

8-POINT AGENDA

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY

Poverty Alleviation, Public Order and Safety

Revenue Generation

Infrastructure and Investments

Metropolization

Education & Environmental
Protection

Housing, Health and Hospital
Services

Agricultural Productivity

Teamwork, Traffic and
Tourism



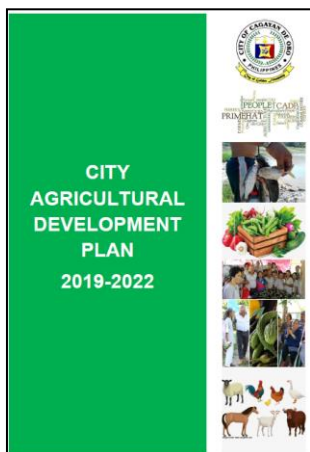
PREFACE

The City Agricultural Development Plan (CADP) 2019-2022 spins off from the Updated 2017-2019 Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of the City Government. The CADP was further substantiated through series of technical sessions particularly involving the key technical officers and overseers of the offices of city agriculture, city veterinary, poverty reduction, and city planning.

As an operating document of the CDP for the city's agriculture sector, the CADP provides the guidepost in ensuring the



sector's resilience to the pressures of social and economic development and changes in climate patterns. Thus, the CADP intends to help make the city's development pursuit to be more responsive to socio-economic dynamics and one that adapts to technological advances. Reports noted that climate change affects the broad range of agricultural productivity, food security, nutrient quality, dietary diversity, and food safety (*e.g. USAID, 2017*) of which interventions must be developed to able to respond to these dynamics. This plan, therefore, is structured to respond to these challenges and help ensure resiliency of the city's agriculture assets.



The plan briefly provides the city's profile in terms of its demography and economy (Chapter I) and also highlights the agriculture profile of the city encompassing the subsectors on crops, livestock and poultry, and fisheries (Chapter II). The development issues and challenges that beset the city's agriculture sector and the corresponding objectives that are intended to address them are also presented (Chapters III and IV). The final parts of this plan deal with the strategic mechanism, targets and interventions – translated into proposed programs and projects – which are expected to provide adequate responses to the city's agricultural issues and concerns (Chapters V, VI, and VII).

Therefore, it is hoped that the CADP will serve the intention for which it was prepared; that is, to ensure that the city's agricultural assets are managed sustainably.

MESSAGE

Agriculture has always been an important function of any economy. In fact, the first wave of modern economy started with agriculture. Agricultural products not only feed the people but also provide basic raw materials to industrial and commercial processes for value-adding production, provide employment and livelihood, and thus ensure the functioning of the economy as well.

In recent times, however, food production and agricultural space are challenged by changes in the climate patterns, demands for housing, and commercial & industrial boom being experienced by the city. These socio-economic activities coupled with adverse climate dynamics demand measures to ensure the city's agriculture function to provide food and livelihood to its people.

Thus, the City Government under the current administration undertakes the preparation of the **City Agricultural Development Plan (CADP) 2019-2022** to direct the City Government's efforts to address the challenges faced by the local agriculture sector and make it more socio-economically responsive, technologically adaptive, and climate resilient.

The CADP is a spinoff from the **Updated 2017-2019 Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP)** of the City Government. As such, the CADP shall serve as the guidepost in the identification of a more climate-responsive and socially inclusive agricultural policies and program and projects in the collaboration with the national government.

Therefore, it is hoped that this Plan shall become the rallying document for all stakeholders in the city's agriculture sector to continue to work together with one another as a team to ensure food security and economic stability for the city and its people.




OSCAR S. MORENO
City Mayor

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CITY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018 – 2022

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Technical and Oversight Review Team

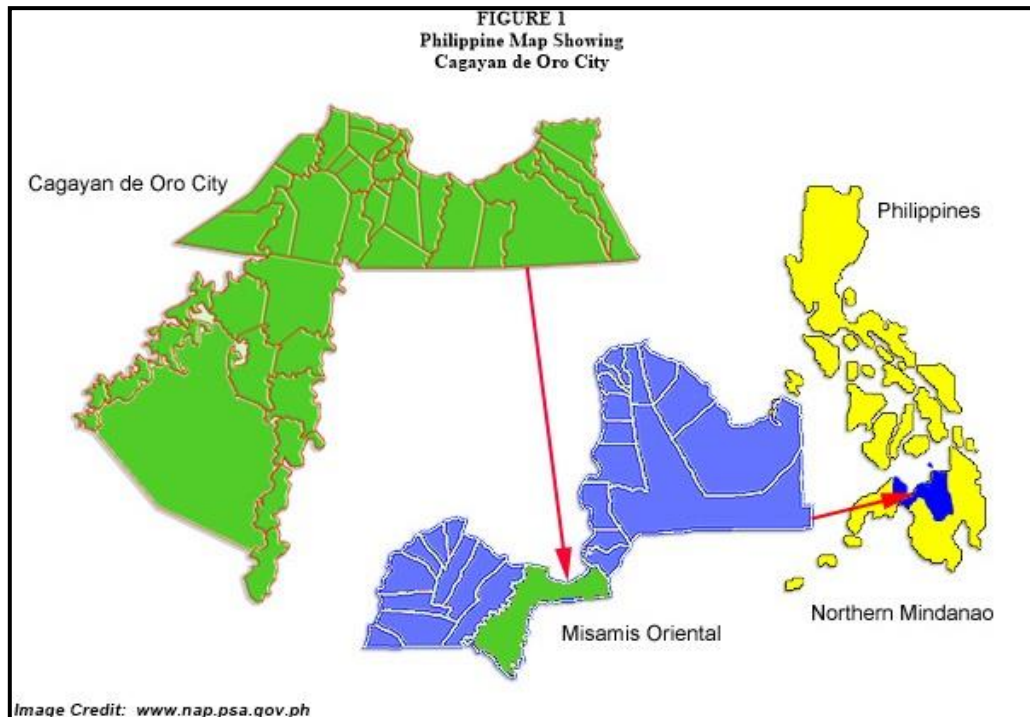


CHAPTER 1 CITY PROFILE

Cagayan de Oro City is the regional capital of Region 10 (Northern Mindanao) and the biggest among the region's eight cities. It is the location of regional offices of the National Governme

nt and serves as the major port of entry and transhipme nt hub of the region (*Figure 1*).

It is classified as a highly urbanized city. In terms of income, it ranks 2nd only to Davao City in the whole of Mindanao.



Political Subdivision

The City has 80 barangays spread into 2 congressional districts. The total is evenly split and originally classified into 40 urban and 40 rural barangays (*Map 1*).

In 2017, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) technically classified all barangays of the city as urbanized.

Population

Cagayan de Oro City has a population of 675,950 persons as of 2015. In terms of population size, it is the 10th largest city in the country and 3rd in Mindanao (after Davao City and Zamboanga City). Its population grew by an annual rate of 2.23 percent over the last intercensal period (2010-2015), which is higher than that of the regional and national growth rates of 1.68 percent and 1.72 percent, respectively (*Figure 2*). The city's rapid population growth over the last four and a half decades (1970-2015) is attributed to high annual birth rates coupled by in-migration of people from other areas who were drawn by job and income opportunities in both the public and private sectors.

Map 1: Base Map Cagayan de Oro City

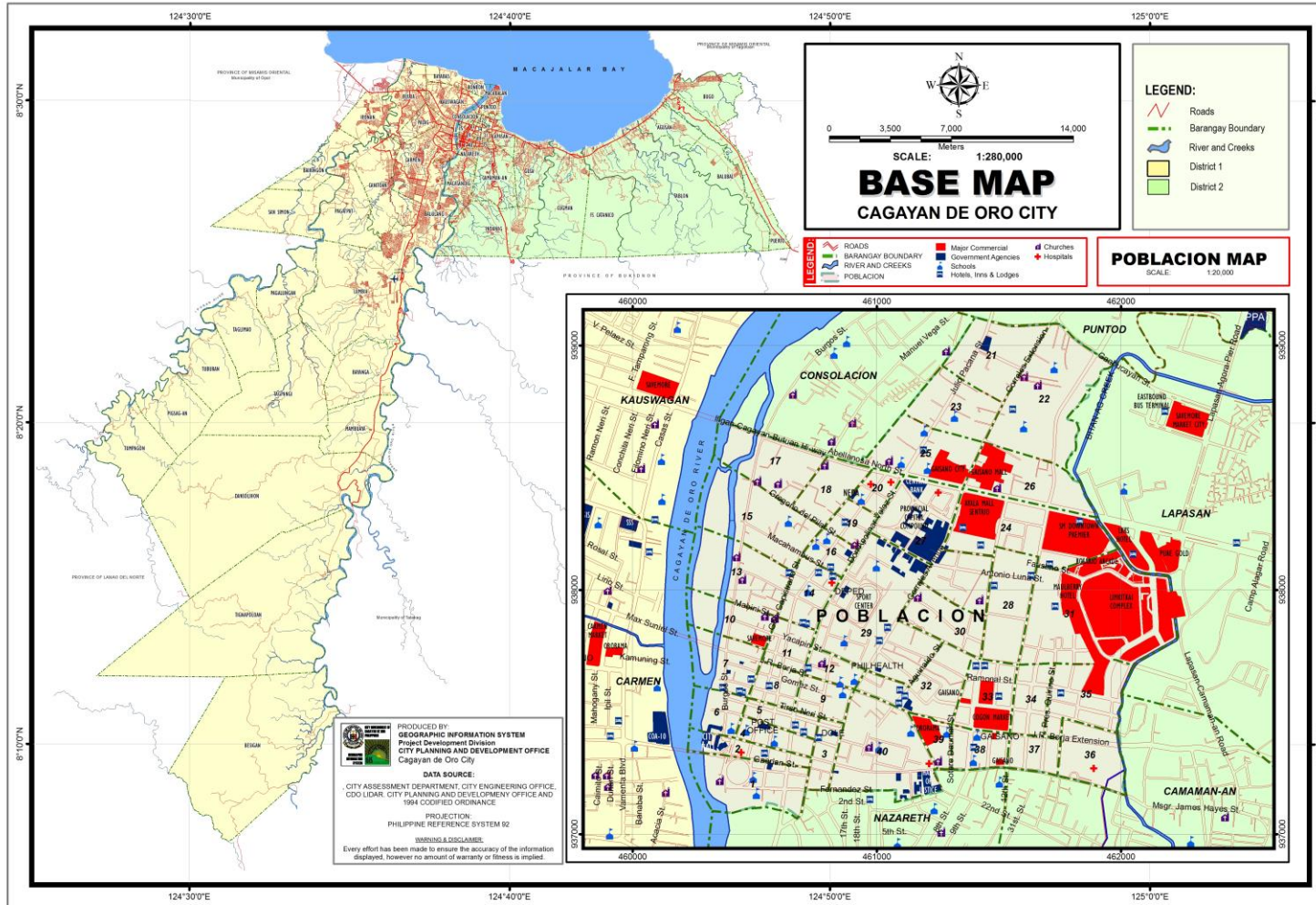
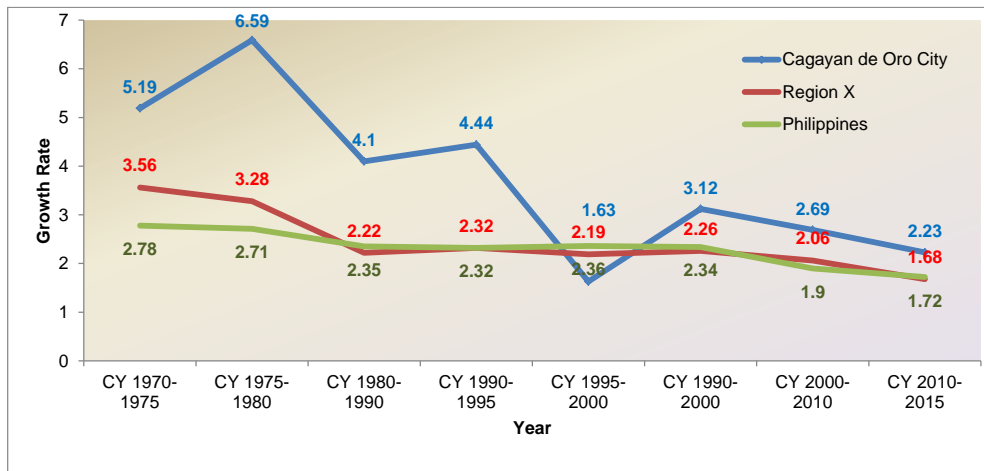


Figure 2
Comparative Population Growth Rate Patterns
Cagayan de Oro City
1970-2015



Source: Philippine Statistical Authority

The municipality of Opol bounds the city on the west while the municipality of Tagoloan, with its heavy industrial activities, is its immediate neighbor to the east. The highlands bound the City in the south from east to west.

Cagayan de Oro has an area of 56,967 hectares, which is 3.4 percent of the region's land area and 16 percent of Misamis Oriental.

Topography

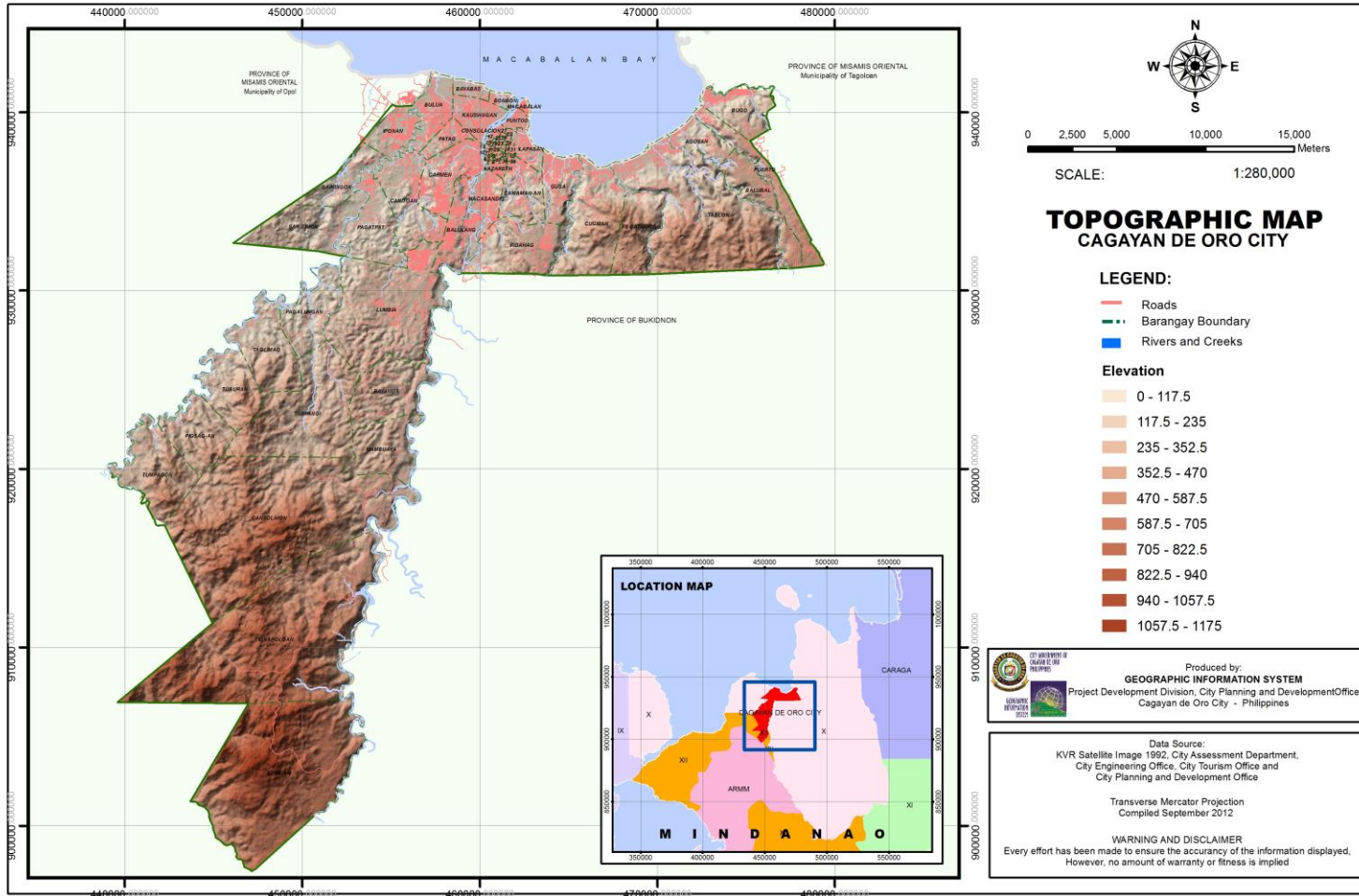
Cagayan de Oro City is characterized by a narrow coastal plain along the Macajalar Bay and by highland areas separated by steeply inclined escarpment. The lowland is relatively flat and its elevation is not more than 10 meters above the mean sea level (*Map 2*).

About 13,587 hectares or 28percent of the City's land area have a slope between 0 and 8 percent. Such areas are concentrated on the narrow coastal plain, the flood plain areas of the Cagayan and Iponan Rivers, and in the upland terraces. The remaining 72 percent of the land have slopes that are greater than 8percent (*Map 3*).

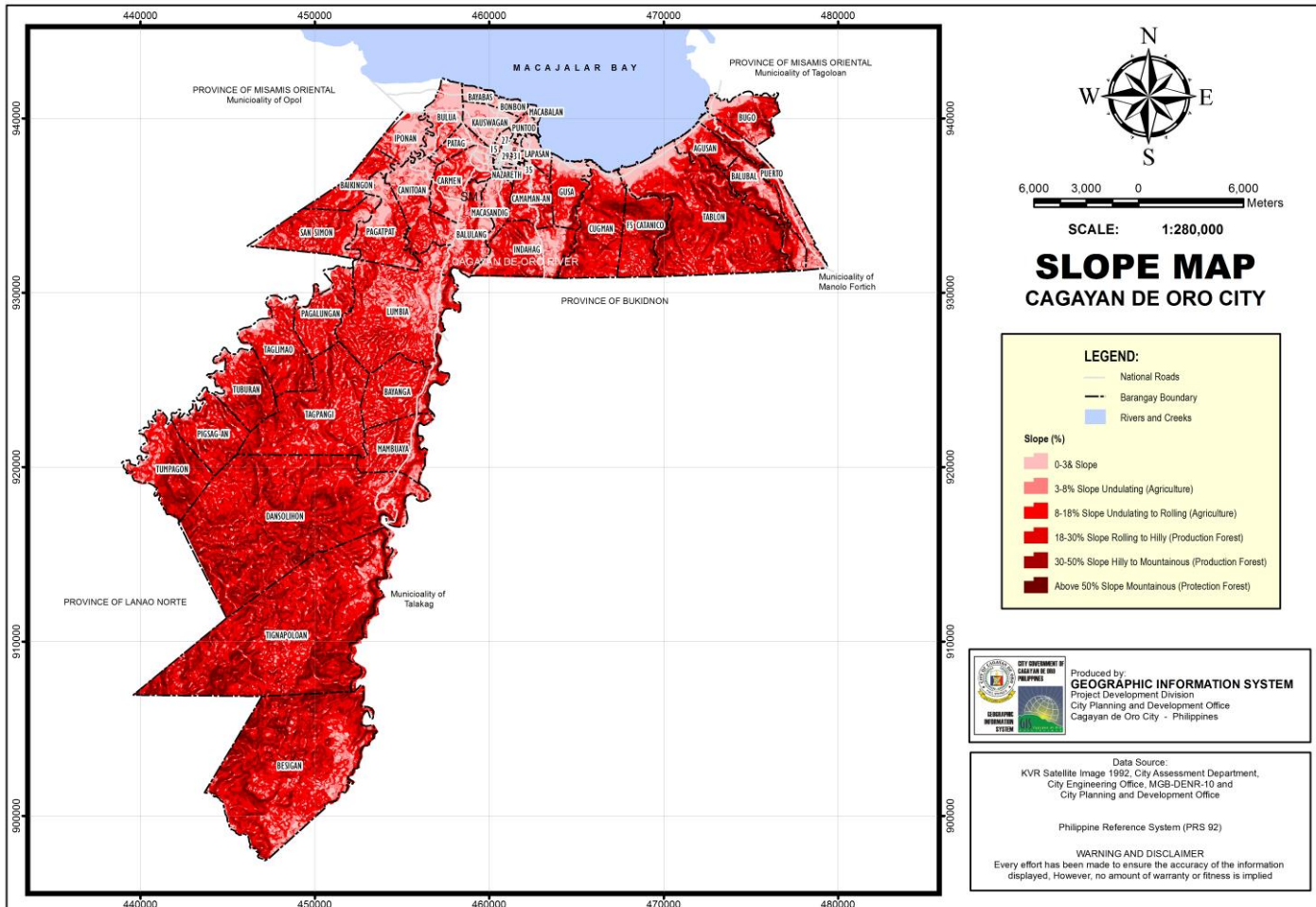
Climate

The climate of the city is tropical with very pronounced wet and dry seasons. The average annual rainfall is 1,806 millimeters. Rainy seasons usually last from June to October, while the period is from February to May. The City has an annual mean temperature of 27.2 degrees Celsius and an annual mean relative humidity of 80 percent. The climate is much cooler in the hinterlands, and suitable for agricultural crop production (*Map 4*).

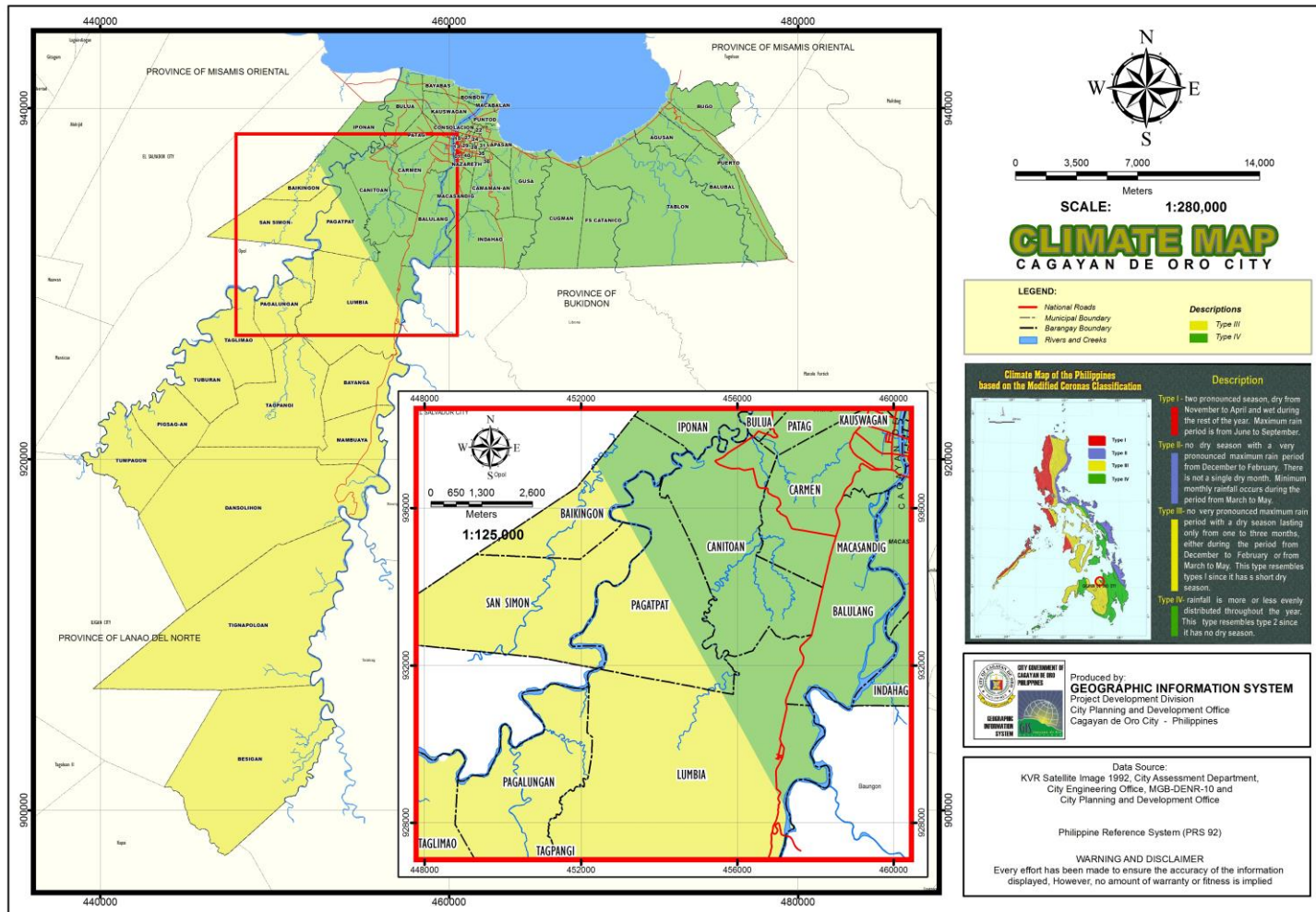
**Map 2: Topographic Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



**Map 3: Slope Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



**Map 4: Climate Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



Geology

Cagayan de Oro City is made up of three broad landforms: lowlands, level uplands, and hills/ mountains. The lowlands contain five distinct forms, namely:

- *Sandbars.* These are narrow, elongated strips of sand deposits formed by wave action on some section of the coastline. The extent is insignificant.
- *Tidal Flats.* These are low coastal areas, subjected to tidal influence found mainly between the mouths of Cagayan River and Iponan River.
- *Coastal Alluvial Plain.* This is the narrow strip of level area from Puerto in the southeast to the center of the city.
- *Broad Alluvial Plain.* This is found in a limited patch around a small hill south of the City.
- *River Flood Plain.* The Iponan and Cagayan Rivers have formed an extensive flood plain that coalesced north of the Cagayan-Iligan Highway. Such areas may be subjected to brief flooding during extraordinary rainfall events.

The uplands are classified into three (3) forms:

- *Terrace or Plateau.* There are three distinct plateaus that exist within the city limits. The most extensive one occupies the southeastern region. Another plateau is situated west of Cagayan River along the road to Lumbia and Talakag of Bukidnon. The third is in the south-central region just north of Barangay Indahag.
- *Piedmont.* This is an extensive upland area located along the road to Barangay Indahag and along the road to Malaybalay, Bukidnon.
- *Canyon/ Gorge.* These are the almost vertical walls along the very deeply incised river channels. The width of the canyon/gorges ranges from 500 to 1000 meters.

The hills/ mountains take five different forms, as follows:

- *Escarpment.* This is the steep slope separating the lowland plains from the hilly areas. In some sections, the slope is almost vertical.
- *Conglomerate Hill.* Immediately above the escarpment area is a formation of conglomerate hills.
- *Limestone Hill.* South of Lumbia are extensive rolling hills made up of limestone. A smaller limestone area is located on the right side of Bigaan River.
- *Shale/Sandstone Hill.* West of the Lumbia Airport is another sedimentary formation of shale/sandstone hills.
- *Volcanic Hill or Mountain.* On the farthest end of the City along the Misamis Oriental - Bukidnon boundary are rugged and steep hills and mountains of volcanic origin.

Land Use

The City's land use is generally classified as agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter include built-up areas that are made up of residential, commercial and industrial districts, forests, mining and quarrying lands, open land, swamps and marshlands, and other open areas (roads, rivers and creeks).

Its urban land use is dominated by built-up areas stretching from east to west between Macajalar Bay and escarpment areas, as well as in the uptown areas of Barangays of Lumbia, Macasandig and Indahag.

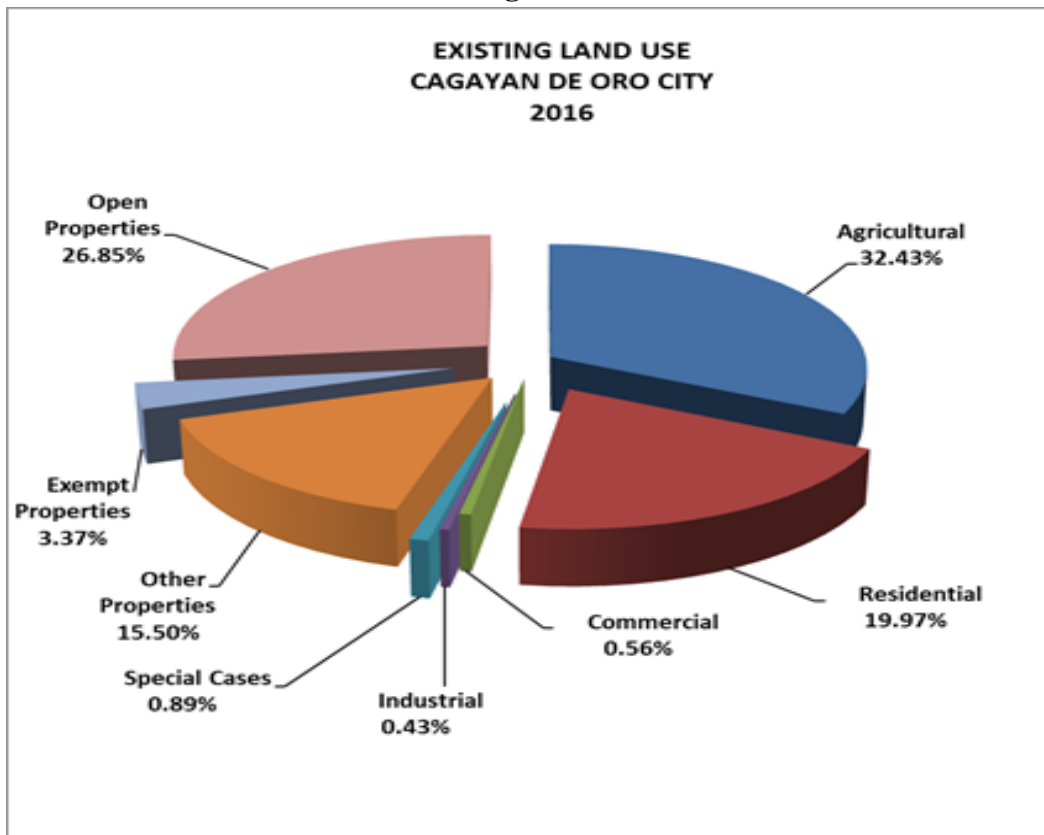
The breakdown of the existing general land use of Cagayan de Oro City is shown below (*Table 1*).

Table 1
Existing Land Use
2016

Land Use	Area in Hectares	Percent Share
Agricultural	18,761.4	32.4
Non-Agricultural	39,089.6	67.6
Residential	11,554.8	20.0
Commercial	322.4	0.6
Industrial	250.7	0.4
Special Cases	513.0	0.9
Other Properties	8,965.2	15.5
Exempt Properties	1,950.5	3.4
Open Properties	15,533.1	26.9
Total	57,851.0	100.0

Source : Research Division, City Assessment Department/GIS-CPDO

Figure 3



Trade and Commerce

Cagayan de Oro City is the commercial and business hub of Northern Mindanao. Owing to its strategic location and accessibility by land, air and sea transportation to and from the rest of Mindanao and the country, it is the city of choice for many large establishments from Metro Manila and elsewhere, including SM with its two malls and subsidiaries (SM Uptown and SM Premier Downtown and SaveMore Stores), San Miguel Corporation, Ayala, and Nestle Philippines.



Wholesale and retail establishments dominate registered businesses in the city, followed by community/social/personal services, NECs and financial services (*Table 2*).

Table 2
Business Establishments by Major Industry Division
Cagayan de Oro City
2016

Major Industry Division	Number
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	6
Mining and Quarrying	47
Manufacturing	637
Construction	128
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11,369
Transportation/Storage/Communication	273
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,580
Community/Social/Personal Services	3,029
Others N.E.C.	3,011
Total	21,080

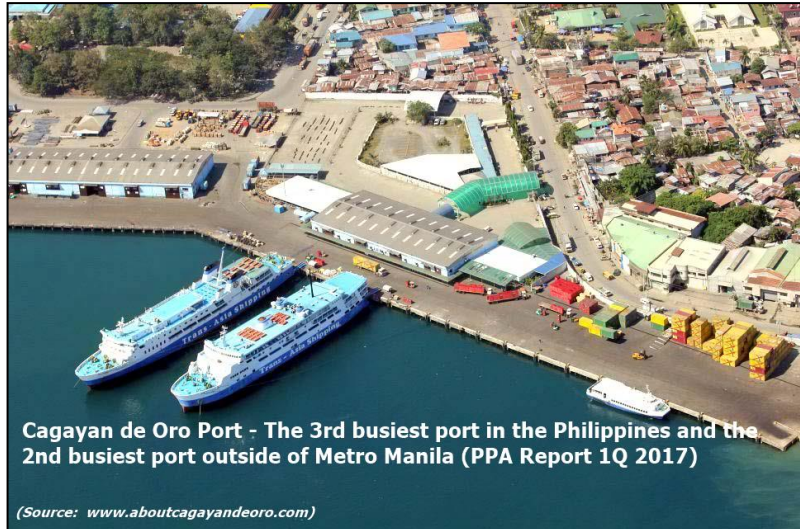
Source: City Finance Department

Almost all of the major financial institutions in the country have branches in the city and provided needed capital for various businesses and other banking needs of clients from within the city and from other areas.

Cagayan de Oro City also serve as the education center of the region, with three (3) large universities and a number of smaller colleges providing tertiary education to students from surrounding provinces and cities of the region.

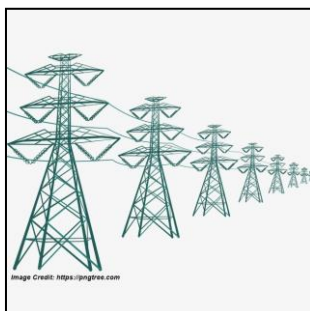
Infrastructure and Utilities

The city serves as the gateway to Northern Mindanao and the rest of the island. It can be reached by air through the nearby Laguindingan Airport in Misamis Oriental, by sea through the Cagayan de Oro Port, and by land through a network of well-paved national highways connecting the city to the rest of Mindanao. The Cagayan de Oro Port at Barangay Macabalan is the major port of entry to the city, and services both domestic inter-island vessels and international cargo ships.



Within its territorial limits, the city has total road length of 592 kilometers of national and local roads. Of the total, 300 kilometers are gravel roads; 290 kilometers are paved with concrete, while 18 kilometers are earth or dirt roads (*Map 4*).

All of the city barangays are accessible by various modes of land transportation. However, there are still far flung communities in the hinterland barangays farther south of the downtown area that remain to be accessed by all-weather roads and can be reached only by motorcycles. Except Poblacion barangays 1 to 40, the city's farthest barangay from the city proper (Divisoria) is Tumpagon at 33.0 kilometers, while the nearest barangay to the city proper is Nazareth at 0.5 kilometer (*Table 3*).



Moreover, some of these communities remain to be energized by either of the two existing power utilities in the city, namely: the Cagayan Electric Power and Light Company (CEPALCO) and the Misamis Oriental Electric Service Cooperative (MORESCO).

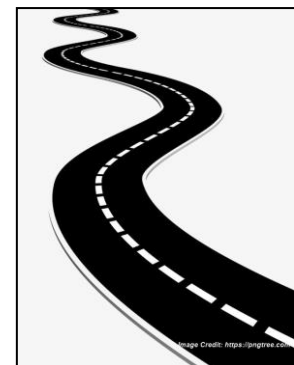
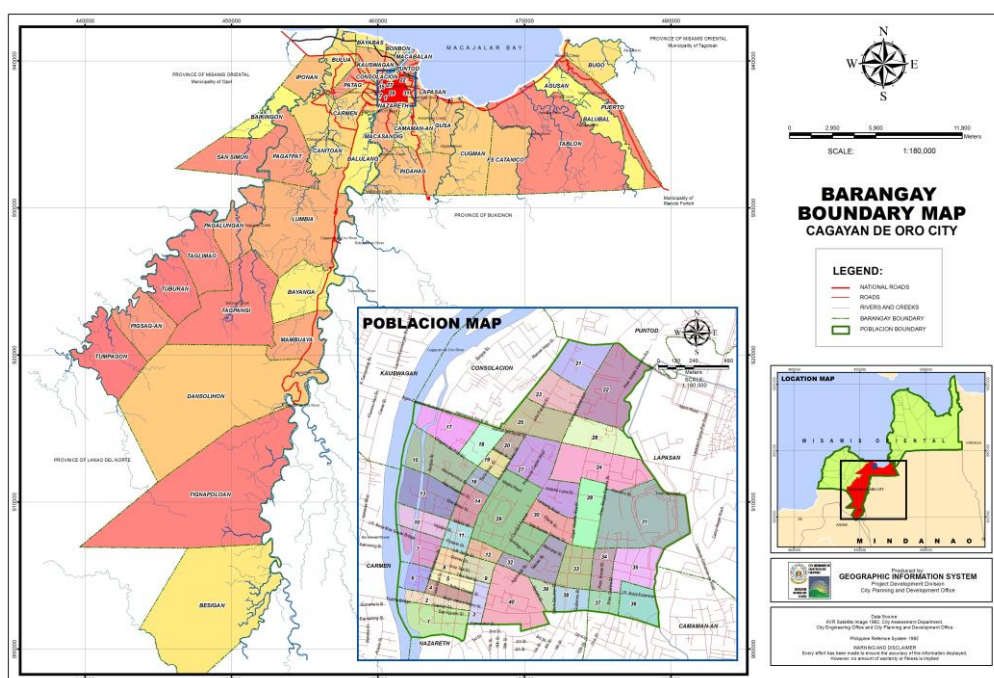


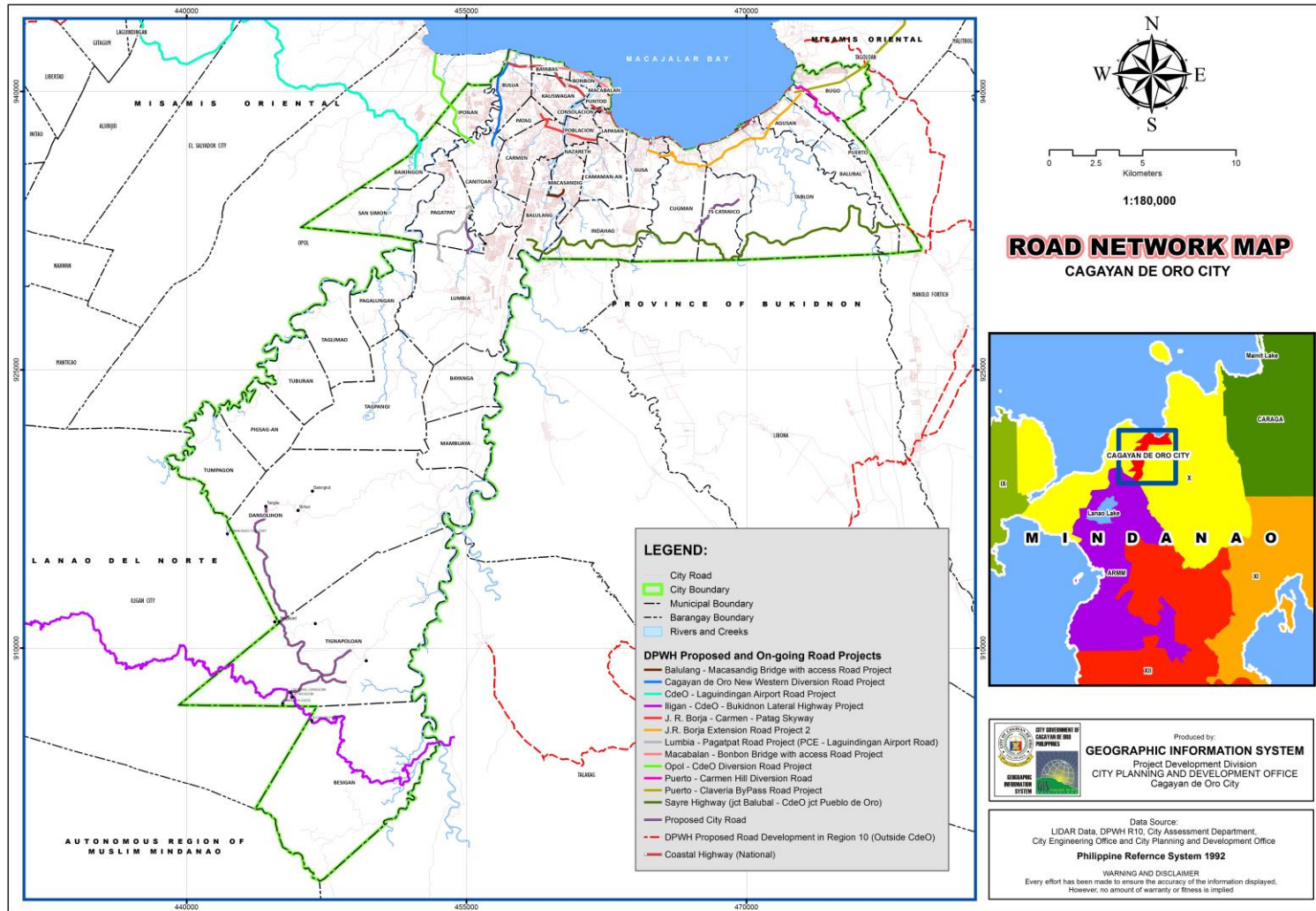
Table 3
Distance of Barangays from Center of the City
Excluding Poblacion Barangays 1 to 40
(in kilometers)

Congressional District 1		Congressional District 2	
Barangay		Barangay	
Baikington	13.1	Agusan	11.6
Balulang	2.3	Balubal	13.9
Bayabas	3.6	Bugo	14.2
Bayanga	10.0	Camaman-an	1.1
Besigan	26.5	Consolacion	1.2
Bonbon	2.3	Cugman	6.1
Bulua	4.5	F.S. Catanico	9.1
Canitoan	4.9	Gusa	3.7
Carmen	2.4	Indahag	4.0
Dansolihon	17.8	Lapasan	1.9
Iponan	6.7	Macabalan	3.1
Kauswagan	1.8	Macasandig	1.1
Lumbia	5.4	Nazareth	0.5
Mambuaya	14.2	Puerto	13.5
Pagalungan	12.2	Puntod	1.7
Pagatpat	6.9	Tablon	7.9
Patag	2.8		
Pigsag-an	2.8		
San Simon	10.0		
Taglimao	18.7		
Tagpangi	17.2		
Tignapoloan	21.6		
Tuburan	23.5		
Tumpagon	33.0		

Center of the City: Distance from the Kiosk of Golden Friendship Park up to barangay at nearest route
Source: City Planning and Development Office – Geographic Information System (GIS) Section, 2017



**Map 5: Road Network Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



CHAPTER 2 CITY AGRICULTURAL PROFILE

Despite rapid urbanization and unprecedented growth in trade and commerce, agriculture remains an integral part of the city’s economic activities. It is the major source of income for residents in the rural barangays where areas for crop production and livestock and poultry raising are located. About a third of the city’s territorial limits are classified as agricultural lands; local crop farmers, livestock raisers, and fishermen are as much a significant segment of the local workforce as office workers, service and factory staff, and other urban based, non-agricultural workers. (*Map 6*)

Crops

Of the city’s agricultural lands, more than half or 17,488 hectares in 26 barangays are existing farm areas devoted to the production of various food and commercial crops. The city’s top five (5) agricultural areas relative to their respective land area are the barangays of Tignapoloan, Dansolihon, Besigan, Tablon, and Lumbia (*Table 4*).



Food crops primarily consist of rice, corn and a variety of vegetables. These crops are grown primarily for both domestic consumption and for commercial purposes. In the case of corn and some vegetables such as eggplant, ampalaya, okra these food crops are delivered and sold at the various markets of the city. Commercial crops, on the other hand, are mainly sold to institutional buyers and consist of abaca, banana, cacao and coffee. Locally grown root crops, such as fruits and nuts, found their way into the same markets in Cogon, Carmen, Puerto and Bulua. Most of the vegetable products of the city and sometimes nearby towns are brought to the city’s main landing area for vegetables (*Map 7*).

Table 4
Farm Area and Number of Farmers, By Barangay
Cagayan de Oro City
2017

BARANGAY		LAND AREA	FARM AREA	FARM AREA PERCENT SHARE TO LAND AREA	NO. OF FARMERS
		(in hectares)			
1	Agusan	512.69	164.0	32.0%	171
2	Baikingon	675.40	320.0	47.4%	546
3	Balubal	721.32	450.0	62.4%	790
4	Bayanga	1,378.22	540.0	39.2%	906
5	Besigan	6,159.23	1,800.0	29.2%	313
6	Bugo	807.31	205.0	25.4%	880
7	Canitoan	1,234.86	400.0	32.4%	625
8	Cugman	1,747.61	600.0	34.3%	604
9	Dansolihon	7,267.19	2,100.0	28.9%	856
10	FS Catanico	1,101.03	380.0	34.5%	350
11	Gusa	696.18	200.0	28.7%	375

BARANGAY		LAND AREA	FARM AREA	FARM AREA PERCENT SHARE TO LAND AREA	NO. OF FARMERS
		(in hectares)			
12	Indahag	1,405.39	449.0	31.9%	503
13	Iponan	607.14	250.0	41.2%	474
14	Lumbia	3,320.31	1,080.0	32.5%	1,678
15	Mambuaya	1,104.29	400.0	36.2%	292
16	Pagalungan	1,075.79	410.0	38.1%	495
17	Pagatpat	1,100.07	580.0	52.7%	984
18	Pigsag-an	1,063.87	410.0	38.5%	173
19	Puerto	887.99	250.0	28.2%	349
20	San Simon	1,339.50	620.0	46.3%	624
21	Tablon	4,381.01	1,500.0	34.2%	528
22	Taglimao	1,256.36	510.0	40.6%	506
23	Tagpangi	2,174.96	700.0	32.2%	497
24	Tignapoloan	7,795.12	2,300.0	29.5%	1,040
25	Tuburan	1,037.55	410.0	39.5%	374
26	Tumpagon	1,443.59	460.0	31.9%	142
Total		53,685.95	17,488.00	32.6%	15,075

Sources: GIS-CPDO, Key Informants, APO

Based on **Table 4** (above) the top five (5) largest farm areas among the inventoried barangays constitute 50 percent share of the total farm land, namely, Tignapoloan, Dansolihon, Besigan, Lumbia, and Tablon. It's interesting to note that while Tignapoloan is the largest farm area, it's Lumbia that has the most number of farmers.

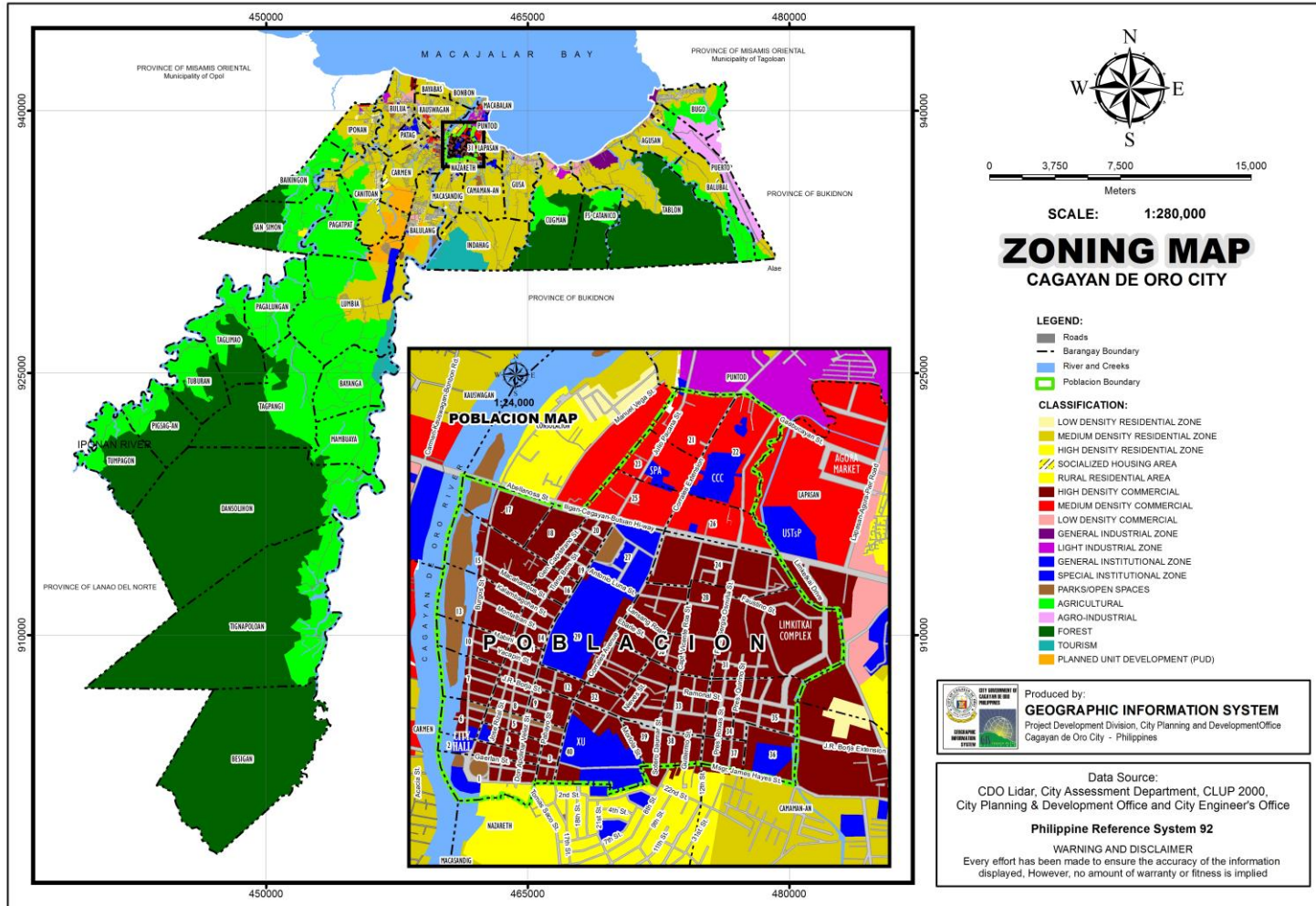
In CY 2016, the same areas produced (at varying cropping intensities) some 37,656 metric tons of crops valued at Php434 million. Corn, rootcrops and vegetables are the top three crops produced by local farmers (**Table 5**).

Table 5
Area Harvested, Production Yield and
Value of Crops
Cagayan de Oro City
CY 2016

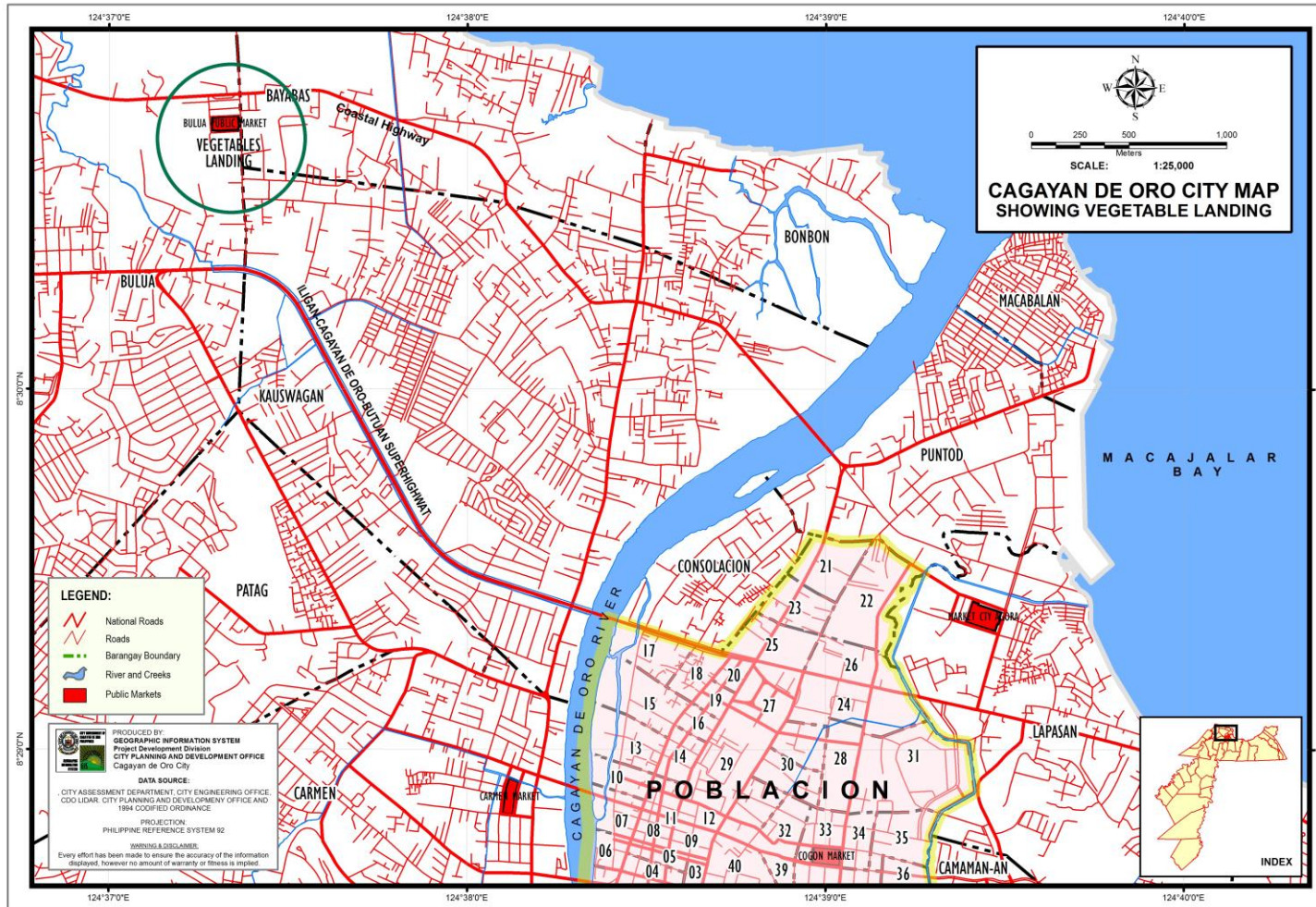
Crops	Area Harvested (Hectares)	Production (Metric Tons)	Yield (MT/Ha)	Value (Php)
Abaca	31.5	68.00	2.2	3,060,000.00
Banana	866.8	2,970.20	3.4	36,290,650.00
Coconut	2,862	2,576.00	5,438	64,400.00
Coffee & Cacao	100.0	53.1	0.53	3,735,000.00
Corn	2,586.5	6,807.30	2.6	81,687,600.00
Fruits & Nuts	13,789.0	1,980.85	0.2	39,617,000.00
Rice	77.0	331.50	4.3	5,304,000.00
Rootcrops	990	17,112.90	17.3	178,129,000.00
Vegetables	295.9	5,756.24	19.5	86,343,600.00
Total	21,598.64	37,656.09	1.7	434,231,250.00

Source: Agricultural Productivity Office

**Map 6: Zoning Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



**Map 7: Vegetable Landing Area Map
Cagayan De Oro City**



Various forms of support to local crop farmers are provided by both government agencies and private institutions. The City Government through its Agricultural Productivity Office (APO) is primarily responsible for providing agricultural extension services. Xavier University's College of Agriculture Extension Services also assist farmers on production technologies, as are some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) based in the city.

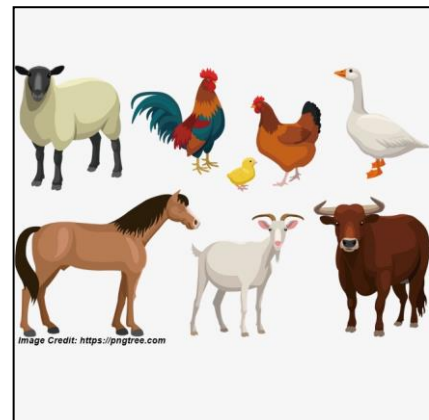


Financing for production and post-production activities are readily available, as evidenced by the presence in the city of major government financial institutions (GFIs) such as the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP). There are also numerous private banks, lending institutions, and even NGOs providing micro-lending services for small farmers. Both extension and support for capital and infrastructure from the National Government are

coursed through on-going programs such as the Philippine Rural Development Program of the Department of Agriculture (DA), and the Agrarian Reform Community Support Program of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in the four (4) Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the city, namely, (1) Taglimao, (2) Pagalungan-Tagpangi, (3) Indahag, and (4) Mambuaya.

Livestock and Poultry

As with the crops subsector, the local livestock and poultry industry continue to thrive despite rapid urbanization, and trade and commercial growth, and technology concerns. This is because the raising of hogs, cattle, and native chicken and other animals, even in backyard scale, has a ready demand from a growing domestic population and from numerous food establishments around the city. Moreover, the cost of raising the same animals and bringing the same to their intended markets within the city are comparatively much lower than those coming from Bukidnon and other nearby provinces.



The city's hog population is highest among livestock, comprising more than half of the livestock population. It is also the highest in terms of number of heads slaughtered at the City Abattoir, with cattle and goats a far second and third, respectively (*Map 8*).



All animals slaughtered passed the Government's meat inspection standard, as prescribed by the National Meat Inspection Service (NMIS) of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the slaughtered animals in the City Abattoir are transported to Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental and other parts of Mindanao.

**Map 8: Livestock and Poultry Production Map
Cagayan de Oro City**

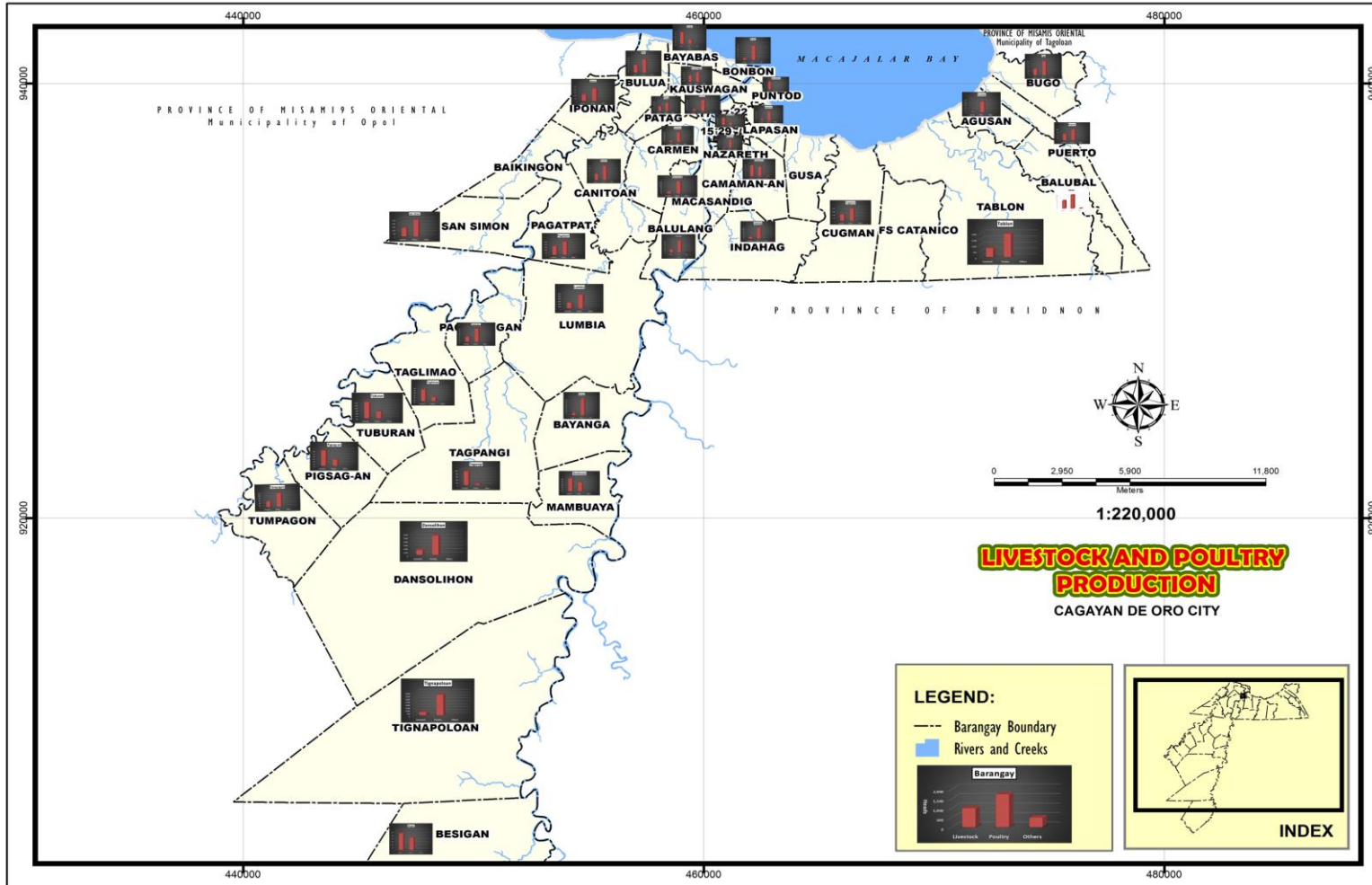


Table 6
Livestock and Poultry Population
Cagayan de Oro City
2015

Species	Number
Livestock:	26,530
Hogs	14,010
Goat	5,827
Cattle	4,798
Carabao	1,137
Horse	632
Sheep	126
Poultry:	68,504
Native Chicken (backyard)	66,325
Ducks	1,916
Turkey	263
TOTAL	95,034

Source: City Veterinary Office

Fisheries

The city has eleven (11) coastal barangays (*Map 9*) with a total of 24.1 kilometers of coastline directly facing Macajalar Bay and the Mindanao Sea farther north (*Table 7*).

Table 7
List of Coastal Barangays
Cagayan de Oro City

Barangay	Total Land Area (hectares)	Coastline (kilometers)
1 Agusan	512.69	1.92
2 Bayabas	177.17	2.5
3 Bonbon	116.28	1.67
4 Bugo	807.31	1.31
5 Bulua	661.21	1.35
6 Cugman	1,747.81	4.47
7 Gusa	698.18	2.57
8 Lapasan	227.26	1.79
9 Macabalan	45.15	1.38
10 Puerto	887.99	1.05
11 Tablon	4,381.01	4.3
Total	10,262.06	24.31

Source: Agriculture Productivity Office (APO)

**Map 9: Coastal Area Map
Cagayan De Oro City**



Based on a Fisherfolk Registry System, the city has some 1,040 fisherfolk who are all engaged in municipal fishery production in Macajalar Bay (*Table 8*).

Table 8
Number of Fisherfolk
Cagayan de Oro City
2017

BARANGAY		TOTAL NUMBER
1	Agusan	19
2	Bayabas	127
3	Bonbon	179
4	Bugo	45
5	Bulua	67
6	Cugman	49
7	Gusa	21
8	Lapasan	99
9	Macabalan	278
10	Puerto	18
11	Tablon	138
		1,040

Source: RSBSA version 1.2, Fisherfolk Registration System (Fish R)

Total fishery production in 2016 from municipal fishing activities was reported at 132,963 metric tons of various fish species, mainly tamban (sardines) which accounted for 85percent of the total.

Currently, the city has two existing fishing ports located in barangays Puerto and Agusan (*Map 9*). In addition, targeted for completion in 2018 is fish landing center project in Bonbon, which had its groundbreaking in November 2017 (*Map 10*). This project is a collaboration of the City Government with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), with cost-sharing scheme of PHP 2.0 million of the City Government and PHP 2.9 million of BFAR.



Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are critical in the conservation management of coastal and marine species. Of the city’s 11 coastal barangays, only six barangays have these MPAs as of the year 2017 (*Map 11*). Gusa, which has the 3rd longest coastline among the coastal barangays, recorded the largest MPA coverage while Cugman, the 1st longest coastline barangay, ranks 5th in terms of MPA established (*Table 9*).

Table 9
Marine Protected Areas
Cagayan de Oro City
2017

Barangay	Area (Hectares)
Puerto	5.60
Tablon (2 sites)	5.50
Cugman	2.00
Gusa	8.10
Lapasan	1.45
Bayabas	4.16
Total	26.81

Source: Agricultural Productivity Office

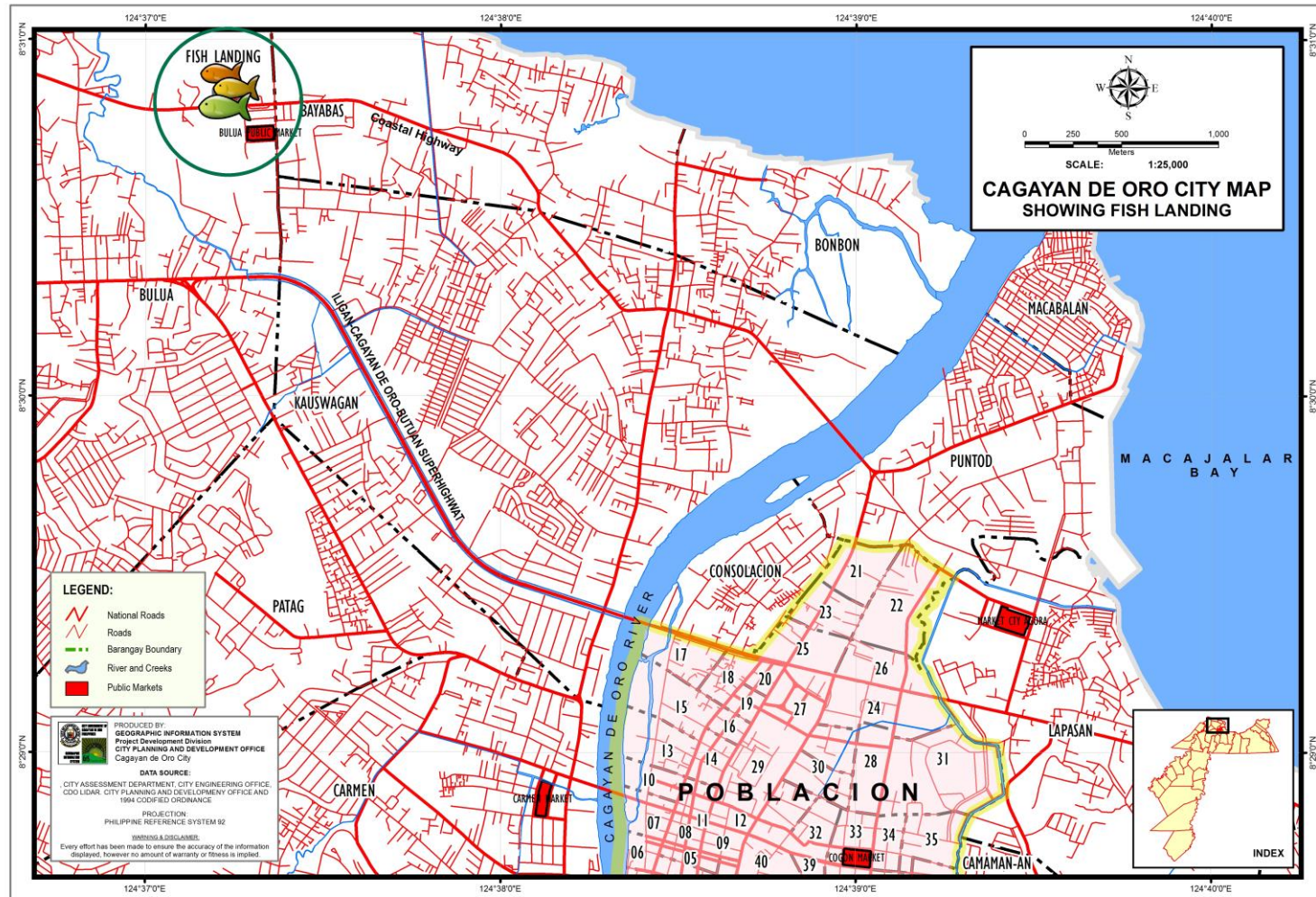
Mangrove forests also provide key habitat for spawning of coastal and marine species. Inventory of existing mangrove areas in Cagayan de Oro total 30 has (*Table 10*).

Table 10
Mangrove Forests
Cagayan de Oro City
2017

Barangay	Area (Hectares)
1. Bulua	5.0
2. Bayabas	0.75
3. Bonbon	20.0
4. Gusa	0.50
5. Cugman	3.0
6. Bugo	0.75
Total	30.0

Source: City Local Environment and Natural Resources Office (CLENRO)

Map 10: Cagayan de Oro City Map Showing Fish Landing Areas



**Map 11: Marine Protected Area Map
Cagayan de Oro City**



CHAPTER 3

KEY SECTOR CHALLENGES

Agriculture is foreseen to continue as a major sector of Cagayan de Oro City's economy despite of an environment that is marked by rapid urbanization, unprecedented trade and commercial growth, and stiffer competition from similar products coming from nearby provinces. Efforts to make the sector more productive and competitive, however, are hampered by a number of challenges that undermine the sector's capability to attain optimum growth.

Foremost of these challenges are the low productivity of existing farm areas and the hydromet variability or weather extremes that the city has experienced in recent years and expected to reoccur.

Low Productivity

Local agriculture has been burdened by low productivity. The production of such crops as rice, coconuts, and other crops registered yields that are considered subpar and below national and regional averages. It also fell below the standard yields recommended by various national agencies such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA), Philippine Rice Research Institute (Philrice) and the Philippine Consortium of Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD).

Table 11
Comparative Yields of Selected Crops
Cagayan de Oro City Vis-à-vis National and Regional
(In Metric Tons per Hectare)

Crop	Cagayan de Oro City	National (2015)	Regional (2015)	Recommended Yield*
Rice	4.3	3.90	4.43	6.0
Corn	2.63	2.93	3.23	4.7
Coconuts	0.90	0.90		1.35 – 1.80
Cassava	20.0	25.0		40-60
Banana (cardaba)	3.0	13.94	22.61	

Sources: *Philrice, PCA, PCAARRD, PSA

Meantime, fishery production remains on a sustenance level, with fish catch dominated by *tamban* or sardines (**Table 12**), a common pelagic fish species common in some parts of Mindanao.

Table 12
Major Fishery Commodities Production
Cagayan de Oro City
2016

Species/ Local Name	Volume (in metric tons)		
	Commercial	Aquaculture	Municipal
Bangus		95.00	22.00
Tilapia		15.00	3.65
Galunggong			11.34
Tamban			113,590.00
Anchovies			8,720.00
Tulingan			10,320.00
Total		110.00	132,700.49

Source: Agricultural Productivity Office (APO)

Several factors influenced low productivity of the city's farmlands. Rice production, for instance, suffers from inadequate irrigation, with services only covering 24percent of the total irrigable area of 335 hectares. Most of the crops are grown harvested for less than their usual cropping intensities because of the following reasons, among others:

- a) inadequate institutional support and technical assistance to local farmers to improve their crops/livestock/fishing production practices and marketing services;
- b) limited access to affordable credit or program financing, making it difficult for them to obtain costly agricultural inputs despite proximity to input dealers in the city;
- c) the absence of all-weather farm to market roads in hinterland farming communities hampered the movement of people and goods to and from the city proper, a disincentive to farmers to produce more, and;
- d) in the case of coconut production, many of the coconut trees within the city limits are already senile trees with yields slowly declining over the years.

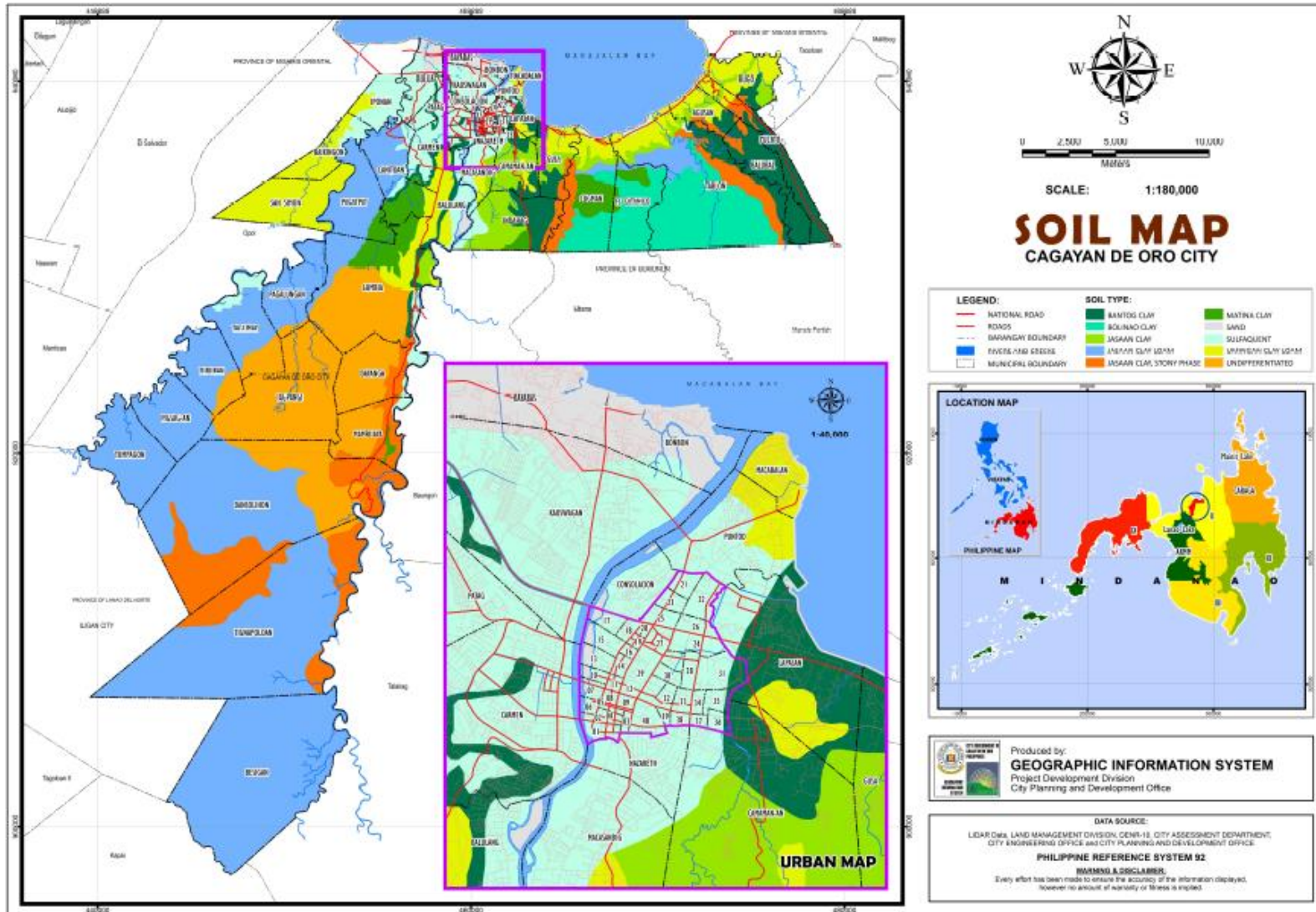
The unprecedented economic growth of the city further influenced low farm productivity. This is because a variety of income generating opportunities have emerged for small farmers to earn income from doing off-farm, non-agricultural jobs that other sectors offers. The absence of farm workers during the off season leaves many farm areas utilized or underutilized for unusually longer periods of time.

Adverse Climate Effects

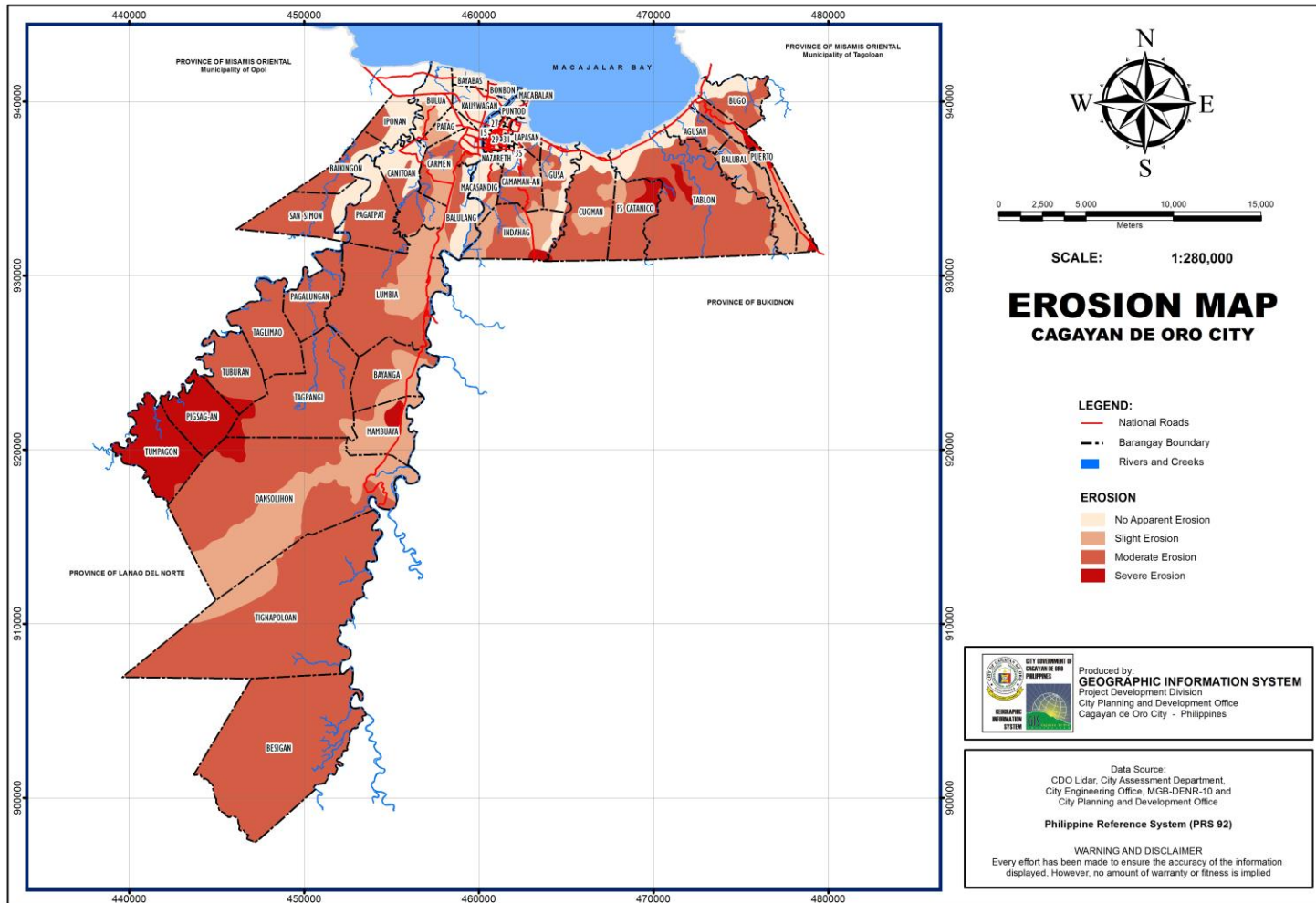
In recent years, the city absorbed the brunt of the adverse effects of changes in climate patterns, mainly heavy flooding and drought, leaving on their tracks serious damage to the city's agricultural assets. In December 2011, Tropical Storm Sendong caused landslides brought about by heavy rains that affected wide area of croplands, the Cagayan and Iponan Rivers, and Macajalar Bay. Estimates placed damage to the city's agriculture and forestry



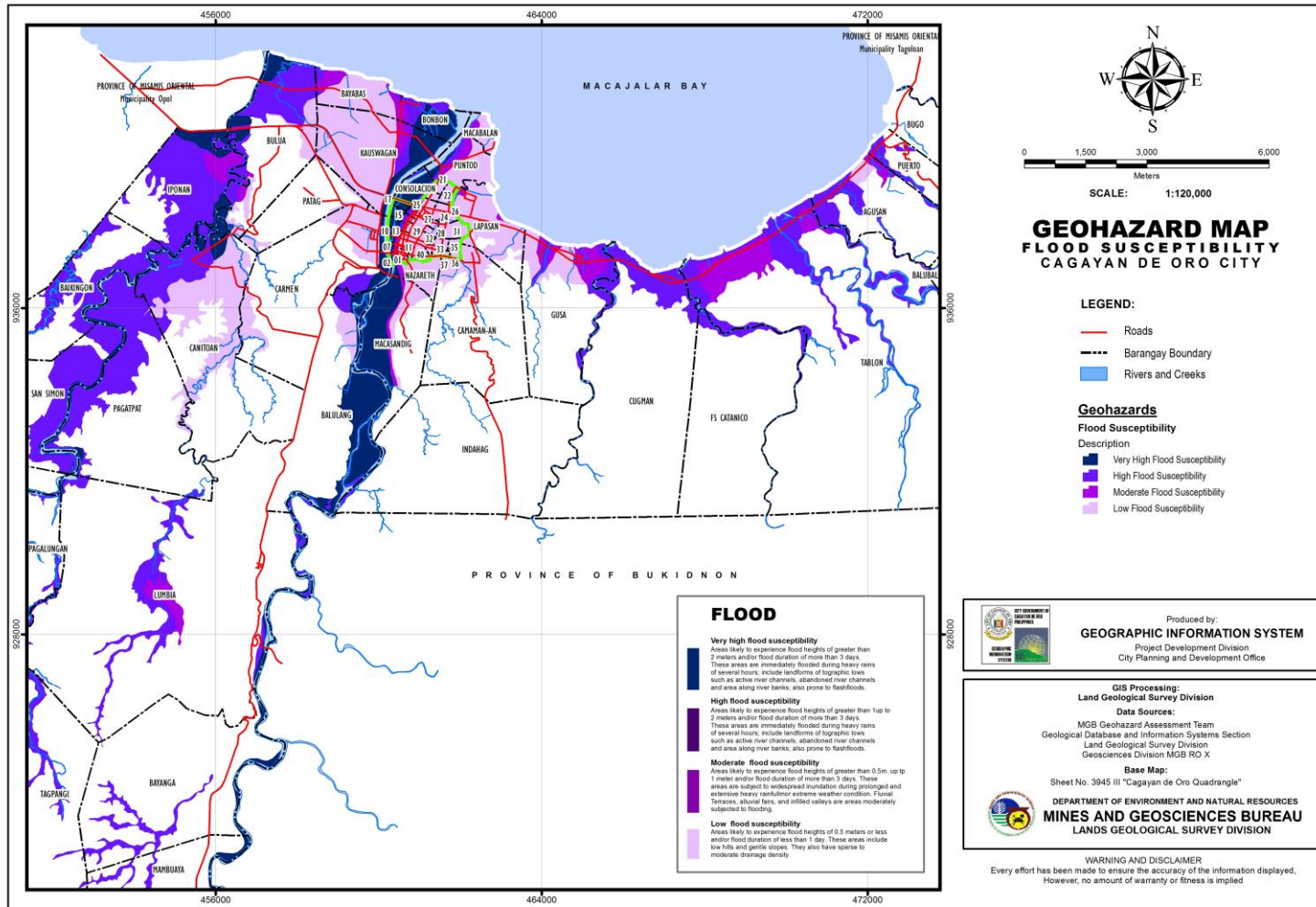
**Map 12: Soil Map
Cagayan De Oro City**



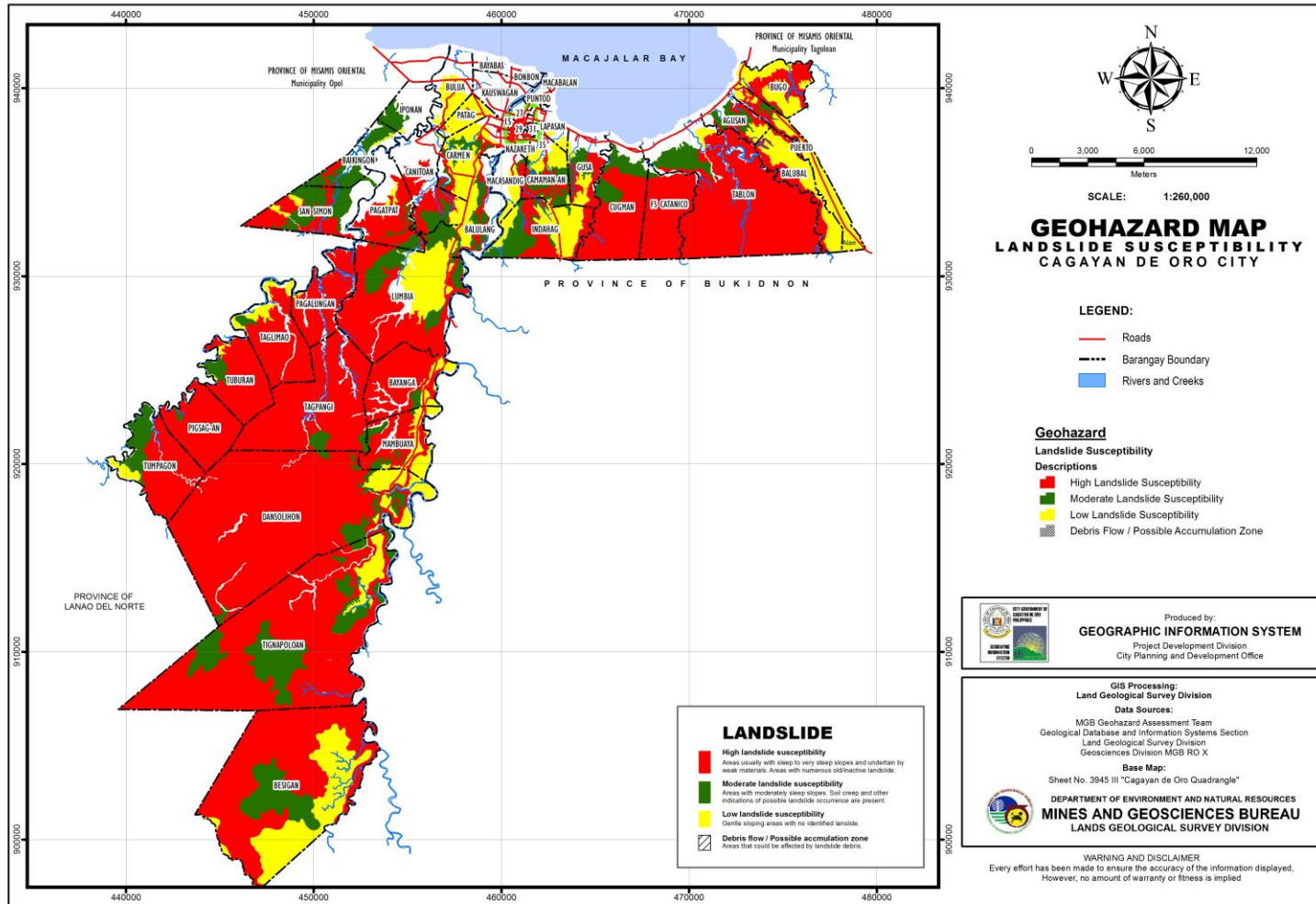
**Map 13: Erosion Map
Cagayan De Oro City**



**Map 14: Geohazard Map – Flood Susceptibility
Cagayan de Oro City**



**Map 15: Geohazard Map – Landslide Susceptibility
Cagayan de Oro City**



CHAPTER 4 OVERALL SECTORAL GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Under the PRIMEHAT development framework, expected outcomes in pursuit of Agricultural Productivity include the following –

- (a) effective farm-to-market road networks,
- (b) availability of farm support implements,
- (c) identify new markets for farm products,
- (d) tying up with cooperatives to expand economic reach of farmers,
- (e) increasing the productivity of the farmers and fisherfolk, and
- (f) institute measures that will ensure sustained food security.

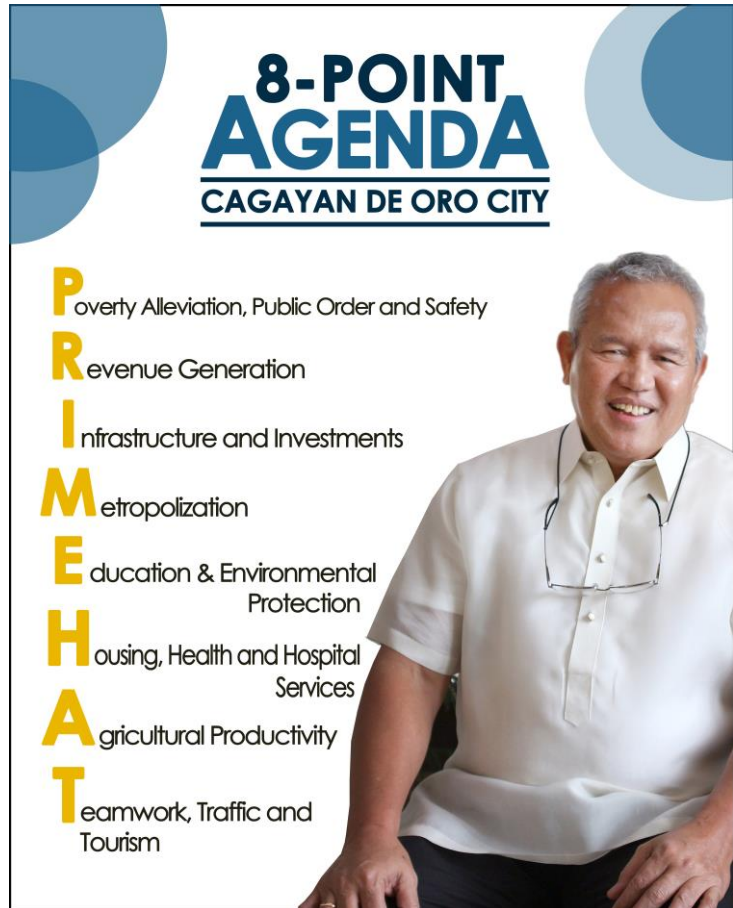
Thus, the CADP seeks to achieve the goal of improving the productivity and competitiveness of the city’s farming communities, where each farmer is a climate-resilient farmer adopting sustainable modern agricultural technologies that can withstand the adverse challenges of changing climate patterns and maximize the beneficial effects of climate changes.

For the period 2019-2022, the following objectives will be pursued:

- a) to improve farm productivity and incomes of local farmers;
- b) generate agri-based livelihood and employment opportunities, and
- c) draw investments to identified priority growth areas in agriculture.

Increased productivity leads to increased incomes of local farmers. This objective presupposes that responsive policy regimes, supportive infrastructure, sustainable technological approaches, adequate technical competences of agriculture service providers, and availability of adequate logistical support to ensure continuous support to farmers are in place.

In addition, it is imperative that the conditions necessary to enhance access to opportunities along agri-based livelihood and employment in farming communities shall be set in place.



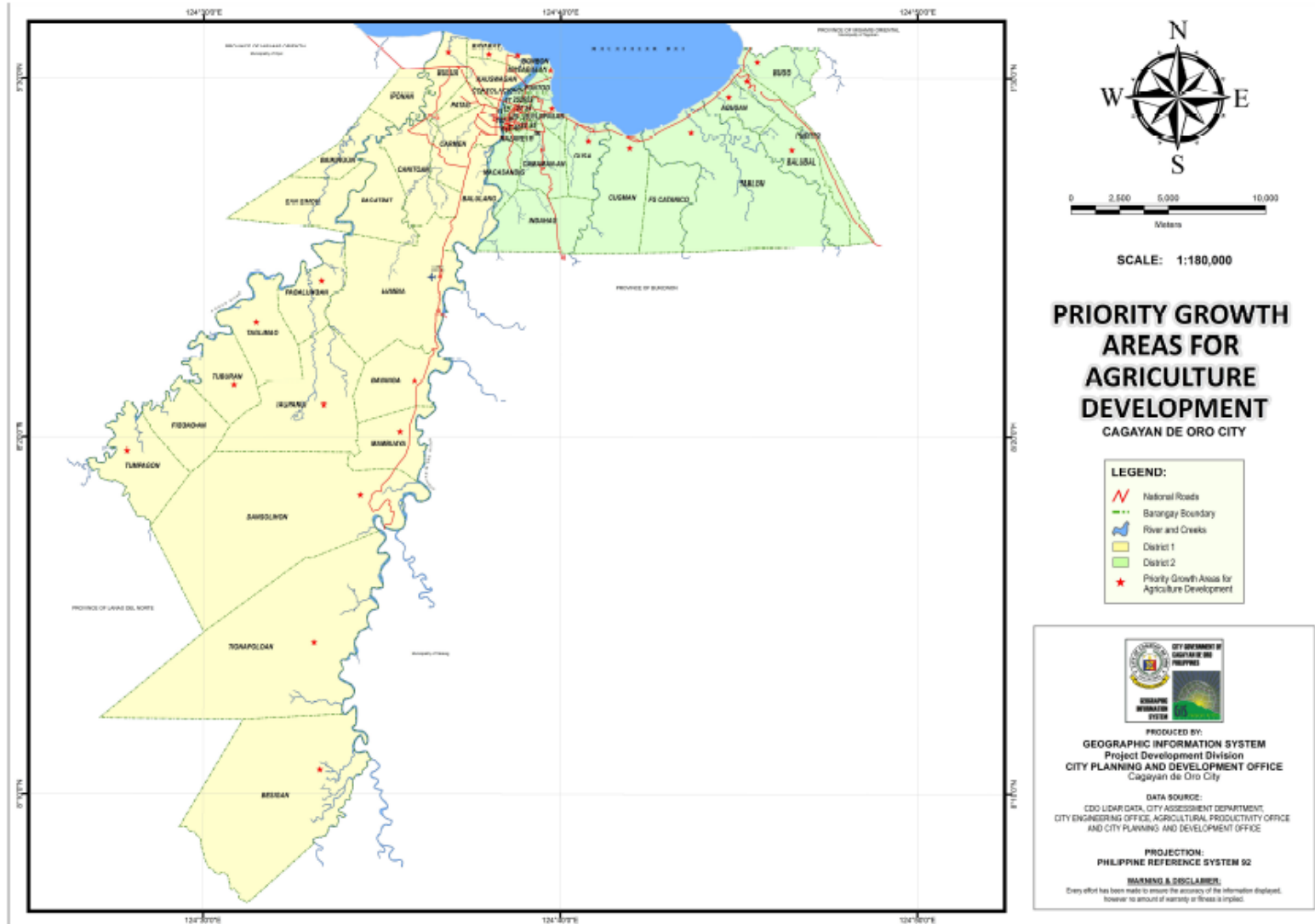
Likewise, strategies have to be developed to encourage public and private investments in the city's priority growth areas for agricultural development (*Table 13*). Thus, a more defined set of specific strategies shall have to be pursued in order to achieve the city's agriculture development objectives. The geographic location of these proposed priority growth areas are shown in *Map 16*.

Table 13
Proposed Priority Growth Areas for Agriculture Development
Cagayan de Oro City

DISTRICT 1		DISTRICT II	
1	Bayanga	1	Balubal
2	Besigan	2	Tabloan
3	Dansolihon	(Coastal Barangays)	
4	Mambuaya ARC	1	Bulua
5	Pagalungan ARC	2	Bayabas
6	Taglimao ARC	3	Bonbon
7	Tagpangi ARC	4	Macabalan
8	Tignapoloan	5	Lapasan
9	Tuburan	6	Gusa
10	Tumpagon	7	Cugman
		8	Tabloan
		9	Agusan
		10	Puerto
		11	Bugo

Source: Agricultural Productivity Office (APO)

**Map 16: Proposed Priority Growth Areas for Agricultural Development
Cagayan de Oro City**



CHAPTER 5 STRATEGIES

The following courses of action shall be operationalized in pursuit of the above sectoral goal and objectives:

Resource management Strategies

- Adopt soil restoration and anti-soil erosion practices farming activities
- Promote agricultural technologies that are environmentally friendly
- Promote organic agricultural practices and technologies
- Produce disease-free planting materials
- Strict implementation of pertinent laws governing the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses

Farming practices such as kaingin (slash and burn), are destructive to soil quality and are usually associated with marginal farming. Thus, the conduct of training on good agricultural practices should ensure that a large number of farmers are engaged in order for them to improve on their farming techniques. Suggested target areas for these interventions should include the farming communities along the Cagayan de Oro River and Iponan River, where these communities are characteristically alluvial plains and are subject to flooding during heavy rainfall.



The challenges brought about by changes in hydromet patterns resulted to the evolution of more climate-smart and environmentally-friendly technologies. These evolving technologies not only help maximize production but also promote environmental consciousness among farmers. Providing incentives and subsidies to encourage farmers to adopt advanced technologies may also have to be explored as well.



Kabalikat sa Kabuhayan, Barangay Balubal

Image Credit: APO-Cagayan de Oro City

Consumer awareness and demand for organic agriculture production is rising. To enable farmers to pursue this market opportunity, massive advocacy and trainings to farmers shall be conducted to encourage more of them to shift to non-synthetic farming practices. Efforts to encourage farmers into gradual reduction on dependence on the use of inorganic agricultural inputs (fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides) shall also be extensively pursued.

Collaboration shall be undertaken with the Department of Agriculture (DA) and agricultural state universities and colleges (SUCs) in research, development, and extension (RDE) along planting varieties that are disease resistant, along with intensified effort to propagate adoption and use of these plant materials.

The legal regime governing the process of converting agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses shall have to be reexamined with the end in view of arriving at a more socially reasonable balance and politically acceptable options between meeting the needs of food security and housing demands.

Production Strategies

- Intensify crops, livestock and poultry, and fishery production
- Establish strategically located plant nurseries to supply location-specific crop varieties
- Upgrade and intensify seedling production at the existing city plant nursery
- Promote vegetable production through clustering
- Construct new farm-to-market roads (FMRs) and improve existing ones to encourage land owners to cultivate idle lands
- Provide post-harvest facilities and common service facilities (CSFs)
- Rehabilitate and upgrade existing irrigation system
- Promote value-adding technologies to selected agricultural commodities where applicable
- Promote the commodity chain approach for cassava, cardava banana, oil palm and coffee.
- Provide alternative agri-based livelihood projects
- Establish reservoirs for deep well irrigation systems
- Improve the entrepreneurial skills of farmers



The proposed production strategies involve the wider gamut of technical interventions, technological innovations, infrastructure support, value-adding production systems, and implementation of responsive policy approaches.

Production-level interventions call for more vigorous implementation of on-farm support involving skilled agricultural technicians, availability of adequate farming tools and

implements for better hands-on training, and appropriate infrastructure support to encourage farmers to increase their production, as well as, facilitate the movement of agricultural products to their market destinations.

Hand-in-hand with more responsive and adequate infrastructure support are the need to also respond to the farmers' need of adequate and available technological and production support at all times through more proactive collaboration with farmers' organizations and other community-based developmental organizations.

In summary, critical to these resource management and production strategies is the need to ensure the availability of adequate and sustained budget cover and more responsive and client-focused providers and managers of agriculture development services.

CHAPTER 6 TARGETS

The selected end-of-plan targets to be attained by the subsectors on crops, livestock and poultry, and fisheries during the plan period shall include the following:

Table 14
3-Year Selected Sectoral Targets by Subsector
(2019-2022)

Subsector/Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target (Annual, unless indicated otherwise)
Crops		
Average Yields of Major Crops Improved - Rice - Corn	Metric tons per hectare	6.0 Mt 4.7 Mt
New Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)	kilometers	52.9 km (CDP target) 2018 target: 8 km
Upgrading/Concreting of Farm-to-Market Roads (FMRs)	FMRs in 5 barangays	Upgraded/concreted FMRs in 5 barangays (2018)
Improve existing FMRs	kilometers	
Seedlings produced	Number of seedlings	30,000 assorted seedling
Increase irrigated areas	hectares	
SALT Area coverage	hectares	24 has
Nurseries established	number	6
Farmers Associations trained	Number of associations Number of farmers	Target: 8,347 farmers/year Actual no. of farmers (2017): 15,075
Establishment of tissue culture laboratory	Tissue Culture Laboratory	1
Farmers Training Center construction	Farmers Training Center constructed	1
Livestock Auction Market construction	Land acquisition (2 hectares) and building construction	1
Livestock and Poultry		
Animal dispersal	Number of heads	216 Goats: 189 heads, Carabao: 27 heads
Artificial insemination	Number of heads	Target for 2019-2022 Cattle 277 Swine 552 Goats 38
Vaccination of animals	Number of heads (Hemosep)	Target for 2019-2022 Cattle 10,293 Carabao 1,856

		Horses 1,159 Goats 9,494
Subsector/Output Indicator	Unit of Measure	Target (Annual, unless indicated otherwise)
Vaccination of animals	No. of heads (Cholera)	Target for 2019-2022 Hogs 13,003
Deworming of animals (livestocks/animals)	Number of heads	Target 2019-2022 Cattle 12,489 Carabao 2,568 Horse 1,304 Goats 13,585 Hogs 18,522
Treatment of animal diseases	Number of heads	Target 2019-2022 Cattle 1,608 Carabao 430 Horse 189 Goats 1,971 Hogs 2,148
Dairy cattle dispersed	Number of heads	Target 2019-2022 Cattle 185 Carabao 30 Swine 277 Goats 46
Livestock Production through dispersal to target beneficiaries	Number of heads	Piglets 88 Goats 17 Sheep 17
Farmers trained	Number of farmers	17 commercial/ livestock raisers
Poultry Raising	Number of heads	150
Duck Raising	Number of heads	3,000
Dairy Production	Number of heads	18
Fishery		
Mangrove areas protected	hectares	30
Fishermen/Fisherfolk associations assisted	Number of associations/fisherfolk	20 associations; 1,040 fisherfolk
Marine Protected Areas maintained	Number of MPAs	8

Sources: (a) APO, (b) City Veterinarian Office., (b) Updated 2017-2019 CDP

CHAPTER 7

KEY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Responsive programs/projects, climate-smart farming technology, as well as, infrastructure support shall be pursued during the plan period. These include the following interventions:

Technological support

- Vigorous promotion of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) in sloping farms
- Procurement of plant nursery equipment

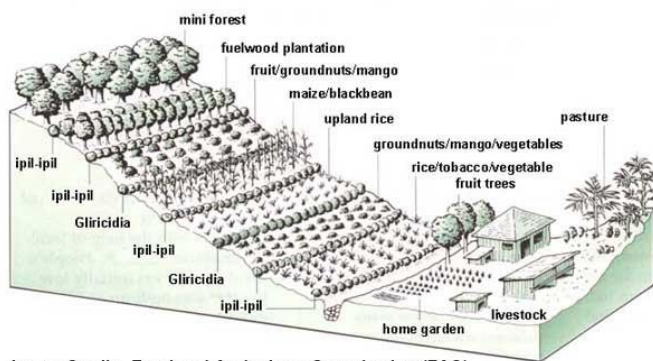


Image Credit: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Farmers' adoption of SALT approach shall be pursued through the conduct of trainings and advocacy in farming communities by competent agricultural extension technicians. This approach is expected to reduce soil erosion even as it also provide multi-cropping alternative to farmers, resulting to maximum utilization of land area for production use.

The city's established plant nursery in Barangay San Simon produces variety of seedlings for distribution to farmers. To ensure its sustained use, necessary horticultural equipment must be procured and regularly updated. These equipment include watering systems, trolleys, potting tables, among others.

Infrastructure support

- Provision of water pumps as mitigating measures during long dry spell or drought
- Construction/rehabilitation of 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
- Rehabilitation and repair of existing irrigation projects
- Establishment of pesticide analytical laboratory
- Establishment of a tissue culture laboratory
- Production of organic fertilizers through vermi-culture and other methods (establishment of vermicomposting facilities)

Infrastructure support to agriculture includes the construction of roads or installation of facilities that will help reduce production cost and increase production outputs and, therefore, raise the income level of farmers. Efficient road network involving the opening, expansion or concreting and maintenance of farm-to-market roads (FMRs) will likely generate the interest of transport vehicle operators to ply these routes, thus, help ensure farmers of their connection to their markets.



The establishment of agricultural support services and equipment will also be pursued during the plan period. These include laboratory services, post-harvest facilities, among others, are targeted to be set up closer to their target clients in the farming/fishing communities. This will ensure that quicker response and more economical technical services could be readily provided to the client-farmers.

Other support activities

- Provision of planting materials such as fruit tree seedlings, vegetable seeds, coffee, cacao and abaca
- Vegetable production through clustering
- Livestock Auction Market
- Crop Production of Drought and Flood-resistant Varieties
- Livestock vaccination
- Agricultural or crop insurance

Agriculture extension services to client-farmers/fisherfolk shall be also pursued intensively to ensure that they are assured of quality planting materials that are also climate change-tolerant and that will give them maximum yield or to also ensure production of livestock species that are resistant to diseases and, therefore, become more suited for human consumption.



In support to livestock production, the establishment of auction market will be pursued during the plan period. This facility will help address the concerns of farmer-sellers in reaching out to livestock buyers and also reduce their transport cost.

This plan recognizes the threat of resources loss (e.g., farm lands, expected harvests, post-harvest facilities, among others) as a result of calamities or disasters, the provision of insurance cover for farmers and animal growers, especially the marginal ones who cannot afford expensive insurance premium of private insurers, shall likewise be given attention by the city government in collaboration with the national government agencies concerned.

CHAPTER 8 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS



Legislation is a critical support function of any development plan implementation processes. Thus, the successful implementation of the plan presupposes that adequate budget covers are allocated and appropriate policy measures are established in place by the City Council, hand-in-hand with the Office of the City Mayor.

Aside from the provision of technical, technological, production, as well as, infrastructure support, sustainable agriculture approach requires operational policies and local legislation that will rationalize the use and management of the city's agricultural resources. Thus, the following legislative actions are proposed to be enacted:

- 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 labeling 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

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- Enactment of city ordinance on providing incentives to farmers or farmers' organizations that promote agricultural technologies that are environment friendly and value-adding technologies to agricultural commodities
- Enactment of ordinance that provides mechanism and system to properly delineate agricultural lands from residential/commercial lands to properly plan for future agribusiness investments



CHAPTER 9 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The City Agriculture Development Plan (CADP) 2019-2022 mainly draws from the sectoral component of the multisectoral Updated Comprehensive Development Plan 2017-2019. As such, the CADP is expected to provide the agricultural development framework that the City Government will pursue within its implementation period.

(a) Multi-Level Intergovernmental Cooperation

To be effectively implemented and efficiently managed, the CADP calls for more proactive collaboration among the relevant local government offices involved. At the local government level, these are the Agricultural Productivity Office (APO), City Engineer's Office (CEO), Office of the City Veterinarian (CityVet), City Local Environment and Natural Resources Office (CLENRO), among others.

At the national level, closer coordination shall also be sought by heads of the LGU offices with their counterparts in the departments of Agriculture (DA), Agrarian Reform (DAR), Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR),



Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), among others.

In addition, more proactive coordination with national oversight agencies such as the Regional Development Council (RDC) and the National Economic and Development

Authority (NEDA), and the departments of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Budget and Management (DBM) shall be extensively sought to ensure policy and funding support to the proposed programs/projects indicated in this plan.

The types of engagement between the city government's departments/offices and the national government agencies concerned shall include, but not limited, to technical assistance along project development and evaluation, project monitoring, project investment programming and budget facilitation, financing access, as well as, and policy formulation to ensure that the CADP shall be conscientiously implemented as developmental instrument to alleviate the social and economic conditions of farmers in the city.

(b) Community Involvement in Capability Building

The involvement of community-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), government and private financial institutions involved in agricultural development, as well as, other service organizations involved in community-organizing, micro-financing, livelihood assistance, among others, shall also be pursued by the City Government.

Field-level agricultural and fisheries technicians shall also be tasked to collaborate with these community-based organizations in their onsite activities and shall proactively seek cooperation with these groups as they both serve the same client-farmers/fisherfolk.



Image Credit: www.permiekids.com

(c) Mechanism for Multi-Level Cross-Sectoral Collaboration

The City Government will tap existing coordinative bodies like the City Development Council (CDC), City Council Committee on Agriculture and Fishery, City Agriculture and Fishery Council (CAFC), City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (CFRAMC).



Image Credit: www.pngtree.com

The city government, through its appropriate departments/offices concerned, shall also reach out to development partner-organizations such as the Federation of Coastal Barangay Fisherfolk Associations of Cagayan de Oro City (FEDCOBAFAC), Regional Agriculture and Fishery Council (RAFC), Association of Barangay Councils (ABC), as well as, private and state universities and colleges (SUCs) engaged in agriculture and fishery resources management research and development.

(d) City Government Interdepartmental Cooperation Mechanism

The City Government will coordinate the CADP implementation primarily through the City Development Council (CDC) and/or the City Management Committee (MANCOM). Monitoring of the CADP implementation at project/activities level will be administered by the City Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CPMEC)

The CADP implementation will be primarily administered by the Agriculture Productivity Office (APO), City Veterinary Office (CityVet) with the support of other city departments/offices such as, but not limited, to City Planning and Development Office (CPDO), City Engineer's Office (CEO), CLENRO, City Poverty Reduction Action Center (CPRAC), City Improvement Division (CID), among others.

The Oversight Officers of the departments/offices involved shall also actively participate in the CADP operationalization/implementation and monitoring.

**CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2019 - 2022**

**TECHNICAL CORE TEAM AND
OVERSIGHT REVIEW TEAM**

CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Engr. ISIDRO G. BORJA
City Planning and Development Coordinator

RAMIR M. BALQUIN, EnP
Assistant City Planning and Development Coordinator
(CADP Formulation Overall Coordinator)

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HECTOR R. SAN JUAN, DVM
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CITY VETERINARY OFFICE

PERLA T. ASIS, DVM
Department Head

OVERSIGHT REVIEW OFFICERS

MS EILEEN E. SAN JUAN
MR. ROCKY CALINGASAN
ENGR. ISAGANI O. SALAZAR

The preparation of the City Agriculture Development Plan (CADP) 2019-2022 was directed by the City Mayor, Hon. Oscar S. Moreno, through Memorandum dated 1 December 2017.

The memorandum directed the City Agriculturist (Dr Hector R. San Juan), City Veterinarian (Dr Perla T. Asis), and the City Planning and Development Coordinator (Engr. Isidro G. Borja) to coordinate in the crafting of the CADP. It also designated the Assistant City Planning and Development Coordinator (Ramir M. Balquin, EnP) as the Overall Coordinator of the CADP formulation activities.

The planning and development oversight officers (Ms Eileen E. San Juan and Engr. Isagani O. Salazar) and the city agriculture oversight officer (Mr. Rocky Calingin) helped provide the appropriate technical, policy, and operational support during the CADP formulation activities.

