

Comprehensive Development Plan

A. Vision

“METRO CALAPAN 2026: MIMAROPA’S PREMIER CENTER OF INVESTMENTS AND AGRO-INDUSTRY”

The City Government of Calapan with multi-sector participation and equitable representation from various stakeholder groups external to the LGU, and other civil society organizations envisions the City of Calapan as MIMAROPA Region’s leading hub of investments and agro-industry by year 2026.

This could be one of the most ambitious paths the City of Calapan has planned on taking in the next ten years. Though perceived as an improbable feat for an IRA (internal revenue allotment) – dependent component city, it is still achievable through responsive and quality planning and budgeting backed by timely and accountable implementation.

MIMAROPA’S PREMIER CENTER

Republic Act 10879 establishing the Southwestern Tagalog to be known as the MIMAROPA Region was enacted on 17 July 2016, in accordance with Article VI, Section 27 (1) of the Philippine Constitution. This act reaffirms the status of Executive Order 682 s. 2007 designating Calapan City as the regional center of Region IV-B now referred to as the MIMAROPA Region.

The urbanization of the city is expected to expeditiously grow in the next ten years that would be in parallel to higher population density due to impacts of being a premier center of development and its proximity to mainland Luzon (CALABARZON and NCR). Its designation as the Regional Government Center of the MIMAROPA Region would also generate employment and spur economic opportunities.

All the Regional Offices in the MIMAROPA are expected full transfer in the city which will induce economic activities and spur development. About eleven (11) regional line agencies have already moved in Calapan and thirty-three (33) national government offices are already in place.

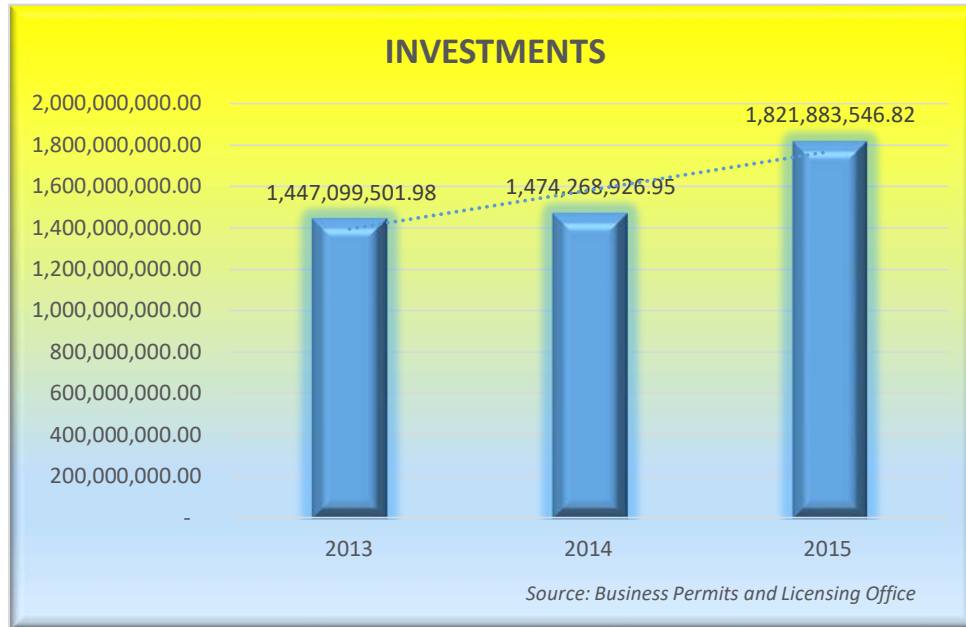
The city is also the capital of the province of Oriental Mindoro wherein the seat of the Capitol/ Provincial Government is situated. It is also a major transportation hub as a port city and serves as gateway to Southern Philippines through the Strong Republic Nautical Highway.

Calapan is also considered the center of education in the province having eighty-five (85) schools ranging from pre-school to colleges. As of 2015 (*source: Ecological Profile of Calapan City*), there are 58 public elementary/secondary schools; 16 private elementary/secondary schools and 11 colleges including 72 day care centers. The Provincial Hospital is also located in the city together with 7 private hospitals.

Investments

The investments in the City of Calapan rose dramatically to 1.8B in 2015 from 1.4B seen both in 2014 and 2013 as presented by Figure 1 below (Source: Business Permits and Licenses Office). This trend is expected to continue in the next ten years based on current development strategies and opportunities.

Figure 1: Investments



The above statistic signifies a conducive business climate in the city which is important to consider in finding business locations with a responsive business environment. Having awarded for three consecutive years as one of the most “business-friendly cities” in the country, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) has declared Calapan City as “Hall of Famer” in the prestigious category. Businesses and other investments are enticed to the city with its high public service rating on transparency and accountability (source DILG), coupled with good business policies that build the city as a competitive economic district —buzzing with growth and development in every corner.

Because of the local government’s commitment to develop and revitalize its business sector, it established reforms on its business policies and transactions that led to the influx of businesses that greatly contributed to the city’s progress.

AGRO-INDUSTRY



Image 1: A 4-hectare farm seed production area in Barangay Sapul

The composition of the city is 65% rural; with 40 out of 62 barangays are rural areas but advancing continuously in infrastructure and services. Some post-harvest infrastructure facilities are improving since the main investment in the city is its agricultural products. The Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) has ongoing sub-projects in Oriental Mindoro which are part of its primary investments for the development of the calamansi trade in the province. One of them is the Oriental Mindoro Calamansi Trading Center in Calapan City.

Although, Calapan is urbanized and center of economic activities and services, it is still a leading producer of palay in the province with 16,797.57 hectares devoted to agricultural development. It has also served primarily as market and distribution center for raw agricultural products, secondary trade center, agro-processing center, secondary health/education center and secondary tourism center.

In the Dry Seasons of 2013 – 2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016, Calapan City has produced 40,863.88, 40,471.74 and 40,910.16 metric tons of palay produced respectively. That is an average of 40,748.59 metric tons for three years. For the Wet season of 2014 the city produced 775.1 metric tons and 38,648.08 for 2015. (Table Below)

TOTAL			
Year/ Season	Area Harvested (ha)	Prod (MT)	Ave Yield (MT/ha)
DS 2013-14	8028.25	40863.88	5.090011
WS 2014	165	775.1	4.697576
DS 2014-15	8061	40471.74	5.020684
WS 2015	7781.5	38648.08	4.966662
DS 2015-16	7970.05	40910.16	5.132987

	Annual		
	2013	2014	2015
Palay			
..MIMAROPA	1,033,942.00	1,081,878.00	1,081,833.00
....Marinduque	17,364.00	15,069.00	15,889.00
....Occidental Mindoro	335,839.00	346,525.00	362,514.00
....Oriental Mindoro	391,866.00	413,508.00	392,213.00
....Palawan	256,394.00	274,150.00	280,240.00
....Romblon	32,479.00	32,626.00	30,977.00
Irrigated Palay			
..MIMAROPA	726,402.00	779,339.00	791,572.00

...Marinduque	8,098.00	7,206.00	7,508.00
...Occidental Mindoro	233,258.00	237,388.00	252,496.00
...Oriental Mindoro	325,999.00	356,563.00	345,219.00
...Palawan	139,805.00	159,390.00	168,385.00
...Romblon	19,242.00	18,792.00	17,964.00
Rainfed Palay			
..MIMAROPA	307,540.00	302,539.00	290,261.00
...Marinduque	9,266.00	7,863.00	8,381.00
...Occidental Mindoro	102,581.00	109,137.00	110,018.00
...Oriental Mindoro	65,867.00	56,945.00	46,994.00
...Palawan	116,589.00	114,760.00	111,855.00
...Romblon	13,237.00	13,834.00	13,013.00
...Palawan	256,394.00	274,150.00	280,240.00
...Romblon	32,479.00	32,626.00	30,977.00

B. Vision – Reality Gap Analysis

The vision-reality gap is the “space” or “distance” between the desired state of the area by sector, and the current situation of the sector/s. Once you know exactly where and what the gaps are, you can identify the necessary actions to close the gap. Gap analysis gives policy makers in the LGU the information they need to make better informed decisions when identifying priority areas for intervention.

Table 1: Current Realty Rating Scale

Rating	Interpretation
0	Absolutely nothing has been done about the goal
1 2 3 4	Something is already being done to achieve the goal but the level of attainment is still on the low side
5	The goal is half accomplished
6 7 8 9	Goal is more than half-fulfilled but still short of full attainment
10	The goal is completely attained
N	No data available

A vision – reality gap is determined by conducting a vision – reality gap analysis. This type of analysis shows:

- how large the difference is between the vision or ideal state of the LGU and the existing situation; or
- How near the current situation in the city or municipality is to the vision as defined by the constituents and the LGU.

It takes off from the results of the visioning exercise and the data generated in the ecological profile and the Local Development Indicators.

The vision – reality gap may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively. Ratings, as shown in the Current Reality Rating Scale (Table 1) can be assigned to describe the degree of attainment or nonattainment of a particular vision element vis-à-vis the success indicators assigned to each descriptor by vision element.

Table 2: Vision-Reality Gap Analysis for the Inward Looking Component of the Vision

Metro Calapan 2026: MIMAROPA's Premier Center of Investments and Agro-Industry	SUCCESS INDICATOR	RATING	GAP
MIMAROPA's Premier Center of Investments	Amount of Capital Investment of New Business and Business Renewal, Employment Rate, Local Income, Number of Big (Multi-national, National Brands) Operating Locally	4	6
MIMAROPA's Premier Center of Agro-Industry	Per capita value of production, Post-harvest facilities, Volume/ value of agricultural crop production by major crop, Volume/value of fish production inland & marine, Fishing HH/ Total HH, Food self-sufficiency index by food groups, Density of farm to market roads (km/100 ha of farmland)	4	6

C. Cross-Sectoral / Special Issues and Concerns

Some development issues can be confined within the conceptual boundaries of a particular sector. Issues of this nature are better handled by specific sectors. Other issues however, are common to two or more sectors and such issues can be addressed jointly by the sectors concerned through inter-sectoral consultations, round-robin fashion (see Figure 6- Inter-sectoral Consultations and Table 1- Sample Issues Common to Sectoral Plans).

Figure 2: Investments

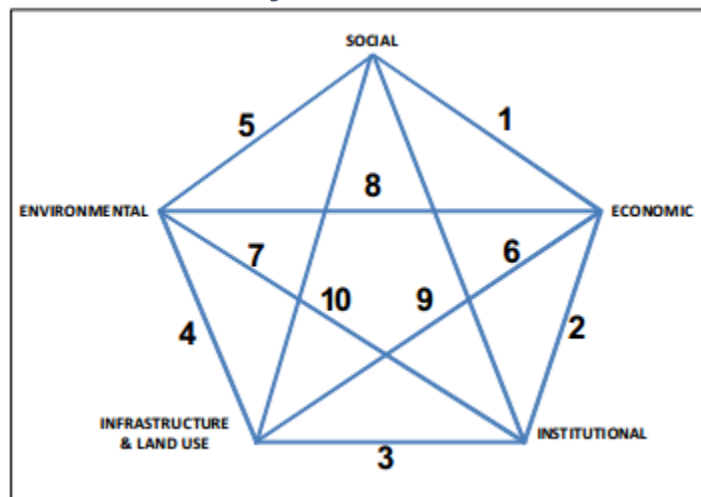


Table 3: Cross-Sectoral Issues

Issues	
social-infra	Insufficient School-based infrastructure
	Non-functional birthing facility (BEmONC)
	Poor implementation of RA 7279 (Urban Development and Housing Act)
	Limited funding for the development of existing and proposed Community Mortgage Program and Relocation Sites
	Absence of housing program for government employees and low-income families
	Need for ABC Building Rehabilitation
	No parking areas in the CBD
	Inadequate evacuation centers
	Absence of Crisis Center for Disadvantaged Women and Children
	Not fully implemented Accessibility Law (BP 344) and Magna Carta for PWDs
institutional - infrastructure	need to rehabilitate old municipal hall
	Low income Local Economic Enterprise such as Calapan Zoo Recreational Park and Municipal Cemetery
	Need to provide perimeter fence, concrete roads, parking space and other support facilities at City Government Center
	Lack of functional MIS Plan
	Non-functional Official City website
	Limited recreational facilities e.g. playground, city plaza river parks, multipurpose complex, convention center etc...
	Facilities without waste water treatment facility
economic - infrastructure	No Trading Post for fruit & vegetable managed by Association or coops
	Damaged irrigation facilities and lack of irrigation facilities/system in some areas.
	No training and activity center for cooperatives
	Need to open alternative roads to decongest the traffic flow at CBD e.g. radial and circumferential roads
social-economic	mismatch between employment opportunities and skills/educational attainment
	Insufficient funds to support the following:
	a. Livelihood projects b. Infrastructure projects
economic - institutional	proliferation of establishments without business permits
	No available data on employment and underemployment
	Lack of local policy in establishing a mechanism of graduate tracer study/monitoring
	Limited access to capital / absence of non-collateral loans for poor borrowers
	Absence of comprehensive road plan
	Underdeveloped Calapan Zoo and Recreational Park
	Undefined policies regarding market stall fees (discount rates)
	Poor marketing of vegetables produce by Calapan Vegetable farmers
	High cost of farm inputs.
	Lack of training on Leadership, Management and entrepreneurial skills.
	No individual or group GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) certified
	No accredited organic farms
	Limited employment opportunities
	Continued unemployment and underemployment
	Lack of LGU policy to support individual businesses to scale up operations
	Insufficient barangay level enterprise
	inadequacy of technical knowledge and logistics on aquaculture and Mari culture
	limited trainings for coastal resource management
Absence of Tourism Code	
No Distinct local Calapan Product	

	Inactive Tourism Council
	poor tourist welfare assistance
economic social- enviro nmen t	Proliferation of informal settlers in danger areas, public and private properties
	Mainstreaming of CCA-DRRM in local for E/S, H/S
economic - enviro nment	Less support of Brgy. In the implementation of City Ordinance no. 10 on Burning of Rice Straws
	Illegal fishing activities
environment-institutional	proliferation and unregulated fish cages and similar Mari culture at Calapan River/local rivers/ Caluangan Lake
	Absence of LCCAP (local climate change adaptation plan)
	Need to update CLUP
	Need to expand mangrove forest cover
	Absence of Environmental Code
	Coastal Developments
	Weak implementation of RA 9003, City Ordinance No.8 and other pertinent Local Ordinances
	inadequate information Education Campaign Programs
	Compliance with ECC Checklist for city government facilities
	Reforestation and Urban Greening activities
	Sustainable ecological resources conservation program
	Need for more access and alternative roads
	Barangays doesn't perform their functions mandated by RA 9003.
	Established system that mandates local officials to adhere RA 9003
	Increasing cost for the operation and maintenance of sanitary landfill.
	No local leaders penalized for non-adherence to RA 9003.
	stray animals
	Unsupportive citizenry. RA 90003
	Inadequate Technical and financial assistance with the Calapan Junkshop Association.
	Membership to international organization to access possible assistance and partnership in environmental program implementation
environment - infrastructure	River Siltation, erosion of river banks e.g. Bucayao, Longos, Calapan and Pangalaan etc...
	Lack of equipment for river dredging
	inadequate parking spaces at CBD
	Flooding due to waters from other local government units
	Disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation e.g. DRR/CCA resilient infrastructure
	Security and safety in the Sanitary Landfill (SLF)
	Inadequate area/facility for solid waste management (Sanitary Landfill, MRF)
social-institutional	Limited scholarship for tertiary and basic education
	Too much dependence on the LGU for health needs eg. Provision of rabies vaccines for treatment
	Incomplete Health diagnostic and logistic services e.g. medicine, dental and lab supplies etc.
	Need to expand gold card benefits e.g. outpatient service
	Professional squatters and squatting syndicate
	Absence of functional Local Housing Board
	No Local Shelter Plan
	No ordinance for the implementation of socialized housing tax
	Displaced families due to eviction and demolition and those affected by government infrastructure project
	Inadequate personnel for the implementation of peace, order and disaster risk reduction mgt.
	Insufficient warning, traffic and emergency signage in the city
	Absence of a centralized hotline system. 911/117
	Lack of fire hydrants on the southern part of City
	Insufficient serviceable patrol mobiles and personnel for PNP
	Not fully implemented RA 9994 (Expanded Senior Citizens Act -national issues)
Tricycle and drivers are not passenger and tourist friendly	
Not totally implemented DBM and DSWD Circular No. 2033-01, allocating 1% of LGU IRA for SC and PWDs national issues	

GAD Code not fully implemented
Need for barangay database system
Inadequate IEC advocacy for RA 8979 (Solo Parents Welfare Act)
Increasing number of children on the streets
Public not well-aware of government's plans, programs, activities and services
23% of junior high school completers are not yet enrolled to SHS
Negative Character and attitude
o Poor study habits
Abused and uncontrolled use of technology
Teenage pregnancy
· Irresponsible parenting leading to increased family size
· Lifestyle related diseases leading to cause of mortality and morbidity diseases
· Communicable diseases still among the leading causes of mortality and morbidity
Strengthening force multipliers in disaster response
Inadequate rescue and emergency response supplies and equipment
Proximity of emergency responding team to Southern Barangays
Increasing rate of crime
Increasing number of Out-of School Youth & Juvenile Delinquency
Unharmonized Implementation of youth-related ordinances
Inadequate resources for the operations of City College of Calapan
No General Revision of Assessment (GRA) of Real Property since 1997