthen indigenized curriculum and learning materials. Strengthen the implementation of Dropout Reduction Program (DORP) and other special education programs. Push for the development of life skills (technical/vocational) in the Senior High School program. Strengthen ECCD thru adequate pre-school facilities, day care workers and enhanced partnership with LGUs.

Higher Education

Increase employability of graduates

Produce graduates with skills and trainings aligned with industry demands. Develop 21st century competencies and skills among graduates that would enable the youth to make informed career decisions. Efforts shall be undertaken to increase passers of regulatory board examinations. The region shall pursue the conduct of scholarly researches at par with international standards. In this regard, commitment shall be raised relative to the application of the evolving quality standards of universities to HEIs, e.g. publications in journals, construction of laboratories instead of token research centers, etc.

Establish and strengthen Partnerships for Job-Skills Correspondence. The mismatch between the kinds of job offered and needed by our industries, and the kind of skills available in our workforce shall be arrested through a stronger collaboration between industries and education providers which includes TESDA, DepEd, CHED and the private learning institutions.

The collaboration shall include, but not limited to, stronger career guidance efforts especially for Senior High Schools, greater incentives for enrollees to, and providers of, technical and vocational skills, and others. This will include linking and increasing awareness of the public on available science and technology scholarships and similar incentives at the junior/ undergraduate levels.

A Skills Registry System for city and municipal skills mapping is also imperative. Provision of professional regulation and productivity trainings shall also be conducted. Continuous consultations, forums, etc. between and among pertinent government agencies, labor and industry shall be conducted.

Technical Education

Produce graduates with 21st century skills and trainings

Promote blue-collar jobs. Technical and vocational jobs occupy the majority of the labor force needed in the country and employment accessibility abroad for poverty eradication. This shall align with the demands of the industries, as well as, provide technical/vocational graduates an option to be productive either in employment or self-entrepreneurship

Expand access and improve quality of TVET programs and opportunities. This is important to address the region's large pool of unemployed and underemployed individuals and vulnerable groups. To do this, training providers shall be encouraged to upgrade their facilities, tools and equipment; and for them to continually adopt the most recent technologies and innovations in their practice.

The industries shall be encouraged to develop in-house assessors and upgrade the skills of competency assessors. The areas of partnership between TVET and industries shall be strengthened and the active participation of LGUs in providing employment opportunities to trained graduates shall be encouraged. Career guidance programs in schools shall likewise be improved with focus on technical, vocational and agricultural skills and education. The role of DOLE in employment facilitation shall be strengthened. Programs for accreditations of tourist guides shall be explored to help boost the tourism industry in the region. More Junior Level Science scholarships and in Science and Technology shall be provided to increase the number of qualified skilled and knowledgeable work force to meet the demands of local industries and foreign markets.

Targets

Health and Nutrition

Table 10.8 Plan Targets to Improve Health and Nutrition, Region IX

INDICATORS	BASELINE (2015) (%)	END OF PLAN TARGET (%)
Percentage of Population Covered by NHIP (PhilHealth)	99.0	100
NHIP Enrolment Rate	99.0	100
Life Expectancy at Birth		
Male	69.6	71.2
Female	76.0	77.5
Total Fertility Rate	3.1	2.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	52.3	80.0
Adolescent Birth Rate per 1,000 live birth	-	5.7
Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live birth	79.3	40.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live birth	5.9	2.0
Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth	6.3	2.0
Prevalence of 0-5 yr old underweight children	21.2	20.0
Prevalence of 0-5 yr old stunted children	38	31.0
Prevalence of 0-5 yr old wasted children	7.1	<5.0
Prevalence of 0-5 yr old overweight children	2.5	<2.5
Prevalence of 6-10 yr old underweight children	33.4	30.0
Prevalence of 6-10 yr old stunted children	38.3	33.0
Prevalence of 6-10 yr old wasted children	6.4	<5.0
Prevalence of 6-10 yr old overweight children	5.4	<5.0

Source: Department of Health IX, National Nutrition Council IX

Table 10.9 Plan Targets for Basic, Higher and Technical Education, Region IX

INDICATORS	ACTUAL (2013)	ACTUAL (2015)	TARGET (2022)
Literacy Rate			
Simple	96.0		>96.0
Functional	87.5		>87.5
Net Enrolment Rate			
Kindergarten		92.2	95.0
Elementary		92.2	>92.0
Junior High School/Secondary		49.3	75.5
Simple Dropout Rate			
Elementary		2.07	1.5
Secondary		3.42	2.8
Completion Rate			
Elementary		92.9	>93.0
Secondary		81.4	>81.0
Cohort Survival Rate			
Elementary		93.0	>93.0
Secondary		81.7	>82.0
Teacher to Pupil Ratio		1:34	1:30
Teacher to Student Ratio		1:27	1:25
Number of Programs that complied with PSGs		484	>430
Number of Programs Accredited		39	123
Number of Programs Awarded COE/COD		8	>8
Percentage of tertiary graduates in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction		-	40.0
Percentage of students awarded scholarships, grants and other financial assistance		-	10.0
Number of TVET Enrolees		9,271	82,742
Number of TVET Graduates		84,209	>84,000
Number of TVET Graduates Assessed		44,828	>44,000
Number of TVET Graduates Certified		39,965	>40,000
Number of jobs generated in all training modalities (institution-based, enterprise-based and community-based)		7,960	38,904

Source: DepEd IX, CHED IX and TESDA IX

Priority Programs and Projects

Health and Nutrition

Construction of Health, Sanitation and Rehabilitation Facilities

- Construction of mental health institution in each province in the region
- Construction of sanitation facilities and clean water facilities in all barangays
- Construction of Drug Rehabilitation Centers for each province.
- Construction/renovation of health facilities
- Construction of animal pound for stray animals
- Provision of health equipment for health facilities

Expansion of Health Insurance Coverage

- Mass registration (down to barangay-level) to NHIP
- Expansion of NHTS list and Tamang Serbisyo para sa Kalusugan ng Pamilya (TSEKAP) enlistment through data sharing with other government agencies like the BIR, PSA and others.
- Electronic Claims for NHIP benefits
- Health Information Technology Providers accredited by PhilHealth

Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health

- Responsible Parenting Movement (RPM) at the barangay level.
- Family Development Session (FDS) for couples at the barangay level.
- RPRH caravans
- House-to-House IECM activities on RPRH

Nutrition

- LGU Mobilization for Nutrition (Mentoring LGUs in NPM)

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Regular Monitoring and Evaluation of the Local Level Plan Implementation (MELLPI)
- Performance Monitoring Units set-up

Basic, Higher and Technical Education

Site Development and School Improvement

- Acquisition, survey and titling of school sites
- Construction/repair of school building & physical facilities

Trainings/Capability Building Activities

- Institution -based training, Enterprise-based training, Community-based training
- Trainers' Skills Upgrading Program and Compliance Audit
- Human Resources and Training Development (HRTD) and In-service Training for Teachers (INSET)
- Enhancement Training and Capability Building Programs for School Heads, Education Managers, and teachers
- Benchmarking of Best Practices and Alternatives
- Barangay Kasanayan para sa Kabuhayan at Kapayapaan in Technical Education

Scholarships and Grants

- Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA)
- Scholarship Training for Employment Program
- Institutional Development and Innovation Grants
- Training for Work Scholarship Program

Scholarships and Grants

- Purchase of textbooks and updated instruction materials
- Recruitment and mobilization of more teachers
- DepED Computerization and ICT Integration Program
- Internal system - School Based Management at the DepEd division level

Instruction, Research and Sectoral Engagements Program

11

Reducing
Vulnerability of
Individuals and
Families

Reducing Vulnerability of Individuals and Families

The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan 2017-2022 intends to enable individuals and families to handle and cope with risks brought about by economic instability, conflict or disaster, and other socio-economic disturbances that trigger loss of income or assets and cause harm to their health and general well-being.

Under the pillar of *“malasakit”*, this chapter discusses key approaches in reducing the vulnerabilities of workers, women and children by increasing their adaptive capacities, and reducing their exposure, to such risks. It also aims to continue to provide coordinated services to empower and improve the quality of life of the poor, vulnerable, and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities in the region. Social protection will be based on the various risks that they face.

Assessment and Challenges

Social Welfare

From 2013 to 2015, there were 3,954 children in need of special protection (CNSP) who were served, as against the target of 4,266 children. For the same period, there were 2,177 women in especially difficult circumstances (WEDC) who were served, which was slightly lower than the targeted 2,241 WEDCs. The lower figures would indicate that the sustained advocacies on the rights of the child and women empowerment are taking hold.

Meanwhile, the Crisis Intervention Unit (CIU) of DSWD served 11,933 clients for the same period, which was much higher than the targeted 4,897. The rise in numbers was attributed to the 2013 Zamboanga Siege and the Pagadian City fire in 2015.

In 2016, the Pantawid Pamilya Program recorded the highest number of families at 643,639 who were provided cash assistance compared to previous years, as a result of the program expansion, i.e., the modified conditional cash transfer.

The delivery of social welfare services in the region has been satisfactory for the past several years. However, such provision of social welfare services to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups continues to be a great concern of the government.

Table 11.1 Number of Clients Served by CNSP, WEDC and CIU, Region IX, 2013-2015

PROGRAM	2013		2014		2015	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
CNSP	1,429	1,429	1,429	1,386	1,408	1,074
WEDC	825	987	825	792	591	398
CIU	984	3,861	483	6,673	3,430	1,399

Source of Basic Data: Department of Social Welfare and Development IX

Inadequate Social Welfare Personnel and Facilities at the Barangay Level. The barangay government units are the frontliners in the delivery of immediate social welfare assistance to victims of disaster, violence or conflict. The disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors, particularly from far-flung communities have difficulty in accessing such services under emergency situations.

Need to Sustain and Strengthen Delivery of Social Protection Services. While gains were made in the implementation of various social protection programs, a growing population increases the risks to the most vulnerable segments of society. Programs like conditional cash transfers, health insurance, social security systems, and income and livelihood support, have been existent but have limited coverage and benefits.

Worker's Welfare

At the forefront of workers' welfare and protection services is the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) IX. From 2012 to 2016, there were 83,200 workers placed through the Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs), as against the 33,154 target for the same period. Under the Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES), there were 75,401 youths provided with bridging employment over its target of 72,489 for the six-year period of 2011-2016.

The intensified advocacy on Labor Market Information Program (LMIP) brought in 226,154 jobseekers given access to labor market information in 2011-2016. This was much higher than the targeted 149,600 jobseekers for the same period.

Through the Labor Laws Compliance System (LLCS), the region monitors compliance of establishments, whether compulsory or voluntary, with labor standards to protect workers from hazards in the workplace, and to promote their welfare by ensuring safe and healthy work environment. From 2011 to 2016, the actual number of firms that complied with labor laws was higher than the targeted number.

In spite of these accomplishments, the subsector is still faced with the challenges of job-skills mismatch, high dependence on financial assistance, inadequate provision of social protection, and limited awareness on occupational and safety and health standards, among others.

Table 11.2 Number of Clients Served, Region IX, 2010-2016

PROGRAM	2010	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016*	
	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET
PESO				4,900	11,013	5,300	10,106	9,654	12,759	10,619	28,060	11,681	21,262
SPES	5,622	7,000	9,127	9,372	9,429	11,639	11,985	11,639	12,385	17,283	17,438	15,556	15,037
LMIP	13,497	5,000	21,216	6,000	13,092	6,600	8,701	40,000	61,167	44,000	69,685	48,000	52,293
LLCS	1,197	975	1,246	1,050	1,098	947	973	1,521	1,930	821	1,237	1,883	1,216

Note: *As of September 30, 2016

Source of Basic Data: Department of Labor and Employment IX

Job-Skills Mismatch. Available technical and vocational skills in the labor market, do not meet the job requirements of the industries in the region, especially in the agri-fishery sector.

Need for Programs that Protect Workers from High Economic Risks. Access to emergency employment and livelihood programs is inadequate. There is no unemployment insurance mechanism in place. There are no social protection services that would safeguard workers in the informal economy.

Limited Awareness of Occupational, Safety and Health Standards. While the number of firms assisted in labor standards compliance remain higher than targeted on a yearly basis, a growing economy necessitates the strengthening of information dissemination especially among workers who are directly affected by violations of these standards.

Natural hazards and human-induced disasters

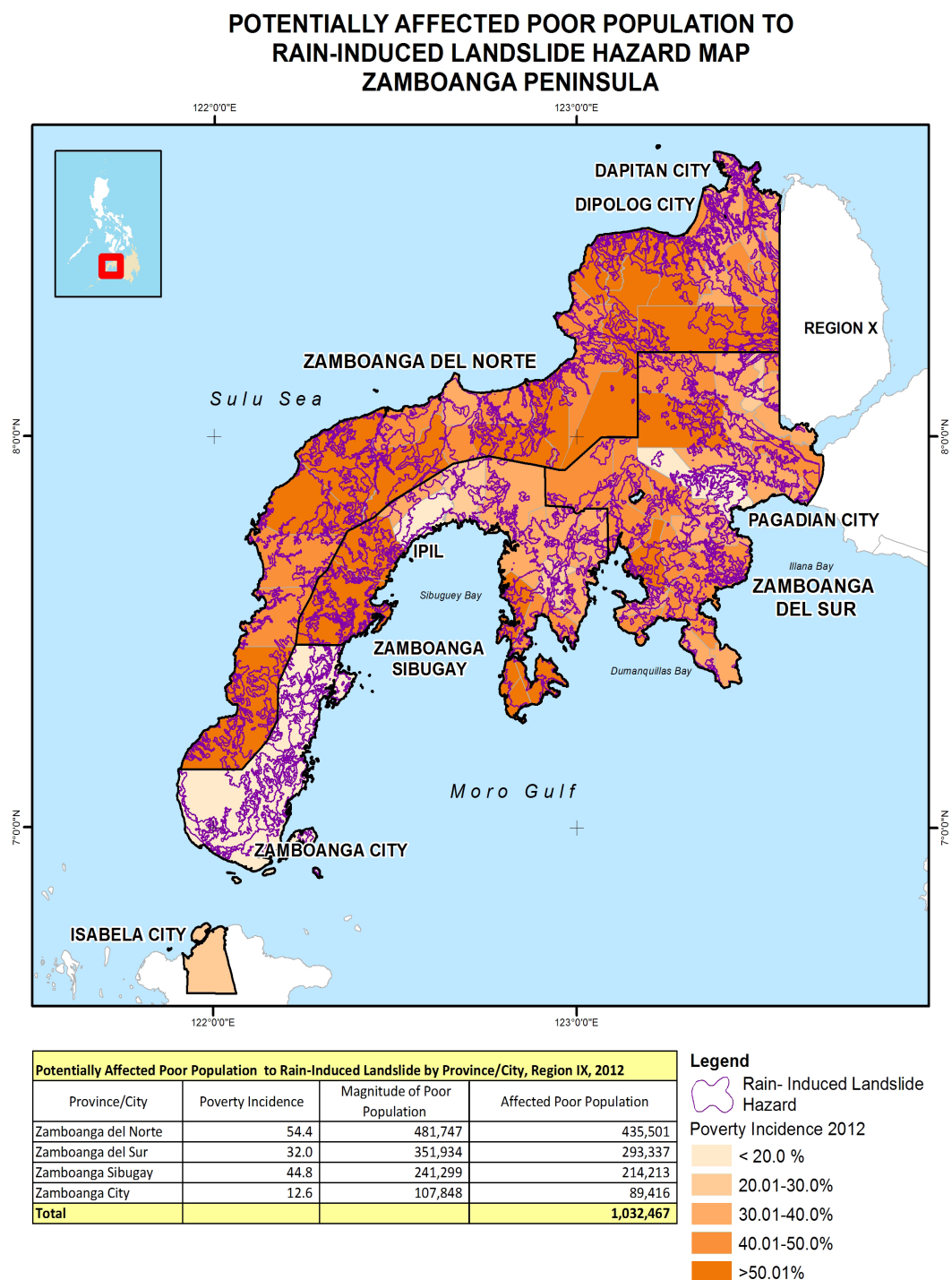
Zamboanga Peninsula, although located outside the typhoon belt, is not spared from natural disasters. The region is prone to both natural and human-induced hazards. Records from 1999 to 2015 showed that it experienced 76 natural disaster occurrences that resulted to 23 deaths and an estimated P249.722 million direct damages to infrastructure, agriculture and properties. Most of the frequent disaster occurrences were induced by hydrologic hazards, particularly flooding, storm surge and flashflood. Aside from natural hazards, Region IX is also beset with human-induced disaster events such as fire incidents, vehicular accidents, gas leak, and sea mishap, among others.

Table 11.3 Summary of Natural Disaster Events in Region IX, 1999-2015

EVENTS	NO. OF EVENTS	NO. OF PERSONS KILLED	NO. OF PERSONS INJURED	NO. OF FAMILIES AFFECTED	ESTIMATED DAMAGES (Houses, Agriculture, Building/Infrastructures) (Pesos)
Flashflood	26	0	0	3,194	96,753,567.00
Flooding	18	0	0	24,181	144,287,098.48
ITCZ	9	3	1	594	45,000
Storm Surge	9	1	0	1,211	1,217,000.00
Tornado	4	6	27	3	1,320,000.00
Earthquake	2	0	0	0	0.00
Landslide	8	13	10	27	6,100,000.00
Total	76	23	37	29,207	249,722,665.48

Source: Office of Civil Defense IX

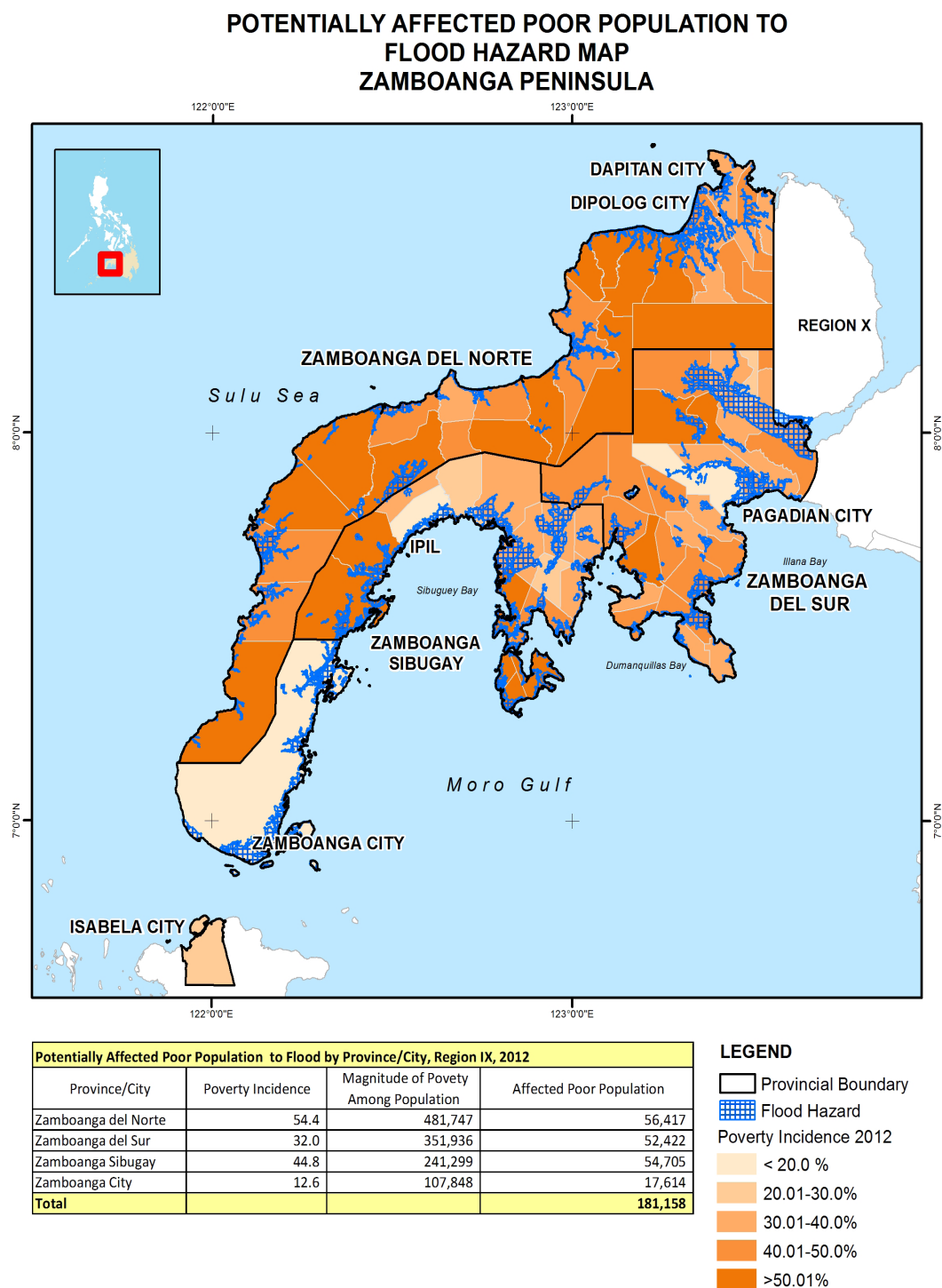
Figure 11.1 Poor Population in Rain-Induced Landslide Hazard Prone Area



SOURCE OF MAPS/BASIC DATA:
 Administrative Map: DENR IX Rain-Induced Landslide Map: MGB, 2010
 Philippine Map: NAMRIA Population: PSA
 Poverty Incidence: PSA, 2012
 Population and magnitude of poverty among population for 2012 are estimates only.

Prepared by: NEDA IX Date Created: February 2017
 Note: Administrative boundaries are not authoritative.
 Land area is not yet harmonized with cadastral survey results.
 No RIL data for Isabela City.

Figure 11.2 Poor Population in Flood Hazard Prone Area



SOURCE OF MAPS/BASIC DATA:
 Administrative Map: DENR IX Flood Map: MGB, 2010
 Philippine Map: NAMRIA Population: PSA
 Poverty Incidence: PSA, 2012
 Population and magnitude of poverty among population for 2012 are estimates only.

Prepared by: NEDA IX Date Created: February 2017
 Note: Administrative boundaries are not authoritative.
 Land area is not yet harmonized with cadastral survey results.
 No flood data for Isabela City.

Natural Hazards and Poverty

There is a significant link between disaster risk and poverty. People with low household incomes, particularly those living below the poverty threshold, often live in marginal and hazard-prone areas. They do not have access to water and safe sanitation, as well as, basic education. When disaster strikes, they are the ones more severely affected, as they do not have the financial resources to respond, recover and rehabilitate quickly; thus aggravating their poverty.

The presence of many poor people living in an area susceptible to hazard, coupled with a higher poverty incidence, would most likely result to a large number of poor people potentially affected by hazard. Thus, the Province of Zamboanga del Norte has a higher number of potentially poor people affected by flooding and landslide than the Provinces of Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay because it has a higher poverty incidence at 54.4 percent compared to the two other provinces.

Social Protection Mechanisms

The following measures were instituted to mitigate the impact of disasters: (a) early warning devices are installed in key strategic areas to safeguard the lives and properties of the people and mitigate the impact of the natural hazards and disaster in the flood-prone areas; (b) prepared flood simulation maps in major rivers and adjacent communities for each province and Zamboanga City through Disaster Risk Assessment, Exposure and Mitigation (DREAM) Light Ranging and Detection Technology (DREAM-LIDAR) project; (c) IEC campaign on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; (d) Mainstream DRR/CCA in local plans i.e. CLUPs, Zoning Ordinance and Comprehensive Development Plans; (e) Enforcement of building codes; (f) Enforcement of Waterways Easements and Flood Plains, (g) Conduct of drills and exercises such as earthquake, fire, evacuation, and (h) community-based capability building activities, among others.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Social Welfare

Enhance efforts in the promotion of the rights and welfare of the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable sectors and communities under the pillar of *"malasakit"*

Strengthen the collaboration among government, non-government and private entities.

The national government, local government units, and non-government organizations and private sector shall forge partnerships in the provision of social protection programs and the continued implementation of social welfare development policies, programs, projects and services. The collaboration with people's organizations can be improved through appropriate inventory, monitoring and regulation of accredited NGOs and CSOs. This collaboration can be concretized through convergence of Kalahi, Pantawid and Sustainable Livelihood programs.

Build Up Social Protection Services for PWDs, Senior Citizens and Juvenile and Others.

Build up the social pension program for PWDs and senior citizens. The Senior Citizen Law shall be reviewed to tackle adjustments in social pension and redefine the inclusion criteria to improve coverage. Caring services can be enhanced by establishing home for the aged and senior citizens centers in each province in the region. Provide and maintain Pag-asa centers for juveniles in each province. For probationers, parolees and ex-convicts, reformation and training centers are needed to assist and support their return to society as productive citizens.

Augment Government Support to Social Welfare Workers. Government subsidy for salary/honorarium of child development workers/day care workers shall be increased. Security of tenure for day care workers and other barangay service providers shall be instituted. Increased incentives for barangay nutrition scholars and barangay health workers shall be provided.

Mainstream social protection in the local development process. Mainstreaming the Social Protection framework at the local level would ensure its integration in local development processes. It shall entail the conduct of dissemination forums to popularize social protection, both at the regional and provincial/municipal levels.

Promotion of Micro-Insurance for low income persons. This would provide protection to low income communities or households against risk, such as accident, illness, and natural disaster, in exchange for insurance premium tailored to their needs, level of risks, among others.

Workers' Welfare

Achieve a gainfully employed, safe and healthy workforce

Pursue stronger enforcement of labor laws and standards. A stronger implementation of labor laws shall be made through increased enrolment of workers to social security schemes, reintegration services, family welfare programs and programs on the protection of local and migrant workers. Efforts shall be undertaken to strengthen employment facilitation, capacity building and dispute resolution, as well as, the mechanisms for labor laws compliance, dispute prevention, settlement, and case disposition.

Develop or Implement Social Protection Mechanisms. This shall entail the establishment of unemployment insurance (UI) micro-insurance. This program would address income insecurity by (a) facilitating re-employment for involuntarily-unemployed individuals; (b) re-tooling as required in job transitions or entrepreneurial endeavors; and (c) cushioning individuals and their families from the impact of involuntary work dismissal. Social protection for the informal sector through the promotion of micro-insurance shall be enhanced. Benefits and social protection services shall likewise be expanded to safeguard workers in the informal economy.

Natural hazards and human-induced disasters

Provide adequate transition houses and livelihood opportunities to disaster victims during the early rehabilitation and recovery period. National and local government units shall collaborate in identifying safe areas for the construction of transition houses prior to relocation of victims to permanent resettlement areas. Identification of these areas can be based on the available risk assessments and hazard maps. Structural design shall be improved and establishment of women and children-friendly spaces shall be undertaken to safeguard women, children, and indigenous practices of locals. Protocols for emergency cash transfers, calamity loans, and livelihood programs shall be established in areas most likely to be affected by disasters.

Provide adequate Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS). Disaster response must include economic, material and physical needs, and psychosocial and mental concerns. Efforts shall include increasing public awareness of the MHPSS, capacity building of local implementers, and ensuring that facilities and relocation sites are MHPSS-friendly.

LGUs to prepare database and community-based Hazard Maps. Local governments shall prepare a database of disasters in their respective areas, hazard maps of their locality, disseminating the information to their constituents, and develop an evacuation plan with the people in their areas to save lives. This would instill in people's mind the need for a concerted effort between government, people and other stakeholders in disaster management, preparedness and mitigation.

Encourage LGUs to incorporate DRRM in local plans and budget. RA10121 allows local governments to allocate five (5) percent of their Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund from their estimated revenues from regular sources to support disaster risk reduction and management activities such as staff capability building trainings, purchase of equipment, supplies, medicine, facilities, payment of premiums on calamity insurance and construction of evacuation centers.

Targets

Social Welfare

Table 11.4 Annual Plan Targets on Number of Clients Served, 2017-2022, Region IX

PROGRAM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
CNSP	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464	1,464
WEDC	590	590	590	590	590	590
PPP	643,639	643,639	643,639	643,639	643,639	643,639
Various Centers	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Source of Basic Data: Department of Social Welfare and Development IX

Labor Welfare

Table 11.5 Annual Plan Targets on Number of Clients Served, 2017-2022, Region IX

PROGRAM	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PESO	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000
SPES	15,556	15,556	15,556	15,556	15,556	15,556
LMIP	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	60,000
LLCS	821	821	821	821	821	821

Source of Basic Data: Department of Labor and Employment IX

Priority Programs and Projects

- Construction of Senior Citizens Center in all municipalities, and Home for the Aged in all provinces.
- Construction of Reformation Centers for parolees, probationers and ex-convicts in each province.
- Construction of juvenile centers in each province.
- Construction/Improvement/Expansion of social welfare service facilities in every barangay.

12 Building Safe and Secure Communities

Building Safe and Secure Communities

Based on the results of the national survey for AmBisyon Natin 2040, Filipinos aspire for a safe and secure shelter. As the population and economy grow, housing and community development become progressively more crucial for Filipinos to enjoy a *“matatag, maginhawa, at panatag na buhay.”*

The Regional Development Plan 2017-2022 aims to harness local governments and the private sector participation in building safe and secure communities especially for the marginalized sectors. It recognizes the significance of building people's access to housing in carefully planned communities that offer fewer risks to health, life and property.

Assessment and Challenges

The Constitution mandates that “the State shall, by law, and for the common good, undertake, in cooperation with the private sector, a continuing program of urban land reform and housing which will make available at affordable cost, decent housing and basic services to underprivileged and homeless citizens in urban centers and resettlement areas.”

In Region IX, most of its resettlement efforts were in response to disasters such as the Zamboanga Siege of 2013 and Pagadian City Fire in 2015. There were also related issues and concerns that affected the immediate and efficient implementation of these efforts, such as, slow documentary processes, underachievement of targets, low collection of amortization payments, among others.

Underachievement in Building Shelters under the Resettlement Program of Government. From 2010 to 2016, only 2,961 housing units were constructed out of the targeted 7,401 units for the same period. Under the resettlement program for Indigenous Peoples, especially for the nomadic Badjaos, there were 130 units completed which is a little less than the targeted 140 units for the period 2014 to 2015.

The housing assistance provided was in response to the Zamboanga Siege of 2013 and Pagadian City fire in 2015. There were 3,888 housing units completed from 2014 to 2016 in support of the Zamboanga City Roadmap to Reconstruction and Recovery (Z3R) Project. The distribution of housing materials under its Housing Materials Assistance (HOMA) program for the 1,441 units affected in Zamboanga City and 1,892 units affected in the Pagadian City were completed in 2016.

Collection of amortization payments from 2010 to 2016 was only P42.2 million out of P68 million targeted for the period.

Table 12.1 Housing Sector Indicators, 2010-2016, Region IX

INDICATORS	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
I. Production														
a. Resettlement Program	229	122	441	178	510	101	2,052	276	1,700	661	1,368	1,129	1,101	494
b. Resettlement Program (for IP)									70	30	70	100	100	
c. Emergency Housing Assistance Program									2,576	324	2,556	1,848	1,800	1,216
c-1. HOMA									1,161	402	1,441	1,441	1,892	1,892
d. AFP-PNP Housing Project									548	2,550	100			
II. Sales and Disposition	953	620	473	271	367	114	1,565	3,782	710	281	491	367		
III. Collections (in millions)	10.329	6.359	13.46	11.3	13.66	10.6	7.616	3.93	10.45	1.46	8.097	4.42	4.363	4.109

Source of Data: National Housing Authority

Slow Process in Documentary Requirements. The housing sector was not able to attain most of its targets in the construction of units in their resettlement programs due to the slow process of the completion of documentary requirements and the changes in the specification of the houses in order to suit the needs of the beneficiaries, especially the Indigenous Peoples.

Increasing Number of Informal Settlers/Badjaos in Urban Areas. The increasing number of informal settlers and Badjaos in urban areas are concerns that needs to be addressed by the housing sector. Also, the need to update the Local Shelter Plan of the LGUs in the region.

Implementation Concerns in Housing for Informal Settlers and Marginalized Communities. The increasing number of informal settlers and Badjaos in urban areas are concerns that needs to be addressed by the housing sector. Also, there is need to update the Local Shelter Plan of the LGUs, as well as continued assistance in the formulation of their Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Provide more access to affordable, decent and disaster-resilient housing for the homeless

Closer Collaboration between LGUs and Relevant National Agencies. A convergence of efforts is needed between the concerned national agencies and the local government units in identifying appropriate areas and mobilizing funding for land acquisition of resettlement sites. The same level of collaboration is needed in minimizing number of informal settlers, especially Badjaos, occupying danger areas, right of way, and other government-owned

areas. The utilization of Shared Service Facility (SSF) as venue for organized cooperatives or associations to coordinate with agencies on housing support activities must be encouraged.

Strengthen Involvement of LGUs in Urban Development Efforts. The Local Government Code mandates LGUs to be at the forefront of housing and urban development with the support of the national government. There is a need to encourage and draw the pro-active participation of local government units in the provision of resettlement sites for informal settlers, and intensifying efforts, particularly at the barangay level, in preventing the rise of professional squatters.

Complementing this strategy is the provision of continuous assistance to the LGUs in the formulation of their Local Shelter Plans through the conduct of workshops and writeshops. The same assistance is need in the formulation of the Local Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

In addressing the issue of the spread of Badjaos in the urban areas, the LGUs shall be at the forefront of establishing programs or initiatives to provide appropriate resettlement sites like coastal areas in the region. A firm collaboration must be set-up by and between the LGU, tribal leaders, DSWD, NAPC and NCIP.

Targets

Table 12.2 Housing Sector Targets, Region IX, 2022

INDICATORS	ACTUAL 2015	TARGETS 2022
Housing units for informal settlers	1,129	5,000
Housing Units for resettlement of Badjaos in urban areas	-	1,000
Housing Units for resettlement of IPs	100	2,000
Number of Local Shelter Plans Formulation Assisted	-	20*

Note: *30% of municipalities in the region; **Source of Basic Data:** NHA

Priority Programs and Projects

- Resettlement Assistance to LGUs
- Resettlement Program for IPs
- Local Shelter Plan Formulation Workshops and Writeshops
- Emergency Shelter Program
- CORE Shelter Program
- Completion of resettlement and related projects for the Zamboanga Siege victims

Legislative Agenda

To complement the strategies, legislative action will be sought in support of the goal of building safe and secure shelter in well-planned communities.

Table 12.3 Legislative Agenda to Build Safe and Secure Communities, 2017-2022

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	RATIONALE
Creation of Local Housing Boards (LHBs) in every city/ municipality	Strengthen the roles of the LGUs in providing shelter to households through the mandatory establishment of local housing boards in every city and municipality.

PART IV

INCREASING GROWTH POTENTIAL ("PATULOY NA PAG-UNLAD")



13

Reaching
for the
Demographic
Dividend

Reaching for the Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) means, “the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population’s age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).” Further, UNFPA states that, “a country with both increasing numbers of young people and declining fertility has the potential to reap a demographic dividend.”

A region with more number of people in the workforce compared to the number of dependents or fewer people to support would help boost economic productivity.

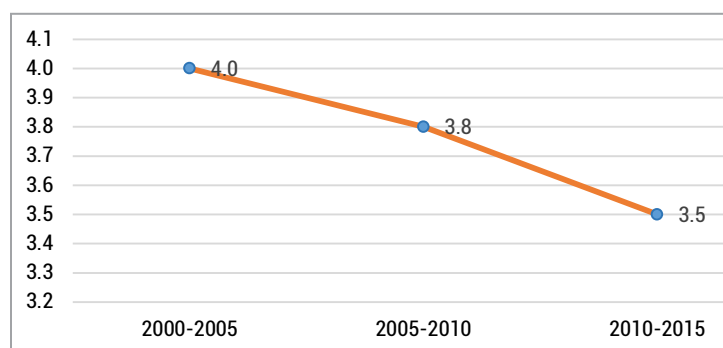
Assessment and Challenges

The region is faced with economic conditions that delay the attainment of demographic dividend. These are high fertility rate, which resulted to rising population, underemployment and high poverty incidence.

High Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate refers to the number of children who would be born (or per 1,000 women) if she/they were to pass through the childbearing years bearing children according to a current schedule of age-specific fertility rates. For the country in 2013, fertility rate was measured at 3.04 children per woman, while Region IX reported a fertility rate of 3.5 from 2010-2015. This is an improvement from the 2000-2005 rate of 4.0, which may be attributed to the reported increase in contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR), i.e., from 39.1 percent in 2012 to 39.4 percent in 2013; 48.6 percent in 2014; and 52.3 percent in 2015. Reasons cited for low CPR were misconceptions or lack of information on family planning methods, how and where to access the contraceptives, lack of financial capacity to avail of these contraceptives and services, and poor health-seeking behavior of the people.

Figure 13.1 Total Fertility Rate, Region IX: 2000-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015



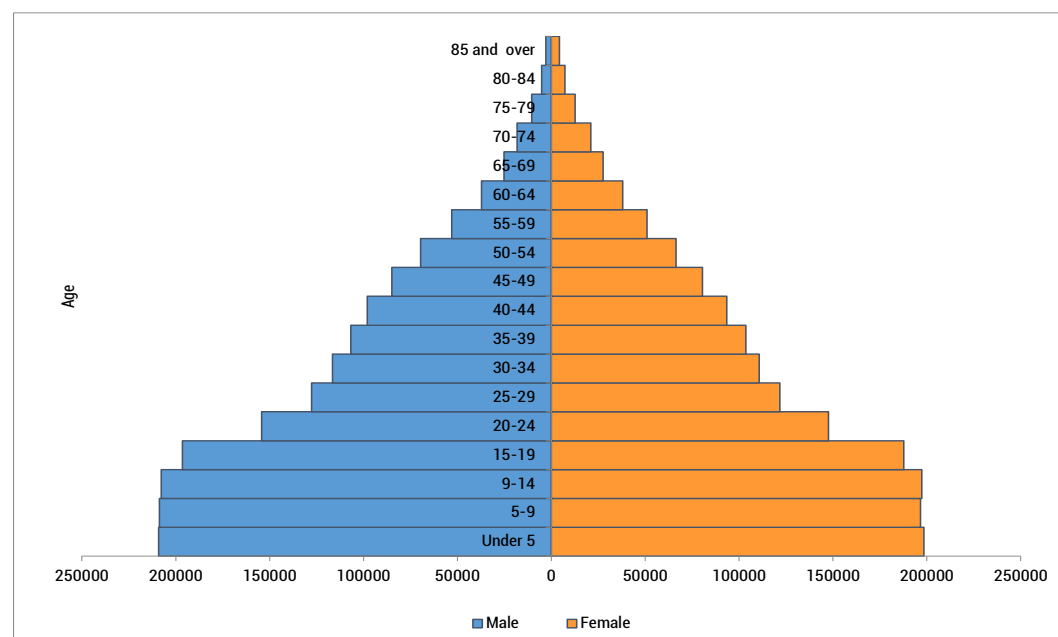
Source of Data: PSA IX and POPCOM IX websites

Increasing Population Size

The high total fertility rate of the region at 3.5 per woman in 2010-2015 was evidenced in the increase in population from 2,831,412 in 2000 to 3,629,783 in 2015. Its average population growth rate, however, was slowing from 1.87 percent in 2000-2010 to 1.21 percent in 2010-2015. Given the trend in population, the region's population is estimated to reach 3,854,764 by 2020 and 3,948,614 by 2022.

The young still continue to form the base of the region's population age structure. From the 2010 population census, about 35.8 percent or 1,217,918 Filipinos were below 15 years of age; 60.2 percent or 2,045,212 were 15-64 years old (comprising the working or productive ages); and 4.0 percent were aged 65 and over or 134,708.

Figure 13.2 Population Pyramid, By Age and Sex, Region IX: 2010



Note: *2015 Population with age and sex disaggregation data are not yet available

Source: PSA

High Dependency Ratio

The young and dependent population (ages Under 5-14 and 65 and over) increased from 1,192,834 in 2000 to 1,352,626 in 2010. In like manner, the number of working population (15-64 years old) increased from 1,559,909 to 2,045,212. This implies an overall dependency ratio of the region to a high 66.1 percent, indicating that for every 100 working-age population, there were 61 dependents. This is lower however than the dependency ratio in 2000 recorded at 76.5 percent or almost 77 dependents.

Table 13.1 Dependency Ratio, Region IX: 2000 and 2010

AGE GROUP	2000		2010	
	POPULATION	DEPENDENCY RATIO	POPULATION	DEPENDENCY RATIO
Dependents Age 0-4 and 65 and over	1,192,834	76.5	1,352,626	66.1
Working Age 15-64	1,559,909		2,045,212	

Note: 2015 population with age and sex disaggregation are not yet available

Source: PSA IX

The continued increase in population as a result of high fertility rate, high dependency ratio contributes to increased demand for economic goods and services. High dependency burden on both the government and the young working population is felt on the demand for the provision of basic services (e.g. education, health, housing) and resources (food, water, electricity and jobs). Meanwhile, the young working population is expected to have additional responsibilities in the family. High dependency ratio also denotes that bulk of government's resources are channeled on the provision of social services (like school buildings, health centers, etc), which could have been utilized for more employment-generation activities like livelihood assistance and business/investment promotion.

High Underemployment

The employment situation in the region showed an improvement, in terms of higher employment rate and a decreasing trend in unemployment. However, a big percentage of the employed are underemployed.

The region's average population aged 15 years and over from 2011 to 2015 was estimated at 2,236,800 with about 1,446,884 economically active or in the labor force. These figures are translated to an average labor force participation rate of 64.8 percent, which was attributed to the following: (a) more school-aged persons left the labor force and attended schools; (b) some workers have reached retirement age; and (c) some ceased working because of health reasons. The average number of employed persons (full-time or part time workers) from 2011-2015 was estimated at 1,395,259, recording a 96.4 percent employment rate.

The number of persons who expressed desire to have additional hours of work in their present job, or an additional work was 305,993, reflecting a high underemployment rate of 21.9 percent.

Table 13.2 Employment Indicators, Region IX: 2011 to 2015

INDICATOR	YEAR					AVERAGE 2011-2015
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Total Population 15 years Old and Over	2,244,500	2,175,000	2,219,000	2,252,000	2,293,500	2,236,800
Labor Force Participation						
Number	1,474,000	1,444,000	1,445,000	1,438,000	1,443,420	1,446,884
Rate	65.7	66.4	65.1	63.9	62.9	64.8
Employment						
Number	1,426,000	1,388,000	1,395,454	1,383,615	1,383,224	1,395,259
Rate	96.7	96.1	96.6	96.3	96.5	96.4
Unemployment						
Number	48,000	55,000	50,000	53,000	50,196	51,239
Rate	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5
Underemployment						
Number	312,372	384,000	304,000	274,000	255,592	305,993
Rate	21.9	27.7	21.8	19.8	18.5	21.9

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

Source: PSA

High Poverty incidence

With the rise in population, it is expected that more resources are required to meet their needs and demands particularly in health, education and employment, from both the government and families. The region's incidence of poverty among families and population significantly decreased from 2006 to 2015 from 40.0 percent in 2006 to 26.0 percent in 2015, and among the population, 45.0 percent to 33.9 percent. However, poverty incidence in Zamboanga Peninsula is still high compared with the poverty incidence of the country at 16.5 percent, and the other regions in Mindanao in 2015. The province of Zamboanga del Norte was included among the 10 poorest provinces in the country. Hence, there is a need to sustain the intensified implementation of the different poverty reduction programs by government entities, both regional and local, and private sector organizations.

Figure 13.3 Poverty Incidence (%), By Families and Population, Region IX, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015

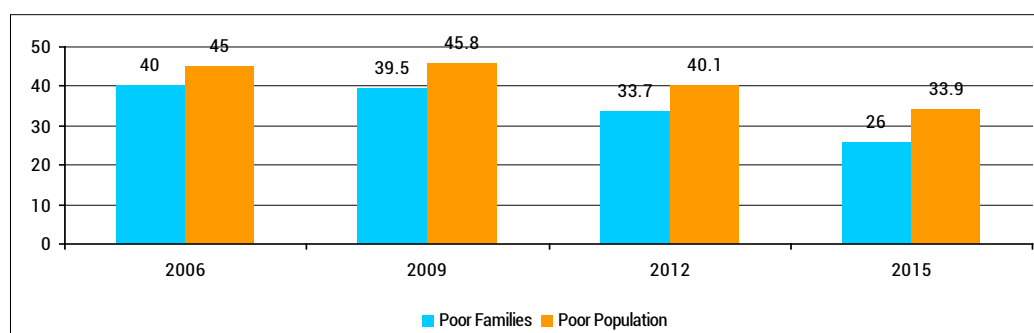
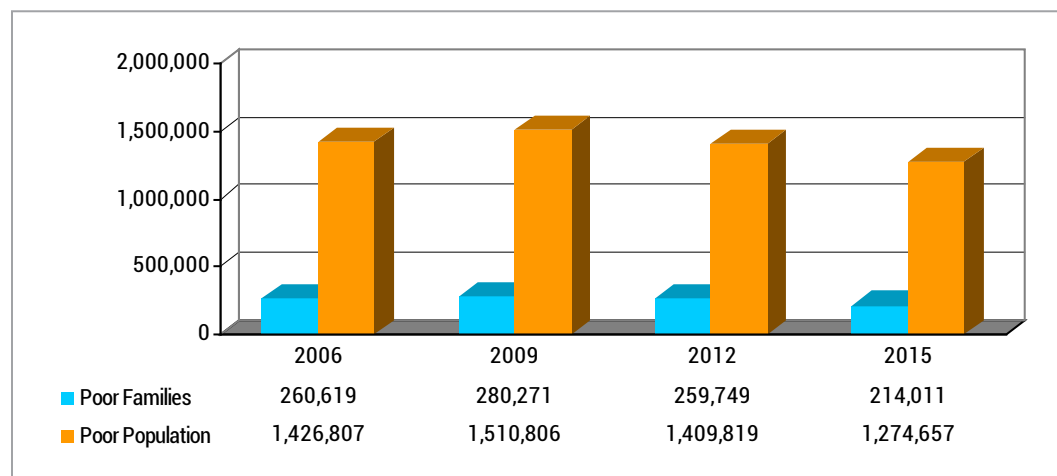


Figure 13.4 Magnitude of Poverty , By Families and Population, Region IX, 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015



Targets

Table 13.3 Demographic Targets

INDICATOR	ACTUAL 2011-2015	TARGETS 2017-2022
Population Growth Rate	1.21% (2015)	1.1-1.2%
Total Fertility Rate	3.5	3.26 (2016-2022)
Infant Mortality Rate	5.9 (2015)	2.33
Maternal Mortality Rate	79.3 (2015)	41.28
GRDP Growth Rate	6.2%	7.2-8.3%
(at constant prices)		
Poverty Incidence		
Among Families	26.0%	23.0-25.0%
Among Population	33.9%	30.0-32.0%
	(2015)	
Employment Rate	96.5%	97.0-98.0%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	2.0-3.0%
Underemployment Rate	22.0%	18.0-21.0%

Strategies

1. Government to commit and pour in investments in health, education as well as create policies to attract investment.
2. Strengthen population management and health reproductive policies and programs of government.
 - Population programs' information and services shall be made available, responding to the needs and choices of all people especially the poor who tend to have more children but fewer resources to invest in health and education of their children.
3. Prioritize education-especially secondary education for girls.
 - Secondary education helps delay marriage and pregnancy, lower fertility, and gives young people the skills and confidence to be effective in the labor force. With greater participation in the labor force, the region will reap the economic rewards of the demographic dividend.
4. Reproductive health education shall be pursued in curricular and extra-curricular modalities in schools, communities and working places.
5. Communication strategies for responsible sexuality education shall likewise employ social media and other online networks to reach-out to various segments of young people, especially the adolescents.

14

Vigorously
Advancing Science,
Technology and
Innovation

Vigorously Advancing Science, Technology and Innovation

Science, Technology and Innovation (STI), plays an important role in economic and social progress. It is a key driver of the long-term growth of an economy.

Technology adoption allows the region's firms and people to benefit from innovations created in other countries and regions, and allow it to catch-up and even leap-frog obsolete technologies. This can lead to significant improvements in productivity for existing firms in agriculture, industry, and services.

On the other hand, long-term investments in building local capacity for technology generation can lead to innovations that will give its firms a competitive advantage. This can result in the creation of new firms and even entirely new industries that can provide high-quality jobs. Due to the long gestation period involved in developing this capacity, it is important to start planting the seeds early, with an eye to the future.

This chapter discusses the priority strategies and outcomes needed to increase the country's potential growth through innovation, which will build the foundation for a globally competitive knowledge economy.

Assessment and Challenges

Currently, there is a low level of innovation in the country brought about by weaknesses in science, technology and innovations (STI), human capital, low research and development (R&D) expenditures and weak linkages in the STI ecosystem.

The factors behind the weak performance of the STI sector are as follows:

Weak Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) culture

There is a lack of public awareness and interest in STI. Many sectors do not recognize, appreciate, and understand the use of technology and science-based information in their daily activities. Weaknesses in social and professional cultures (i.e. research culture in universities, commercialization of results from public research, and awareness on intellectual property rights) in the research community and the general public still persists.

Despite its availability, there are reports of low adoption and application of technologies among micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and sectors like agriculture and fisheries. This can be attributed to the lack of awareness on

the available technology outputs (technologies, processes, or services) derived from public R&D activities, and the various incentives provided by government to support innovation and further spur its growth. Other reasons cited are weak links between technology generators.

Difficulty in Increasing Employment Opportunities and Retaining S&T Human Capital

An assessment of the country's innovation system conducted by the United States Agency for International Development-Science, Technology, Research and Innovation for Development (USAID-STRIDE) Program revealed that the supply of science and technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates exceeds local demand. As a result, there is an out-migration and underemployment of many skilled, locally-trained scientists and engineers. The report also cited a shortage in training for fields critical for innovation, particularly in information technology, which contributes to the challenge of firms in scouting for workers with the skills needed.

Brain drain contributes to the problem as potential researchers, scientists, and engineers, who are the key actors for the innovation ecosystem to flourish, prefer to seek employment overseas due to better economic opportunities and potential for advancement. Since knowledge and technology are mostly embodied in human resources, this stresses the urgency to accelerate the development of R&D human resource.

Restrictive Regulations which hamper Implementation of R&D Programs and Projects

The tedious government procurement process hampers the immediate procurement of equipment and other needed materials for research, which in turn delays the implementation of R&D programs and projects. This was confirmed by the USAID-STRIDE study, which revealed that restrictive regulations make the procurement of equipment and consumables for research extremely slow and unnecessarily complex, decreasing research productivity, publication potential, and speed-to-market of innovations. In addition, the report said that the government research grants do not compensate universities for the salary of faculty members' research activities.

Technology Inadequate STI Infrastructure

Inadequacy in STI infrastructure such as laboratory facilities, testing facilities, and R&D centers persist in the country. Many existing infrastructures need upgrading to improve their services, which contribute to the lack of absorptive capacity in research institutions. The USAID-STRIDE report also cited that the public institutions failed to provide young researchers with equipment packages, particularly those returning from doctoral studies abroad with more advanced research agendas. The Philippines' leading research institutions also remain concentrated in Luzon.

Inadequate Knowledge on Technology Transfer and Commercialization

By the end of the plan, the Regional Standards and Testing Laboratories (RSTL) has surpassed its target. The increased awareness of the community, especially of the MSMEs of the laboratory services offered resulted in the increase of customers served as well as the tests and calibrations conducted. Recognizing the crucial role of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the growth of the Philippine economy, a total of 200 technology interventions to support these enterprises.

The RSTL remain consistent in the provision of quality and efficient S&T services, as it maintains its ISO 17025 (General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories) Accreditation.

As of end of the plan period, 223 SETUP project were endorsed in Zamboanga Peninsula. Due to intensive promotion and implementation of SETUP coupled with an increased budget, much headway has been done to reach out to more customers in the region. However, the 2016 targets were not met despite the increase in SETUP funds since the implementing agency gave priority to selected high impact projects which required bigger funding assistance, thus reducing the number of funded projects. With the increasing number of on-going SETUP projects, more employment opportunities were generated. Sales of some SETUP-assisted MSMEs were affected by the Zamboanga crisis in 2013; hence, the non-achievement of the target in productivity in 2013. However, there was a sudden increase in the productivity improvement in 2014 because of the newly approved SETUP projects that were successfully implemented. Some projects have graduated for SETUP since they have fully paid the loan assistance.

Lack of Infrastructure and Connectivity

The infrastructure and logistics support for the industries and services sectors has been improving through the years but they continue to be inadequate in the face of the growing demand. The state of roads and bridges, particularly in rural areas do not have a direct linkage to the provincial and regional road network, thus impedes delivery of basic goods and services, as well as employment generation. The power crisis in the region hampers the speedy development process. Additional power supply and alternative sources of power need to be provided to help reduce the cost of doing business in the region. There is also slow and unreliable internet connections in some parts of the region, particularly in the rural areas.

Good quality infrastructure facility is a key ingredient for development. Most of the infrastructure facilities in the region are not yet fully developed and need upgrading to be competitive.

Goals and Strategies

Goals

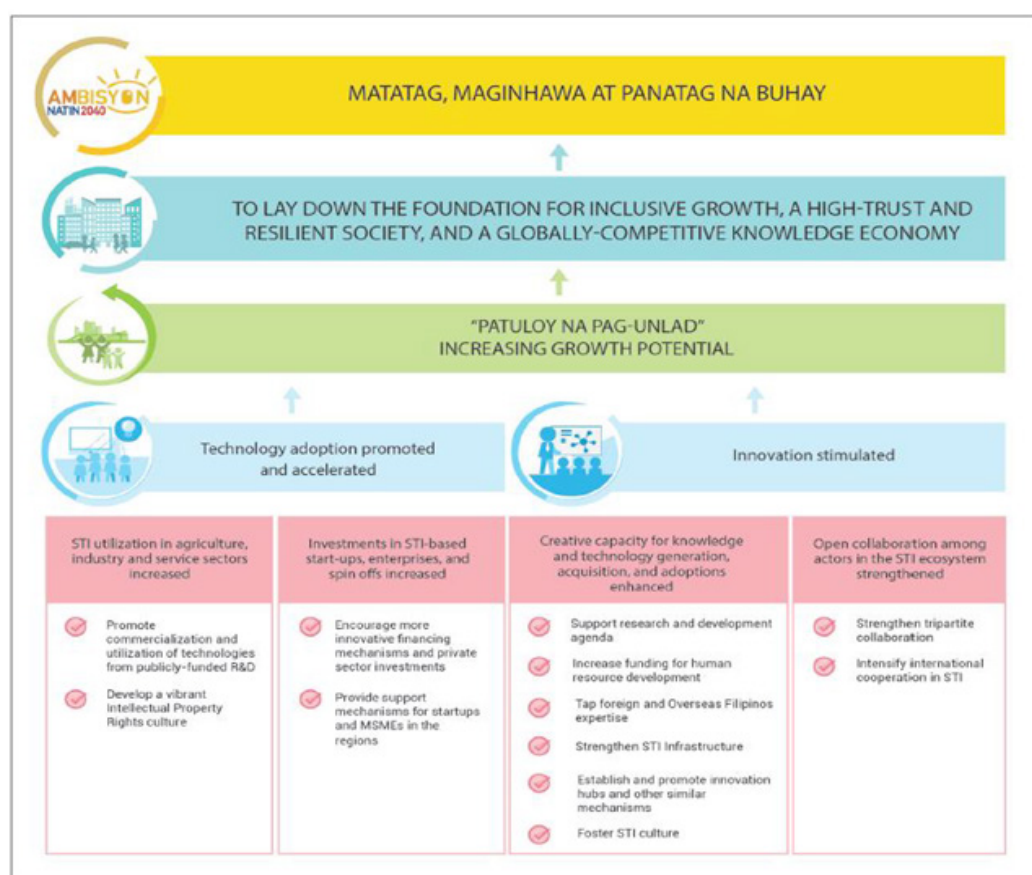
- Reducing Inequality in economic development opportunities
- Strong agri-industrial complementary
- Inclusive growth

Strategic Framework

The overall strategic outcomes for science and technology include:

- Technology adoption promoted and accelerated;
- Innovation Stimulated

Figure 14.1 Strategic Framework in Vigorously Advancing STI, 2017-2022



Source: Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022

Strategies

Promote commercialization and utilization of technologies from publicly funded R&D

The government shall promote and accelerate the dissemination, transfer, commercialization, and utilization of knowledge, technologies, information and processes derived from publicly-funded S&T activities without prejudice to intellectual property rights. In particular, those technologies with high commercial potential shall be given priority assistance. The application of these knowledge, technology, information, and processes to agriculture, industry, and services sectors will be given priority to improve productivity, which will translate to an increase in incomes and jobs, especially in the countryside. The government will also foster the development of networks and markets, and undertake effective marketing strategies through extensive use of quad-media and the organization of fora, fairs, and exhibits.

Provide support mechanisms for startups and MSMEs in the regions

The government shall strengthen the policy and regulatory environment, and introduce new mechanisms to support technopreneurs, start-ups, spin-off companies, and MSMEs. It will provide platforms for technology commercialization such as the establishment of new technology business incubators in the regions in partnership with the private sector and HEIs; promote available technologies; and extend consultancy and other services for productivity improvement. These initiatives are intended to encourage uptake of innovation-based entrepreneurship.

The Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program shall be expanded to enable more MSMEs to access government assistance such as provision of innovative and cost-effective facilities, provision of technical support for compliance to product and quality standards, packaging and labeling, as well as training and consultancy services.

In addition, the Startup Ecosystem Development Program shall be pursued to usher in a new breed of businesses that would thrive in an innovation economy. Under the program, support for startups shall be bolstered through government services, capital, and resources. A startup economic zone shall also be established and assistance in connecting start-ups with industry, including multinational corporations and potential markets will be provided

Strengthen STI infrastructure

STI infrastructure development shall be undertaken across the country in order to address region-specific concerns. Niche centers for R&D shall be established to capacitate regional academic institutions and improve industry competitiveness. Moreover, modernization of existing R&D facilities and other STI infrastructures, both in the public and private HEIs, will be pursued to enable them to carry out higher-level R&D activities. The government shall also invest in the establishment of product development centers, materials and products testing facilities, and disaster risk reduction facilities.

Improvement of internet connectivity by putting in place a robust ICT infrastructure, particularly the national broadband infrastructure, shall be given priority to boost productivity of research and other STI activities. The government is currently laying the groundwork for the rollout of its fiber optic cable network under its “Convergence Program” to link national government agencies in a fiber-optic network and through shared resources.

More specifically, the following strategies shall also be pursued to improve STI in the region:

Technology transfer/establishment of marketing network/implementation of value-chain program;

- Continue establishment of Innovation Centers in SUCs
- Collaboration with SUCs and research and development institutions
- Adopt international standards through ISO Certification
- Establishment of Fabrication Laboratory with co-working space
- Establishment of ICT laboratory/incubation center for emerging ICT applications and BPO
- Conduct of training on quality and packaging and access to modern production technologies and other Halal-related trainings for business locators and employees situated at Asian Halal Center

Targets

The following are some of the targets to Leveraging Science, Technology, and innovation by the end of the plan period:

Table 14.1 Targets to Leveraging Science, Technology, and Innovation

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2015)	TARGET *(2017-2022)
No. of customers assisted vs. target (firms and other entities provided with S&T assistance)	104	100
No. of jobs created (in terms of persons)	668	914
No. of technology interventions vs. target	253	250
Percent of clients who rate the assistance as satisfactory or better	98.8	100
Percent of request for assistance that are acted upon within the standard time	95	100

Note: *Targets may be subjected to change based on DOST updates

Other targets set during the plan period are:

- 25% Weighted average of productivity improvement of firms assisted
- 64 SETUP projects endorsed
- Value of SETUP proposal approved/endorsed targeted at PhP81.31 million by 2022
- Three Innovation Centers strengthened/maintained
- 99 % laboratory tests delivered on-time
- 100% laboratory testing accuracy
- 8,300 testing/calibration services conducted
- 1,750 RSTL customers served
- 425 products enrolled to One-Store

Key Programs and Projects

The following are some of the targets to Leveraging Science, Technology, and innovation by the end of the plan period:

- Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading Program (SETUP)
- Regional Standards and Testing Laboratories (RSTL)
- Shared Service Facilities (SSF)
- Technology Interventions
- Technical and consultancy services
- S&T Information Center
- Hydromet, OL Trap treatment
- Innovation centers

PART V

ENABLING AND SUPPORTIVE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



15

Ensuring Sound
Macroeconomic
Policy

Ensuring Sound Macroeconomic Policy

Macroeconomic policy is a set of government rules and regulations to control or stimulate the aggregate indicators of an economy. Aggregate indicators involve national income, money supply, inflation, employment rate, economic growth rate, balance of payments, interest rate, to name a few. Macroeconomic policies are those framed to meet the macroeconomic goals on GDP. The two main regulatory macroeconomic policies are: (1) fiscal policy, which takes into account revenue generation and expenditure management of the government, and (2) monetary policy, which deals with changes in money supply through interest rate, rediscounting, open market operations, among others.

At the regional level, government revenue generating agencies, such as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Local Government and Finance, and Bureau of Customs, abide by the policies and targets set by their respective head offices. As for the monetary policy, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) oversees the financial institutions to regulate money in circulation that could affect inflation.

Assessment and Challenges

Fiscal Policy

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) is one of the government agencies mandated to collect taxes through just enforcement of tax laws for nation-building and upliftment of the lives of Filipinos. These taxes include income, value added, other percentage, and excise.

Low Tax Revenue Collection

From 2011 to 2015, the total tax revenue collection target was at PhP22,891,104,000.00 while the actual collected amount was only PhP20,670,896,224.39 with a difference of PhP2,220,207,775.61. This is about 90.3 percent accomplishment of the total target. (Table 15.1)

Table 15.1 Tax Revenue Collection, In PhP, Region IX, 2011-2015

INDICATOR	COLLECTION TARGET (PhP)	ACTUAL COLLECTIONS (PhP)	COLLECTION DIFFERENCE (PhP)	ACCOMPLISHMENT (%)
Tax Revenue Collections	22,891,104,000.00	20,670,896,224.39	2,220,207,775.61	90.30

Source: BIR RDO 15

Among the reasons for the non-attainment of the target collections were: (a) transfer of taxpayers from the prime district, who are one of the biggest contributors in the remittance of withholding tax, to their central office/large taxpayer service (COA, NAPOCOR); (b) reduction in the supplemental budget allocated for the National High Schools (NHS) located in Zamboanga Del Norte (Sindangan NHS, Zamboanga del Norte NHS, Polanco NHS, Katipunan NHS, Bacungan NHS); (c) ZC Rural Bank Inc., one of the financial institutions in the revenue region, lowered its interest rate from 23 percent to 18 percent; (d) Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP) has also issued a circular that the interest would be computed based on the diminishing amount of the loans availed; and (e) for Other Taxes, the increase in the number of non-recurring transactions such as payment of estate tax, donor's tax and documentary stamp tax, contributed to the rise in collection compared to goal and previous year as well.

Table 15.2 Tax Revenue Actual Collections, in PhP, Region IX, 2011-2015

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Actual Collections	3,195,739,116.21	3,751,817,485.15	4,173,329,294.13	4,507,494,608.85	5,042,515,720.05

Source: BIR RDO 15

High Dependence of LGUs on Internal Revenue Allotment

The Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) is the share of Local Government Units (LGUs) in the internal revenues collected by the national government. It is set at forty percent (40%) of the actual collections of national internal revenue taxes during the third fiscal year preceding the current year as certified by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The share of LGUs in the internal revenue allotment is allocated in the following manner: (a) Provinces – Twenty-three percent (23%); (b) Cities – Twenty-three percent (23%); (c) Municipalities – Thirty-four percent (34%); and (d) Barangays – Twenty percent (20%). The share of each province, city and municipality is determined on the basis of the following formula: (a) Population – Fifty percent (50%); (b) Land Area – Twenty-five percent (25%); and, (c) Equal Sharing – Twenty-five percent (25%). Table 15.3 shows the IRA shares of LGUs of Region IX from 2010-2015.

LGUs also derive revenues from local and external sources. Local sources include real property tax, business taxes and some other taxes, as well as, non-income tax sources such as income from economic enterprise and fees and charges. External sources include IRA and other shares from special laws, grants, aids and donations.

Table 15.4 shows that the income of LGUs in the region largely comes from external sources, ranging from 74 percent to 95 percent and only 5 percent to 23 percent comes from local sources. Zamboanga del Norte had the biggest Total Financial Resources amounting to PhP5.22 billion in 2015.

Table 15.3 Internal Revenue Allotment Shares Released to Local Government Units, In PhP, Region IX, 2010-2015

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zambo del Norte	970,935,734	1,047,821,844	999,721,065	1,104,450,873	1,243,209,627	1,414,058,325
Municipalities	1,461,110,950	1,579,665,498	1,531,767,569	1,721,265,939	1,943,430,670	2,222,159,981
Dapitan City	376,244,952	404,580,399	341,739,000	365,906,079	413,803,325	470,828,146
Dipolog City	346,886,850	372,399,735	319,813,425	343,241,730	387,801,355	440,355,938
Zambo del Sur	824,515,694	891,188,028	849,674,238	937,709,772	1,057,154,661	1,204,222,887
Municipalities	1,321,080,792	1,427,978,016	1,385,096,609	1,539,574,422	1,737,069,082	1,985,495,207
Pagadian City	454,795,802	488,658,690	419,424,776	464,468,721	525,166,901	596,907,469
Zamboanga Sibugay	604,726,839	655,036,101	624,075,058	694,107,612	783,770,181	894,168,500
Municipalities	955,496,141	1,033,228,447	1,002,329,461	1,136,625,494	1,283,236,267	1,467,680,407
Isabela City	313,374,642	336,549,606	287,673,122	312,469,721	353,238,762	401,349,035
Zamboanga City	1,511,205,679	1,624,768,074	1,409,148,444	1,501,406,735	1,698,410,742	1,931,668,635

Source: DBM IX

Table 15.4 Percent Share of Financial Sources to Total Financial Resources, in PhP, Region IX, 2015

PROVINCE/CITY	BEGINNING CASH BALANCE LEVEL (IN PESOS)	% SHARE	LOCAL SOURCES			EXTERNAL SOURCES			TOTAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES (IN PESOS)
			TAX REVENUE	% SHARE	NON-TAX REVENUE	% SHARE	IRA AND OTHER NATIONAL SHARES	% SHARE	
Zamboanga del Norte	1,065,616,470.85	20%	119,003,581.37	2%	249,209,223.55	5%	4,858,832,134.09	93%	5,227,044,939.01
Zamboanga del Sur	889,235,763.42	18%	155,847,198.73	3%	537,424,736.66	11%	4,365,608,464.44	86%	5,058,880,399.83
Zamboanga Sibugay	782,498,307.02	21%	81,673,741.78	2%	264,992,254.05	7%	3,309,989,471.08	91%	3,656,655,466.91
Dapitan City	66,803,252.33	12%	15,673,933.23	3%	11,549,763.22	2%	541,114,009.25	95%	568,337,705.70
Dipolog City	101,783,208.38	15%	72,534,105.33	11%	94,472,559.71	14%	520,819,657.61	76%	687,826,322.65
Isabela City	17,765,634.04	4%	14,135,504.76	3%	9,598,932.98	2%	431,269,864.79	95%	455,004,302.53
Pagadian City	387,611,415.44	43%	115,429,851.49	13%	117,736,757.88	13%	658,162,491.67	74%	891,329,101.04
Zamboanga City	2,396,962,763.71	84%	497,281,192.91	17%	180,972,778.56	6%	2,166,574,043.00	76%	2,844,828,014.47
REGION IX	5,708,276,815.19		1,071,579,109.60		1,465,957,006.61		16,852,370,135.93		19,389,906,252.14

Source of Data: BLGF IX

Low Collection Performance

Local Tax Collection Performance (LTCP) has four (4) categories, namely: (a) Real Property Tax, (b) Business Tax, (c) Fees and Charges, and (d) Economic Enterprises. In FY 2015, the total collection in the region from these sources amounted to PhP2,322,408,312.92, which was an increase of about 12.05 percent from the FY 2014 collection of PhP2,072,706,212.87. However, it was only 89 percent of the FY 2015 target collection.

The Real Property Tax collected was only PhP452,375,801.68 or 60.32 percent of its target of PhP749,947,784.03 in FY 2015. This implies that the LGUs missed opportunities to improve their financial situation to fund their priority programs and projects. They were still unable to increase their collection efficiency. Relatedly, Dapitan City, Dipolog City and

Zamboanga del Norte LGUs complied with the Assessment and Valuation of Real Property with general revision in 2015 (Table 15.5).

Table 15.5 Local Government Unit Tax Generation, in PhP, Region IX, 2014-2015

INDICATOR	2014 ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT (in Pesos)	TARGET	2015 (in Pesos) ACTUAL
Technical Assistance, Monitoring and Evaluation of Local Revenue Generation Activities			
Local Tax Collection Performance	392,940,537.59	749,947,784.03	452,375,801.68
Business Tax	602,089,705.96	663,502,855.92	619,203,307.92
Fees and Charges	313,771,773.24	353,217,370.87	385,813,852.97
Economic Enterprises	763,904,196.08	841,836,341.24	865,015,350.35
Total	2,072,706,212.87	2,608,504,352.06	2,322,408,312.92
Assessment and Valuation of Real Property			
Compliance with General Revision			3 LGUs (Dapitan City, Dipolog City and Zamboanga del Norte)

Source of Data: BLGF IX

Monetary Policy

Sound Financial System

The primary objective of BSP is to promote a low and stable rate of inflation conducive to a balanced and sustainable economic growth. Towards this end, it formulates sound monetary policy and conducts effective supervision over financial institutions under its jurisdiction.

The banking system in the region remained strong, sound and liquid. As of 2015, BSP Zamboanga branch supervises 17 bank branches, composed of universal, commercial, thrift, rural and cooperative banks. Zamboanga City has the most number of banks.

The cash deposits from banks has gone up by 127 percent in 5 years. The huge increase is attributed to investments poured in FY 2015. Similarly, the 5-year cumulative cash disbursement was up by 0.2% of its projection. The cash receipts from BSP Central Office was 94.4 percent of its projection.

Table 15.6 Bank Transactions (in PhP), BSP Zamboanga Branch, 2011-2015

INDICATOR	2011-2015		PERCENT ACCOMPLISHMENT
	CUMULATIVE PROJECTION	ACCOMPLISHMENT	
Cash Receipts	87,000,000,000	82,168,528,000	94.4
Cash Disbursements	82,000,000,000	82,192,435,000	100.2
Cash Deposits from Banks	25,520,000,000	32,580,500,000	127.7
Cash Withdrawals from Banks	60,600,000,000	43,983,142,000	72.5

Source of Basic Data: BSP-Zamboanga Branch

Price Stability

The level of money supply available and circulating in the region's economy as of 2015 implies that there was more money to spend and to lend or borrow. However, this does not always mean an increase in total output and spending, as there is a time lag from investments to generate/produce finished products. The volume of money supply likewise did not cause high inflation rate.

Achieving price stability would mean low inflation rate and high purchasing power of the peso. The consumer price index from 2011-2016 reported an upward trend, however, maintained a single-digit inflation rate. Table 15.7 and Figure 15.1 show annual inflation rate since 2011, during which period, it averaged 4.03 percent. Inflation rate was highest at 6.1 percent in 2011 and lowest at 2.06 percent in 2015. Adjustments or increases in the prices of non-food items, such as transportation contributed to the high inflation rate.

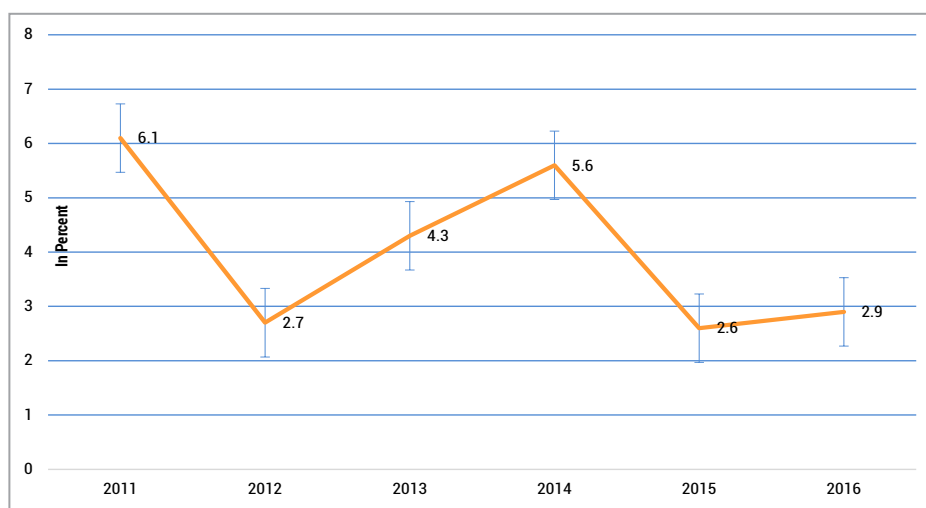
Peso value depreciated during the 6-year period, averaging 69 centavos.

Table 15.7 Consumer Price Index, Inflation Rates and Purchasing Power of the Peso Region IX, 2011-2015

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	AVERAGE
Consumer Price Index	132.5	136.10	141.90	149.8	153.55	158.11	145.3
Inflation Rate (%)	6.1	2.7	4.3	5.6	2.6	2.9	4.03
Purchasing Power of the Peso (P)	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.69

Source of Basic Data: PSA IX

Figure 15.1 Inflation Rates, Region IX: 2011 2016



Source: PSA

Ensuring monetary, price and financial stability will continue to be the concerns of BSP. In Zamboanga Peninsula, the banking system has maintained its position of relative strength, primarily due to BSP Zamboanga branch's supervision and regulation of banks and quasi-banks, including their subsidiaries and affiliates engaged in allied activities.

During the plan period, the following shall be addressed:

- Need to strengthen revenue collection efforts
- Income dependence of LGUs on IRA
- Need to ensure monetary, price and financial stability at all times.
- Low awareness on the importance of formal banking and savings.
- The low savings rate limits the ability of households to take advantage of investment opportunities, causes difficulties in adapting to sudden changes that necessitate expenses (e.g. natural calamities, income shocks, major ailments), and makes it difficult for families to uplift their conditions. Sources of funds for many Filipinos go beyond the formal financial system. Relatives usually provide assistance whenever financial problems arise, which perpetuates a dependency attitude.
- The need for additional bank branches especially outside the urban areas of the region

Targets

Table 15.8 Targets on Fiscal and Monetary Policy

INDICATOR	ACTUAL AVERAGE 2011-2016	TARGET 2017-2022
Inflation rate	4.03%	below 4.0%
LGU dependence on IRA	74.0-95.0%	70.0-85.0%

Strategies

Fiscal Policy

- Continuous monitoring the collection performance of all BIR RDOs through: (a) gathering of daily/weekly collection update; (b) monitoring prompt compliance on collection reports; (c) providing a certificate of recognition to top performers to boost their collection efforts; (d) close monitoring of the drastic change in collection performance report to identify the type of tax that contributes to increase/decrease in collection and the reasons thereof; (e) monitoring of the accounts receivable collection efficiency; (f) conduct of follow up on the activities/programs held at the district offices that pertains to enhancement of collections such as continuous tax information drive thru the tri-media, symposia on the tax updates, tax mapping activities, monitoring of LGUs and NGAs on their withholding tax compliance and remittance; and (g) monitor the compliance on the audit investigation conducted, taxpayers compliance verification drive, and tax compliance of professionals.

- Intensify reforms in tax policy and administration

The tax reform shall be intensified to simplify the process of revenue mobilization and collection supported by efficient tax policy and administration designed to broaden tax base and lower rates leading towards economic growth.

- Improve tax system

Simple and fair tax system by eliminating horizontal and vertical inequities is desirable to improve revenues. This strategy will raise enough revenue to promote investment, create jobs, and eliminate graft and corruption in the system.

Monetary Policy

- Continue current policies, programs and initiatives to strengthen banking system.
- Intensify the regular conduct of information and education campaign on banking and saving among the population.
- Establish banks or related financial institutions in areas that are not served by banks. This will motivate the general populace to put their money and do other banking transactions, which are not possible in other institutions.
- Strengthen mechanisms for private entities to be effective conduits of microfinance to improve financial inclusion.

16

Leveling the
Playing Field
Through a National
Competition
Policy

Leveling the Playing Field Through a National Competition Policy

Competition makes markets perform better and promotes inclusive economic growth. It induces producers to reduce costs, innovate, and widen the range of goods and services available to consumers. It allows a level playing field where small entrepreneurs and firms, besides larger players, may operate and grow. In the process, competition raises productivity, expands economic opportunities, increases people's real incomes, and improves overall welfare. Competition especially benefits the poor through job creation made possible by the entry, growth, and expansion of efficient firms; and through lower prices that result from greater variety and higher quality of goods and services on offer.

Market competition never operates in a vacuum. Its beneficial results depend on the prevailing environment. Experience has shown that competition may also lead to sub-optimal results especially in cases where private and social interests diverge¹. When competition intensifies, in the short term, less efficient firms are forced out of the industry or firms may resort to anti-competitive or deceitful conduct. Socially beneficial competition is also hindered when sellers can exploit consumers' imperfect information and human frailties.

On the other hand, socially beneficial competition ensues when the right incentives are generated "for firms to improve their economic performance vis-à-vis their actual and potential rivals and in so doing deliver the best outcomes for their consumers and society as a whole." Such is the basic rationale for a competition policy.

The Regional Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 seeks to enhance market competition by fostering an environment that penalizes anti-competitive practices, facilitates entry of players, and supports regulatory reforms to stimulate investments and innovation.

The enactment of Republic Act (RA) No. 10667 or the Philippine Competition Act (PCA) on July 21, 2015 reinforces the efforts of the government to sustain inclusive economic growth. The PCA provides for the formulation of a National Competition Policy (NCP) which aims to steer regulations and administrative procedures of government agencies toward promoting competition, as well as strengthen the enforcement of anti-trust laws and effectively ensure competitive neutrality. The PCA specifically provides for the creation of the Philippine Competition Commission (PCC) which will conduct inquiries, investigate, hear,

¹ Excerpts from Chapter 16 of the Philippine Development Plan, 2017-2011

and decide on cases involving anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, and anti-competitive mergers and acquisitions (M&As).

Competition law and the corresponding mechanism to enforce it is an essential component of a national competition policy and more specifically the regions. In formulating the NCP, the other equally essential components, such as policies relating to competitive neutrality, consumer protection, ensuring government regulations do not impede competition, and removal of structural barriers are established, and that an effective institutional mechanism to coordinate and oversee the implementation these inter-related components is put in place especially at the local levels. Once these policies are put in place, the regions will benefit the most as investors will be encouraged to invest in new business ventures or expand existing ones.

Competition at the regional level can also promote innovation particularly for micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs). With innovation, MSMEs can be further developed and improve the variety of local products that can compete with other mature markets. The Zamboanga Peninsula region has shown its potential for harnessing the strengths of its various industry sectors to penetrate larger economic playing fields towards competitive dynamism, particularly of its comparative and champion products.

Priority Strategy

The region aims to adopt and support the ongoing collaborative effort between the private sector (through the National Competitiveness Council) and the government called Project Repeal which is intended to establish a systematic way of studying rules, regulations, and laws that have outlived their relevance or have been overtaken by developments. The initiative aims to clean up regulations and legislation by repealing provisions or rules that are no longer necessary or may be detrimental to the economy. The overall goal is to reduce the cost of compliance for entrepreneurs and the cost of administration and enforcement for the government. Repealing unnecessary regulations will have a positive impact on businesses and foment more competition, boost economic activity and spur growth.

The region shall continue to enjoin LGUs to participate in national competitiveness surveys to encourage them to level up with other localities in terms of doing business and inviting investors in their areas.

Assessment and Challenges

Considering the competition policy's main objectives of improving consumer welfare and increasing market efficiency, this section provides a general assessment of the country's standing relative to other countries and identifies the challenges that need to be addressed down to the regional level.

Fragmented government regulatory functions also pose threats to competition. Often, regulatory agencies with related or similar functions over certain commodities operate in isolation. This situation is aggravated by the decentralization of many regulatory functions to local government units by virtue of RA 7160, also known as the Local Government Code of 1991.

The country's competition environment remains weak. At the national level, the country has started laying the groundwork for promoting competition, such as the: (a) creation of the Office for Competition (OFC) in 2011 under the Department of Justice (DOJ), (b) enactment of the PCA in 2015, (c) modernization of the Tariff and Customs Administration in 2016, (d) allowing the full entry of foreign banks in the Philippines in 2014, (e) amendment of the Cabotage Law in 2015, and (f) ongoing conduct of Project Repeal.

As these are relatively recent reforms, findings from the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) for 2016 to 2017 reveal the need to further improve business dynamism, product market efficiency, and market size.

Table 16.1 GCI Rankings of Nine ASEAN Member States

BUSINESS DYNAMISM		PRODUCT EFFICIENCY		MARKET SIZE	
Singapore	12	Singapore	1	Indonesia	10
Malaysia	21	Malaysia	12	Thailand	18
Brunei, Darussalam	56	Thailand	37	Malaysia	24
Viet Nam	76	Indonesia	58	Philippines	31
Philippines	86	Brunei, Darussalam	68	Viet Nam	32
Thailand	93	Lao PDR	72	Singapore	37
Indonesia	98	Cambodia	76	Cambodia	86
Lao PDR	129	Viet Nam	81	Lao PDR	108
Cambodia	131	Philippines	99	Brunei Darussalam	116

Source of Data: 2016 International Competitiveness Ranking

Product Market Regulation (PMR) by the World Bank Group and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) puts the country at the bottom 40 percent. The country's PMR score indicates a restrictive regulatory environment for competition largely due to high barriers to trade and investment, barriers to entrepreneurship, and state control. The Philippines appears to be worse than income comparators such as Colombia and South Africa.

The full enforcement of the PCA helps ensure a level playing field among firms but this faces challenges. Among these are (a) achieving the right balance between efficiency of firms and market competition, and (b) ensuring government-owned and controlled corporations (GOCCs) and private firms compete on equal terms in the provision of goods and services.

For instance, in the banking sector, merger or consolidation of banks improves stability of the financial system. It results in fewer but larger players. The case of a firm that buys out its only rival allows it to achieve a greater scale in production at a lower per unit cost.

However, these situation benefits consumers only if the cost-savings lead to lower prices, better quality of products, or increased innovation. The merged or consolidated firm may not have ample incentives to do these unless properly regulated.

Preferential treatment by the government of GOCCs likewise poses risks as it is not compatible with the promotion of market competition. There is a need to ensure that GOCCs and private firms compete on equal terms. Currently, GOCCs enjoy tax exemptions and other incentives. As such, it must be ensured that they are not given undue advantage when they directly or indirectly compete with firms in the provision of goods and services.

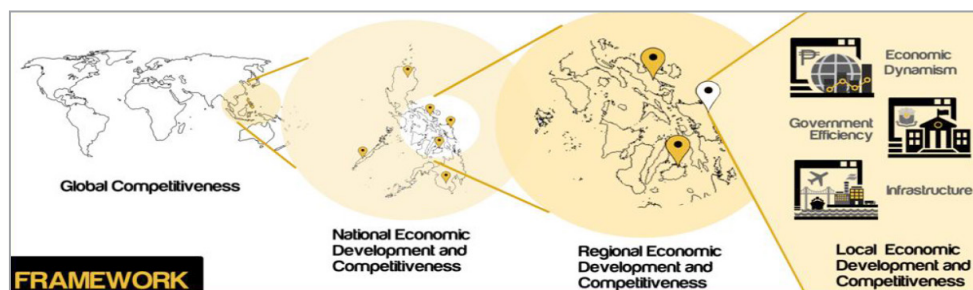
Government providing goods and services similar to private entities also limits competition. Normally, government participation can be justified only if the private sector cannot provide the goods and services. For example, the government renders health services also supplied by private hospitals and government educational institutions offer services similar to those provided by private schools. Likewise, government-owned banks, such as the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), provide financial services similar to commercial banks.

There are laws and regulations that potentially render undue disadvantage to some firms within the same sector. These undue disadvantages include incentives to enterprises located in special zones in order to attract foreign investment, differential tax treatments between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy, and a wedge in taxation between domestic and foreign shipping vessels, among others. Also, a few government regulations could inadvertently facilitate collusion among competing firms.

Strategic Framework

There is a need to formulate and implement the NCP in order to improve consumer welfare and market efficiency. This addresses two societal goals: reducing inequality and increasing potential growth. Competition will create a level playing field for MSMEs so that they can actively participate in the market by removing barriers to entry and reducing costs. It will likewise facilitate innovation and promote efficiency thereby expanding economic opportunities and promoting economic growth. This will be done through (a) diminishing anti-competitive practices, (b) reducing barriers to entry, and (c) reducing limits to entrepreneurship to allow micro, small and medium enterprises to thrive.

Figure 16.1 Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Strategic Framework on Economic Development Competitiveness

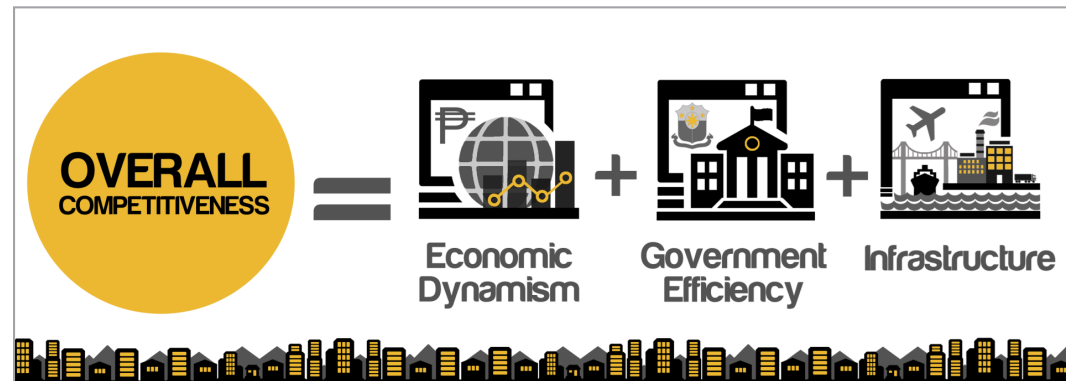


Source: National Competitiveness Council of the Philippines (NCC)

The Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index is an annual ranking of Philippine cities and municipalities developed by the National Competitiveness Council through the Regional Competitiveness Committees (RCCs) with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development.

Investors are also interested in areas outside of Metro Manila thus we have a development framework to measure local competitiveness. The framework is global to national economic development and competitiveness to local economic development and competitiveness in terms of economic dynamism, government efficiency, and infrastructure.

Figure 16.2 The Three Pillars of Economic Development and Competitiveness



Source: National Competitiveness Council of the Philippines (NCC)

The overall competitiveness of a region is measured by its economic dynamism, government efficiency and infrastructure.

Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index is an annual ranking of Philippine cities and municipalities based on local competitiveness framework developed by Michael Porter, which is being used in a number of global surveys on competitiveness. Most competitive local government unit (LGU) is awarded based on the following indicators or measurements:

Economic dynamism

It is associated with activities that create stable expansion of business and industries and higher employment. This is the concrete representation of productivity as it matches the output of the local economy with local resources.

- Size of the local economy (as measured through business registrations, capital, revenue, and permits)
- Growth of the local economy (as measured through business registrations, capital, revenue, and permits)
- Capacity to generate employment
- Cost of living
- Cost of doing business
- Financial deepening
- Productivity
- Presence of business and professional organizations

Government efficiency

This refers to the quality and reliability of government services and government support for effective and sustainable productive expansion.

- Capacity of Health Services
- Capacity of Schools
- Security
- Business Registration Efficiency
- Compliance to Business Permits & Licensing System (BPLS) standards
- Presence of Investment Promotions Unit
- Compliance to National Directives for Local Government Units (LGU)
- Ratio of LGU collected tax to LGU revenues
- Social Protection

The Department of the Interior and Local Government monitor and rate local government's score on transparency and economic governance through the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS).

Infrastructure

It refers to the physical building blocks that connect, expand, and sustain a locality and its surroundings to enable the provision of goods and services. It involves basic inputs of production such as energy, water; interconnection of production such as transportation, roads, and communications; sustenance of production such as waste, disaster preparedness, environmental sustainability and human capital formation infrastructure.

- Existing Road Network
- Distance from City/Municipality Center to Major Ports
- Department of Tourism-Accredited Accommodations
- Availability of Basic Utilities
- Annual Investments in Infrastructure
- Connection of Information and Communications Technologies
- Number of Public Transportation Vehicles
- Health Infrastructure
- Education Infrastructure
- Number of Automated Teller Machines

Competition challenges at the national level are also felt at the regional level such as government agencies with their own legislative charters with dual regulatory and promotional functions. Some examples are the National Food Authority, Sugar Regulatory Administration, Philippine Coconut Administration, Philippine Ports Authority, Philippine Fisheries and Development Authority, MARINA, and others. The lack of separation between these dual functions may result in a discretionary application of rules and have an unintended negative impact on market outcomes.

Another challenge is too much regulation for businesses. Regulation is necessary but too much of it can dampen economic development and competition. Permits to start a business, import products, secure approvals from various government agencies at the national and local levels for big ticket items, registering new products or variants thereof can be burdensome in terms of cost and time.

Strategies

The region aims to adopt and support the ongoing collaborative effort between the private sector (through the National Competitiveness Council and the Regional Competitiveness Council) and the government called Project Repeal which is intended to establish a systematic way of studying rules, regulations, regulations and laws that have outlived their relevance or have been overtaken by developments. The initiative aims to clean up regulations and legislation by repealing provisions or rules that are no longer necessary or may be detrimental to the economy. The overall goal is to reduce the cost of compliance for entrepreneurs and the cost of administration and enforcement for the government. Repealing unnecessary regulations will have a positive impact on businesses and foment more competition, boost economic activity and spur growth.

The region shall continue to enjoin LGUs to participate in national competitiveness surveys to encourage them to level up with other localities in terms of doing business and inviting investors in their areas. The following are the strategies to achieve the outcomes outlined above and the corresponding targets set. Given limited resources, a system of prioritizing strategies will be laid out based on spillover effects to other markets, contribution to a regulatory environment that is conducive to competition, and the feasibility of reform.

Strategy 1 - Review potentially anti-competitive legislations and policies that may substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition

It is important to examine sub-national anti-competitive policies/issuances and determine whether they still fulfil their intended objectives. These policy recommendations may be discussed in the Economic Development and the Development Administration Committees of the Regional Development Council. Another possible venue is the Regional Competitiveness Council.

Policy options available are to *retain* the existing government market intervention if there is sufficient public benefit that outweighs its negative effects, notwithstanding its impact on market competition; *recalibrate* the intensity or form of the government market intervention if such form has limited effectiveness or public benefit; *replace* or modify the intervention if there are better, more effective alternatives available that address the same social ends without the uncompetitive by-product; *remove* the government intervention if the market structure is sufficient to ensure market competition; or conduct further *review* when additional data needs to be obtained, additional research needs to be undertaken, or additional discussions need to be made among stakeholders in order to move them closer to a consensus.

President Rodrigo Roa Duterte in one of his speeches on transparency and reducing red tape clearly gave clear cut instructions on minimizing redundancy, red-tape, to quote: *“I order all department secretaries and heads of agencies to remove redundant requirements and compliance with one department or agency, shall be accepted as sufficient for all.”*

This is realized to the Project Repeal. The scope of Project Repeal will also be expanded. Repealing unnecessary regulations will reduce barriers to entry and stimulate more competition. Restrictions on competition will be kept only if they are consistent with public interest. Cascading to the region and/or LGUs, the Project Repeal is directed at repealing unnecessary regulations at regional and local level. Regional Development Council (RDC) IX, as the policy making body, through its Sectoral Committees shall attempt to look at the rules, regulations and procedures of implementing agencies.

As a matter of policy, the RDC IX shall espouse one-stop shops for agencies to have convergence and provide services at the fastest convenient time with lesser procedures and requirements. Currently, the Department of Trade and Industry Regional Office has successfully minimized and maintained a standard time in the processing of applications and licenses. The local government of Zamboanga City has also streamlined its procedures for the annual business registration and licensing.

Strategy 2 - Analyze competition issues in priority sectors

The strategy is national in scope but provincial /local government units are not prevented from conducting their own scoping studies on competition issues in their respective priority sectors. In addressing market competition issues, government will prioritize sectors where the largest impact on consumer welfare and market efficiency is expected. In Region IX, priority sector would be agriculture and fisheries, particularly the sardines manufacturing industry and the six champion products, to include coconut and coconut products, rubber and rubber products, abaca and abaca products, mango and mango products, processed fish and seaweeds. In selecting priority sectors, the government will consider improvement in the variety and quality of goods and services that are essential to poverty reduction, generation of new livelihood and employment opportunities, spillover effects on other sectors in the economy, and indications of lack of competition.

In agriculture, market competition in key inputs to production (e.g. fertilizer, seeds) will be reviewed. If enhanced, market competition effectively widens the range of options available to producers and lowers the cost of inputs, and even small farmers have much to gain.

There is also a need to review government programs that distort market competition for land that potentially affect small farmers' access to credit and preclude their ability to benefit from economies of scale.

In the industry sector, lack of competition may be due to limited market, limited access to raw materials, high costs of research and development, monopolies created by patent protection, and the tendency to perceive price as a sign for quality. The market studies to be conducted through the conduct of strategic planning workshops, consultations, roadmaps in order to identify important competition issues in different industry subsectors and recommend measures to encourage market competition. This will be conducted through the various industry cluster groups.

In the services sector, the tradable goods sector's performance (including manufacturing and agriculture) relies heavily on the competition environment in services that feeds into it. These ancillary services include power generation, electricity distribution, transportation (air, land, and water), telecommunications, and human capital, among others. If the services sector is inefficient, the tradable goods sector (especially manufacturing) will suffer. Hence, enhancing competition in services, especially telecommunications and power, will be prioritized and further improved.

Research outputs of the academe and local research institutions will inform policymakers and support advocacy initiatives to make consumers, firms, and government agencies better understand the importance of market competition.

Strategy 3 - Investigate conduct and agreements that may substantially prevent, restrict, or lessen competition

The Philippine Competitive Council (PCC) shall investigate potentially anti-competitive behaviours of firms while maintaining an environment where businesses can compete on a level playing field at the regional level.

The impact of firms' actions on market efficiency, competition, and consumer welfare will be quantified. This information will be useful to the public as well as policymakers in understanding the seriousness of the competition problems in certain sectors and of the benefits that could be derived from inhibiting anti-competitive practices.

Strategy 4 - Promote competition-related policies and best practices

The promotion of market competition is a cross-cutting concern that affects all consumers and producers regardless of size. Fostering a culture of strong competition in the region requires the concerted efforts among relevant government agencies and other sector regulators, with support from the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary departments. Government will also collaborate with development partners and competition authorities from other jurisdictions. Activities will also be conducted to help consumers better comprehend the terms of services offered by firms. The Regional Competitiveness Council (RCC), Economic Development Committee, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Inc., among others shall promote awareness on competition-related policies and best practices.

Strategy 5 - Conduct capacity-building activities for government agencies and other institutions

The government recognizes the importance of strengthening both institutional as well as individual capacities and creating a knowledge base for the effective implementation of the PCA. Considering that competition policy is a relatively new concept in the Philippines, especially at the local levels, the government will ensure that capacity-building efforts within its ranks are enhanced and that any gaps and needs are addressed immediately. There will be sustained support to improve the institutional and technical capacity of PCC as well as the other government units under the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial departments that are mandated to promote market competition. Government will collaborate with academic

and research institutions in strengthening programs on competition law and economics. The private and business sector shall also be among the key players in institutionalizing competitiveness concepts in their ranks.

Strategy 6 - Institutionalize a mechanism for implementing the NCP

The government will uphold the principle of competitive neutrality and adopt policies that establish a level playing field where GOCCs and firms compete. The NCP will also provide guidelines for government agencies that issue rules and regulations that hamper competition. Once formulated the guidelines may cover regional/local issues on competition (those that involve local firms and enterprises).

As the NCP will be comprehensive in scope requiring a whole-of-government approach, an inter-agency mechanism to formulate and coordinate the implementation of the national policy will be instituted. Among others, the NEDA, DTI, DOLE, RTWPB, PCC, DOJ, and will be part of this oversight and coordinative mechanism.

Targets

The overall objective of an NCP is to improve market efficiency and consumer welfare. The target will rely on the GCI ranking of the Philippines. From the country’s ranking in 2016 at the top 40 among the 138 economies assessed, the midterm (2019) target is to be in the top-third (33%), and end of plan target to be within the top 25 percent of all economies. At the regional level the target is to improve on the key indicators and be among the top 10 cities and provinces of the country by the end of the plan period.

Programs and Projects

Regulatory reforms will be pursued to complement the national competition policy. With this, the region shall support the national government’s efforts toward the enactment of the following legislation within the PDP 2017-2022 period.

Table 16.2 Legislative Agenda to Build the Framework for the National Competition Policy, 2017-2022

LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	RATIONALE
Amended Public Service Act	Ease or lift restrictions on foreign investments in certain industries by amending or repealing provisions that limit foreign participation in certain economic activities. Subsequently, this will amend the FINL to encourage foreign direct investments (FDI). Higher FDI boosts economic growth, fosters more competition, facilitates technology transfer, generates more jobs, and provides wider choices for consumers.
Regulatory Management System Act	RDC IX shall support the possible passage of a law on regulatory management system to establish a more competitive and coherent regulatory environment. A central body shall be created to ensure that there is an evidence-based approach to formulating laws, rules, and regulations.

PART VI

FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



17 Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

Attaining Just and Lasting Peace

The development of ZamPen is constrained by the presence of threat groups in some areas of the region and in nearby provinces. When conflicts arise, investments and business activities are reduced, delivery of services is disrupted, and socio-political development of individuals, families and communities are displaced, among others. Government's demonstration of "malasakit" or enhancing the social fabric embraces all sectors of society regardless of cultural affiliation, educational attainment and economic class.

Assessment and Challenges

Zamboanga Peninsula's peace initiative was anchored on the implementation of PAMANA (PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNan). PAMANA is the national government's convergence program that extends development interventions to isolated, hard-to-reach and conflict-affected communities. The Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), in partnership with some national/regional line agencies such as the DA, DILG, DSWD, DAR, DENR, DepED, DOH, local government units, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), spearheads the implementation of the PAMANA Programs.

DSWD IX integrated PAMANA in Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service (KALAHY-CIDSS). The KALAHY-CIDSS-PAMANA in Region IX started in 2011, covering only three (3) municipalities in Zamboanga Sibugay - Payao, Tungawan and Mabuhay. In 2012, the project expanded to include two (2) more municipalities in Zamboanga Sibugay - Naga and Alicia. In 2013, there were five (5) municipalities added, four (4) in Zamboanga Sibugay (Malangas, Ipil, Baliguian, Sibuco) and one in Zamboanga del Sur (Tukuran). These municipalities were already beneficiaries of KALAHY-CIDSS program.

KALAHY-CIDSS is a community-driven development project implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Development. Under KALAHY-CIDSS, communities and their Local Government Units (LGUs) are trained to choose, design and implement sub-projects that address their most pressing need.

The KALAHY-CIDSS-PAMANA Program expanded to non- KALAHY-CIDSS beneficiary municipalities such as Margosatubig and San Pablo in Zamboanga del Sur, and Titay, Olutanga, Talusan and Kabasalan in Zamboanga Sibugay.

For three (3) years that PAMANA has been implemented, a total of 334 community sub-projects have been constructed, with contributions from different stakeholders – community organizations, Barangay and Municipal LGUs.

In 2015, DILG IX PAMANA Program implemented a total of 69 sub-projects in thirty-four (34) municipalities across Region IX. A total of PhP460.2 million was expended in the implementation of the projects. (Table 17.1)

Table 17.1 PAMANA Projects under DILG IX: 2012-2015

YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF LGUs	TOTAL NO. OF SUB-PROJECTS	TOTAL ALLOCATION	TOTAL NO. OF COMPLETED PROJECTS	TOTAL NO. OF ON-GOING SUB-PROJECTS
2012	13	22	50,000,000	22	
2013	9	23	133,000,000	23	
2014	6	12	73,700,000	10	2
2015	6	12	203,500,000	3	9
TOTAL	34	69	460,200,000	58	11

Source: DILG IX

Among the projects implemented under the KALAHYON-CIDSS-PAMANA Program of DSWD IX and DILG IX were social infrastructure projects such as day care center, livelihood training center, health facilities, school buildings; enterprise development infrastructures such as rice and corn mill, piggery, vermiculture, fishing facilities; water system, rural access like pathways, foot bridge, hanging bridge, road concreting, and environmental protection projects such as flood control, slope protection, drainage system, line canal, shoreline protection, waste disposal projects and box culverts.

Threat groups impact peoples' lives and sources of income. There are three (3) threat groups operating in the region, namely: (1) the Main Threat Groups such as the Foreign and Local Terrorists Organizations (FLTOS) and the Western Mindanao Regional Party Committee (WMRPC), Communists Party of the Philippines (CPP)-New People's Army (NPA)- National Democratic Front (NDF) – (CNN); (2) Other Threat Group such as the Auxiliary Threat Groups (ATGs), and (3) Special Concern Threat Groups such as the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG).

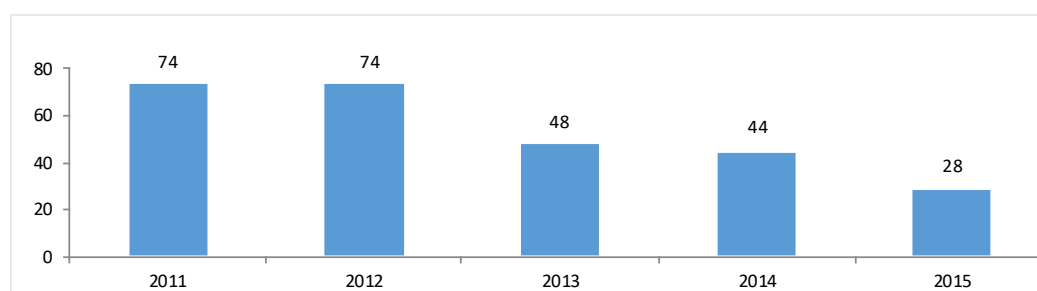
The terroristic acts of the infamous Abu Sayaf Group (ASG) sowed fear and terror among the region's constituents. Among the major incidents were the Ipil Siege in 1995, series of bombing incidents in Zamboanga City, and bomb explosions and scares in the cities of Pagadian and Isabela. There were also incidents monitored in far-flung areas where family feud and rivalry (locally known as "rido-rido") or other encounters between military and lawless elements that resulted to the displacement of persons from the affected areas. The escalation of military encounters in the nearby Basilan Province posed some threats in the region, particularly in Zamboanga City. The 3-week Zamboanga City Crisis/siege in September 2013 led by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) faction of former Chairman Nur Misuari caused the displacement of more than 100,000 people, occupation

of several villages, shut-down of the Zamboanga City International Airport, death of a number of military and police personnel and civilians, and closure of the central business district, among others. The total damages and losses during the crisis amounted to more than PHP2 billion. Grenade explosions also sow terror and cause damage to lives and properties.

In 2013, there were 48 barangays in the region affected by armed-conflict at varying levels: 21 barangays were influenced, 19 less influenced and 19 threatened. Most of these areas (39 barangays) were located in Zamboanga del Sur, in the municipalities of Bayog, Lakewood, Midsalip, San Miguel, Tigbao and Josefina; 15 barangays in the municipalities of Godod and Leon B. Postigo in Zamboanga del Norte and five barangays in the municipalities of Kabasalan and Naga in Zamboanga Sibugay.

In 2015, data from the 1st Infantry Tabak Division of the Philippine Army (1st ID, PA) showed significant reduction in the number of affected barangays. Only 28 barangays remained classified as armed-conflict affected barangays in Region IX.

Figure 17.1 Number of Armed-Conflict Affected Barangays, Region IX: 2011-2015



Source: 1st ID Tabak Division, PA

Social Fabric is an important element in the national life of any country and society. It is defined as “the nature and web of interactions and relationships between people, within groups and between groups.” Each one should be concerned with the welfare of others, as little dissent or conflicts may escalate. The AFP has continued to implement the Internal Peace and Security Plan (IPSP) 2011-2016, which is also known as “Bayanihan.” Under the Plan, AFP’s desired end state is that “capabilities of internal armed threats are reduced to a level that they can no longer threaten the stability of the state and civil authorities can ensure the safety and well-being of the Filipino people”. This translates to the conduct of combat operations against armed internal threats that are intelligence-driven, deliberate, and calibrated to diminish the armed capability of said threat groups.

Military operations were not limited to purely combat operations. AFP likewise maximized the utilization of non-combat operations such as civil-military operations (CMO) and development-oriented activities like the provision of free medical and dental services, lectures in hard to reach areas, infrastructure services, and continuing implementation of eleven (11) Bayanihan Programs. These include Bayanihan sa Barangay, Bayanihan para sa Kalusugan, Ugnayan sa mga Lingkod Bayan at mga Katuwang sa IPSP Bayanihan, Ugnayan sa Paaralan/Brigada Eskwela, Sagip Kalikasan, Youth Leadership Summit (YLS), Balik-loob Program, Disaster Relief and Rescue Operations, Panayam sa Mamamayan,

Pagpapayaman ng Kultura, and conduct of the annual National Youth Leader's Congress (NYLC) in collaboration with the National Youth Commission (NYC).

In 2012, a breakthrough in the peace process with the MILF was achieved. The Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) was signed on October 15, 2012. Signing of the annexes to the FAB which will comprise the Comprehensive Peace Agreement on the Bangsamoro such as the Transitional Arrangements and Modalities followed on 28 February 2013; Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing on 13 July 2013; Power Sharing on 8 December 2013; and Normalization on 25 January 2014. On March 27, 2014, the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB) was signed.

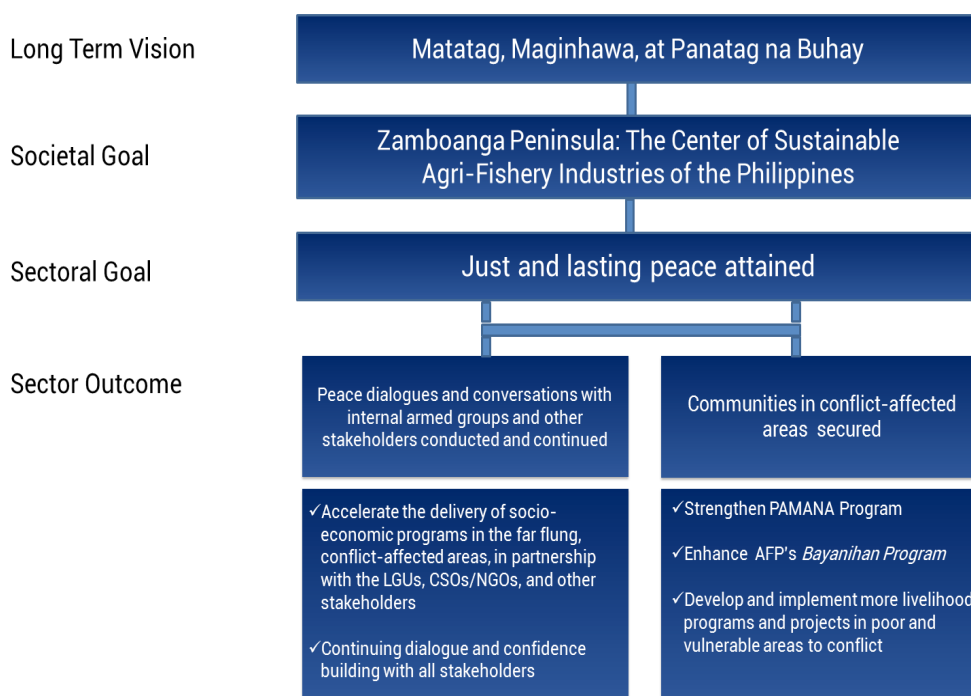
During the plan period, the region shall address the following challenges:

1. Passive attitude of some communities in cooperating and supporting the peace-building initiatives of government
2. Need to enhance the trust and confidence between the military and police on one side, and the community, on the other side.

Strategies

1. Support the implementation of the Six-Point Peace and Development Agenda of the national government
2. Accelerate the delivery of socio-economic programs in far flung, conflict-affected areas, in partnership with LGUs, CSOs/NGOs, and other stakeholders.
3. Continuing dialogue and confidence building with all stakeholders.
4. Strengthen PAMANA Program
5. Enhance and continue implementation of AFP's Bayanihan Program

Figure 17.2 Strategic Framework



18

Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety

Ensuring Security, Public Order and Safety

Without security, public order and safety, the people's aspiration for sustainable development and inclusive growth shall remain elusive. A peaceful and secure environment is a necessary condition for sustained social, cultural, economic, environmental and political advancement.

Assessment and Challenges

Crime Volume

The region's total crime volume (TCV) decreased from 45,873 in 2013 to 25,943 in 2015 (Table 18.1). However, the TCV in 2015 was higher still than the total annual TCV from 2010 to 2012. Crime clearance efficiency rate increased from 21.86 percent in 2010 to 47.49 percent. Crime solution efficiency rate significantly increased from 10.58 percent in 2011 to 42.99 percent in 2015. Average monthly crime rate also declined from 2013 to 2015.

The decrease in crime rate since 2013 can be attributed to the relentless campaign against criminality by the members of the police force in the region. Likewise, the active support and participation of the community contributed to the significant decline in crime occurrence, and an improved peace and order condition in the region. Specifically, Police Regional Office (PRO) IX applied the following crime busting strategies region wide: (1) increase police visibility in public places, (2) random checkpoint in all strategic areas, (3) intelligence fusion between the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency IX and other intelligence community – the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police, (4) continuing conduct of bomb awareness seminars to teachers and students, employers and employees of both public and private institutions/agencies and even religious institutions/organizations, (5) relentless conduct of roving patrols, and (6) the continuing trainings/exposures of the personnel from the Explosives Ordnance Division.

Table 18.1 Crime Statistics, Region IX: 2010-2015

INDICATOR	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Crime Volume	17,479	8,137	8,212	45,873	32,496	25,943
Crime Clearance Efficiency Rate	21.86	33.51	32.49	36.51	29.2	47.49
No. of Crimes Cleared	3,821	2,727	2,668	16,749	9,489	12,320
Crime Solution Efficiency Rate	10.58	23.52	21.12	27.54	26.62	42.99
No. of Crimes Solved	1,849	1,914	1,734	12,633	8,650	11,152
Average Monthly Crime Rate	42.88	19.72	19.9	106.03	75.89	59.46

Source: PRO IX

Anti-Drug Campaign

The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) IX, in coordination with the Philippine National Police (PNP) IX conducted a total of 591 anti-drug operations throughout the region since 2010 up to the 3rd quarter of 2016. This is 181 percent above target operations of 210 during the period. A total of 1,019 personalities related to the sale/deal/use of illegal drugs were arrested. A total of 219 high value targets were also arrested and 2,486,760.67 grams of methamphetamine hydrochloride or shabu were seized. Despite the above target accomplishments in anti-drug campaign, PDEA identified insufficient human, financial and logistical resources as a major constraint in law enforcement regionwide.

Safekeeping Services of Inmates

Continuing interventions to ensure safety and boost inmate's welfare led to the physical improvement of some of the municipal/city jails in the region. Among the projects given priority in 2015 were the construction of security fences, repair and rehabilitation of municipal/city jails, guardhouse, sunning area, kitchen and the improvement/repair of the Zamboanga City Jail which was given priority in the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) IX budget for FY 2016. This was recommended by Hon. Celso L. Lobregat, Congressman of the 1st District of Zamboanga City during the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX Expanded Executive Meeting, and RDC IX 2016 Annual Investment Program Workshop.

Jail Decongestion

The government has also instituted several measures providing for "early release" of offenders, such as (1) release on recognizance; (2) full time credit, particularly of preventive detention; (3) probation; (4) parole (5) pardon and executive clemency. These interventions are considered as effective jail decongestion measures. Since 2010 to 2015, a total of 558 inmates availed of the early release schemes under RA 6036 (Release on Recognizance), PD 603 (Child and Youth Welfare Code), and PD 968 (Probation). This indicated an average annual accomplishment rate of 113 percent against target during the period.

Inmates Welfare and Development

Regardless of political, social and economic status, government has demonstrated "malasakit" to its citizens. One of the strategies applied to achieve welfare and development of inmates is the continuing collaboration among non-government organizations, people's organizations, religious organizations, academe and the media, in providing support services to inmates on health, training, livelihood, spiritual, guidance and counseling. This strategy paid off as the performance of the region, based on welfare and development indicators, is all above targets

Ensure Public Safety

A total of 1,475 fire incidents were recorded in Region IX since 2010. This resulted to the loss of 57 civilians and estimated cost of damages to property of PhP885,956,527.52. Among the biggest fire incident that happened in Zamboanga Peninsula was during the Zamboanga City siege in September 9, 2013. There were 110 fire incidents recorded with an estimated cost of damage to property of PhP277,424,067.52 or 31.3 percent of the total estimated cost of damages to property from 2010 to 2015.

Challenges

Insufficient logistics and personnel in law enforcement

Section 5, Article 11 of the Constitution states that: “The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all people of the blessings of democracy;” The Philippine National Police (PNP) is mandated by the Constitution to conduct law enforcement activities and to ensure peace and order in the country. In the fulfillment of the PNP’s mandate, the institution needs adequate manpower to achieve the ideal police to population ratio of 1 policeman for every 500 people. PRO IX, as of July 2016, had 5,732 uniformed personnel equivalent to a police to population ratio of one (1) policeman for every 633 people.

The ideal number of firefighters is one (1) fireman for every 2,000 population, which means that the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) needs about 1,815 personnel, since Zamboanga Peninsula has an estimated 3,629,783 million population. However, at present, the BFP is composed of 1,058 firefighters only, which has a shortfall of 757 personnel.

In order for the law enforcers to maintain its capacity to prevent and suppress crimes, the budget of the PNP and other law enforcement agencies such as the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), PDEA, BJMP and BFP has to be increased considerably for the acquisition of better equipment, hiring of additional manpower, implementation of crime prevention programs, and provision of quality training.

No cellphone signal and unpaved municipal/barangay roads in some areas in Zamboanga Peninsula

Construction of cell sites or cell towers is unduly expensive in some areas in the region due to physical features of the area. These factors include wetlands, poor or rocky soil conditions, distance from the main road, numerous trees, and possible hazardous waste present on the property. The absence of good cellphone signal hinders data transmission efficiency among law enforcers.

The limited budget for various road infrastructure projects at the local level constrains the local LGUs to fully implement local, barangay and municipal road projects leading to national roads.

Passive attitude of the community towards drug problems and other drug related activities

Law enforcers have difficulty apprehending criminals because some members of the community do not want to be involved, others do not report, and be witnesses to a case.

Jail congestion

Based on BJMP IX data, as of October 2016, there were 5,559 inmates in jail facilities regionwide, for a congestion rate of 710 percent. Ideally, 4.7 square meters of jail space shall be allotted for each inmate. However, BJMP facilities in ZamPen have 686 inmates occupying 4.7 square meter of jail space.

Strategic Framework

In the 0+10 point socio-economic agenda of Pres. Rodrigo R. Duterte, peace and order tops the list. The peace and order situation in Zamboanga Peninsula has been volatile with the presence of lawless elements. PNP and AFP are tasked to address the internal and external security concerns in the region, and to continue its drive against criminality while pursuing an inclusive peace process.

While the military is tasked to implement measures to attain peace and order, the government and non-government stakeholders play significant roles in addressing the multifaceted security challenges faced by the region. At the end of the plan period, the peace and security sector of ZamPen hopes to: (a) strengthen the law enforcement operation and reduce all forms of criminality, (b) eradicate the problems on drug abuse, (c) public safety ensured, and (d) humane safekeeping of inmates considerably improved.

Figure 18.1 Strategic Framework



Strategies and Targets

- Increase the number of RTC based on the ideal or manageable ratio of cases for each branch.
- Increase the annual procurement of firearms by 20% and increase the annual procurement of modern communication system by 20%.
- Increase the annual recruitment of uniformed personnel by 20%
- Installation of satellite tower in strategic areas.
- MPOCs and BPOCs shall hold one (1) meeting every quarter.
- Eradicate drug abuse and addiction of illegal drugs regionwide.
- Conduct regular IECs, seminars, orientation on illegal drugs use and abuse in schools, universities and colleges, private and public offices.
- Decrease congestion rate to 150% in all jail facilities in the region.
- All of the LGUs regionwide have donated lots for the construction of fire station in 2019.
- Strengthen implementation of E.O. 04 providing for the establishment of drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centers throughout the Philippines

- Drafting of Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan (POPSP) in all LGUs
- Mandatory Drug Test in all Private and Public High Schools, State Universities and Colleges (SUCs), LGUs, National Government/Regional Line Agencies, Government Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs)

Priority Programs and Projects

- PATROL 101
- Lambat-Sibat
- One Time Big Time Police Operation
- Construction of two (2) Type A Jail Buildings in Sindangan in Zamboanga del Norte and Ramon Magsaysay in Zamboanga del Sur
- Construction of 40 Type A Jail Buildings in Zamboanga City, Molave, Ipil, Pagadian City, Imelda, Dipolog
- Construction of Type B Jail Building in Mahayag
- Construction of jail perimeter fence in Molave in Zamboanga del Sur
- Procurement of Prisoners' Van
- Procurement of logistics annually (i.e. patrol vehicles, high speed motorized boats for coastal municipalities, long firearms (PNP and BJMP), communication and surveillance and investigative equipment)
- Procurement of eighty-one (81) units of ambulance
- Procurement of forty six (46) sets of rescue equipment
- Construction of forty-seven (47) fire stations nationwide
- Procurement of X-ray machine and walk-through metal detector for all provincial/city jails
- Procurement of cellphone signal jammers for provincial/city jails
- Construction of additional cell for pregnant and senior citizen (male and female) inmates in all jail facilities

19 Accelerating Infrastructure Development

Accelerating Infrastructure Development

Assessment and Challenges

Infrastructure development is one of the foundations for attaining the region's vision of inclusive socio-economic growth and becoming the center for sustainable agri-fishery industries of the Philippines. It is the aim of the region to enable the efficient and effective movement of people, goods and services from production, processing, and marketing centers at the intra-regional, inter-regional, and national scales to achieve this growth. Priority thrusts of infrastructure development for Region IX include implementation of sectoral and thematic projects, such as, major road networks, bridges, airports and seaports, flood control, and tourism destination roads, among others.

Need to improve land, sea and air transportation network

Land Transportation

The upgrading of national roads in the region from gravel to paved roads showed significant increase by about 300 kilometers, from 17.878 kilometers in 2011 to 317.422 kilometers in 2015. Despite the increase, however, it was short of the target of 326.924 kilometers in 2015 by 9.502 kilometers or 2.91 person. Meanwhile, the upgrading of bridges along the national roads likewise increased from 150.48 ln.m. in 2011 to 2,890 ln.m. in 2015. From 2014 to 2015, the upgrading of critical bridges was among the priority of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), thus, the target for 2015 was 100 percent accomplished.

Significant delays were encountered in implementing some of the roads and bridges in the region. This arose from the lack of coordination between and among implementing agencies, concerned LGUs and stakeholders in the implementation of road projects, particularly on settling Road-Right-of-Way (RROW) issues and site acquisition procedures. Utilities companies, such as, electric cooperatives, water districts and telecommunication companies, are asserting that the relocation cost of electrical posts, water pipelines and telco cables outside of the RROW for road expansion projects to be shouldered by DPWH. This has caused further delays in completing the road projects.

As growth centers in the region continue to rapidly urbanize, traffic congestion is causing inconvenience to the riding population. Traffic congestion is particularly worse in urban areas as there are few flyovers and alternate routes present to ease traffic. In this regard, conversion of potential barangay/municipal/provincial roads to national roads directly supporting growth centers has been proposed. In addition, the non-inclusion of Region IX in the Mindanao Railway System (MRS) and Mindanao Logistics Infrastructure Network

deprives the region from being physically fully connected through than transportation within the region and the rest of Mindanao.

Table 19.1 Land Transportation Indicators

INDICATORS		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
National Roads and Bridges						
1.	Road upgrading (gravel to paved), kms.	17,878	47,023	86,262	217,107	317.422
2.	Upgrading of bridges, ln.m.	150.48	464.02	739.19	1,896.10	2,890.00

Source: DPWH IX

Figure 19.1 Road Map of Zamboanga Peninsula

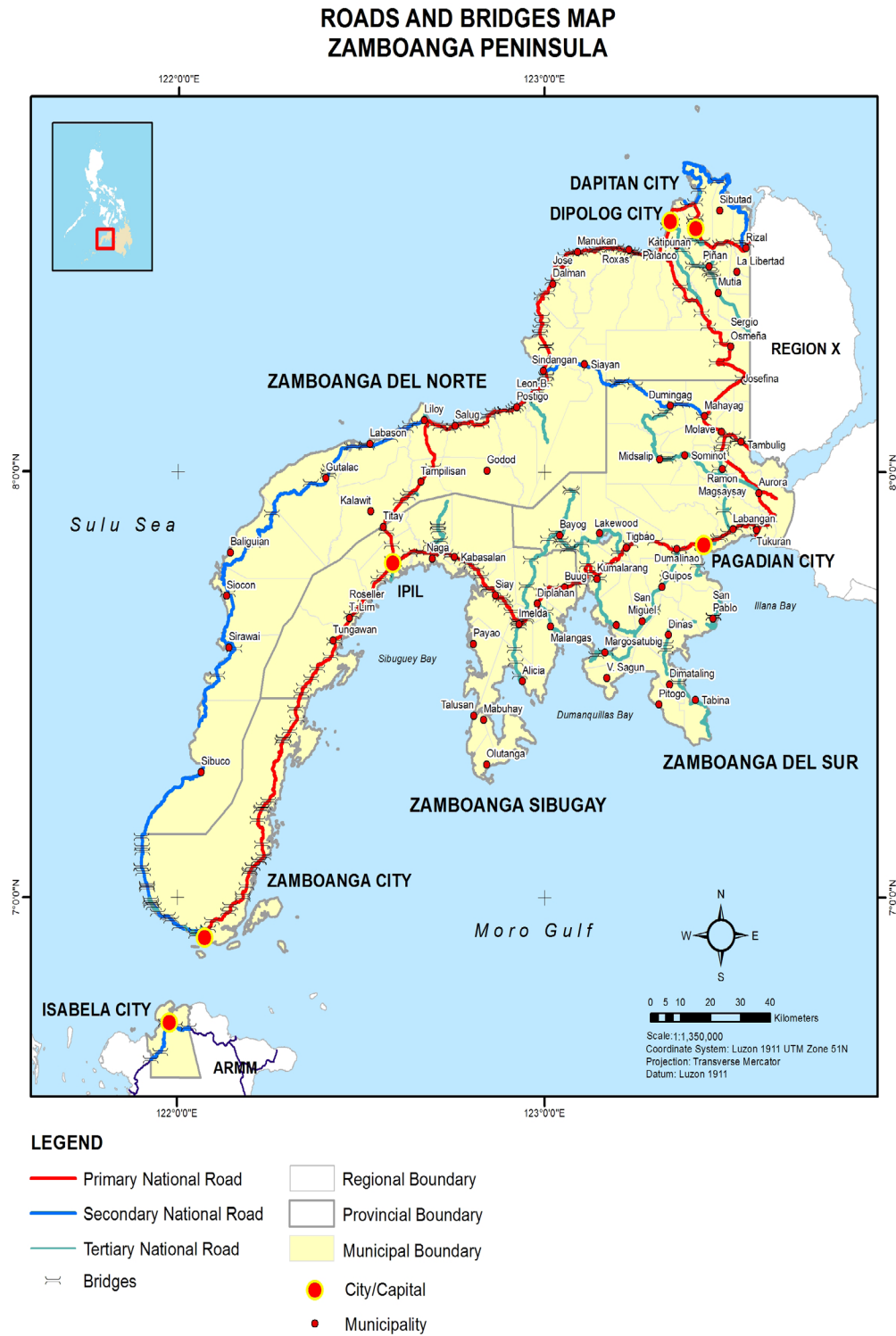
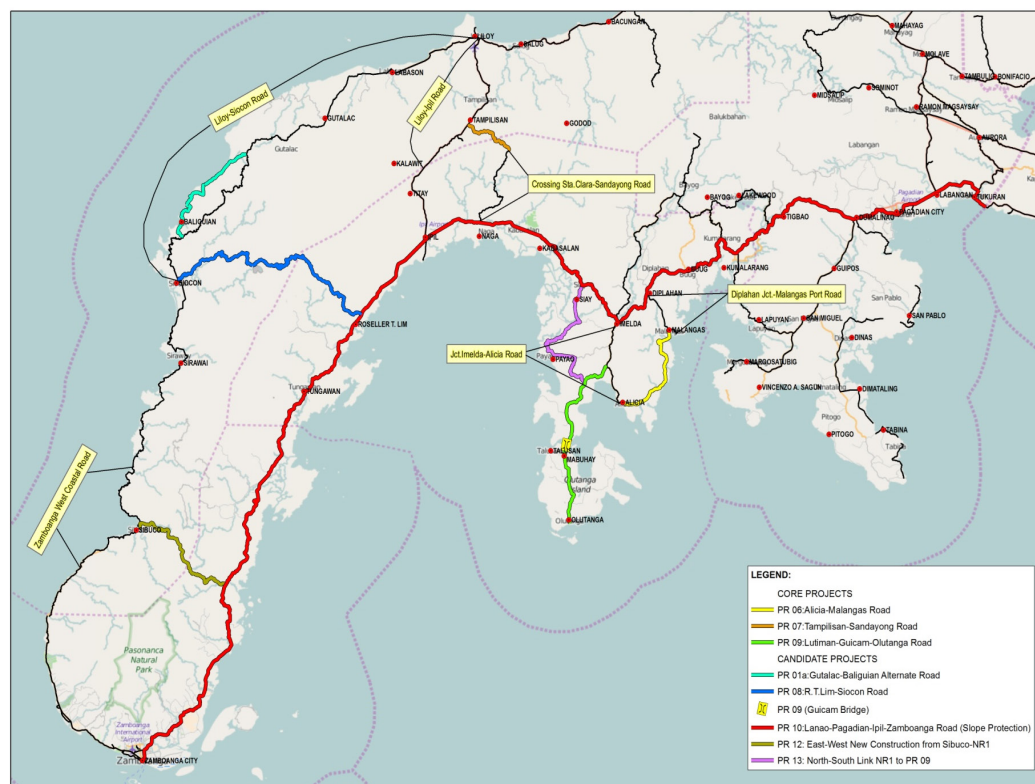


Figure 19.2 Transportation Network Map of Zamboanga Peninsula



Figure 19.3 Coverage of Road Network Projects Under ADB Technical Assistance



Source: Mindanao Development Authority (MinDA)

Air Transportation

The demand for civil aviation has risen steadily from 2010 to 2015. Compared to its 2010 figures, passenger and aircraft traffic for 2015 recorded a substantial growth of 234.93 percent and 213.82 percent, respectively. The air transport industry transported about 14,807,790 metric tons of cargoes in 2015 compared to just 7,528,462 metric tons in 2010. These significant increases were primarily because of the additional commercial and private flight operations, coupled with the reduced air travel costs.

Upgrading the facilities of airports remains to be a challenge that needs to be addressed. The region has one international airport (Zamboanga International Airport), two principal class 1 airports (Pagadian City and Dipolog City Airports) and three community airports (Ipil, Liloy and Siocon). However, only Zamboanga, Pagadian, and Dipolog airports have commercial flights. Pagadian and Dipolog airports do not have night flights due to lack of navigational facilities. Pagadian airport is not secured with a perimeter fence due to the unsettled dispute on the lot properties along the runway with ancestral claims of private owners. DOTr and CAAP continue to pour huge investments to maintain the existing Zamboanga International Airport despite the push by the LGU for its transfer to another location outside the central business district. The preparation of the feasibility study and master plan for the transfer of ZIA is being pursued. Although Ipil airport is being considered as an alternate airport, it has no flights due to its inadequate runway/apron

length and absence of passenger, cargo terminal buildings and control tower. Siocon and Liloy airports used to have local flights but were discontinued. No improvements have been introduced in these airports for the past several years as there were no flights.

Table 19.2 Number of Incoming and Outgoing Aircraft Flights

AIRPORT	INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Zamboanga International Airport	Incoming	3,463	4,029	3,322	8,746	7,181
	Outgoing	3,564	4,529	3,323	8,765	7,193
Pagadian Airport	Incoming	745	788	805	822	839
	Outgoing	745	788	805	822	839
Dipolog Airport	Incoming	786	792	1,095	1,398	1,701
	Outgoing	786	792	1,095	1,398	1,701

Source of basic data: CAAP Area Center IX

Figure 19.4 Zamboanga Peninsula Airports



Sea Transportation

The major seaports of Zamboanga City and Pulauan in Zamboanga del Norte in the region posted significant decline in passengers and cargoes from 2011-2015 as a result of the cessation of fast craft operations plying to ARMM areas and preference of the general public to take alternative means of transport such as buses rather than seacrafts. The siege of MNLF rebels in Zamboanga City in September 2013 also affected the port operations. The high cost of port services in the region poses a deterrent to the potential use of the seaports. Monopoly in the Roll-On, Roll-Off (RORO) operations in major ports also exists due to insufficient number of vessels. Nagging issues on overloading of passengers and delayed turn-around of shipping vessels continue to cause inconvenience and pose safety and security risks to the riding passengers. Moreover, development and upgrading of seaports in the region, such as the Pagadian city port, are being pursued despite absence of commercial vessels calling on these ports due to small berthing space and fewer passenger demands.

Table 19.3 Sea Transportation Indicators

INDICATORS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PPA-PMO-Zamboanga del Norte					
No. of Passengers	592,315	620,393	648,471	677,8202	708,497
No. of Vessels	2,405	2,538	2,405	2,279	2,160
Cargo Throughput (mt)	335,042	335,048	344,166	353,532	363,153
PPA-PMO-Zamboanga					
No. of Passengers	3,100,000	3,728,028	3,376,238	3,798,409	4,220,580
No. of Vessels	8,200	14,902	12,356	13,733	15,109
Cargo Throughput (mt)	1,950,00	2,739,558	2,579,654	2,843,932	3,108,209

Source of basic data: PPA-PMO ZDN and Zamboanga

Water Resources

Slow Irrigation Development

The National Irrigation Administration IX attained and even surpassed its yearly targets from 2012 to 2015. In 2015, rice production already reached to 4.75 tons per hectare or 9.70 percent higher than the target of 4.33 tons. Aside from the provision of irrigation facilities to deliver the water requirements for rice, available capital to develop the area needed by the farmers, other infrastructure, technical and other support from other government agencies, were instrumental in increasing productivity of farm lands in 2012 to 2013. Planting of high yield crop or hybrid rice was the main reason for the increase in productivity in 2014 to 2015. Major Irrigation Systems in the region are Dipolog River Irrigation System, Salug River Irrigation System, and Sibuguey Valley Irrigation System.

The cropping intensity greatly improved from 178 percent in 2012 to 198.9 percent in 2015. This was attributed to the adoption of the alternate wetting and drying irrigation which is a water saving technology or technique that is used to cultivate rice using less water since

water for irrigation is getting increasingly scarce. There was an increase in the operational firm-up service area due to the rehabilitation or reconstruction of irrigation facilities completed in 2015.

Fortunately, considerable funds were allocated for Region IX to convert non-functional areas into functional ones through the restoration of dilapidated irrigation facilities and increasing new areas by the construction of new irrigation projects, thus expanding the irrigated areas in the region. In 2015, an additional 1,019 hectares were generated or newly developed although it will take three to five years for these areas to be fully irrigated. The major concern of the sub-sector is the long term effect of deforestation to irrigation source of water. As of December 2015, the area developed out of the potential irrigable area of 67,757 hectares (including Basilan) was at 71.28 percent or 48,295 hectares. About 19,462 hectares are still for irrigation development. The region still has to develop about 28.72 percent of its potential irrigable area. NIA aims to increase the irrigated areas in the region to 72.37 percent by 2022. At this slow rate of irrigation development, it would take a much longer time for the region to fully develop its potential irrigable area.

Insufficient Water Supply

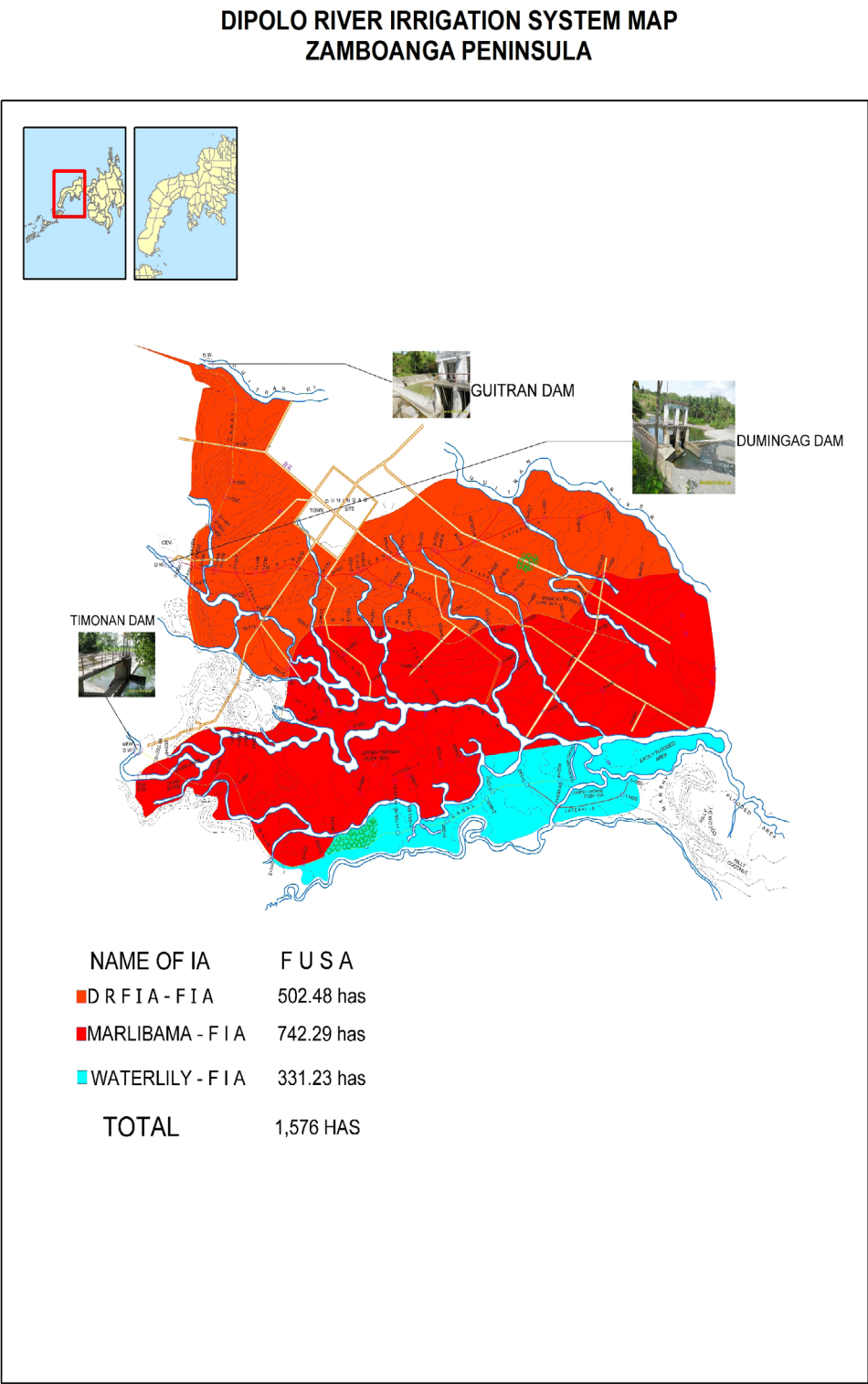
Data of Department of Health (DOH) IX in 2015 showed that about 82.77 percent or 545,341 households in Zamboanga Peninsula have access to potable water which was higher than 81.24 percent or 499,031 households in CY 2014. About 36.47 percent of the households in the region have access to Level III water supply; 28.03 percent to Level II; and 18.27 percent to Level I.

The six major water districts in the region, namely: Dapitan City Water District (WD), Dipolog City WD, Ipil-Titay WD, Isabela City WD and Zamboanga City WD only served a total of 176 barangays out of the 326 barangays within their respective jurisdictions. Due to insufficient water sources and lack of funds, these WDs have limited coverage and could still not provide Level III water supply to the remaining 150 barangays.

The Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) IX implemented a total of 18 Salintubig projects in 2014 and 25 projects in 2015 regionwide. Sagana at Ligtas na Tubig sa Lahat (SALINTUBIG) Program of DILG is for the provision of potable water supply system in municipalities which are considered waterless. Another program of DILG is the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) which develops water systems, among other projects. There are 12 water supply projects implemented in 2014 and another 12 in 2015 in 12 municipalities of the region.

Inadequate supply of water is specifically felt in the urban areas due to increasing population and the impact of climate change. Also it has been observed that wastewater (i.e., Zamboanga City) is released to the environment without treatment, thus increasing possible contamination of groundwater, which is one of the sources of potable water in many areas of the region.

Figure 19.5 Dipolo River Irrigation System

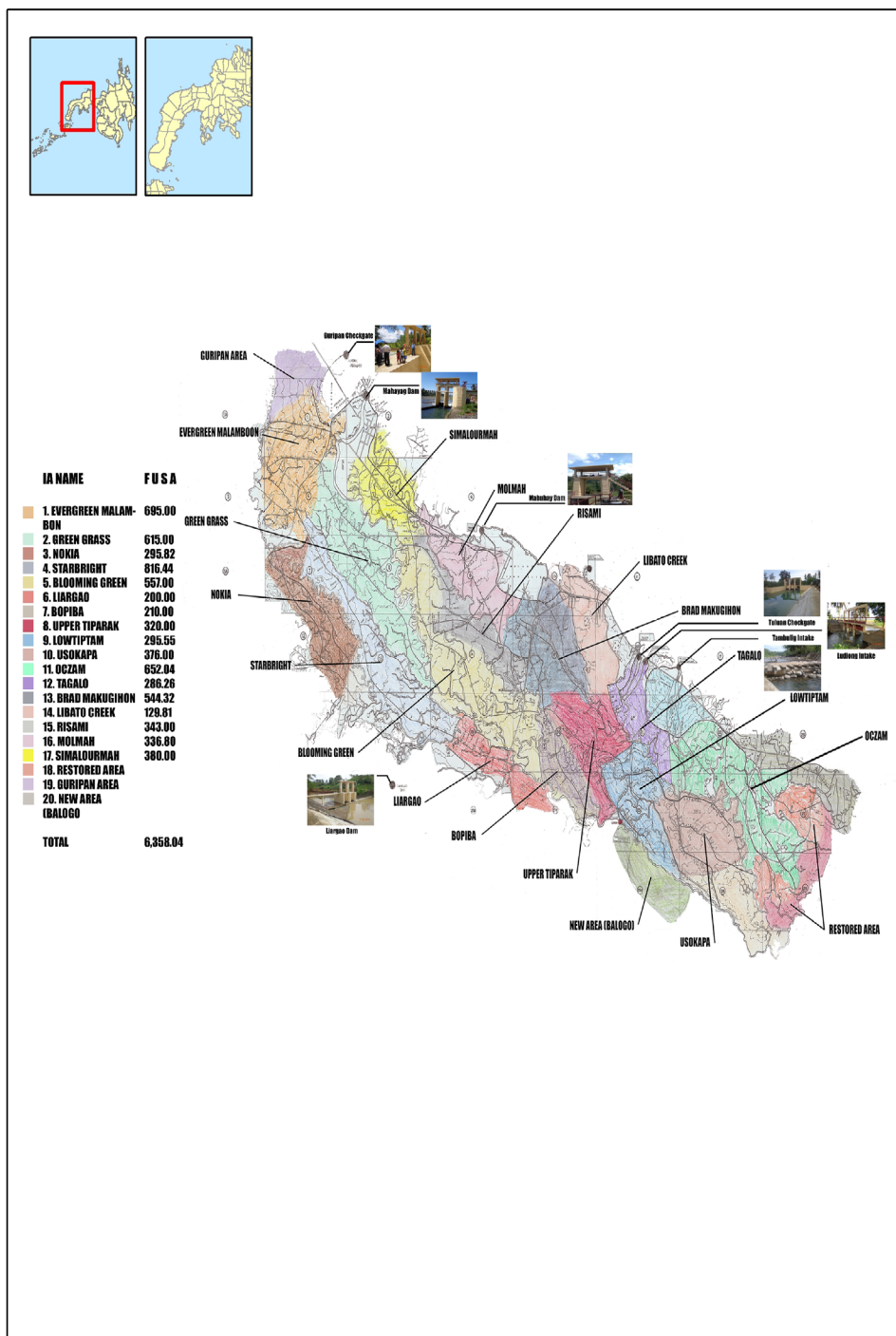


SOURCE OF MAPS/DATA:
Administrative Map: DENR IX
Philippine Map: NAMRIA
Irrigation Map: NIA IX

Note: Administrative boundaries are not authoritative.

Figure 19.6 Salug River Irrigation System

SALUG RIVER IRRIGATION SYSTEM MAP ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

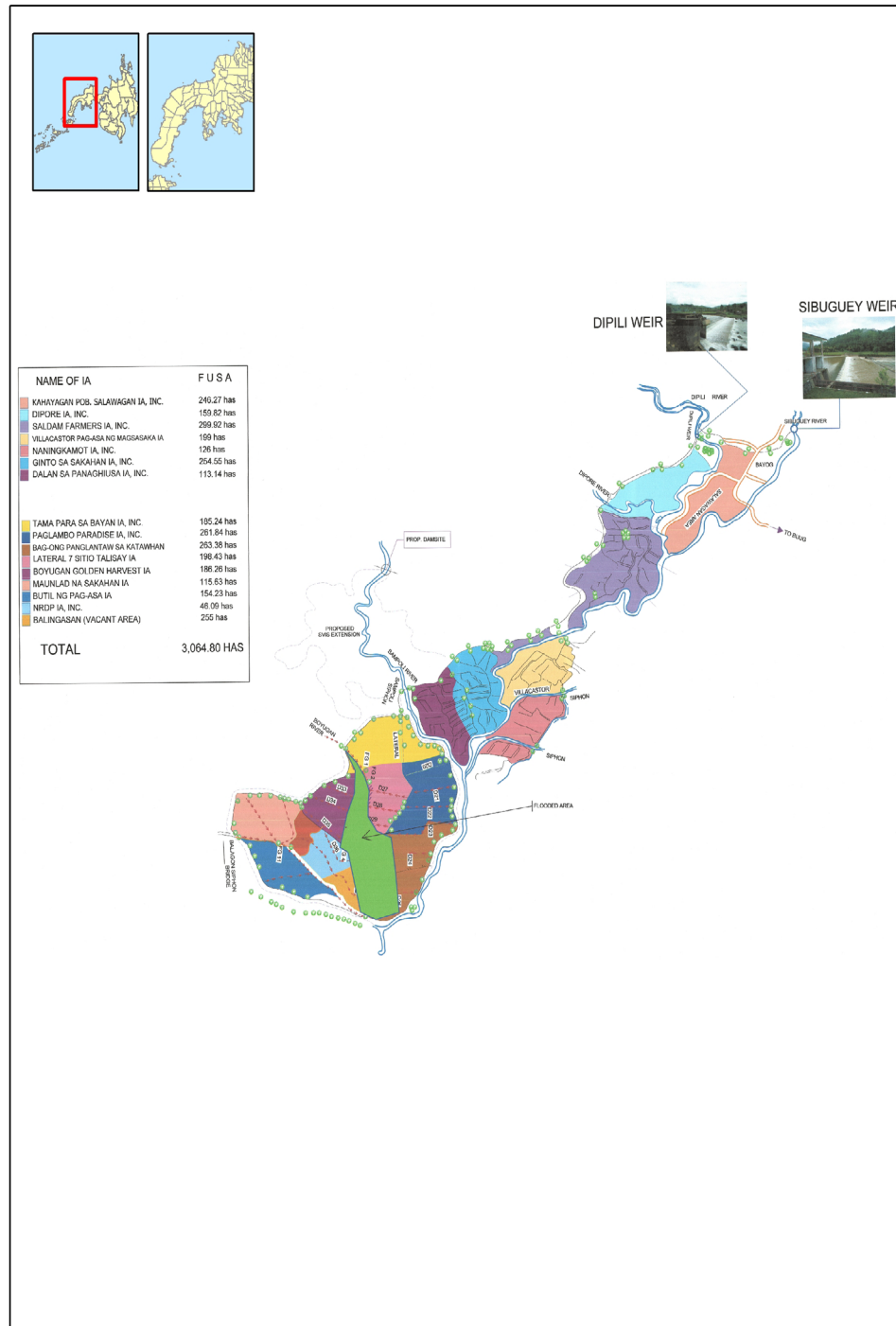


SOURCE OF MAPS:
Administrative Map: DENR IX
Philippine Map: NAMRIA
Irrigation Map: NIA IX

Note: Administrative boundaries are not authoritative.

Figure 19.7 Sibuguey Valley Irrigation System

SIBUGUEY VALLEY IRRIGATION SYSTEM MAP ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA



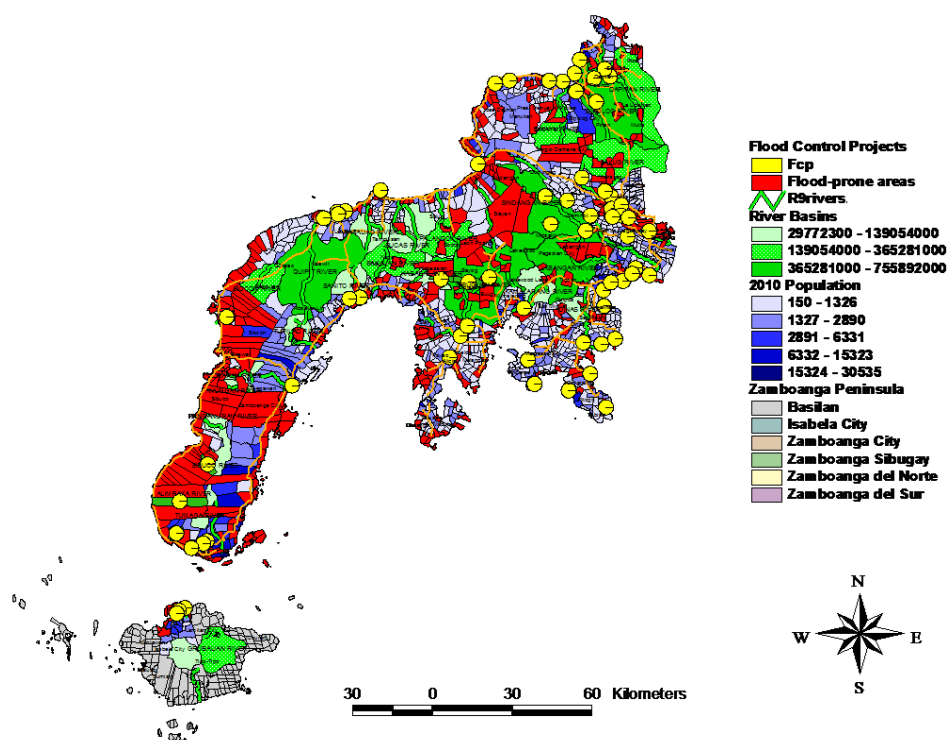
SOURCE OF MAPS:
Administrative Map: DENR IX
Philippine Map: NAMRIA
Irrigation Map: NIA IX

Note: Administrative boundaries are not authoritative.

Inadequate Flood Control Mitigating Structures

Flood control and drainage structures in flood-prone areas are still inadequate and poor. As of 2015, only a total of 123 were implemented by the DPWH out of the target 163 flood control projects. Yearly targets of DPWH IX from 2013 to 2015 for the construction of flood mitigating structures were often not met due to limited government resources. One of the comparative advantages of Zamboanga Peninsula is being outside the typhoon belt of the country. However, recent events showed that it is no longer spared from the typhoons' path with flooding as the most frequent recorded disaster. Given the vulnerability of many of the region's areas to flooding, and the imminent disasters brought about by climate change, it has become imperative for regional line agencies and local government units to take concrete steps in protecting the region from disasters brought about by flooding.

Figure 19.8 Zamboanga Peninsula Flood Control Projects



Note: Prioritized list of FCPs were generated from the Flood Management Summit in 2015

Communication

There are still many areas with limited access to telephone lines and internet

Access to landline, Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS), and internet/broadband facilities still remains a major challenge and found to be significant especially in responding to emergencies/disasters/catastrophes and relief operations, which may occur in remote areas. It should be noted however, that CMTS coverage in some municipalities are concentrated in town centers or areas within seven-kilometer radius of the cell site.

Globe Telecom, Sun Cellular, and Smart Communications, the three (3) major CMTS providers, constructed a total of 541 cell sites or an increase of 40.5 percent from 385 cell sites in 2013. However, due to unregulated acquisition of subscriber identity module (SIM), the National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) IX found difficulty in getting the exact number of CMTS subscribers. Relatedly, the proposed regulation of SIM may also serve as a security measure to deter acts of terrorism and violence.

Among the four major telephone service providers in the region, (i.e. Philippine Long Distance Telephone (PLDT) Company, Isabela Tel (ITS), Cruztelco, and Ipiltel), telecommunication companies (TelCos), Cruztelco has the most number of equipped lines at 24,686, followed by PLDT at 18,330, Ipiltel at 1,200 and Isabela Tel at 600. PLDT dominates the most number of subscribed lines at 17,227 or 63.68 percent of the total 27,050. Despite this development, there are still many areas with limited access of telephone lines. Moreover, internet connectivity in the region is slow and with limited coverage.

Figure 19.9 Mobile Network Infrastructure in ZamPen

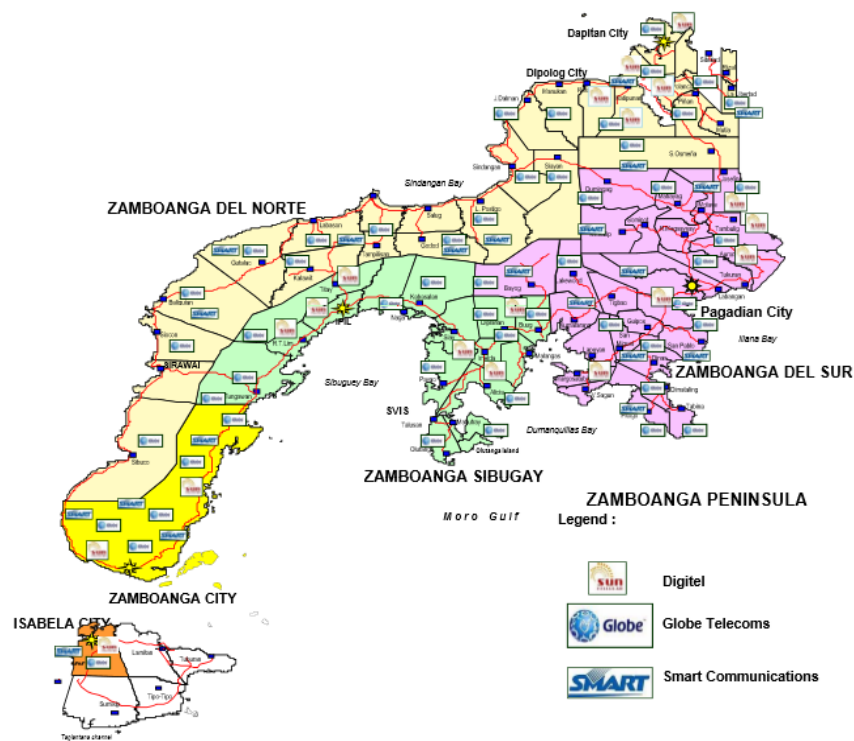


Figure 19.10 Power Distribution in Zamboanga Peninsula



Power and Energy

Inadequate and unstable power supply

Insufficient power supply leads to frequent power interruption thereby disrupting economic activities in the region. This, in turn, affects the production costs and productivity of the different sectors. Stable power supply is a fundamental requirement to encourage more investors to locate in the region. Difficulty in inviting private sector to participate in power generation is caused by problems encountered in the processing of tedious requirements for new power generation facilities from DOE, DENR and other concerned agencies. Likewise, power transmission lines are vulnerable to security threats.

All the barangays in the region (1,865 barangays) have already been fully energized since 2010. At the level of households, the average energization rate of 69 percent for 648,000 households in 2014 and 71 percent for 654,000 households in 2015 remain below the national average of 85 percent. Household energization is largely dependent on the ability and capacity of the individual household to access or afford electrical connections.

The Zamboanga Peninsula is still highly dependent on hydroelectric power, which is 53 percent of Mindanao's generation capacity. Hydroelectric power is complemented by oil-based (30%) and coal-fired (12%) power. The Agus-Pulangi Complex contributes about 36.89 percent of the total installed capacity. However, during summer, where there is less rainfall, the power generation capacity of Agus-Pulangi Complex is diminished. Thus, rotating brownouts occur ranging from 2 to 6 hours in some parts of the region, particularly in Zamboanga City. While the region is connected to the Mindanao Grid, it is not yet part of the Philippine Grid. This situation restricts the inflow and outflow of power in the region. The region is likewise beset with low system voltage but higher power cost.

Social infrastructure Needs of the Region

With the implementation of the K-12 program, more classrooms are needed for the incoming Senior High School (SHS) students. However, the construction of school buildings for SHS in the region have been delayed due to a generalized building design. A standard school building design was prescribed by the Department of Education (DepEd) Central Office for implementation throughout the country, regardless of geographic location. In Region IX, there were school areas identified that are not suitable for the school building design due to its terrain (e.g. rolling, slope). Due to the geophysical differences of the proposed sites, construction of school buildings were delayed due to revision of program of works (POWs) to consider various factors such construction of embankment, floor elevation, and other related works to implement the project.

The need for more efficient and accessible health facilities is a primordial concern to push for better access to quality health services. The rehabilitation of existing hospital buildings or better yet the construction of new additional clinical rooms to better serve more patients must be prioritized. This also includes providing better health facilities and services for health centers and barangay health stations. With President Duterte's declaration of war against drugs, more drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centers (DATRC) should

be established. The ZamPen DATRC in municipality of Aurora, Zamboanga del Sur has not been in operations since its completion due to financial incapacities of the LGU to operationalize and sustain the said center. Its turn-over to the Department of Health (DOH) will be important for the agency to pour funds to operate the center and can already adhere to the purpose it was established. However, rehabilitation of the center needs to be undertaken at the immediate term.

Goals, Objectives, Strategies

The over-arching goal of the sector is to improve infrastructure facilities toward the attainment of inclusive growth and globally competitive agri-fishery industry. Coordination among agencies and development partners shall be strengthened for a better streamlined convergence of efforts toward this goal. Concerned agencies, local government units and contracting firms shall likewise endeavor to address issues and concerns that impede the smooth implementation of projects, such as, securing RROW or conduct site acquisition prior to implementation of projects. The region also aims to improve road access within the region; improve connectivity with other growth centers beyond the borders of the region; and ease traffic congestion and improve circulation, particularly in urban areas.

The following are specific goals, objectives, and strategies of the infrastructure sub-sectors, to wit:

Transportation

Sufficient and efficient transportation infrastructure in the region. The region aims to ensure an effective and efficient road network within the region and connecting to centers beyond its borders, by fast tracking inter-modal transportation infrastructure development

Land Transportation

- 1. Strengthen the coordination among implementing agencies, LGUs, stakeholders.**
This shall ensure timely and effective implementation of programs and projects, as well as avoid duplication of projects with common beneficiaries. Formulation of mechanism/policies for the convergence (i.e., joint circulars/MOs) between and among stakeholders by developing an integrated coordination system between RLAs and LGUs is encouraged.
- 2. Secure the RROW, site acquisition prior to implementation of projects.**
Coordination or negotiation with lot owners or settlers prior to implementation of projects is needed to ensure successful implementation of projects. The following are the strategies to pursue within the plan period to achieve this: strictly implement and observe the RA 10752; support and strengthen the implementation of Multi-year Programming and Scheduling (MYPS) and Project Contract Management Application (PCMA) of DPWH; adoption, wide spread use of geo-tagging as tool in monitoring on-going programs and projects; require implementing agencies to use geotagged photos for project monitoring; converge efforts between electric

cooperatives, water districts, telephone companies, DPWH, concerned LGUs and other stakeholders; electrical posts along local roads affected by RROW problem will be the concern of affected LGUs; strictly implement, observe DPWH-DOE Joint Memorandum Circular to fast track the issuance of the IRR of Department Circular DC 2013-07-0015 on the cost recovery by distribution utilities of distribution/sub-transmission lines affected by government projects; and set-up a tri-partite coordinative mechanism (DPWH-DOT-LGUs) in the implementation of tourism road infrastructure projects.

3. **Fast-track implementation of road projects in far-flung areas.** Coordination with AFP/PNP before project implementation shall be strengthened, particularly on providing security assistance during the implementation phase for projects in far-flung areas or in areas affected by the presence of threat groups. The construction of Baliguian Coastal Road parallel to the Zamboanga West Coast Road would strengthen the physical and economic linkages among growth centers and rural areas and promote the dispersal of socio-economic development along the Sibuco-Sirawai-Siocon-Baliguian (Triple S-B) areas and other areas in the region. Moreover, it shall provide better connectivity for the primary, secondary, bypass and diversion road networks that will improve the transport systems and facilitate efficient movement of agriculture and fishery products, people, and services in Zamboanga Peninsula.

Figure 19.11 Proposed Conversion of Baliguian Coastal Road to National Road



4. **Improve road access within the region.** This shall be done through: (a) identification of potential local roads to be converted to national roads, and (b) widening/ improvement/ rehabilitation of arterial and secondary national roads and bridges. The completion of major road network projects in the region shall be fast tracked, such as, the Zamboanga West Coast Road; Zamboanga del Sur Coastal Road; Rizal-Dapitan Coastal Road; Zamboanga City Bypass Road. LGUs should improve road access within the barangays.
5. **Ease traffic congestion and improve circulation.** To address traffic congestion, the following shall be pursued: construction of fly-overs, over-pass, underpass or railways along major thoroughfares in growth centers. Inclusion of the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian, Dipolog and municipality of Ipil in the coverage of the Feasibility Study of the Mindanao Railway System (MRS) shall be pursued.
6. **Issuance of franchises for ‘habal-habal’ and private vans.** Legalizing the operations of ‘habal-habal’ in all localities and issuance of franchise to transport vans would generate income for LGUs through fees, regulate fares, and insurance coverage protection for the riding public.
7. **Implementation of road projects leading to tourism destinations and industries.** Continue the implementation of Tourism Road Infrastructure Program (TRIP) and the DTI-DPWH Convergence Program On Road Connectivity for Industry and Trade Development Roads Leveraging Linkages for Industry and Trade (ROLL IT) Program.

Air Transportation

1. **Relocation of Zamboanga International Airport (ZIA).** The transfer of the airport is seen to be a step for the region to better position itself in tapping the immense opportunities presented by the Asean Economic Integration and the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area.
2. **Settlement of disputes over a parcel of the runway of Pagadian Airport.** Securing the ownership of airport property is of paramount importance to better serve the clientele of Pagadian City, the regional government center and tourism entry point of Zamboanga Peninsula.
3. **Improve airport facilities and operations.** Improving the facilities of the airports in the region is expected to decongest passenger traffic and maximize cargo throughput. Ipil airport facilities shall be improved to be able to accept commercial flights. It shall likewise serve as alternate airport of the ZIA. Night rating assessments for Dipolog Airport and Pagadian Airport are expected to be completed by 2018 to determine their viability for evening flights. The region shall likewise explore the conduct of trade mission or study for the re-establishment of flights to Sandakan, Sabah Malaysia.

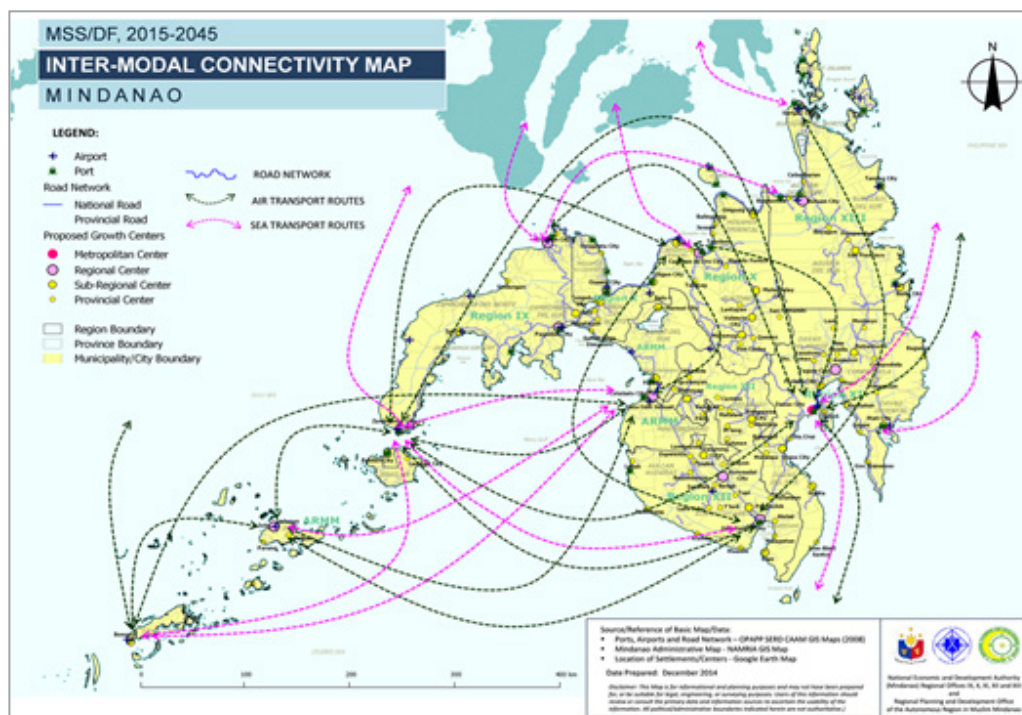
Sea Transportation

1. **Improve seaport facilities and operations.** The region shall push for the modernization, rehabilitation and improvement of the ports of Zamboanga City and Dapitan City. Likewise, existing municipal seaports shall be improved to cater to local cargoes transport. Vulnerability assessments shall be conducted prior to rehabilitation or construction of fishports and municipal ports.

Inter-modal connectivity

1. **Improve inter-modal connectivity between Zamboanga Peninsula and other parts of Mindanao and the country.**

Figure 19.12 Inter-modal Connectivity Map in Mindanao



Water Resources

Irrigation

- **Sustain the implementation and rehabilitation of irrigation systems in the region.** The funding and implementation of rehabilitation of Communal Irrigation System (CIS) and Small Water Impounding System (SWIP) shall be accelerated in order to sustain the provision of water for ricelands across the region.

- Prioritize the funding of major irrigation projects such as the construction of reservoirs to be able to irrigate a sizeable portion of the potential irrigable areas in the region and fast track irrigation development.

Water Supply

- **Provide adequate, safe and sustainable water supply.** The region shall establish water systems in unserved areas while pursuing sustainable programs for water supply, as well as, promote increased investments or funding for water development projects. Priority is given to improving household access to potable water supply through construction/ expansion/rehabilitation of Level I, II and III water supply system, specifically in far-flung/waterless barangays. Explore and develop new sustainable water sources to meet existing and growing demand, at the same time, resource regulation shall be strengthened to ensure sustainable surface and ground water sources. Massive advocacy activities shall be conducted for all relevant and water-related agencies to mainstream the eco-efficiency concept in their proposed/ identified PAPs, such as in the aspects of design and construction of water infrastructure. All municipalities in the region shall be enjoined to establish their respective water districts. The region shall continue to advocate the recycling/reuse of water for activities that do not require potable water, as well as, the use of standard and water efficient fixtures. Additional water systems on identified water sources shall be constructed. Private sector participation in the construction/expansion/ rehabilitation of water supply services in urban centers and remote waterless areas shall be encouraged. Local government funding and other sources, i.e. national government financing through LWUA, and Government Financing Institutions (GFIs), shall be tapped for this purpose.
- **Prevent water pollution.** Public and private facilities shall be required to establish sewage and seepage treatment plants for treating waste water.

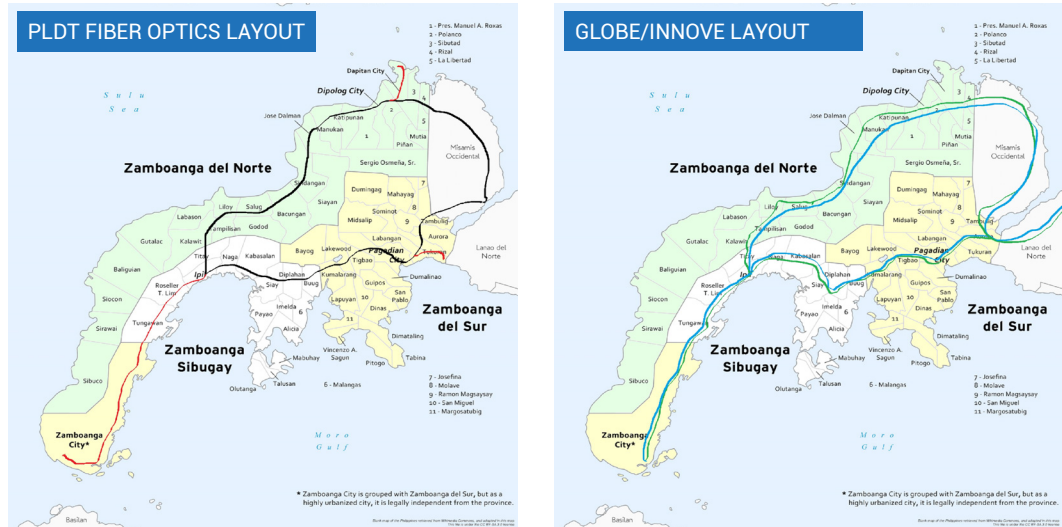
Flood control

- **Improve disaster flood mitigation and response and reduce adverse effects.** A comprehensive master plan on flood control facilities/drainage systems in the region in the next years shall be formulated. Appropriation and construction of new flood control structures in high risk/vulnerable flood-prone areas shall be prioritized. The participation of LGUs and communities in operation and management of flood control structures shall be increased. Appropriate studies/surveys on flood-prone areas shall be conducted for planning and project development purposes. Advocacy for the inclusion in the priorities of the LGUs and concerned agencies the development of main drainage systems in their areas shall be intensified.

Communications

- **Enhance internet accessibility and reduce the digital divide.** The installation of redundancies for the Digital Fiber Optics Network (DFON) Loop within the region shall be accelerated. PLDT and Globe Innove fiber optics network already in place to provide faster and reliable internet connectivity in the region.

Figure 19.13 Digital Fiber Optics Network in ZamPen



Source: NTC IX

- **Information and communications technology development.** Support the newly created Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT) in pushing for internet connectivity in public places across the country and the region to accelerate the government's efforts in enhancing internet accessibility for Filipinos to provide economic, social and educational opportunities and in reducing the growing digital divide under the overarching e-Government program of the DICT. Through the Juan Konek program, public elementary and high schools, public libraries, rural health units and public hospitals, public plazas and parks, city/municipal halls, state universities and colleges and public transport terminals will be able to access wifi signals. Convergence and collaboration among government agencies and local government units will be pursued to establish point of presence (PoP) in strategic locations and growth centers in the region.

Power and Energy

- **Address insufficient power supply.** Adequate and reliable power supply for agriculture, tourism, industrial, commercial and residential uses is deemed necessary for inclusive growth. Alternative power supply facilities shall be provided in remote and upland areas where conventional transmission lines will be too costly to install. More private sector participation in power generation shall be encouraged while balancing the interest of all stakeholders. The use of energy efficient technology and equipment (Light Emitting Diode (LED), inverter aircon, etc.) shall be promoted and prioritized. The establishment of a devolved power entity to oversee power generation/distribution in Mindanao (e.g. Mindanao Power Corporation) shall be considered. With the influx of investments in Zamboanga City (e.g. opening up of Malls, business establishments), additional power substation in West and East Coast area to cater the robust development in the city and the load requirements of industrial and commercial areas shall be proposed.

Social Infrastructure

- **Completion of Senior High School Buildings under the Basic Education Facilities Fund.** Efforts shall be undertaken to improve school building designs to make them suitable to regional and local terrains, thus accelerating completion of projects.
- **Implementation of hospital projects under the Health Facility Enhancement Program.** DOH IX and concerned LGUs shall regularly collaborate in the conduct of assessments of hospital projects to monitor work accomplishments and compliance of documents to facilitate project completion and turn-over.

Targets

Land Transportation

Table 19.4 Targets for Land Transportation

YEAR	TARGET
2019	Feasibility Study of the identified fly-over/overpass/underpass already conducted.
2020	50% of the total vehicles/vans operating within the region are issued with franchises.
2022	RRROW problems shall be minimized by 70% 90% of the identified potential roads are converted into national roads Region IX is included in the feasibility study of the Mindanao Railway System
2022	Major road networks have already been constructed and accessible to traffic (e.g. Zamboanga del Sur Coastal Road, Sindangan-Bayog-Lakewood Road, and Imelda-Bayog-Kumalarang-Lapuyan-Margosatubig road).

Figure 19.14 Location of Selected Road Projects

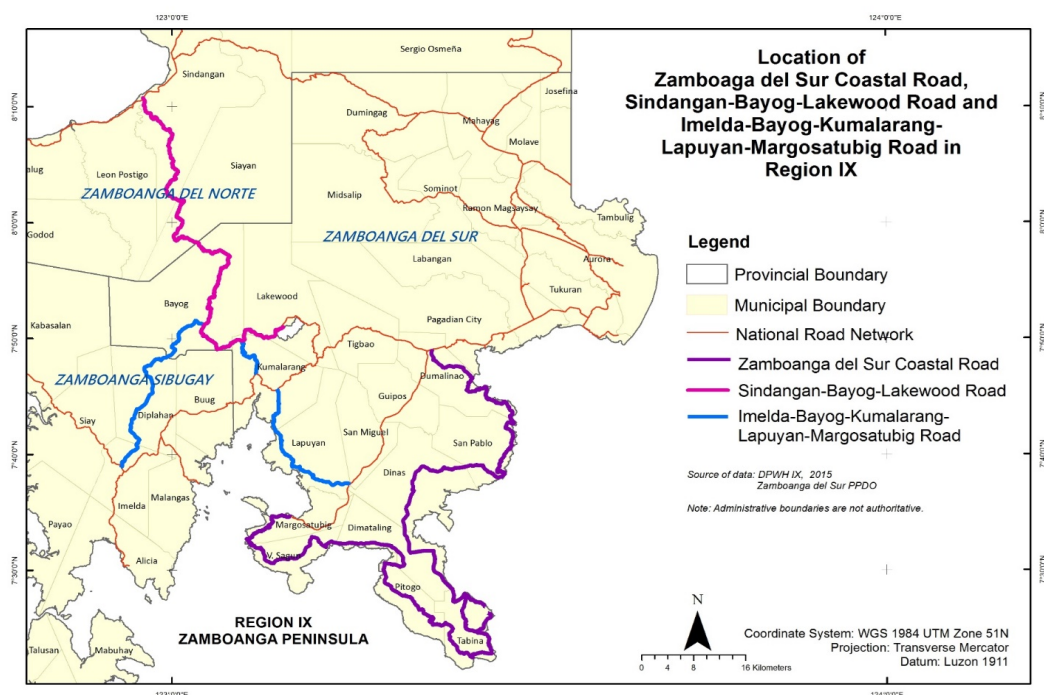


Table 19.5 Target of National Roads to be Paved in Kilometers

PROVINCE-DISTRICT	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Zamboanga del Norte – 1st District	9.2	6.32				
Zamboanga del Norte – 2nd District	9.11	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10
Zamboanga del Norte – 3rd District	9.94	8.853				
Zamboanga del Sur – 1st District	7.18	2.103				
Zamboanga del Sur – 2nd District	30.16	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75
Zamboanga Sibugay – 2nd District		0.563				
Total Roads to be Paved in kms.	65.59	41.689	23.85	23.85	23.85	23.85

Air Transportation

Table 19.6 Targets for Air Transportation

YEAR	TARGET
2018	Pagadian City Airport lots have already been settled; Trade mission/study for the re-establishment of flights to Sandakan is already conducted; DOTr already completed the Feasibility Study and Master Plan of the Zamboanga International Airport (ZIA);
2020	Pagadian City Airport already secure with fence; Ipil Airport operational, catering commercial/cargo flights; Liloy Airport and Siocon airports have already been secured with fence;
2022	The establishment of the new ZIA has already started.

Table 19.7 Air Transportation Targets, 2017-2022

REGION IX	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aircraft (Incoming)	11,813	12,994	14,294	15,723	17,295	19,025
Aircraft (Outgoing)	11,813	12,994	14,294	15,723	17,295	19,025
Passenger Throughput (Arrival)	785,055	863,561	949,917	1,044,908	1,149,399	1,264,339
Passenger Throughput (Departure)	803,176	883,494	971,843	1,069,027	1,175,930	1,293,523
Cargo throughput (Unloaded)	9,984.07	10,982.48	12,080.72	13,288.80	14,617.68	16,079.45
Cargo throughput (Loaded) In metric tons	7,933.35	8,726.69	9,599.36	10,559.29	11,615.22	12,776.74

Source of Data: CAAP IX

Sea Transportation

Table 19.8 Targets for Sea Transportation

YEAR	TARGET
2022	Major seaports in the region are upgraded with RORO capabilities and improved terminal buildings and berthing facilities

Table 19.9 Targets for the Major Seaports in the Region from 2017 to 2022

INDICATORS	TARGETS					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PPA-PMO-Zamboanga del Norte						
No. of Passengers	819,669	844,259	869,587	895,675	922,545	950,221
No. of Vessels	2,835	2,920	3,007	3,098	3,191	32,886
Cargo Throughput (mt)	351,737	362,289	373,158	384,353	395,883	407,760
PPA-PMO-Zamboanga						
No. of Passengers	2,780,372	2,807,366	2,834,360	2,861,353	2,915,341	3,023,317
No. of Vessels	8,427	8,592	8,758	8,932	9,088	9,253
Cargo Throughput (mt)	2,074,788	2,115,470	2,156,152	2,196,834	2,237,517	2,278,199

Source of basic data: PPA-PMO Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga

Water Resources

Table 19.10 Targets for Irrigation

YEAR	TARGET
2022	All of the identified watershed areas have already been proclaimed as protected areas

Table 19.11 Targets for the Indicators on Irrigation from 2017 to 2022

INDICATORS	TARGETS					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of watersheds rehabilitated (for coordination with DENR, LGUs)		1	2	3		
Increased rice productivity and production (tons/ha), cumulative	5.00	5.10	5.15	5.20	5.50	6.00
Improved cropping intensity (ratio, actual irrigated area divided by firm-up service area) in percent, cumulative	200	201	202	203	204	205
Increased irrigated areas (ratio of irrigable to potential irrigable area), cumulative	71.83	71.94	72.05	72.15	72.26	72.37

Water Resources

Table 19.12 Targets for Water Supply

YEAR	TARGET
2022	Water availability will be 24/7 for those households with access to potable water.

Table 19.13 Water Supply Targets to be Pursued within the Medium-term

INDICATOR	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
No. of H/Hs with access to safe water Regionwide	571,367	582,794	594,449	606,338	618,465	630,835

Communications

Table 19.14 Targets for Communications

YEAR	TARGET
2022	'Juan Konek' program (free wifi internet access in public places) is fully implemented

Power and Energy

Table 19.15 Targets for Power and Energy

YEAR	TARGET
2017	Conduct Competitive Selection Process to invite new power player to enter into power generation business with assistance from NEA, NPC and DOE to improve power in Isabela City and Basilan province
2018	NPC replaced by NPP with reliable power supply to cater to increasing power demand of BASELCO
2020	One (1) to two (2) solar-powered stations are established
2022	Cost of power is reasonable, with stable and sufficient power supply; completed feasibility studies for renewable energy, hydroelectric or solar power plants in the region Submarine power cable from Negros to Dapitan City to connect the region to the Visayas/ Philippine grid have been installed Mindanao Power Corporation created

Programs and Projects

The following are the priority programs and projects for infrastructure development of Zamboanga Peninsula:

Land Transportation

- Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction/ Upgrading of Damaged Paved National (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary) Roads including drainage
- Rehabilitation/ Reconstruction of National Roads with Slips, Slope Collapse, and Landslide
- Improvement/Widening of National Roads
 - Concreting of Alicia-Malangas secondary national road
 - Road construction/widening and rehabilitation of R.T. Lim-Siocon Road; boundary Tungawan-boundary Ipil
 - Concreting of Tungawan-Malungon-Siocon Natl Road
 - Concreting of Tungawan-Cayamcam-Sirawai Natl Road
- Construction of By-Passes/Diversion Roads, including ROW
 - Construction of Mandih, Sindangan-Midsalip Road (via Campo 2 – Gallon)
 - Construction of Cabaluay-Mampang-Zamboanga City Coastal/Wharf Road
 - Concreting of Songcuya-Lindang Diversion Road (Diplahan)
 - Olutanga-Mabuhay-Talusan Circumferential road
- Construction of Missing Gaps connecting National Roads, including ROW
- Road Upgrading (unpaved to paved)
 - Concreting of road from the Municipality of Sibutad to Dapitan City
- Construction and Maintenance of Bridges along National Roads
- Construction/Improvement of Access Roads leading to Airports, Seaports, and Declared Tourism Destinations; and industries and trade centers

- Construction/Concreting of Farm to Market Roads
 - DAR-Project CONVERGE Project, Farm to Market Road (48 kms) in Tampilisan, Godod, Leon Postigo and Salug, Zamboanga del Norte
 - Construction of FMRs in Zamboanga City
- Rehabilitation/construction of Bridges Linking Production to Growth Areas
- Concreting of Roads Leading to Tourist Spots
 - Bolong-Curuan Ecotourism Highway
- Rehabilitation/Concreting of FMRs Connecting to National Road
- Construction/upgrading of provincial/city/local roads leading to growth centers
 - Improvement/completion of Curuan-Sibuco Highway
 - Road concreting from Guintolan to Payao
 - Libertad-Malungon Road
 - Tukuran-Aurora (bgy Man-ilan to bgy San Juan), 15 kms.
 - Labangan-Sominot road, 17 kms.
 - Midsalip-Dumingag road (Palili), 20 kms.
 - Sominot - Dumingag road (new carmen-marangan), 15 kms.
 - Sominot-Mahayag road (lantawan-sicpao), 15 kms.
 - Caniangan RM - Campo IV, 17 kms.
 - Pasingkalan - Tungawan, Tambulig road, 8.5 kms.
 - Bagalupa, Labangan - Gubang, Pagadian City road
 - Jct Tawagan Norte-Midsalip road, 53 kms.
 - Jct Midsalip-Boboan road, 37 km.
 - Labangan-Pagadian city-Dumalinao ZDS Bypass road, 26 kms.
 - Lower Pulacan, Labangan-Baclay, Tukuran road
- Improvement of internal road systems in major growth centers
 - Conduct of FS for the construction of Fly-Overs/ interchanges/ underpasses:
 - Jct. Gov. Camins,MCLL Highway and Veterans Ave., including RRWW
 - Jct. T.Taupan St. (Suterville/Gavilan)
 - Brgy. road concreting for Silingan, Palmera, St. Rosario & Taruc (R.T. Lim)
 - Circumferential road (Don Andres-Magdaup-Sanito (Ipil)
 - Concreting of Lobing-Pob. Diplahan road and Guinoman-Sito Malagoc road
 - Concreting of Kauswagan-Pob. Diplahan road
 - Concreting of Samonte-Aurora-Bualan road (Talusán)
 - Concreting of Mahayahay-Laparay-Sagay road (Talusán)
 - Concreting of Sagay-San Jose Road (Talusán)
 - Concreting of Laparay-Calais road (Talusán)
 - Concreting of Talusan-Mabuhay-Olutanga road
 - Concreting of Looc Barlac-Taguisian road (Mabuhay)
 - Concreting of Brgys. Kawilan-Samonte-Moalboal-Tuburan-Bolangan-Bualan-Kasigpitan road Concreting of Bato-Maligaya road; Dacanay-Sumama road; Coloran-Paruk road (Siay) Concreting of Labasan- via Balagon-Boyugan (Siay)-Sampoli; Diplahan to Bayog road
 - Road concreting connecting Brgy. Kulasian-Calape-La Fortuna-Balungisan road
 - Road concreting Binangonan-Nanan-Mt. View
- Construction of bridges
 - Construction of alternate coastal bridge along Sunrise Boulevard, Dapitan City
 - Construction of 1 unit, 1 lane bridge (Alicia)
 - Construction of concrete bridge in Brgy. Bolungisan, Imelda
 - Construction of concrete bridge connecting Brgys. Lumanac-Gandiangan

- (Imelda) Construction of Guicam Bridge to connect Olutanga island to the main land (Zamboanga Sibugay)
- Upgrading of the old Aguada Bridge, Isabela City and provision of alternate route/ bridge
- Construction of Pitusan Bridge linking Municipality of Sibutad and Dapitan City
- Construction of bridge connecting Malamawi Island to the mainland
- Others
 - Construction of Integrated Bus Terminal Complex in Dapitan City and Ipil
 - Construction of Dapitan City Public Market
 - Construction of TRIP and ROLL IT Projects from DOT-DPWH and DTI-DPWH
 - Convergence Programs
 - Conduct and completion of Feasibility Study of Dipolog-Ipil-Zamboanga City (DIZ) Railway System; include Region IX in the Mindanao Railway System;

Air Transportation

- Relocation of Zamboanga International Airport
- Securing/fencing of Pagadian City Airport and Dipolog City Airport and other airports in the region
- Development of airport services and air navigational facilities in all airports in the region

Sea Transportation

- Development/Improvement of Municipal Ports and RORO Ports
- Rehabilitation/Improvement of the Ports of Zamboanga and Dapitan City
- Rehabilitation/Improvement of Sangali Fishing Port
- Completion of the FS of Ipil seaport
- Completion of building construction of Pagadian port
- Support the establishment of International Seaport, Cold storage for sardines, halal poultry dressing plant at Zamboecozone
- Feasibility study for seaport in Masinloc point in Zamboanga city
- Establishment of Katipunan, ZDN to Siaton, Negros Or. RORO Port Project
- Expansion of Nabilid Port in Roxas, ZDN
- Upgrading/Development/Expansion of Taguilon Port, Brgy. Taguilon, Dapitan City
- Construction of municipal wharf in Alicia
- Restoration of sea transport system in Mabuhay
- Construction of Ali Alsree, R.T. Lim boat landing

Water Resources

Irrigation

- Extension/Expansion of Existing National/Communal Irrigation Systems
- Restoration/Rehabilitation/Repair of Existing National/Communal Irrigation Systems
- Small Irrigation Project
- Small Reservoir Irrigation Project
- Feasibility Studies and Detailed Engineering
 - FS to tap water from Manicahan River to irrigate Mercedes CIS
- Improve/construct irrigation drainage system

Water Supply

- Salintubig
- PAMANA for construction of water systems
- Local Infrastructure Program for Level II and III Water Systems
 - Water supply system of Pob. Diplahan and Guinoman, Diplahan
 - Water supply system for Ipil
 - Water supply system for Balagon, Monching and Pob. Siay
- Water District Development Sector Project
- Zamboanga City Impounding Dam Project
- Zamboanga City Sewage Treatment Plant

Flood Control and Drainage

- Construction/Maintenance of Flood Mitigation Structures and Drainage System
 - Construction of River Protection/Flood Control/Drainage Canal along the Sunset Boulevard, Dapitan City
 - Construction of Flood Control at Brgy. Sto. Niño to Sinonoc, Dapitan City
 - Construction of flood control in Brgy. Concepcion, Kabasalan
 - Construction of coastline tidal wave protection (Alicia)
 - Construction of Sto. Niño Flood Control (Tungawan)
 - Construction of flood control from Brgys. Binangonan-Kulasian-Bulawan-Guiwan
 - Construction of Libertad (Tungawan)
 - Constuction/Rehabilitation of Riverbank protection (R.T. Lim)
 - Tupilac River, Surabaya River, Silingan River
 - Brgy. Balugo Flood Control (Imelda)
 - Construction of flood control Brgys. Balagon-Camanga-Kimos-Logpond- (Siay)
 - Improvement/rehab of flood control dike cum FMR from Brgys Lagting via Salinding to Sibuguey (Siay)
 - Flood control (Bayog-Buug-Diplahan-Siay-Imelda-Payao)
 - Flood control (Maligaya-Bato River)
 - Flood control (Guinoman-Ditay River (Diplahan)
- Construction/Upgrading/Rehabilitation of Drainage along National Roads

Communications

- Constructions of Digital Infrastructures
- Construction/installation of Community e-Centers
- Construction of more cell sites by TelCos

Power and Energy

- Lobby to Congress for the passage of Mindanao Power Corporation House Bill #2621 (pending with Committee on Government Enterprises and Privatization)
- Development of renewable (hydro and geothermal) energy resources available in the region.
- Development of new/fast track indicative power generation projects within the region.
- Installation of more grid power transmissions lines.
- Development of Mini Hydroelectric Power Plant at Josefina, Zamboanga del Sur.
- Development of alternative energy sources of power (coal-fired, diesel, wind, hydro, solar, nuclear)
- Development of mini-hydro project (Mutia, La Libertad, Sindangan in ZdN; Josefina, ZdS)
- Development of Waste-to-Energy Facility in Dipolog City
- Installation of submarine power cable from Negros to Dapitan City to connect the region to the Visayas/Philippine Grid.
- Interconnection of submarine power cable from ZC to IC be pursued in the long term.
- Extension of electrification projects in the far-flung barangays in the Province of Zamboanga del Norte
- Construction of viable solar power generation plant

Social Infrastructure

- Operationalization of the Zamboanga Peninsula Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Center
- Completion of Zamboanga Sibugay Provincial Hospital
- Completion of Mindanano Central Sanitarium Psychiatric Building
- Construction of Additional Building for Zamboanga City Medical Center
- Completion of construction of Senior High School Buildings in the region

20

Ensuring
Ecological
Integrity, Clean
and Healthy
Environment

Ensuring Ecological Integrity, Clean and Healthy Environment

A clean and healthy environment ensures the continuity of existence and survival of all forms of life on earth as it entails protection of biodiversity and ecosystems thereby preventing the extinction of endangered species and conserve natural resources upon which human life and all other forms of life on earth depends. Relatively, ecosystems with greater ecological integrity are more resilient and resistant to changes in the intensity of environmental stress.

The challenge to maintain ecological integrity is to identify responses that would result to improvements in the quality of ecosystems and environmental balance, which would support sustainable economic development.

Section 16, Article II of the Philippine Constitution provides that the State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature.

Assessment

Forestry Management Services

In line with the thrusts of addressing environmental degradation and climate change, watershed characterization and vulnerability assessment were undertaken both for Sindangan and Sibuguey River Basins, subsequently working out with the creation of their respective management councils. In 2015, the integrated watershed management plan (IWMP) of Dinas River Basin was completed.

The National Greening Program (NGP) is a government priority program, which aims to reduce poverty, promote food security, environmental stability and biodiversity conservation, and enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation. With the threat of climate change, forests and forestry remain as the carbon sink that could sustain the industrial development and economic growth of the country. The NGP was launched in Region IX on June 25, 2011. For the period 2011-2015, area developed totaled 91,387 ha. Some 66.77 million seedlings ranging from fruit trees, rubber, high value crops, bamboos, and mangroves were planted. As of 2015, the region has 18 percent forest cover or 265,778 hectares of established forest. One of the primary objectives of the program is poverty alleviation through job generation. From the 2014 to 2016, the Region has already employed a total of 9,677 out of the 16,053 target beneficiaries of Community Based Employment Program and created 127,214 jobs out of 114,212 projected jobs to be created. The NGP activities that generated job include seedling production, transport of seedlings, site preparation, planting, and maintenance

and protection. The number of jobs generated and corresponding employment serves as evidence of increased income and improved socio-economic condition of beneficiaries, as well as, potential gains from future harvests from their established plantations. To strengthen/support the activities on the ground, complementary IEC initiatives were done, along with advocacy and social mobilization. Also, production of high quality of planting materials was carried out through people's organizations (POs) through comprehensive site development contract, which included seedling production and strip brushing activities. One of the major components that contributed to the accomplishment is the simultaneous tree planting activities in the different parts of the region.

Coastal/mangrove Sustainable Management

In line with the implementation of sustainable coral reef ecosystem management program, a series of activities were undertaken such as habitat vulnerability assessment, coral reef management and protection and social mobilization in collaboration with different offices and stakeholders. The LGUs of Margosatubig and Pitogo, Zamboanga del Sur were assisted in the preparation of draft Marine Protected Area (MPA) Management Plan. LGU-Payao, Zamboanga Sibugay was provided with technical services in the finalization of its Integrated Coastal Management Plan. Margosatubig, Lapuyan and Malangas of the Province of Zamboanga del Sur were extended with technical assistance in the establishment and delineation of their proposed MPAs.

Land Management Services

In terms of cadastral survey implementation, a total of 425,711 hectares were inspected, verified and approved by DENR IX in the region from 2011 to 2014, registering only 41.33 percent accomplishment against its target of 1,030,040 hectares. It also conducted political boundary surveys in around 443,619 hectares in the region, which was 29.64 percent of the total target of 1,496,618 hectares. The target was not attained as most of the potential targets were under cadastral proceedings.

In terms of Public Land Survey activities in 2011-2015, DENR IX surveyed 13,516.83 hectares in public lands, which was 42.89 percent of the target 31,516.83 hectares. In the same period, the agency processed and issued land patents covering 17,407 applications, or a 56.38 percent accomplishment against the target of 30,877 applications. The shortfall in accomplishments was due to the exhaustion of potential areas for such purpose, and insufficient manpower due to the implementation rationalization plan of DENR. Further, high targets were imposed by the CARP Secretariat of the Central Office to the regional office.

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

In 2011-2015, the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) conducted a total of 42 vulnerability and risk assessment for geohazards in the different areas of the region, registering a 131.25 percent accomplishment based on the 32 assessments targeted for the period. In the same period, 8 groundwater resource vulnerability assessments were conducted in some areas of the region, which was 33.33 percent higher than the cumulative target of 6.

Mines and Geosciences

With regard to the issuance of mining permits/contracts, only 47.87 percent or 45 mining right applications were processed out of the target of 94 for 2011-2015 as it was considered a demand-driven activity. However, the work program of 130 approved mining areas were monitored recording about 105.7 percent accomplishment for 2011-2015. In cases of Mineral Production Sharing Agreement (MPSA) Contracts and Financial and Technical Assistance Agreements (FTAAs), the approval were held pending the submission of certain requirement under Section 4 of Executive Order No. 79. Likewise, the Bureau conducted a total of 184 Safety, Health, Environment and Social Monitoring, out of 179 cumulative target operating mines/industrial sand and gravel projects/ mineral processing permit holders/exploration areas in 2011-2015, indicating 102.8 percent accomplishment.

Environmental Impact Assessment

For the period 2011-2015, EMB IX was able to monitor 1,200 projects issued with Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) out of 1,185 cumulative targets which translated to an accomplishment rate of 101.27 percent, and a positive percentage point difference of 1.27 percent, as more firms had been issued with ECC which were subject for monitoring.

During the period 2011-2015, the agency was able to monitor a total of 97 compliant firms, which was about 12.8 percent higher than the target of 86. Also, 221 healthcare providers were found compliant compared to the total cumulative target of 213. More firms and healthcare establishments applied for hazardous waste generator IDs that were subject for monitoring.

Waste Segregation, Composting, Material Recovery Facility

The region is comprised of 72 LGUs. For the period 2011-2015, a total of 42 LGUs were 100 percent compliant with RA 9003 in terms of waste segregation, composting and material recovery facility establishment, registering 116.67 percent accomplishment against the cumulative target of 36 LGUs.

Permits to Operate Air Pollution Control Devices

For the period 2011- 2015, the agency issued a total of 225 new permit to operate air pollution (POA) control devices, which was 200 percent higher than the total cumulative target of 75. There were 1,337 POAs renewed, which was 146.4 percent of the total cumulative target of 913. This is due to the increase in the number of firms that applied for the renewal of POAs. In the same period, a 132.5 percent accomplishment was achieved in terms of monitoring and inspection of firms issued with POA Wastewater Discharge Permits.

For the period 2011-2015, EMB IX issued 54 new wastewater discharge permits (WDPs) compared to the total cumulative target of 29; and renewed 540 WDPs compared to the total cumulative target of 405, registering 186.21 percent and 133.33 percent accomplishments, respectively.

Natural Disasters in Region IX

Zamboanga Peninsula, although located outside the typhoon belt, is not spared from natural disasters. It is both prone to hydro-meteorological and geologic hazards. Most of the frequent disaster occurrences are hydrologic hazards, particularly flooding, storm surge and flashflood. In 2015, the Office of the Civil Defense reported 12 natural disaster events in Region IX. These events left six persons dead, one injured and 601 families affected. The total damages amounted to P4,936,100.

Table 20.1 Estimated Damages in 2015 Caused by Natural Disasters

EVENTS	NUMBER OF EVENTS	NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED	NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED	NUMBER OF FAMILIES AFFECTED	ESTIMATED DAMAGES (Houses, Agriculture, Building/ Infrastructures) (P'000)
Flashflood	1			7	4,891.1
ITZC	9	3	1	594	45.0
Landslide	2	3			
Total	12	6	1	601	4,936.1

Zamboanga Peninsula's climate is classified as Type III and Type IV based on the Corona Climate Classification. Type III has no pronounced maximum rain period with a short dry season lasting from one (1) month to three (3) months and is wet during the rest of the year. These areas are partly sheltered from trade winds but are open to Habagat and sometimes experience tropical cyclones. It covers the northwestern section of the peninsula starting from the Municipality of Liloy in Zamboanga del Norte down to Zamboanga City, the southernmost tip of the Peninsula. Type IV covers the northeastern section of the peninsula and Isabela City, wherein rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. These areas have mild and moderate climate. Tropical cyclone occurrence in the region using the 1948-2010 data is 1 in 60 years in the southernmost part of Zamboanga. The region also experiences the effects of climate change, which means unusual rains during the dry months.

Hydro-meteorological Hazards

Flood. There are about 117 out of the 1,904 barangays in the region that are flood-prone with 74,468 families at risk. The municipalities highly susceptible to flooding are Molave, Labangan, Dinas, Bayog, and Tambulig in Zamboanga del Sur; Sindangan, Sibuco, Manukan, Siocon and Katipunan in Zamboanga del Norte; Kabasalan, Imelda, Payao, Tungawan, Diplahan, Siay, Buug, R.T. Lim and Malangas in Zamboanga Sibugay; and the Cities of Isabela, Dipolog, Dapitan and Zamboanga.

Rain-induced Landslide. About 579 out of the 1,904 barangays are landslide-prone with around 20,592 families at risk. The Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) identified twelve (12) municipalities that are landslide-prone areas to include the municipalities of Aurora, Bayog, Lakewood, Kumalarang and Dumingag in Zamboanga del Sur; Siayan, Sindangan, Sibutad, Labason, Gutalac in Zamboanga del Norte, Limpapa in Zamboanga City; Tungawan in Zamboanga Sibugay.

Storm Surge. Dipolog City and Zamboanga City were hit by storm surge in the last few years which destroyed a number of houses. Coastal areas are prone to storm surge.

Sea Level Rise. Based on PAGASA study, the region is highly susceptible to sea level rise. It ranked second in terms of the largest land area most vulnerable to a one-meter rise in sea level as 40 of its 67 municipalities are highly susceptible to submergence. 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 1.22). A one-meter rise in sea level is projected to inundate 3,781.89 hectares in Zamboanga del Sur, 3,274.02 hectares in Zamboanga Sibugay and 1,057.05 hectares in Zamboanga del Norte.

Drought

Drought is defined as an abnormally 3-month consecutive period of way below normal rainfall condition which result to shortage in water supply whether atmospheric, surface water or ground water. The El Niño phenomenon, a climate pattern that describes the unusual warming of surface waters in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean, occurs every five years. The region has experienced a strong El Niño in 1986-1988, 1991-1992, 1997-1998, 2009-2010 and 2015-2016 which caused shortage of water, which caused agricultural losses, negative impact to health, prolonged power shortages, and pollution, among others. On the other hand, La Niña is a climate pattern that describes the cooling of sea surface ocean waters over the tropical Pacific. It caused more intense rains, more tropical cyclone occurrences, thus caused floods, soil erosion, flashflood and landslides and posed damage to agricultural production, prevalence of water-borne diseases, loss of life, and damage to infrastructures, among others. La Niña event reportedly occurred in 2010-2011.

Geologic Hazards

Zamboanga Peninsula has four (4) earthquake generators, namely: Sulu Trench, Cotabato Trench, Zamboanga Fault System and Mindanao Fault System (Figure 1.5). Cotabato Trench, together with the Daguma Range, comprises the Cotabato Trench-Arc System (Mangao, 1994).

Earthquake. The 7.9 magnitude earthquake that happened on August 17, 1976 originating from Moro Gulf was the worst natural disaster to hit Mindanao in terms of casualty and property damage, due to the 20-foot tsunami that inundated the coastal areas of Southern Mindanao. About 1,440 deaths in Region IX were reported by PhiVolcs.

Prior to this, a 7.5 magnitude Sulu Sea earthquake occurred on September 21, 1897, which generated a 6-meter high tsunami, and invaded a town in Zamboanga City, reaching the first few buildings until the Hacienda Administration Office.

Tsunami. Under threats of tsunami are the municipalities of Tukuran, San Pablo, Dimataling, Tabina, Pitogo, Buug, Lapuyan, Vincenzo Sagun, Dumalinao and Margosatubig in Zamboanga del Sur; Sirawai, Siocon, Sibuco and other coastal municipalities in Zamboanga del Norte; Talusan, Mabuhay, Olutanga in Zamboanga Sibugay, as well as, the Cities of Pagadian, Zamboanga, Dipolog, Dapitan and Isabela.

Figure 20.1 The Philippine Climate Classification based on Modified Coronas

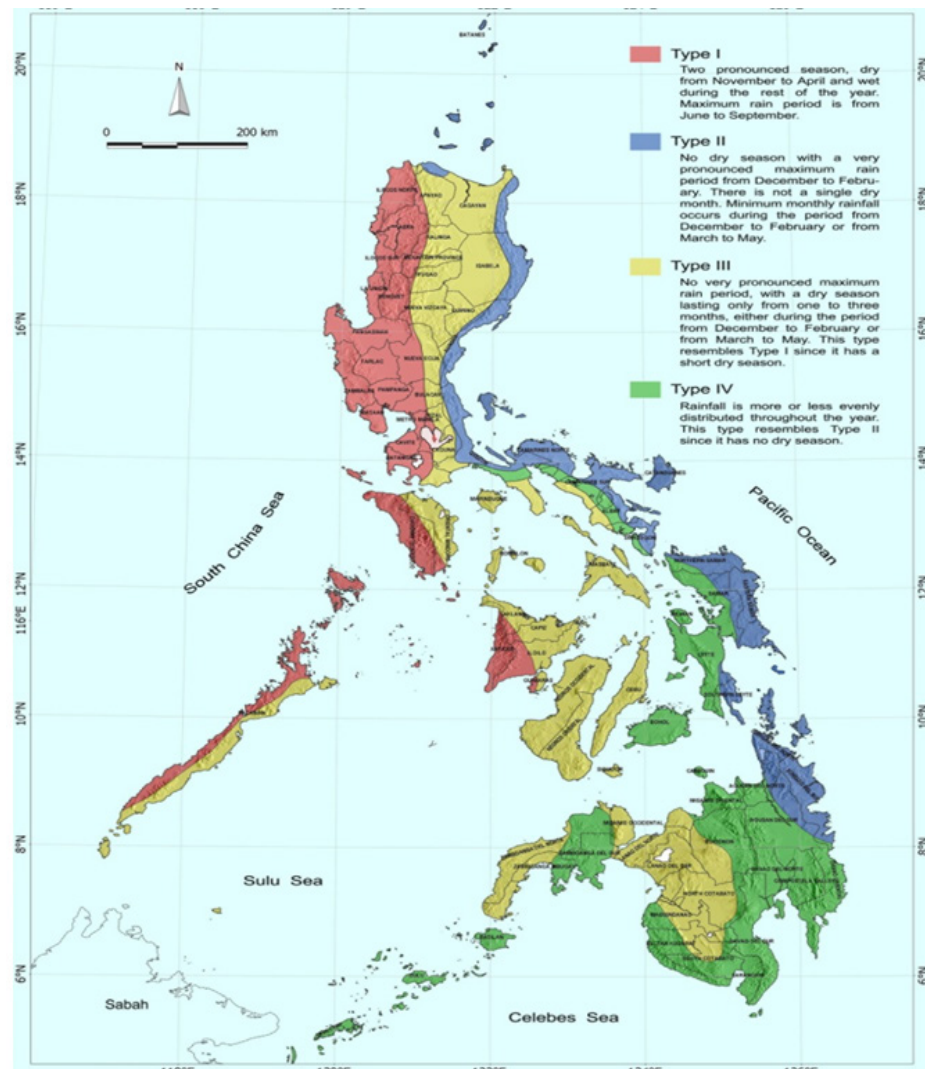


Figure 20.2 Flood Susceptibility Map, Zamboanga Peninsula

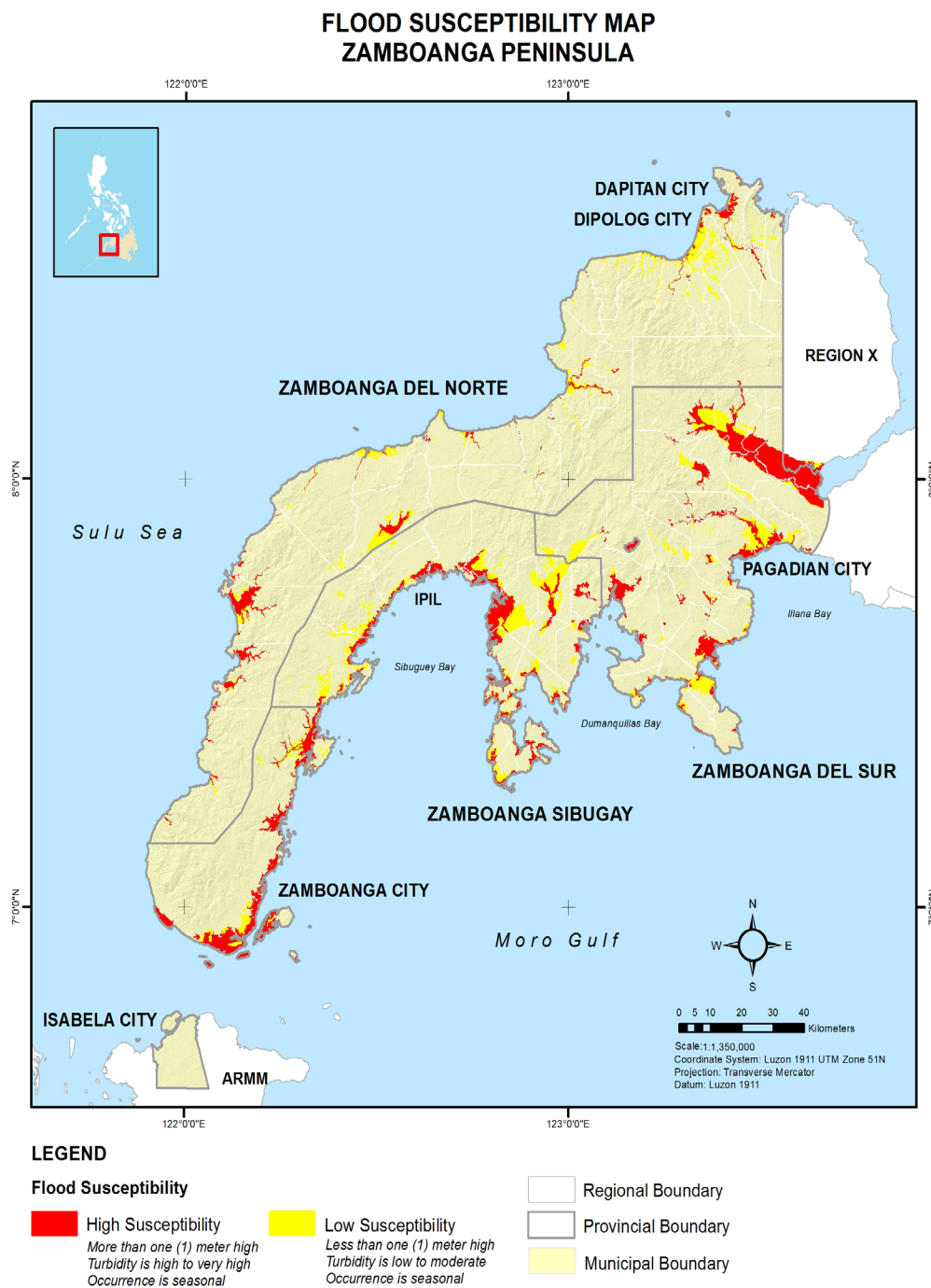


Figure 20.3 Landslide Susceptibility Map, Zamboanga Peninsula

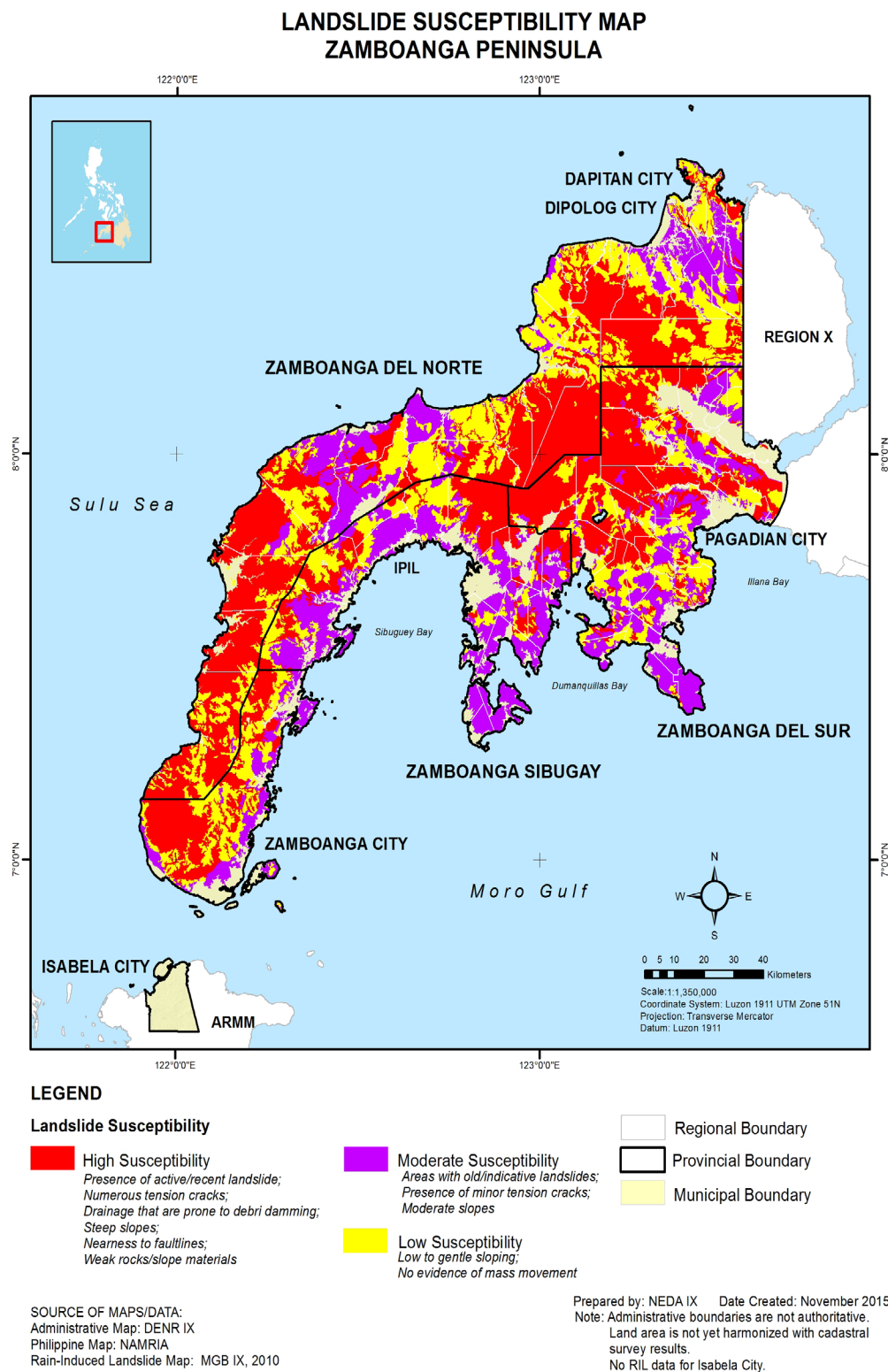
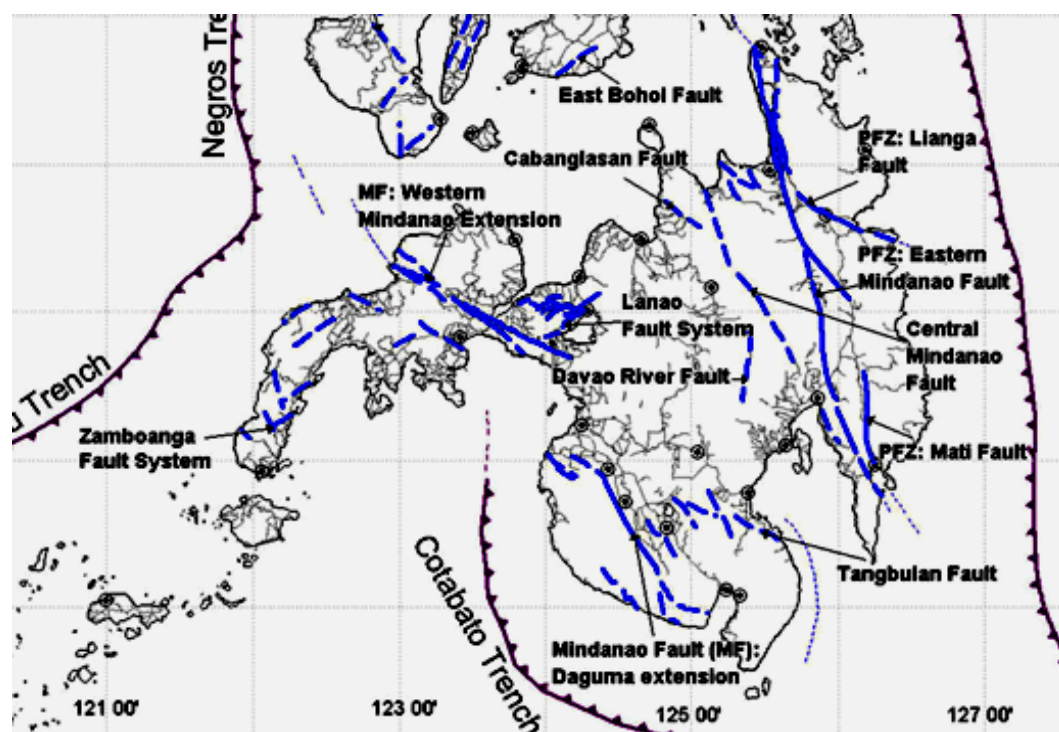


Figure 20.4 Earthquake Generators



State of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and Climate Change Adaptation

Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA) has been strengthened in the region. Two of the three provinces in the region have formulated their DRR/CCA-enhanced Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP). LGUs that have, and still on the process of updating their Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), have also incorporated DRR/CCA in said plan. Aside from the CLUP, 30 out of the 67 LGUs or 44.77 percent have also formulated their DRRM Plans. On the institutional aspect, all LGUs have organized their DRRM Councils.

As of 2016, only 8 out of 67 LGUs were able to appoint DRRM officers, while others were mostly designated focal persons. Most of the LGUs have no plantilla positions for disaster officers. The reasons cited were the following: (a) lack of qualified applicants with civil defense/DRM experience; (b) lack of funds for the establishment of DRRM office and payment for the salary of its personnel. Hence, local executives only designate some staff to act as DRRM officer.

Capability building activities, trainings and workshops were conducted to capacitate DRRM personnel at the regional, provincial, city, municipal and barangay level on disaster preparedness mitigation, response and rehabilitation/recovery to effectively carryout their functions. Trainings such as Basic Incident Command System (BICS), Training on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment for the Preparation of Local Climate Change

Action Plan, Training on Geographic Information System for disaster preparedness, All-Hazard Incident Management (AHIMT), Water, Search and Rescue (WaSaR), Rapid Damage Analysis and Needs Assessment (RDANA), Post Damage Needs Assessment (PDNA), Family Preparedness, Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management (CBDRRM), Building Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP) to include earthquake drills, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, and formulation of Contingency Plan. The launching of Operation “LISTO” or Alert to LGUs and other stakeholders on the LGU Preparedness Manuals was aimed to prepare the LGUs in the event of an incoming natural disaster such as typhoon.

Various Information and Education Campaign and fora on DRRM and CCA were conducted up to the barangay level to capacitate the LGUs and monitor their compliance to DRR/CCA Policies.

Early warning devices were installed in key strategic areas to safeguard the lives and properties of the people and mitigate the impact of the natural hazards and disaster in the flood-prone areas. These early warning sensors provide real-time data on weather conditions – rain fall, wind direction and speed and water level, among others, that could be used to aid local leaders in their decision-making during the emergency situation. The flood simulation maps developed by DOST through Project Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (NOAH), Disaster Risk and Exposure Assessment Mitigation- Light Detection and Ranging (DREAM-LIDAR) could guide the planners on where to situate/locate the economic-support infrastructure projects and certain high-impact industries or MSMEs in the region. Under the project NOAH and DREAM-LIDAR, DOST will continue making assessment of other hazard-vulnerable areas to determine the urgency of installing similar early warning devices.

DOST is also developing flood simulation maps in major rivers and adjacent communities for each province and Zamboanga City through the Disaster Risk Assessment, Exposure and Mitigation (DREAM) Light Ranging and Detection Technology (DREAM-LIDAR) project. This project would help in providing reliable map-based information that can be used in planning for the mitigation of risk hazards and natural disaster. As of February 2017, the ADZU-Phil-LiDAR 1 Project was able to complete flood hazard maps with return periods of 5-, 25- and 100-year for 22 municipalities for Zamboanga del Norte, 19 municipalities for Zamboanga del Sur and 7 municipalities for Zamboanga Sibugay.

Challenges

Based on the foregoing assessment, the following challenges were identified which shall be addressed by the region within the plan period:

Forest/Coastal Management

1. Poor forest canopy cover

Forest canopies provide habitats for many animal species. It is essential to environmental and economic health. The 2015 Philippine Forestry Statistics reported that Region IX has a forest cover of 174,391 hectares as of 2010, that is, approximately 11.87 % of the Region's total land area of 1,469,361 hectares. Of this, 27,643 hectares is categorized as closed forest, or a meager 1.9 % of the total land area. Some 91,387 hectares were established under the NGP over the last 5 years (2011-2015), thus rendering 34.4% of the total established forest as still considered as open canopy forest. Improving canopy cover results to a balanced ecology thereby mitigating incidence of soil erosion, extinction of wildlife, impaired air and water quality, among others.

2. Biodiversity loss

Biodiversity loss in the region stems from habitat destruction, overexploitation of mineral/natural resources, chemical or environmental pollution, biological pollution and weak institutional and legal capacities. The present loss of biodiversity is so great that entire ecosystems are at a greater risk of disintegration.

3. Forest land/Coastal/mangrove sustainable management

Given the recognized vital roles of coastal resources and mangroves in the sustainable human development, preserving biodiversity, and climate change mitigation, sustainable management of these resources is significantly essential.

Air and Water Pollution

1. Polluted air due to smoke belching and smoke emission from industrial establishments

Air pollution causes global warming and increased incidence of respiratory health problems. It is one of the unwanted effect of economic development and growing industrialization. As more manufacturing plants and factories are established, more noxious fumes and gases are released to the atmosphere. Common causes of air pollution are burning of fossil fuels, agricultural related activities, exhaust from factories and industries, mining operations, and indoor air pollutants coming from households.

2. Water pollution due to wastewater discharge of industrial establishments and hospitals.

Water is essential to life, but water pollution is one of the most serious ecological threats we face today. Water pollution can be caused in a number of ways, some of which are city sewage and industrial waste discharge. Urbanization results to a greater concentration of population around the waterways or esteros where household wastes are usually disposed.

Solid Waste Management

1. Absence of solid waste management plans by some LGUs

To date, a very few LGUs in the region are compliant with RA 9003 (Ecological solid Waste Management Act of 2000) in terms of sanitary landfills operation. Open dumpsites are still in operation in some LGUs. This may be attributed by the lack political will to implement the program of some local chief executives. Added to the problem is the lack of skilled personnel to implement solid waste management in the city/municipality.

Mining

1. Illegal small scale mining and quarrying activities in some areas in the region

Illegal small-scale mining activities adopt destructive mining practices (e.g open pit mining, underground mining, and use of mercury) and operating not in conformity with the international standards. Land degradation, large scale denudation of forest cover, and depletion of biodiversity, pollution of air, water and soil and degradation of agricultural land are just some of the serious environmental implications of uncontrolled mining activities.

Natural Disasters

1. Destruction to properties and loss of lives due to climate change-related disasters

Destruction to properties and loss of lives always follow every disaster, be it natural or human-induced. Flooding or flash flood caused destruction in agricultural production or even loss of lives. Landslide causes destruction of property and may claim life. Although, mitigation and prevention, as well as preparedness measures, are put in place to reduce vulnerabilities of lives and strengthen capacity of individuals to cope with disaster, damages still happen.

2. Less support and priority accorded by LGUs to disaster reduction and risk management concerns

RA 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act provides for the creation of a DRRM Office with the corresponding plantilla item. However, based on latest data, eight (8) out of 75 LGUs have plantilla position for DRRM officer. This may be due to lack of funds to fund and hire additional personnel. Most of DRRM officers are just designated to act as one.

Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Objectives

1. Conserve and protect natural forest areas with high stumpage value
2. Alleviate poverty through job generation under the National Greening Program
3. Conserve, protect and rehabilitate environment and natural resources (coastal and marine resource and habitat, air quality, biodiversity)
4. Maintain essential ecological processes
5. Prevent deterioration of the environment brought about by mining activities.
6. Disaster-resilient communities to natural hazards and climate change

Strategies

Forest Management, Protected Areas, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management and Land Management

- Restoration of forest cover especially in priority watershed areas by the continued implementation of the NGP. Collaborative efforts among concerned LGUs, national agencies, non-government organizations and the community shall be pursued to preserve and contain the degradation of watershed areas thus ensure continuous supply of domestic and irrigation water. Moreover, DENR and LGUs shall strictly adhere to the ridge-to-reef approach in forest management.
- Intensify promotion of co-management of forest lands between DENR and LGUs and harmonization of initiatives and engage the potentials of local communities by strengthening multi-sectoral protection committee (MFPC) through trainings, dialogues, and information education and communication campaigns on forest protection activities.
- Provision of assistance from peace-keeping forces to ensure security of the protected areas.
- Establishment and strengthening of the capabilities of watershed management councils and strengthen watershed protection programs, and develop spring area located in watershed area.
- Institutionalization of local mechanisms for the management and protection of watersheds.
- Continuous collaboration among DENR, concerned LGUs and other stakeholders in the co-management for the preservation and protection of coastal resources.
- Identification of hot spot areas for illegal logging, strict enforcement of log ban.

Environmental Management

- Expand promotion on the implementation the following: (a) water quality management, particularly in urban areas such as non-discharge of pollutant materials in water bodies; (b) vehicle emission tests and monitoring of emission testing centers; (c) use of materials recovery facilities; and (d) regulating operation of pollution-control devices by plants and factories, to mitigate generation of air and water pollution; and to monitor adherence to the conditions set in the operation of the same.
- Conduct of survey, identification, assessment and monitoring of firms/industries that may generate air/water pollution.
- Monitor LGUs with existing MRFs and provide LGUs with technical assistance in the implementation of RA 9003.
- Identification and monitoring of urban waterways determine their status and maintain or improve cleanliness through adoption of the waterways in partnership with the LGUs and the private sector.
- Convergence of several LGUs in the establishment of sanitary landfills.
- Institutionalization of the use of bioreactors and plastic densifier equipment in cities/municipalities to complement the MRFs.

Mineral Development

- Intensify promotion on responsible mining.
- Monitoring and evaluation of compliance of mining companies in the implementation of their approved Safety and Health, Environment and Social Development (SHES) Programs.
- Determine the lithological units, geologic structures and mineral occurrence in the area.
- Encourage the establishment of Minahang Bayan sites for small-scale mining activities.
- Identification and characterization of the types of geohazards in giving particular attention on mass movement and flooding occurrence.
- Production of geohazard maps with corresponding geohazard reports that contain information on the location of barangay centers, the kind of geohazard present in the areas and the corresponding susceptibility levels.
- Generate maps on vulnerability and risk relating to impact of geohazards of the entire country.
- Increase public awareness through dissemination of EIC materials, capacity building and conduct of community forum.
- inform, educate, update mining stakeholders on mining laws and related policies and government's thrust relative to responsible mining.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

Rapid urbanization and population increase pose environmental degradation. As population increases, the risk of disasters likewise surges because the number of people at risk in the same location rises, and also because the number of locations occupied by people expands. Risks further rise as areas that are inherently prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, or landslides are built up. Hence, the effects of climate change such as sea level rise increase vulnerability.

As safety cannot be compromised, efforts shall be undertaken to clear danger zones of population and activities that are at risk, or put in place necessary disaster mitigation measures. Transportation routes and facilities shall be made an integral part of protection plans to channel growth, eliminate or reduce potential conflicts into areas that can accommodate them.

Reducing vulnerabilities of high risk communities

- Relocation of hazard-exposed settlements to safe areas. For settlements that cannot be relocated ensure mitigation measures are in place
- Establishment of strategic and safe evacuation centers and routes
- Build alternate routes for transportation and other critical lifelines that cannot avoid passing through hazard-prone areas
- Delineation of danger zones such as areas subject to flooding, storm surges, landslide, ground shaking, liquefaction

Protection from Sea level rise and flooding

- Installation of tsunami warning device in all coastal areas
- Redesign of structures to withstand sea level rise within the next five years
- Enforcement of building codes to address inundation
- Development of comprehensive and proper design of drainage systems
- Implementation of flood control measures yearly
- Massive enforcement of waterways easements and flood plains. Prohibit construction of structures in riverbanks and streams, seashores and lakes and within a zone of 3 meters in urban areas, 20 meters in agricultural areas and 40 meters in forest areas.

Disaster preparedness

- IEC campaign on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Strengthen early warning systems in high risk areas.
- Mainstream DRR/CCA in local plans i.e., CLUPs, Zoning Ordinance and Comprehensive Development Plans.
- Strengthening of emergency response groups.
- Establishment of communication group to facilitate communication especially during disasters.
- Conduct massive IEC to all LGUs to create and fund DRRM officers and there should be inter-operability in the conduct of trainings among LGUs, RLAs and civilians.
- Establishment of communication group to facilitate communication especially during disasters

Targets

(Physical Cumulative Targets, 2017-2022)

Table 20.2 Forest Management, Protected Areas, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management and Land Management Indicators

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2015)	END OF PLAN TARGET (2017-2022)
Watershed Management Planning		
No. of watershed characterized cum vulnerability assessment		15
No. of watersheds rehabilitated		6
No. of Integrated Watershed Management Plan (IWMP), including NGP areas submitted		30
No. of Watershed Management Council Created and Operationalized		30
Forest Land Use Planning		
No. of Forest Land Use Plans prepared/drafted		35
Expansion of National Greening Program:		
Site assessed (hectares)		74,055
Seedling production	33,014,040	59,468,618
Site prepared and planted (hectares)	34,885	98,611
Ecotourism Development:		
No. of sites facilities improved/maintained		55
No. of site assessment conducted (preliminary site evaluation/full site assessment endorsed to PAMB/PENRO)	3	6
Conservation and Protection of Wildlife:		
No. of monitoring conducted/behavioral study documented for Philippine eagle	4	126
No. of turtles tagged/released/hatchling released	102	252
Coastal and Marine Resources/Areas Management:		
Coral reefs mapped and assessed (hectares)		1,709
No. of mangroves assessed		5,305
No. of Marine Protected Areas network/alliance established		2
Ecosystems Regulation Services:		
No. of tenurial instrument holders assessed and evaluated with categorical recommendations		151

Table 20.3 Environmental Management Indicators

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2016)	END OF PLAN TARGET (2017-2022)
No. of Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) issued	100	600
Number of projects issued with ECCs monitored	305	1,830
Number of permit to operate pollution control for air pollution issued:		
New	36	216
Renewal	200	1,200
Firms issued with POA monitored	363	2,178
Number of water waste discharge permits issued		
New	12	72
Renewal	108	648
Firms issued with WDP monitored	144	864
Adopted esteros/water body monitored	24	252
No. of LGUs complying with RA 9003 (Waste Segregation, Composting, Material Recovery Facility) established	17	102
No. of hazardous waste generators (firms) registered and complied with standards	5	30
No. of registered hazardous waste generators (firms) monitored	160	960
Hazardous waste generators (hospitals) monitored	55	330
IEC dissemination on environmental laws	3000	18,000

Table 20.4 Mineral Development Indicators

INDICATOR	BASELINE (2015)	END OF PLAN TARGET (2017-2022)
No. of stakeholders forum conducted	406	192
No. of capacity building conducted		48
No. of LGUs assessed relative to VRA	1,467	54
No. of updating of maps conducted		6
No. of sub-surface assessment conducted		6
No. of IEC campaign to LGUs	582	1,302
No. of coastal geohazard assessment conducted	592	72
No. of quadrangle mapping and survey conducted		
No. of groundwater resource assessment conducted	227	6
No. of mining contract/permits & other mining rights & other related permits issued		
No. of SHES approved	294	
No. of small scale mining developed	87	84
Monitoring of approved mining contracts/permits:		
No. of approved work program monitored	483	132
Monitoring of approved mining contracts/permits:		
No. of SHES Program no.	997	53
Resolution of Complaints/cases/conflicts:		
Cases/Conflicts no.	518	98

Targets for DRR+CCA:

It is targeted that all LGUs shall have one functional local disaster officer, creation and funding of plantilla positions for DRRMO and there must be an operational Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer in every LGU (provincial, municipal, city). These officers are instrumental in building the capacity and reducing vulnerability of people particularly communities on disaster risks due to natural hazards.

Key Programs and Projects

Forest Management, Protected Areas, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management and Land Management:

- Expansion of National Greening Program, as still being considered as a massive forest rehabilitation program of the government.
- Community Based Employment Program (CBEP) under Enhance NGP.
- Sustainable Area Development (SAID) under Enhanced NGP.
- Watershed Management Planning, which includes watershed characterization, vulnerability assessment, preparation of integrated watershed management plan, formation and operationalization of watershed management council.
- Conduct quarterly aerial drone-LiDAR monitoring on forest covers/areas, coastal and mangrove areas.
- Forest Land Use Planning, which includes preparation of FLUP.
- Protection and conservation of wildlife/Biodiversity Conservation Program (to include coral reef and seas grass)
- Marine Protected Area Networking, Strengthening and Establishment.
- Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Program (SCREMP)
- Integrated Coastal Management (Ridge-to-Reef Approach)
- Forest Products Utilization and Land Use Regulation Implementation.
- Land Survey, Disposition and Records Management.
- Ecotourism Development (Site development and assessment, improvement of facilities) and Ecosystems Regulation Services.

Environmental Management:

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Air Quality Management
 - Issuance of permits to operate air pollution control devices.
 - Monitoring of compliance of industries/firms issued/projects with permits.
- Water Quality Management
 - Issuance of wastewater discharge permits
 - Monitoring of compliance of industries/firms/projects with the condition of the issuance.
- Solid Waste Management
 - Monitoring and coordination with LGUs concerning compliance with RA 9003 (waste segregation, composting, and material recovery facility)
- Green House Gas (GHG) Management Plan
- Hazardous waste management
 - Identification, registration and monitoring of hazardous waste generators in the region
- Environmental Information and Education
 - Dissemination of IEC materials in the region

Mineral Development:

- IEC dissemination through forums/dialogues/lectures and use of trimedia (radio/TV print) to inform, educate, update mining stakeholders on mining laws and related policies and government's thrust relative to responsible mining.
- Vulnerability Risk Assessment (VRA), which includes updating of geohazard maps
- Sub-surface Assessment
- Coastal geohazard assessment
- Quadrangle mapping and survey
- Groundwater resource assessment
- Safety and Health, Environment and Social Development (SHES) Programs, including its monitoring.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

- Construction of sea walls in affected areas and mitigation program for sea water intrusion.
- Creation and funding of Disaster Risk Reduction Officer plantilla items.

PART VII

FROM PLAN TO ACTION



21

The Plan Financing, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Plan Financing, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

PDP, RDP and RDIP linkages

The Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan, 2017-2022 is more than just an accompanying document of the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022. In pursuit of a more meaningful planning process and sustaining the initiatives of an inclusive growth across sectors, vertical linkages between the RDP and PDP are emphasized highlighting the role of the region in strengthening the key strategic pillars of “*malasakit*”, “*pagbabago*” and “*patuloy na pag-unlad*”.

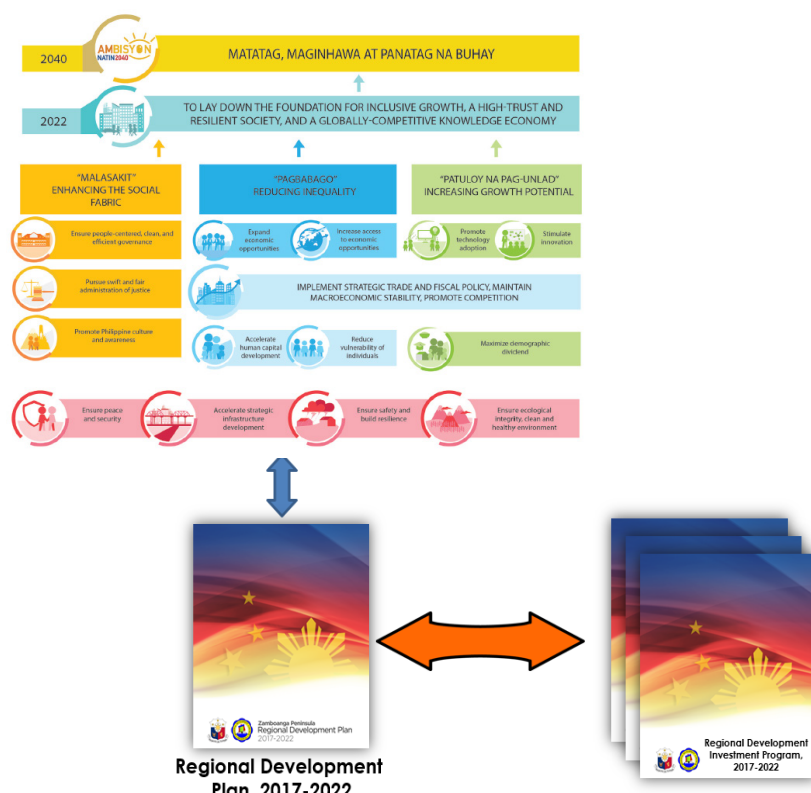
The Regional Development Investment Program (RDIP), 2017-2022 will be compiled to support the implementation of the RDP. The strategies detailed in the ZamPen RDP are translated into concrete sectoral programs and projects that shall be implemented by regional line agencies (RLAs), state universities and colleges (SUCs), and local government units (LGUs) that are supportive of the goals, objectives and targets detailed in the RDP.

These programs and projects are also consistent with the 0-10 Point Socioeconomic Agenda of President Duterte, as well as the PDP’s objectives and goals.

The annual slice of RDIP is the Annual Investment Program (AIP), which is being formulated by concerned agencies/entities, then reviewed and approved by the Regional Development Council (RDC). The AIP serves as the guide in the review of the RLAs and SUCs budget proposals every fiscal year (Figure 21.1).

The ZamPen RDP 2017-2022, which encompasses the aspirations and vision of the region in the medium term, is a precursor to the implementation of the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF), 2015-2045. The long term vision of RSDF guides the spatial agenda of the RDP. In pursuing cohesiveness and horizontal/vertical integration with other development plans of local government units and special bodies, the RDP shall serve as reference in the preparation of local development plans such as the provincial physical framework plan (PPFP), comprehensive development plan (CDP), and comprehensive land use plan (CLUP), among others.

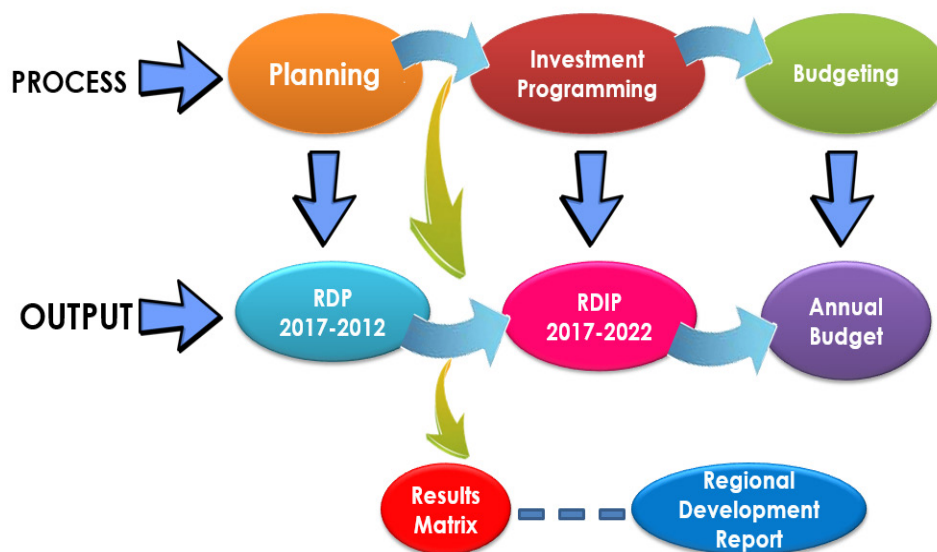
Figure 21.1 PDP-RDP-RDIP Linkage



Planning, investment programming and budgeting linkages

The development planning process is anchored on three major processes which involves planning, investment programming, and budgeting. After a series of consultations with major stakeholders of development, the ZamPen RDP, 2017-2022 is formulated that aims to contribute to the national goals and objectives listed in the PDP. Investment programming assembles a compilation of major programs, projects and development interventions that will be implemented to ensure the strategies in the RDP are achieved thereby attaining its vision of becoming the “Center of Sustainable Agri-Fishery Industries of the Philippines.” The RDIP 2017-2022 and its annual slice (Annual Investment Program) are being referred to during the preparation of the budget proposals of RLAs and SUCs, to ensure that funding for programs and projects are allocated and prioritized. As an accompanying document to the RDP and RDIP, the Results Matrix details the sectoral indicators and targets that serve as metrics in measuring yearly accomplishments, shortcomings or deviations of plan implementation. These accomplishments and other performance indicators are reported annually through the Regional Development Report, highlighting the state of the region’s overall development (Figure 21.2).

Figure 21.2 Planning, Investment Programming and Budgeting Linkages



Financing

Funds for the implementation of the priority programs, projects and activities (PPAs) shall be sourced mainly from the national government. Other sources of funds are the Official Development Assistance (ODA), corporate funds of Government-owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs), Government Financing Institutions (GFIs) and local government revenues. The private sector shall be tapped for public-private partnership scheme for financing projects. The implementation of the strategies of the PPAs in the RDP shall be undertaken by the RLAs, GOCCs, GGFIs, LGUs, SUCs and other concerned stakeholders.

Implementation

- The RDC shall provide overall coordination and guidance relative to the the implementation of the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan, 2017-2022 with the support and collaborative efforts of all concerned entities and institutions in the region:
- Regional Development Council (RDC) of Zamboanga Peninsula shall continue to be the body responsible for steering and mobilizing reforms, stakeholders, organizations and agencies to implement the plan. It shall provide the framework and general directions to ensure the attainment of the regional goals, objectives and targets contained in the Plan.

- RDC IX Sectoral Committees (SecComs)- the four (4) Sectoral Committees to wit: Development Administration Committee (DevAdCom), Economic Development Committee (EDCom), Regional Social Development Committee (RSDC) and Infrastructure Development Committee (Infracom), as the Council's planning arm, shall continue to be responsible for setting the direction of the development of their respective sectors in consultation with the region's multi-sectoral stakeholders.
- RDC IX Advisory Committee composed of members of the RDC IX Executive Committee and the House of Representatives from Region IX shall ensure that the region's programs and projects are given appropriate funding support and find its way in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).
- Regional Project Monitoring Committee IX shall regularly monitor the implementation of the programs and projects, as well as, address the implementation bottlenecks. It shall coordinate with the Local Project Monitoring Committees (LPMCs) to assist in the monitoring of various programs and projects at its locality.
- Affiliate Committees – several committees work within the umbrella of RDC IX to ensure the convergence of the implementation of programs and projects contained in the RDP. These include the Regional Land Use Committee (RLUC), Regional Competitiveness Committee (RCC), Regional Statistics Committee (RSC), Regional Gender and Development Committee, among others.
- Key Stakeholders in the implementation of the RDP are Regional Line Agencies (RLAs), Local Government Units (LGUs), Private sector, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs):
 1. Regional Line Agencies (RLAs)/ Other Government Agencies shall be responsible for the implementation of the strategies, policies, and programs and projects espoused in the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan, 2017-2022. They shall provide RDC IX and the appropriate Sectoral Committees a report on the status of implementation of their respective agency plans and programs on a regular basis.
 2. Local Government Units shall be responsible for the implementation of programs and projects in their locality.
 3. Private Sector and Non-Government Organizations (NGO) – the substantial requirements of government's proposed programs and projects necessitate linking with the private sector in the implementation of projects. There is a need, therefore, to strengthen the partnership between the government and the private sector.
- National Economic and Development Authority Regional Office IX, as the Secretariat of RDC IX, shall continually coordinate plan assessment, investment programming, budgeting, project development, monitoring and evaluation and the conduct of dialogues and consultations with various stakeholders.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Project Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring of the implementation of the major programs and projects contained in the Zamboanga Peninsula Regional Development Plan and its companion document, the Regional Development Investment Program, 2017-2022 shall continue to be guided by the Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) which was created by Executive Order 93, series of 1993.

Regional Project Monitoring Committee (RPMC) IX, as the monitoring arm of the Regional Development Council (RDC) IX, shall monitor and evaluate all area development programs, as well as, foreign-assisted projects that are being implemented in the region. The Committee shall conduct quarterly field validation of various programs and projects of implementing agencies, particularly high impact projects that are considered critical by the RDC. Problems/issues which impede project implementation and/or operation of specific programs/projects are discussed with concerned entities during quarterly meetings cum problem-solving sessions.

Aside from the usual administrative/management evaluation, RPMC shall also conduct Results Monitoring and Evaluation (RME) of completed projects. RME aims to measure the outcomes and impacts derived from the project under review. The results of the evaluation would help implementers and program managers, including RDC IX, assess the effectiveness of the project, its areas for improvement, lessons learned in its implementation, as well as, to determine if project can be replicated in other areas.

Focus group discussions, round table discussions, and/or sectoral and regional integration workshops shall also be conducted with stakeholders, government, private sector and civil society. These activities shall process the RPMES outputs and other reports to determine the extent to which the programs, projects and activities have contributed in achieving the RDP objectives, identify the success and hindering factors and what could be done to facilitate smooth RDP implementation and can be used to fine-tune succeeding project implementation.

Assessment

An Annual Regional Development Report (ARDR) shall be prepared to assess the plan implementation. The key measurable indicators in the Results Matrix which are used in the ARDR shall be the basis in assessing the performance of the region in tracking the gains achieved, and serve to as tool to monitor and evaluate the progress of the Plan.

Advocacy

The plan shall be communicated and advocated to various stakeholders within and outside the region to encourage them to participate in plan implementation. An aggressive and continued advocacy of the plan shall raise the level of awareness of leaders and other major key players in regional development.

The RDC IX Secretariat shall take the lead in information dissemination and advocacy activities of the RDP. It shall formulate a communication advocacy plan to serve as a guide and provide directions in advocating and promoting the RDP. The advocacy plan shall build on the existing collaboration and partnership among government and private sectors and civil society organizations.

The proposed advocacy activities include the preparation of information materials and audio visual presentations, conduct of briefings and information caravan, establishment of social media network, and other related activities aimed at increasing the level of awareness and appreciation of the RDP by the public.

Annexes

Directory of Regional Development Council IX Officers
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Regional Development Council IX

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