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Provisional Printing

Republic of the Philippines

CENTRAL VISAYAS (REGION VII) FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1978-1982

INCLUDING THE

TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1978-1987

CEBU CITY, PHILIPPINES
SEPTEMBER 1977

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REGIONAL MAP OF THE PHILIPPINES

Scale 1:2,000,000

1977

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION NO. 1 – ILOCOS REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – SAN FERNANDO, LA UNION

REGION NO. 2 – CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN

REGION NO. 3 – CENTRAL LUZON REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – SAN FERNANDO, PAMPANGA

REGION NO. 4 – METROPOLITAN MANILA AREA
REGIONAL CENTER – MANILA OR QUEZON CITY

REGION NO. 4-A – SOUTHERN TAGALOG REGION
(EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN MANILA AREA)
REGIONAL CENTER – METROPOLITAN MANILA

REGION NO. 5 – BICOL REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – LEGAZPI CITY

REGION NO. 6 – WESTERN VISAYAS REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – ILOILO CITY

REGION NO. 7 – CENTRAL VISAYAS REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – CEBU CITY

REGION NO. 8 – EASTERN VISAYAS REGION
REGIONAL CENTER – TACLOBAN CITY

REGION NO. 9 – WESTERN MINDANAO
REGIONAL CENTER — JOLO

SUB-REGION 9-A
SUB-REGION 9-B
SUB-REGIONAL CENTER – ZAMBOANGA CITY

REGION NO. 10 – NORTHERN MINDANAO
REGIONAL CENTER – CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

REGION NO. 11 – SOUTHERN MINDANAO
REGIONAL CENTER – DAVAO CITY

REGION NO. 12 – CENTRAL MINDANAO
REGIONAL CENTER – COTABATO CITY

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

Provisional Printing

Philippines (Rep.) National Economic and Development Authority. Region VII.

Republic of the Philippines

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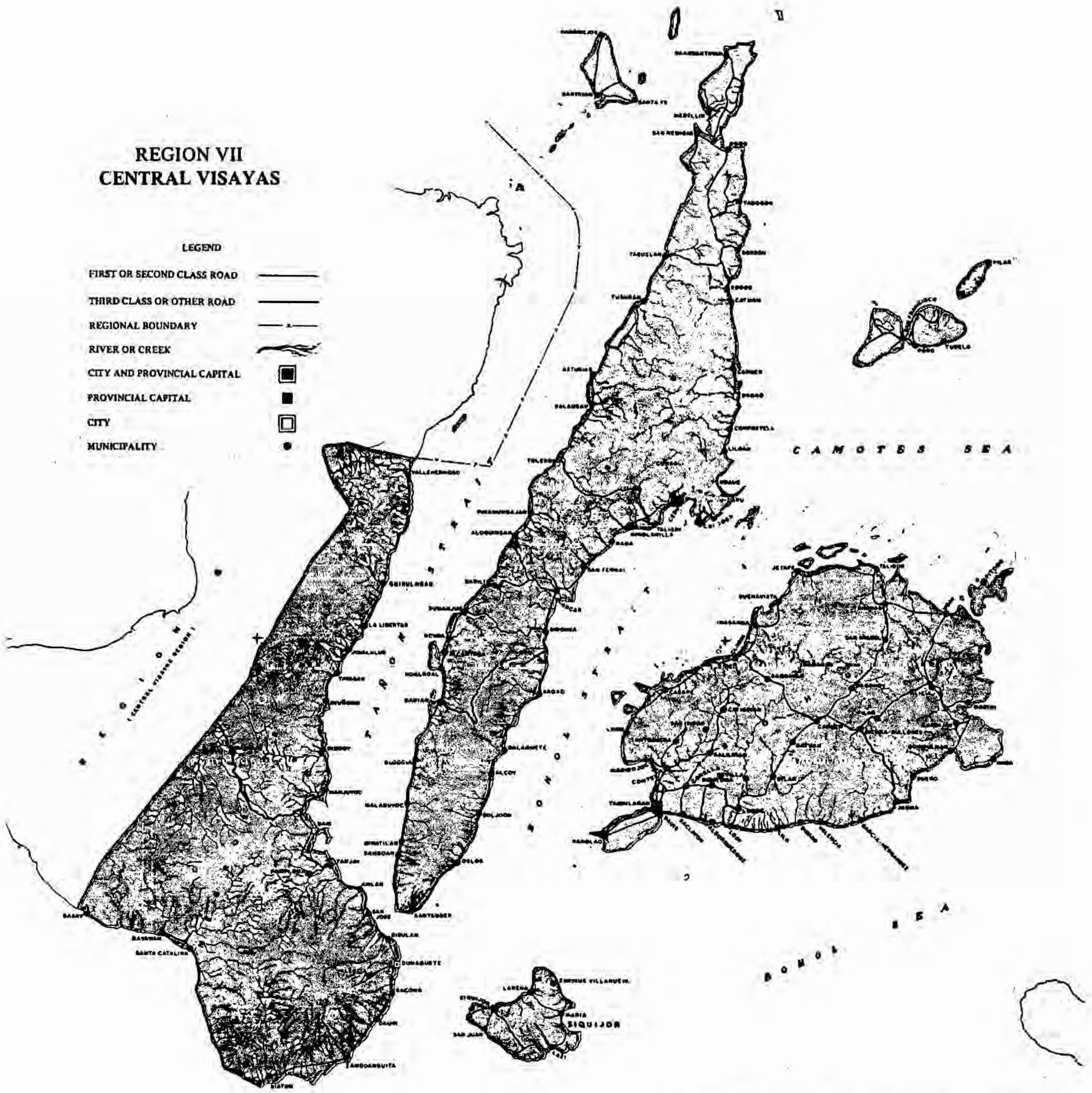

Source: National Census and Statistics Office.

MALACAÑANG
Manila

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1200

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE FIVE-YEAR PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1978 TO 1982 AND PROMULGATING A TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1978 TO 1987 AND A LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN UP TO THE YEAR 2000.

WHEREAS, following extensive public hearings in the national, regional, and sectoral levels on a proposed Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan for 1978 to 1982, a Ten-Year Development Plan for 1978 to 1987 and a Long-Term Development Plan up to the year 2000, the drafts of the aforesaid Plans were submitted for consideration to the Batasang Bayan during its session on August 27, 1977;

WHEREAS, after due deliberation thereon, the Batasang Bayan in its Resolution No. 68, dated August 27, 1977, resolved to give the National Government through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) a vote of confidence to finalize the abovementioned Plans and to recommend to the President the approval thereof provided that the Plans should place continued emphasis on self-reliance in basic needs, rural development and agrarian reform, expansion of industry including tourism, accelerated investments in economic and social infrastructure projects such as power, transport, irrigation and water supply, communications, education, hospital and health care, housing and other forms of social services and, in general, on improving the quality of life of the people;

WHEREAS, the Plans have been finalized and their substantive thrust follows the guidelines indicated by the Batasang Bayan, in that particular attention has been devoted to rural development, self-reliance, national resource management, environmental sanitation and, above all, social justice;

WHEREAS, the Cabinet Committee created to prepare, review and evaluate the draft Plans has accordingly recommended the approval of the same, during its meeting on September 15, 1977;

WHEREAS, it is also essential to imbue the Plans with the flexibility necessary to meet unexpected developments arising from the present un-

certain condition of the world economy and to designate the institutional mechanism to effectuate that flexibility in the Plans;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Batasang Bayan duly assembled as representatives of the people, do hereby order and decree;

SECTION 1. *Approval and Adoption of the Five-Year Philippine Development Plan.* The draft Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan for 1978 to 1982 prepared and finalized by the National Government through the Cabinet Committee created to prepare, review, and evaluate the Plans and the NEDA pursuant to the recommendation of the Batasang Bayan in its Resolution No. 68, dated August 27, 1977 is hereby approved and adopted as the Five-Year Philippine Development Plan for 1978 to 1982.

SEC. 2. *Government Activities to Conform with the Five-Year Plan.* All developmental activities of the National Government including the preparation of the national budget, regional development councils in the preparation of regional development plans, local governments in the preparation of local plans, and government-owned and-controlled corporations is the preparation of their plans and investment programs, shall conform and be in accordance with the Five-Year Philippine Development Plan for 1978 to 1982. The heads of departments, chiefs of bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the government, the governing boards and managing heads of government-owned and -controlled corporations, the members of the regional development councils and governing boards and managing heads of regional development authorities and the members of the governing councils and boards and the executive heads of local governments including the barangays are hereby charged with the responsibility and empowered to see to it that the conduct and activities of their respective organizations are in accordance with the abovementioned Five-Year Plan.

SEC. 3. *Authority of the Secretary of Economic Planning.* The Secretary of Economic Planning, as Director General of the NEDA, shall have the authority to act, for and on behalf of and upon consultation with the President, on all matters, including coordination of plan implementation, creation of interagency committees, issuance of circulars and orders, and promulgation of rules and regulations, pertaining to the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

SEC. 4. *Adoption and Promulgation of the Ten-Year Development Plan for 1978 to 1987 and Long-Term Development Plan up to the year 2000.* Pursuant to the recommendation of the Batasang Bayan in its Resolution No. 68, dated August 27, 1977, the Ten-Year Development Plan for 1978-1987 and the Long-Term Development Plan up to the year 2000 finalized by the NEDA are hereby adopted and promulgated. These plans shall serve as guidelines to subsequent five-year and other plans of the government.

SEC. 5. *Flexibility in the Plans.* In order that the Plans can adequately respond and cope with sudden developments in the domestic and world economy, the Director General of the NEDA shall conduct a regular periodic review and appraisal of the Plans and make recommendations thereon to the President; provided, that, changes or amendments in any of the Plans or any aspect or part thereof shall not be made unless approved by the President. A yearly report of the Director General on the accomplishments of the economy should include the performance of the Five-Year Plan.

SEC. 6. *Private Sector's Involvement in Plan Implementation.* Businesses, industries, and all other concerns in the private sector are hereby enjoined to take heed of the Plans herein approved, adopted, and promulgated and, as far as practicable in light of their respective objectives, to align or coordinate their activities therewith.

SEC. 7. *Effectivity of Decree.*—This decree shall take effect on January 1, 1978.

Done in the City of Manila, this 21st day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and seventy-seven.

FOREWORD

This Five-Year Regional Development Plan for Region VII is an integral component of the *Five-Year Philippine Development Plan, 1978-1982.* It is the product of concerted government efforts aimed at decentralizing and democratizing the planning and implementation of development programs and projects. The Plan, therefore, manifests the implementation of an effective linkage between the specific needs and aspirations of the population at the local level and the national government development goals and strategies. The central role that the Regional Development Council for Region VII played in shaping this Plan need not be stressed. Under the Council's able leadership, the extensive coordination of a large cross-section of both public and private regional community was made possible. Indeed, the enthusiasm and popular participation that went into the formulation of this Plan is a milestone in our development planning process.

In general, the Plan addresses itself to the demographic, social and economic problems confronting the region. Its ultimate objective being the promotion of overall growth that permits the full utilization of the region's potentials and more significantly, a desirable pattern of distributing the benefits derived therefrom among the region's population.

Toward this end, an integrated area development approach is adopted as the underlying strategy of the Plan. The approach is an offshoot of the recognition of the ineffectiveness of single program intervention and uncoordinated programs in promoting rural mobilization. This situation has necessitated the provision and effective planning and coordination of complementary inputs designed to boost integrated income-generating activities and social development services designed to upgrade the quality of life of the population. It is envisioned that this approach would pave the way for the desired socioeconomic and physical linkages between the rural areas and growth centers of the region.

It should be emphasized that the Plan is not and should not be regarded merely as a static document of aspirations. It is in this context that the annual review of the Plan becomes necessary to imbue it with the currency and flexibility reflective of the dynamics of the regional and national development environment.

The Plan projects an optimistic development scenario for the region in the forthcoming years, and this is due not only to the vision, enthusiasm, and commitment of those involved in the formulation of the Plan, but also to the realistic assessment of the basic capacity of the Filipino people to achieve the goals of the Plan. The Plan shall serve as guideline for all developmental efforts of the government, and all businesses, industries, and other segments of the private sector are accordingly enjoined to align or coordinate their respective activities within the development strategy of the region.

For the Cabinet Committee on the Development Plan:

GERARDO P. SICAT
Secretary of Economic Planning
(Chairman of the Committee)

PREFACE

The Five-Year Regional Plan of the Central Visayas (with a Ten-Year Plan portion) is the consolidated output of the different task forces under the Regional Development Council of Region VII spearheaded by the NEDA technical staff. The cooperation extended by all line agencies, local governments, and the private sector during the planning process has been nothing short of remarkable. The people of the region have been involved in the process through the local government public forums and through the Regional Development Council public hearings. However, attempts to fully integrate the local aspirations that are still to be embodied in the local plans into the regional plan, suffer from some imperfections. This difficulty will be completely resolved when all municipal, IAD, and provincial plans shall have been submitted to the Council for the integrative task.

An attempt like this development plan seeks to bring coherence, order, and rationality into the decision-making processes of the public and private sectors so that the decisions concerning programs and activities conform to a general framework of goals, objectives, targets, policies, and strategies. The plan will bring all agency programs and services into a common, integrated focus to maximize development out of scarce resources. Clearly, a program will be considered not merely for its own anticipated, independent effects but also for its relationship to and interdependence with other parts of the system of developmental programs and activities.

A planning effort is significant only where there is political commitment to implement the plan. Indeed, a volume of printed matters that is often mislabelled a plan is not a true plan unless and until a decision has been made to implement it. But it is evident that the limitation of any plan consists in the absence of intermediate links – the project studies and budget – to make it a reality. It is hoped that greater concern for the latter dimension of planning be strongly and concretely supported in future planning activities.

The credit for the preparation and revision of this Regional Plan of the Central Visayas goes primarily to the NRO VII and RDS-NEDA technical staff. The support given by various line agencies and offices as well as local governments through various task forces and community forums have been invaluable in the completion of this revised plan document.

EDUARDO R. GULLAS
RDC Chairman

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by President Ferdinand E. Marcos

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COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS

ACA	Agricultural Credit Administration
ACMDC	Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corporation
BAEcon	Bureau of Agricultural Economics
BAExt	Bureau of Agricultural Extension
BAI	Bureau of Animal Industry
BC	Budget Commission
BCOD	Bureau of Cooperatives Development
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BFD	Bureau of Forest Development
BOI	Board of Investment
BP	Bureau of Posts
BPI	Bureau of Plant Industry
BPW	Bureau of Public Works
BS	Bureau of Soils
BSP	Boy Scouts of the Philippines
BUTEL	Bureau of Telecommunications
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBP	Development Bank of the Philippines
DEC	Department of Education and Culture
DLGCD	Department of Local Government and Community Development
DOH	Department of Health
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPH	Department of Public Highways
DPI	Department of Public Information
DPWTC	Department of Public Works, Transportation and Communication
DSSD	Department of Social Services and Development
GSIS	Government Service Insurance System
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
KB	Kabataang Barangay
NACIDA	National Cottage Industries Development Authority
NCSO	National Census and Statistics Office
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NAS-NEDA	National Accounts Staff, National Economic and Development Authority
NEDA	National Economic and Development Authority
NFAC	National Food and Agriculture Council
NHA	National Housing Authority
NHC	National Historical Commission

NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIRC	National Internal Revenue Code
NMYC	National Manpower and Youth Council
NAPOCOR	National Power Corporation
NRO	NEDA Regional Office
PAHRA	Presidential Assistant on Housing and Resettlement Agency
PAL	Philippine Air Lines
PCA	Philippine Coconut Authority
PFMA	Philippine Fish Marketing Authority
PNB	Philippine National Bank
PNOC	Philippine National Oil Commission
POPCOM	Commission on Population
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PTA	Philippine Tobacco Authority
PTA	Philippine Tourism Authority
PTC	Philippine Tourism Commission
RDS-NEDA	Regional Development Staff, National Economic and Development Authority
RDC	Regional Development Council
SEAMEO	Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization
SN	Samahang Nayon
SSS	Social Security System
UP	University of the Philippines

OTHER TERMS

BHS	Barangay Health Stations
BIAD	Bohol Integrated Area Development
BSTVT	Basic Skills Training in Vocational Trade
CESO	Career Executive Service Officer
CIAD	Cebu Integrated Area Development
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
CPO	City Population Office
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
EPP	Export Priority Plan
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
GRDP	Gross Regional Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HRA	Hotel and Restaurant Administration
IAD	Integrated Area Development
IADO	Integrated Area Development Officer
IMPACT	Instruction Managed by Parents, Communities, and Teachers
IPP	Investment Priorities Plan
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCWD	Metro Cebu Water District
NASTP	National Agricultural Skills Training Program
NCEE	National College Entrance Examination
NIRC	National Internal Revenue Code

NOIAD	Negros Oriental Integrated Area Development
OLT	Operation Land Transfer
PCM	Protein Calorie Malnutrition
PD	Presidential Decree
PPO	Provincial Population Office
RA	Republic Act
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
RHO	Regional Health Office
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RICDF	Rural Improvement and Community Development Fund
SEAP	Self-Employment Assistance Program
TIDA	Total Integrated Development Approach
YCAP	Youth Civic Action Program

THE PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT PLAN: AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT

President FERDINAND E. MARCOS
Republic of the Philippines

I have signed Presidential Decree No. 1200 approving and adopting the Five-Year Philippine Development Plan for the period 1978 to 1982.

This Plan embodies our concerted attack on the problems of mass poverty, unemployment and underemployment, and social justice.

It carries with it the political will to resolve these problems, as well as the commitment to the objectives, policies, and measures which are set forth in response to these problems.

No less is necessary if we are to succeed in our efforts to restructure our society.

Together with this Plan is a Ten-Year Philippine Development Plan for 1978-87 and a Long-Term Philippine Development Plan up to the year 2000.

These Plans have been evolved with the participation of the whole government machinery at all levels: national, regional, and subregional. Moreover, the active involvement of the private sector has been an indispensable element in these planning efforts.

The entire cabinet participated in the preparation of these Plans. Public hearings on the Plans were held, both at the initial and later stages of plan preparation. The Batasang Bayan was consulted. Every effort was taken to make the participation of our people in the planning process more meaningful. In this sense, our Plans are truly Filipino and of the Filipino.

Furthermore, for the first time in Philippine planning history, we have prepared a long-term plan covering about a quarter of a century with a Ten-Year Plan and a Five-Year Plan as components. All our previous Plans covered only a period of four or five years.

The preparation of a long-term development plan becomes doubly significant if we look at our development experience in the past. Many of the problems we have encountered which are now imminent could have been avoided if past decisions were guided by a longer-term view of desired development during these years.

A long-run perspective enables us to define a vision of the kind of society we want and to realize this aspiration. An idea of how much time is required to attain future objectives will assist us in the management of our limited resources. Likewise, this perspective will help us evolve the strategies and measures needed to tread our desired development path.

PHILOSOPHY OF DEVELOPMENT

We are involved today in a historic task, one which demands that we chart our vision of future development.

It is, therefore, imperative that we share a clear and common understanding of the philosophy of development which we have pursued and are committed to pursue in the New Society.

In the past, development was considered simply as the movement towards economic progress and growth, measured in terms of sustained increases in per capita income and gross national product (GNP).

In the New Society, development does not only imply economic advance. It also means the improvement in the well-being of the broad masses of our people.

It means getting down and reaching the poorest segments of our population: the urban and rural poor, the unemployed, the underemployed, the homeless dweller, the out-of-school youth, the landless worker, the sacada, and the sustenance fisherman.

It is a human and social process, requiring political will, commitment, and sacrifices.

Considering the visible disparities in our society, development should also mean the sharing or, more appropriately, the democratizing of social and economic opportunities – the substantiation of the true meaning of social justice.

These disparities have impelled what I have referred to as the rebellion of the poor, whose interest now lies at the heart of government, since there is no force in our society today capable of protecting the poor other than the government.

Thus, Philippine development is aimed primarily at rectifying grave economic and social inequities that have accumulated in the course of our ascent to nationhood. It would certainly be a very sad commentary on the nature of our society and of the political, economic, and social leadership if we would only seek to maintain the status quo in the New Society.

VISION OF THE FUTURE

What, then, is our vision of the future?

We must create the conditions in which our people will be assured not only of the satisfaction of the material necessities of life but also of those needs that the spirit cannot do without. We must transform the social environment into one which will make possible the birth of the New Filipino.

Each individual Filipino must be given the opportunity to obtain adequate education, enjoy the security of a decent shelter for his family, and have access to other social amenities. All of these obviously require that he be provided with a stable and reliable source of livelihood.

The environment in which the Filipino family can flourish must be deliberately and carefully planned. Human settlements must, therefore, be integrated and harmonized with the ecological system, so that they may be true habitats for the Filipino.

Development must reach all regions of our country, even the remotest area whether it be in Luzon, Visayas or Mindanao.

The Filipino society of the future must be a society where relative contentment and satisfaction obtains, and where individual and collective needs are catered to and recognized.

THE PRIMACY OF PLANNING: STRENGTHENING THE BASE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

To be realizable, the vision of the future must be anchored here and now on the sustained pursuit of the appropriate set of policies and objectives, and on the dedication and hard work of everyone engaged in these efforts.

To this end, the last five years have been a period of rapid transition. Conditions were laid out to expedite the process of positive transforma-

tion along the avenues of evolving a broader concept of development for our people in the economic, social, and physical fields.

The shape of the future rests on our present deeds in the framework of our needs, and the best way to ensure that the decisions we take today lead to our vision of the future is to plan ahead and lay the foundation for the coordinated and effective management of development.

This is the reason why we have given primacy to development planning as a means of responding to our common vision of the good life. It is true that earlier efforts of our government at effective planning were hindered by poor organization, bureaucratic rivalries, and the old society habits which we are trying to eradicate today.

In the New Society, we have rationalized and strengthened our planning machinery in order to harmonize and coordinate the work of all agencies involved in development efforts, as well as to make individual activities mutually reinforcing at all levels of implementation.

It is through this planning machinery that we have evolved the Plans which I have just approved for implementation.

PHILIPPINE DEVELOPMENT FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

At the heart of the Plans is the concern for social justice. The preparation of these Plans has been guided by one objective: "No Filipino will be without sustenance."

We have therefore set our Development Plans toward a direct and purposeful attack against poverty by: focusing on the poorest of our society, planning to meet their basic nutritional needs, reducing if not entirely eliminating illiteracy, expanding employment opportunities, improving access to basic social services, equalizing opportunities, sharing the fruits of development equitably, and introducing the requisite institutional changes.

We will pursue economic development for social justice. We will engage the initiative and resources of our people, according all citizens a rightful share in benefits and obligations. As both the source and object of development, our people will be provided with adequate economic opportunities and social amenities to attain a dignified existence.

Accordingly, our Development Plans transcend statistical GNP and other economic statistics, investments, and infrastructure. They are addressed to the basic concerns of the Filipino.

In operationalizing this endeavor, the measures to be taken include not only those which directly alter the distribution of income and wealth, but also those which expand opportunities for employment advancement and the capacity to participate and share in development.

Government programs emphasize the need for social transformation through the process of change in people's values, so that the people will be ready not only to actively participate in development but also to adjust effectively to the changes generated by development.

BASIC APPROACHES

These Plans embody a number of approaches which we consider to be basic to national development.

First, our Development Plans seek to harness the tremendous human resources potential of our country. The development of this potential calls for vigorous effort to improve the physical, intellectual, and material well-being of the individual.

It is here where economic development and social development must move in concert. For economic growth to fully take off, we must mobilize to the full the resources of our population. In turn, to be able to deliver vital inputs into the economic endeavor, our population must be nourished and developed.

Toward this end, we will have to devote more attention to the problems of health, nutrition, and housing. The delivery of basic social services, particularly in the rural sector, will have to be considered as a *sine qua non* to the rural development program. We must widen the coverage of these services not only in the cities but also in remote rural communities.

Moreover, we must invest a greater portion of our resources in the education and cultural development of our people. Recent reforms undertaken in the educational system to reorient and improve the quality of education will be followed by intensive efforts to develop workable programs, particularly for out-of-school youths and adults.

Manpower development must strive to cover a wider circle of beneficiaries and must include a greater number of skills and crafts.

Finally, we must expand the access of individuals to job opportunities and provide them with the protection of our laws concerning wages, security in employment, and social security.

Second, in order to ensure the balanced growth of the whole eco-

Second, it must be a matter of national policy that we maintain population growth at levels conducive to national welfare. This policy will be pursued without prejudice to the health status and religious beliefs of individuals.

Third, it is a matter of national policy that economic activities be designed to promote the greater utilization of our human resources. The development of manpower skills will be aligned with the requirements of growth. Labor exports which have been temporarily allowed to ease underemployment will increasingly be restrained as productive domestic employment opportunities are created.

Fourth, domestic and foreign investments will continue to be encouraged especially in defined areas of priority. Current and new investment incentives will be further rationalized or promulgated in order to stimulate and expand economic activity.

Finally, we shall pursue as a matter of international economic policy the achievement of greater economic cooperation with other countries and the reform of the international economic order.

THE IMPERATIVES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

While it is important for us to sustain our support to agriculture, it is just as important for us to intensify our efforts at greater industrialization. Agricultural development must proceed hand in hand with industrial development.

This is necessitated by the need to provide jobs not only to those who are presently unemployed and underemployed but also to the large and progressively increasing numbers who will be joining the labor force in the coming years.

The continuing drive towards raising agricultural productivity will release workers from the agriculture sector for employment in industry. The industrial sector will be able to absorb these workers if it grows more rapidly and dynamically.

Meanwhile, as agricultural incomes expand, the demand for industrial products can be expected to increase, providing an impetus for the establishment of manufacturing industries supporting not only domestic but international markets as well.

Thus, aside from generating employment opportunities, industrial development also enables us to earn and save the foreign exchange necessary to support our overall development efforts. Moreover, by moving from the finishing stages to the earlier stages of production,

we can gradually reduce our dependence on foreign suppliers. This is particularly so in the case of intermediate inputs which are based on domestically available raw materials.

Accordingly, the increasing importance of industry is targeted in our industrialization program, and it is expected that by 1987, manufacturing will be equal in importance to agriculture. Concomitantly, more jobs will be created outside the farms.

This does not mean, however, that industry will be pushed at the expense of agriculture. The latter will continue to expand and will retain its importance as the supplier of food and raw materials, a generator of effective demand (especially for industrial goods), and an additional provider of employment opportunities.

The main thrust of our industrialization program will be toward the development of labor-intensive, small- and medium-scale industries, aside from a few strategic large-scale, capital-intensive industries. Industries utilizing domestically available resources, such as agro-based industries, will also be developed.

Efforts will also be devoted to the greater processing of our raw materials, the dispersal of industries to different regions of the country, and the expansion of our nontraditional manufactured exports.

To be able to sustain the growth of industry, it is of utmost importance that investments continue to flow into the sector. It is highly desirable for domestic investments to play the major role here. However, in order to attain the objectives of our industrialization program more rapidly, foreign investments will be welcomed in areas where their contribution to our development can be maximized, especially in those which have been accorded high priority.

Meanwhile, we should be able to progressively generate greater domestic savings in support of more investments in industry.

PROGRAM OF ACTION

Future development will address itself to the betterment of the conditions of the poor.

In all places and at all times, the objective of social justice will prevail. This will be realized through the more vigorous pursuit of the land reform program and the rural cooperatives program. These are the basic requisites we conceive in securing the rights of our farmers, while ensuring the country with a self-sufficient supply of basic foodstuffs.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

We are not talking here of idle dreams and empty promises. Several projects have already been lined up especially for the next 10-year period, most of which are scheduled to be completed in the next five years, to support our articulations.

The Integrated Area Development Approach for the improvement of the countryside will be adopted. This will ensure the interlinking of factors critical to the development of the depressed areas: infrastructures, farm-to-market roads, rural electrification, institutional innovations and arrangement, research and development, credit, marketing, and social services, among others.

To increase agricultural production, the Masagana 99 and corn production programs will be continued. Apart from these, the following programs will be intensified: Integrated Cattle Development, Dairy Development, Animal Dispersal, Expanded Fish Production, National Cotton Development, and Land Reform and Cooperatives Development.

Forest protection, watershed rehabilitation, and erosion control will be undertaken. Around 1.56 million hectares of critical watersheds will be completely reforested.

Cottage, small- and medium-scale industries, industrial estates, and large-scale industries will be dispersed throughout the nation. Potential sites for these have already been identified.

The following will be set up: an integrated iron and steel mill in Misamis Oriental; ammonia-urea, nuclear power, and petrochemical plants in Bataan; a long kraft fiber pulp plant in Abra; a ship repair facility in Zambales and the shipbuilding program in other areas; and an export processing zone in Mactan, Cebu.

The family planning program under the National Population and Family Planning Outreach project aims at reducing the population growth rate to 2.1 per cent by 1987.

The Philippine Nutrition Program will ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected through the development of income generating skills so that the average family can afford to buy better quality foods.

More rural health services and improved medical care services will be extended.

The major projects in education are designed to make the system consistent with our national development efforts. These include textbook production and distribution; rural and agricultural education;

the establishment of learning resource centers, training projects, counselling and guidance services, and agricultural skill training centers; scholarships and study grants; and the upgrading of engineering education, among others.

In housing, more resources will be channeled to the provision of housing for low-income groups. Model Barangays will be established through the Pambansang Bagong Nayon, which will highlight the human settlements approach to community building.

In transportation, important projects will include the construction of Phase II of the Pan-Philippine Highway, the Luzon road package and other road packages mainly situated in Mindanao. Railway development will involve the rehabilitation of the north and south main line, the PNR Commuter Service Phase III, and the restoration of the Batangas Line. There will be an extensive program to improve portworks and facilities throughout the country, which will include the Ports and Harbor Dredging Project. Airports will likewise be developed and improved.

In water resources development, 2.1 million hectares of riceland will be irrigated by 1987, while water supply systems through the Village Water Supply Projects will serve an additional rural population of eight million. There will be 27 wells and one spring per 100 square kilometers in 1987.

Phase II of the MWSS Water Supply Program will be completed, extending water supply service to 88 per cent of the population of the Metropolitan Manila Area. About six million people will also benefit from the flood control and drainage program, which will cover 21 per cent of the total floodable area.

The Cotabato-Agusan and the Magat River Multi-Purpose Projects will be completed in 1987.

Regarding power resources, we will be putting up the first Philippine Nuclear Power Plant in Bataan. In addition, we will be undertaking the Agus Grid Power Projects and the Geothermal Exploration and Development Program.

The Rural Electrification Program will be actively pursued, enabling the total installed capacity of the country to reach 8,155 megawatts by 1987 or a two-and-a-half-fold increase over the present level. We anticipate the eventual electrification of all our towns, benefiting about 85 per cent of the total number of households in the country by 1987.

SOCIAL JUSTICE: THE UNDERLYING CURRENT

All our present and future efforts, whether physical or in the form of an intangible service, are meant to benefit not just a few, but the greater mass of our people, particularly the poor.

Thus, the underlying current that binds all the various components of our Plans is social justice. In our drive for development, we must at the same time correct social injustices, for no development is meaningful without social justice.

The attainment of this objective, however, cannot be expected to take place overnight. Its realization must come hand in hand with the restructuring of our society. Both demand firm commitment and sustained effort.

I call on all our citizens to participate in this effort and to be actively involved in the making of a progressive, just, and truly Filipino Society.

Part One

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Part One of the document is an exposition of the regional profile, which serves as the baseline information for the formulation of the development framework. The regional profile describes the physical, demographic, social, and economic resources of Central Visayas. The development framework specifies the challenges, objectives, targets, and strategies of the region. The development challenges are taken from the profile, while the strategies are the broad measures to cope with the present and potential challenges of the region.

CHAPTER 1 REGIONAL PROFILE

The Central Visayas region is composed of four provinces, namely Bohol, Cebu, Negros Oriental, and Siquijor with nine cities and 122 municipalities. It is located in the center of the archipelago and is bounded by Negros Occidental on the west, by the Visayan Sea on the north, by Leyte Island on the east, and by the Mindanao Sea on the south. The islands in the region have practically the same topography-rolling hills and rugged mountain ranges with occasional plateaus and open valleys. The narrow coastal lowlands, with its irregular coastline, often provide good harbors.

1. RESOURCE PROFILE

1.1 Land

The region has a total area of 14,951.5 square kilometers (sq. km.) This constitutes around 6.0 per cent of the total land area of the Philippines. The province of Negros Oriental accounts for the biggest share of regional land area with 36.1 per cent, Cebu province comes next with 34.1 per cent, then Bohol province with 27.5 per cent and lastly, Siquijor with 2.3 per cent. Of the total regional land area, 78.7 per cent is classified as alienable and disposable or timberland and 21.3 per cent as unclassified public forest. Alienable and disposable lands constitute 68.0 per cent of the classified area, while the remaining 32.0 per cent are timberland.

The soil formation in Cebu and Bohol is basically of limestone especially along the coastal areas. Most parts of these provinces are shale rock, whose calcareous content make the soil relatively fertile and favorable for the cultivation of tobacco, sugar cane, corn, and coconut. The soil in Negros Oriental is predominantly from igneous materials except for the eastern and western rims which have limestone soil. The igneous soil is very acidic due to low calcium content of the parent material, hence, liming is necessary if used for agricultural purposes. Siquijor Island is mainly of coralline limestone formation except for the central area which is of calcareous shale.

As to its climatic condition, the region is partially sheltered from the full effects of moist air masses coming from adjacent islands, thus, the region receives less precipitation than most other Philippine areas. Several particularly sheltered areas in southeastern Negros and southern Cebu receive precipitations of less than 60 inches or 150 centimeters (cm.) annually, while most areas of the region receive from 60 to 100 inches (150-250 cm.) annually. The months of February, March, and April are the months with least precipitations and may actually present real drought. Maximum precipitation occurs during June through October with the flow of the southwestern air though typhoons are not frequent.

Most of the provinces in the region are experiencing diminishing fertility due to soil erosion. Cebu exhibits the most serious degree of erosion. Fully 90 per cent of the total soil cover of the province suffers from various degrees of erosion and nearly 60 per cent of the land is classified as severely eroded. The serious soil erosion problem has arisen from a combination of causes, most of them symptomatic of conditions also prevailing in other parts of the country. In Cebu, a large proportion of the land under cultivation lies on very steep slopes, many range in steepness up to 45 degrees. The increasing population of the island has forced the continued occupance of many of the steeply sloping land in spite of the many hazards.

1.2 Forestry

The total public forest area of the region as of June, 1973 is 694,783 hectares. The commercial forest area comprises 11.9 per cent while the noncommercial forest area comprises 19.1 per cent. Negros Oriental and Siquijor account for 84 per cent of the commercial forest area and the rest of the area or 16 per cent is shared between Cebu and Bohol.

Presently, there are eight reforestation projects located throughout the region. Four of these projects are found in Cebu, two in Negros Oriental, and the other two in Bohol. The total area coverage for the eight reforestation projects adds up to 81,213.28 hectares and 40 per cent of this area has been reforested. The biggest reforestation area is the Southern Cebu Reforestation Development Project located in Argao, Cebu with a total area of 20,577.8 hectares. Only 47.3 per cent of the area remains to be developed.

1.3 Mineral Resources

In spite of its relatively small area, the region possesses rich mineral deposits. It has an estimated metallic reserve amounting to 1.1 billion metric tons (M.T.), representing 12 per cent of the country's estimated metallic mineral resources. The region's copper and gold ore reserves constitute 27.8 per cent and 61.3 per cent, respectively, of the country's reserves and are found in Cebu. The other metallic minerals are iron and manganese ore.

The nonmetallic mineral reserves of the region, on the other hand, is estimated to be 3.5 billion M.T., representing 15 per cent of the country's estimated nonmetallic mineral resources. The cement raw materials of the region account for 16.9 per cent of the country's total. Cebu accounts for 96 per cent of the region's cement raw materials. Dolomitic limestone are also found in Cebu and represents 98.1 per cent share of the country. The other nonmetallic minerals are sulphur, coal, marble, silica sand, and others. The total peso value of mineral production, both metallic and nonmetallic, for 1975 was ₱3.9 million and for 1976, the figure rose up to ₱4.6 million.

1.4 Fishery and Aquatic Resources

Fishing operations are conducted in all coastal waters of the region, however, commercial operations center in the waters northwest of Cebu off the small island of Daanbantayan and off Northeastern Bohol and Mactan. Approximately 5 per cent of the total Philippine commercial catch, exclusive of fishponds yields, is caught from inshore and offshore operations.

As of 1976, there were 3,777 fishermen involved in commercial fishing with 394 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 3,305. On the other hand, there were 67,147 fishermen doing sustenance fishing with 52,770 *bancas,* with only 44.8 per cent of them motorized. Total production from commercial fishing amounted to 13,658 M.T. and from municipal fisheries, 42,542. M.T.

There are 5,620 hectares of brackishwater fishponds and 370 operators. Production from brackishwater fisheries amounted to 3,198 M.T. Among the more important species of fish caught in coastal waters of the region are herring, sardines, anchovies, and mackerel. Substantial quantities of crab and shrimp are also caught principally in the shallow waters off Mactan.

2. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL PROFILES

2.1 Total Population and Population Density

By official count (1975), the entire population of Region VII was 3,363,416 or slightly over 8.3 per cent of the national population, which is 41,831,045 and increasing at the rate of 3.03 per cent annually. It has a population density of 202.83 persons per sq. km., much higher than the national average of 123 persons per sq. km. Around 50.5 per cent of the population are females while the rest are males. Region VII has a predominantly young population with 42 per cent of the total population less than 15 years old.

2.2 Physician and Enrolment Ratios

Region VII has a higher ratio of physician to population compared with the national average. The said ratios for Region VII and the country are 3.3 and 3.2 physicians per thousand population, respectively. Access to education in the elementary and the secondary levels, is not a critical problem in the region. In the elementary level, almost all of the schoolgoing age population have access to education. In the secondary level, the ratio of enrolment to the respective schoolgoing age population is 74 per cent. The teacher to pupil ratios in the elementary and secondary levels are 1:28 and 1:26, respectively.

2.3 Nutritional Status

The individual in Central Visayas took in an average of 620 grams (g.) of food per day in 1975. This was only 70.2 per cent of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) of 883 g. actual total intake – 58.5 per cent were cereals and cereal products, 6.3 per cent were other carbohydrate sources (starchy roots, tubers, sugar, and syrups), 17.9 per cent fruits and vegetables (including beans), 15.8 per cent protein sources (fish, meat, eggs, milk, and milk products), and 1.5 per cent fats and oils.

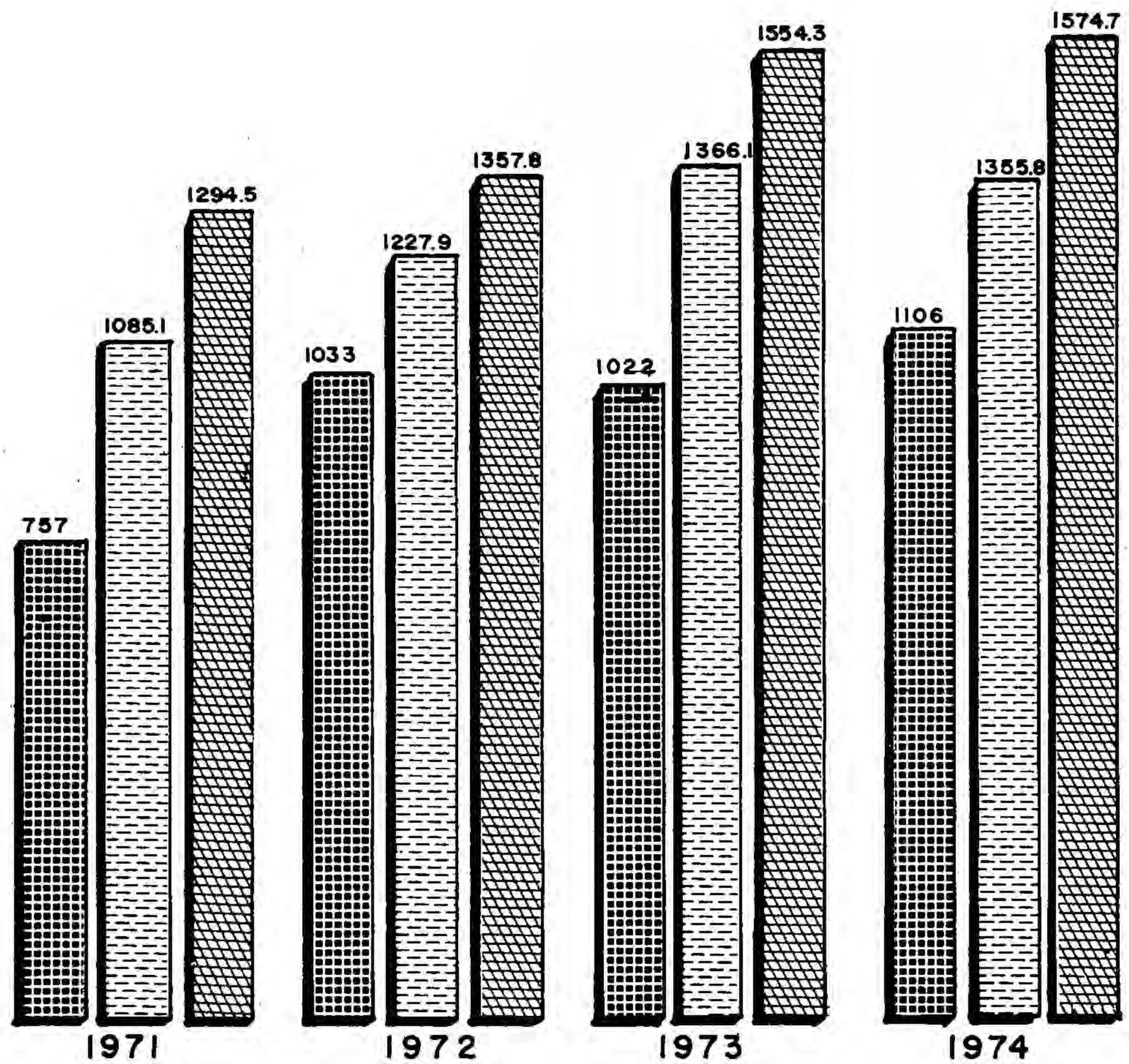
The rural population took in more cereals than the recommended amount but they took in only 8.3 per cent of the RDA for milk and milk products. On the other hand, the intake of urban population for fish, meat, and poultry was 99 per cent of the RDA. Their cereal intake was lesser than that of the rural population.

3. ECONOMIC PROFILE

The regional economy during the period 1971 to 1974 exhibited an annual growth rate of 8.8 per cent. In absolute terms, the gross regional domestic product (GRDP)

Figure 1.1

GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971-1974
(In millions of pesos, at 1972 prices)



LEGEND:

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

SERVICES

Source: NAS-NEDA.

Table 1.1
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT, 1971-74
(In millions of pesos, at 1972 prices)

Sector	1971	1972	1973	1974	Growth Rate(%) 1971-74	Per cent Share to Philippines 1971	1972	1973	1974
Gross Regional Domestic Product	₱ 3,137	₱ 3,619	₱ 3,942	₱4,036.5	8.8	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.2
Agriculture	757	1,033	1,022	1,106	13.5	4.9	6.4	6.0	6.3
Industry	1,085.1	1,227.9	1,366.1	1,355.8	7.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.0
Mining	383.1	431.9	460.5	449.5	5.5	29.9	32.1	33.0	32.0
Manufacturing	580	639	702	727	7.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.6
Construction	106	130	164	141	10.0	5.6	5.8	6.8	5.3
Electricity, Gas, and Water	15.8	27	39.6	38.3	34.3	3.6	5.8	7.9	6.6
Rest of the Economy	1,294.5	1,357.8	1,554.3	1,574.7	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.4	5.8
Transportation	193.5	335.8	276.3	244.7	8.1	8.9	13.9	10.4	8.3
Commerce	699	611	802	861	7.2	5.6	4.8	5.9	6.1
Services	402	411	476	469	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.4

Source: NAS - NEDA.

Table 1.2
GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PER CAPITA GRDP, 1971-1974

	1971	1972	1973	1974	Growth Rate 1971-74 (%)
Gross Regional Domestic Product (In million pesos, at 1972 prices)	₱ 3,137	₱ 3,619	₱ 3,942	₱4,036.5	8.8
Total Population (estimate)	3,100,528	3,169,854	3,240,730	3,313,190	2.2
Per Capita Gross Regional Domestic Product (at 1972 prices)	₱ 1,012	₱ 1,142	₱ 1,216	₱ 1,218	6.4

Source: NAS-NEDA.

in 1971 was ₱3.14 billion and rose to ₱4.04 billion in 1974. However, the region's share to the national output declined slightly from 11.2 per cent in 1971 to 10.2 per cent in 1974. Agriculture exhibited the highest compound annual growth rate of 13.5 per cent, next was industry with 7.7 per cent and last was the rest of the economic sector with 6.7 per cent (Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1).

The per capita GRDP in 1971 was ₱1,012 and went up to ₱1,218 in 1974, thus posting an annual compounded growth rate of 6.4 per cent (Table 1.2).

CHAPTER 2 OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL STRATEGIES

1. CHALLENGES

Despite the development achievements of Central Visayas as shown by the GRDP, problems continue to exist. Well-defined and formulated programs need to be implemented during the next 23 years to minimize if not eradicate the problems existent for many years. Among the problems that need solutions are the following:

1.1 High Unemployment and Underemployment Rates

Despite the prevailing migration trend to Mindanao and Metropolitan Manila, unemployment and underemployment continue to be high as the less mobile percentage of the labor force seek jobs in the region's urban areas or stay in the underproductive rural areas.

1.2 Low Productivity

√ Outputs in both agriculture and industry remain low, relative to the expanding requirements of a burgeoining population. The yearly GRDP increase of 8.8 per cent is still considered low in the face of high population growth which result in the sluggish pace of per capita output growth. The situation must force administrators to tap appropriate technologies to raise productivities in the economic subsectors.

1.3 Inequitable Distribution of Income and Wealth

Institutional rigidities hamper and inhibit the full implementation of social reforms to bring about social equity. Equality in the access to economic opportunities is found wanting, hence, the gap between the rich and the poor will widen unless institutional reforms are pursued with vigor and the poor change their dys-functional survival-mindedness.

1.4 High Population Growth

Though below the national average of 2.6 per cent, the 2.1 per cent growth in the regional population is still considered high owing to substantial outmigration. It may also be considered high from the viewpoint of already high population density in the face of limited resources. This puts increasing pressure in the capabilities of the region to provide the basic social infrastructure, services, and amenities.

1.5 Low Levels of Living

While the levels of living in the regional capital is relatively high, the rest of the region, particularly in the rural areas, are way down the poverty line. The rural population experience poor living conditions and lack the access to opportunities to improve their lot. There is a need to integrate the rural sector into the economic mainstream at the urban and industrialized areas through the growth center approach and thus release the dormant resources of the countryside for development.

1.6 Economic Imbalance

Related to the inequity in income opportunities triggered by lack of orientation of government policies favoring rural areas, is the economic imbalance caused by the need for adequate emphasis on agro-industrial development, cottage industries, export orientation, and use of indigenous manpower in our development efforts. To rectify this imbalance, it is necessary that backward and forward integration of various industries be maximized.

1.7 Environmental Degradation

For generations, the slash-and-burn practices of shifting cultivators have slowly threatened the ecology of the region, thereby causing destruction of watersheds and wildlife and have brought about flash floods, soil erosion, and drought. Air and water pollution in the urban areas will worsen unless immediate steps are taken to check these polluting agents.

1.8 Unplanned Physical Development

Unless planners and administrators involve the people and make intelligent, feasible physical plans in the region's diverse communities, haphazard and unplanned development may cause backwash or retardant consequences on total development.

1.9 Shortcomings in Public Administration

The role of the government in social and economic development cannot be overemphasized. Unless public administrators at all levels, especially within the region, are responsive to the needs of specific communities and pursue their tasks with dedication, development cannot proceed at the desired pace and the government may fail in its role as catalyst of growth.

2. OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

2.1 Objectives

The general goal is to maximize regional growth and the region's long-term contribution to national development. At the same time, a more equitable distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities will be affected. More specifically, the developmental objectives will consist of the following:

a) generation of more jobs to absorb the region's unemployed and the minimization of underemployment;

b) maximization of economic growth in consideration of the region's overall potentials, resource constraints and according to the policies and assistance capabilities of the government;

c) promotion of social justice through social reforms, and social development through employment, more equitable distribution of income and wealth, and better social services to the underprivileged and disadvantaged sectors of society;

d) dispersal of growth especially to the rural areas;

e) creation of the preconditions for sustained long-term growth through wise resources management;

f) promotion of maximum backward and forward linkages within the regional economy to achieve greater domestic employment, value added, and social equity; and g) improvement of environmental quality to make the region's human settlement areas more livable and stable towards promoting a better quality of life for all.

These development goals will be achieved through the active joint participation of the government and the private sector in a common pursuit of a progressive society. The government will provide the support and impetus to prod the private sector with respect to development activities that have social impacts. In the implementation process, maximum coordination will be achieved among line agencies and local governments with the full participation of the people. Traditionally, especially in democratic societies, development programs that the people understand and approve of, get maximum support both at the project execution and at the operation phases.

2.2 Targets

The Five-Year Plan Period from 1978 to 1982 (including the succeeding five years from 1982 to 1987) will usher in an era characterized by marked changes in the structure of production within the regional economy. This can be seen from the relative contribution of each sector to the GRDP.

2.2.1 Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

The GRDP of Central Visayas is targeted to grow from ₱5.27 billion in 1978 to ₱7.20 billion in 1982 (figures in 1972 prices). This change in GRDP for the five year period yields a compounded annual growth rate of 8.1 per cent (Table 2.1).

During the next succeeding years, 1982 to 1987, GRDP is targeted to maintain an 8.0 per cent annual compound growth rate. By 1987, this will be ₱10.6 billion or double that of the 1978 level.

For the first five years, the share of agriculture, fishery, and forestry to GRDP will drop from 25.4 per cent in 1978 to about 20.1 per cent in 1982. However, gross value added (GVA) in agriculture will still increase at an average of 2.0 per cent per year from 1978 to 1982.

Agriculture, for the next succeeding years until 1987, will continue to have declining shares to GRDP output. By 1987, the output for this sector will account for only 15.3 per cent of total GRDP registering a drop of 10.1 per cent from its 1978 share. Value-wise, however, the sector will still expand at an average annual rate of 2.1 per cent from 1978 to 1987. In 1987, the GVA of agriculture will reach ₱1,617 million (Figure 2.1).

Industry, hand in hand with the rest of the economy, are projected to lead the growth of the regional economy for the plan period. Industry, from a 9.2 per cent annual growth for the first five years, will rise further by 9.6 per cent annually in the next five years. Thus, its share to GRDP will rise from 31.1 per cent in 1978 to 34.9 per cent in 1987.

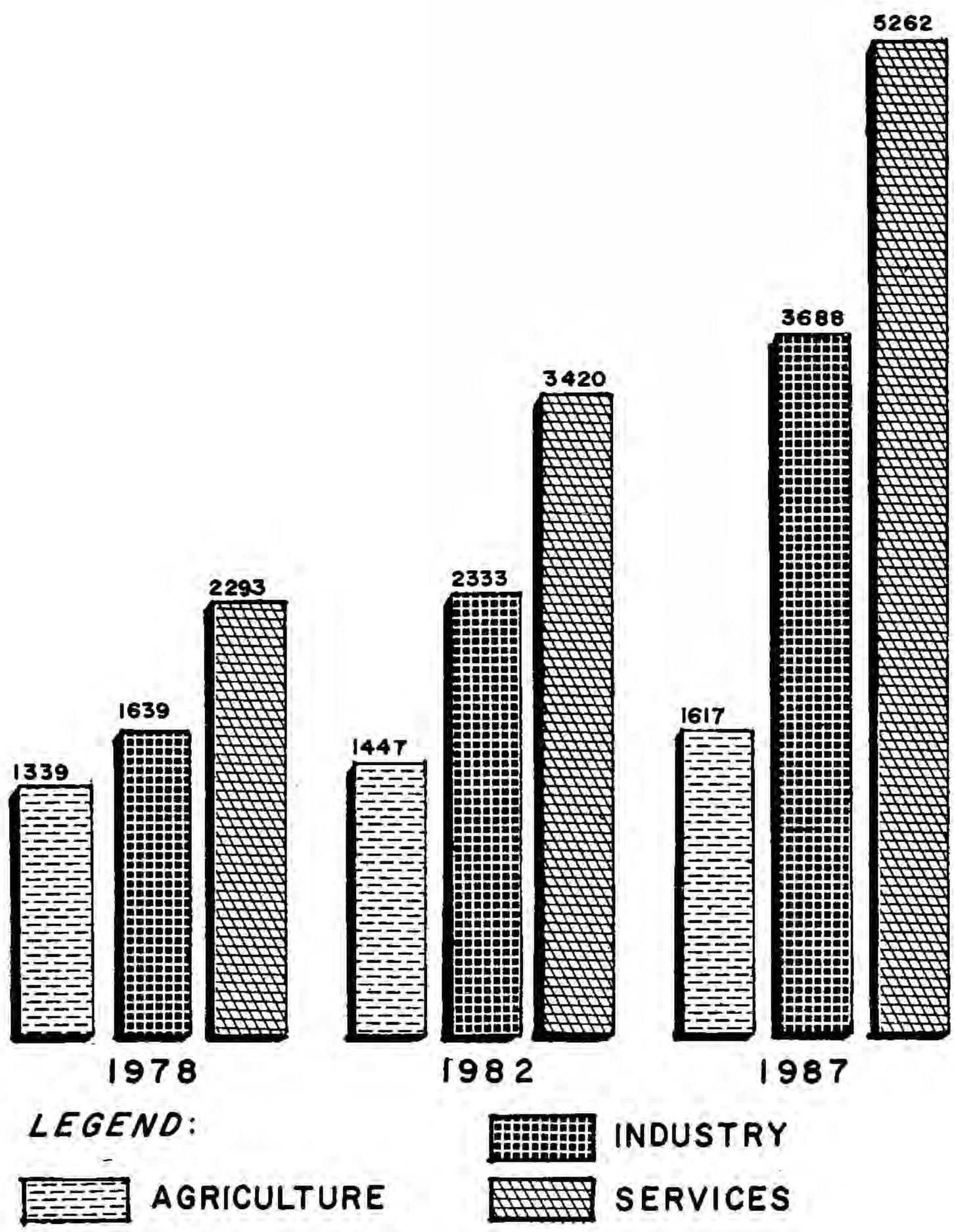
The service subsector (rest of the economy), on the other hand, will grow by 10.5 per cent annually from 1978 to 1982. Its share in the GRDP will increase from 43.5 per cent in 1982 to 49.8 per cent in 1987.

2.2.2 Per Capita GRDP

With population growing yearly at an average rate of 2.1 per cent during the Five-Year Plan Period, per capita GRDP (at 1972 prices) will stand at ₱1,478 in 1978 and will reach a level of ₱1,870 by 1982. This represents a growth rate of 6.1 per cent yearly from 1978 to 1982 (Table 2.2).

Figure 2.1

GRDP TARGETS, 1978, 1982, AND 1987
(In millions of pesos, at 1972 prices)



Source: NAS-NEDA.

Table 2.1

TARGETED GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND GROWTH RATE, 1978-82 and 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Growth Rate (%)	
							1978-82	1978-87
Gross Regional Domestic Product	₱ 5,271	₱ 5,756	₱ 6,186	₱ 6,678	₱ 7,201	₱ 10,567	8.1	8.0
Agriculture, Fishery & Forestry	1,339	1,381	1,398	1,429	1,447	1,617	2.0	2.1
Industry	1,639	1,807	1,936	2,124	2,333	3,688	9.2	9.4
Mining	580	685	730	801	886	1,501	11.2	11.1
Manufacturing	843	880	934	1,035	1,138	1,638	7.8	7.7
Construction	169	184	204	220	230	359	8.0	8.7
Electricity, Gas, and Water	47	58	68	68	79	190	13.9	16.8
Rest of the Economy	2,293	2,568	2,852	3,125	3,420	5,262	10.5	9.7
Transportation	311	340	365	400	432	645	8.6	8.4
Commerce	1,265	1,416	1,559	1,723	1,901	2,906	10.7	9.7
Services	717	812	928	1,002	1,087	1,711	11.0	10.2

Source: NAS-NEDA.

Table 2.2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTED GRDP, BY SECTORAL ORIGIN, 1978-82 and 1987

	In Per cent					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987
Gross Regional Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	25.4	24.0	22.6	21.4	20.2	15.3
Industry	31.1	31.4	31.3	31.8	32.4	34.9
Mining	11.0	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.3	14.2
Manufacturing	16.0	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.8	15.5
Construction	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.8
Rest of the Economy	43.5	44.6	46.1	46.8	47.4	49.8
Transportation	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1
Commerce	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.5
Services	13.6	14.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.2

Source: NRO VII.

For the next plan period, 1982 to 1987, the yearly growth of population will be maintained at 2.1 per cent thus, the per capita GRDP will reach a new level of ₱2,450 by 1987 growing annually at 5.8 per cent. The level of per capita GRDP in 1987 will be twice that of the level in 1978.

2.2.3 Population

Using the medium fertility assumption[1], the Central Visayas region will have a projected population of 3,185,000 by 1982. This represents a 7.4 per cent share to the national total. More than half, 57 per cent, will be in Cebu while the rest will be distributed in Bohol, Negros Oriental, and Siquijor. Over the five-year period from 1978-82, the regional population will experience an annual compounded growth rate of 1.9 per cent. Among the provinces, Cebu will exhibit the highest growth rate of 2.4 per cent, surpassing even that of the region. See Table 2.3 for the provincial comparisons.

2.2.4 Population Density

Compared to the nation's density of 142 persons per sq. km., the region has a higher density of 227 persons in 1975. This will further increase to 258 persons by 1982, in fact, Cebu's density is higher than the region by as much as 40 per cent. The rest of the provincial density estimates are shown in Table 2.4.

Two-thirds of the region's population in 1985 were in the rural areas with Siquijor, exhibiting the highest share of 90.2 per cent. In contrast, Cebu is the most urbanized province with a 42.4 per cent urban population. The region's urban population will have an annual compounded growth rate of 2.9 per cent within the period 1975-85 (Table 2.5).

2.2.5 Household Formation and Family Size

The number of household in the region is projected to reach 802,749 in 1987 showing an increase of 27.6 per cent from the 1978 figure. The regional household size is expected to decrease from 5.7 persons in 1978 to 5.4 in 1987.

By 1987, Cebu will have by far, the largest share of urban households of 42.9 per cent, and the smallest household size of 5.3 persons. On the other hand, Bohol will have a bigger household size of 5.5 persons as compared to the region's. Table 2.6 shows the interprovincial comparisons.

2.2.6 Labor Force

To support the rapid growth of the regional economy for the years 1978 through 1982, the Central Visayas Region has to provide the adequate manpower resources needed for production and other economic activities. As such, the region will have a labor force of 1.29 million workers in 1978 and expand to 1.42 million workers by 1982, and further to 1.62 million workers in 1987 (Table 2.7).

2.2.7 Employment

The economy will employ 1.25 million workers from its labor force in 1978. There will be an annual employment absorption rate of 2.5 per cent until 1982 and thus, an additional 127,000 jobs will be available by then. Unemployment rate, therefore, is kept at 3.4 per cent.

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1. Three sets of population projections for the region until the year 2000 were prepared by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) based on the 1970 Census of Population and we have chosen to use the medium projection.

Table 2.3
PROJECTED POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 1978, 1982, AND 1987
(In thousands of persons)

	Actual				Growth Rate (%)		Percentage Share		
	1970	1978	1982	1987	1978-82	1978-87	1978	1982	1987
Region VII	3032	3566	3851	4313	1.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bohol	683	773	816	893	1.4	1.6	21.7	21.2	20.7
Cebu	1634	1976	2160	2454	2.2	2.4	55.4	56.1	56.9
Negros Oriental	652	749	801	888	1.7	1.9	21.0	20.8	20.6
Siquijor	63	68	74	78	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.8

Source: Monograph No. 2, NCSO.

Table 2.4
PROJECTED POPULATION DENSITY BY PROVINCE, 1978-82 AND 1987

Province	Land Area (sq. km)	Population (000)			Density per square kilometer		
		1978	1982	1987	1978	1982	1987
Region VII	14,951.5	3,566	3,851	4,313	238	258	288
Bohol	4,117.3	773	816	893	188	198	217
Cebu	5,088.4	1,976	2,160	2,454	388	425	482
Negros Oriental	5,402.3	749	801	888	139	148	164
Siquijor	343.5	68	74	78	198	215	227

Source of Basic Data: Monograph No. 2, NCSO.

Table 2.5

PROJECTED URBAN-RURAL POPULATION BY PROVINCE, 1980 AND 1985 (Medium Fertility Assumption)

	Actual 1970	1975	1980	1985	Long-Term Growth (LTG) Rate (%) 1975-85	Percentage Share 1975	1980	1985
Region VII	3,032,719	3,370,777	3,702,399	4,146,305				
Urban	846,085	970,112	1,113,606	1,293,560	2.9	28.8	30.1	31.2
Rural	2,186,634	2,400,665	2,588,793	2,852,745	1.7	71.2	69.9	68.8
Bohol	683,297	740,236	791,686	866,872				
Urban	96,344	110,593	126,951	147,366	2.9	14.9	16.0	17.0
Rural	586,953	629,643	664,735	719,606	1.3	85.1	84.0	83.0
Cebu	1,634,182	1,851,667	2,072,258	2,347,977				
Urban	652,038	746,986	857,476	996,041	2.9	40.3	41.4	42.4
Rural	982,144	1,104,681	1,214,782	1,351,936	2.0	59.7	58.6	57.6
Negros Oriental	652,264	711,461	766,781	852,734				
Urban	93,017	106,712	122,497	142,292	2.9	15.0	16.0	16.6
Rural	559,247	604,749	644,284	710,442	1.6	85.0	84.0	83.4
Siquijor	62,976	67,413	71,674	78,722				
Urban	4,868	5,821	6,682	7,761	2.9	8.6	9.3	9.8
Rural	58,290	61,592	64,992	70,961	1.4	91.4	90.7	90.2

Note: Rural population is assumed to be the residual of urban population to the total.

Source: Unpublished population projections, NCSO, Manila, 1976.

Table 2.6
PROJECTED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, 1978-82 AND 1987

	Number of Households						Long-Term Growth (%)	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	1978-82	1978-87
Region VII	629,336	643,459	657,900	677,639	697,971	802,749	2.6	2.7
Urban	186,731	192,489	198,411	205,865	213,741	255,630	3.4	3.6
Rural	442,605	450,970	459,489	471,774	484,230	547,119	2.3	2.4
Bohol	135,771	138,067	140,400	143,542	146,751	162,650	2.0	2.0
Urban	21,180	21,815	22,464	23,254	24,067	28,301	3.2	3.3
Rural	114,591	116,252	117,936	120,288	122,684	134,349	1.7	1.8
Cebu	351,985	360,979	370,200	382,473	395,147	461,708	2.9	3.1
Urban	144,314	148,723	153,263	159,109	165,171	198,073	3.4	3.6
Rural	207,671	212,256	216,937	223,364	229,976	263,635	2.6	2.7
Negros Oriental and Siquijor	141,580	144,413	147,300	151,624	156,073	178,391	2.5	2.6
Urban	21,237	21,951	22,684	23,502	24,503	29,256	3.6	3.6
Rural	120,343	122,462	124,616	128,122	131,570	149,135	2.3	2.4

Source: NCSO

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Table 2.7
TARGETED LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In thousands of persons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Long-Term Growth	
							1978-82	1978-87
Population, 15 yrs. old and over	2027	2068	2110	2165	2221	2511	2.3	2.4
Labor Force	1295	1323	1352	1390	1426	1622	2.4	2.5
Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.6		
Total Employment	1251	1278	1306	1343	1378	1567	2.5	2.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4		

Source: NRO VII.

For the succeeding five years, about 1.56 million workers will be employed. This represents a compounded growth rate of 2.5 per cent annually.

2.2.8 Sectoral Employment

During the Five-Year Plan Period, changes in the sectoral composition of employment will be observed as a result of the expected shifts in production and other economic activities (Table 2.8).

Agriculture will still have the biggest share of workers, absorbing 51.1 per cent of 639,000 workers in 1978. But the sector will experience declining shares until 1982, to a level of 47.3 per cent. The outflow of workers from this sector into the nonagricultural sectors like industry and services will come about as a result of increased economic activities in these sectors. This share will further decrease to around 42.5 per cent by 1987.

The next largest employer is the services (rest of the economy) sector having 38.8 per cent share of workers in 1978 and will increase further to 40.3 per cent in 1982. Within this sector, the services sector, specifically, dominates the rest with an 18.5 per cent share in 1978 and an 18.9 per cent in 1982. By 1987, the share of the rest of the economy sector will reach a level of 42.5 per cent.

Industry comes with the least share in the employment of workers, having about 10.1 per cent in 1978 and 12.4 per cent in 1982. However, it can be observed that the sector experiences the highest growth rate in the employment, that is, 7.7 per cent compounded annually from 1978 to 1982. Within this sector, manufacturing takes the lead with 7.1 per cent share of workers in 1978 and up to about 8.9 per cent in 1982.

2.2.9 Labor Productivity

With the advancement and improvement in science and technology, labor productivity for the period 1978 to 1982 is anticipated to increase in all sectors of the economy. Labor productivity in 1978 stands at ₱4,213 per worker (in 1972 prices). It will grow at the rate of 7.5 per cent compounded annually until 1982, attaining the level of ₱5,225 per worker (in 1972 prices) (Table 2.9).

The highest sectoral labor productivities are registered by the industrial subsectors. Productivity per worker in industry will be ₱12,905 in 1978 and by 1982 will go up to ₱13,643 (both figures in 1972 prices).

It can be observed that although the growth rate of labor productivity of the tertiary sector (rest of the economy sector) is much higher than that of industry, still in absolute terms, labor productivity in the tertiary sector is only about half of that in industry. In 1978, productivity in the tertiary sector will be ₱4,727 per worker and by 1982 will be ₱6,612 per worker. The improved efficiency expected in agriculture will allow it to have improved rates of labor productivity. Its labor productivity will post an average annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent for the period 1978 to 1982.

2.2.10 Housing

Tables 2.10 and 2.11 show the regional targets for housing construction among the different provinces of the region, based on the projected population for a five-year period, and on the assumption that 12 new housing units are built per thousand population each year increasing by 3 per cent every year.

Table 2.8

TARGETED SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT, 1978-82 AND 1987

(In thousands of persons)

Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Long Term Growth 1978-82	Long Term Growth 1978-87
All Sectors	1251	1278	1306	1343	1378	1567	2.5	2.5
Agriculture	639	644	647	650	652	666	0.5	0.5
Industry	127	137	145	159	171	235	7.7	7.1
Mining	11	12	13	15	15	24		
Manufacturing	90	97	103	113	123	164		
Construction	20	22	22	24	26	38		
Electricity, Gas, & Water	6	6	7	7	7	9		
Rest of the Economy	485	497	514	534	555	666	3.4	3.6
Transportation	63	65	67	70	75	96		
Commerce	191	196	202	212	220	269		
Services	231	236	245	252	260	301		
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4		

Source: NRO VII.

Table 2.9
TARGETED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY BY SECTOR, 1978-82 AND 1987

Sector	Productivity (In 1972 prices)							
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	1978-82	1978-87
All Sectors	4213.4	4503.9	4736.6	4972.4	5225.7	6743.5	5.5	5.4
Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry	2095.5	2144.4	2160.7	2198.5	2219.3	2427.9	1.4	1.7
Industry	12905.5	13170.0	13351.7	13358.5	13643.3	15693.6	1.4	2.2
Mining	52727.3	56083.3	56153.8	5640.0	59066.7	62541.7		
Manufacturing	9366.7	9072.2	9073.0	9159.2	9252.0	9987.8		
Construction	8450.0	8463.6	9172.7	9266.7	8846.1	9447.4		
Electricity, Gas and Water	7833.3	9666.7	9714.3	9714.3	11285.7	21111.4		
Rest of the Economy	4727.8	5167.0	5548.6	5852.1	6162.2	7900.9	6.8	5.9
Transportation	4936.5	5230.8	5447.8	5714.3	5760.0	6718.8		
Commerce	6623.0	7224.5	7717.8	8127.4	8640.9	10802.9		
Services	3103.9	3440.7	3787.8	3976.2	4180.8	5684.4		

Note: The productivity denotes the average GRDP per worker.

Source: NRO VII.

Table 2.10
TARGETS FOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, 1978-87

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Region VII	42,804	44,521	45,365	46,406	47,470	48,559	49,674	50,812	51,854	52,914
Urban	12,645	13,375	13,749	14,168	14,598	15,042	15,501	15,971	16,426	16,891
Rural	30,159	31,146	31,615	32,238	32,872	33,517	34,173	34,841	35,428	36,023
Bohol	9,248	9,557	9,685	9,863	10,044	10,229	10,416	10,606	10,775	10,947
Urban	1,441	1,525	1,567	1,615	1,664	1,715	1,767	1,820	1,872	1,926
Rural	7,807	8,032	8,118	8,248	8,380	8,514	8,649	8,786	8,903	9,021
Cebu	23,773	24,858	25,424	26,069	26,728	27,405	28,100	28,811	29,469	30,141
Urban	9,737	10,299	10,588	10,910	11,241	11,583	11,936	12,299	12,649	13,008
Rural	14,036	14,559	14,836	15,159	15,487	15,822	16,164	16,512	16,820	17,133
Negros Oriental	8,930	9,241	9,381	9,582	9,789	9,999	10,214	10,434	10,632	10,832
Urban	1,391	1,471	1,512	1,558	1,606	1,654	1,705	1,757	1,807	1,856
Rural	7,539	7,770	7,869	8,024	8,183	8,345	8,509	8,677	8,825	8,976
Siquijor	853	865	875	892	909	926	944	961	978	994
Urban	76	80	82	85	87	90	93	95	98	101
Rural	777	785	793	807	822	836	851	866	880	893

Note: These targets are based on the projected population and on the assumption to build 12 new housing units per thousand population each year for the next 20 years.

Table 2.11

HOUSING PHYSICAL TARGETS, INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, AND FINANCING SCHEME, 1978-87

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Region VII										
Physical Targets (No. of units)	42,804	44,521	45,365	46,406	47,470	48,559	49,674	50,812	51,854	52,916
Urban	12,645	13,375	13,749	14,168	14,598	15,042	15,501	15,971	16,426	16,893
Rural	30,159	31,146	31,616	32,238	32,872	33,517	34,173	34,841	35,428	36,023
Investment Requirements[1] (₱000)	₱418,302	436,418	451,374	456,508	467,348	478,724	490,398	502,322	513,388	524,686
Urban	₱177,030	187,250	192,486	198,604	204,372	210,588	217,014	223,594	229,964	236,502
Rural	₱241,272	249,168	258,888	257,904	262,976	268,136	273,384	278,728	283,424	288,184
Financing Scheme (₱000)										
a) GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA and others (60 per cent)	₱250,981	261,185	270,082	273,390	280,408	287,234	294,238	301,393	308,032	314,811
b) Private Sector (40 per cent)	₱167,321	175,233	181,292	183,118	186,940	191,490	196,160	200,929	205,356	209,875
1. Bohol										
Physical Targets (No. of units)	9,248	9,557	9,685	9,863	10,044	10,229	10,416	10,606	10,775	10,947
Urban	1,441	1,525	1,567	1,615	1,664	1,715	1,767	1,820	1,872	1,926
Rural	7,807	8,032	8,118	8,248	8,380	8,514	8,649	8,786	8,903	9,021
Investment Requirements (₱000)	₱82,630	85,606	86,882	88,594	90,336	92,122	93,930	95,768	97,432	99,132
Urban	₱20,174	21,350	21,938	22,610	23,296	24,010	24,738	25,480	26,208	26,964
Rural	₱62,456	64,256	64,944	65,984	67,040	68,112	69,192	70,288	71,224	72,168
Financing Scheme (₱000)										
a) GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA and others (60 per cent)	₱49,578	51,363	52,129	53,156	54,201	55,273	56,358	57,460	58,459	59,479
b) Private Sector	₱33,052	34,243	34,753	35,438	36,135	36,849	37,572	38,308	38,973	39,653

1. Costing Factor: ₱14,000 per unit for urban housing.
₱ 8,000 per unit for rural housing.

Table 2.11 (Continued)

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
2. Cebu										
Physical Targets (No. of units)	23,773	24,858	25,424	26,069	26,728	27,405	28,100	28,811	29,469	30,141
Urban	9,737	10,299	10,588	10,910	11,241	11,583	11,936	12,299	12,649	13,008
Rural	14,036	14,559	14,836	15,159	15,487	15,822	16,164	16,512	16,820	17,133
Investment Requirements (₱000)	₱248,606	260,658	266,920	274,012	281,270	288,738	296,416	304,282	311,646	319,176
Urban	₱136,318	144,186	148,232	152,740	157,374	162,162	167,104	172,186	177,086	182,112
Rural	₱112,288	116,472	118,688	121,272	123,896	126,576	129,312	132,096	134,560	137,064
Financing Scheme (₱000)										
a) GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA and others (60 per cent)	₱149,163	156,394	160,152	164,407	168,762	173,242	177,849	182,569	187,587	191,505
b) Private Sector	₱ 94,443	104,264	106,768	109,605	112,508	115,496	118,567	121,713	125,059	127,671
3. Negros Oriental										
Physical Targets (No. of units)	8,930	9,241	9,381	9,582	9,789	9,999	10,214	10,434	10,632	10,834
Urban	1,391	1,471	1,512	1,558	1,606	1,654	1,705	1,757	1,807	1,858
Rural	7,539	7,770	7,869	8,024	8,183	8,345	8,509	8,677	8,825	8,976
Investment Requirements (₱000)	₱79,786	82,754	84,120	86,004	87,948	89,916	91,942	94,014	95,898	97,820
Urban	₱19,474	20,594	21,168	21,812	22,484	23,156	23,870	24,598	25,298	26,012
Rural	₱60,312	62,160	62,952	64,192	65,464	66,760	68,072	69,416	70,600	71,808
Financing Scheme (₱000)										
a) GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA and others (60 per cent)	₱47,871	49,652	50,472	51,602	52,768	53,949	55,165	56,408	57,538	58,692
b) Private Sector (40 per cent)	₱31,915	33,102	33,648	34,402	35,180	35,967	36,777	37,606	38,360	39,128

Table 2.11 (Continued)

Province	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
4. Siquijor										
Physical Targets (No. of units)	853	865	875	892	909	926	944	961	978	994
Urban	76	80	82	85	87	90	93	95	98	101
Rural	777	785	793	807	822	836	851	866	880	893
Investment Requirements (₱000)	₱ 7,280	7,400	7,492	7,646	7,794	7,948	8,110	8,258	8,412	8,558
Urban	₱ 1,064	1,120	1,148	1,190	1,218	1,260	1,302	1,330	1,372	1,414
Rural	₱ 6,216	6,280	6,344	6,456	6,576	6,688	6,808	6,928	7,040	7,144
Financing Scheme (₱ 000)										
a) GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA and others (60 per cent)	₱ 4,368	4,440	4,495	4,587	4,676	4,769	4,866	4,955	5,047	5,135
b) Private Sector (40 percent)	₱ 2,912	2,960	2,997	3,059	3,118	3,179	3,244	3,303	3,365	3,423

Source: NRO VII.

2.2.11 School Participation and Literacy Rate

The targeted enrolment for the three levels of education are the following: 580,419 (1978-79) to 630,810 (1981-82) or an increase of approximately 9 per cent for the elementary level; 158,671 (1978-79) to 196,111 (1981-82) or a 24 per cent increase for the secondary level and 99,789 (1978-79) to 134,590 (1981-82) or a growth rate of 35 per cent for the tertiary level.

Although the growth rate of enrolment for the secondary and tertiary levels are higher than the growth rate in the primary level, their participation rates are lower compared to that in the primary. The faster growth rates in the secondary and tertiary levels will enable the region to meet the challenge of increasing their participation rates from 49.15 per cent in 1975 to 60.7 per cent in 1982-83 for the secondary level, and from 24.9 per cent in 1975 to 37.8 per cent in 1982-83 for the tertiary level.

3. BROAD REGIONAL STRATEGIES

The limited potential of the land resources of Central Visayas dictates a strategy of industrial expansion. Although at present, agro-processing industries are sustained by agricultural inputs from other regions, constraints may arise in the future in case the latter pursue the processing of their own materials. There is also the possibility that Cebu City's importance as an inter-regional transhipment center may decline as a result of improvements in port facilities, the completion of the Pan Philippine Highway, and the establishment of trading centers in other regions.

It would, therefore, be important for Central Visayas to develop industries less dependent on agriculture. This would not be too difficult for the region to encourage, in view of its relatively well-developed infrastructure, large industrial base and urban centers.

One of the major problems confronting the region is the existence of marked disparities in development between the rural areas and its major cities. This leads to a rather high rate of rural to urban migration exerting increasing pressures in the facilities of its major centers.

Within the planning period, industry will be the fastest growing sector with the main thrust given to the promotion of footloose industries and the development of its mineral resources and associated processing industries. It will be geared primarily to the production of intermediate and consumer goods. Programs in small-scale and cottage industries, industrial estates, credit extension and export promotion are expected to boost the above industries. Dispersal of industries from Metro Cebu and the development of its mineral resources and copper mining will also be pursued.

A corresponding spatial strategy will guide the spatial pattern of settlements and that of sectoral growth and local development. A four-tier urban hierarchy will be developed, consisting of municipal centers, municipal growth points, provincial growth centers and a regional growth pole. The last two and some industrial estate sites would be the major sites for industrial activities. By 1987, close to 55 per cent of the regional output of Central Visayas will be contributed by the industrial sector.

Gains in crop production, mainly rice, corn, sugar and coconuts, will be achieved as a result of more intensive planting of high yielding varieties; more intensive use of fertilizers and other inputs; more infrastructure support in terms of irrigation, the provision of agricultural extension services, the pursuance of agrarian reform and where possible, cultivation of marginal lands as in Bohol. In addition, the development of municipal centers and growth points all over the region is expected to facilitate marketing of agricultural products, improve storage and warehousing facilities, and generate non-farm employment, through the establishment of cottage industries.

The eradication of communicable diseases (e.g., bronchitis, influenza, TB, etc.) and diseases related to nutritional deficiencies occupies the highest priority in the health sector. Major programs are directed towards the reduction of infant mortality and maternal deaths, reduction of morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases and malnutrition among children, improvement in conditions of environmental sanitation, and intensive family planning services.

The education strategy focuses on the training of teachers to raise their competence level and on the improvement of school facilities making education more relevant to the problems and needs of the region through the use of locally developed instructional materials and the development of courses responsive to the economic needs and plans for the region.

The region's housing strategy is aimed primarily at providing low cost housing to low-income families through government subsidies (60 per cent of all housing will be financed by the government, the rest by the private sector) and increased use of local low cost materials. In addition, the squatter problem will be tackled through the relocation of families to selected and relatively self-contained sites.

The top priorities in infrastructure development are the electrification program, the highways program, and the social infrastructure program. The region hopes to achieve its targeted tourism traffic through an intensive promotions program aimed at both domestic and foreign tourists and the development of infrastructure and quality tourist services in major cities and resorts.

Part Two

SECTORAL STRATEGIES

While Part One deals with the interrelationships of sectoral strategies, Part Two is the elucidation of the detailed development strategies in the economic, social, and infrastructure sectors. For each sector, the challenges, objectives, targets, strategies and major programs and projects are specified. In essence, this section discusses the priority productive sectors that will catalyze the growth and development of the region, as well as the priority sectors in social services and infrastructure.

CHAPTER 3 ECONOMIC SECTOR

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1 Objectives

The goal in agriculture is to improve the standard of living of the rural population by increasing employment and farm incomes while at the same time, increasing food and commercial crops supply to support the sector and to complement the industrial and services sectors. Food production potential will be harnessed through more intensive and wide-scale application of appropriate farm technology, credit, government extension work, and infrastructure facilities such as roads and irrigation. Also, the sector will maximize its forward linkages to industry in such way as to increase the value added to exports and to contribute to the overall growth of the regional and national economy. The major objectives consist of the following:

a) to maximize food and animal feeds production in order to reduce deficits in these outputs;

b) to increase production of traditional agricultural exports and import substitutes in order to increase foreign exchange earnings that will support the requirements of industrialization and productivity targets of the primary and tertiary sectors: main exports that will be increased are coconut products, castor beans, mangoes, processed wood, and handicrafts from native raw materials; import substitutes include cotton, silk, and tobacco whose progressive development into viable activities are being studied;

c) to increase employment opportunities coupled with increasing productivity per worker as new technology and more efficient methods are introduced; it is expected that a major portion of the agricultural sector's annually generated labor force is absorbed by industries;

d) to complete and distribute operation land transfer (OLT), to raise farm output and to improve the lot of the liberated farmers through greater assistance capability of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR).

e) to optimally use the region's resources – while efforts will be exerted to raise productivity, much attention will be directed towards the wise management of the region's natural resources, that is checking erosion, implementing the reforestation programs, and conserving the resources of the sea for the future; and

f) to enhance the capabilities of local and national governments and of the private sector to forge realistic and feasible agricultural plans as well as their capability to implement them in a coordinated manner.

1.2 Targets

The following are the targets to agriculture:

1.2.1 Corn

There is always a regional production deficit in corn, the staple food of 71.5 per cent of the region's population, 81.0 per cent of Cebu's population and 86 per cent in Siquijor subsist on corn.

Corn is often planted on steep slopes of near barren soil, resulting in a low yield of 9.8 cavans per hectare. In contrast, corn farms under *Masaganang Maisan* average 24.45 cavans. Productivity targets for corn are shown in (Figure 3.1 and Table 3.1).

1.2.2. Rice

Rice production in the region is concentrated in Bohol which contributes 77 per cent of the total area devoted to rice production, Negros Oriental accounts for 14.45 per cent. The remaining areas are in Cebu and Siquijor with the latter contributing only 1 per cent of the total area. Only 28.5 per cent of the region's population are rice eaters. The targeted palay production and the palay production requirement and surplus are shown in Tables 3.2 and 3.3.

1.2.3 Mango

Mango is one of the most important fruit crops in the Philippines today. In terms of dollar earners, it has a bright prospect as shown by the consistently increasing shipments outside the country since 1961. From the initial exportation in 1961 of 4,092 tons worth $1.247 million almost exclusively to Hongkong, it had increased to 5,903 tons in 1972. The demand for mangoes in Japan alone is estimated at 191,300 tons per year. The country is having difficulty exploiting the Japanese mango market because very little attention has been given to develop and expand mango production. In most cases, existing plantations rarely practice good orchard management. Current statistics reveal that our average production of mango is only about 3 M.T. per hectare. With better orchard management, the average yield can be doubled.

In 1974, there were 56,429 bearing and 62,508 nonbearing mango trees planted on 3,341 hectares. Each tree produced an average of 1,598 fruits. Mango production is projected to increase from 13,366 M.T. in 1978 to 19,569 M.T. in 1982 for an average 10 per cent growth per year. There will be additional areas of 2,000 hectares to be opened in the four provinces of the region. Expansion of new areas will be undertaken over five years. By that time, the project expects to have an overall area coverage of 5,341 hectares. Estimated quantity and value of mango grafted seedlings are shown in Table 3.4.

1.2.4 Grapes

Grape production needs the support of research and application of viticulture technology. In 1974, there were 297.65 hectares of grape plantations in the region with 93,392 bearing and 68,741 nonbearing vines. Average productivity was 1.85 kilograms (kg.) per vine. Projected volume of grape production is 253 M.T. in 1978, to 371 M.T. in 1982.

1.2.5 Other Fruits

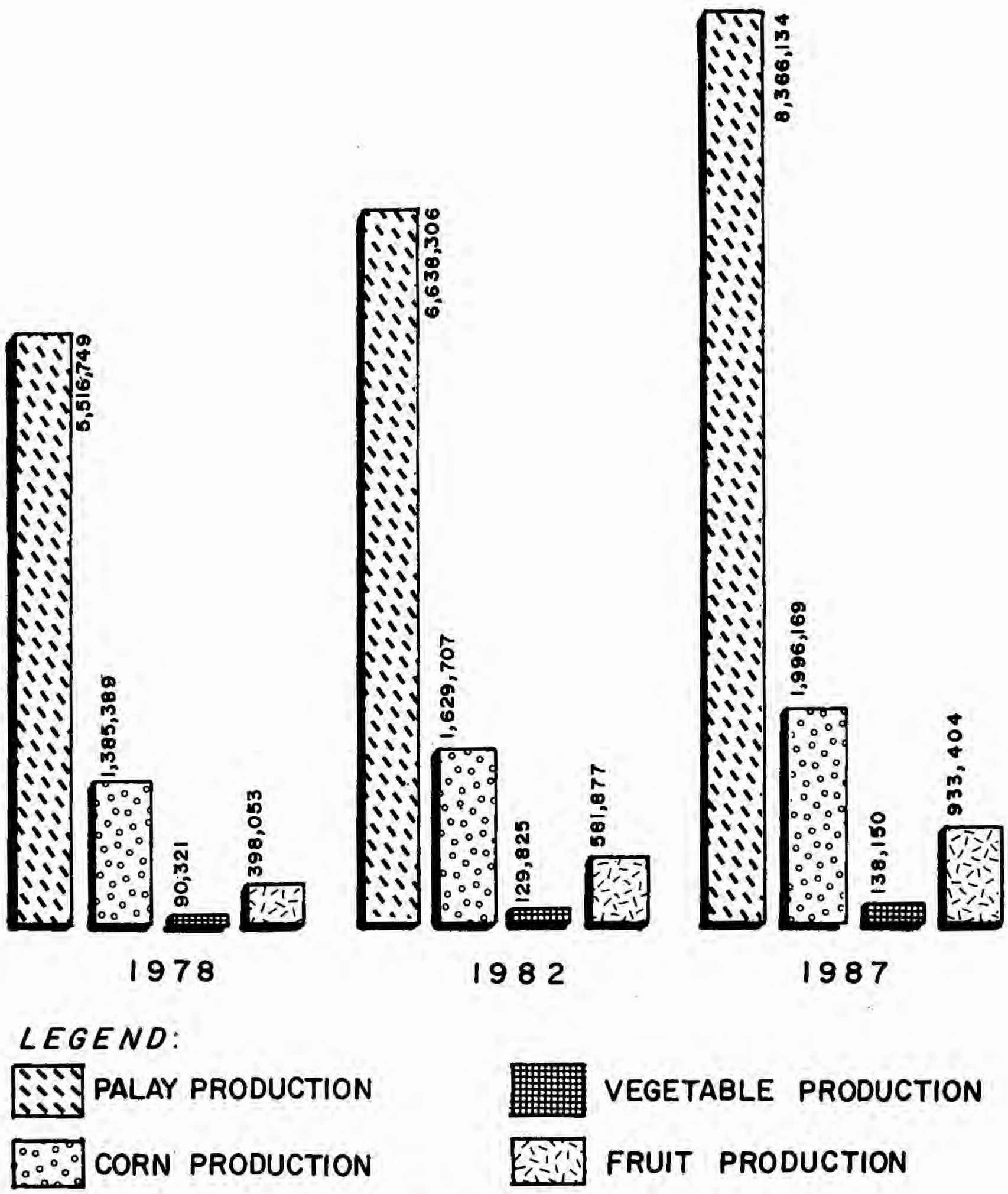
Production of banana, pineapple, citrus, melons, jackfruit, and other fruits are projected to increase by 10 per cent (Table 3.5).

1.2.6 Vegetables

Vegetable production per hectare is forecasted to be 5.5 M.T. in 1978 and 7.5 M.T. by 1982. Total hectarage will be 16,422 in 1978, 17,310 by 1982. Vegetable

Figure 3.1

CROP PRODUCTION TARGETS, 1978, 1982 and 1987
(In metric tons)



Source: BFD, BAExt. and BPI (Region VII).

Table 3.1
TARGETED CORN PRODUCTION, 1978-82 and 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-82
Total Production	1,385,389	1,446,468	1,507,548	1,568,427	1,629,707	1,996,169	4.14
Total Requirement	10,471,211	10,669,586	10,871,724	11,120,748	11,375,475	12,614,951	2.09
Deficit	9,085,822	9,223,118	9,364,176	9,552,321	9,745,768	10,618,782	1.77

Source: RDC VII.

Table 3.2

TARGETED PALAY PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987

(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-82
Irrigated and programmed under Masagana 99 (1st crop)	1,633,317	1,627,703	1,847,731	[illegible],031,120	2,328,065	3,625,775	9.2
Rainfed	1,282,635	1,291,623	1,224,375	[illegible],155,126	1,083,878	878,255	4.12
Upland	157,458	172,216	183,632	201,216	241,000	409,500	11.13
Total	3,073,410	3,091,542	3,255,738	3,387,462	3,652,943	4,913,530	4,42
Irrigated and programmed under Masagana 99 (2nd crop)	1,477,865	1,744,817	1,758,935	1,941,200	2,156,025	3,456,826	9.9
Rainfed	808,016	812,415	739,323	664,230	587,138	393,898	7.6
Upland	157,458	172,216	183,632	201,216	241,600	412,584	11.30
Total	2,443,339	2,729,448	2,681,890	2,806,646	2,984,763	4,263,308	5.13
GRAND TOTAL	5,516,749	5,820,990	5,937,628	6,194,108	6,637,706	9,176,838	4.74

Source: RDC VII.

Table 3.3
TARGETED PALAY PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-82
Palay Production	5,516,749	5,820,980	5,937,628	6,194,108	6,638,306	8,366,134	4.74
Total Requirement	3,851,283	3,924,245	3,998,591	4,090,181	4,183,869	4,706,576	2.09
Consumption[1]	3,658,924	3,725,246	3,795,727	3,880,864	3,965,221	4,447,130	2.03
Wastage[2]	109,608	111,684	113,800	116,406	119,073	133,954	2.08
Seeds[3]	82,751	87,315	89,064	92,911	99,575	125,492	4.74
Surplus	1,665,466	1,896,735	1,939,037	2,103,927	2,454,437	3,659,558	10.18

1. Average per capita consumption is 1.08 bags.
2. Wastage is 2.84 per cent of total requirement.
3. Seeds are 1.5 per cent of total palay production.

Source: BAExt (Region VII).

Table 3.4
TARGETED MANGO GRAFTED SEEDLINGS, 1978-87

Nurseries	1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)
Mandaue Experiment Station	10,000	50,000	12,000	60,000	13,000	65,000	15,000	75,000
Marcos Corn Experiment Station	5,000	25,000	6,000	30,000	6,500	32,000	7,500	37,500
Dumaguete City	5,000	25,000	6,000	30,000	6,500	32,000	7,500	37,500
TOTAL	20,000	100,000	24,000	120,000	26,000	129,000	30,000	150,000

Table 3.4 (Continued)

Nurseries	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)
Mandaue Experiment Station	17,000	85,000	19,000	95,000	21,000	105,000	23,000	115,000
Marcos Corn Experiment Station	8,500	42,500	9,500	47,500	10,500	52,500	11,500	57,500
Dumaguete City	8,500	42,500	9,500	47,500	10,500	52,500	11,500	57,500
TOTAL	34,000	170,000	38,000	190,000	42,000	210,000	46,000	230,000

Nurseries	1986		1987		TOTAL	
	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)	Quantity (In hectares)	Value (₱)
Mandaue Experiment Station	25,000	125,000	27,000	135,000	182,000	910,000
Marcos Corn Experiment Station	12,500	62,500	13,500	67,500	91,000	454,500
Dumaguete City	12,500	62,500	13,500	67,500	91,000	454,500
TOTAL	50,000	250,000	54,000	270,000	364,000	1,819,000

Source: BPI (Region VII).

Table 3.5
TARGETED FRUIT PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987
Banana	371,511	408,662	443,528	494,491	543,940	876,021
Pineapple	9,716	10,688	11,756	12,932	14,225	22,910
Citrus	7,813	7,901	8,691	9,561	10,517	13,221
Melons and watermelons	100	110	121	133	146	236
Jackfruits	8,913	9,804	10,785	11,863	13,049	21,016
TOTAL	398,053	437,165	474,881	528,980	581,877	933,404

Source: BPI (Region VII).

production in M.T. will register 90,321 M.T. in 1978, up to 129,317 M.T. in 1982 (Table 3.6).

The total vegetable requirement will continue to outpace production on the basis of 0.1 M.T. per capita consumption. Exlusive of minor vegetables, the deficit will stand at 266.3 thousand M.T. declining to 257.6 thousand M.T. in 1982.

1.2.7 Root Crops

As substitute for rice and corn, root crops produce an average of 5 tons per hectare. Some 800 hectares for new plantings are earmarked each year. A total of 32,275 hectares will be planted in 1982 (from 29,075 in 1978), and average productivity will have increased to 9.5 M.T., bringing total production to 306,613 M.T. at the end of the plan period (Table 3.7).

1.2.8 Sugar

In 1971, sugarcane occupied 25,332 hectares of land in Negros Oriental, 11,000 hectares in Cebu, 251.6 hectares in Bohol, and 10 hectares in Siquijor. Three sugar centrals are operational in Negros Oriental and two in Cebu. Bohol sugarcane is milled at Danao, Cebu.

The average sugar production per hectare at Bais sugar area is 90.03 piculs. Expansion programs of the region's sugar centrals are being slowed down by poor market conditions.

1.2.9 Coconut

Between 1960 and 1972, coconut production increased by 20 per cent although hectarage rose by 65 per cent. Nut production was 21.7 per tree in 1960, decreasing to 15.5 in 1972. Targeted nut production per tree will be 38 in 1978 to stabilize at 55 in 1982. From 1980 onwards, productivity will increase considerably because of the introduction of high-yielding varieties that will be planted in 1978 (Table 3.8).

1.2.10 Tobacco

Native varieties of tobacco have been planted on 3,243.5 hectares in Bohol, Siquijor, and Negros Oriental producing a total of 1,261.3 M.T. valued at ₱2.27 million. Turkish tobacco farming in Cebu will be grown with the cultivation of 256.7 hectares in 1978, increasing to 534.6 hectares in 1982 (Table 3.9).

1.2.11 Livestock and Poultry

Per capita consumption of meat in the region is 12.02 kg. per year which is only 55 per cent of the nutritional requirement. This will increase from 14.2 kg. in 1978 to 19.0 kg. in 1982. In absolute terms, this means that meat consumption will increase from 50,637 M.T. in 1978 to 67,754 M.T. in 1982 (Tables 3.10 and 3.11).

1.2.12 Fishery

A total of 147,779 M.T. of fish is the targeted production in 1978, reaching 160,606 in 1982. Based on 37 kg. of per capita fish consumption, fish requirement will be 131,942 kg. in 1978 and 143,336 M.T. in 1982. Although, apparently a surplus can be expected, this does not take into account the demand for fish for animal feeds (Tables 3.12 to 3.14).

1.2.13 Forestry

A total of 18,553.52 hectares have been reforested representing 32.75 per cent of the total covered in seven reforestation projects. The Bureau of Forest Development (BFD) has earmarked 1,294 hectares per year for reforestation: 950 hectares by the agency and 344 hectares through cooperative planting (Table 3.15).

Table 3.6
TARGETED VEGETABLE PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
Total Production[1]	90,321	99,864	109,629	119,616	129,825	138,150	9.5
Total Requirements[2]	356,600	363,560	370,240	378,721	387,395	435,794	2.1
Deficit	266,279	263,696	260,611	259,105	257,570	297,644	0.83

1. The production figures do not include minor vegetables.
2. Per capita consumption is estimated to be 0.1 M.T.

Source: BFD, BAExt, and BPI (Region VII).

Table 3.7
TARGETED ROOT CROP PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-82
Area (In hectares)	29,075	29,875	30,675	31,475	32,275	36,275	2.6
Average Production (In metric tons)	6	7	8	9	9.5	11	-
Total Production	174,450	209,125	245,400	283,275	306,613	399,025	15.1

Source: BAExt (Region VII).

Table 3.8
TARGETED NUT PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978 - 87
Area (In hectares)	185,035	186,035	197,035	188,035	189,035	194,035	0.54
No. of Coconut trees	27,395,890	27,495,890	27,695,890	27,695,890	27,795,890	28,295,890	0.36
No. of nuts harvested/ tree	38	40	50	55	55	55	9.70
No. of nuts harvested (In millions)	1,041.0	1,099.8	1,379.8	1,523.0	1,528.0	1,556.3	10.01

Source: PCA.

Table 3.9
TARGETED TOBACCO PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
Turkish Tobacco							
Number of hectares	250	300	350	400	450	700	15.8
Farmers sewed	450	550	650	750	850	1,350	17.2
Production	125	150	175	200	225	350	15.8
Cigar ticker tobacco							
Number of hectares	250	335	450	560	675	1,250	28.2
Farmers sewed	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000	5,550	18.9
Production	250	335	450	560	675	1,250	28.2

Source: PTA (Region VII).

Table 3.10

TARGETED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENT, AND SURPLUS, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate(%) 1978-87
Production	49,556	55,266	61,357	67,088	75,988	127,166	11.3
Projected Per Capita Consumption	.0142	.0155	.017	.0185	.010	.0215	
Total Requirement	50,637	56,320	62,041	70,063	73,605	92,836	9.8
Surplus (Deficit)	(1,081)	(1,054)	(684)	(2,975)	(2,383)	34,330	21.9

Source: BAI (Region VII).

Table 3.11
TARGETED LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
1. Swine Population	1,349,446	1,565,355	1,815,810	2,106,338	2,443,352	5,131,824	16.0
Pork	17,576	20,388	23,649	27,191	31,542	66,248	18.0
2. Poultry Population	4,844,172	1,212,327	5,602,462	6,034,762	6,457,195	9,056,551	7.5
Meat	14,646	15,761	16,958	18,247	19,634	28,318	7.6
Eggs	705	759	816	879	947	1,372	7.6
3. Cattle Population	290,918	333,548	365,567	400,359	438,462	690,789	10.76
Beef	7,479	8,585	9,400	10,291	11,255	17,617	10.76
4. Carabao Population	280,495	302,932	327,165	353,337	381,604	560,701	8.0
Carabeef	7,897	8,529	9,171	9,940	10,744	15,786	8.0
5. Goat Population	240,356	259,582	280,347	302,772	326,994	480,461	8.0
Chevon	1,151	1,244	1,354	1,454	1,570	2,307	8.0

Source: BAI (Region VII).

Table 3.12
FISHERY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND TARGETS, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
Production Increment (M.T.)	6,067	6,359	6,812	7,081	7,670	9,688	5.3
Inland Fisheries Increment (M.T.)	603	636	671	709	747	976	5.3
Municipal Fishing (M.T.)	4,364	4,578	4,933	5,098	5,578	6,983	5.4
Commercial Fishing (M.T.)	1,100	1,145	1,208	1,274	1,345	1,729	5.2
Applied Researches (No.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Demonstration Programs (No.)	10	20	30	40	50	50	30.0

Source: BFAR (Region VII).

Table 3.13
TARGETED FISHERY PRODUCTION, 1978-82 AND 1987
(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
Municipal fisheries	85,712	90,290	95,123	100,221	105,599	137,136	5.35
Commercial fisheries	41,378	42,731	43,731	45,005	46,350	54,189	2.88
Inland fisheries	11,822	12,458	13,129	13,837	13,584	18,980	5.39
Other marine Products	8,867	9,222	9,636	9,636	9,636	10,636	2.10
TOTAL	147,779	154,701	161,619	168,699	175,169	220,941	4.49

Source: BFAR (Region VII).

Table 3.14

TARGETED FISHERY PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, AND SURPLUS, 1978-82 AND 1987

(In metric tons)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987	Average Growth Rate (%) 1978-87
Production	147,779	154,493	161,619	168,699	176,169	219,941	4.49
Human Requirement	131,942	134,442	136,989	140,127	143,336	159,765	2.09
Surplus available for other uses	15,837	20,051	24,630	28,572	32,833	60,176	20.0

Source: BFAR (Region VII).

Table 3.15
FORESTRY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND TARGETS, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987
1. Development and Conservation of Forest Resources						
a) Forest Resources Management						
(1) Land Classification (hectares)	40,540	40,540	40,540	40,540	40,540	90,672
(2) Timber Management						
(a) Tree marking (hectares)	800	800	800	800	800	4,000
(b) Residual inventory (hectares)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,000
(c) Timber stand improvement (hectares)	400	400	400	400	400	2,000
(d) Scaling (cubic meter)	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	600,000
(3) Parks and Wildlife Management (hectares)	13,069	13,069	13,069	13,069	13,069	13,069
(4) Range Management (hectares)	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300
2. Reforestation and Afforestation						
a) Reforestation and Afforestation (hectares)	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,500	8,330	15,000
b) Watershed - Protection and Rehabilitation						
(1) Forest protection (hectares)	690,266	690,266	690,266	690,266	690,266	690,266
(2) Watershed rehabilitation (hectares)	540	540	540	540	540	3,000
(3) Kaingin management (hectares)	990	990	990	990	990	5,000

Source: BFD (Region VII).

1.2.14 Cooperatives As of November 1975, 1,683 *Samahang Nayons* (SNs) have been organized, while 1,143 have been registered with the Bureau of Cooperatives Development (BCOD). An additional 360 cooperatives will be organized during the plan period and more precooperatives and full-fledged cooperatives will be organized. A consumer's cooperative complex will be established in Cebu City in 1978, and starting 1981, cooperatives at the municipal level will be federated.

1.2.15 Agrarian Reform The completion of OLT is expected to be accomplished during the plan period for the 7-hectares-and-above category. Agrarian reform activities and targets are shown in Table 3.16.

1.2.16 Farmland The total land area of the region is 1,194,142 hectares, of this, 1,018,176 hectares are being cultivated. However, a study revealed that only 829,800 hectares are potential agricultural lands since only these have slopes of 0 to 30 degrees, the rest have slopes of more than 30 degrees. After taking out the area devoted to swamps and marshes for other nonagricultural uses like townsites, roads, etc., the potential farmlands will be just 726,800 hectares. It clearly indicates that in the region, forest lands are being used for agricultural purposes.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics (BAEcon) reported a total crop area of 823,103 hectares in 1975. Fifty-four per cent of this was planted to corn, 17.89 per cent to coconut, 10.3 per cent to palay, 5.5 per cent to sugarcane, 8.6 per cent to root crops, and the remaining 3.3 per cent to other crops. The reduction in the price of sugar in the world market is expected to decrease the proportion of the total area planted to sugarcane. Area for corn and other crops particularly mongo, sorghum, and vegetables is expected to increase.

According to the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), total area presently used for pasture is 127,761 hectares. Potential pasture areas still untapped is estimated at 287,590 hectares.

1.2.17 Employment There were 795,187 farm workers in 1971. There were 55,153 unpaid workers while the remaining 240,034 were paid. Thirty one per cent came from Bohol, 40.8 per cent from Cebu, while the other 28.2 per cent from Negros Oriental.

Employment growth in the agricultural sector is forecasted to be 0.57 per cent. This level of increment will be due to increase in productivity through the acceptance and application of more effective methods of production as well as multicropping and increase in the absorption of new entries to the labor force in farming communities by the agri-based industrial sector in urban areas and by cottage industries in rural areas.

The agricultural employment level will stand at 639,000 in 1978 and is slated to increase to 652,000 in 1982. This means that the 51.1 per cent share of the sector in 1978 will be reduced to 47.3 per cent in 1982 (Table 2.8). Productivity per worker (in 1972 prices) will be ₱2,095 in 1978, rising progressively at the rate of 2.4 per cent annually up to ₱2,219 in 1982.

1.3 Strategies To carry out the programs and projects of the agricultural sector, the following strategies are formulated to speed up development according to the envisioned state at the end of the plan period:

Table 3.16
TARGETED AGRARIAN REFORM ACTIVITIES, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987
Compact Farms (Number)	3	3	3	3	3	3
Compact Farms (hectares)	75	75	75	75	75	75
Land Consolidation (hectares)	500	500	500	500	500	500
Land Capabilities Classification (hectares)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Resettlement and Rehabilitation (open areas, hectares)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Relocated Families	876	876	876	876	876	876
Operation Land Transfer (OLT) (Number)	2,630	2,630	2,630	2,630	2,630	2,630

Source: DAR (Region VII).

a) Agricultural planning will be made a more significant activity in the Regional Development Council (RDC) by integrating budgeting into the plan, increasing the planning scope to include project and area development, coordinating activities of the public and private sectors, ensuring adequate data, and logistical support. The council will assume a more active and central role in both planning and implementation of agricultural programs and projects.

b) To obviate repetition of market failures that narrowly-planned production entails, the agribusiness approach will be inculcated in the farmers' minds. Government assistance to the private farm sector in terms of training in production, marketing, management, and finance should be increased so that farmers' activities will be more viable financially. The government should also expand its training programs in agribusiness for its technicians.

c) Food production will be intensified and the use of land resources will be maximized through "farming systems". Multiple-cropping systems such as sequential planting, relay cropping, intercropping, raising of poultry and livestock under coconut trees, and the growing of fish together with rice, will be introduced and initiated.

d) The rural farm sector will be encouraged to diversify production and employment activities to areas other than agriculture while maintaing maximum feasible production.

e) Reforestation of the region's denuded hills and watersheds will be undertaken with the coordinated effort of the region's communities.

f) Deep-sea fishing will be encouraged together with the development of inland fishery.

g) Researches will be conducted to find other raw materials and products, new uses of agricultural products, updated agricultural methods and technology, and inventions to increase farm productivity.

h) Livestock and poultry production will be augmented to eliminate the nutrition gap in the region through researches, increased inputs, and technical assistance.

i) The private sector will be given the fullest support by the government in terms of credit and guarantees, incentives, infrastructure, research, technical assistance, and extension work. The private sector will continue to carry the brunt of development and the government should therefore be ready to provide the necessary support at any time.

g) Full support will be extended to the agrarian reform program of the DAR through an integrated approach among governmental agencies.

k) Agricultural development will be looked upon as an indispensable part of the total regional development system. Simultaneous consideration shall be given to its linkage with other sectors and enhancing support for them as regards food production.

1.4 Major Programs and Projects

Region VII hopes to concretize all its goals and targets through the following programs and projects:

a) *Masaganang Maisan.* The objective of this program is to raise corn productivity to 55 cavans per hectare. About 25 per cent of all corn areas in the

region will be covered by the program.

b) *Masagana 99.* A more intense campaign in this program will raise productivity of rice to 99 cavans per hectare. Credit use of fertilizers and insecticides, and extension work will bring this about.

c) *Palayan ng Bayan.* Complementing the *Masagana 99* program is the *Palayan ng Bayan* which aims to utilize unproductive and open lands for rice production.

d) *Gulayan sa Kalusugan.* This program is designed to effect self-sufficiency in vegetables, by increasing productivity per hectare to 5 M.T. for programmed areas and 3 M.T. for unprogrammed ones.

e) *Integrated Crop Protection.* This aims for self-reliance among farmers and a change in their attitudes towards doleouts. This involves the control of all kinds of crop pests and diseases and involve varied expertise from different government agencies.

f) *Seed Production Program.* The effective corn area of 258,264 hectares every year will require 64,566 cavans of seeds. Farmer cooperators will be organized for the production of foundation, registered, and good seeds.

For palay, the *Masagana 99* program will require 7,500 cavans of registered seeds in 1978 and 37,500 cavans in 1982.

To replace old coconut trees and plant new areas, the government will set up 25 private and 10 government nurseries in the region. Each nursery is expected to turn out 20,000 seedlings per year which will be planted starting 1978.

g) *Agricultural Credit.* The rural banks, commercial banks, the Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA), the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) extend different loans to boost agricultural production. The ACA finances compact farms and the *Masagana* Program while the PNB, together with commercial banks, have lending programs for other agricultural projects.

h) *Education and Information Drive.* This program is effected by the use of all media including face-to-face dialogue with the *barangay* people. This program aims to: (1) inform the people about the existing programs of the government; (2) disseminate information on successful farmers in the region; (3) undertake a marketing information drive; and (4) educate the farmers and others interested in agriculture.

i) *Soil and Water Management.* Soil survey and classification for suitability studies, land inventory, and the conservation of soil and water will be continuously implemented.

j) *Integrated Data Collection Program.* This program will undertake in one package, all data requirements needed for reporting and planning.

k) *Agrarian Reform.* Land consolidation in pilot areas will be implemented in Carcar, Pinamungahan, and Sibonga in Cebu; Candijay in Bicol; Canlaon and Bayawan in Negros Oriental.

l) *Expanded Fish Production Program.* This will include fishpond development, commercial and municipal fishing, fish conservation and management, fish and fishery product utilization, and general administration. The thrust of activities will be in the areas of extension services, research, training, surveys, and regulatory measures in both inland and marine fishery.

m) *Integrated Research Program.* Research programs to provide solutions to productivity problems will be composed of: (1) soil erosion losses under corn and sugarcane covers on four slope categories; (2) trials on the use of ipil-ipil, *madre de cacao,* beans, and other legumes as fertilizers; (3) fertilizer requirements of corn, sorghum, and soybeans in different soil types; and (4) ipil-ipil and corn cropping system in hilly and marginal areas of Central Visayas.

n) *Tobacco Production Program.* This program will be undertaken to produce 0.5 M.T. of Turkish tobacco per hectare by 1982.

o) *Reforestation Program.* Designed to renew and augment watersheds and protect wildlife, this program will effect planting of 9,600 hectares and produce 16 million seedlings per year.

p) *Livestock and Poultry Production Program.* This will involve intensification of extension services, artificial insemination service and veterinary services, formation of marketing cooperatives, liberalization of credit financing, undertaking of feedgrains and fishmeal production, research, forage development, large cattle operations, feedlot operations, integrated cattle-crop operations, and development of a local dairy industry.

2. INDUSTRY

2.1 Objectives

This sector has for its objectives the following:

a) to disperse viable industries outside Metro Cebu[2];
b) to provide more employment opportunities;
c) to promote and develop industries using indigenous inputs; and
d) to diversify and promote export-oriented products and markets.

2.2 Targets

For its targets, the industry sector hopes to attain the following:

2.2.1 Gross Value Added (GVA)

Industrial output by 1982, measured in terms of GVA, is targeted to reach ₱2,333 million[3] with an annual compounded growth rate of 9.2 per cent. GVA by subsector, its percentage share, and growth rates are in Table 3.17.

Mining and quarrying is expected to contribute ₱886 million to the total GVA in 1982 from ₱580 million in 1978, manufacturing from ₱843 million in 1978 to ₱1,138 million in 1982, construction from ₱169 million to ₱230 million and utilities, to have a GVA output of ₱79 million in 1982 from ₱47 million in 1978.

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2. Metro Cebu includes the cities of Cebu, Mandaue, and Lapulapu only.

3. All monetary figures of this report are in 1972 constant prices.

Table 3.17 TARGETED GROSS VALUE ADDED, 1978 AND 1982 (In millions of pesos, at 1972 prices)

	1978		1982		Growth Rate (%)
	GVA	Percentage Share	GVA	Percentage Share	
Mining and Quarrying	₱ 580	35.4	₱ 886	37.9	11.2
Manufacturing	843	51.4	1,138	48.8	7.8
Construction	169	10.3	230	9.9	8.0
Utilities	47	2.9	79	3.4	13.9
T O T A L	₱1,639	100.0	₱ 2,333	100.0	9.2

Source: NRO VII.

2.2.2. Labor Requirement

During the five-year period ending 1982, 44,359 additional jobs will be created by the industry sector. Total employment level by 1982 would stand at 171,000, with an average annual growth rate of 7.7 per cent (Table 3.18).

2.2.3 Labor Productivity

Given the GVA and employment targets, and taking into consideration the sectoral strategy to promote labor-intensive industries, the labor productivity ratios were derived.

From a per labor productivity of ₱12,905 in 1978, it is projected to increase to ₱13,643 by 1982 with a compounded annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent.

2.2.4 Investment Requirements

From 1978 to 1982, the manufacturing sector will require an additional investment of ₱1,547.1 million which constitute 42 per cent of the total industry investment requirement, which is ₱3,681.6 million. Mining requires ₱1,619.8 million (44 per cent), construction ₱342.8 million (9.3 per cent) while utility requires an additional investment of ₱171.9 million (4.7 per cent) (Table 3.19).

2.3 Strategies

In order to achieve the industrial objectives, the following strategies will be adopted:

a) promoting the production of consumer goods which are both labor-intensive and market-oriented;

b) encouraging industries to use coal as fuel;

c) rationalizing the location of industries;

d) providing training facilities;

e) providing an efficient supply of utilities like power and water at reasonable prices;

Table 3.18

TARGETED LABOR REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTIVITY, AND GROWTH RATE, 1978-82
(At 1972 prices)

	Gross Value Added (PM)	Labor Requirement (000)	Growth Rate (%)	Additional Labor Requirement (000)	Labor Productivity	Growth Rate (%)
1978	₱ 1,639	127		6	₱ 12,906	
1979	1,807	137		10	13,190	
1980	1,936	145		8	13,352	
1981	2,124	159		14	13,360	
1982	2,333	171	7.99	12	13,643	3.11

Source: NRO VII estimates.

Table 3.19
TARGETED INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In millions of pesos, at 1972 prices)

Industry Classification	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
Food and Beverages	₱61.1	₱70.0	₱115.5	₱110.6	₱185.2	₱542.4
Tobacco	2.1	1.0	1.3	-	2.3	6.7
Textile, Footwear and related products	23.9	13.0	55.4	74.6	46.8	213.7
Wood and Wood Products	10.0	5.5	9.6	29.9	110.2	165.2
Paper and Paper Products	17.2	5.2	0.3	5.8	12.4	40.9
Chemical and Chemical Products	33.0	11.7	7.6	1.0	28.2	81.5
Petroleum, Coal and related products	3.1	2.1	3.8	38.9	10.3	58.2
Metallics	27.5	30.3	102.8	121.6	98.7	380.9
Electrical Machinery	1.4	3.2	5.5	28.4	11.9	50.4
Nonmetallics	10.7	12.0	19.6	53.4	(46.1)	49.6
Others	5.2	7.5	(36.9)	(28.3)	10.1	(42.4)
Total for: Manufacturing	195.2	161.5	284.5	435.9	470	1547.1
Mining and Quarrying	332.5	384.5	204.1	323.2	375.5	1619.8
Construction	32.4	69.7	111.5	85.3	43.9	342.8
Utilities	34.2	41.0	42.3	16.6	72.0	206.9
GRAND TOTAL	₱594.3	₱656.7	₱642.4	₱861.0	₱961.4	₱3,716.6

Source: NRO VII.

f) promoting the establishment of agri-based and handicraft industries on small-scale and cottage levels at the municipal service centers; agro and mineral processing industries at the provincial growth points; and the production of agricultural and industrial inputs at the provincial growth centers[4], using indigenous raw materials;

g) providing incentives to foreign investors in key industries for capital accumulation;

h) bringing about a closer complementary between small-scale and large-scale industries through subconstructing schemes;

i) strengthening the existing institution for purposes of sound planning, research and development, and industrial extension services;

j) modernizing production method used by artisans through development of adoptive technology;

k) improving marketing facilities and providing adequate market information;

l) providing financial assistance to small industrialists handicapped by limited capital;

m) minimizing ecological imbalance; and

n) optimizing the use of mineral resources both metallic and nonmetallic for domestic and export markets.

2.4 Major Programs and Projects

Overall industrial development programs are designed in the manner that dispersal of industrial activities, increased employment opportunities, and export production can be achieved simultaneously.

2.4.1 Industry Promotion Program

The centrality of Metro Cebu coupled with its well-developed transportation network, gives a locational advantage to the region. This factor warrants the development of footloose industries in the area.

In determining the type of industries to be promoted in the region, different criteria have been taken into consideration such as: locational advantage, export demand, employment absorptive capacity, growth rate, and GVA contribution.

A weighing system based on these criteria was adopted and the industries considered to be the most promising are listed as follows:

Location	Types of Industries
1. Cebu	a)Food Manufacturing
	(1) Fish canning and preserving
	(2) Grain mill
	(3) Bakery product
	(4) Cocoa, chocolate, and its confectionary
	b) Basic Metal Industries
	(1) Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware
	(2) Fabricated metal products
	(3) Engines and turbines

4. Hierarchy of human settlement as defined by NRO VII.

(4) Metal furniture and fixture
(5) Electrical machinery
(6) Shipbuiling

c)Textile
(1) Wearing apparel
(2) Footwear
(3) Make-up textile (except clothing)
(4) Cordage

d) Nonmetallic Mineral Products
(1) Pottery and china earthware

e) Beverages
(1) Malt liquors and distillery blending spirits

f) Wood and Wood Products
(1) Wood fixtures
(2) Furniture
(3) Lumber
(4) Crates
(5) Flooring and door
(6) Handicrafts

g) Chemical and Chemical Products
(1) Soap and cleansing products
(2) Tires and tubes
(3) Plastic products

Talisay
a) Handicrafts
b) Wearing Apparel
c) Furniture and Fixture
d) Food Processing

Bogo
a) Fish Canning
b) Sugar Confectionery
c) Machine Shops
d) Coconut Oil Mill

Toledo City
a) Electrical Machinery
b) Fertilizer
c) Copper Smelter Plant
d) Machine Shops
e) Industries having backward linkage with copper mining and copper products

2. Negros Oriental

Bayawan – Iron Magnetite
Guihulngan – Fish Canning and Copper Mining
Ayungon – Fertilizer and Sugar Confectionery
Zamboangita
a) Wood and Wood Products
b) Cement
Sibulan
a) Garment
b) Pottery and Brick Making

	c)	Furniture and Wood Working
	d)	Food Processing like vegetable canning
	e)	Coconut Processing
	f)	Sugar Confectionery
Dumaguete	a)	Grain Mill
	b)	Bakery Products
	c)	Sugar Confectionery
	d)	Vegetable and animal oil
	e)	Structural Clay Products
	f)	Wearing Apparel
	g)	Hand tools and fabricated metal products
	h)	Beverages
3. Bohol	a)	Handicraft
	b)	Meat and vegetable processing
	c)	Coconut and vegetable oil mill
	d)	Rice husking/grain mill
	e)	Feed mill
	f)	Furniture making
	g)	Structural clay products
	h)	Ceramics
	i)	Wearing apparel

2.4.2 Industry Dispersal Program

Even with the problem of congestion, and shortage of usewater existing in Metro Cebu, it still has a big location advantage over the rest of the region. In the short-run, drastic action should be given to new investments for the rest of the region to counter Metro Cebu's locational advantage. This thrust will aslo support the rural development program of our national government.

The main objective of this program is to disperse industries outside Metro Cebu to benefit footloose and agri-based industries.

The main components of this program are the following:

1. Tax Incentives

a) Income tax holidays. This tax holiday scheme will be given as follows: two years to those located on provincial growth centers (outside Metro Cebu), and four years to those located on the provincial growth points.

b) Rebates of 20 per cent import duty, if any, to those establishments which import machineries not produced in the Philippines for industry purposes. This provision applies only to the pinpointed provincial growth centers outside Metro Cebu.

c) Disincentives will be adopted to induce industrialists to invest outside Metro Cebu. This could be in the form of imposing higher property tax or sales tax for the Metro Cebu area. Autonomy to local governments with regards to tax measures that discourages small-scale and cottage industries will be suspended. The loss in local revenues could be made up by adjusted allotments from the national government.

2. Provision of sufficient supportive infrastructure facilities outside Metro Cebu like electric power supply, water, good roads, and port facilities.

3. Labor laws which have negative effects on the establishment of small-scale industries have to be looked into further.

4. Revision of some industrial incentive laws like the Board of Investment (BOI) incentive which discriminate against small firms from availing such incentives. Incentives which are technical in matters like the inclusion of the product in the current Investment Priorities Plan (IPP) or Export Priorities Plan (EPP) but whose production should be undertaken by an economic-size plant should be amended to include small-scale business.

The broadening of firms to be benefited by the existing industrial incentives law still have to be fulfilled.

5. Tariff and fiscal incentives to foreign investors to supplement the much-needed capital has to be made available. In addition to these incentives, the security and the permanency of their investment should be safeguarded. Foreign investment should be geared towards the development of incentives located outside Metro Cebu.

2.4.3 Small-, Medium-, and Cottage Industries Promotion Program

Production factors like raw material inputs, skilled labor, and market are found in the region, thus, favoring the establishment of small-, medium-, and cottage industries which have lower capital intensity. Being resource-oriented and using intermediate technology, small-scale units can be viably dispersed to the rural areas. Such industries would include food processing, manufacture of garments, furniture, bamboocraft, fibercraft, shellcraft, dairy products, agricultural implements, and other engineering goods.

The program's main components are as follows:

1. To conduct surveys and industry studies on pinpointed techno-economic possible industries and to disseminate information to the public;

2. Putting up of a Manpower Training Center particularly on light engineering goods, woodcraft, food processing, textile and garment manufacture, and ceramics making.

One training center has to be put up in every provincial growth point;

3. Subcontracting scheme. The first training centers to be established will serve as pilot projects in the introduction of the region's subconstructing scheme. Type of activity to be promoted are those with strong backward and forward linkages with existing large-scale industries like making of flour sacks, making cases for beverages, etc.; and

4. To make available technical assistance services like:

a) setting-up of a bookkeeping or accounting system,
b) cost analysis,
c) improvement of plant lay-out,
d) rationalization of fund sources and uses,
e) quality control,
f) production planning and control,
g) credit line development,
h) application for licensing or registration with national government agencies, and
i) project study preparation.

2.4.4 Export Promotion Program

Total exports of the region are targeted to reach a level of ₱792.9 million by 1982, representing about 37 per cent of the total industrial output. The major exports of the region are sugar, copper concentrate, coconut oil, handicraft, and rattan furniture. For rattan furniture and shellcraft alone, 80 per cent of the existing nation's exports comes from the region.

This program aims to increase the export earnings of the country with the use of indigenous raw materials and to benefit all exporting business in Region VII especially the small- and medium-size industries.

The main components of this program are as follows:

1. preparation of an *Export Directory for Region VII;*
2. preparation of an *Export Priority List* and update market information which will be made available to the public regularly;
3. prefeasibility study will be carried out to look into the possibility of establishing an Export Processing Zone (EPZ);
4. strengthen existing institutions that do research in the field of design desired by overseas markets, improvement of quality, introduction of new technology, diversification of existing export goods and markets, and disseminate such information in the form of seminar workshops;
5. the Export Promotions Bureau and the Department of Tourism (DOT) will have to organize trade exhibits and undertake publicity activities in strategic areas; and
6. simplification of government procedures in the processing of export documents.

2.4.5 Mineral Resources Development Program

To maximize the use of mineral deposits of the region, to supply raw material inputs to complementary industries, and to support the export promotion drive of the region, this program is being pursued.

The region is endowed with rich mineral deposits such as iron, copper, gold, and manganese ores. This represents 12 per cent of the country's total metallic reserves. Nonmetallic reserves such as coal, raw materials for cement, marble, dolomitic limestone, ceramic, clay, silica, sulphur pyrite, silica rock, phosphate rock, and guano represent 22.1 per cent of the total nonmetallic deposit of the country.

The major problems of the mining industry in the region are: lack of reliable information on mineral reserves, poor infrastructure facilities, and financial constraints. The development of the coal industry will be given high priority to be self-reliant in the supply of energy sources.

The components of this program are the following:

1. *Research and Development*

a) To conduct geological and primary research with an average of 10 reports of investigation yearly;

b) To conduct geological surveys and drilling exploration with an average of 550 line km. a year of geological surveys and 200 drillings yearly;

c) To conduct mineral land surveys and management with an average of 5,000 hectares of land to be surveyed yearly; and

d) To extend metallurgical services with an average of 50 constituents to be determined and analyzed yearly.

2. *Other Proposed Projects to be Implemented*

2.4.6 Industrial Estate Development Program

The industrial atmosphere of the region, specifically Metro Cebu, is starting to face problems like pollution, congestion, and difficulty in locating industries in areas with available utilities like water, power, drainage, roads, and other service facilities.

This program aims to set up industrial parks to be located at selected areas to permit the coordination and integration of other measures of support from the government. It will develop 92 hectares of industrial estate to generate 3,782 job opportunities and a GVA output of ₱95.5 million for a five-year period.

The program's components are as follows:

1. preparation of feasibility studies for Tagbilaran Industrial Estate, Sibulan Mini-Industrial, Mactan Industrial Estate, and Compostela Mini-Industrial Estate; Proposed Industrial Estate

Note: Industries to be promoted for Talisay Mini Industrial Estate are:

1. Machine shop
2. Shoes
3. Furniture
4. Concrete
5. Garments
6. Handicraft
7. Food
8. Ceramics
9. Shellcraft
10. Metalcraft
11. Upholstery

a. This includes site, utilities, and building development.

2. provisions of tax holiday and other incentives as stated in the "Incentive Program";

3. arrangements with banks to give loan priority for those industries to be located in the industrial estate; and

4. professionalism in the management of the estate will be emphasized.

2.4.7 Industrial Credit Extension Program

Lack of capital for investment has always been a major drawback in the industrial development of most developing countries. A sizable amount of potential investors possessing technical and managerial skill could not actively participate in the production activities.

To make available the much needed capital to potential industries and capable entrepreneurs, this program was developed.

The program's components are the following:

1. supervised credit extended to all registered producers with the National Cottage Industries Development Authority (NACIDA) with a ceiling of ₱500.00 will be increased to ₱5,000.00;

2. simplification of voluminous paper requirement without losing control of bank;

2.4.8 Research and Data Collection for Industrial Planning Program

One of the bottlenecks in industrial planning is the gross lack of information on industrial units in the region, both for large- and small-scale industries with emphasis on the latter. Present census information are of insufficient coverage and sometimes inaccurate so that proper detailed analysis could not be carried out.

The components of this program are as follows:

1. census/surveys carried out regularly. Surveys will be undertaken twice a year while census will be made once every three years;
2. spatial units for industrial census/survey will be brought down to the municipal level;
3. census data will not be too aggregated so that it could be used by private sectors in their project feasibility study preparation;
4. comprehensive commodity flow will be undertaken in order that the provincial, municipal, and regional plan can be made more meaningful;
5. the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) will compile data in coordination with the other line agencies concerned;
6. statistical data will also include not only production output, labor, etc. but also raw material available and when it is abundant;
7. for industrial planning, rational forecasting of demand and supply condition by type of commodity is essential. This task will be entrusted to private bodies capable and efficient enough to undertake the tasks; and
8. a centralized data bank will be established in every province of the region.

3. TOURISM

3.1 Objectives

To further promote and develop foreign as well as domestic tourism, the following specific objectives will be pursued:

a) to increase tourist arrivals,

b) to lengthen the approximate length of stay of tourists from two to three days and consequently increase tourist receipts,

c) to provide employment opportunities, and

d) to divert tourist traffic to the region.

3.2 Targets

The projections for tourism are the following:

a) *Tourist Arrivals*

The regional target for 1982 is 27,405 arrivals from 12,600 in 1975 or a growth rate of 11.6 per cent (Table 3.20).

b) *Tourist Receipts*

From a gross tourist receipt of ₱1.3 million in 1975, it is projected to increase to ₱1.9 million in 1978 and further to ₱3.1 million in 1982. (Table 3.21).

c) *Hotels and Accommodations*

There will be a deficit of hotel rooms from 1975-77 however, with the opening of two hotels in Cebu in 1978, the region will experience a surplus of hotel rooms. This surplus will result since the approved number of hotel rooms grew from 216 to 1,098 or a 38.04 per cent increase from 1975-80. To avoid further excess of hotel

Table 3.20 TARGETED TOURIST ARRIVALS, 1975 and 1978-82

Year	Targeted Tourist Arrivals
1975 (Actual)	12,600
1978	17,634
1979	19,725
1980	22,063[1]
1981	24,589
1982	27,405

Note: a) Figures for 1975, 1980, and 1985 are given in the RDS estimates, August, 1976.

b) The growth rate for the year 1975-80 is approximately 11.855 per cent.

Table 3.21
TARGETED TOURIST RECEIPTS, 1975 and 1978-82

Year	Targeted Tourist Receipts
1975 (Actual)	₱ 1,286,361
1978	1,874,354
1979	2,125,426
1980	2,413,612
1981	2,739,338
1982	3,113,107

Note: a) Average daily expenditure of a visitor is ₱49.22.
b) The average length of stay of foreign visitors outside Manila are:
1975 - 2.2 days
1980 - 2.6 days
The growth rate from 1975-80 is 3.4 per cent.
The average length of stay of local visitors is fixed at two days.
c) It is assumed that 62.9 per cent of the visitors are Filipinos and 37.1 per cent foreigners.

rooms, there will be an increase of 386 rooms only with 1980 and 1985, or a five-year growth rate of 6.21 per cent (Table 3.22)

Table 3.22 TARGETED HOTEL ROOM REQUIREMENTS, 1975-80

	Existing and Approved Number of Rooms	Required Rooms	Surplus (Deficit)
1975	216	453	(237)
1976	290	509	(219)
1977	290	573	(283)
1978	958	645	313
1979	958	726	232
1980	1,098	817	281

Note: a) For 1975-80, the five-year growth rate of hotel rooms (as approved by the DOT) is 38.04 per cent.
b) Hotel refer to 3-,4-, and 5- star hotels.
c) Existing and approved number of hotel rooms were taken from the DOT field office, Cebu City.

d) *Investment Requirements*

Along with the projected hotel room requirements, comes the projected investment requirements. In 1978-89, the required investments will total to ₱16.2 million, to increase to ₱23.6 million in the 1981-82 period (Table 3.23).

3.3 Strategies

To achieve the region's tourism objectives, these strategies will be adopted:

a) the provision of quality and diversified tourist services like:
(1) high-quality hotel accommodations,
(2) restaurants,
(3) recreational facilities (beach resorts, golf links, pelota, and tennis courts, etc.),
(4) regular cultural entertainments,
(5) quality-controlled souvenir items, and
(6) efficient and prompt travel agency services.

Table 3.23 TARGETED INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82 (At 1975 prices)

	Additional Hotel Room Requirements	Required Investments (In millions of pesos)
1978-79	81	₱ 16.2
1979-80	91	18.2
1980-81	103	20.6
1981-82	118	23.6
TOTAL	393	₱ 78.6

Note: a) Cost per room = ₱ .2 million.

b) Formula used for getting the additional hotel room requirements cumulative number of rooms required for given year minus cumulative number of rooms required for previous year (that is, 1970 hotel room minus 1978 hotel room requirements).

b) the provision of safe, convenient, and reliable land, air, and sea transport facilities; the improvement of services rendered by shipping lines and increase in frequency and in points of destination in domestic and international flights;

c) the continuance of promotional campaigns here and abroad, with special emphasis on tourist spots in the region simultaneously tapping new tourist spots situated in less populated areas and where tourism projects may enhance and hasten the area's economic development. Such promotional campaigns will also encompass newer markets abroad to diminish our dependence on the tourists from a few countries. These promotional campaigns will likewise emphasize the country's being a convention destination, with Cebu City as one of the tourist centers;

d) the improvement of investment incentives outside Manila and specifically in Region VII, in terms of various supportive infrastructure like water, power, roads, ports, airports, communication facilities, and small- and medium-scale industries like food, woodcraft, shellcraft, garment, and other souvenir items;

e) the coordination among tourist-oriented agencies both in the government and private sectors, in the planning, implementing of activities, and other vital research works affecting the industry;

f) the orientation and education of our people regarding the benefits of tourism and the cooperation the country expects from her residents in terms of cleanliness of the environment and hospitality towards visitors;

g) the improvement of manpower resources needed for the tourism industry through seminars, training school, and the like;

h) infrastructure development will be given priority by the government to assist in the growth of the region and tourism industry in particular;

i) coordinated planning and implementation will be accomplished through the cooperation of the government and private sectors, where the latter will act as the medium for the development of the tourism industry; and

j) the promulgation of other measures and policies to attract investors to the industry and protect tourists will be pursued such as the following:

(1) PD 189 – creating the DOT with a Philippine authority attached to it in lieu of the Philippine Tourist Commission (PTC) (11 May 1973);

(2) PD 268 – declaring historical spots as historical shrines, monuments and/or landmarks, defining the implementing agencies, and providing funds. The site of the Battle of Mactan on Mactan Island and the Church and Convent of Sto. Niño will be under the supervision and control of the National Historical Commission (NHC) in collaboration with the DOT (1 Aug. 1973);

(3) PD 381 – requiring the approval of the Philippine Tourism Authority (PTA) on certain development projects and loans applied for to finance their construction, etc. No loans can be extended by any financial institution to finance any development project for tourism purposes without prior approval by the PTA, in accordance with the policies and guidelines prescribed by the DOT (24 Jan. 1974);

(4) PD 386 – granting foreign tourists 50 per cent of the Amusement Tax provided in Section 260 of the National Internal Revenue Code (NIRC), as amended (7 Feb. 1974);

(5) PD 535 – providing for a comprehensive investment incentive program for the tourism industry (9 Aug. 1974);

(6) PD 564 – revising the charter of the PTA created under PD No. 189, dated 11 May 1973. Some of the functions of the PTA are (a) the planning and development of tourism projects to be submitted to the President through the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA); (b) the acquisition and disposition of lands and other assets for tourist zone purposes; and (c) the infrastructure development for tourist zone purposes;

(7) PD 867 – establishing the Philippine Convention Bureau whose functions, among others are (a) to create and maintain an organizational machinery to plan, develop, and execute a campaign to promote tourism; (b) to attract international events/gatherings; and (c) to develop Manila as a Convention City.

3.4 Major Programs and Projects

3.4.1 Fee Standardization Program

An institutionalized method for the standardization of transportation fares, prices and quality of souvenir items, and hotel accommodations will be pursued, and the promulgation of other policies protecting the industry in general and the tourists in

particular will be implemented. The DOT is presently updating and checking the quality and prices of souvenir items, hotel accommodations, and restaurants.

3.4.2 Tour Promotion Program

This program calls for the promotion of packaged tours and special interest tours to be handled by the Philippine Airlines (PAL) and tour operators. Special interest tours cater not only to those who wish to visit and see new places but mainly to those who wish to promote their interests, like scuba-diving, bird-watching, orchid collection, and others. PAL is now extending special interest tours; however, more extensive promotions and advertising must be made here and abroad to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists.

3.4.3 Autonomy for DOT Regional Office

Better coordination and faster implementation of tourist-oriented activities in the region can be achieved by regionalizing and strengthening the powers and responsibilities of the DOT. The regional office of the DOT would then be given more autonomy to plan and implement activities geared to enhance the industry. A regional tourism task force, composed of the DOT, PAL, tour operators, shipping lines, bus operators, hotel and restaurant representatives, the members of the provincial Board of Tourism and the NEDA will facilitate and streamline all projects and activities aimed to accelerate the growth of the industry.

3.4.4 Manpower Development Programs

Manpower development programs will be undertaken by the DOT and the University of the Philippines (UP). There will be seminars for tour guides, for driver-tour guides, and for taxi and *colorum* (garage) car drivers in order to upgrade the quality of tourist services in the region. The UP at Cebu, on the other hand, will open a course on Hotel and Restaurant Administration (HRA) and provide the necessary entrepreneurs for the tourism industry.

The following projects will be undertaken within the next five years by each province:

1. Cebu

a) Tourism complex or a tourist belt in Cebu City – a place where tourists may be able to see interesting exhibits and buy quality souvenir items. This project can be attained by the assistance of the city and provincial governments, and the private sector.

b) The renovation of Fort San Pedro is being undertaken by the Cebu Tourism Council which, at this stage, is still in its fund-raising phase.

c) The improvement of beaches and the provision of communication and transportation facilities to these areas – Buyong, Moalboal, Santa Rosa, Cebu Club Pacific, and others. This can be achieved by the cooperation of tour operators, businessmen, and the local government.

d) Special projects to be undertaken by the DOT (field office) include: the promotion of the yearly *fiesta* celebration in Cebu City, the re-enactment of the planting of Magellan's cross, and the printing of Cebu tourist maps and brochures.

e) Two hotels will rise in 1978 – the Cebu Midtown Plaza and Cebu Insular Hotel. The former will complete its expansion program in 1980, increasing the number of hotel rooms from 216 in 1975 to 1,098 in 1980.

f) The construction of the circumferential road is scheduled to be completed by 1980.

2. Negros Oriental

a) The development of the Twin Lakes of Balinsasayao and Danao will start with a circumferential road skirting the sides of the two lakes to be financed by the national government.

b) Canlaon City has a pleasantly cool climate which can easily make it a potential summer capital of the region. It also provides tourists with a breath-taking view of Canlaon Volcano.

c) The Provincial Museum which will house archaeological diggings and other artifacts will be developed and opened to tourists.

3. Bohol

a) The Bohol Resort Hotel will be completed in 1978 and will therefore be able to extend their services to tourists. b) Improvement of the accommodations and recreational facilities in the famous Chocolate Hills.

c) The preservation of historical spots like the Baclayon Church, the Blood Compact Site, Dagohoy Marker, and the development of Bikini Beach, Imelda Beach, and other beautiful beaches in Bohol.

4. Siquijor

a) The first few phases of the development of the Tugawe Beach Complex will involve the construction of cottages to accommodate tourists and a restaurant.

b) Candanay Beach and Calalinan Beach will also be improved within the next five years.

CHAPTER 4 SOCIAL SECTORS

1. HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND FAMILY PLANNING

1.1 Objectives

To provide the region's population with better living conditions and for their well-being, the following objectives will be pursued:

a) to reduce to the lowest possible minimum level the morbidity and mortality rates due to preventable diseases;

b) to provide for early detection, diagnosis, and prompt treatment of nonpreventable diseases, conditions or emergencies;

c) to encourage diagnosis and treatment of cases at the lowest facility level;

d) to improve the capability of all levels of health services;

e) to improve the working performance of health manpower;

f) to provide adequate and quality health care service at all levels;

g) to implement new and/or corrective measures in the control of environmental factors which will adversely affect the health of the population;

h) to promote people's health consciousness for the improved usage of available health services and adopt practices for healthful living;

i) to limit the rate of population growth;

j) to reduce the fertility rate through proper use of effective family planning methods;

k) to improve the capacity of peripheral services for maternal and child health;

l) to provide for the development of planning capabilities of the regional, subregional, and local levels;

m) to manage the effective monitoring and implementation of all programs and services.

n) to develop and maintain a management information system for purposes of relevant data collection and information on health and statistics;

o) to provide for the development and implementation of health policies in the region; and

p) to intensify and effectively undertake supervision and coordination of activities of all services at all levels.

1.2 Targets

1.2.1 Population

As of 1975, the region's total population was 3.3 million and is expected to reach 4.1 million by 1985 or a long-term growth rate of 2.1 per cent.

1.2.2 Nutritional Status

Malnutrition has developed into a major public health problem in the region.

Problems on nutrition such as protein calorie malnutrition (PCM), avitaminosis, and other nutritional deficiencies will be given a higher priority in the plan. "Operation *Timbang*", carried out last 1 May 1976 disclosed that 4.82 per cent are of the third-degree, 22.23 per cent of the second-degree, 48.87 per cent first-degree, and 24.08 per cent, of normal weight out of a total number of 449,568 preschoolers weighed. This poor nutritional status could explain in part that infant deaths in 1976 totaled, 4,059 or 51.95 per cent of total deaths.

Mass education regarding nutrition, improved food production, increase in the income of the populace, and better health services and facilities will improve the nutritional status of the region. The Department of Health (DOH), Region VII, is moving in this direction. Based on their operational targets and programs, 409,246 preschoolers will be included in the nursery for 1978 and 444,513 in 1982. More mothercraft nutrition centers will be organized, more nutribeds added and increase in the number of children attended. At present, the total coverage of mothercraft nutrition centers in the region is 1,473 mothers and 1,709 children while the total number of nutribeds and children attended are 67 and 1,780 respectively.

1.2.3 Morbidity and Mortality Rates

Due to expanded health services, improvement in environment sanitation and the increased level of education of the people, the morbidity rates will exhibit a decreasing trend from 6.53 per cent in 1978 to 6.12 per cent in 1982 within the planning period. The infant death rate of 47.68 per cent in 1978 is expected to reduce to 45.58 per cent in 1982, while neonatal and foetal death rates will decrease from 24.78 per cent and 10.92 per cent respectively, in 1978 and 24.30 per cent and 10.49 per cent in 1982. Likewise, the targeted rate of maternal deaths will lower from a rate of 1.08 per cent in 1978 to .98 per cent in 1982. In addition, the following causes of death are expected to decrease: pneumonia – from 131.78 per cent in 1978 to 120.21 per cent in 1982; tuberculosis (TB) 61.81 per cent to 55.99 per cent; gastroenteritis and colitis – 30.37 per cent to 24.17 per cent, and bronchitis – 16.88 per cent to 15.61 per cent. The overall death rate of 6.53 per cent in 1978 will decline to 6.12 per cent in 1982 (Figure 4.1 and Table 4.1).

Specific causes of infant mortality (0-4 years) in 1976 show that the following diseases/conditions caused the majority of deaths (ranked accordingly): pneumonia, prematurity gastroenteritis and colitis, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, bronchitis, ill-defined diseases in early infancy, other avitaminosis, tetanus, and congenital malformation (Table 4.2).

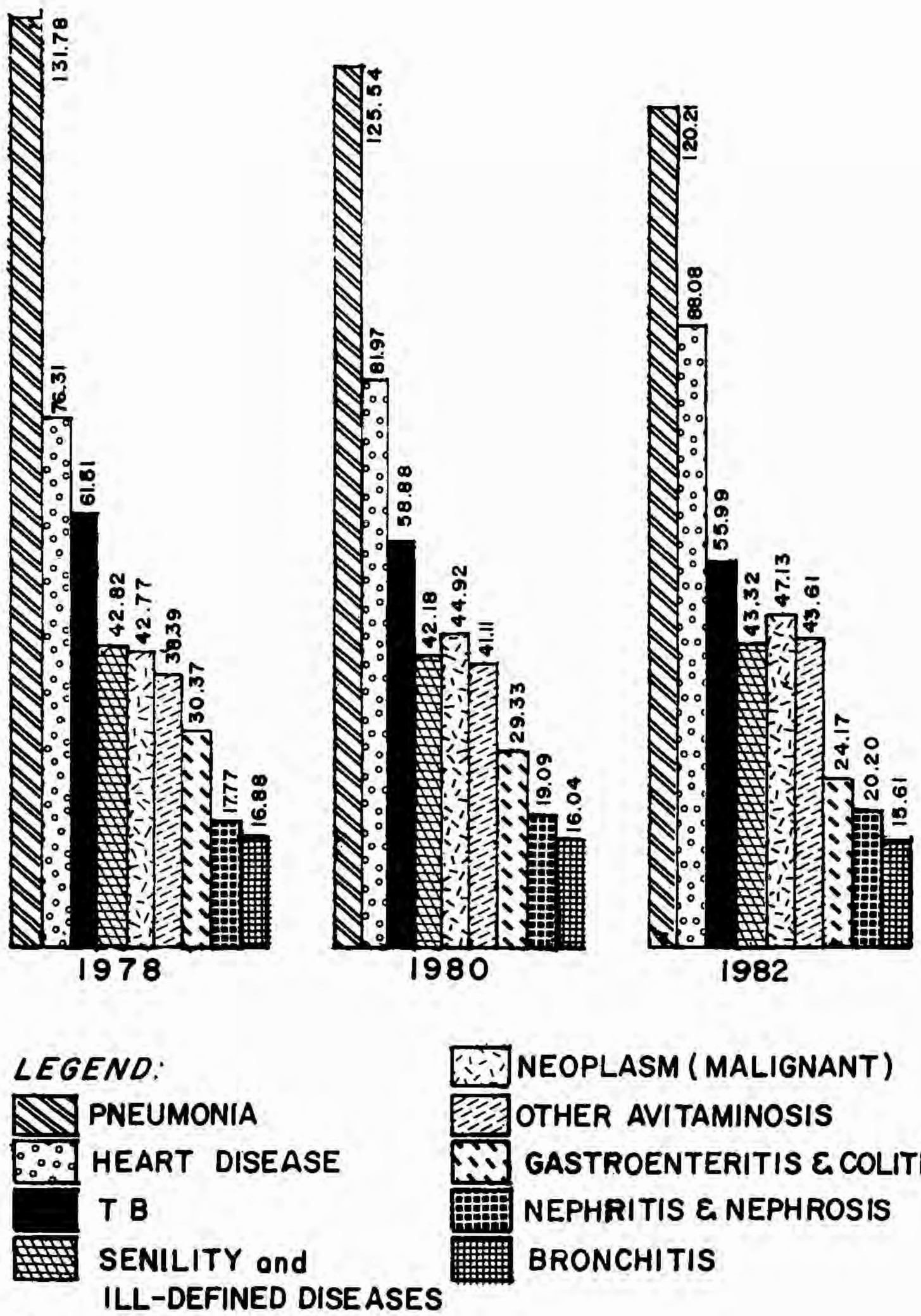
1.2.4 Health Facilities and Manpower Requirements

Likewise, the region, by 1982 would need 141 rural health units and 564 satellite *barangay* health stations (BHS). To support the primary care centers in the rural areas, each province, at least, would require a diagnostic center which would mean four additional centers every year until 1985. A total of 2,824 beds are required for distribution to the different levels of medical care. Existing hospitals will be upgraded to cope with the expected change in the pattern of diseases. One way to upgrade these hospitals will be the supply of new equipments (Table 4.3).

By 1982, a total of 141 rural health physicians, 141 public health nurses, 56

Figure 4.1

TARGETED MORTALITY RATES BY LEADING CAUSES, 1978, 1980 AND 1982



Source: RHO VII.

Table 4.1
TARGETED MORTALITY RATES BY LEADING CAUSES, 1978-82

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Pheumonia	4,699	131.78	4,700	129.35	4,648	125.54	4,649	122.62	4,660	120.21
Heart Disease	2,721	76.31	2,897	79.73	3.035	81.97	3,211	84.69	3,415	88.08
T B	2,204	61.81	2,215	60,96	2,180	58.88	2,173	57.31	2,171	55.99
Senility and Ill-defined diseases	1,527	42.82	1,554	42.76	1,562	42.18	1,584	41.78	1,679	43.32
Neoplasm (Malignant)	1,525	42.77	1,608	44.26	1,663	44.92	1,740	45.89	1,825	47.13
Other avitaminosis	1,369	38.39	1,464	40.29	1,522	41.11	1,603	42.28	1,690	43.61
Gastroenteritis and colitis	1,083	30.37	1,095	30.13	1,086	29.33	949	25.03	941	24.17
Nephritis and nephrosis	634	17.77	678	18.66	707	19.09	739	19.49	783	20.20
Bronchitis	602	16.88	600	16.51	594	16.04	592	-	-	15.61
Diseases of arteries	424	11.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity	-	-	518	14.25	531	14.34	558	14.71	584	15.06

Source: RHO VII.

Table 4.2
TARGETED INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1978-82

	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Pneumonia	2,011	14.67	1,941	13.95	1,874	13.28	1,811	12.63	1,750	12.01
Prematurity	1,241	9.05	1,339	9.62	1,445	10.24	1,561	10.88	1,686	11.56
Gastro entirites and colitis	559	4.07	544	3.90	531	3.76	517	3.61	503	3.46
Bronchitis	449	3.27	442	3.17	437	3.10	431	3.01	425	2.92
Postnatal asphyria and atelectasis	530	3.86	549	3.94	571	4.05	610	4.15	651	4.26
Ill-defined diseases in early infancy	330	2.41	315	2.26	302	2.14	288	2.01	275	1.89
Tetanus	166	1.21	141	1.02	121	0.86	103	0.72	87	0.60
Other avitaminosis	355	2.59	368	2.65	385	2.73	401	2.79	417	2.85
Congenital malformation	217	1.72	217	1.63	220	1.56	211	1.48	203	1.40
Influenza	172	1.24	180	1.28	190	1.35	199	1.39	209	1.44

Source: RHO VII.

Table 4.3
TARGETED HEALTH FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Rural Health Unit (RHU)	130	133	136	138	141
Barangay Health Center (BHC)	524	533	542	552	564
Hospital Bed	2,629	2,671	2,714	2,768	2,824
Diagnostic Center	4	4	4	4	4

Note: Based on the following ratios:

a) BHU 1: 20,000
b) BHC 1: 5,000
c) Hospital Beds 1: 1,000
d) Diagnostic Center 1 per province

Source: RHO VII.

public health dentists, 564 public health midwives, 141 rural sanitary inspectors and 56 dental aides are required to serve the growing populace of Region VII. In addition, a corresponding increase in the allied medical manpower will be needed to complement the key health personnel (Table 4.4).

1.3 Strategies

To reach the regional health targets and attain its goals, the following strategies will be pursued:

a) strengthening the integration of curative and preventive aspects of health care;

b) promoting better cooperation and coordination between health and medical services;

c) establishing and promoting coordination with the private sector;

d) providing and strengthening medical care capabilities to all peripheral units;

e) revising existing standards if necessary in the designing of physical facilities;

f) considering and supporting self-help projects on environmental sanitation and health care;

g) disseminating health information to educate the people on sound health practices;

h) effective placement of facilities to bring them closer to the rural end-users;

i) considering workload assignments and functions and possible effective and efficient delivery of health care services;

j) considering and using paramedic capabilities for health care;

k) revising procedures for the systematic procurement and distribution of supplies responsive to the needs and demands for health;

l) expanding immunization program for diseases with specific preventive measures;

m) intensifying case-finding and treatment;

n) integrating all activities of special projects like TB, leprosy, venereal disease (VD), and malaria to the general health services;

o) multi-agency approach for its programs;

p) establishing nutriwards in hospitals and Rural Health Units (RHUs);

q) package intervention scheme;

r) encouraging food production;

s) involving the *barangay* network in the sanitation campaign;

t) providing incentives to cleanest community through annual beautification contests by the private sector;

u) encouraging application of new and effective methods of contraception as vasectomy and tubal ligation through adequate training of RHU and hospital physicians;

v) providing 70 per cent of the population with safe water supply;

w) providing 70 per cent of the population with sanitary toilets;

x) providing an effective health/medical insurance system.

1.4 Major Programs and Projects

All health objectives and targets are expected to be realized with the effective implementation of a number of action programs designed to achieve said purposes.

Table 4.4

TARGETED HEALTH MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Physician	130	133	136	138	141
Dentists	52	53	55	55	56
Nurses	130	133	136	138	141
Midwives	524	533	542	552	564
Sanitary Inspectors	130	133	136	138	141
Dental Aides	52	53	55	55	56

Note: Based on the following ratios:

a) Physician - 1: 20,000
b) Dentist - 1: 50,000
c) Nurse - 1: 20,000
d) Midwife - 1: 5,000
e) Sanitary Inspector - 1: 20,000
f) Dental Aide - 1: 50,000

Source: RHO VII.

1.4.1 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program

The main objective of this program is to reduce the mortality and maternal deaths and has the following for its main components:

a) fully integrate MCH activities with family planning and nutrition to the general health services;

b) expand the program on immunication for diseases primarily affecting children and mothers;

c) encourage home deliveries of normal pregnant women to decongest hospitals and clinics;

d) train *hilots* to augment manpower resources in areas without midwives; and

e) integrate puericulture centers with Regional Health Units.

1.4.2 Family Planning Program

The main objective of this program is to offer family planning services to all eligible population. The program's main components are as follows:

a) increase acceptors of effective methods;

b) use the paramedics in the delivery of family planning services;

c) provide simple diagnositc facilities for the early detection and treatment of common causes of morbidity and mortality in infants, preschoolers, and women of child-bearing age;

d) provide provisions for the expansion of the program on immunization against TB, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT), measles, poliomyelitis, and other diseases affecting mothers and their children; and

e) augment the health manpower of peripheral services through training and effective supervision of *hilots.*

1.4.3 Nutrition Program

The program's main objective is to educate the regional population in nutrition, coupled with an intensified food production drive to increase the nutritional level. This program will establish mothercraft centers and nutriwards for teaching and demonstration purposes and actual in-patient care, for the ultimate improvement of the nutritional status of children, specifically, the preschool age group.

1.4.4 Communicable Diseases Control Program

This program aims to reduce the morbidity and mortality of gastroenteritis, typhoid, parathyphoid, pneumonias, nutritional deficiencies, and other preventable diseases by intensifying activities in the control of TB and leprosy and providing a high level of immunity to all susceptible population on specific diseases.

1.4.5 Environmental Sanitation Program

This program aims to increase construction and use of sanitary toilets at the rate of 40,000 per year and to provide the region with safe and potable water supply.

Other supportive programs are:

a) *Staff development program.* This will provide and conduct a continuing staff development program based on the needs of health service.

b) *Laboratory services program.* This will update and equip laboratory services to sustain support of health programs/projects.

2. EDUCATION

2.1 Overview

More than three million people reside in Central Visayas. Of these, more than

800,000 are presently studying in the three curriculum levels in both private and public schools. These schools offer varied curricula ranging from general academics to undergraduate, graduate, and postgraduate courses, as well as trade-technical, agriculture, and fishery. All activities in this variety of educational institutions are integrated under the regional office of the Department of Education and Culture (DEC).

Policies affecting the higher educational institutions are implemented directly by the regional office itself. It has direct supervisory and administrative relationship with seven private universities, 24 private colleges, eight private vocational technical schools, 18 public vocational schools, and 19 private special vocational schools. The office has relegated supervision and administration of the area's 1,936 elementary schools and 292 high schools to nine school divisions.

Both the government and the private sectors contribute to the maintenance of the school system in the region. The government financially supports 2,054 public elementary and secondary schools, which include vocational technical schools offering collegiate courses. The private sector is composed of 222 elementary, secondary, and higher educational institutions.

The directorate of the region's nine school division supervisors has come up with an educational plan to tackle the needs of the different communities they serve. Through a series of bimonthly conferences with school superintendents, assistant school superintendents, chiefs of promotional divisions, and vocational school administrators, the directorate has succeeded in disseminating its plans to the schools concerned. These conferences enable the schools to air their problems, grievances, developments, etc. Hence, the DEC has been able to get a bird's-eyeview of the situations confronting the different educational institutions and has been able to upgrade its capabilities to help these institutions deal with such situations accordingly. Furthermore, the DEC has made efforts to prevent stagnation in the field and has experimented with new techniques and methods concerning curriculum designing, production of instructional materials, and improvement of plant and classroom facilities. For example, the office is working hand in hand with the project IMPACT of the SEAMEO in Naga, Cebu and with the in-school-off-school experiment in Talisay, Cebu[5].

The 10 per cent dropout rate in the last three years, as contrasted with the national figure of 6 per cent during the same period, has resulted in the ever-growing number of out-of-school youths. Only 92 per cent of the schoolage children attend elementary school, 44 per cent in high school and 31 per cent in college.

2.2 Challenges

The challenges in education in Central Visayas are:

a) Large number of out-of-school youths. With a low participation rate in the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, there is a large percentage of youths in the region who are out-of-school. The challenge is how to include them into the

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5. The source of the overview is the *Annual Report of the DEC, Region VII, 1976-77* by Dr. Aurelio Tiro.

nonformal education programs such that manpower development, in accordance with the industrial development policies, is achieved.

b) Lack of education facilities. The present lack of education facilities in the public elementary schools has forced the practice of double-shifting of public school students. Shortages are more in the public secondary schools than in the elementary level. The projected increase of enrolment in the next five years is such that future school facilities required, plus the erasure of backlogs in construction, will take more than five years to make the supply of school facilities equal the demand.

c) Shortage of secondary schoolteachers and the upgrading of elementary school teachers. There is an increase of public elementary schoolteachers due to the pupils/teacher ratio in rural schools while there is a shortage of secondary schoolteachers. The challenge is how to provide adequate secondary schoolteachers and how to upgrade the competence of elementary schoolteachers in the next five years.

d) Maldistribution of school facilities especially in the secondary and tertiary school levels. The secondary and tertiary school level institutions are concentrated in Metro Cebu as indicated by the fact that 76 per cent of tertiary students and 57 per cent of high school students can be found in the area. The challenge is how to disperse such secondary and tertiary school level institutions.

e) Responding to the changing needs and conditions of the region. A major challenge in the next five years is for the government to provide leadership in research and educational planning to make education respond effectively to the changing developmental needs of Central Visayas.

f) Cultural reawakening. There is also a challenge to coordinate government agencies and sociocivic organizations in bringing about a cultural reawakening among the people in Central Visayas.

2.3 Objectives

The overall objectives for education are:

a) to improve the effectiveness of curricular programs and educational instructions;

b) to vitalize existing DEC programs and projects as well as the extension services of schools;

c) to maximize and expand manpower training programs for the development of middle-level skills;

d) to strengthen the curricular programs and instructions in the high-level professions;

e) to provide leadership in research and educational planning to make educational efforts respond effectively to changing needs and conditions of the region;

f) to coordinate the efforts of governmental agencies and sociocivic organizations to bringing about cultural reawakening;

g) to increase the quality and quantity of educational services to ensure a productive labor force; and

h) to improve educational services in the rural areas.

2.3.1 Formal Education

a) *Elementary and Secondary Levels*

More than three-fourths of the school enrolments belong to the elementary and secondary levels with objectives as follows:

(1) to maintain an effective continuing program for in-service training of teachers;

(2) to redirect and enrich existing curricular programs in order to improve the quality of educational output in terms of knowledge, skills, and desirable attitudes;

(3) to improve, quantitatively and qualitatively, existing school facilities;

(4) to give support to existing DEC programs and projects through effective supervision;

(5) to upgrade and align agricultural, vocational, technical and academic curricular for the fulfillment of the manpower requirements for regional development; and

(6) to develop and/or improve the competencies of the administrative, teaching and nonteaching staff through a system of continuing in-service and inplant training programs.

b) *Tertiary Level*

(1) to train human resources for high-level professional leadership especially in the fields of science, technology, agriculture, industry, and research;

(2) to provide continuing research for the advancement of knowledge and the improvement of the quality of human life; and

(3) to improve access to tertiary education particularly to poor but deserving students in the form of scholarships. Priority courses will be identified to increase their chances for employment in the region.

2.3.2 Nonformal Education

The following are the specific objectives in nonformal education:

a) to implement fully the mandate of President Marcos to educate the people in the rural areas for countryside development;

b) to assist the supervisors, administrators, and teachers in the field on how to integrate the DEC thrusts by demonstration;

c) to give proper guidance in the selection of Youth Civic Action Programs (YCAP) and projects that will be geared towards economic uplift:

d) to follow-up programs and projects; and

e) to provide a pilot center for out-of-school youths and adults especially in skill training.

2.3.3 Culture

To uplift the pride and dignity of the regional populace, the region has deemed it fit to include the following as its cultural objectives:

a) to provide a rich source of information about our culture as well as the culture of other people;

b) to recognize that our culture is a combination of both indigenous and foreign elements;

c) to cultivate an appreciation of diverse cultures and to welcome contributions from all groups;

d) to imbue oneself with a deep sense of personal discipline and respect for human dignity and differing cultural patterns;

e) to appraise Filipino heritage so as to preserve, cherish, and develop that which is desirable and find identity with his people; and

f) to assess oneself in order to enhance the range and quality of his participation in the solution of family, community, and national problems through individual and group dynamics resulting in a reasoned commitment to cultural development.

2.3.4 Sports and Physical Fitness

Realizing the preponderance of values that can be derived from an effective and functional physical fitness and sports program, DEC Region VII, will promote a program that is responsive and relevant to the national development goals per P.D. No. 6-A, like:

a) to provide a scheme of implementation by which all can participate and enjoy;

b) to explore all possibilities by which all sectors of society can help in the planning and implementation;

c) to establish a broader base of selection of athletes; and

d) to provide well-organized athletic meets and programs.

2.3.5 Media

For a better and wider communication in all levels of society, the following objectives for media will be pursued:

a) to disseminate information (TV, radio, newspaper reporters);

b) to provide materials for the professional growth of teachers; and

c) to validate data of news item.

2.4 Targets

2.4.1 Participation Rate[6]

The participation rate in the primary level in 1975 was 92.06 per cent, and for the secondary level, only 49.15 per cent. The participation rate in the tertiary level was only 24.9 per cent. These rates are projected to increase to 100, 60.7, and 37.8 per cent in the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels, respectively by 1982-83.

2.4.2 Enrolment

Enrolment is projected to increase at an annual increment of 2.8 per cent for elementary or from an enrolment of 580,419 in 1978 to 648,561 in 1982.

Enrolment in the secondary level is projected to increase from 158,671 in 1978, to 210,239 in 1982 or a 7.2 per cent increase from 1979 to 1980 (Table 4.5).

2.4.3 Labor Force

The total labor force will be targeted to increase from 1.3 million in 1978 to 1.4 million in 1982 and further to 1.6 million in 1987 (Table 4.6).

2.5 Strategies

The priorities which must be translated into reality, primarily through intersectoral collaboration at the regional level are the following:

a) training teachers to raise their level of teaching competencies;

b) improving existing school facilities to provide a school environment conducive to learning;

c) developing instructional materials that are relevant to the problems and resources of the community and which can be used effectively in teaching;

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6. Participation rates are obtained by dividing total enrolment at each level of education with the appropriate age group. The base population for the elementary level are those aged 7-12 years; for secondary those aged 13-16 years; and for tertiary, those aged 17-21 years.

Table 4.5
TARGETED ENROLMENT, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1987-88
Level of Education						
Elementary	580,419	596,752	613,545	630,810	648,561	745,095
Secondary	158,671	170,138	182,932	196,111	210,239	297,699
Tertiary	99,789	108,459	119,731	134,590	145,954	177,943
Participation Rates (Per Cent)			1982-83		1987-88	
Elementary[1]			108.6		110.5	
Secondary[2]			60.7		74.9	
Tertiary[3]			37.8		42.4	

1. Population base of 7 - 12 years old.
2. Population base of 13 - 16 years old.
3. Population base of 17-21 years old.

Source: NRO VII.

Table 4.6

TARGETED LABOR FORCE, 1978-82 AND 1987

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1987
Total Population 15 years old and over	2,027,016	2,068,027	2,109,868	2,164,873	2,221,312	2,510,232
Total Labor Force[1]	1,295,263	1,323,537	1,352,425	1,389,848	1,426,082	1,621,610
Percent of Population 15 years old and over	63.9	64.0	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.6

1. Labor force defined as persons aged 15 years old and over who are either employed or unemployed

Source: NRO VII.

d) effecting a tie-up of secondary schools and industries to develop enjoyable skills in students;

e) stressing the development of skills related to agriculture, fishing, reforestation, cottage industries, and small- scale industries;

f) implementation of the continuous progression scheme through appropriate instructional materials;

g) encouraging all elementary and high schools to organize at least one literacy class even though small;

h) selecting suitable courses that will train the out-of-school youths and adults;

i) guiding coordinators in selecting projects;

j) seeing to it that the projects develop in the students and community proper attitudes and values;

k) seeing to it that all *barangays* have listening centers and teach the teachers their proper functions in the education programs;

l) finding out the extent of implementation of the Department of Education and Culture Tree Action Planting;

m) finding out the participation of the DEC people in rural services program;

n) providing cultural presentations and performing arts like dramas, songs, dances, etc.;

o) organizing physical fitness councils from the lower to the higher levels;

p), strengthening the well-rounded physical education instructional classes;

q) holding of meets from lower to higher levels – barrio/school to national level;

r) involving out-of-school youths, *barangay* councils, *Kabataang Barangay* (KB), mayors, governors, and others;

s) funding through donations and tickets sold to the public and an amount allocated by the DEC;

t) passing information through channels – school, district, division, regional press committee, and approval of the director; and

u) information requested must be supported with data and official documents such as pictorial documentation.

2.6 Major Programs and Projects

For the elementary level, the program's main components are as follows:

a) preparation of reading boxes for comprehension and study skills and beginning reading materials;

2.6.1 Instructional Materials Program

b) evaluation of existing books in Language Arts (English and Pilipino), Social Studies, Elementary Science, Elementary Mathematics, and Good Manners and Right Conduct;

c) encouraging and/or assisting in the preparation of self-learning kits in Social Studies, Science, and Mathematics;

d) encouraging and/or assisting in the preparation of teachers' manuals;

e) encouraging the setting-up of a materials bureau in every school;

For the secondary level, the added components are:

f) preparation of self-learning materials in Communication Arts, Social Studies, Science, and Mathematics and encouraging modularized instruction in these subjects;

g) improving further the integration of the New Constitution, Green Revolution

(GR), Land Reform and Taxation, Environmental Education, Population Education, and Cooperative Consumers Education into the total school program;

h) wider adoption of supervised credit farming, cooperative and apprenticeship program, and similar programs;

i) preparation of course outlines in the different subject areas and translation of the same to Pilipino;

For the higher level of education, these are the added components:

j) redirection of Liberal Arts and Science courses to make them work and down-to-earth oriented; and

k) preparation of "modularized lessons" for related subjects in agriculture and fishery during the planting season in agricultural schools and during the deep-sea fishing period in fishery schools.

2.6.2 Curriculum Assessment Program

For the elementary level, the following are the program's main features:

a) improving the marking and reporting system of elementary schoolchildren;

b) constructing/establishing norms on selected mental ability tests;

c) regional survey of the supply of textbooks and instructional materials in Social Studies, Elementary Science, Elementary Mathematics and the Language Arts;

d) survey of classroom practices in the use of the conceptual approach in Science;

e) pupil assessment using criterion-referenced tests in each subject area with the possible exception of Physical Education (PE), Home Economics (HE), and the Industrial Arts;

f) study on the physical status of schoolchildren, evaluation of existing sports facilities, and testing physical fitness in each divisions;

g) establishing a profile for each elementary school;

h) study of physical facilities available by subject area and DEC project and program;

i) study of approaches to low-cost delivery of primary education (IMPACT, IS-OSA, and non-graded curriculum) for possible adoption on a regional-scale;

Added features for the secondary level are:

j) encouraging the adoption of schools of the Institutional Performance Profile (IPP) based on the results of the National College Entrance Examination (NCEE); and

k) study of existing programs designed to train middle-level technical and agricultural manpower for upgrading purposes.

2.6.3 Staff Development Program

The features for this program, for the elementary and secondary levels, are the following:

a) seminar workshop and bilingual education for language (English and Pilipino) supervisors, district supervisors and principals;

b) follow-up seminars in conceptual teaching in Social Studies and the discovery approach in Elementary Science;

c) seminar-workshop on bilingual education for language (English and Pilipino) supervisors, secondary school principals, and teachers of Pilipino at this level; and

d) training of teachers in module/self-learning kit.

3. HOUSING

The provision of adequate housing is increasingly recognized as a basic human right, a responsibility of the government, and a top national priority. Furthermore, acceptable housing will be a key influence on population growth and migration, and in the reversal of the pattern of income "drain" to areas outside the region.

3.1 Objectives

The main objective of the housing sector is to gradually eliminate the housing backlog, replace its *barong-barongs* and dilapidated houses. Likewise, the plan hopes to cope with the yearly demand for new houses for new families in the region. Complementary to this main objective are the following secondary objectives:

a) ,to make credit available for housing purposes;

b) to develop new techniques for the preservation of better and cheap housing materials and discover new techniques for housing construction;

c) to minimize the use and optimize development of forest resources; and

d) to increase the direct participation of cities and municipalities in low-cost housing.

3.2 Targets

The regional targets for housing construction among the different provinces of the region are based on the projected population for a five-year period, and on the assumption that 12 new housing units must be built per thousand population each year, increasing by 3 per cent every year (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

3.3 Strategies

In order to accomplish the main objective, the following are proposed:

a) provision of incentives for low-income families in the form of low amortization rates for housing loans;

b) imposition of penalties or disincentives through taxes for houses constructed at a cost higher than the proposed amount of ₱100,000;

c) improvement of sites and services, such as access roads, drainage systems, water and sewerage system, health and school facilities – the government agencies concerned will shoulder the cost of providing these services and facilities;

d) encouragement of the construction of multi-unit housing to maximize the use of prime urban land through cooperative-or condominium-types of arrangements;

e) identification and reservation of possible sites for housing in the major urban areas throughout the region;

f) formulation of a systematic and continuing funding scheme for the implementation of housing programs;

g) provision of housing for deserving government employees;

h) setting up of guidelines for the immediate development of vacant urban lands through incentives and disincentives; and

i) creation of a Regional Housing Authority to implement integrated regional housing program.

Strategies to be adopted to accomplish the secondary objectives, will consist principally of the following:

j) extending a material loan of ₱1,000 per family to those belonging to the lowest income group for the purpose of rehabilitating their existing houses;

k) research on cheap and abundant local materials-research agencies will be given funds and incentives to experiment on the use of indigenous raw materials for housing construction (Raw materials like waste wood, bagasse, rice straw, rice hulk, coconut fiber, waste bamboo for boards, resin or asphalt-coated *sawali* or woven *buri* for roofs, or even recycled garbage are just some of the unlimited possibilities for using the by-product of our industries and natural resources for low-cost housing construction);

l) the establishment of wood-treating plants for all home builders, treated wood last longer than untreated one. Also, cheaper housing construction techniques using local building materials will be developed and using purely manual labor for the assembly of these low-cost housing on the housing sites. This technique will even allow the members of families to assemble the housing components themselves;

m) conservation of forest resources and reforestation of denuded mountains to make available abundant supply of lumber within the reach of the masses;

The following additional strategies will be recommended for this sector:

n) sixty per cent of the total projected housing units will be subsidized by the government and the rest by the private sector. The units will be made available to low-income families on rental and for sale through amortization as the families go up the economic ladder;

o) squatters will be relocated, if possible, near the area of employment opportunities and the government's responsibility is to make the area relatively self-contained with the extension of adequate urban services like water and power facilities, public roads and transportation system and some neighborhood amenities such as schoolhouses, clinics, playgrounds, and others;

p) in case of scarcity of land for urban housing, on-site and multistory development approach will be undertaken and units will be provided under a commercial industrial subsidy and the National Housing Authority's (NHA) economic housing program;

q) in the light of scarce resouces and more pressing housing demands for urban areas, sixty per cent of funds generated for housing will be alloted for urban needs and the remaining forty per cent for rural;

r) a legal ordinance will be enacted for private owners to submit subdivision plans of lease before leasing lots out to squatters;

s) squatters to be given priority for relocation will be those on areas programmed for immediate improvement by the national and local governments;

t) variety of housing will be provided by the government so that different people can have a choice, and savings will be encouraged in order to use the savings in the mortgage program;

u) ensuring that the private real estate industry can adequately supply open market housing, the government will implement Republic Act (R.A.) 5186, otherwise known as the Investment Incentive Act to help the industry; and

v) more government involvement; cities and municipalities in the region must be

fully staffed, well-financed planning bodies provided with sufficient legal powers within their governmental organization. These local planning bodies, aside from making studies and coming up with comprehensive development plans for their respective areas, will have the power to regulate the selling prices and rent of housing and apartments, especially those units intended for low-income families.

3.4 Major Programs and Projects

The GSIS housing program is implemented in three ways: a) by administrative or contract, b) by the "turn-key" method, and c) by an integrated financial scheme.

3.4.1 Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) Housing Program

Low-cost housing projects are the top priorities of this agency. In this region, the following are the low-cost housing projects financed by the GSIS as of January 1975: Lindaville (Malasarte) Subdivision located in Tagbilaran City, with a land area of 25.10 hectares and a ₱1.6 million financing. As of November 1975, 222 units have been constructed out of the total of 274 with 52 additional units under construction.

The B.C. Suñiga project in Lapulapu City is another project financed by the GSIS with an 11.6 hectare lot and an approved financing of ₱2.5 million.

In extending individual housing loans, the GSIS offers three amortization period arrangements:

a) 10-15 years at 6 per cent interest yearly
b) 20 years at 7 per cent interest yearly
c) 25 years at 8 per cent interest yearly

The amount of loans depends on the payment capacity of individual borrowers but each has to have an income of at least ₱400.00 a month. The GSIS branch in this region has already extended housing loans to 650,000 members. Loan offerings fall under five plans:

Plan A – wherein land acquired from the closure of mortgaged properties are transformed into housing units.

Plan B – where developed properties are acquired and housing units are put up on the properties.

Plan C – where the contractor-developer develops the area and the GSIS pays them.

Plan D – wherein an interim-loan is provided and the collateral must be free from hinges.

Plan E – provides same loan as Plan A.

3.4.2 The National Housing Authority (NHA) Housing Program

Among the programmed housing and resettlement projects of the NHA in the country is the proposed project in Talisay, Cebu, with a lot area of 179.13 hectares for 1,770 proposed dwelling units and a total available fund of ₱14.93 million.

The Cebu Resettlement is one of the areas considered in the NHA's Resettlement and Social Housing. With regard to economic housing, the NHA has presently no project in the Central Visayas Region.

3.4.3 Social Security System (SSS) Housing Program

The SSS finances both individual and group housing. For the last fiscal year, one of the approved loans of the SSS was the group housing loan of the Atlas Consolidated Mining Development Corporation (ACMDC-Cebu) housing projects amounting to ₱14 million. The SSS is also financing another ongoing project of the ACMDC

in Toledo City. As of 31 July 1974, the SSS has released an amount of ₱899,610 for 93 housing units constructed, an average amount of ₱9,742 to each buyer.

3.4.4 Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) Housing Program

The DBP-financing scheme gives higher priority to purely residential buildings and lower priority on the financing and construction of commercial buildings. This is designed to encourage home ownership and/or to ease tenants from renting apartment every year.

In 1960, DBP was engaged in the low-cost housing scheme which gave a ₱2,000 loan for a house costing ₱2,200. With the value of peso going down, the loan was increased to ₱3,000 then to ₱7,000 and now ₱12,000, for a house with an estimated cost of ₱14,000.

Thus the ₱2,000 deficiency is either provided for by the applicant himself or he provides labor and materials. Amortization period ranges from 10-25 years. The shorter span (10-15 years) charges 9 per cent per year and the 15-year period extendable by five or 10 years more, if the economic life span of the building warrants the extension and if the "balloon" payment is not realized at the end of the fifteenth year.

The DBP has undertaken a group housing project in the municipality of Bogo where they have acquired a lot and constructed 60 housing units in the said lot.

Project Proposals

Out of the 35 squatter areas in Cebu City, 10 are given priority for relocation in the proposed Tisa Resetlement Site. The following are:

Squatter Area	Qualified for Relocation	Disqualified for Relocation	Total
1. Quezon Boulevard	41	16	57
2. Arellano Boulevard	18	11	29
3. P. Gomez Extension	11	24	35
4. R. Palma Street	12	14	26
5. Arellano Blvd. (Wacwac)	66	55	121
6. Borromeo's Property	20	33	53
7. Gil Tudtud Street	3	4	7
8. V. Rama – P. del Rosario	8	6	14
9. Expressway	22	65	87
10. Tisa (occupying lots in relocation site)	43	0	43
TOTAL	244	228	472

This list was submitted to PAHRA, Quezon City for clearance, but only Quezon and Arellano Boulevard, which are within the customs zone, P. Gomez and R. Palma which are national roads, are the only squatter areas that had been cleared.

All are programmed for immediate improvement by the national government. Gil Tudtud, V. Rama, P. del Rosario and Expressway are programmed for widening.

Aside from the Tisa Resettlement Site, other probable areas for relocation sites are being considered. They are at Napo, Guadalupe, and at the Talisay-Minglanilla Area. A high-density condominium or tenement-type of housing is being proposed at Pasil, Ermita, Villagonzalo and at the proposed Cebu South Reclamation Area.

A part of the Neighborhood Development Plan for Guadalupe, envisioned by the Cebu City Planning Board is a proposed subsidized housing for low-income government employees. Situated on a 30-hectare Villalon lot, the plan is to make the area relatively self-contained with the extention of adequate urban services like water and power facilities, public roads and transportation system and neighborhood amenities such as schoolhouses, clinic, playground, and others.

The total estimate for the development of the proposed resettlement site is ₱1.2 million. The following are the project expenditures by years:

1976-77	₱ 300,000.00
1977-78	250,000.00
1978-79	200,000.00
1979-80	300,000.00
1980-81	190,000.00
Total	₱1,240,000.00

4. SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The social services sector will target the socially-disadvantaged families, youth and children through the provision of employment opportunities, services to the needy and disabled, and provide relief and rehabilitation to victims of calamities and social disorganizations, among other services.

The community development sector will strengthen communities through training and active participation by members of the communities in national development programs.

4.1 Objectives

The overriding concern of the social services sector is to help the disadvantaged persons rise out of his condition to a state of self-reliance and productivity so that he can avail of the services and facilities of other agencies and organizations. To do this, the sector will be directed towards the attainment of the following objectives:

a) to provide development-oriented services to the needy, unemployed family heads, malnourished preschool children, needy and out-of-school youths, disabled and socially-disadvantaged persons and victims of calamities and social disorganizations;

b) to develop the out-of-school youth to be productive;

c) to provide, cultural, and nutritional support to economically-and socially-deprived preschoolers;

d) to rehabilitate the disabled, aged, drug addicts, and other special groups;

e) to systematize the giving of aid to victims of natural disasters and social disorganizations; and

f) to develop and strengthen communities, institutions, and people's capability to plan, implement, and manage community development programs, projects, and activities at their own initiative and active participation.

4.2 Targets

The target clientele of the sector are the preschoolers, needy youths, needy adults, the disadvantaged, and residents of depressed *barangays.* Figures are shown in Tables 4.7 and 4.8.

Recipients of social services and community development programs and projects for preschoolers, are targeted at 85,000 for 1978 to increase to 124,440 by 1982. Targeted clientele, the needy youth, is at 195,000 in 1978 to increase to 285,480 by 1982.

Projected number of depressed *barangays* to be helped by this sector is 250 in 1978 to increase to 366 by 1982 – with a population of 500,000 and 732,000 for the same periods.

4.3. Strategies

The following strategies aim to serve the needs of the target clientele of the sector:

a) In Social Services

(1) intensification of self-employment assistance projects for all levels: (youth, adults, and disabled) at least 50 per cent of the project budget;

(2) organization of practical-skills training with intent of job-placement and improvement of employment skills;

(3) establishment of day-care centers in all barangays;

(4) organization of communities and youth groups for self-reliance;

(5) involvement of private sectors – 25 per cent participation in the funding of projects;

b) In Community Development

Rural Development

(6) promotion and encouragement of citizen's interest, understanding, and participation in local and national affairs and for them to acquire the confidence and ability to lead decisively in the improvement of their communities;

(7) promotion of integrated/comprehensive planning in all levels to achieve maximum mobilization of efforts and resources for development, and bring about desired change;

Urban Development

(8) assist city government organize, reactivate, or improve the effectiveness of city planning bodies in all cities and formulate and develop comprehensive development; and

(9) assist in implementing physical, economic, and socio-cultural projects and activities in urban communities through the growth area approach.

Table 4.7
TARGETED CLIENTELE, 1978-82

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
Preschoolers	85,000	99,960	108,120	116,280	124,440	533,800
Needy Youth	195,000	229,320	248,040	266,769	285,480	1,224,609
Needy Adults	180,000	211,680	228,960	246,240	263,520	1,130,400
Disadvantaged	40,000	47,040	50,880	54,720	58,560	251,200

Source: DSSD (Region VII).

Table 4.8
TARGETED BARANGAYS, 1978-82

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
Number of Depressed Barangays	250	294	318	342	366	1,570
Total Population of Barangays	500,000	588,000	636,000	684,000	732,000	3,140,000

Source: DSSD (Region VII).

4.4 Major Programs and Projects

Programs and projects package of the social services sector is designed to meet the total needs of the poor.

4.4.1 Self-Employment Assistance Program (SEAP)

A productivity-oriented program where noninterest and noncollateral capital-assistance is granted to individuals and groups to engage in income-producing ventures. When the project becomes economically productive, the capital-assistance is returned through regular bank deposits and rolled on to another eligible client.

4.4.2 Day Care Service

This is designed to ensure adequate and normal development of malnourished preschoolers from submarginal families. Through this program, the children are provided with nutritional feeding along with creative group experiences and socialization at the day care centers.

Likewise, for the abandoned, neglected, and dependent children, the Department of Social Services and Development (DSSD) has protective services like adoption and foster care.

4.4.3. Integrated Human Resources Development Program

This aims to develop the needy and out-of-school youth to become productive and responsible citizens. It has a three-dimensional program for youth, namely: a) program for economic self-sufficiency which involves the granting of SEAP assistance; b) program for social awareness and community responsibilities such as population awareness and sex education, drug information, nutrition education, leadership training, community volunteer service; and c) program for youth with special needs such as residential services, probation, and after care.

4.4.4 Rehabilitation Program

This looks into the special needs of physically-disabled and socially-disadvantaged group including the recovered drug dependents, released prisoners, mendicants, negative hansenites, recovered mental patients, and adult retardates. The thrust of the program is their return to gainful employment and active participation in community life following an intensive vocational and social rehabilitation.

4.4.5 Assistance Program

This provides relief, restorative, and rehabilitation services to victims of natural calamities and social disorganizations. Its salient features are food-for-growth, food-for-work, food incentives, housing and financial assistance and the SEAP.

4.4.6 Family Planning Information and Counselling Services

This provides couples with information, motivational and referral services in order to promote responsible parenthood and family planning as a way of life.

4.4.7 Urban Community Development Program

This aims to uplift the living conditions in urban communities; assist city governments organize, reactivate, or improve the effectiveness of city planning bodies in all cities, and formulate and develop comprehensive development; help develop functional community organizations; and assist and implement physical, economic, and sociocultural projects and activities to urban communities through the growth area approach.

4.4.8 Grants-in-Aid Project Assistance (Infrastructure Projects)

Table 4.9 shows rough estimates of projects at at ₱20,000 each for the first three years and ₱30,000 each for the succeedin two years. The number of projects, 60, expected to be accomplished yearly is based on current projects completed in the last five years (1972-76). As the cost of project assistance is expected to increase in the remaining two years (1981-82), the number of projects expected to be completed is reduced to 50 yearly.

The increase in cost of assistance per project is based on two factors: the increasing cost of construction materials and the increasing demand for bigger projects.

It remains, however, a standing policy of the Department of Local Government and Community Development (DLGCD) to consider also smaller projects needed by the community. This can be done by limiting financial assistance to bigger projects and require the recipient community, the *barangay*, or the local government units to absorb bigger cost counterpart, thereby increasing the number of projects the office could afford to assist.

4.4.9 Rural Improvement and Community Development Fund (RICDF) Projects

The RICDF scheme of giving financial assistance to the *barangays* was started in 1969 when the President first released ₱2,000 aid per *barrio* in the second half of 1968-69. The second release was made closely in the early part of 1969-70. The aid made a resounding impact in community improvement through community action and self-help.

Aimed at further accelerating the development of rural communities, another ₱2,000 per *barrio* was released in 1971. Up to this time, however, a number of *barangays* still have uncompleted projects funded with the third release of the RICDF.

Only the *barangays* in Cebu province received a fourth release of RICDF funds in 1973 while those in other provinces did not receive any. This is quite an indication that the RICDF Program is unlikely to continue.

For purposes of projecting the estimated financial requirements should the program be resumed, a five-year projection is being presented here with the proposal to increase the amount of assistance to ₱4,000 per *barangay* for the years 1978-80, and ₱5,000 for the years 1981-82 (Table 4.10).

The number of *barangays* per province herein indicated represents the original recipient *barrios* existing and or created under R.A. 3590 (The Revised Barrio Charter). Not included are those *barangays* created lately under P.D. No. 86 (Citizen's Assemblies) and subsequent related decrees. The main reason for the exclusion is that most of the *barangays* lately created are found in thickly populated *poblacions* and the urban centers of cities; hence, it is doubtful and without procedure that these *barangays* could qualify for the aid.

This projection is prepared by the Rural Development Section of the Community Development Division.

Table 4.9 TARGETED PROJECT COST REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

	₱20,000/Project		₱30,000/Project	
	Number of Projects	Amount	Number of Projects	Amount
1982			50	₱ 1,500,000
1981			50	1,500,000
1980	60	₱ 1,200,000		
1979	60	1,200,000		
1978	60	1,200,00		
TOTAL	180	₱ 3,600,000	100	₱ 3,000,000

Table 4.10

TARGETED RICDF REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

Rural Improvement and Community Development Fund (RICDF)[1] Assistance Per Barangay		Number of Barangays Per Province				Total Budgetary Requirements
		Bohol 1,098	Cebu 1,122	Negros. Or. 731	Siquijor 134	
	1978-82	₱ 24,156,000	₱ 24,684,000	₱ 16,082,000	₱ 2,408,000	₱ 67,330,000
Total Budgetary Requirements By Province		₱ 24,156,000	₱ 24,684,000	₱ 16,082,000	₱ 2,408,000	₱ 67,330,000

1. ₱4,000.00 for 1978-80 and ₱5,000.00 for 1981-82

Source: DLGCD Operational Plan (Region VII).

CHAPTER 5 INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

A nation's growth and stability depend significantly on its infrastructure program. Highways, bridges, airports, rural electrification, and irrigation projects to complement each other toward economic progress for the benefit of the population. In the past 10 years, the government has accomplished gigantic tasks, especially during the last five years of Martial Law.

However, in spite of marked improvement attributable to past development plans, infrastructure facilities have remained inadequate in meeting the demands of a growing population and other economic and industrial activities.

1. TRANSPORTATION

1.1 Objectives

Optimum use of the three-tiered transportation system in the region, that is land, water, and air transports for physical, economic, social, and administrative development is the overall goal. The following are the subsector's objectives:

a) to provide adequate road facilities traversing the more remote and depressed areas of the region but possessing great potentials in agriculture, mining, industry, and tourism;

b) to provide a systematic water transport development scheme consistent with the well-integrated regional transport system for port construction, rehabilitation and maintenance, and maximize the existing port facilities; and

c) to provide fast and safe air transport services to support agro-industrial, commercial, and tourism activities in the region.

1.2 Targets

The five-year highway development program includes the construction of 4 km. of paved roads and 561 linear meters (l.m.) of bridges; improvement of 38 km. of

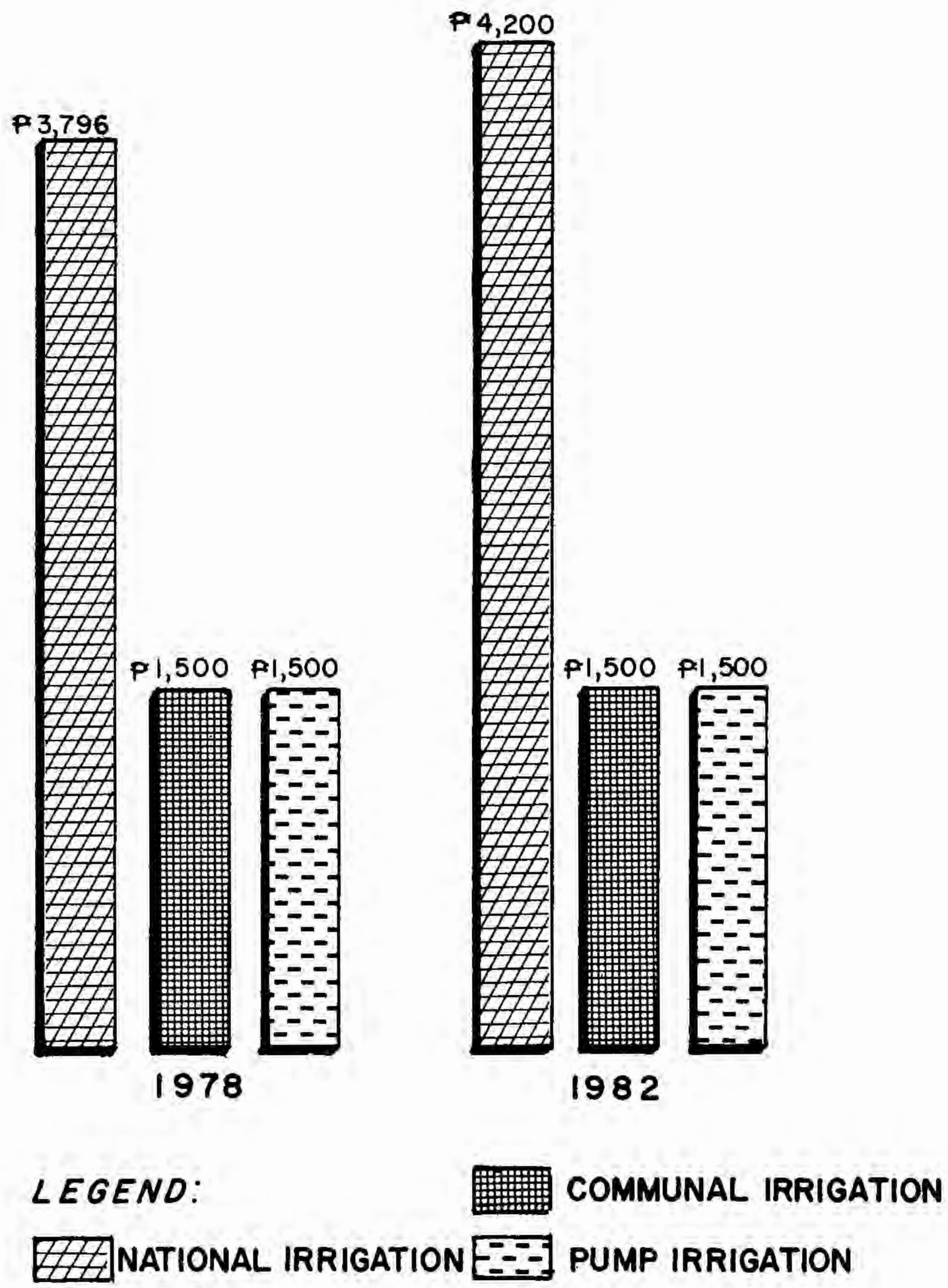
1.2.1. Highways

paved roads, 428 km. of unpaved roads, and 62 l.m. of bridges, in the urban areas; and the construction of 129 km. of paved roads, 892 km. of unpaved roads, and 1,557 l.m. of bridges in the rural areas (Table 5.1.).

Figure 5.1

TARGETED IRRIGATION INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

(In thousands of pesos)



Source: NIA.

Table 5.1 HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Measure of Physical Targets/ Projects	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
1. Local						
a) Urban						
(1) Construction of						
Paved roads	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	4
Unpaved roads	5.8	6.6	7.0	7.8	8.8	36
Bridges (l.m.)	97.0	105.0	112.0	120.0	127.0	561
(2) Improvement of						
Paved roads	6.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	38
Unpaved roads	54.0	59.0	91.0	108.0	116.0	428
Bridges (l.m.)	11.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	62
b) Rural						
(1) Construction of						
Paved roads	23	25	26	27	28	129
Unpaved roads	149	163	178	194	208	892
Bridges (l.m.)	270	291	311	332	353	1,557
2. Intra-Urban						
(1) Construction of						
Paved roads	5	5	5	6	6	27
Unpaved roads	38	43	47	50	54	232
Bridges (l.m.)	632	680	729	777	826	3,644
(2) Improvement of						
Paved roads	79	121	49	52	54	355
Unpaved roads	347	382	417	452	1032	2,630
Bridges (l.m.)	70	75	81	87	92	405

Note: L.M. - linear meters.

Source: DPH (Region VII).

In addition, it will also include the construction of 27 km. of paved roads, 232 km. of unpaved roads, and 3,664 km. of bridges; and the improvement of 355 km. of paved roads, 2,630 km. of unpaved roads, and 405 l.m. of bridges in the intra-urban areas.

The next five-year highway program in 1978-82 requires an amount of $51.241 million and ₱996.535 million (Table 5.2).

1.2.2. Portworks

The program includes the construction of 500 l.m. of berthing space, 2,500 sq.m. of apron, 2,500 sq. m. of transit areas, 500 l.m. of roads, 2,500 sq.m. of open storage, 525,000 sq. m. of reclamation area, 3,500 l.m. of rockworks and other ter-

Table 5.2
TARGETED HIGHWAY INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In millions of pesos, at 1976 prices)

Physical Targets	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Foreign-Assisted	₱32,823	₱44,888	₱80,330	₱80,330	₱76,580	₱314,951
	$5,686	7,685	12,840	12,840	12,190	51,241
2. Locally-funded	81,500	99,167	137,333	180,667	182,917	681,584
GRAND TOTAL						
1. Foreign	–	–	–	–	–	$51,241
2. Local	–	–	–	–	–	₱996,535

Source: DPH (Region VII).

minal amenities (Table 5.3). The portworks development program in the next five years will require an amount of ₱7.6 million (Table 5.4).

1.2.3. Airports

The airport development program in the next five years includes, among others, the construction of 38,000 sq. m. of runway, 3,600 sq. m. of passenger cargo and terminal building, 600 l.m. of access road, 1,500 sq. m. of vehicular parking area, and 8,000 l.m. of perimeter fence (Table 5.5). The program within 1978-82 entails a financial requirement amounting to ₱53.72 million (Table 5.6).

1.3 Strategies

In keeping with this subsector's goals and targets, the following strategies will be carried out:

a) improving all the existing main facilities, with emphasis on the mainline highway system with local and *barangay* roads as secondary;

b) improvement and upgrading of a selected number of primary and secondary seaports where present traffic volumes are high;

c) provision of additional berthing space, cargo and passenger sheds to reduce turn-around activities;

d) undertaking of massive dredging activities to enable deep-draft vessels to dock, thereby minimizing handling costs;

e) rehabilitation and upgrading of existing strategically-located airports in the region based on the economic resources and tourism potentials;

f) upgrading and modernization of the aircraft movement areas, passenger and cargo handling facilities and improvement of the maintenance practices; and

g) installment of additional safety and navigational facilities to ensure a more efficient air transport services.

2. COMMUNICATIONS

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 Telecommunication

In spite of the existing telecommunication facilities scattered throughout the region, there is a pressing need to improve and develop the sector hand in hand with urbanization and the envisioned industrialization of the region.

The main objective of the telecommunication activities is to provide an adequate, efficient, and economical telecommunication services to facilitate the fast and efficient transmission of messages among regional, provincial, and municipal centers as well as the rural areas.

2.1.2 Postal Communications

The main objective of postal development activities in the next five years is to improve the quality of postal service by shortening mail processing, dispatch, and delivery time and providing for a safe and reliable mail service.

2.2 Targets

2.2.1. Telecommunication

The telecommunication program includes the improvement of 75 backbone routes, the upgrading of 25 spur links, the improvement of the toll switching center in Cebu City, the upgrading of 50 telex facilities, the improvement of 50 telephone pole lines and high-frequency (HF) radio facilities, the transfer of 100 duplicated exchange lines, and major repairs of 25 local telephone networks (Table 5.7).

Table 5.3
PORTWORKS PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Physical Targets	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
1. Berth (L.M.)	100	100	100	100	100	500
2. Back-up Areas						
a) Apron (sq. m.)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
b) Transit areas (sq. m.)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
c) Roads (L.M.)	100	100	100	100	100	500
d) Open storage areas (sq. m.)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
e) Parking areas (sq. m.)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
3. Reclamation (sq. m.)	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,500	115,500	576,000
4. Terminal and other amenities	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
5. Rockworks (L.M.)	500	500	500	500	500	2,500

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.4
TARGETED PORTWORKS INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In thousands of pesos, at 1976 prices)

Physical Targets	Investments					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Berths	₱100	₱100	₱100	₱100	₱100	₱500
2. Back-up areas						
a) Apron	50	50	50	50	50	250
b) Transit	50	50	50	50	50	250
c) Roads	100	100	100	100	100	500
d) Open storage areas	50	50	50	50	50	250
e) Parking areas	50	50	50	50	50	250
3. Reclamation	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	5,750
4. Terminal and other amenities	20	20	20	20	20	100
5. Rockworks	250	250	250	250	250	1,250
GRAND TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	₱9,100

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.5
AIRPORT PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Physical Targets	Program 1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	TOTAL
1. Intra-Urban/Intra Island						
a) Trunkline						
Horizontal (sq. m.)						
Vertical (sq. m.)						
b) Secondary						
Horizontal (sq. m.)	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	13,000
Vertical (sq. m.)	280	280	280	280	280	1,400
c) Feeder						
Horizontal (sq. m.)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
Vertical (sq. m.)	240	240	240	240	240	1,200
Trunkline, Secondary and Feeder						
a) Land acquisition and development (hectares)	3.6	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.4	10
b) Aircraft movement areas (sq. m.)	15,840	12,320	8,800	5,280	1,760	44,000
c) Passenger, cargo, and terminal building (sq. m.)	1,296	1,008	720	432	144	3,600
d) Access road (L.M.)	216	168	120	72	24	600
e) Vehicular parking (sq, m.)	540	420	300	180	60	1,500
f) Perimeter fence (L.M.)	2,880	2,240	1,600	960	320	8,000
2. Overseas-Oriented						
Horizontal (sq. m.)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,000
Vertical (sq.m.)	200	200	200	200	200	1,000

Source: CAA, Cebu City.

Table 5.6

TARGETED AIRPORT INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

(In thousands of pesos, at 1976 prices)

Physical Targets	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Intra-Urban/Intra-Island						
a) Trunkline						
Horizontal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vertical	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Secondary						
Horizontal	₱1,360	₱1,360	₱1,360	₱1,360	₱1,360	₱6,800
Vertical	562	562	562	562	562	2,810
c) Feeder						
Horizontal	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	7,000
Vertical	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Trunkline, Secondary, and Feeder (Total)	9,849.6	7,660.8	5,472.0	3,283.2	1,094.4	27,360
a) Land acquisition	2,905.56	2,259.88	1,614.20	968.52	322.84	8,071.0
b) Aircraft movement areas	4,264.92	3,317.16	2,369.40	1,421.64	473.88	11,847.0
c) Passenger, cargo, and terminal building	1,743.48	1,356.04	968.60	581.16	193.72	4,843.0
d) Access roads	285.48	222.04	158.60	95.16	31.72	793
e) Vehicular parking area	108.48	84.28	60.20	36.12	12.04	301.12
f) Perimeter fence	541.80	421.40	301.00	180.60	60.20	1,505.0
2. Overseas-Oriented						
Horizontal	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Vertical	450	450	450	450	450	2,250
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	₱53,720.12

Source: CAA, Cebu City.

Table 5.7
TELECOMMUNICATION PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Projects	Number					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Improvement/Development						
1. Backbone routes improvement (No. of stations)	15	15	15	15	15	75
2. Upgrading of spur links	5	5	5	5	5	25
3. Improvement of toll switching centers in Cebu City (No. of lines)	5	10	15	20	25	75
4. Improvement of telegraph pole lines and high frequency (HF) radio facilities (No. of lines)	10	10	10	10	10	50
5. Upgrading of Telex facilities	10	10	10	10	10	50
6. Transfer of duplicated exchanges (lines)	20	20	20	20	20	100
7. Major repairs local telephone networks (lines)	5	5	5	5	5	25
8. NTTS improvement projects (No. of station)						
9. Upgrading of training facilities	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Enhancement of maintenance facilities (No. of stations)	5	5	5	5	5	25
11. Land and building improvements (No. of Station)	3	3	3	3	3	15

Source: BUTEL (Region VII).

The required public capital outlay for telecommunication development program will amount to ₱17.2 million (Table 5.8).

2.2.2 Postal Communications

The postal service development program includes the establishment of one mail distribution center, one submail distribution center, 15 postal stations, construction of 10 postal offices, and the acquisition of 50 franking machines, 50 mailboxes, 25 money order machines, 125 lock boxes, 50 mailbags and 100 vehicles of various types (Table 5.9).

The investment requirements of the postal service development program in the next five years will amount to about ₱14.92 million (Table 5.10).

2.3 Strategies

In the light of this subsector's objectives, the following strategies will be undertaken:

a) initiating the preparation of an operational telecommunication master plan which will conform to the basic needs of the increasing population;

b) strengthening the line agencies concerned with the establishment, regulation, promulgation, supervision, and enforcement of rules and regulations pertaining to all telecommunication activities;

c) continuing the identification and implementation of various projects in places where these services are lacking or nonexistent and in areas where demand is heaviest;

d) developing regional postal facilities to complement and/or ease up the workload of the central post office;

e) synchronizing the postal service development program with the transport development scheme in terms of coverage, project implementation, schedule, and route selection; and

f) improving and expanding the existing postal service facilities and the construction of more postal offices.

3. WATER RESOURCES

3.1 Objectives

a) for irrigation – optimum utilization and proper development of water resources for irrigation purposes;

b) for flood control and drainage – to minimize the chronic damages to lives and properties in addition to negative economic effects due to floods; and

c) for water supply – to provide an abundant and quality community water supply and protection of public health through pollution control and through pest and disease control that are associated with water and water supplies.

3.2 Targets

The Five-Year Irrigation Program will generate an incremental hectarage of 15,000 hectares of irrigated land and the rehabilitation of existing irrigation system covering some 15,000 hectares (Table 5.11).

3.2.1. Irrigation

The program targets will require an aggregate five-year capital investment of ₱35 million (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.12).

Table 5.8
TARGETED TELECOMMUNICATION INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In thousands of pesos)

Project	Investment					Subtotal
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Backbone routes improvement	₱ 375	₱ 375	₱ 375	₱ 375	₱ 375	₱ 1,875
Upgrading of spur links	165	165	165	165	165	825
Improvement of toll switching centers	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Improvement of telegraph pole lines and high frequency (HF) radio facilities	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
Upgrading of telex facilities	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Transfer of duplicated exchanges	600	600	600	600	600	3,000
Major repairs of local telephone networks	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
NTTS improvement	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	4,500
Upgrading of training facilities	-	-	-		-	-
Enchancement of maintenance facilities	50	50	50	50	50	250
Land and building improvements	150	150	150	150	150	750
GRAND TOTAL	₱2,840	₱3,140	₱3,440	₱3,740	₱4,040	₱ 17,200

Source: BUTEL (Region VII).

Table 5.9

POSTAL PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Postal Facilities	Program					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Mail distribution center	1	-	-	-	-	1
Submail distribution center	-	-	-	-	1	1
Post offices	2	2	2	2	2	10
Postal stations	3	3	3	3	3	15
Motor pools	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heavy vehicles	3	3	3	3	3	15
Light vehicles	2	2	2	2	2	10
Motorcycles	5	10	15	20	25	75
Franking machines	10	10	10	10	10	50
Mailboxes	10	10	10	10	10	50
Money order machines	5	5	5	5	5	25
Lockboxes	25	25	25	25	25	125
Mailbags	10	10	10	10	10	50

Source: BP (Region VII).

Table 5.10
TARGETED POSTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In thousands of pesos)

Postal Facilities	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Mail distribution center	₱10,000	-	-	-	-	₱ 10,000
Submail distribution center	-	-	-	-	₱ 1,000	1,000
Post offices	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
Postal stations	150	150	150	150	150	750
Motor pools	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heavy vehicles	210	210	210	210	210	1,050
Light vehicles	120	120	120	120	120	600
Motorcycles	25	25	25	25	25	125
Franking machines	10	10	10	10	10	50
Mailboxes	5	5	5	5	5	25
Money order machines	10	10	10	10	10	50
Lockboxes	50	50	50	50	50	250
Mailbags	5	5	5	5	5	25
GRAND TOTAL	₱10,785	₱785	₱785	₱785	₱1,785	₱14,925

Source: BP (Region VII).

Table 5.11
IRRIGATION PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

	Program					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Total area irrigated (In hectares)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrigation systems rehabilitated (In hectares)	-	-	-	-	-	-
National irrigation (In hectares)						
Construction	898	958	1,009	1,049	1,100	5,014
Rehabilitation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Communal Irrigation (In hectares)						
Construction	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Rehabilitation	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Pump Irrigation (In hectares)						
Construction	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Rehabilitation	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
GRAND TOTAL	4,898	4,958	5,009	5,049	5,100	25,014

Source: NIA.

Table 5.12
TARGETED IRRIGATION INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In thousands of pesos)

Projects	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. National Irrigation						
Construction	₱1,796	₱1,916	₱2,018	₱2,098	₱2,200	₱10,028
Rehabilitation	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
2. Communal Irrigation						
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Rehabilitation	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
3. Pump Irrigation						
Construction	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
Rehabilitation	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
GRAND TOTAL	₱6,796	₱6,916	₱7,018	₱7,098	₱7,200	₱35,028

Source: NIA.

3.2.2 Flood Control and Drainage

For the period 1978-82, the program calls for the construction of 8,000 l.m. of earth dikes, 4,800 l.m. of concrete rubble seawalls, and 36,000 cu.m. of channel improvement (Table 5.13).

Total investment for the program for the five-year period will amount to ₱26.71 million (Table 5.14).

3.2.3 Water Supply

The water supply development program includes the construction of eight water systems, installation of an additional 700 artesian wells, and the rehabilitation of three existing water systems and 4,500 artesian wells (Table 5.15).

Total investment for the program for the five-year period will amount to ₱111 million (Table 5.16).

3.3 Strategies

To achieve this subsector's objectives, the following basic schemes will be undertaken:

a) rehabilitating and maintaining the existing irrigation facilities and generate additional irrigated hectarage in support of the increased production and productivity targets of the agricultural sector;

b) minimizing the total area devoted to major crops, subject to the satisfaction of estimated demand for consumption, buffer stock, and seed production and a reasonable allowance for crop failure;

c) the reduction of flood losses through protective structures;

d) harnessing of flood flows to more beneficial uses; and

e) the rehabilitation of existing waterworks system including some wells installed in the rural areas and the construction of new systems.

4. ENERGY

The government in its national electrification policy as expressed in P.D. No. 40 has provided for the development of an island grid system to supply the energy requirements of the country. The policy, as spelled out by the decree, is for electric power to be generated by the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) and for the National Electrification Administration (NEA) to be responsible for the distribution of the generated electric power.

4.1 Objectives

The primary aim of the power development is to provide an adequate, stable, secure, reasonably economical and environmentally acceptable supply of energy.

4.2 Targets

The power development program includes the installation of a 12 power-generating units with a total capacity of 225 megawatts (Mw.), 331.3 km. of transmission lines, eight units – 130 kilovolts (kv.) and 20 units – 69 kv. substations (Table 5.17).

The total investment requirement for power development program in the region will require an amount of $4,039.39 million and ₱8,891.74 million (Table 5.18).

4.3 Strategy

The strategy for its development program will be geared toward the establishment of oil-fuel generating stations with increased efforts in the development of efficient distribution systems to lessen the impact of high costs.

Table 5.13
FLOOD CONTROL PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Facilities	Program					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Earth dikes (L.M.)	1,100	1,350	1,600	1,850	2,100	8,000
Revetments (L.M.)	760	860	960	1,060	1,160	4,800
Channel improvement (cu. m.)	7,000	7,100	7,175	7,375	7,400	36,050
Seawalls (L.M.)	240	290	340	390	440	1,700

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.14

TARGETED FLOOD CONTROL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

(In thousands of pesos)

Projects	Investment					Subtotal
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
Earth dikes	₱ 550	₱ 675	₱ 800	₱ 925	₱1,050	₱ 4,000
Revetments	912	1,032	1,152	1,272	1,392	5,760
Channel improvement	2,800	2,840	2,870	2,930	2,960	14,400
Seawalls	360	435	510	585	660	2,550
GRAND TOTAL	₱4,622	₱4,982	₱5,332	₱5,712	₱6,062	₱26,710

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.15
WATER SUPPLY PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Measures of Physical Targets	Program					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
a. Waterworks						
1. New	1	1	2	2	2	8
2. Rehabilitation			1	1	1	3
b. Wells						
1. New	120	140	140	140	160	700
2. Rehabilitation	250	270	300	340	340	1500

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.16
TARGETED WATER SUPPLY INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82
(In thousands pesos)

Physical Targets	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
a. Water System	₱12,000	₱12,000	₱24,000	₱24,000	₱24,000	₱96,000
b. Wells						
1. New	1,800	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,400	10,500
2. Rehabilitation	750	810	900	1,020	1,020	4,500
GRAND TOTAL	₱14,550	₱14,910	₱27,000	₱27,120	₱27,420	₱111,000

Source: BPW (Region VII).

Table 5.17
POWER PHYSICAL TARGETS, 1978-82

Facilities	Program					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Power-generating facilities (No. of units)	8	1	1	-	2	12
2. Transmission lines (kilometers)	219.3	-	-	-	95	314.3
3. Substation						
a. 138 kv.	6	-	-	-	2	8
b. 69 kv.	12	4	3	-	1	20

Source: NPC (Region VII).

Table 5.18

TARGETED POWER INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS, 1978-82

(In thousands of pesos/dollars, at 1976 prices)

Facilities	Investment					TOTAL
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	
1. Power-generating facilities						
Foreign	$ 45,946.10	$ 1,857.0	$35,000.0	-	$ 25,946.0	$ 108,749.1
Local	₱ 74,659.0	₱ 4,307.0	₱85,000.0	-	₱ 50,057.0	₱ 214,023
2. Transmission lines						
Foreign	2,579.1	-	-	-	1,071.1	$ 3,650.2
Local	24,558.4	-	-	-	15,199.6	₱ 39,758.0
3. Substation						
Foreign	503,247.3	1,147,190.0	2,047.6	-	2,273,216.4	$ 3,925,701.3
Local	1,108,621.0	2,527,190.0	4,510.8	-	5,007,638.2	₱ 8,647,960.0
GRAND TOTAL						
Foreign	-	-	-	-	-	$4,038,100.6
Local	-	-	-	-	-	₱8.901.741.0

Source: NAPOCOR (Region VII).

Part Three

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Part Three is a discussion of the organizational machinery for plan implementation as well as the aggregate financial requirements of each sector in the region. The organizational machinery defines the roles and functions of each of the regional agencies and local authorities (provincial, city, and municipal) in the implementation of the plan and in the monitoring of programs and projects.

CHAPTER 6 DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

1. ADMINISTRATIVE/INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

The attainment of an efficient system for development is necessary to provide an effective channel for the attainment of regional goals and objectives. A continuing program of administrative development, providing for dynamic flexibility, innovativeness, and responsiveness in the governmental system, are being suggested and will be formulated and implemented. The final outcome of regional development for Central Visayas will depend largely on future political decisions regarding the innovations suggested herein.

a) Integrated Area for Development

The self-reliance program of the government require that it lays down the framework for its operations. For the regional development plan covering the periods 1978 to 1982 and 1982 to 1987, the focal point of development will be the Integrated Area for Development (IAD) approach. This approach to development aims to initiate the economic, sociocultural, and political development in the depressed areas of the region. Urban and industrial development will be accelerated, coordinated, and integrated with rural development in order to distribute the benefits of progress among the people of the depressed areas. The principal element for the realization of this thrust will be the creation of the IAD Councils.

The IAD Councils created will exist subject to the institutionalized regional government. The sharing of power and delegation of authority from the regional government to the IAD council will be complementary.

(1) *Basic Aim and Roles*

Basically, the IAD Councils are administrative and corporate institutions designed to meet popular needs that transcend local jurisdictions. A degree of integration and scale of efforts and resources needed for the area, that existing local governments, individually, cannot adequately cope with, can be attained through this institution.

The IAD Councils will be mainly responsible for the economic, sociocultural, and physical development of their respective integrated areas. Furthermore, they will serve as the primary vehicle of the regional government in its development efforts by coordinating the activities of local governments, providing assistance technically and materially, and cooperating with neighboring IAD's in undertaking activities which are of common interest.

(2) *Scope of Authority*

IAD Councils will exercise powers and functions in accordance with the advice of and as delegated by the regional government. Within the broad guidelines and priorities set forth by the national and regional plans, IAD councils may make adjustments or modifications to suit area objectives and conditions.

To achieve their objectives, IAD councils will have the authority to enact and implement policies, to exercise police power, to borrow money, to levy and collect area fares, to receive assistance from authorized sources, to invest financially, and to operate public enterprises.

The IAD Councils may adopt, enforce, and implement IAD projects and programs as long as they are consistent and compatible with those of the regional and national governments. They may request for information from and give advice to regional field offices and local governments with respect to their own plans, programs and projects.

(3) *Political Structure and Processes*

The IAD Council will serve as the policymaking body for the integrated area as well as having the primary responsibility in implementing the plans, programs, and projects of the integrated area.

(4) *Functions and Programs*

All IAD Councils will have the basic authority to undertake programs for the comprehensive planning of their respective areas. Inputs for the comprehensive plan are the socioeconomic profile, existing and proposed land use map, zoning ordinance, and the Municipal Comprehensive Plan, if available. Based on the IAD comprehensive plan, programs and projects for the IAD Capital Improvement Program can then be identified.

(5) *Regional Supervision and Assistance*

One basic factor for achieving desirable patterns of IAD development will be the degree of supervision and assistance given by the regional government. IADS that are still depressed will enjoy more technical, financial, and other forms of assistance from the regional government.

For more direct control and supervision, the regional government will look into the activities of IAD councils in the context of regional planning and standard-setting, and by closely monitoring the IAD performance.

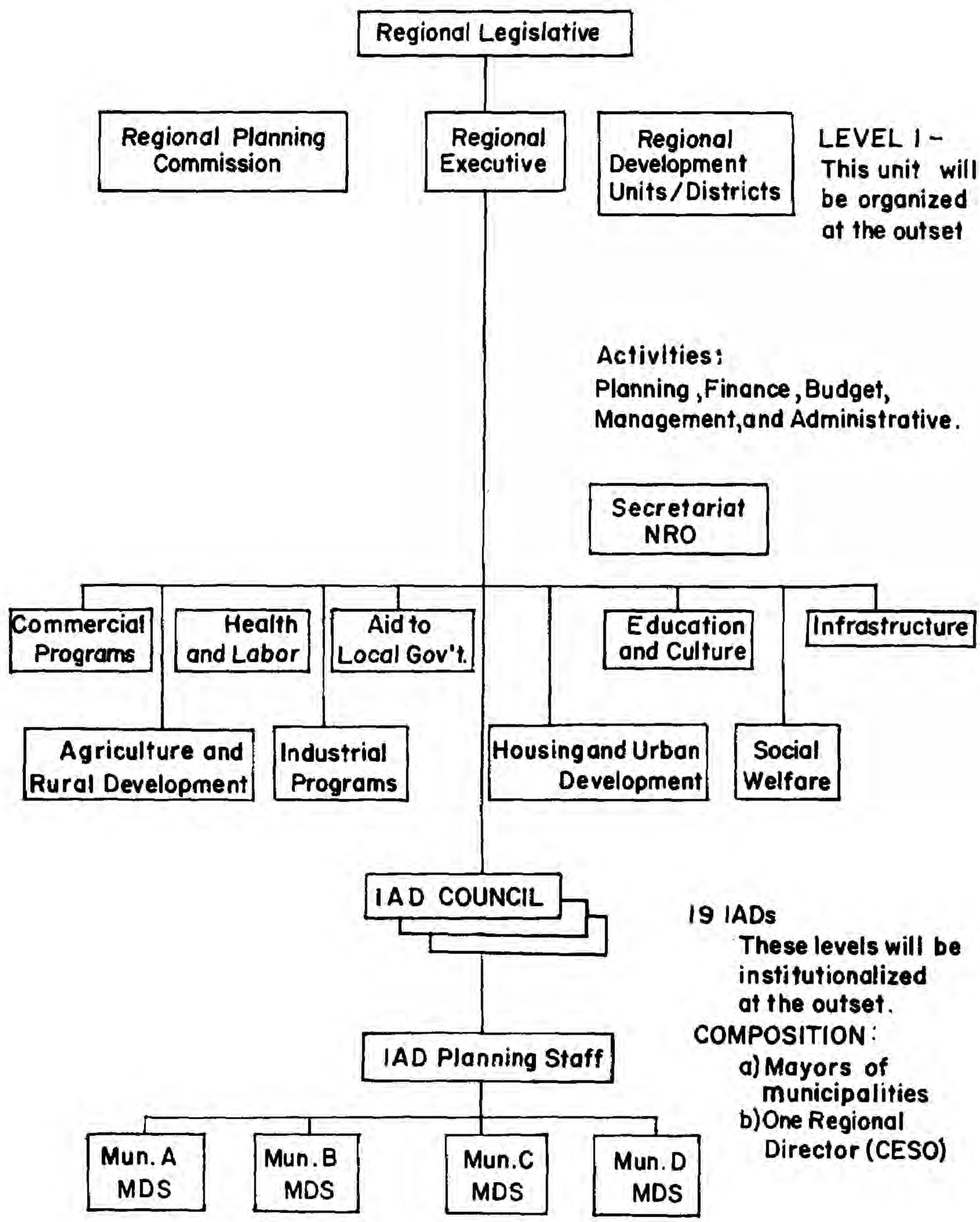
(6) *Organizational Program*

The passage of a decree or letter of instruction and specific guidelines is an important step for the institutionalization of the IAD Council. A model or chart, Figure 6.1, indicates the basic relationship of its organizational structure. The activities which the IAD councils will be involved in are the operational control of particular programs, that is, fund expenditures, personnel involved, materials and other resources, etc.

The main support of this IAD organization is the delegation of authority from national government to regional government. The latter will empower the IAD to create development corporations at the subregional level in order to implement

Figure 6.1

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF IAD COUNCILS AND ITS BASIC RELATIONSHIPS



certain elements of its plans. These subregional development units will however, be integrated in the regional government's regular units.

b) IAD Comprehensive Plan

The IAD Comprehensive Plan will be the starting point for specific delegation of functions taking into account basic integrated area characteristics like infrastructure, tourism, food production, reforestation, cooperatives, educational services, health services, small, medium, and cottage industries, and revenue collection.

2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

Development administration requires a responsive administrative framework for plan formulation and implementation. For the next five years, there will be a continuing program for assessing the existing administrative machinery for planning activities with the end in view of further strengthening the coordinative and interfacing aspects of the planning activities of the local governments. The emphasis will be on the institutionalization of the IAD Council and its planning staff. Planning approach will be the advocacy planning process which involves the people, the officials, and the technocrats and emanates from the bottom upwards.

a) Sectoral and Area Development

Accordingly, existing vertical and horizontal relationships of planning entities will be strengthened. Planning will be oriented towards comprehensiveness whereby local resources and development potentials and their spatial dimension will be harmonized. The integration of the IAD Comprehensive Plan into the regional plan will provide additional and valuable inputs into the regional plan.

At the municipal level, the formulation of the comprehensive plan will involve the personnel of line agencies assigned to the municipality, the municipal officials, and the people with the guidance of professional planners of line agencies in the formulation of the comprehensive plan at the bottom. Hence, measures will be adopted to increase the capability of the regional, IAD, and local planning entities.

At the early stage of regional development, the following specific measures will be undertaken to strengthen and integrate planning activities:

(1) at the regional level, the existing coordinative mechanisms for plan formulation will be evaluated in terms of their effectiveness in relation to the proposed strengthening of the IAD and local government planning capabilities;

(2) to increase the capability of the regional planning agency to perform its coordinative and integrative functions;

(3) consistent with the planning approach of maximum involvement measures will be instituted to enable the line departments to build up the capability of their personnel assigned at local level in the formulation of the municipal comprehensive plan;

(4) at the IAD and local levels, the planning entities will be increasingly involved in formulating programs and priority projects for the area. A program will be under-

taken for the establishment of planning staffs and training of the required manpower. This program will be in keeping with the substantial delegation of both administrative and technical functions to IAD and local planning entities; and

(5) a continuing assessment of the administrative framework for the implementation of regional programs and projects will be undertaken to ensure attainment of regional and local objectives.

b) Planning, Budgeting, and Investment Linkages

The budget system will be further improved to reflect in a realistic manner the funding needs and requirements for the efficient implementation of the IAD and municipal plans. Regional budgeting system will be effected and reflect the priority programs and projects of various IAD.

For the early stages of regional development, specific measures will be adopted to make the budgetary system as well as its administrative framework, responsive to requirements for the implementation of IAD plans.

(1) The approved IAD and local comprehensive plans will be the basis for preparing the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP in turn will be the basis for preparing the annual and five-year regional budgets.

(2) The system of consultation with the Budget Commission (BC) on the budgetary requirements of foreign-assisted programs and projects will be further improved. The regional, IAD, and municipal planning staffs will be informed of these programs/projects.

(3) Regional government investments will be closely coordinated with the private sector so that they complement and reinforce each other.

(4) The private sector will be involved and consulted at different levels of planning. They will be enlisted in undertaking specific planning tasks and activities such as the conduct of resources inventory and socioeconomic surveys. They will be involved in sectoral planning committees or task forces, monitoring information and feedback on the development activities of the government.

3. PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Human resource is a vital component in any enterprise. A competent workforce is indispensable to the achievement of development goals and objectives. An integrated career and personnel development program in the civil service to effectively support national development efforts will be fully implemented.

a) Organization

The civil service system will continue to operate under a centralized/decentralized scheme in the sense that standards and policies will be formulated at central offices for implementation by regional offices.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

A continuing program of administrative reform that will make the administrative system responsive to development needs to be evolved and implemented.

a) Government Reorganization

An increased capability for interagency coordination in the implementation of sectoral or multisectoral development programs will be achieved in the region. Particular integrated area development projects require the coordinative participation of various agencies. The coordinative responsibility in an integrated area development will be handled by the Integrated Area Development Officer (IADO), a Career Executive Service Officer (CESO) assigned in the area. The interagency approach in implementing specific programs and projects, particularly integrated rural development projects, will be encouraged as a mode for development administration. Appropriate structural arrangements, particularly in the field, will be developed and institutionalized to meet the operational requirements of integrated rural development.

A new deviation of releasing funds for projects, especially on the construction, improvement, betterment, and maintenance of infrastructure, will be made to the executives of local governments. This innovation will provide comparative result as against the long established undertaking of projects by sectoral line agencies. The reasons behind this approach are as follows:

1) the local executive is more concerned for the development of his area;

2) the local executive is directly responsible to his constituents for their development and whatever results or outcome of the projects will be reflected on him. Even with the present situation, the local executive assumes the brunt even when he has no direct connection with the project;

3) the local executive is knowledgeable of cheap, local, and indigenous materials that can be used in the project, hence, a lot of savings;

4) the local executive is in the position to know the most pressing problems in the area that needs immediate attention and solution. He is assured that his comprehensive plan will be followed and implemented, hence, no more accusation of line agencies for noncoordination in their development. Projects implemented are then consistent with the town plan;

5) line agencies will provide technical assistance in the implementation of projects to the local executive to strengthen the interagency approach for development;

6) graft and corruption will be minimized, if not eliminated, since the local executive is susceptible to scrutiny and attack by the people in his area. He has a political reputation to perpetuate and defend;

7) comprehensive planning will be supported and planning activities will be done with enthusiasm because their plans will be implemented, thereby abating frustration of local planners;

8) municipalities are the support base of political structure and once made strong thru this innovation, could equally support national, political structure; and

9) to provide comparative study with regard to work accomplished, expenditure, and quality and to know which method is efficient and effective.

During the five-year period (1978-82), specific measures to be undertaken as part of the continuing program of government reorganization will be as follows:

(a) laws will be enacted which will provide for the broad administrative framework for IAD and local developments;

(b) the IAD will be given the authority to coordinate development efforts within their respective IADs; and

(c) administrative capability will be strengthened by the establishments of IAD staffs to be located at the IAD growth centers.

b) Administrative Development

A continuing program for administrative development, periodically reviewed and updated, will be developed as a framework for meeting management problems.

During the early stages of regional development, the following measures will be achieved;

1) the professionalization of the IAD and local planning staff;

2) auditing IAD funds will be liberalized in order that the auditing function become an effective partner in achieving development goals;

3) upgrading of the structure of planning staffs to improve their capacity for more productive and effeetive service; and

4) a system will be adopted by which compensation can truly be used as an instrument for rewarding exemplary performance.

c) Monitoring and Control System

The structural changes in the planning process and implementation mechanism will set off an accelerated pace of project proposal and implementations. This will require the institution of an effective system for monitoring and control.

To effectively carry out the monitoring and control system, the IADs are given the following functions:

1) to provide assistance to the local executives of the IAD in planning, implementation, and coordination;

2) to coordinate with regional and field offices in the planning and implementation of the IADs' development projects;

3) to monitor all development projects in the IAD;

4) to serve as representative of the Regional Development Council (RDC) at the IAD level, which includes the duty of making sure that the development plans, programs, and projects will be in consonance with the regional plan;

5) to sit as member of the IAD council;

6) to present the IAD plans and budget to the RDC at times when the regional plans are formulated and the regional development budget is prepared for submission to the BC; and

7) to do other functions that the chairman of the RDC may direct from time to time in order to hasten the development of Central Visayas.

IAD Assignments for Town Planning, Zoning, and Housing

IAD	IAD Center	[IAD Influence Area]
1. Cebu		
CIAD 1	Bantayan	a) Sta. Fe
		b) Madridejos
CIAD 2	Bogo	a) Daanbantayan
		b) Medellin
		c) San Remigio

		d)	Tabogon
		e)	Tabuelan
		f)	Tuburan
CIAD 3	San Francisco	a)	Poro
		b)	Pilar
		c)	Tudela
CIAD 4	Danao City	a)	Borbon
		b)	Sogod
		c)	Catmon
		d)	Carmen
		e)	Compostela
CIAD 5	Carcar	a)	San Fernando
		b)	Sibonga
		c)	Argao
		d)	Dalaguete
		e)	Alcoy
		f)	Boljoon
		g)	Oslob
		h)	Santander
CIAD 6	Moalboal	a)	Samboan
		b)	Ginatilan
		c)	Malabuyoc
		d)	Alegria
		e)	Badian
		f)	Alcantara
		g)	Ronda
		h)	Dumanjug
		i)	Barili
CIAD 7	Toledo City	a)	Pinamungahan
		b)	Balamban
		c)	Asturias
		d)	Aloguinsan
2. Negros Oriental			
NOIAD 1	Canlaon City	a)	Vallehermoso
NOIAD 2	Guihulngan	a)	La Libertad
		b)	Jimalalud
		c)	Tayasan
NOIAD 3	Bais City	a)	Ayungon
		b)	Bindoy
		c)	Mabinay
		d)	Manjuyod
		e)	Tanjay
		f)	Amlan
		g)	Pamplona

NOIAD 4	Dumaguete City	a)	San Jose
		b)	Sibulan
		c)	Bacong
		d)	Dauin
		e)	Valencia
NOIAD 5	Sta. Catalina	a)	Zamboanguita
		b)	Siaton
		c)	Bayawan
		d)	Basay
3. Siquijor	Siquijor	a)	Larena
		b)	E. Villanueva
		c)	Maria
		d)	Lazi
		e)	San Juan
4. Bohol			
BIAD 1	Tagbilaran	a)	Antequera
		b)	Maribojoc
		c)	Cortes
		d)	Balilihan
		e)	Corella
		f)	Sikatuna
		g)	Baclayon
		h)	Alburquerque
		i)	Loay
		j)	Lila
		k)	Loboc
		l)	Sevilla
		m)	Dauis
		n)	Panglao
BIAD 2	Tubigon	a)	Loon
		b)	Calape
		c)	San Isidro
		d)	Catigbian
		e)	Clarin
		f)	Inabanga
		g)	Buenavista
		h)	Jetafe
BIAD 3	Ubay	a)	Talibon
		b)	San Miguel
		c)	Pitogo
		d)	Alicia
		e)	Mabini
BIAD 4	Jagna	a)	Candijay
		b)	Guindulman

		c) Anda
		d) Duero
		e) Garcia-Hernandez
		f) Valencia
		g) Dimiao
BIAD 5	Carmen	a) Bilar
		b) Sagbagan
		c) Danao
		d) Dagohoy
		e) Pilar
		f) Sierra Bullones
		g) Batuan

5. Metro Cebu (Special Planning Area)

   Composition

   a) Cebu City
   b) Mandaue City
   c) Lapu-lapu City
   d) Talisay
   e) Minglanilla
   f) Naga
   g) Liloan
   h) Consolacion
   i) Cordova

Part Four

ANNEX

SELECTED SECTORAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

This part presents all the programs and projects that will meet the present and potential challenges of the region and contribute to the attainment of the goals and aspirations of the people of the region. This part is a translation of the sectoral strategies into concrete programs of action to effect socioeconomic upliftment in the area. It includes the description, funding requirements, and implementing agencies of sectoral programs and projects.

Annex 1

Agricultural Programs and Projects, 1978-87

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
1. Masaganang Maisan	To raise corn productivity to 55 cavans per hectare	₱ 918	₱ 2,284	₱ 3,202	BPI, NFAC, and BAExt
2. Maisan 77	To raise corn productivity to 60 cavans per hectare	922	2,294	3,216	BPI, NFAC, and BAExt
3. Masagana 99	To raise rice productivity to 99 cavans per hectare	4,968	12,361	17,329	BAExt, BPI, and NFAC
4. Palayan ng Bayan	To utilize unproductive and openlands for rice production	750	900	1,650	BAExt, BPI, and local government
5. Gulayan sa Kalusugan	To increase vegetable productivity to 5 tons/hectare for programmed areas and 3 tons/hectare for unprogrammed ones	191	475	666	BPI, DEC, and NFAC
6. Integrated Crop Protection	To control all kinds of crop pests and diseases	10,570	26,299	30,869	BPI
7. Seed Production	To organize farmer cooperators for the production of foundation, registered, and good seeds for rice and corn. For coconut, 25 private and 10 government nurseries will be set up and which are expected to turn out 20,000 seedlings per year	2,547	6,338	8,885	BPI

Annex 1 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
8. Agricultural Credit	To extend different loans to boost agricultural production	₱ 19,725	₱ 25,642	₱45,367	ACA-for compact farms PNB and rural banks for Masagana Program PNB and commercial banks for other agricultural projects.
9. Education and Information Drive	To inform the people about the existing programs of the government, to disseminate information on successful farmers, to undertake marketing information drive, and to educate the farmers and others interested in agriculture	24,396	60,712	85,108	BAExt
10. Soil and Water Management	Soil survey and classification for suitability studies, land inventory, and the conservation of soil and water	1,040	3,548	4,588	BS
11. Integrated Data Collection	To undertake all data collection needed for reporting and planning	581	1,447	2,028	BAEcon
12. Agrarian Reform	Land consolidation in pilot areas namely, Carcar, Pinamungahan, and Sibonga in Cebu; Candijay in Bohol; and Canlaon and Bayawan in Negros Oriental	58,349	145,193	203,542	DAR
13. Expanded Fish Production	Fishpond development, commercial and municipal fishing, fish conservation, and management administration	9,050	15,860	24,910	BFAR

Annex 1 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
14. Integrated Research	Soil erosion studies under corn and sugarcane covers on four slope categories: a) trials on the use of ipil-ipil, beans, madre de cacao, and other legumes as fertilizers; b) fertilizer requirements of corn, sorghum, and soybeans in different soil types; and c) ipil-ipil and corn cropping system in hilly and marginal areas	₱3,886	₱ 9,668	₱ 13,554	BPI
15. Tobacco Production	To produce 0.5 tons of Turkish tobacco per hectare by 1982	4,432	11,030	15,462	PTA
16. Reforestation	To produce 16 million seedlings per year to be planted on a total area of 9,600 hectares	3,782	19,414	13,196	BFD
17. Livestock and Poultry Production	Intensification of extension services, artificial insemination and veterinary service, formation of marketing cooperatives, liberalization of credit financing, undertaking of feedgrains and fish meal production and research, forage development, large cattle operations, and development of a local dairy industry	36,692	91,304	127,996	BAI

Annex 2

Industrial Programs and Projects, 1978-87

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
1. Industrial Estate Development					
a) Talisay Mini-Industrial Estate	Industrial estate for small- and medium-scale industries	₱ 80,000		₱ 80,000	DPWTC, DPH, municipality of Talisay, and provincial government of Cebu
b) Mactan Export Processing Zone	Industrial estate for export-oriented products	153,193	₱103,573	256,766	EPZA, Lapulapu City, DPWTC, NPC, DPH, NHA, and MCWD
c) Sibulan Mini-Industrial Estate	Industrial estate for small- and medium-scale industries	80,000		80,000	DPWTC and municipality of Sibulan
2. Shipbuilding Program Metro Cebu Shipbuilding projects	Construction of interisland vessels (tugboats, barges, and fishing vessels)	1,596	1,000	2,596	Maritime Industry Authority

1. MCWD - Metro Cebu Water District.

Annex 3

Social Programs and Projects, 1978-87

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
1. Health, Nutrition, and Family Planning					
a) Regional Health Training Center	To construct a regional health training center to strengthen capabilities of personnel in the region	₱ 1,856		₱ 1,856	DOH
b) Regional Health Laboratory	To construct a regional health laboratory to provide opportunities for education and training in laboratory procedures for all categories	1,655		1,655	"
c) Control of Communicable Diseases	To reduce the morbidity rate of communicable diseases	14,078		14,078	"
d) Environmental Sanitation	To strengthen the environmental sanitation program thru the inspection of unsanitary toilets, sources of water supply, and examination of food handlers				"
e) Food and Drug Services	To implement R.A. 3620, R.A. 6425, and R.A. 5921				"

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
f) Maternal and Child Health (MCH)	To strengthen MCH services thru prenatal consultation, home visits, home deliveries, well-baby consultations, training of hilots, case-finding, and rehabilitation	₱191,351		₱ 191,351	DOH, DEC, DPI, DLGCD, and DSSD
g) Dental Health	To strengthen the Dental Health Program thru oral examination, chairside instruction, oral prophylaxis, flouridization, fillings, and extractions	108		108	DOH
h) Hospital Service	To provide adequate preventive, and curative care	266,005		266,005	"
i) Administrative and Support Services	To provide manpower and facilities to the Technical Division, Budget and Finance Division, and the Administrative Division	19,834		19,834	"
j) Regional Office Building and Health Centers	To construct:				DOH and DPW
	(1) one regional office building	5,000		5,000	
	(2) 93 main health centers	13,950		13,950	
	(3) 471 Barrio Health Stations (BHS)	18,840		18,840	
	(4) 375 hospital beds	11,250		11,250	

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
	To repair:				
	(1) Cebu Chest Center	₱ 100		₱ 100	
	(2) Cebu Skin Clinic	100		100	
	(3) 17 main health centers	1,275		1,275	
k) Nutrition	To reduce morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition among children and mothers through health education (mothercraft classes), weight survey, food assistance, and referrals of discharged malnourished cases to the hospital	6,625	₱ 10,437	₱ 17,062	DOH
l) Family Planning Outreach	To render family planning services to all married couples of reproductive age (MCRA) thru the total integrated development approach (TIDA)	11,015	55,075	66,090	POPCOM, and Local Government
m) Voluntary Surgical Contraception	To give free surgical services (both tubal ligation for women and vasectomy for men) to indigents to be performed by trained medical personnel certified by the certifying board of Central POPCOM	823	4,115	4,938	POPCOM
(1) Itinerant team deployment	To give free surgical services in the absence of a trained medical personnel in marginal	299	1,495	1,794	POPCOM

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
	areas where facilities are adequate/available				
(2) Service Subsidy	To give subsidy to hospitals to defray part of the cost incurred in the surgical procedure (₱92.00/person for tubal ligation, ₱52.00/person for vasectomy)	₱ 485	₱ 2,425	₱ 2,910	POPCOM
(3) Complication Assistance	To give reimbursement for any complications arising from the use of IUD and surgical methods (or a maximum of ₱500/patient)	39	195	234	"
n) Information, Education and Communication (IEC)	To provide factual information about the different contraceptive methods	185	925	1,110	"
(1) Print	To provide motivational aspect of the program in the form of printed matters, that is, comics/pamplets	133	665	798	"
(2) IEC Training	To train representatives of cooperating agencies along the present program thrusts and goals	52	260	312	"
o) Regional Logistics Operations	To have a ready supply of contraceptives, that is, pills, condoms, and IUD at the Provincial Population Office (PPO), City Population Office (CPO) level	389	1,945	2,334	"

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
p) Training Orientation/ Reorientation	To provide family planning technology refresher course, supervisors training, and BSP training	₱ 201	₱ 1,005	₱ 1,206	POPCOM
2. Education and Manpower Development					
a) Graded school organization into a Nongraded one	To conduct a study on the feasibility of adopting the nongraded system of instruction in the elementary level through individualization of teaching procedures and starting with nongraded reading instruction	170		170	DEC
b) Physical Fitness and Sports Recreational Development Program	To institute a workable and functional sports program for out-of-school youths	40		40	"
c) Bilingual Education	To develop the skill/knowledge of Pilipino and English	10		10	"
d) Abbreviated Curriculum	To develop an abbreviated curriculum in the elementary schools	10		10	"

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
e) School Lunch Counter	To operate a school lunch program to improve the health of the school children	₱ 10		₱ 10	DEC
f) Skills Continuum for Physical Education	To provide each P.E. teacher a guide on all skills in physical education	10		10	"
g) Individualized Science Instruction	To improve science instruction in secondary schools	15		15	"
h) Series of Live-In-Seminar Workshops	To train practical arts teachers in the methods and techniques of marine culture and use local marine resources for community development	40		40	DEC and BFAR
i) Establishing a tie-up between secondary schools and industries in the rural areas in the development of employment skills		10		10	DEC
j) Five-year Regional Manpower Plan	To develop the regional plans and strategies for human resources	337		337	NMYC
k) Regional Manpower Plan	To operationalize the Regional Manpower Plan	404		404	"

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
1) Regional Manpower Profile	To produce and update the edition of the Regional Manpower Profile	₱ 337		₱ 337	NMYC
m) Programs/Projects Development	To develop training programs and projects	269		269	"
n) Basic Skills Training in Vocational Trades (BSTVT)	To train 68,383 persons in industrial skills	110,364		110,364	"
o) National Agricultural Skills Training Program (NASTP)	To train 51,104 persons in various agricultural skills	10,988		10,988	"
p) Integrated In-Plant Training Program	To train 24,443 persons in various administrative and managerial skills	6,935		6,935	"
q) Trainor's Skills Upgrading Program	To organize and implement a short-term trainors skills upgrading program	113,720		113,720	"
r) Guidance Program	To organize and implement Vocational Guidance Program	142,236		142,236	"
s) Regional Industrial Training Consortium	To establish a Regional Industrial Training Consortium to complement existing facilities	201,816		201,816	"

Annex 3 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
t) Implementation of Special Provision of P.D. No. 442	To implement the Tax Incentive Scheme Trade Standards Reporting System and Industry Board	₱ 93,520			NMYC
3. Housing					
a) Housing Project	To construct 480,381 housing units in the region	2,229,950	₱2,509,518	₱4,739,468	GSIS, SSS, DBP, NHA, and the private sector
4. Social Services and Community Development					
a) Self-Employment Assistance Program (SEAP)	A productivity-oriented program where noninterest and noncollateral capital assistance is granted to individuals and groups who will engage in income - producing ventures	88,281	88,281	176,562	DSSD
b) Day-Care Service	To ensure adequate and normal development of malnourished preschoolers from submarginal families	7,914	7,914	15,828	"
c) Integrated Human Resources Development Program	To develop the needy and out-of-school youth to become productive and responsible citizens	30,060	30,060	60,120	"
d) Grants-in-Aid Project Assistance (Infrastructure Projects)	To uplift the living conditions in rural communities through infrastructure projects	₱ 6,000	₱ 6,000	₱ 12,000	DLGCD
e) Rural Improvement and Community Development Fund (RICDF) Projects	To give assistance to the barangays through community action and self-help	67,330		67,330	DLGCD

Annex 4

INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS, 1978-87

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
1. Transportation					
a) Highways					
(1) Vallehermoso Sibucao Road	To improve and rehabilitate about 70.6 km. of primary road from Vallehermoso to Sibucao	₱ 51,100		₱ 51,100	DPH
(2) Vallehermoso-San Carlos Road	To improve and rehabilitate about 22.4 km. of primary road from Vallehermoso to San Carlos City	26,000		26,000	"
(3) Carmen-San Remigio Road	To rehabilitate and improve about 67.1 km. of primary road from Carmen to San Remigio	37,700		37,700	"
(4) Anonang-Daanbantayan Road	To rehabilitate and improve about 24.3 km. of primary road from Anonang to Daanbantayan	11,000		11,000	"
(5) Basay-Sipalay Kabankalan Road	To improve about 175 km. of existing road, starting at Basay, Negros Or. ending in Sipalay	135,000		135,000	"
(6) Bais-Mabinay Kabankalan Road	To improve about 220 km. of existing road	120,00	₱ 100,000	220,000	"

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
(7) Dumaguete-South Road	To improve about 135 km. of existing roads	₱ 132,380		₱ 132,380	DPH
(8) Dumaguete-North Road	To improve about 102 km. of existing roads	103,440		103,440	"
(9) Tagbilaran East	To improve about 125 km. of existing roads and to support the mining industry of Guindulman and Garcia Hernandez	124,000		124,000	"
(10) Cebu South Road	To improve about 97.3 km. of existing roads and support the economic activities of Cebu South	105,000		105,000	"
(11) Santander-Badian Toledo-Tabuelan	Covers the western coastal road of Cebu Island, starting at Santander, the southernmost tip and proceeding to Tabuelan	237,000		237,000	"
(12) Tagbilaran North Road	To improve and rehabilitate about 121.0 km. of existing roads		₱ 110,000	110,000	"
(13) Siquijor Circumferential Road	To improve and rehabilitate about 30 km. of existing roads		38,000	38,000	"
(14) Toledo-San Carlos Ferry Service	Acquisition of ferry boats and construction of ferry fort facilities	N.A.			"
(15) Tagbilaran-Santander Ferry Service	"	N.A.			"

Note: N.A. means data not available.

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
b) Portworks					
(1) Port of Cebu	This project consists of two phases; Phase I involves rehabilitation, upgrading, and fendering of the marginal wharf, and construction of three berths; Phase II involves extension of the dredged level, rehabilitation, upgrading, and fendering of marginal wharf for secondary interisland vessels	₱79,000		₱ 79,000	PPA and BPW
(2) Cebu City Fishing Port	Construction of fishing boat complexes consisting of berthing and auxiliary facilities	69,000		69,000	PFMA and BPW
c) Airports					
(1) Lahug Airport, Cebu City	Extension and paving of the runway, construction of a new control tower, parallel taxiway, aircraft and vehicular parking area, and a terminal building, and purchase and installation of night landing facilities	45,000		45,000	CAA and PWTC
2. Communications					
a) Telecommunication					
(1) Backbone Routes	Improvement of Backbone Routes of about 75 existing stations	1,875		1,875	BUTEL

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
	hectares of irrigable lands and the rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities				
b) Flood Control and Drainage	To construct 8,000 L.M. of earth dikes, 4,800 L.M. of concrete pavements, 1,700 L.M. of concrete rubble seawalls and 36,000 cu. m. of dredged materials	₱ 26,710		₱ 26,710	BPW
c) Water Supply					
(1) Waterworks Project	Construction of water systems and the rehabilitation of three existing water systems	101,000		101,000	"
(2) Artesian Wells	Installation of about 700 artesian wells and the rehabilitation of 4,500 existing artesian wells	10,000		10,000	"
4. Energy					
a) Cebu Diesel Project II, Unit 6 (18 Mw.)	Addition of the sixth 18-Mw. in the Cebu Diesel Plant No. 2 at Talavera, Cebu	18,000		18,000	NPC
b) Naga Thermal II and III (130 Mw.)	Construction of two additional dual-fired Thermal Plants	648,000		648,000	"

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
(2) Submail Distribution Center	To establish one submail distribution center	₱ 1,000		₱ 1,000	BP
(3) Postal Stations	To improve fifteen postal stations	1,000		1,000	"
(4) Postal Offices	To improve six postal stations	750		750	"
(5) Acquisition of the following facilities:					
(a) franking machines		50		50	"
(b) mailboxes		25		25	"
(c) money order machines		50		50	"
(d) lockboxes		250		250	"
(e) mailbags		25		25	"
(f) vehicles		1,775		1,775	"
3. Water Resources					
a) Irrigation					
(1) Wahig-Pamacsalan River Irrigation	Construction of irrigation facilities to irrigate some 15,000	45,000		45,000	NIA

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000) 1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	Implementing Agencies
(2) Spur Links	To upgrade and improve about 25 km. of spur links	₱ 825		₱ 825	BUTEL
(3) Toll Switching Centers	To improve about 75 lines of toll switching centers in Cebu City	1,000		1,000	"
(4) Telegraph Pole Lines and 50 HF Radio Facilities	To improve about 50 telegraph pole lines and 50 HF radio facilities	1,500		1,500	"
(5) Telex Facilities	To upgrade about 50 Telex facilities	2,500		2,500	"
(6) Duplicated Exchanges	To install about 100 duplicated exchange lines	3,000		3,000	"
(7) Local Telephone Network	To repair about 25 local telephone network	1,000		1,000	"
(8) Maintenance Facilities	To enhance the maintenance facilities	200		250	"
(9) Land and Building Improvement	To improve and rehabilitate about 15 existing Butel Buildings	750		750	"
b) Postal Services					
(1) Mail Distribution Center	To establish one mail distribution center	10,000		10,000	BP

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project/Activity	Description	Funding (Proposed or Ongoing) (₱000)			Implementing Agencies
		1978-82	1982-87	TOTAL 1978-87	
c) Cebu Power Grid Transmission Lines Project	Stringing of a total 122 km. of transmission lines	₱ 108,000		₱ 108,000	NPC
d) Palimpinon Geothermal Project	Exploration and development of the Palimpinon Geothermal field in Negros Oriental	494,000		494,000	PNOC/EC
e) Wahig Hydroelectric	Utilization of Wahig River for multipurpose project	53,000	₱ 14,000	67,000	NPC
f) Bohol Power Grid Transmission Lines Project	Stringing of a total of 185 km. of 69 kv. single circuit-transmission lines	39,000	37,000	76,000	NPC
g) Camotes Electrification Project	Energization of Camotes Island	19,500	-	19,500	NPC/NEA
h) Bantayan Electrification Project	Energization of Bantayan Island	19,500	-	19,500	"
i) Siquijor Electrification	Energization of Siquijor Island	12,000	-	12,000	"

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources	
Included in the five-year program are the following projects:			
BIAD 1 - Bohol, Tagbilaran			
1. Improvement of Panglao-Tagbilaran National Road	₱32,000,000	National	Government
2. Panglao Waterworks System	600,000	"	"
3. Panglao Cultural Center	180,000	"	"
BIAD 2 - Bohol, Tubigon			
1. Catigbian Waterworks System	150,000	"	"
2. Catigbian Irrigation System	900,000	"	"
3. Catigbian Emergency Hospital	300,000	"	"
4. Catigbian Municipal Building	200,000	"	"
5. Catigbian Elem. School Building	200,000	"	"
6. Catigbian Barangay Roads	1,000,000	"	"
BIAD 3 - Bohol, Ubay			
1. Mabini Barangay Roads	1,080,000	"	"
2. Mabini Health Center	75,000	"	"

Note: a) These programs and projects are proposed to be implemented within the next five years by the 19 Integrated Areas for Development (IAD) of the region.

b) This is just a partial listing of projects due to nonsubmittal of some IAD plans still pending completion.

Annex 4 (Continued)

	Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources	
3.	Mabini Waterworks System	₱ 400,000	National	Government
4.	Mabini Irrigation System	400,000	"	"
5.	Mabini Elementary School Building	150,000	"	"
6.	Ubay Barangay Roads	245,000	"	"
7.	Ubay Public Market	60,000	"	"
8.	Ubay Waterworks Project	160,000	"	"
9.	Ubay Irrigation Project	100,000	"	"
10.	San Miguel Barangay Roads	290,000	"	"
11.	San Miguel Tourism Project	100,000	"	"
12.	San Miguel Municipal Building	200,000	"	"
13.	San Miguel Municipal Health Center	100,000	"	"
14.	San Miguel Elementary School Buildings	200,000	"	"
15.	Talibon Municipal Building	200,000	"	"
16.	Talibon Public Market	200,000	"	"
17.	Talibon Waterworks System	100,000	"	"
18.	Trinidad Barangay Roads	500,000	"	"
19.	Trinidad Public Market	100,000	"	"
20.	Trinidad Municipal Hall	200,000	"	"
21.	Trinidad Elementary School Building	550,000	"	"
22.	Trinidad Irrigation Projects	70,000	"	"
23.	Alicia Barangay Roads	150,000	"	"
24.	Alicia Municipal Hall	150,000	"	"
25.	Alicia Waterworks System	100,000	"	"
26.	Alicia Irrigation Projects	100,000	"	"
27.	Pitogo Barangay Roads	200,000	"	"
28.	Pitogo Public Market	100,000	"	"

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources
CIAD 1 - Cebu, Bantayan		
1. Bantayan Waterworks System	₱ 60,000	National Government
2. Bantayan Public Market	50,000	Municipal Government
3. Concreting of Bantayan-Madridejos National Road	12,810,000	National Government
4. Concreting of Sta. Fe-Bantayan National Road	5,250,000	" "
5. Sta. Fe Municipal Wharf	120,000	" "
6. Madridejos Waterworks System	50,000	" "
7. Madridejos Municipal Wharf	100,000	" "
8. Madridejos Barangay Road	100,000	" "
CIAD 2 - Cebu, Bogo		
1. Asphalting/concreting of Bogo-Daan-Bantayan Road	19,600,000	I B R D
2. Asphalting/concreting of Bogo-Medellin Road	5,250,000	National Government
3. Asphalting (high type) Bogo-San Remigio Road	4,980,000	" "
4. Asphalting (high type) Bogo-Sogod Road	24,660,000	I B R D
5. Asphalting (low type) of Tabuelan-Bogo National Road	6,755,000	National Government
6. Asphalting (low type) of Tabuelan-Tuburan National Road	4,424,000	" "
7. Asphalting of Bogo-Tabogon Road (short route)	4,900,000	Provincial Government
8. Bridge between Tabogon and Borbon	240,000	" "
9. Bridges at Bogo Poblacion	450,000	National Government
10. Bridge between Tabuelan and Tuburan	300,000	" "
11. Bridge between San Remigio and Tabuelan	375,000	" "

Annex 4 (Continued)

	Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources
12.	Bogo major circumferential Road	₱ 950,000	National and Municipal Governments
13.	Bogo secondary circumferential Road	1,820,000	Municipal Government
14.	Bogo boulevard	2,000,000	National and Municipal Governments
15.	Bogo Municipal Wharf	1,000,000	National Government
16.	Tuburan Municipal Wharf	500,000	National and Municipal Governments
17.	Hagnaya, San Remigio Municipal Wharf	500,000	National Government
18.	Daan Bantayan Municipal Wharf	500,000	Municipal Government
19.	Bogo Waterworks System	50,000	Municipal Government
20.	Bogo Irrigation System	1,000,000	Foreign Funding and National Government
21.	San Remigio Waterworks System	600,000	National Government
22.	Tabuelan Waterworks System	500,000	" "
23.	Ilihan, Tabogon Waterworks System	200,000	" "
24.	Daan Bantayan Waterworks System	200,000	" "
25.	Bogo Public Market	5,000,000	National, Provincial and Municipal Governments
26.	San Remigio Public Market	500,000	" "
27.	Daan Bantayan Public Market	200,000	" "
28.	Tabuelan Public Market	400,000	" "
29.	Tuburan Public Market	300,000	National Government
30.	Bogo Cultural & Sports Complex	300,000	National and Municipal Governments
31.	Plaza beautification Projects	200,000	Municipal Government
32.	Tuburan Health Center	50,000	Foreign funding and National Government

Annex 4 (Continued)

	Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources
33.	Odlot, Bogo Beach Development	₱ 200,000	National and Municipal Governments and private sector
34.	San Remigio Beach Development	200,000	" "
35.	Molobolo, Tuburan Spring Development	300,000	" "
36.	Tabogon Spring Development	50,000	Municipal Government
37.	Anonang Norte, Bogo Cave Development	200,000	National and Municipal Governments
38.	Model Agricultural Farm at Bogo	100,000	National and Municipal Governments
	CIAD 3 - Cebu, San Francisco		
1.	Poro Public Market	200,000	" "
2.	Poro Health Center	50,000	" "
3.	Poro Flood Control Project	100,000	" "
4.	Tudela Barangay Roads	525,000	National, Municipal and Provincial Governments
5.	Tudela Municipal Building	250,000	National Government
6.	Tudela Waterworks System	100,000	" "
7.	San Francisco National Port	500,000	" "
8.	San Francisco Barangay Roads	50,000	" "
9.	San Francisco Public Market	100,000	National and Municipal Governments
10.	San Francisco Waterworks System	60,000	" "
	CIAD 6 - Cebu, Moalboal		
1.	Alegria Irrigation Project	130,000	" "
2.	Alegria Public Wharf	130,000	" "
3.	Alegria Municipal Wharf	160,000	" "
4.	Moalboal Barangay Roads	50,000	" "

Annex 4 (Continued)

Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources
5. Moalboal Municipal Wharf	₱ 50,000	National and Municipal Governments
6. Moalboal Waterworks System	50,000	" "
7. Ginatilan Barangay Roads	50,000	" "
8. Ginatilan Waterworks System	50,000	National Government
9. Ginatilan Public Market	70,000	" "
10. Ginatilan Municipal Building	50,000	" "
NOIAD 4		
1. Valencia Barangay Roads	500,000	" "
2. Valencia Waterworks System	1,000,000	" "
3. Valencia Tourism Development Project	500,000	" "
4. Sibulan Waterworks System	750,000	" "
5. Sibulan Public Market	1,000,000	" "
6. Sibulan Tourism Development Projects	1,500,000	" "
7. Bacong Tourism Development Project	500,000	" "
8. Bacong Flood Control Project	3,000,000	" "
SIAD - Siquijor		
1. Larena Irrigation System	50,000	" "
2. Larena Public Market	50,000	" "
3. Larena Waterworks System	50,000	" "
4. San Juan Irrigation System	50,000	" "
5. San Juan Waterworks System	150,000	" "
6. San Juan Microhydro-electric Dam Project	100,000,000	" "
7. E. Villanueva Irrigation System	50,000	" "

Annex 4 (Continued)

	Program/Project	Estimated Cost	Funding Sources
8.	E. Villanueva Water-works System	₱ 100,000	National Government
9.	E. Villanueva Tourism Development Project	80,000	" "
10.	Siquijor Irrigation Project	200,000	" "
11.	Siquijor Public Market	100,000	" "
12.	Siquijor National Wharf	1,000,000	" "
13.	Siquijor Tourism Development Project	200,000	" "
14.	Siquijor Multi-Purpose Center	90,000	" "

There are 120 more IAD projects, costing less than ₱50,000,00 each, which are not included in this listing.

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