



**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
CITY OF CAGAYAN DE ORO**

OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR

FOREWORD

In order to determine the responsiveness of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the City Development Investment Program (CDIP) to current socio-economic realities and needs of the people of Cagayan de Oro, the Office of the City Mayor commissioned in February 2016 an independent review of these documents.

In addition to the independent review, the updating of the CDP and CDIP was also recommended in an action plan for the Public Financial Management component of the Strengthening Urban Resiliency for Growth and Equity (SURGE) Project of the United States Agency for International Development (USAid), of which the city is among the five pilot cities in the country.

Furthermore, the integration of PRIMEHAT development agenda of the City Government under the current Administration becomes imperative in order to provide more focused approach in the delivery of interventions to provide better delivery of service to the people. The PRIMEHAT development agenda stands for Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation; Revenue Generation; Infrastructure and Investments; Metropolization; Education and Environment Protection; Housing, Health and Hospital Services; Agricultural Productivity; and finally Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism.

Subsequently, technical workshops and consultations to update the CDP and CDIP were conducted in various sessions in 2016 involving the broad range of stakeholders that culminated with the adoption of the updated CDP and CDIP by the City Development Council during its Full Council in 4 October 2016.

With the full support of the City Council of Cagayan de Oro, we all look forward to better implementation of the various programs and projects contained in the updated CDP and CDIP.


OSCAR S. MORENO
City Mayor

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The updating of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2017-2019 was made possible through the technical support, patience, and suggestions of those involved in its formulation. In particular, the contribution of the information providers within the local bureaucracy and the support extended by City Government Officials is gratefully recognized for investing their time in providing the relevant information of particular interest to their respective sectoral concerns:

- City Government Department Heads and their equally competent designated staff who patiently provided the information on their respective programs, projects and all other inputs relevant to the updating of the CDP and for extending the necessary logistical and inspirational support to ensure the completion of the CDP
- The officers and members of the City Development Council (CDC) for their “vote of confidence” by adopting the updated CDP and favorably endorsing it for consideration by the City Council
- City Mayor Oscar S. Moreno for providing inspiration and no-nonsense overall policy direction in the updating of the CDP which is hoped to provide more responsive interventions to the 8-point development agenda of the City Administration as embodied in PRIMEHAT (Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation; Revenue Generation; Infrastructure and Investments; Metropolization; Education and Environment Protection; Housing, Health and Hospital Services; Agricultural Productivity; and finally Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism).

CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword of the City Mayor of Cagayan de Oro

Acknowledgment

THE UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2019	<u>5</u>
Vision	5
The PRIMEHAT Development Agenda	6
Ensuring Consistency of PRIMEHAT with Relevant Development Frameworks	8
Vision – Reality Gap Analysis	9
Cross-Sectoral Challenges	12
<u>Sectoral Development Plans</u>	<u>15</u>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	15
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	27
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	44
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	55
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	68
<u>Updated City Development Investment Program 2017-2019</u>	<u>75</u>
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	80
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	99
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	111
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	121
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	130



VISION

This chapter presents the city's vision of development and contextual linkage of its development direction within the regional, national, and international development frameworks. The vision is translated into the city's development framework: acronymed PRIMEHAT, which sets the thematic priorities of the city government in order to achieve the shared vision of development, aspired by the people and its government. Further translation of the vision is presented in the various programs and projects across key development sectors, namely, economic, social, infrastructure, environmental management, and institutional.

The strategic and prime development hub of the south, a city managed through good governance, with an empowered citizenry that thrives in a highly competitive economy, and a sustainable environment that nurtures its diversity and multi-cultural heritage towards a

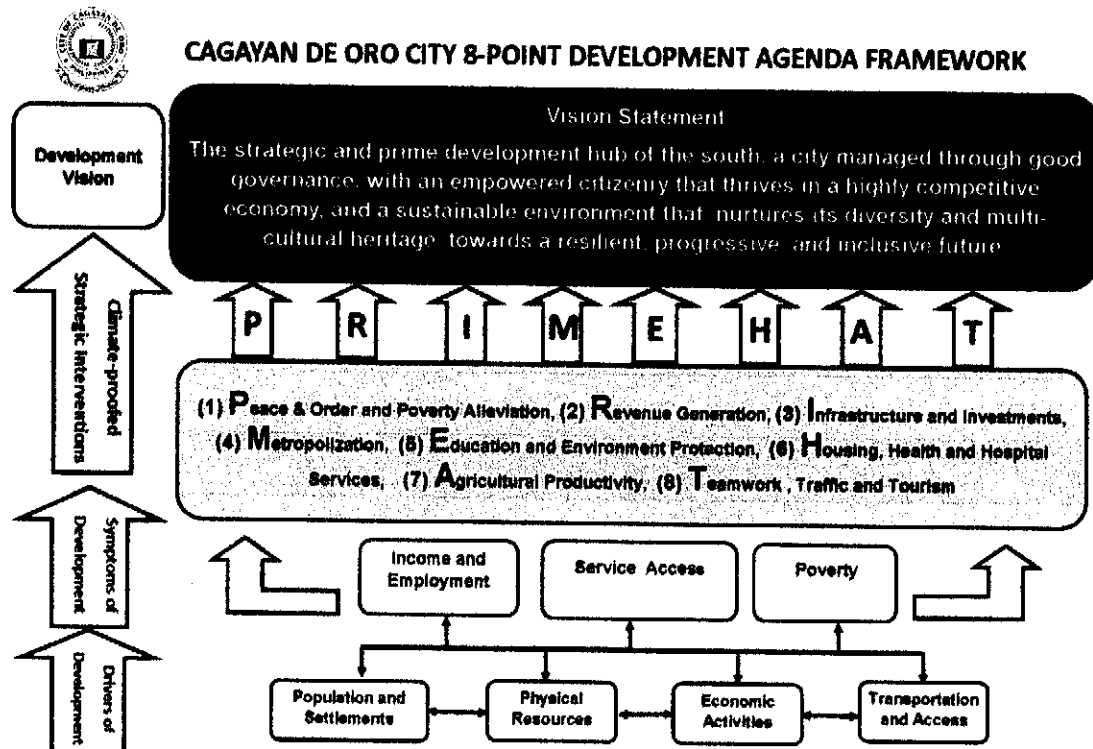
The aspiration of the city to assert its strategic role in development in southern Philippines is essentially captured and meaningfully translated in its vision. But a vision remains as such unless its elements are closely examined as to relevance, responsiveness, and inclusiveness of purpose.

Central to the realization of the shared vision is the pursuit of high quality stewardship of the city government by officials who are installed by the popular will. The collaboration between the people and its elected representatives is defined by successfully achieving the city's vision through a competitive local economy, sustained by more improved management of its natural endowments and historical-cultural

assets while consistently focusing its development direction on a climate-proofed and socio-economically uplifted condition of its people where the fruits of development are desirably enjoyed by the greater number.

The vision's concept is anchored on the development framework of which the achievement of each development dimension is being pursued across sectors, as represented in the acronym PRIMEHAT. The acronym of the city's 8-point development agenda stands for Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation; Revenue Generation; Infrastructure and Investments; Metropolization; Education and Environment Protection; Housing, Health and Hospital Services; Agricultural Productivity; and finally Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism.

The PRIMEHAT Development Agenda



Prepared by the City Planning and Development Office, Cagayan de Oro City (2016)

(Schematic design is inspired by GATEWAY Development Framework of Regional Development Council, Region 10.)

Figure 1: PRIMEHAT Development Agenda Framework

The sub-goals of the PRIMEHAT Development Agenda are presented below:

Poverty Alleviation and Peace & Order

- Employment generation and job placement
- Cooperative development
- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Strengthened partnership with law enforcement agencies
- Implement the Rule of Law
- Setting up an effective 911-type emergency response

Revenue Generation

- Efficiency in the collection efforts, increasing revenue without necessarily increasing or adding taxes

- Strategic relocation of residents in high risk areas and informal communities, serving as the catalyst for the development of new growth areas

Infrastructure and Investments

- Proper urban planning
- Enhancement of support infrastructure
- Balanced and equitable investment in infrastructure throughout the city
- Infrastructure support to establish new growth centers in the city
- Investments are well-directed to respond to the city's growth and potentials
- Cagayan de Oro City to serve as "The Hub"

Metropolization

- Cagayan de Oro as catalyst to regional growth
- Cagayan de Oro as the center of Northern Mindanao Region

Education and Environmental Protection

- Cagayan de Oro to pursue and enhance its role as the educational center of Northern Mindanao
- Promote and develop eco-tourism
- To ensure the city's sustainability by putting in place measures that will protect its natural environment, especially Cagayan de Oro and Iponan Rivers
- To institute solid waste septage and wastewater management measures

Housing, Health, and Hospital Services

- Upgrading of health and hospital services as a means of liberating the poor from the bondage of traditional politics
- Upgrade the JR Borja Memorial Hospital and strategic health centers
- Provision of universal health insurance coverage for indigent families

Agricultural Productivity

- Effective farm-to-market road networks
- Availability of farm support implements
- Identify new markets for farm products
- Tying up with cooperatives to expand economic reach of farmers
- Increasing the productivity of the farmers and fisherfolk
- Institute measures that will ensure sustained food security

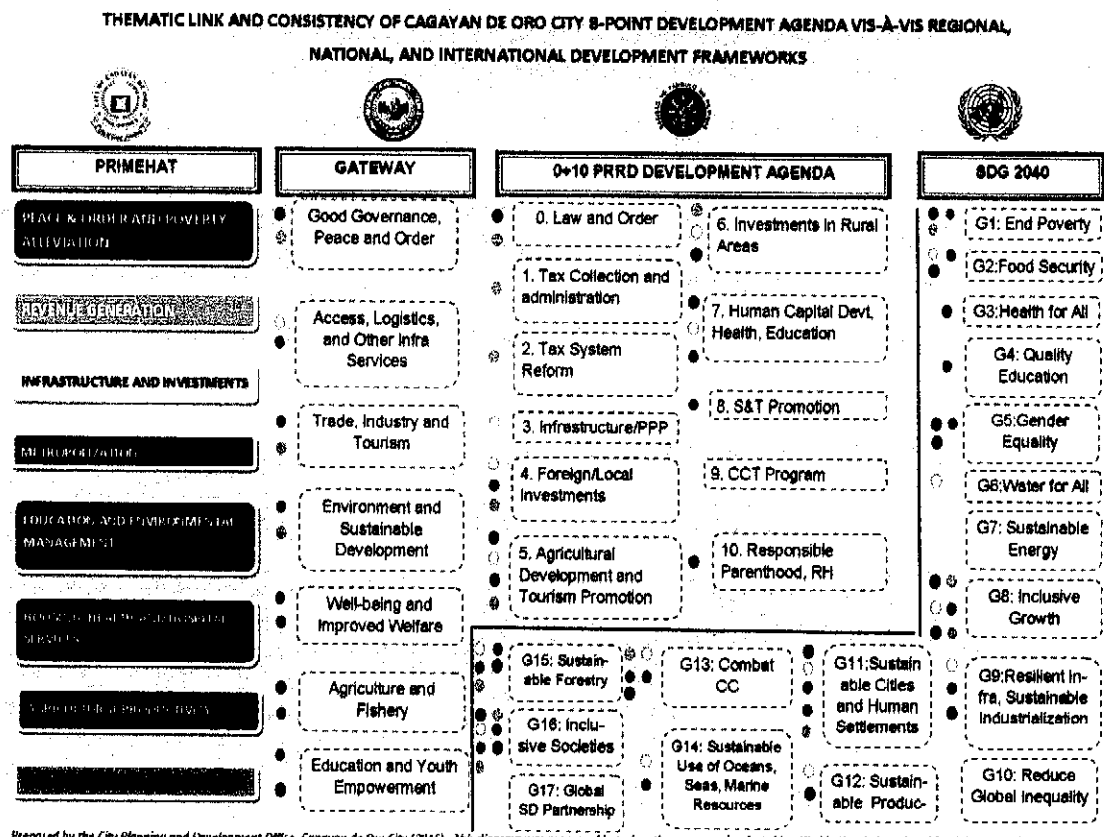
Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism

- Enhance competence of the local bureaucracy
- Enhancing existing tourist destinations
- Development of new tourist spots
- Improvement and upgrading of traffic management capabilities

- Meaningful collaboration with all stakeholders in the effective and efficient delivery of social services
- Ensure engagement of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction management and community-based climate change resiliency initiative

Ensuring Consistency of PRIMEHAT with Relevant Development Frameworks

The PRIMEHAT 8-point development agenda, based on the review of the programs/projects identified in this plan, is generally consistent with, and responsive to, development frameworks at the regional, national, and international levels. These frameworks are GATEWAY (Region 10 Development Framework), 0+10 Economic Development Agenda of the Philippine President for the period 2017-2022, and 2040 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.



Prepared by the City Planning and Development Office, Cagayan de Oro City (2016). This diagram was processed based on the programs/projects identified in the city's updated 2017-2019 development plan and investment program and their intended consistency with the said development frameworks. (The institutional logos used are freely available on the internet and belong to their respective owners.)

Figure 2: PRIMEHAT Thematic Linkage with the regional, national, and international development frameworks

For illustrative purposes, the above representation of thematic link and consistency shows small colored dots that signify the respective link to which a PRIMEHAT sectoral concern is considered as most responsive to either of the regional, national, and international development frameworks. For example, under the region's GATEWAY development agenda on Good Governance, Peace and Order, the city's PRIMEHAT response is anchored on programs/projects/activities under Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation. At the national level, the city's PRIMEHAT is consistent the President's agenda O (Law and Order), agenda 5 (Agricultural Development and Tourism Promotion), and agenda 7 (Human Capital Development, Health, Education). In response to the UN's 2040 Sustainable Development Goals, the city's PRIMEHAT agenda on Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation) is thematically linked to Goals 1, 5, 8, 11, and 16.

Noticeable in the above presentation is the cross-sectoral thematic or consistency link of the PRIMEHAT development agenda with the agenda at the regional, national, and international level. While careful technical prudence was observed in the linking of PRIMEHAT with these development frameworks, it can be considered as work-in-progress and improvements on the links may be effected as technical necessity may warrant.

VISION-REALITY GAP ANALYSIS

In this section, the operative words of the city's vision statement above are assessed qualitatively to determine where the city stands at present. These operative words are as follow:

- the strategic and prime development hub of the south
- managed through good governance
- empowered citizenry
- highly competitive economy
- a safe, orderly and sustainable environment
- nurtures diversity and multi-cultural heritage
- resilient, progressive, and inclusive future

Strategic and Prime Development Hub of the South

Cagayan de Oro City is currently one of the fastest growing cities in Mindanao, second only to Davao City in terms of population size and tax revenues. It is officially the regional capital of Region 10 (Northern Mindanao) since 1972 and as such, serves as the location of the various regional offices of the national government. Its accessibility by sea, air and land transport to and from the rest of Mindanao and the nation make it a transport hub and a strategic location of choice for businesses to establish and grow.

Over time, the city has gradually developed as a center through which both outsiders (those from outside Region 10) and insiders (from Region 10) benefit from an increasingly

growing array of public and private resources and services. Such an abundance of resources and services are now available to progress the internal growth of other areas in Northern Mindanao and the rest of island.

The above situationer indicates that the 'outward looking part' of the city's vision statement has since taken shape and is being achieved sooner than initially expected.

Good Governance

This is currently a work in progress as far as the City Government is concerned. Good local governance has six elements according to the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) guidelines, namely, 1) good financial keeping, 2) disaster preparedness, 3) social protection, 4) business friendliness and competitiveness, 5) environmental management and, 6) peace and order. The first three (3) are the core elements which, together with at least one from the other assessment areas, an LGU must comply to be able to become recipient of the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG). The City Government aspires to be an SGLG recipient during the plan period.

Empowered Citizens

An empowered citizenry means that Cagayanons are able to assess their needs, contribute to developing appropriate interventions, and watch or monitor their implementation. This will lead to better management of public resources and fewer occurrences of corrupt practices.

The local community is well represented in the various special bodies in the city. These are either multi-sectoral or sectoral councils or committees tasked to discuss a broad range of issues and formulate recommendations to the City Government to consider and operationalize. Citizens' participation is considered an integral part of the LGU's decision making processing.

Highly Competitive Economy

The competitive character of the city as among the major investment destinations in the country was recognized by the National Competitiveness Council (NCC) when it awarded Cagayan de Oro as Most Competitive City in 2013 and 2nd Most Competitive City in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, the city was ranked 6th and 7th, respectively, as Most Competitive City among the country's 34 highly urbanized cities enrolled in 2015 and 2016 assessments. The ranking is based on three competitiveness pillars, namely, Economic Dynamism, Government Efficiency, and Infrastructure.

The city aspires to sustain its status as among the top 10 of the country's most competitive cities. Thus, it continually improves its business permitting and licensing processes and investing in infrastructure facilities which tops the investment requirements for the plan period 2017-2019 at more than 75%.

Safe, Orderly and Sustainable Environment

Sustainable environment is anchored on three pillars, namely, economic development, social development, and environmental protection. It presupposes the interconnection between humans and their physical environment and that it ensures that none of the three pillars are better off or worse off than the others. Therefore, efforts toward maintaining the environment to be safe, orderly, and sustainable are consistently pursued within the plan period in order to achieve the intended outcome of a healthy ecological system and functioning where people live in harmony with the environment.

In terms of sustainability pillars anchored on economic and social development, responsive programs/projects particularly in the city's 66 urban and 14 rural barangays are outlined in the economic, social, and infrastructure sectors of the plan. For instance, in order to decongest the core urban area, five (5) growth areas are proposed to be established in key barangays in the city, each with designated functions that are intended to be complementary and mutually reinforcing. These proposed functions include convergence point for goods, people and transport service (western area), a mix of industrial, agro-tourism and residential uses (eastern area), medium to high-density mixed use pedestrian friendly residential and commercial area (uptown-west area), convention center site, high-end residential area, and heritage site (uptown-east area), and central business district (downtown area).

The sustainability pillar on environmental protection within the plan context includes efforts to fast-track the decommissioning of the city's 17-hectares controlled dumpsite in Barangay Carmen and complete within the plan period the new 25-hectares sanitary landfill in Barangay Pagalungan. Aside from ensuring appropriate waste disposal, other environmental qualifiers given preferential focus are ensuring ambient air quality, securing the city's forest resources, managing ecotourism sites, among others.

Diversity and Multi-Cultural Heritage

A well-preserved mix of variety of cultural heritage demonstrates the dynamic aspiration of a community united by a common vision of development. As the city's sustained growth continues to attract people from various ethnographic and religious background, socio-cultural interaction with indigenous peoples or lumads, Muslims, and locals remain cohesive.

Based on the latest data generated by survey conducted by the City Social Welfare and Development Office, the city has 31,776 identified individual indigenous peoples or lumads. While they constitute less than 5% of the city's 2015 population of 675,950, they nevertheless contribute to the richness and diversity of the city's cultural assets by their continual engagement in various socio-cultural and developmental activities of the city.

Resilient, Progressive, and Inclusive Future

Resiliency against the challenges of climatic changes is one character of the city that has withstood the tests of natural events of recent history especially the December 2011 flood wrought by Tropical Storm Sendong (Washi) that resulted to loss of lives and ruined infrastructure. Despite this adversity, the city's economy has managed to rebuild from the destruction as evidenced by the unhampered flow of investments and flourishing of economic activities in the area.

CROSS-SECTORAL CHALLENGES

This chapter deals with the key areas of issues and concerns that cut across sectors and evolved as a consequence of interplay of climate variability and urban growth functions for which interventions are required through multisectoral approach between and among the LGU and national government agencies. Discussed below are key development areas and the relevant issues and concerns that pose challenge toward formulating a more climate resilient and socially responsive interventions.

- Reducing poverty
 - need to reduce poverty at farm-level by addressing the interplay of low agricultural/farm productivity attributable to climate variability, unsustainable farming activities, and logistical constraints
 - need for more secure income among urban dwellers because of higher cost of living in the city and understated wages (i.e., below the legally prescribed minimum wage) of workers and prevalence of job contractualization in some commercial/private establishments
 - actively pursue development of tourism sites provide opportunities for tourism-related jobs and undeveloped tourism enterprises
 - ensure that human resource development shall focus on promotion and development of skills to respond to industry requirements
- Improving access to public services
 - ensure adequate supply of potable water in some areas
 - identify area for additional public burial sites
 - actively pursue the establishment of public-relevant facilities such as a city sports complex and social welfare and mental health centers
- Strengthening urban planning
 - sustain the efforts to regulate and plan for more responsive urban settlement management by actively engaging the public in the management of urban slums

- formulate a comprehensive transport plan to address traffic congestion, rationalize the routing plan/zones of public utility vehicles, and define connectivity of routes between the city proper and Laguindingan Airport
 - formulate and promote local policy on green building and green technology
 - improve knowledge on resettlement development and management
 - capability building to ensure sufficient technical skills for city expansion and urban growth planning
 - provide support for land assessment, inventory and administration
 - coordinate with agencies concerned to resolve boundary disputes with adjoining/ neighboring local government units
 - undertake inventory of lands with real property tax delinquency and idle lands settled by informal settlers
- **Achieving more responsible citizenship**
 - vigorously promote ease of use of sidewalks by the greater public by engaging the cooperation of vendors and street hawkers to observe the law (legal principle on sidewalks as "beyond the commerce of man")
 - monitor the indiscriminate disposal of wastes by households and industries
- **Achieving the desired condition of livable communities**
 - initiate efforts to address the threat of increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emission as consequence of increased vehicles on the road and use of non-energy efficient technology and operations in some industrial/commercial production (inventory is required)
 - extensively pursue regular monitoring of vehicular anti-smoke belching campaign and to ensure better LGU control (aside from business permitting) over the operations of private emission testing centers (PETCs)
 - regulate the routes of motorela transport that traverses between city roads and national roads, especially during nighttime
 - monitor water pollution and contamination brought about by discharges of untreated wastewater and indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes into waterways
 - pursue clear local policy on energy efficiency and conservation to reduce dependence on non-renewable energy sources
 - regulate the construction activities that result to blockage of easements for sidewalk/ pedestrians along national roads that are within the city jurisdiction
- **Improving disaster preparedness and sustaining resiliency efforts**
 - formulate structural and non-structural measures to reduce, if not eliminate, frequent occurrence of flooding in commercial and business districts and low-lying barangays, especially those along the national roads
 - establish evacuation centers in strategic areas to ensure better coordination of support
 - provide adequate facilities for protective services

- provide adequate logistics to effectively and efficiently monitor mining activities in order to deter illegal operations
- develop capability building activities and technical competence on climate change adaptation and climate resiliency planning

SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

This section deals with the interventions intended to provide the appropriate programs, projects, and activities to address the various identified development issues and concerns. The core sectoral plans include economic, social, infrastructure and physical development, environmental, and institutional development.



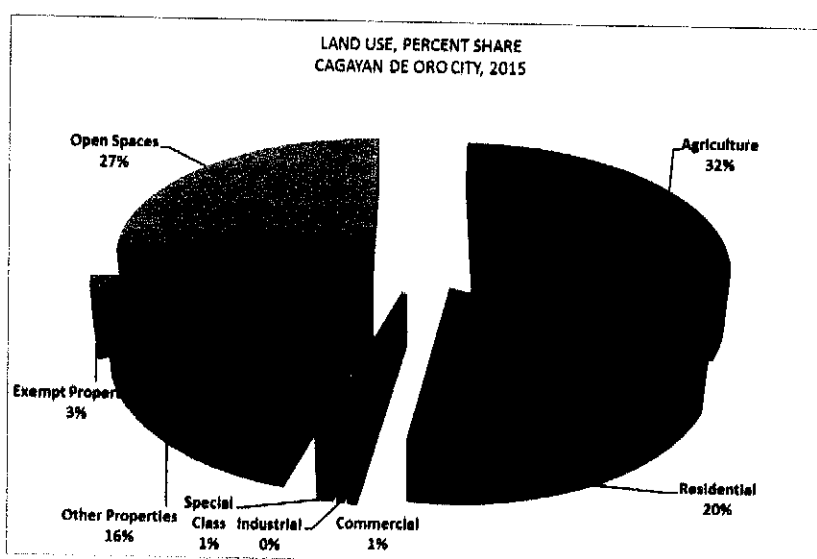
This chapter discusses what the city will pursue during the plan period in order to sustain its growth through programs, projects, and policy recommendations that will enable investments, business, and industry to continue to productively and gainfully engage with the city's development and growth.

As the region's administrative capital, Cagayan de Oro City continues to be the major hub of economic development activities in the Northern Mindanao region. In positioning itself as preferred investment destination, the city consistently pursues its objectives along increased agricultural productivity, sustainable mining, manufacturing and construction activities, tourism revenues, and foreign and domestic investment. These economic objectives, backstopped by adequate infrastructure and services, are expected to influence changes to the urban landscape. These changes, in turn, will lead the city to metropolization, a development strategy that will involve cross-border institutional arrangement with adjoining local government units (LGUs). Metropolization will agglomerate adjoining LGUs in order for them to consolidate resources to address common urban growth effects such as traffic congestion, solid waste build-up, water supply services constraints, increasing housing demands, among other developmental constraints. Along with the metropolization thrust, however, basic economic sector such as agriculture, mining, trade and investment, and tourism shall continue to be given priority attention towards strengthening the city's position as major investment destination in the country.

Key Sectoral Challenges

Agriculture

In 2015, agriculture accounted for the use of 32.4% (18,744 hectares) of the city's land area (57,851 hectares). Of the city's agricultural land, about 53.4% was used for crops production that includes rice, corn, vegetables and various commercial crops (see chart below).



In terms of production volume among major crops produced in the city in 2015, the top three crops reported are rootcrops (31.43%), banana (17.12%), and vegetables (16.88%), which collectively accounted for 64.27% of total production value of Php 555.294 Million in 2015.

Table 1
Volume and Value of Crops Harvested, By type: 2015

Crops	Volume (m.t)	Value (P/K)
Abaca	150.00	1,800,000.00
Banana	9,302.82	103,345,020.00
Coconut	2,757.70	49,638,600.00
Coffee & Cacao	50.20	1,550,000.00
Corn	8,583.20	60,082,400.00
Fruits & Nuts	6,828.75	78,387,900.00
Rice	405.50	6,893,500.00
Rootcrops	17,075.50	134,023,700.00
Vegetables	9,171.19	119,573,150.00
Total	54,324.86	555,294,270.00

As the administrative capital of the region (Northern Mindanao, Region X) and the region's major socio-economic center, the city continues to attract not only investments but also

migration of people attracted by the opportunities of employment and better access to social and economic services. Coupled with the rise of the population through natural birth, the continuing migration puts a strain to the food supply of the city. The rise in population also suggests increased demand for housing that prompted the conversion of agricultural land to other uses such as residential and commercial.

In recent years, the city is not spared from the adverse effects of changes in climate patterns, such as heavy flooding and drought, leaving on their tracks serious damage to the city's agricultural assets. In December 2011, Tropical Storm Sendong caused landslides brought about by heavy rains that affected wide area of agricultural croplands especially in the hinterlands. Estimates reported in the *Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Recovery of Areas Affected by Tropical Storm Sendong* (NEDA/RDC-10, February 2012) placed damage to the city's agriculture, forestry, and forestry resources at Php 42.240 Million, the highest among the affected areas that included Bukidnon (Php 9.100 Million) and Iligan City (Php 27.870 Million). In 2015, the prolonged dry seasoned that extended up to the middle of 2016 also caused a setback to the city's efforts to rehabilitate its agricultural resources.

Topography-wise, the city is characterized by sloping upland areas where most of the farming activities are located. About 72% of the city's land areas have slopes that are greater than 8%, which poses a challenge to development, as only 28% land area have slopes between 0%-8% appropriate for most land uses. Farmers' practice of clean culture of crop cultivation was also observed to cause soil erosion that in turn causes siltation of rivers and seas damaging fish habitats and other marine/coastal resources.

The continued use of synthetic pesticides by farmers brought concern among consumers who call for adoption of good agricultural practices such as through organic farming to minimize, if not eliminate, the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture production.

Mining and Quarrying

The city is generally a non-metallic resource producing LGU. Quarrying of sand and gravel (SAG) is a common resource extraction activity in peri-urban and rural areas in the city. In terms of general land use, mining and quarrying area was recorded at 31.12 hectares (has) in 2012, which is only about 0.05% of the city's land area. In 2015, SAG production covered 56 hectares with total production value of Php 7.719 million.

In terms of metallic resources, copper ore and iron ore exploration has been reported in Barangay Dansolihon (2012 report of MGB-10). However, metallic resource mining has been on moribund in 2012 pursuant to Executive Order No. 79 (s. 2012) that directs a review and rationalization of the country's mining sector.



Unregulated mining operations, particularly in the hinterlands and watershed and/or forests areas, by the nature of their activities can cause heavy ecological damage downstream, as evidenced during illegal hydraulic mining operations that resulted to eutrophication of Iponan River.

Commerce and Industry

In 2015, the top 30 manufacturing firms in the city reported total gross sales of Php 20.923 Billion, with the manufacturers of essential items accounted for 74.3% (Php 15.536 Billion) of the gross sales and non-essential manufacturers at 25.7% (Php 5.387 Billion). The top three gross sales earners among the top 30 manufacturers, across firms engaged in essential and non-essential manufacturing activities, are food production (accounted for 41.7% of total gross sales), manufacture (29.5%), and agricultural manufacturers (19.2%). Collectively, these three firms accounted for 90.4% of the manufacturing sector’s total gross sales during the said year.

In 2015, wholesale and retail trade continue to be the leading commercial activities in the city which accounted for 53.93% of total business establishment that year, with businesses engaged in community, social, and personal services trailing behind them at 14.36% (Table 2).

**Table 2
Business Establishments By Major Industry Division: 2015**

Major Industry Division	Number	
	2014	2015
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	2	6
Mining and Quarrying	2	47637
Manufacturing	589	
Construction	106	128
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,165	11,369
Transportation, Storage and Communication	384	273
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,606	2,580
Community, Social and Personal Services	3,315	3,029
Others N.E.C.	2,518	3,011
Total	21,687	21,080

Source: City Finance Department

Trade and Investment

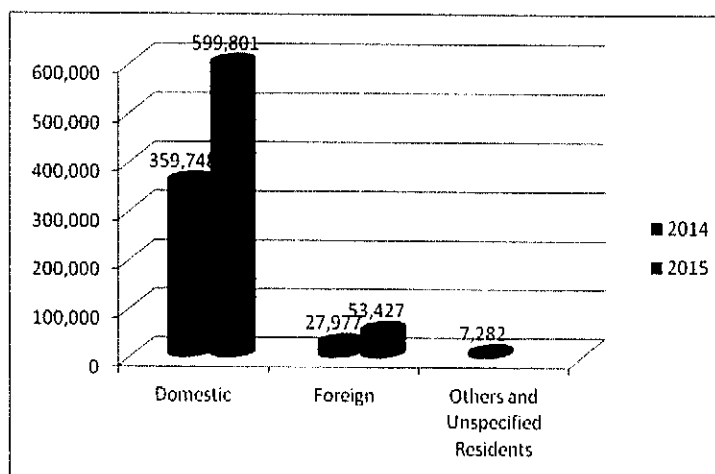
In support to its development direction as key trade and investment destination in the region, aside from its position as the regional capital, the city shall continue to vigorously promote activities supportive of ensuring its competitiveness as preferred investment hub in the south. To sustain its aspiration as major investment hub, the city government shall undertake review of its investment incentives policies and operating procedures aimed at enticing foreign

and local investors from across the diverse range of business, commercial, and industrial interests.

Tourism

The city's tourism industry aspiration to flourish with tourist arrivals in the city has yet to establish a promising trend, as its performance posted fluctuating trends during the last five years (2011 – 2015). During the said period, foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in the city grew at an average of 9.0% annually. In 2015, foreign tourists accounted for 8.17% of total domestic and foreign arrivals of 653,288 persons in that year (see chart below). This can be attributed to undeveloped and inadequately maintained tourist spots that deter tourists from visiting the said areas.

Domestic and Foreign Arrivals, 2015



Source : City Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

The city is endowed with both natural and man-made spots in addition to various modern establishments, facilities and several shopping centers of international standards that equally draw visitors into the city. However, banking on what the city is ideally known for as 'The City Of Golden Friendship', focus must be set on the people's friendliness and hospitality, their services and products that are 'uniquely CdeO.' In addition, the need to preserve the cultural diversity of the city and its historical assets is likewise recognized to be given preferential attention.

Overall, the need for a comprehensive tourism development and management master plan becomes imperative in order to sustain the city's ecotourism sites and socio-cultural heritage amid the challenges brought about by fast-evolving city landscape and climate impacts on its natural assets.

Economic Development Sectoral and Sub-sectoral Goal

During the plan period 2017-2019, the Economic Development Sector shall pursue the following goal and sub-sectoral goal.

SECTORAL GOAL	
Investment enabling city characterized by stable peace and order condition, climate resilient economic base, strong public-private collaboration that promote eco-friendly investment opportunities and investor-friendly laws and regulations and support facilities.	
SUB-SECTORAL GOAL	
Agriculture	Climate resilient farmer adopting sustainable modern agricultural technologies
Mining and Quarrying	Responsible and sustainable utilization of mineral resources
Commerce and Industry	Sustained growth of commercial/industrial activities
Trade and Investment	Increased foreign and domestic investments
Tourism	Increased visitors' arrival and tourism revenues

Sectoral Objectives and Targets

In order to further amplify the sector's goal, the following objectives and targets will be pursued during the plan period in order to realize the economic sector development concerns.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS
SECTORAL OBJECTIVES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the income of the people • To generate livelihood and employment opportunities • To enhance attractiveness for tourism in the city • To draw investments to identified priority growth areas

SECTORAL TARGETS:	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To intensify crop and fishery production to increase food supply in the city • To strictly implement laws on the non-conversion of prime agricultural lands to other uses • To properly delineate agricultural lands from residential/commercial lands to properly plan for future agri-investments • To promote agricultural technologies that are environmentally friendly • To intensify the establishment of small-scale agricultural livelihood projects • To expand and further utilize idle agricultural lands • To promote value-adding technologies to agricultural commodities where applicable
Mining and Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of all forms of illegal mining activities during the plan period • Engaged communities in the monitoring of local mining operations
Commerce and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sustain client-friendly processing of business permits and licenses • To ensure availability of appropriately skilled human resources
Trade and Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the city's competitiveness ranking • To be ranked among the Centers of Excellence for Information Technology – Business Process Management (IT-BPM) Operations • Increase the number of business registrants (foreign and domestic) • Increase revenues from business registration taxes and fees and • To generate more employment and livelihood
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance and maintain existing major tourist destination in the city • To enhance linkages and build partnerships with the public and private sectors, i.e., tourism support services, product development, CdeO Pasalubong Center, souvenir items, regulated tourism transportation services • To strengthen tourism opportunities and services with infra-support

Development Strategies

In pursuit of the sector's goal and objectives, the following strategies shall be pursued during the plan period across agriculture, mining and quarrying, commerce and industry, trade and investments, and tourism:

- Promote the adoption of soil restoration and anti-soil erosion practices farming activities
- Provision of alternative livelihood projects
- Establishment of strategically located plan nurseries to supply location-specific crop varieties
- Upgrading and intensification of seeding production at the existing city plant nursery
- Conduct an inventory on the sources of water (e.g., springs) for the establishment of reservoirs through the provision of water pumps
- Aspire for the timely release of agricultural inputs
- Intensify and promote vegetable production through clustering concept
- Opening up of new farm-to-market roads (FMRs) to interior sitios to encourage land owners to cultivate idle lands
- Promotion of organic agricultural practices and technologies
- Provision of post-harvest facilities and common service facilities (CSFs)
- Fast-track the rehabilitation and upgrading of existing irrigation system
- Production of disease-free planting materials

- Sustainable utilization of mineral resources
- Massive and sustained conduct of information, education, and communication (IEC) in mining and quarrying communities
- Stricter implementation and monitoring of compliance of permittees sand and gravel (SAG) permits
- Establishment of database on mining and quarrying
- Pursue regular conduct of meetings of City Mining Regulatory Board

- Streamline business registration processes and reduce business transaction costs
- Strengthen human resources development (to ensure that skills are matched to industrial needs)
- Improve investor services and support services for investment priority sectors (agri-business, logistics, information and communication technology, and tourism)
- Strengthen governance aimed at improving the city's competitiveness, livability and resiliency
- Building partnerships with international development agencies, promote sister-city relationships at the national and international levels, and sustain local-level partnerships
- Coordination of planning activities of the Lumbia Planned City Extension (Alta Tierra de Oro) project

- Promotion of compliance to national and international standards on tourism development, particularly ecotourism development
- Continuing skills development and capability enhancement of operators/owners of tourism oriented establishments (e.g., hotels, resorts) and providers of tourism services (e.g., tourist guides, tour operators)
- Preservation of the city's historical sites and cultural heritage, especially from the effects of climate change
- Undertake accreditation of tourist-oriented hotels and establishments in coordination with the Department of Tourism (DOT)
- Advocacy on accessibility for persons with disability (PWDs) and gender and development (GAD) to ensure responsiveness of hotels and related tourism establishments to various tourist profiles
- Branding of the City (e.g., CdeO)
- Completion of the city's International Convention Center

Major Programs and Projects

- Vigorous promotion of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) in sloping farms
- Provision of planting materials such as fruit tree seedlings, vegetable seeds, coffee, cacao and abaca
- Procurement of plant nursery equipment
- Provision of water pumps as mitigating measures during long dry spell or drought
- Intensified vegetable production through clustering concept
- Construction/rehabilitation of more farm-to-market road projects
- Provision of common service facilities (CSFs) and/or post-harvest equipment and facilities (e.g., cassava chipper, abaca stripper, coffee depulper)
- Upgrading of Bio-N laboratory in barangay San Simon
- Fast-track rehabilitation and repair of existing irrigation projects
- Intensify the production of organic fertilizers through vermi-culture and other methods (establishment of vermicomposting facilities)
- Establishment of pesticide analytical laboratory
- Establishment of a tissue culture laboratory
- Livestock Auction Market
- Crop Production of Drought and Flood-resistant Varieties
- Curb illegal mining operations (monitoring of mining operations in 6 upland barangays, conduct IEC re effects of hydraulic mining, among others)
- Business One-Stop Shop
- e-BPLS (Electronic Business Processing and Licensing System)
- Collaborate with Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) and private industry groups on HRD matters particularly on skills development
- Continuing coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) on more innovative and facilitative business documentation processes

- Formulation of master plan for development and management of the 5 Key Growth Areas (as investment destination areas)
- Facilitation and coordination of potential projects for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) financing (Oro Central, Septage/Sewerage projects)
- Updating of the Investment Priority Areas Profile, investment site locations, and investor's profile
- Updating of collaterals for investment promotions (videos, brochures, online, etc.)
- Creation of the Trade Investment Promotion Center (TIPC) website
- Quarterly updating of the cost of doing business report/information material
- Monitoring and analysis of city competitiveness data
- Organizational review of the TIPC (regularization of positions)
- Conduct of Business Forums and Investors Forums
- Conduct of trade missions (foreign and local/national)
- Promote Sisterhood Cities Program
- Migration and Development: Balinkbayan Program
- Hapsay Sapa Program (coordination and facilitation)
- Coordination with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and Board of Investments (BOI) on more facilitative and innovative investment promotions policies
- Diversification of Economic Activities, to include skills training and promotion of livelihood activities and entrepreneurship
- Formulation of City Tourism Master Plan
- Tourism and Socio-Cultural Promotion, i.e., conduct of festivities (Higalaay Festival, Pasko de Oro, Himugso, Lambago Festival, etc.) and activities to promote the city as tourism destination and tourism investment site (participation in Pasundayag Northern Mindanao, Sister Cities Program, Balik Cagayan de Oro, etc.)
- Electronic-based Mapping Development for Tourism Enterprise
- Capability-building for tourist/tourism service providers

Proposed Legislation and Brief Description

- Enactment of a city ordinance banning the burning of rice straws, corn stalks and other farm wastes
The ordinance is intended to provide the specific localized application of Republic Act No. 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999) where burning of farm wastes in the city will be regulated.
- Enactment of ordinance mandating the labeling of agricultural products (especially vegetables) as to its point of origin for traceability purposes
Agricultural product labelling is a universally accepted standard in which the origin and production process of agricultural food products are appropriately described. Broadly, the proposed ordinance seeks to regulate the entry of agricultural products to consumer markets for purposes of determining fitness of such products for human consumption.

- Passage of the City Comprehensive Fishery Ordinance
RA 8435, Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, provides the comprehensive modernization blueprint that will ensure efficient, sustainable, and equitable access of agriculture and fishery resources. A more defined local legislation on fishery management will help address sustainability issues of the city's aquatic/marine resources.
- Passage of Ordinance/Resolution reiterating the participation of the Agriculture and Fishery Council (AFC) in the City Development Council (CDC), as mandated in DILG MC No. 98-200 (Representation of the AFCs in the LDCs) and DILG MC No. 2000-63 (Reiteration of DILG MC 97-271 and 98-200)
- Enactment of an ordinance for the implementation of Organic Agriculture Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 10068) in Cagayan de Oro City
The proposed ordinance is intended to localize the application of the law, where appropriate, to ensure that organic farming practices in the city are compliant with RA 10068. In terms of local implementation of the law, the City Mayor issued Executive Order No. 231-2013 to establish a comprehensive program to promote community-based organic agriculture system in the city.
- Passage of an ordinance prohibiting the conversion of prime agricultural lands to other uses
The sustainability of efforts to ensure food security is threatened by the shrinking area of lands devoted to agriculture; thus, restricting the conversion of prime agricultural lands to other non-food uses is expected to help secure food supply in the city
- Resolution supporting the participation of the city in Implementation of World Bank-assisted Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) – Rural Road Network Development of the Department of Agriculture
- Proposed ordinance increasing the extraction fee for wet and dry quarry
- Proposed Mines Management Program to protect, rehabilitate, and preserve Iponan River
- Review of the Local Investment Incentives Code
Currently, the exemptions granted to investors cover regulatory fees, business taxes, and real property taxes. They cover a period of six (6) years. There should be specified conditions that will allow the grant of exemptions for just any one of the three or two of the three. Only in exceptional cases should the grant of all three will be allowed. In cases of those seeking registration with PEZA exemption should similarly cover only six (6) years. As it is now, PEZA registered enterprises enjoy indefinite period of exemption.

- Tax incentives for business affected by climate change-related events or fiscal incentives to business establishments identified in hazard-prone areas upon relocation to proper zones

Existing local legislation pertaining to city investment incentives are the following, namely, (1) Ordinance 8268-2002 and, (2) Ordinance 11219-2008. The evolving economic, environmental, and social landscape of the city, however, requires the formulation of a new local incentives code that will include provisions for economic activities, i.e., green economy as espoused by the United Nations, aimed at securing a more sustainable development of the city such as incentives for construction of green buildings (Green Building Code of the Philippines) and creation/promotion of green jobs (Republic Act 10771, Green Jobs Act of 2016)

- Regularization of Positions for the Trade & Investment Promotions Center (TIPC)

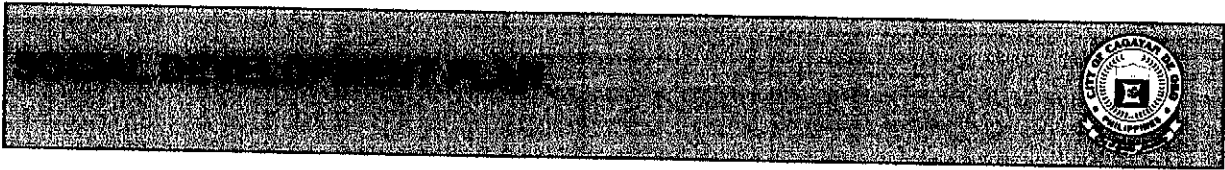
As identified in the Skills Assessment report of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE) Project, one of the key challenges faced by the TIPC is the lack of personnel, as well as security of tenure of existing position holders. Given the scope of its functions (i.e., Investment Promotions, Investor Services and Special Projects), the TIPC is proposing that the office be created as a division under the Office of the City Mayor. This will also include the regularization and creation of positions pertinent to the functions of the office.

- Tax incentives for business affected by climate change-related events or fiscal incentives to business establishments identified in hazard-prone areas upon relocation to proper zones.

This should be incorporated in the proposed review of the Local Investment Incentive Code.

- Passage of Ordinance promoting the professionalization of tourist guide services in the city

The policy will include accreditation of tourist transport services and prescribe the conduct of training for tourism operators and tourist guides on the city's history, culture, arts and tradition



This sectoral plan for social development deals with the general well-being of the city population through the provision of adequate, affordable and quality services in the areas of health, education, social welfare, shelter assistance, and employment generation. Over the last three (3) years (2013-2016), these subsectors were given the utmost priority in terms of improving service delivery and coverage, as they directly deal with the less fortunate groups of the local community who needed the most help. They made up the poverty alleviation agenda of the City Government.

Additionally, this plan also covered the subsectors on sports development, culture and arts, and public order and safety. Together with the subsectors mentioned above, the plan is now made up by an array of 'womb to tomb' services provided by the City Government, all the way from prebirth, postbirth and death.

Key Sectoral Challenges

Health

Along with Cagayan de Oro's growth and development comes the increase in demand for health services. While privately-owned tertiary hospitals satisfy part of this demand, the huge majority of patients still looks up to the more affordable services offered by government-run institutions in the city, notably the Northern Mindanao Medical Center (NMMC) of the DOH, the Camp Evangelista Station Hospital of the AFP, and the City Government's JR Borja General Hospital (JRBGH) and 54 barangay health centers (BHCs).



As far as the City Government is concerned, the main concern is to address gaps in coverage and quality. The landmark modernization of the JRBGH and the Philhealth accreditation of 49 BHCs have helped induce demand, and consequently resulted in overcrowding by drawing an unprecedented influx of patients coming from within the city and from neighboring municipalities (see table below).

Table 3
TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED
 JR Borja General Hospital
 January-December, 2013-2015

Department	2013	2014	2015
Outpatients Department	19,363	26,898	34,739
Emergency Room Department	13,164	18,384	19,382
Inpatients Department	7,371	11,940	13,450
Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	92.5	160.0	221.5

Source: JR Borja General Hospital

To avoid any further overcrowding, the expansion of the JRBGH to a 400-bed capacity facility together with commensurate improvement of its various services is now considered imperative. Moreover, additional infirmaries have to be erected in strategic locations in the city and bring basic health services much more close to the people. Finally, the remaining six (6) BHCs need to be further improved to secure Philhealth accreditation and thus be able to deliver the MCP Program.

With the current campaign against drug abuse in full operation, there is a tremendous increase in the number of drug users needing rehabilitation, thus the necessity for establishing a local drug and/or mental rehabilitation center. The personnel compliment for such a facility need to be trained on handling after care services of drug dependents after rehabilitation. On mental health, a community-based support must be put up in order to address the problem of "taong grasa" that roam around the city. The existing BHCs may be capacitated to help the family give maintenance drugs and medicines to mental patients. Where possible, treatment for mental patients is best done at home with the support of the family.

In terms of human resources support, there is a need for additional health personnel to achieve ideal personnel to population ratio. As shown in the table below, the City Health Office (CHO) needs 20 doctors in order to achieve the ideal personnel to manpower ratio. If there are 35 doctors, all 54 BHCs will be visited regularly. There is also a need for 70 additional midwives to respond to delivery calls from MCP-accredited BHCs. An

Table 4
HUMAN RESOURCES NEED, 2015
 City Health Office
 Cagayan de Oro City

	Ideal Ratio	Ideal Number	Actual Number	Gap
Doctors	1:20,000	35	15	20
Nurses	1:20,000	35	36	0
Midwives	1:5,000	142	72	70
Dentists	1:50,000	14	6	8
Medical Technicians	1:50,000	14	11	3
Sanitary Inspectors	1/Urban City	35	23	12
Sanitary Engineers	1:75,000	1	0	1
Nutritionists	1:75,000	9	3	6
Barangay Health Workers	1:20 Households	5,895	500	5,395

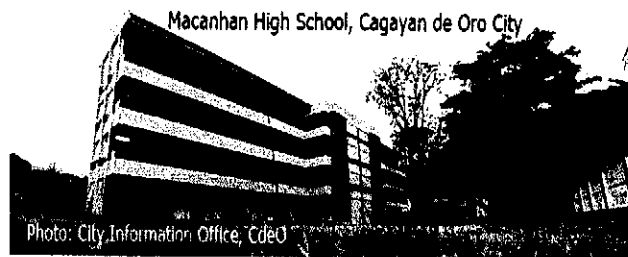
Source: City Health Office

additional eight (8) dentists can greatly help in promoting dental health to women and children and to the general public. A sanitary engineer should be hired to manage the sewerage system

that the city should have, in addition to working with and guiding the sanitary inspector in implementing the Sanitary Code of the Philippines. Three (3) medical technologists are needed to man the four (4) accredited laboratories of the CHO, in addition to going around the BHCs to conduct routine blood examinations of pregnant women during pre-natal visits. Additional Barangay Health Workers should be trained to help in the daily activities of the BHCs and to help in intensifying community awareness on health.

Education

The subsector's main concern mirrors that of the health subsector in that there is an expected rise in demand for quality basic education as the city and adjoining areas grows demographically and economically. Those in the upper echelons of the income bracket can readily afford the



higher cost of private education through private elementary and secondary schools in the city (including three universities). However, as recent enrolment figures indicate, the greater majority of the local school age population go to the city's 70 public elementary schools and 37 public secondary schools. While congestion in many of these schools have been addressed through the construction of new classrooms, the same problem still remain in the rest of the schools. Thus the need for the school building program of the City Government to continue so that the aim of bringing down the classroom to student ratio to the standard of one classroom for every 45 students shall be attained by the end of the plan period.

Hand in hand with providing spacious classrooms is the need to upgrade equipment at the science laboratory, as well as the provision of technology vocational livelihood education track equipment in order to produce quality graduates of the new K-12 curriculum.

Social Welfare

The provision of social welfare services for the vulnerable and/or marginalized sector of the city population continued with vigor despite budget constraints. The Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program, as a major support program for children ages 3-4 years old, has recorded a low enrolment rate largely on account of the absence of Child Development Centers in many barangays. Also of particular concern is the increasing rate of child abuse cases, which posed a major challenge to the City Government in terms of designing program interventions that utilizes preventive and curative measures.

Social welfare facilities currently operated by the City Government, on account of earlier funding constraints, now need major repairs and further capacity expansion due to an increasing number of beneficiaries. These included facilities for children in conflict with the law

(CICL), aftercare custodial facilities for the abandoned, mentally-ill and elderly, and social halls for women, persons with disability (PWDs), indigenous peoples and out-of-school youths.

Community profiling and data banking are still inefficient, especially those that relate to child labor and informal settlers so much so that designing appropriate and/or responsive interventions for these vulnerable groups are difficult.

Social welfare issues frequently change over time, and most of the time these issues proved difficult to address simultaneously due to budget constraints. Hence, administrative support have to be made readily available, most particularly mobility and logistical support for personnel to be able to respond more quickly, additional manpower to handle an array of clients needing unique kind of assistance (i.e. PWDs, elderly, mentally ill, drug dependents, abused women and children, etc), and increased financial subsidy for livelihood, skills training, education and employment support.

Housing and Resettlement

There are currently 34,898 families in the city that needs shelter assistance. These are all informal settlers occupying areas classified as no build or danger zones, such as those living along rivers, creeks, landslide-prone areas, those affected by government infrastructure projects, and those covered by court orders for demolition or eviction. These families, together with the projected increase in the number of households as a result of population growth and in migration, requires some 79,073 housing units and about 1,075 hectares of land area suitable for housing from 2017-2022.

While the provision of socialized housing programs remains largely dependent on government subsidy, there is a need to encourage more joint undertakings with the private sector in financing projects given the huge funding requirements for housing programs as a whole. Also, shelter related issues are inherently difficult to address mainly because of funding constraints, the limited participation from the private sector in socialized housing, and the scarcity of affordable residential area.



These are the main reasons why many families are still residing along danger zones or are squatting in private properties so densely that they are highly vulnerable to flooding, fire and other hazards.

In addressing housing concerns, it is not enough to provide shelter to the informal settlers and other marginalized groups but also provide them opportunities to sustain their respective homes and communities, so that they become part of the productive sector and as an important human resource. Thus, the need to provide support to homeowners or community

associations to be established along training areas such as capacity enhancement, waste management, livelihoods skills, cooperativism, and other relevant areas.

The sheer magnitude of the shelter program to be operationalized requires an efficient and effective management system. The current set-up at the City Government level must therefore be commensurate with the task at hand. It is however noted that various housing-related responsibilities are presently handled by different offices. The Estate Management Division (EMD), for instance, is a unit whose core functions relate to housing management. It is officially under the CPDO for budgeting purposes, but the Office of the Mayor retains supervisory and administrative control. The Planning Division of the CPDO also performs regulatory functions related to housing, such as approval of zoning permits and subdivision plans, instead of focussing on development planning work as mandated by RA 7190. The City Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) handles all planning, programming, design, land development, and actual civil works. All of these functions need to be integrated into a single office or department to ensure smooth implementation and accountability.

Employment Assistance

The City Government consider the provision of assistance to local job seekers find gainful employment as a key service delivery function. This is another area that has been hugely successful thus far. During the last three years, a sizeable number of Cagayanons found work through job fairs and solicitation of job vacancies, all through the diligent follow up of the referrals made by the City Job Placement Bureau (CJPB). These will continue during the next three years and beyond.

Public Safety and Order

The city remains confronted with concerns about criminality despite the significant decline in the total crime volume during the last two years (2014-2015) . Index crimes have gone down by 39%, while the crime solving efficiency of the Cagayan de Oro City Police Office (COCPO) improved from 12% in 2014 to 16% the following year (see table below). Minimizing or eradicating criminality including drug abuse remain to be one of the major challenges to overcome.






Table 5
COMPARATIVE CRIME VOLUME STATISTICS
 CY 2014 and CY 2015

Particulars	CY 2014	CY 2015	% Increase (Decrease)
Total Crime Volume	15,960	11,166	(30.0)
Index Crimes	8,204	4,979	(39.3)
Non-Index Crimes	7,756	6,187	(20.2)
Crimes Solved	1,916	1,745	8.92
Crime Solving Efficiency (CSE)	12.0%	15.6%	-

Source: Cagayan de Oro City Police Office, PNP

Traffic congestion along major thoroughfares and inner or side streets in the city is also another major community concern. Over the years, as population and commercial activities grew, the number of vehicles ferrying people and goods in and out of the City have consistently increased. The cumbersome traffic situation is particularly problematic during daytime, especially leading to and around the urban core where big malls, schools, commercial establishments, corporate offices, and government offices are mostly located. It is also around this urban core of the city where the need to institute discipline is a major challenge because the same area is where people and vehicles converge. All throughout the City, there is a need to intensify and sustain the 'Hapsay Dalan' campaign to address undisciplined road users, which included both vehicle drivers and pedestrians, business establishments encroaching into road right of ways (RROWs), and numerous ambulant vendors plying their trade indiscriminately along RROWs. Moreover, pedestrian and bicycle lanes need to be established to facilitate orderly movement of people, along with the construction of specially designed overhead walkways and buildings to be used as vertical parking spaces.

C A G A Y A N D E O R O
PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC RULES
FROM ITAM HAPSAY DALAN

-  **CROSS ONLY ON PEDESTRIAN LANES**
FINE: P500.00
-  **RIDE ONLY IN YELLOW BOX (LOADING/UNLOADING)**
FINE: P500.00 FOR PASSENGER, P1,500 FOR DRIVER
-  **PARK ONLY IN WHITE BOXES/STRIPES**
FINE: P1,500.00
-  **ILLEGAL PARKING = WHEEL CLAMPS**
ILLEGAL PARKING FINE: P1,500.00 + P500 CLAMP REMOVAL
-  **TRISIKAD NOT ALLOWED IN BRGY 1-40**
IMMEDIATE IMPOUND
-  **NO MOTORELA IN T NERI AND ABEJUELA**
FINE: P1,500.00
-  **NO SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION**
(UNAUTHORIZED SIGNAGES OR CUSTOMER PARKING, RESERVED PARKING)
- ONLY ROADWORTHY VEHICLES IN DIVISORIA**
- NO BODY NUMBER, NO TRAVEL (PUJ)**
FINE: P500.00
- TRAVEL ON AUTHORIZED ROUTES (PUJ)**
FINE: P1,500.00
- VENDORS AND MASSAGE SERVICES NOT ALLOWED IN SIDEWALKS AND PARKS**
FINE: P500.00

Responding to fire emergencies occurring anywhere around the City's urban core is becoming increasingly challenging to undertake especially during daytime. This is because of the prevailing traffic congestion which hampered speedy movement of rescuers and their equipment along narrow roads which are difficult to navigate. The location of the City Central Fire Station itself is right within an extremely busy commercial area and therefore poses concerns for rapid movements of fire personnel and their equipment should a fire occur anywhere in the City. There is a need to transfer this station to a more accessible location.

On disaster management, lessons learned from previous calamities led the City Government to strengthen its capability to prepare, mitigate and respond to calamities through institutional improvement and asset acquisition. The CDRMO developed, organized, trained, equipped, and supervised an 18-man emergency medical services team with 2 new BLS ambulances, and a 24-man Urban Search and Rescue Unit with swift water and road accident rescue capabilities and equipment. During long periods of relative calm, the possibility of doing other related tasks is now being explored to optimize the use of the same personnel and

equipment, which may include traffic management, road emergency relief, and other public safety-related duties.

Sports, Arts and Culture

Sports is an important part of Cagayan de Oro City's culture and as such, continue to be an integral part of the City Government's array of social services. It is regularly provided with budget allocation to support training of amateur athletes, as well for various sporting activities either as host of single or multiple events, or as sponsors of athletes training and joining sporting events outside the city. As host, local organizers rely on the old Don Gregorio Pelaez Sports Center (built in 1973 as the venue for the 1974 Palarong Pambansa) which is owned and maintained by the Provincial Government of Misamis Oriental. For indoor sports such as basketball and volleyball, the main venues of choice are the MUST Gymnasium or the Xavier University (XU) Gymnasium.

Unlike other highly urbanized cities like Cebu, Davao or Bacolod, the City has no sporting complex of its own to be able to host multiple sporting events, nor have training facilities for athletes or for recreational purposes by the general public. This is one significant deficiency that must be addressed given its role as the regional capital and its vision as a strategic and prime development hub of the south.

Along arts and culture, the City Government actively supported and should continue supporting programs and activities that highlight the City's rich cultural heritage and popular image as the city of golden friendship. Apart from iconic landmarks remaining which all helped shape the city's identity (i.e. Divisoria and Gaston Parks, The City Museum, the MacArthur Monument, etc), there is a need to establish new landmarks or monuments to serve as symbols of the growing metropolis. Moreover, an indoor sports arena, which can be located within the proposed sporting complex, is a possible alternative that can be explored. All these will bring about enhanced community pride, self-image, exposure, and reputation of Cagayan de Oro as a sporting capital and as a city rich in cultural heritage.

Social Development Sectoral and Sub-sectoral Goal

During the plan period 2017-2019, the social development sector shall be guided by following goal and sub-sectoral goal that will help guide the implementation of the proposed interventions to address the social issues and concerns noted in the plan.

SECTORAL GOAL

The overall short-term goal of the social development sector is to alleviate poverty among the local impoverished population through improved access to adequate, affordable and quality social services, hand in hand with promoting safe, orderly, and resilient communities.

SUB-SECTORAL GOAL

Health	Improved health status of city residents, through health services that are accessible, available and affordable, and its system of management is run effectively and efficiently.
Education	A highly literate and technically competitive citizenry, capable of improving themselves morally, intellectually, culturally and economically.
Social Welfare	Total well-being and development of individuals, families and communities, and liberate the poor from economic and social deprivation.
Housing and Resettlement	Dignified living condition for city residents, through secure and decent shelter, improved physical infrastructure and social services, and greater access to jobs, transport, capital, livelihood, and sustainable and resilient communities.
Employment Assistance	A gainfully employed constituency with enhanced competency and easier accessibility to employment opportunities both locally and internationally.
Public Safety and Order	A safe, clean and orderly city conducive to living and doing business.
Sports, Culture and Arts	A culturally enriched city with access to a variety of wholesome and affordable sports and recreational facilities and activities

Sectoral Objectives and Targets

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES:

By the end of 2019, the following objectives shall have been achieved:

- a) Universal access to quality public health care, social welfare, housing, sports development and other essential social services
- b) Decongested public elementary and secondary schools
- c) Shelter assistance provided to priority beneficiaries including informal settlers and victims of calamities and disasters
- d) Traffic problems minimized and well-managed
- e) Crime incidence minimized or eradicated, including drug abuse and illegal gambling
- f) Strong Community Participation/Collaboration with the Private Sector, and
- g) Cagayan de Oro City to become a sporting hub in the south.

SECTORAL TARGETS:

Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philhealth coverage for 100,000 indigents annually; decline in maternal mortality rate from 1.05 per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 0.50; decrease in infant mortality rate from 10.16 per 1,000 livebirths in 2015 to 8 by 2019 J.R. Borja General Hospital upgraded to Level 2 (Secondary, with 400-bed capacity) by 2019; All 54 BHCs are Philhealth-accredited by 2019
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classroom to student ratio in public elementary and secondary schools at 1:45 by 2019 Zero repetition rate in public elementary

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and secondary schools from 2017-2019 • Zero dropout rate in public elementary and secondary schools from 2017-2019 • 100% graduation rate in public elementary and secondary schools from 2017-2019 • 623 beneficiaries each year under the City College Scholarship Program
Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Child Development Centers constructed/established from 2017-2019 • Enrolment under ECCD to increase to 80% of child population with ages 3-4 years old by 2019 • 1,050 IP beneficiaries granted with livelihood assistance by 2019 • 1,170 indigent secondary students subsidized by 2019 • 200 persons with disabilities provided with various assistive devices by 2019 • 4 existing residential facilities (Care Center for Children, Home Care for Girls, Boys Town & Bahay Pag-asa) renovated and accredited by 2019. • 1,000 persons with disabilities provided with social pension by 2019. • 7,000 senior citizens provided with social pension by 2019.
Housing and Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of 360 hectares for socialized housing • 30,000 housing units established for informal settlers by 2019
Employment Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer jobs for a cumulative total of 4,000 student-beneficiaries under the Special Program for the Employment of Students (SPES); • 10,000 job seekers registered, assisted and facilitated • 900 out-of-school youths/high school graduates assisted and gained employment
Public Safety and Order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse and illegal gambling eradicated during the period; • Index crimes minimized; • 190 CDRRMO personnel trained on disaster relief operations and other skills • 225 sets of pedestrian lanes installed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 elevated walkways constructed • 12 kilometers of bicycle lanes and racks established • 2 three-storey buildings constructed for parking purposes • Up to 25,500 existing and 2,850 new buildings inspected by end 2019 for compliance to fire safety rules and regulations
Sports Development and Promotion of Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports Development Council organized and functional • Sports Training Complex operational by 2019 • Historical sites improved and/or restored

Key Strategies in the Short Term

1) **Prioritize Services Coverage Expansion**

The goal of achieving universal coverage to basic social services in the city shall be vigorously pursued in the next three years. This means that Cagayanons especially those who belonged to the marginal or vulnerable sectors of the community shall be accorded access to various services on health, education, social welfare, housing and employment assistance when they need it and at affordable cost.

Programs or projects that aim to increase service capacities or accommodate more targeted beneficiaries shall be given the utmost priority.

2) **Enhance Quality and Efficiency**

To be effective, the provision of social services must be of sufficient quality, and shall be delivered in an efficient and timely manner. Public health, education and social welfare services shall endeavor to be at par or even with surpass national standards to satisfy local demand.

In terms of delivery, the capacities of the various implementing offices shall be strengthened to enhance efficiency in the implementation of programs, projects and activities targeting the marginal or vulnerable sectors of the city.

3) Institutionalize Multi-stakeholders Participation

The sector shall continue to adopt multi-stakeholders participation in the delivery and management of essential social services. During the plan period, this shall be institutionalized by the sustained engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the various special policy and coordinating bodies that were created to help the City Government achieve desired results and outcomes. These bodies include, among others, the Social Development Committee of the City Development Council (CDC) which will be organized, Local Health Board (LHB) for health related issues; the Local School Board (LSB) for education issues including the use of the SEF for the school building program; social welfare councils and committees such as the Council for the Protection of Children (CPC), City Inter-Agency Council (CIAC) against trafficking and violence against women and their children, the Advisory Committee on Center Care, the CDO Council on Disability Affairs; the Housing Management Board for housing and resettlement issues and policies; the Peace, Development and Security Council (PDSC) for security concerns; City Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC); and the City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (CADAC).

4) Enhance Public Order and Safety

Public order and safety is a government responsibility, with the primary goal of preventing and protecting the public from dangers affecting safety such as crimes or disasters, and maintaining order such as flow of vehicular traffic and pedestrians.

During the plan period, pro-active police work shall be adopted, including maintaining high visibility and improving its crime solving efficiency. Traffic rules and regulations shall also be strictly enforced in accordance with the local traffic code. Building strong collaborative partnership shall be pursued between the City Government, law enforcement agencies, and the community, in particular the business community in providing parallel firefighting capabilities; market vendors groups, drivers and operators associations, and other community groups in eliminating road obstructions and maintaining order and cleanliness in the streets; peoples' organizations and other community-based groups in cleaning up their ranks of law violators; the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils for discussion and information gathering on drug related issues in the barangays, and the Barangay Peace and Order Councils for discussing peace and order programs and issues.

Major Programs and Projects

1. JR Borja General Hospital (JRBGH) Expansion and Modernization Project

The modernization and expansion of the JRBGH remains a priority to meet rising demand. The North Wing building of the hospital will commence implementation with a

Php40.5 million allocation from the Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP) of the DOH. The new building will house, among others, the reception area and cashier/billing departments.

The JRBGH is targeted for reclassification as a 400-bed capacity, Level 2 (secondary) facility by 2019. It will have an expanded OR/DR complex, a fully functional Intensive Care Unit (ICU), a renovated Hemodialysis Unit, an expanded Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), an expanded out-patient department building, a renovated dental clinic with lounge and dental chair with intra oral camera and monitor, a panoramic X-ray machine, and a renovated room for the histopathology department.

Along with new buildings and modern equipments are the recruitment and training of personnel, the installation of a Human Resource Data Program, the establishment of fully functional Hospital Information System (HIS), and a 24/7 ambulance services.

2. Expanded Philhealth Indigence Program

The program aims to expand the enrolment coverage of Philhealth from the current average of 50,000 beneficiaries each to 100,000 annually from 2017 to 2019. Qualified beneficiaries are again expected to come from marginal and/or indigent groups in the city including a large number of informal settlers.

3. Infirmary Facilities

Two infirmaries each with 10-bed capacities shall be establish in Tablon, which will cater to patients in the eastern side of the city, and in Lumbia to service the rural barangays in the southern side of the city. The aim is to bring health services closer to the intended beneficiaries.

4. City College Scholarship Program

This program is for the poor and deserving high school graduates of Cagayan de Oro City. This program would uplift the economic, psychological and emotional status of the scholars through helping them realize their dreams and ambitions to give their families a "Better Quality of Life".

5. Early Childhood Care and Development

Sixteen Child Development Centers (CDC) will be established in various barangays in the city by year 2017 to provide opportunities to children to develop their self-confidence and social skills through structured and supervised activities. Seventeen more CDCs on 2018 and another 17 CDCs on 2019 will be constructed.

6. Special Programs

Program For Children – This program is designed to protect the rights of the children to survival, protection, participation and development, promote their welfare and enhance their opportunities to enjoy useful and meaningful life.

Program for Youth – The Oro Youth Development Program is composed of the youth from different sectors of the city to represent the voice and aspirations of the youth and to bring to realization the policy of the present administration to involve the various stakeholders of the city in the area of local governance. The youth program also includes persons from 15 – 30 years of age, working or not, have dropped out of school or never finished school or finished only primary or secondary education. The program aims to help the youth to be empowered members of the society through knowledge enhancement and capability building.

Women and Family – This project is intended for women, disadvantaged and marginalized families and communities for them to easily access to social welfare programs and services that would uplift their living condition and become socially functional.

Program For Persons And Children With Disabilities – The program aims to provide opportunities, attain a more meaningful, productive and satisfying life. The program also promotes understanding of disability issues and mobilizes support for the dignity, rights and derived from the integration of persons with disability in all aspect of life.

Senior Citizen Program – The aim of the senior citizen program is to respond to the need of the individuals whose age is 60 years old and above. Changes in physical, emotional, and psychological are inevitable, thus needs to be addressed through creation and empowerment of social services. Further, these services somehow would make them feel self-worthy as they see how present generation cares for the ones ahead of them.

Indigenous Peoples – The goal of the IP program is to build the Higaonon Community where governance is equal and just with a culturally developed and sustainable livelihood.

7. *Cagayan Urban Development and Shelter Program*

This is a program aimed at addressing the housing backlog of the city as targeted under the 10-year city shelter plan. Nearly 35,000 households from the following groups are priority beneficiaries:

- Informal settlers in blighted areas;
- Victims of calamities;
- Settlers in declared danger zones;
- Families affected by government projects;
- Households issued with eviction or demolition orders

The Program is to be implemented in phases in partnership with the Government of Japan, UN Habitat, the Office of Senator Francis Escudero, and other housing agencies. Phase I involves the acquisition of 60 hectares of land, initial land development to be undertaken in 12 hectares.

A total of 1,008 housing units are now in the final stage of preparations with the GOJ's Japan Shelter Program providing support for 722 housing units, DSWD with 250 units and the Senate Office of Senator Francis Escudero with 36 units.

8) Sports Complex

Unlike LGUs of other highly urbanized cities, the City Government does not have its own city sports complex. It mostly rely on the old Pelaez Sports Center or facilities owned by other public and private institutions. However, due to the prohibitive rental costs of these privately-owned facilities, plus the dilapidated and crowded status of the Pelaez Sports Center (with a number of commercial establishments just outside its gates), the need for an alternative complex for the holding of multiple sports events and for use as a training facility becomes imperative.

The facility is to be located in Barangay Lumbia beside the Lumbia Elementary School. Proposed to commence in 2018-2019, the facility will initially serve as a training for athletes participating in various competitions. The complex will cover 10 hectares, and will have a standard 400 meters track oval, an olympic size swimming pool, outdoor courts for basketball, volleyball and sepak takraw, and spectator grandstands. Future developments may include a gymnasium and other buildings for various indoor sports disciplines.

This is a project that is in accordance with the sports development program of the City Government which aims to make the city as a leading sporting venue for both single and multiple events.

Key Legislative Support and Measures

- **Special tax benefit to support all city recreation programs, services and facilities**
The kinds of recreational programs, services, and facilities should be defined, if they are not already identified in the city's Revenue Code. Special care should be taken not to favor a few of specific group of businessmen.
- **Enactment of an ordinance providing slots for athletes in the City Scholarship Program**
The City College Scholarship Program has an existing ordinance that caters to the poor and deserving students. A set of criteria has been defined in the selection of these beneficiaries. Basically, he/she has achieved academic excellence and belongs to the lower income class bracket. These beneficiaries would maintain an average of 80% per semester to retain his/her scholarship.
- An ordinance rationalizing the provision of services related to housing, resettlement, and urban development, and creating a city housing and urban development department to integrate various existing units as the single executing arm for the operationalization of

various national laws and local ordinances or executive orders related to housing and urban development, and the planning/implementation of shelter programs and projects;

- An ordinance creating the city housing and urban development department that shall be charged with formulating policies and restrictions based on the mandates of Batas Pambansa Bilang 220 (Socialized Housing) and Presidential Decree 1216 (Defining Open Space). The proposed department shall have full power to implement all policies relative to construction inside the homeowners' association (in adherence to BP 220 and PD 1216) while giving priority to the provision of livelihood to target beneficiaries.
- An ordinance rationalizing the provision of services related to public order and safety, creating a single office or department for the functional/administrative integration of various responsibilities related to public order and safety, including traffic management, disaster management, and security services, and providing for the administrative mechanism/s for the delivery of City Government support to the PNP, PDEA, Jail Management, Fire Services, Judiciary/Prosecution Services, and related local special bodies such as PSDC, CADAC, PLEB, etc.
- Separation of Secondary Annex Schools
Per Department of Education Order No. 40 (s.2014), the proposed separation of the school annex must be supported by the LGU. The required document to be submitted is the City Council resolution supporting the establishment of school, duly approved by the City Mayor, indicating therein the proposed name of the school.
- Establishment of newly-created elementary and secondary schools
(Similar to the Secondary Annex Schools procedure)
- Amendment of Piso-Piso Ordinance
- Special tax benefit to support all city recreation programs, services and facilities
- Creating a sports and recreation division under the City Administrator's or City Tourism Office
- Establishing the employment guarantee program and for other purposes
- Supporting the manpower skills registration system of the Bureau of Local Employment, Department of Labor and Employment. Creating the position of barangay manpower skills registration focal person, designating the secretary to the Sanggunian of the Sangguniang Barangay of each of the barangay in the city to the said office for the meantime the said barangay is not yet financially capable to provide the budgetary requirement of the said office, appropriating funds and for other purposes;

- An ordinance providing for the prioritization of Cagayan de Oro residents in local employment opportunities as an essential requirement for the issuance of business permits of contractors and industrial establishments engaged in the construction and manufacturing business, providing penalties for violation thereof and for such other purposes.
- Passage of an ordinance requiring clearance from the City Administrator's Office and the Cagayan de Oro City Policy Office (COCPO) any person who wants to get copies of approved plans from the Office of the Building Official especially those that pose a threat to the security of the city



The sectoral plan for infrastructure and physical development covers four subsectors, namely:

- 1) economic support infrastructure, consisting of transportation (roads and bridges), flood control and drainage, electrification and tourism facilities
- 2) social support infrastructure, comprised of school buildings, hospitals/infirmaries, health centers, child development centers, housing, domestic water supply, and sporting facilities, and
- 3) public support infrastructure, consisting of government buildings and public parks and plazas, and
- 4) Physical development, which discusses some key spatial strategies to consider in addressing an increasingly congested urban core.

Key Sectoral Challenges

Improving the quality of existing infrastructure facilities together with building or expanding new ones influences business investments, promotes local socio-economic development and help alleviate poverty. As such, utmost priority was therefore accorded by the City Government to infrastructure programs, projects and activities that aligns with and supports the attainment of this goal.

Despite serious institutional issues and budget constraints, the sector managed to come up with significant results during the last three years. A total of 441 new classrooms were built (as of March 2016) which dramatically eased student congestion in six (6) public elementary and eleven (11) secondary schools. Some 33 kilometers of city roads were paved with concrete, including farm to market roads leading to rural barangays which facilitated rural-urban connectivity. The JR Borja General Hospital, long been neglected even though it is the only hospital run by the City Government, has been completely transformed in both appearance, coverage and service efficiency. Existing public support infrastructure were likewise improved with the same goal in mind, including the main City Hall building housing newly renovated offices of key departments, as well as the adjoining Gaston and Duaw Parks. Other newly constructed buildings included the City Evacuation Center in Pagatpat, the CEED Office, and the Child Development Centers in Barangays Tignapolan, Bugo, Balubal, and Pagatpat among others.

These achievements notwithstanding, the current situation still leaves much to be desired in terms of providing adequate and quality infrastructure facilities. On road development, about half of the total road network of the city are still unpaved. The percentage of unpaved roads is much more higher in rural barangays where many communities or puroks can only be reach by foot or aboard motorcycles because of unpaved roads. Many city roads within the urban center itself also needs either reblocking, widening or clearing of illegal structures to allow smoother flow of vehicles and pedestrians.

Meanwhile, the Iligan-Cagayan-Butuan Road (ICBR), which is the only national highway that cuts across the city from east to west (and vice versa), as well the CdeO-Lumbia-Bukidnon highway which services a rapidly growing uptown area in its southern side have been observed to be increasingly congested with vehicular traffic. The need to design and build major access highways to complement the ICBR and develop the railway mode of mass transport has now become imperative.

Flooding in many parts of the city is a major concern mainly because of the inadequacies of old and now inefficient drainage system. Compounding this poor state of the city drainage system is the indiscriminate disposal of trash and debris in drainage canals and creeks around the urban center which interfered with smooth water flow and caused flooding. Thus, the improvement of the city's drainage system needs to be addressed in the short term.

The need for the provision of adequate and quality social-related infrastructure is better explained under the social development component of this plan.

As mentioned above, the sector endured a significant funding gap in recent years as evidenced by the low budget allocation given by the City Council for infrastructure development, with the exception of the school building program which was funded under the Special Education Fund (SEF). It was an institutional issue that delayed the attainment of expected outcomes and inhibited overall socio-economic growth. It also resulted to unfunded priority projects to be moved up the implementation ladder, meaning that same projects are again pipelined in the succeeding year/s until City Council approval is secured. In other words, the whole infrastructure program of the City Government must face the challenge of implementing a catch up program for the next three years.

Infrastructure and Physical Development Sectoral Goal

The infrastructure sector shall be guided by the following sectoral and sub-sectoral goal that are intended to address the sector development issues identified in the plan.

SECTORAL GOAL

The sector will continue to adopt the same goal of providing adequate and quality infrastructure facilities to support and sustain socio-economic growth of the city.

Sectoral Objectives and Targets

The infrastructure and physical development direction of the city during the plan period 2017-2019 shall be anchored on the following objectives and translated into specific targets:

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES:

- a) Promote rural-urban connectivity and facilitate movement of vehicles and people through road concreting, new road openings, reblocking of damaged roads, and widening of existing city streets
- b) Eliminate or reduce classroom congestion in public elementary and secondary schools
- c) Mitigate flooding through construction of drainage facilities and declogging of existing drainage systems and waterways
- d) Improve access to safe and reliable water supply in selected rural barangays
- e) Expand or improve other social-related facilities such as the JRBGH, BHCs, child development centers; and
- f) Develop more detailed and clearer alternative directions for physical developments in the city.

Selected Targets

Economic Support Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 109 kilometers of roads paved with concrete• 55 road opening and widening projects• 66 drainage projects• 18 declogging projects• 18 road reblocking projects• 57 electrification projects
---------------------------------	---

Social Support Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 classrooms constructed under the Oro Central Project • 442 elementary and 228 secondary classrooms constructed under the School Building Program • Standard 1:45 classroom to student ratio in public elementary and secondary schools • 24 water systems projects • 30,000 housing units constructed for victims of disasters and/or informal settlers • 50 Child Development Centers established in partnership with the private sector • All resettlement sites improved and provided with access roads and adequate utilities • 2 infirmary centers established in Tablon and Lumbia; • Mental and Rehabilitation Facility constructed and fully operational by 2019
Public Support Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 public buildings repaired/improved • All public plazas and parks maintained

Development Strategies

1. Increase public investments in support infrastructure to promote socio-economic growth.

The sector shall be given increased budgetary support for various projects that will address the needs and demands of its residents. The objective of promoting rural-urban connectivity and improving accessibility to and from these agriculture-based communities should be pursued with more vigor to achieve value adding of farm outputs. In the national highway and along inner streets, a smoother traffic flow can be achieved with roads that are well-maintained and cleared of various obstructions. Increased funding shall be given to establishing new drainage systems in flood prone areas based on an overall drainage master plan as well as regular maintenance works on existing ones.

The construction of new facilities related to health, education, social welfare, housing, sports and public safety, as well as the improvement and maintenance of those that are already existing shall continue to be given the same priority budget allocation during the plan period.

2. *Faster pace of project implementation*

The City Government through the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) as its main implementing arm shall implement infrastructure projects with dispatch given that previous projects (which were not implemented in previous years due to budget constraints) are now added up to the current line-up of priority projects scheduled for implementation. Such situation shall require a well-prepared program and schedule so that project gridlock and work overload is avoided, and optimum results are attained.

3. *Build DRR-CCA-compliant infrastructure facilities*

As appropriate, the sector shall promote the resilient and long term use of various infrastructure facilities through the inclusion of safety provisions in their design and construction against possible disasters and adverse climate changes. These will include, among others, the proposed housing units in the identified relocation sites for informal settlers and other beneficiary families; health and social welfare facilities such as infirmaries, the mental and drug rehabilitation facilities, and Child Development Centers; and sports training complex.

4. *Community engagement/partnership in social-related infrastructure*

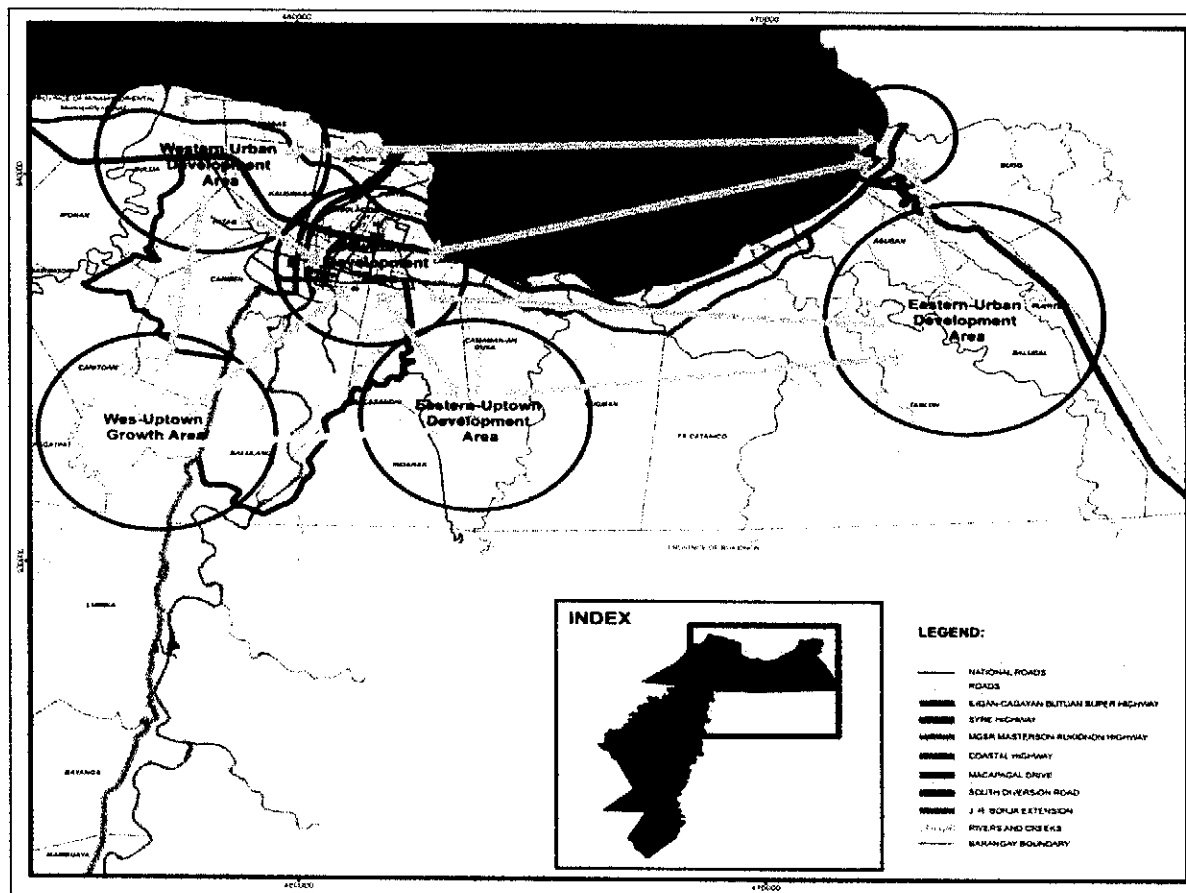
Where feasible, the City Government shall forge joint undertakings with various community groups in the city for the establishment of small community-based facilities, particularly those that aims to promote the well-being of women, pre-school children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups and public safety in general. One notable example of such joint undertakings are the establishment of a number of Child Development Centers (CDCs) by community or business groups under the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program of the City Government. Another example is the Fire Brigades of business groups in the city to assist the BFP during fire incidents.

5. *Maintain strong coordinative linkages with national agencies*

The City Government shall continuously maintain strong coordinative linkages with national line agencies that are implementing programs or projects in the city to synchronize the use of resources and achieve optimum results. Among these agencies are the NEDA and RDC 10 for proposed or pipelined programs as well as provision of technical support; the DPWH for road development, flood control and drainage projects; the PPA for the continuing modernization or upgrading of the Cagayan de Oro Port as the port of entry to the city; the CAAP for the possible transfer and use of the old Lumbia Airport for the proposed Planned City Expansion (PCE) Project; the NHA for socialized housing programs, the DA for collaborative programs to support agricultural development, the DOH and Philhealth for collaborative undertakings in the modernization of the JRBGH and health services, and the DEPED for public basic education.

6. Promote urban growth dispersal

This strategy follows from the proposed directions of physical development under the 2013-2022 CLUP for Cagayan de Oro City as endorsed by the CDC and RDC approved by the City Council. Under this spatial strategy, five (5) identified growth areas in the city shall be targeted for preparation of master plan and developed in the long term to spread out urban growth and avoid congestion of the existing central business district. These growth areas are illustrated in the map below and described in more detail in the succeeding sections.



6.1 Urban expansion area #1 (Western Urban Development Area)

This growth node shall cover Barangays Bulua, Patag, Kauswagan, Bonbon and Bayabas. It will serve as the entry and exit points from and to Laguindingan Airport and other parts of the country by air, and to the western part of Mindanao by land. This also serves as the major convergence point for people, goods and products, as well as transport service to and from other parts of the region

6.2 Urban Expansion Area #2 (West-Uptown Development Area)

This will cover Barangays Carmen, Canitoan, Lumbia and Pagatpat. The area is envisioned to be a medium to high-density, mixed-use pedestrian friendly center with high end, low-density type of development for residential and commercial uses. This area will decongest the present major urban center/city core and shall provide more opportunities for socio-economic activities. The Lumbia Airport is recommended to be converted into an industrial area or economic zone and become a major employment provider.

6.3 Urban Expansion #3 (East-Uptown Development Area)

This covers Barangays Gusa, Indahag, Macasandig and Camaman-an. This area will have the same function as that of the West-Uptown Development Area with the presence of high-end subdivisions like the Fil-Estate Subdivision and Alegria Hills. This area is linked to the other proposed major urban centers through the Pelaez Highway that also connects to the West-Uptown Development Area.

6.4. Urban Expansion #4 (Eastern Urban Development Area)

This area is composed of the following sub-nodes, namely: Upper Puerto, which is identified as an agro- industrial area; Lower Puerto and Bugo which are existing industrial and residential areas; Agusan and Balubal, which are hosts to high-end subdivisions; Tablon, which is an existing industrial area; and, Palalan and Tablon, which is identified for Agro-Tourism. A major road project to spur development is JR Borja Extension road to be connected to Agusan, Balubal and Puerto via a new highway to be established

6.5 Urban Expansion Area #5

This is the existing existing downtown, which is also the central business district of the city and home to numerous business establishments including a number of big shopping malls. It is expected to further transform into a high density commercial district comprising all 40 urban barangays and Barangays Carmen, Lapasan, Puntod and Macabalan.

Major Programs and Projects

1. Oro Central Project

The Project involves the construction of a multi-storey building inside the existing site of the Cagayan de Oro Central Elementary School campus along Velez-Yacapin Street. In addition to housing a total of 200 new classrooms, the building is also designed for emergency use as the main evacuation center in the city in times of disasters or calamities such as those that happened during Storms Pablo and Sendong.

This is the project that won for the City Government the Liveable Cities Design Challenge for the Government Evacuation Center Category in 2014.

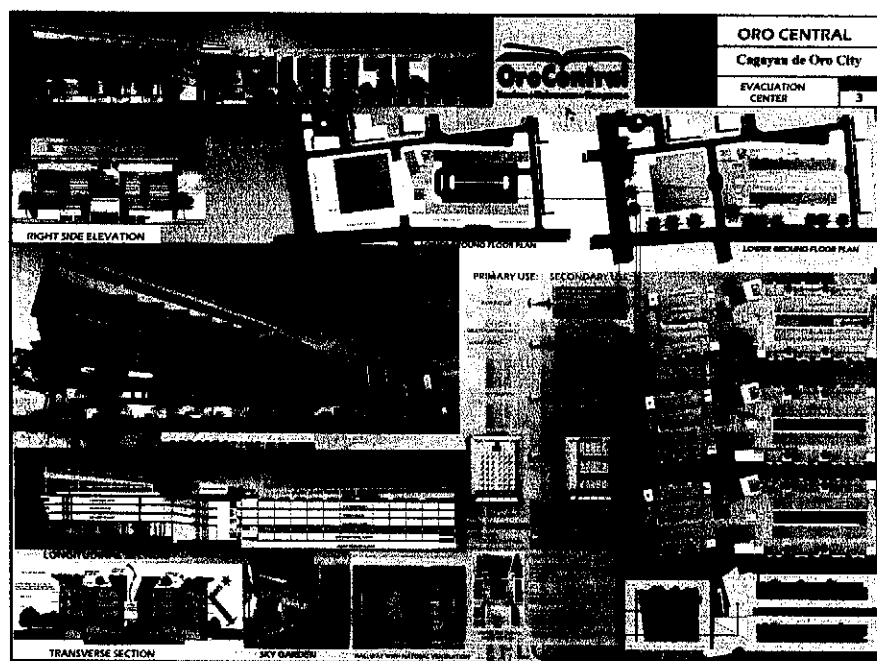


Figure 3: Proposed Oro Central Project

2. Expanded School Building Program

The expanded program involves the construction of additional 442 elementary and 228 secondary classrooms in various public schools in the city. It aims to decongest beneficiary schools and bring down the classroom to student ratio to 1:45 in the public elementary and secondary schools of the city.

3. Road Development Program

This program is aimed at expanding and improving the quality of existing road network of the city to facilitate movement of vehicles, people and goods. It consist of concreting unpaved roads, widening and reblocking of existing roads, and opening of new ones.

A total of 100 kilometers of farm to market roads and city streets programmed into 154 projects are scheduled for concreting. Another 55 road opening projects are scheduled for implementation, together with 18 road reblocking projects.

4. Declogging of Waterways and its Tributaries

Some 18 projects are lined up for implementation to clean existing waterways and tributaries of garbage and other refuse and thus allow unobstructed flow of runoff water and avoid flooding.

5. Puerto Market Construction

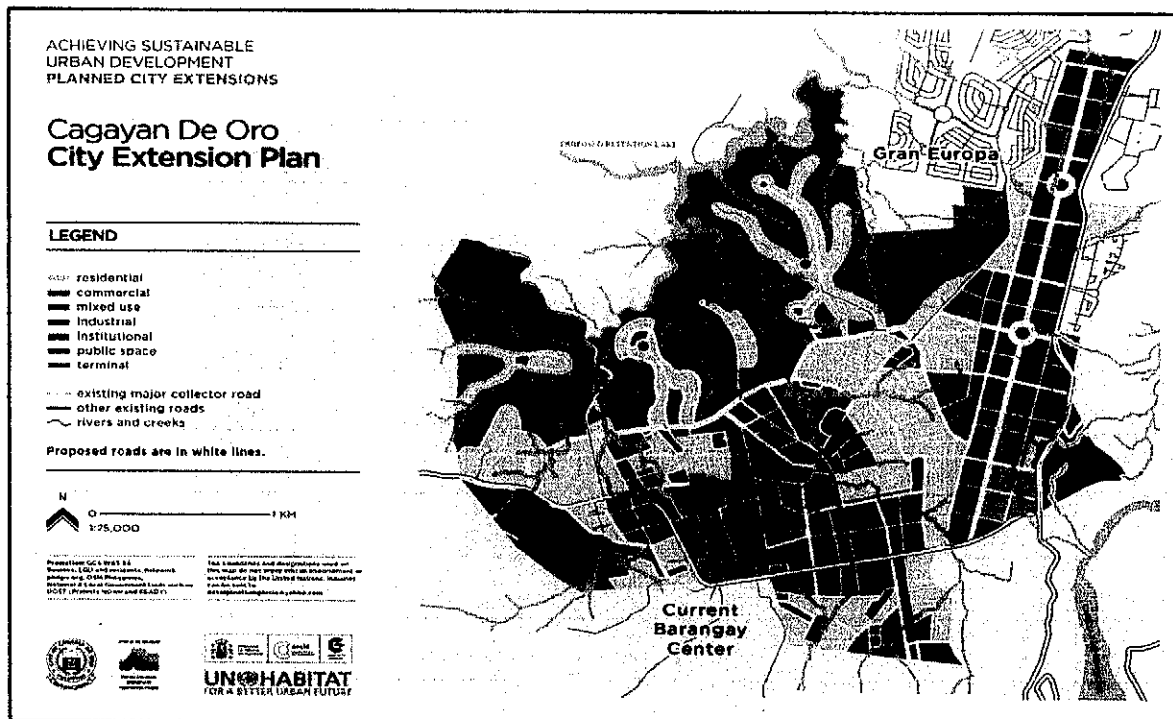
This project is to be funded locally under the Executive Budget for 2017 and expected to commence in the same year. It will involve the construction of an entirely new building to replace the old and dilapidated market building at its present site in Puerto near the ICBR/Sayre National Highway intersection. The old building will be demolished and clearing of old public market facilities shall immediately commence.

6. Planned City Expansion Program (PCEP), Phase 1

The PCEP follows from the urban growth dispersal strategy described above. It is envisioned to be a growth node, decongest the city urban center and develop a planned area that will provide public services and generate socio-economic opportunities. The PCEP aims to support the distribution of urban activities from the central business district to the other barangays in a planned, rational manner.

Due to huge financial requirements, the PCE is proposed to be implemented by phase over a 20-year period, with Phase 1 to be implemented over the first five years (2018-2022) with the construction of new access roads and widening of existing ones.

Among the sites to be considered for the PCE Phase 1 is the 820-hectare area in Barangay Lumbia which is part of the West Uptown Urban Expansion Area under the 2013-2022 CLUP (see key Key Strategies). The area includes the Lumbia Airport owned by the national government through the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP), where representation is required for its eventual transfer to the City Government.



Proposed Legislations

- Ordinance implementing "No Establishment Policy" for business establishments within identified high-risk area

Article 51 of Presidential Decree 1067, the Water Code of the Philippines, provides that the banks of rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three meters in urban areas, twenty meters in agricultural areas, and forty meters in forest areas, along their margins are subject to the easement of public use in the interest of recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, and salvage. No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, or salvage or to build structures of any kind. The same "No Establishment Policy" shall also apply to structures that are proposed for construction under transmission lines of the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) and Cagayan Electric Power and Light Company (CEPALCO).

- Enactment of an ordinance delineating and declaring 'no build zones' areas within the city, converting 'no build zones' areas along rivers and creeks into Barangay Ecotourism and Protected Wildlife Sanctuary Areas, and Delineation of 20-m legal easement along riverbanks

- **Enactment of an ordinance prescribing design standards for green technology, and making green parks and open plazas as vital components of the built environment, since trees absorb carbon and sulfur emissions, filter dust, cool the urban environment, produce oxygen, and help lower carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide levels.**



The Environmental Management Plan, as a control and regulatory tool, contains the strategies that focus on the enforcement of existing laws and regulations, information dissemination, waste management and environmental monitoring.

This sector consolidates the environmental implications of all development programs and projects within the city and provides adaptation and mitigation measures for their anticipated impacts. It embodies initiatives for maintaining sustainability of air, water and land resources and rehabilitating or preserving the quality of the natural land vegetation in order to establish an enabling environment to lay-out the foundation for the realization of the City's 8 point Development Agenda.

Key Sectoral Challenges

The challenges brought about by the need to preserve environmental quality and conserve the city's natural resources amid the constraints to development as consequence of changes of climate patterns continue to be a major consideration in the pursuit of the city's development vision.

Among the most urgent environmental concerns of the city during the plan period 2017-2019 are solid waste disposal through the establishment of sanitary landfill as required by law, need to sustain ambient air quality, conservation of the city's forest and water resources, and management of its land resources as they affect the need to provide areas for the competing demands for settlement and food security.

Ecological Solid Waste Management

In 2014, waste generated per person in the city was reported at 0.76 kilogram (kg), which is comparatively only a bit higher of the DENR 2010 estimate of 0.71 kg/person/day for cities outside of the National Capital Region (NCR) which registers an estimate of 0.79 kg/person/day.

Managing the solid waste situation of the city is confronted with (a) massive illegal dumping of solid waste, (b) inefficient collection garbage set out and

- *Waste generated, Philippines: 0.3 – 0.7 kg/capita/day (NSWMC-ADB, 2003)*
- *Average waste generation, Philippines: Urban area at 0.50 kg/capita/day; Rural area at 0.30 kg/capita/day (UNEP, 2001)*

collection system, (c) poor barangay governance translated to poor participation in managing solid waste, (d) prevalent deficiency in number of disposal facilities among waste generators (such as segregated garbage bins) and the barangays units (such as MRFs), and (e) limited opportunity for community engagement and networking.

To address these challenges, focus shall be given to the following measures, namely, (a) an updated comprehensive city ordinance with emphasis on punitive and social responsibility, e.g., cleanliness of surroundings, (b) promotion and mobilization of citizens volunteers, (c) sustained public information, and extensive information, education, & communication (IEC) activities, (d) establishment of eco-waste facilities, (f) a formally established research and development function within CLENRO, to seek new and other relevant and appropriate technologies, as well as best practices, and (g) effective garbage collection and disposal system.

Cagayan de Oro has an existing dumpsite which is about 30 years old, located in Upper Dagong, Barangay Carmen. This dumpsite is used not only by the city but by other municipalities such as Opol, Misamis Oriental although the quantities of waste from those municipalities are insignificant in volume considering the overall amount of waste deposited in the dumpsite.

Based on the Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) results, the city can achieve a waste diversion rate of 85% through recycling, composting and resource recovery activities. Based on the national framework for solid waste management, the LGU is mandated to achieve the 50% waste diversion in 2016. Currently, the waste diverted from the waste stream is 28%; at least 40% must be achieved to attain the mandatory diversion. Subsequently, the city's waste diversion should have an increase of 5% per year or 15% in three (3) years to attain a 90% waste diversion in 2024.

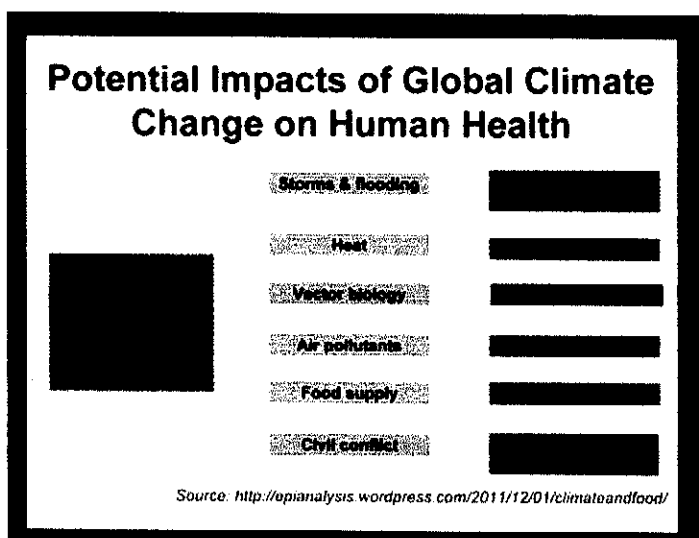
Air Quality Management

The city's air quality is affected by emissions from several sources that include large industrial facilities (attributed and exactly localized as "point sources"), transport vehicles (under the heading "mobile sources"), and a large amount of small stationary polluters summarized under the heading "area sources." The latter include numerous private households, but also commercial emitters operating electric generators, restaurants and hotels causing cooking emissions, private and commercial use of solvents. Also, residue burning is included under "area sources."

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act), the Metro Cagayan de Oro Airshed was established thru DENR Memorandum Circular No. 17 (s. 2003). The airshed covers the LGUs of Cagayan de Oro City and the municipalities of Tagoloan, Villanueva, and Jasaan (to the East) and Opol and El Salvador City (to the West). The airshed serves as air quality management zone.

While air quality levels in the city are still within the Philippine Government's National Ambient Air Quality Guideline Values (NAAQGVs), there is merit in implementing emission reduction measures and improved air quality management to prevent potential air pollution in the city especially with the projected economic development in the city which is poised to sustain its primacy as the industry and commerce hub of the Northern Mindanao Region and as among the top competitive investment destinations in the country in terms of economic dynamism, governance efficiency, and infrastructure.

The recurring power crisis in Mindanao in recent years resulted to increased use of diesel fuelled generator that in turn contributed to atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) stock. The impact of increasing use of diesel generator sets needs to be assessed further and appropriate emission reduction measures need to be developed. In addition, the use of coal-fuelled plants to augment the island's energy requirements is likewise poised to bring about concerns on the emission impacts to people's health and air quality, among other health-related issues.



In terms of air pollution impacts to human health, pulmonary disorders are among the reported top ten causes of mortality and morbidity in the city. Management of air quality in the urban centers equally shares priority due to its importance in upholding public health and safety. The following are the key issues in managing air quality in the city, namely, (a) continuously increasing numbers of motorized vehicles, aggravating traffic congestions, and increasing the risk from vehicular air pollution in the urban areas, (b) poor

air quality in areas along the roads with heavy traffic, and (c) sustained exposure of people to polluted air which is shown by increasing number of clinical cases of both acute and chronic pulmonary ailments.

In terms of regulating emissions, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂) from land-based transportation, the City Government enacted Ordinance No. 13102-2016 in August 2016 that regulates smoke emissions of vehicles traversing and plying routes within the territorial jurisdiction of the city. This instrument is expected to further improve the monitoring of vehicular emissions in the city to ensure their compliance to Republic Act 8749, the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

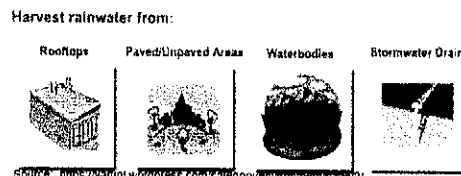
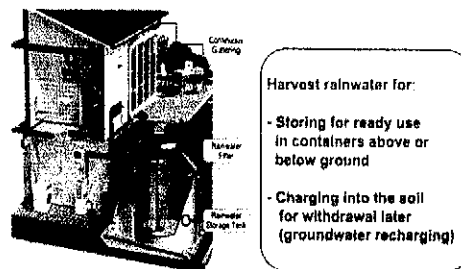
Water Resources Management

The management of water bodies involves interplay of dynamics involving critical anthropogenic and natural process. These are (a) depletion of ground water due to rampant cutting of trees that results to prevailing warm ambient temperatures, (b) over-extraction of ground water attributed to increasing demands of a continuously growing population, (c) siltation of water bodies accompanied by sandbar build-up along the city riparian systems because of increasing agricultural and other economic activities in the city.

In terms of water quality management, primary consideration is focused toward sustaining public welfare and health safety while efficiently utilizing the fresh water supply in the city. With these resource utilization and allocation demands, the accompanying major concerns include the following, namely, (a) contamination of surface water which is critical to maintaining and protecting groundwater resources, (b) illegal disposal of solid and liquid wastes that threatens the integrity of water bodies, particularly the marine waters, ground waters, and to the preservation of uplands, wetlands, and marine wildlife in the city, and (d) clogged-up drainage system which consequentially threatens the integrity of the water supply, and prevention of flooding in the urban centers.

In view of challenges posed by climate change on water resources availability amid increasing demands, the need for sustainable and simpler approaches becomes imperative. Among those alternative options being considered is rainwater harvesting to be introduced in the city.

RAINWATER HARVESTING



Forest Resources Management

The overall management of forestry resources in the city pivots on the national policy of integrating the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA) management initiatives and programs into the mainstream of local governance: keeping it attuned to established international standards and set of environmental governance directions.

Cagayan de Oro forest area of 24,653 hectares constitutes 45.41% of the city's total land area of 57,851 hectares (2012)

In a broader perspective, forestry management is challenged by impacts of natural processes and human activities. These challenges include the following, namely, (a) the continuously increasing denuded forest areas which redounds to

degradation of hydrological characteristics such as gradual depletion of water resources and increasing frequency and intensity of floods in the city, (b) the increasing magnitude of soil erosion due to increasingly exposed high slopes, improper cultivation, illegal cutting, occasional forest fires in forest areas, and man-made activities along the riverbanks, (c) timber poaching or illegal cuttings of tree plants in the watershed forest areas, (d) illegal firewood and charcoal gathering which further aggravated the timber poaching activities, (e) Increasing encroachment by informal settlers of easement areas along rivers, creeks, deltas, natural waterways, and marine ecological zones, (f) cutting of grown trees affected by infrastructure development, and service maintenance activities, and (g) illegal cutting of mangroves in ecologically critical marine zones.

Land Management

The determination of the city’s geographical jurisdiction was established by two legal instruments. First, the city total land area is based on the definitions set by Republic Act No. 521, series of 1950, *An Act Creating the City of Cagayan de Oro*, which was signed by then President Elpidio R. Quirino. The second instrument was the 1994 Codified Ordinance which is a total extract of Resolution No. 6, Series of 1960 which defines the city’s territory comprising the forty (40) urban and forty (40) rural barangays. This was further corroborated by the political subdivision survey commissioned and initiated by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) through the Land Management Bureau – Department of Environment and Natural Resources (LMB-DENR) Philippine Reference System 1992 (PRS 92) Project conducted in 2012 in accordance with DENR Administrative Order Nos. 98-12, s. 2010-13 and 2007-29. As of 2015, the city’s total land area stands at 57,851 hectares (has).

**Cagayan de Oro City Boundary Conflict
(Cadastral Survey Results, 2013)**

Conflict with Municipalities/Provinces	Contested Area (in hectares)
Opol, Misamis Oriental	507.98
Iligan City	776.39
Talakag, Bukidnon vs Iligan City vs CdeO vs Tagoloan II, Lanao del Sur	287.96
Talakag, Bukidnon	2.47
Iligan City vs Tagoloan II, Lanao del Sur	12,592.66

Source: DENR Region 10

In terms of managing its geopolitical metes and bounds, the city is confronted with boundary conflicts and other technical and administrative impediments. These include (a) territorial boundary disputes involving the LGUs of Talakag, Bukidnon, Tagoloan of Lanao del Sur, and Iligan City, (b) Insufficient implementation of land classification schedule which likewise impede the needed developmental activities on certain areas and localities, (c) operational uncertainties due to land dispute between CBFM and ancestral domain areas, (d) land conversion which distorts the intended utilization of certain lands which areas have become

more of economically scarce resources for urban, (e) the encroachment into environmentally critical areas (no-build zones particularly the easement along bodies of water indicated by riparian, and marine protected zones) and, (f) acquisition of road-right-of-way (RROW) needed to effectively facilitate city government initiated and scheduled development projects and programs.

Environmental Management Sectoral and Subsectoral Goal

The environmental management goal for the plan period 2017-2019 shall be guided by the following goal statement and its translation into relevant sub-goals, as indicated below:

SECTORAL GOAL	
A sustainable development for the protection and utilization of natural resources for inclusive growth	
SUBSECTORAL GOAL	
Ecological Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient and sustainable SWM system that ensures protection of public health and the environment. • Improve the waste disposal system in the city through stricter implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003) particularly the provisions on cleanliness, orderliness, waste reduction and waste diversion.
Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better air quality
Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased sustainable access to water • Increased resilience of water resources to disaster and climate-risk impacts
Forest Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well conserved, protected and developed forest resources

Land Management

- Maximize the utilization, protection and conservation of lands within the city's territorial jurisdiction

Sectoral Objectives

During the plan period 2017-2019, the management of the city's environment priorities shall be guided by the following objectives that are aimed at sustaining environmental quality and providing support to the multi-sector approach to ensure the city's resiliency to climate change impacts.

SECTORAL OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

ECOLOGICAL PRIORITIES

- To ensure the city's sustainability by protecting its biological sphere (air, water, and land) and conserving utilization of its biological resources through climate-responsive management interventions
- To institute effective and efficient management measures for solid waste, sewerage and/or seepage and wastewater
- To conduct and sustain advocacy activities towards responsible stewardship of natural resources to ensure its ecological functioning for sustainable enjoyment of all

ECOLOGICAL TARGETS

- Ecological Solid Waste Management**
- To achieve 90% waste diversion by the end of 2024
 - To achieve at least 80% compliance in mandatory segregation among households in barangays within collection area through full implementation of no segregation, no collection policy
 - To establish Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in 40 barangays by the end of 2018.
 - To fully operate the central Materials Recovery and Composting Facility by the

	<p>end of 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fully close and rehabilitate the city controlled dumpsite and start the Eco-park by the end of 2017 • To establish and operate Sanitary Landfill by the end of 2017
Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent and/or reduce air pollution in Cagayan de Oro City by 2019 • To strengthen air quality management in Cagayan de Oro City • To Improve the scientific basis for air quality management
Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve the integrity of fresh water resources • Prevent surface water contamination • Employ and promote innovative community water system • Establish a sustainable and redundant water system by 2018 • Ensure clean and potable water supply for the whole city in a sustained manner
Forest Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and maintain 3000 hectares reforestation project within the Timberland Area including East Iponan Watershed pursuant to Republic Act 10452 (An Act Reforesting 3,000 Hectares Of Public Land In Cagayan De Oro City And Appropriating Funds Therefor) • To rehabilitate and protect natural forest resources • To fully implement forest management programs such as Community-based Forest Management (CBFM), Urban Greening, and Integrated Coastal Forests Management
Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To settle territorial dispute with the surrounding LGUs • To resolve conflict between CBFM and ancestral domain areas while ensuring secured land tenure status of intended/target beneficiaries • To eliminate encroachment of protected areas

Development Strategies

Environmental management strategies to be pursued during the plan period 2017-2019 shall continue to be directed at sustaining environmental integrity and conserving natural resources.

- Strict implementation of Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003)
- Explore waste to energy technology
- Increase linkages and promote community's participation
- Provision of policy support and regulations
- Recognition of the Best Barangay Ecological Solid Waste Management Committee (BESWMC)
- Periodic recognition of the best Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) implementor e.g. household, school, establishment
- Conduct survey/impact assessment on the adoption of waste segregation at households through public-private partnership

- Information, education, & communication (IEC) & advocacy
- Introduction of emission reduction measures
- Implementation of Clean Air Plan for the City
- Coordination with stakeholders (community, business sector, power suppliers, health authorities, environmental groups)
- Establishment of telemetry system to collect air quality data at specific locations in the city, e.g. streets/roads with heavy volume of transport traffic
- Conduct of capability building to interpret the air quality data generated by the telemetry system against the national air quality standard values

- Information, education, and communication (IEC) on water conservation
- Strict implementation of the Water Code of the Philippines (Presidential Decree 1067), particularly on easement as provided by law (Article 51, PD 1067)
- Develop other potential water source
- Promote rainwater harvesting in communities
- Encourage water conservation practices
- Utilization of Cagayan de Oro rivers (Cagayan de Oro, Iponan, Cugman) as potential water sources
- Pilot-testing of rainwater harvesting in the City Hall building and other city government offices.
- Collaboration with City Building Official and City Engineer's Office on the development of appropriate rainwater harvesting facilities

- Reforestation, rehabilitation and protection of forest areas
- Establishment of new communal forest

- Provision or delineation of buffer zones
- Monitoring of activities in forest areas and buffer zones
- Engage community participation along forest management
- Implementation of pertinent laws and ordinances
- Development of alternative livelihood opportunities in upland areas
- Creation of Bantay Kalikasan Task Force (to include capacity building and mobilization of multi-sectoral/community-based human resources)
- Organizing a composite technical team composed of members representing the various concerned parties in the city (DENR/DILG/LGUs) to expedite the resolution of boundary conflicts between the city and its adjoining provincial/city governments
- Conduct the needed land surveys, and facilitate conflict resolution particularly on the controversies between tenurial rights versus ancestral domains rights
- Land banking needed for development of new relocation/resettlement projects
- Acquisition of land for a sustained city development
- Resolution/settlement of road right-of-way (RRROW) issues during planning/design phase of projects

Major Programs and Projects

- Information, education, & communication (IEC) on Solid Waste Management (SWM)
- Strengthening of City Solid Waste Management Board
- Establishment of Sanitary Landfill Barangay Pagalungan, Cagayan de Oro City
- Construction and operation of transfer station
- Installation of cluster Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs)
- Closure and rehabilitation of the Upper Dagong dumpsite in Barangay Carmen
- Acquisition of tools & equipment
- Conduct of Capability Enhancement Program
- Anti-smoke belching campaign
- Capacity building on air quality management
- Creation of emission monitoring team
- Updating of emission inventory
- Conduct of air quality monitoring
- Acquisition of monitoring tools & equipment
- Construction of bike lanes around the City proper
- Rainwater harvesting
- Surface water development
- Spring and other sources development
- Water impounding facilities
- Monitoring of non-revenue water (NRW)
- Wastewater treatment facility
- Formulation of Comprehensive Septage/Sewerage Management Master Plan

- Establishment of Wastewater/Septage Treatment Facility
- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts (soil and water conservation, rehabilitation/protection of rivers and waterways)
- Capability building/conduct of Farmers Training Program
- Reforestation of 3,000 hectares (RA 10452)
- Urban Greening Project
- Tree growing along riverbank
- City Nursery Project
- Forest road construction
- Resolution of land conflicts/boundary disputes
- Land banking for proposed build-up areas

Proposed Legislation and Brief Description

- Crafting of Cagayan de Oro City Solid Waste Management Ordinance
The proposed ordinance will localize the national law (RA 9003) through operable mechanisms at the local level in terms of regulations and policy regimes, promotion of waste disposal technology and technological innovations, and capability enhancement programs for implementors
- Strengthening the City Solid Waste Management Board
RA 9003 provides the creation by LGUs of their respective Solid Waste Management Board. In 2014, the City Mayor issued Executive Order No. 066-2014 creating the said board. Strengthening the functions and composition of the board will emphasize its critical tasks along managing the city's solid waste.
- Imposition of environmental tax as watershed management fee
The proposal is a variance of payment for ecological or environmental services (PES) scheme that is evolving as management tool to promote responsible stewardship of resources. Environmental tax for use of watershed resources is seen as regulatory approach to protect watershed areas and conserve the resources therein, such as water and biological species.
- Enactment of City Ordinance converting all no-build zone areas along rivers, and creeks into Barangay Ecotourism and Protected Wildlife Sanctuary Areas
This approach will ensure that while such areas are barred as sites for human settlements, the larger number of people will still enjoy leisurely and/or recreation use of the said areas.
- Draft city ordinance on mandating external audit of emission testing centers