

# Development Prospects of Calabarzon Region for 2014 and Beyond

Presented during the Regional Development Council  
(RDC) Full Meeting  
December 19, 2013

Isabelita M. Pabuayon, PhD  
Professor and Dean  
College of Economics and Management  
University of the Philippines Los Banos  
College, Laguna 4031

# Presentation Outline

- Some Comments on Calabarzon Development Plan 2011-2016 Midterm Update
- Overview of the Calabarzon Economy
- Poverty Situation in Calabarzon
- AFF Development Strategies
- Industry and Services Development Strategies
- Areas for Collaboration with Academe

# Calabarzon Development Plan 2011-2016

- Comprehensive and well-written following the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 anchored on sustainable and inclusive growth
- Assessment of the current situation, challenges, constraints and opportunities
- Setting of goals, objectives and desired outcomes
- Strategic framework for policy and program action

# Broad Strategies

- (1) High and sustained economic growth
- (2) Provision of equal access to development opportunities across geographic areas and across different income and social spectrum which will ensure that economic growth and opportunities translate to poverty reduction
- (3) Implementation of effective and responsive social safety nets to assist those who cannot catch up with the rapid growth (quote)

# Development Goals (4 E's)

- Economic growth and efficiency
- Equity / equitable income distribution
- Environmental protection / ecological integrity
- Empowerment

Inclusive growth - a sustained growth that is rapid enough to create jobs, draw the majority into the economic and social mainstream, and continuously reduce mass poverty

# Additional Elements of the Plan

- 1) Work and financial / budget plans (what needs to be accomplished and how much this will cost)
  - specific tasks, targets, timetables, assigned groups, financial requirements, and budget releases
  - priorities need to be identified (3 years)
  - amount to be consistent with planned activities (adequacy and efficiency in resource use)
  - projected budget releases in line with targeted outputs (timeliness)
  - sources of funds

# Additional Elements of the Plan

- 2) Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system
  - to provide management and policy makers with timely and operationally useful information on how efficiently each stage of the plan and corresponding programs are operating and the degree to which intended impacts are being achieved, as well as the lessons for future action
  - requires use of performance criteria and targets
  - external and independent

# Overview of Calabarzon Economy

- GRDP is 17.4% of Philippine GDP, 2<sup>nd</sup> to NCR
- GRDP sectoral contributions: industry 62%, services 31% and AFF 7% vs. GDP: services 57%, industry 32% and AFF 11%
- 2012 GRDP growth 7% vs. GDP 6.6%
- Unemployment rate 8.9% (2012), 9.4% (2010-2012) vs. national 7.3% (2010-2012)
- Poverty incidence among population 10.9% vs national 25.2%
- Low probability of achieving MDG targets on subsistence incidence, nutrition and health, gender parity incidences



**P  
O  
V  
E  
R  
T  
Y**

**Poverty Incidence Among Population %**

<b>Region/ Province</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>CALABARZON</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.9</b> ↑	<b>10.9</b> ↓
<b>Batangas</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17.1</b> ↑	<b>19.0</b> ↑
<b>Cavite</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.2</b> ↑	<b>3.4</b> ↑
<b>Laguna</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.4</b> ↑	<b>6.4</b> ↓
<b>Quezon</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>29.8</b> ↓	<b>27.5</b> ↓
<b>Rizal</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>8.6</b> ↑	<b>6.1</b> ↓

**Source: [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)**

**P  
O  
V  
E  
R  
T  
Y**

## Magnitude of Poor Population (Number)

Region/ Province	2006	2009	2012
<b><i>CALABARZON</i></b>	<b>1,140,958</b>	<b>1,419,975</b>	<b>1,425,774</b>
<b><i>Batangas</i></b>	<b>301,261</b>	<b>374,373</b>	<b>452,808</b>
<b><i>Cavite</i></b>	<b>49,511</b>	<b>93,697</b>	<b>113,359</b>
<b><i>Laguna</i></b>	<b>135,048</b>	<b>217,883</b>	<b>183,129</b>
<b><i>Quezon</i></b>	<b>585,684</b>	<b>529,495</b>	<b>517,177</b>
<b><i>Rizal</i></b>	<b>69,454</b>	<b>204,528</b>	<b>159,300</b>

Source: [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)

# Small Area Poverty Statistics 2009

## Batangas Poorest

- Tingloy 26.2%
- Calatagan 21.9%
- Laurel 21.8%
- Lobo 19%
- Tuy 18%
  
- Least poor – Bauan 2.7%

## Cavite Poorest

- Magallanes 19.4%
- Ternate 16.5%
- Maragondon 16.3%
- Alfonso 13.8%
- Gen E Aguinaldo 13.7%
  
- Least poor – Imus 2.3%

**Source: [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)**

# Small Area Poverty Statistics 2009

## Laguna Poorest

- Santa Maria 16.8%
- Mabitac 14.4%
- Magdalena 13.8%
- Majayjay 13.4%
- Kalayaan 12.8%
  
- Least poor – San Pedro 1.4%, Santa Rosa City 1.5, Los Banos 1.6%

## Quezon Poorest

- San Francisco Aurora 41.4%
- San Narciso 41.1%
- Burdeos 39.3%
- San Andres 39%
- Jomalig 39%
- Patnanungan 36%
  
- Least poor – Lucena City 3.6%

**Source: [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)**

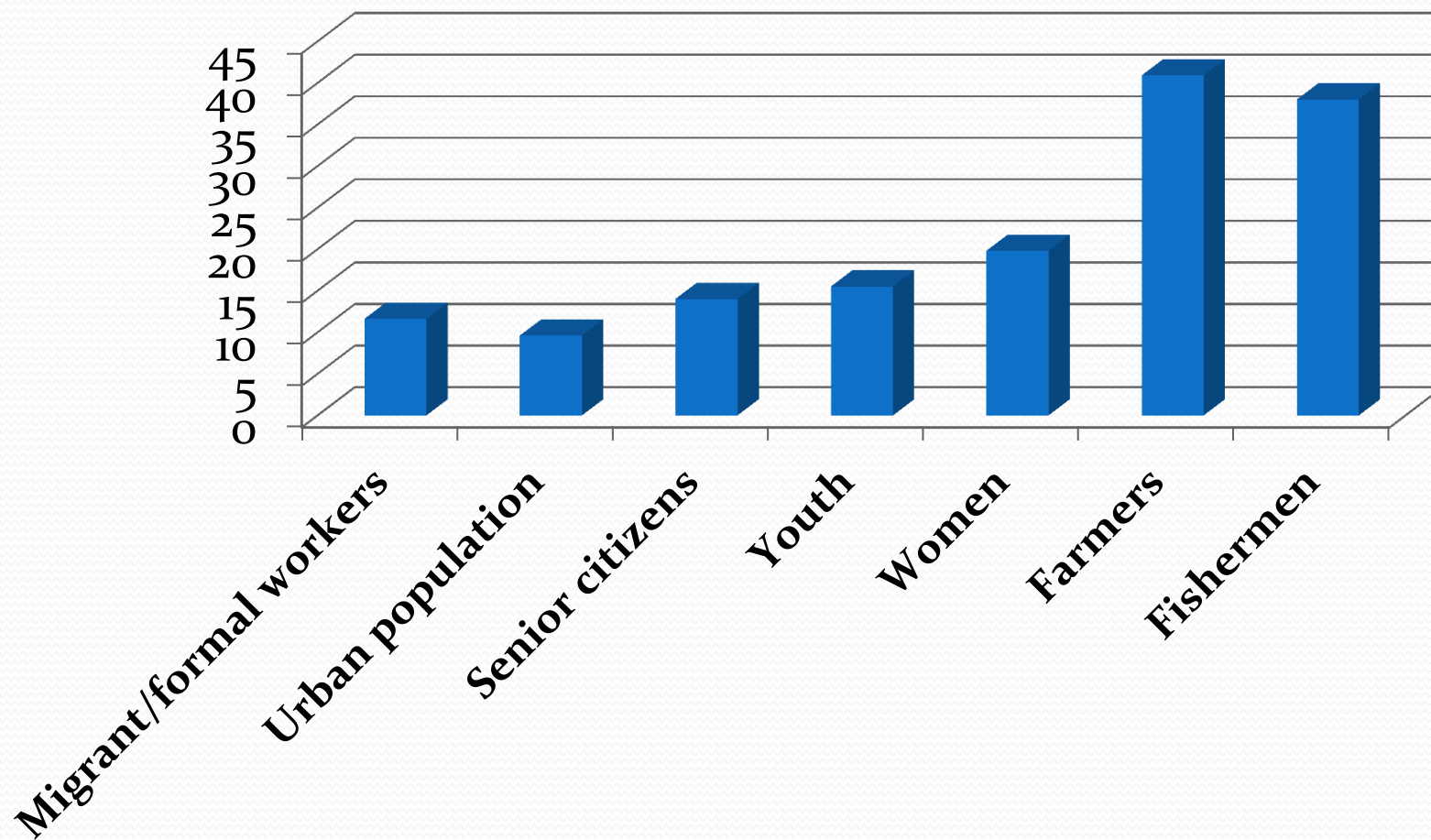
# Small Area Poverty Statistics 2009

## Rizal Poorest

- Jala-Jala 15.7%
- Baras 11.4%
- Tanay 10.5%
- Pililla 5.9%
- Cardona 5.5%
  
- Least poor – Cainta 1.4%

Source: [www.nscb.gov.ph](http://www.nscb.gov.ph)

## Poverty incidence (%) by sector, Calabarzon, 2009



# Key Observations

- Despite better than national average performance, there is wide variability in poverty incidence across provinces and municipalities
- Farmers and fishermen comprise the poorest sectors
- Poverty incidence and dependency in AFF are positively related: Quezon and Batangas vs. Cavite, Laguna and Rizal
- Focus on AFF development will further reduce poverty and inequity in income distribution in the region (strong positive multiplier effects on the services and industry sectors)

# AFF Development Strategies

- Improve the productivity of crops and livestock through enhanced adoption of technologies, i.e., palay, coconut, sugarcane, hogs, chicken, eggs
- Provide required support services: credit, markets, information, irrigation, postharvest facilities
- Strengthen rural institutions: cooperatives, farmers' groups, other POs



# AFF Development Strategies

- More effective partnerships between LGUs, farmers' groups, and private sector for delivery of support services, extension, market matching, product development, innovations and entrepreneurship, among others
- Adopt environmental safeguards in farming and fishing production systems

# Industry and Services Development Strategies

- Strong focus on support services for SMEs
  - Accessible financing for start-ups and expansion
  - Marketing assistance / linkaging
  - Technology development and innovations e.g. packaging, processing, other value-addition
  - Reliable supply of good quality raw materials
  - Facilitative mechanisms for export and import
  - Effective organizations for policy advocacy, securing raw materials and other inputs, and efficient marketing
  - Managerial and entrepreneurial capacity-building

# Areas for Collaboration with Academe

- Human resource development through degree and non-degree training programs
- Research, monitoring and evaluation and public service: food and nutrition security, integrated resource and environmental management, renewable energy systems, climate change, and entrepreneurship
- Policy analysis and program implementation



Thank you very much...

[impabuayon@yahoo.com.ph](mailto:impabuayon@yahoo.com.ph)