

HISTORY

The name Misamis Oriental was derived from the word Misa, a Spanish term for mass or a church rite. When Christianity was still new in the Philippines, the converts were usually heard to shout "Misa!, Misa!" every time the priests traveled in the area. Thus, over a period of time, the Spanish missionaries called the province "Misamis".

Other sources revealed the word "Misamis" is derived from "KUYAMIS", a variety of sweet coconut which was the staple food of the earliest known Negrito settlers of the territory. The word "KUYAMIS" was corrupted to Misamis when the Spanish colonizers came.

The Cagayan de Oro City's name can be traced back during the arrival of the Recollect friars in 1622, the area around Himologan was already known as "Cagayan". In fact, early Spanish documents in the 1500s already referred to the place as "Cagayan". The area of Northern Mindanao, which included Cagayan, was granted as an encomienda to a certain Juan Griego on January 25, 1571. How did this name originate, when we also know that there is a Cagayan in Luzon and a Cagayan in Sulu? Language researchers trace the etymology of the name "Cagayan" as coming from the Proto-Philippine language, the root of many Filipino languages. In this language, which was Malayo-Polynesian, the word for water was "ag". "Agus" was the "flow of the water" hence "agusan" was "the place where there is a flow of the water". In that same language, "kagay" meant "river". "Kagay-an" meant "the place of the river". That is the root of the name of Cagayan, derived from the great river that runs through the city. (*see annex 1*)

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

Location. The Province Misamis Oriental is one of the five (5) provinces of Northern Mindanao and situated along the northern coast of the resource-rich Mindanao island. It is bounded on the north by Macajalar Bay, on the west by Iligan Bay; on the east by Agusan del Norte; and on the south and southwest by the provinces of Bukidnon and Lanao del Norte respectively.

It has two (2) major bays- Macajalar Bay on the western part and Gingoog Bay on the eastern portion. Its strategic location and large open bays make the province the principal distribution center of the region.

Cagayan de Oro as the capital city of Misamis Oriental is geographically located between the central coastline of Macajalar Bay and the naturally rich plateaus and mountains of Bukidnon and Lanao del Norte to the south. It is bounded by the two municipalities of Misamis Oriental : Tagoloan and Opol on the east and west respectively.

It is 491 miles (810 air kilometers) or an hour and twenty (20) minutes away by plane from Metro Manila and thirty (30) minutes from Cebu. Traveling by sea, the voyage takes thirty (30) hours from Manila and nine (9) hours from Cebu. By land, the place can be reached within forty (40) hours from Manila.

Political Subdivision. The province has two (2) cities, its capital city Cagayan de Oro and the charter city of Gingoog and 24 municipalities, (14 on the eastern side/10 on the western side. The farthest municipality on the western side is Lugait and on the eastern side is Magsaysay.

Cagayan de Oro City has 57 urban barangays and 23 rural barangays) while Misamis Oriental has a total of 502 barangays.

Land Area. The province has a total land area of 3,570.01 square kilometers. This includes the cities of Gingoog and Cagayan de Oro. Claveria, the only land-locked municipality, has the largest area at 894.90 square kilometers while the smallest municipality is Binuangan with an area of 30.00 square kilometers.

Cagayan de Oro City's total land area of 488.86 square kilometers represents 13.7% of the entire Misamis Oriental. It has about 25 kilometers of coastline and a fine deep water harbor within Macajalar Bay.

Topography. Misamis Oriental is characteristically rugged where mountains and hills occupy approximately seventy percent (70%) of its total land area. The highlands are punctuated by mountain ranges, coastal plains and valleys that are traversed by rivers of various forms and sizes that provide adequate underground water supply throughout the area. On the eastern portion of the province are two (2) inactive volcanic cones - Mt. Balatucan, which at 2,560 meters, is the highest peak and Mt. Lumot.

Cagayan de Oro City is characterized by a narrow coastal plain along the Macajalar Bay and by highland areas separated by steeply inclined slopes. The lowland is relatively flat and elevation is not more than 10 meters above sea level. The highlands, consisting of plateaus, terraces, hills, mountains, canyons and gorges bound the city in the south from east to west.

(See annex 2. Land areas per municipality and its distance to Cagayan de Oro.

Soil Type. The province's soil type is predominantly clay, alluvium, shale, sandstone, corraline & limestone, which are abundant in some municipalities. But clay is predominant in Cagayan de Oro. Other textures ranging from sand, loam to clay loam is also found in the city.

Climate. The Province is blissfully located outside the typhoon belt and earthquake faults. The coldest month is noted in January while the hottest is August. The dry season is from November to April and wet season is from May to October. Average temperature is 27 degrees Centigrade.

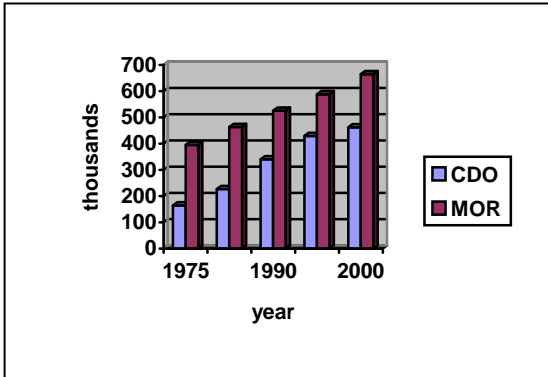
Land Use Classification. The province is generally classified into forestland (47% of land area) and alienable and disposable lands (53%). But as of 1996, DENR-10 reported that its forestland now occupies only an area of 6,243 hectares.

EXISTING LAND/USE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION	AREA (HECTARES)
Alienable and Disposable Land (Production Area)	173,944.80
Forest Land (Production and Protected Forest)	168,846.70
Built-up Areas/Protection Areas	10,786.50
Industrial Areas	3,432.00
Source : PPDO, 1995 Provincial Profile	

Based on Cagayan de Oro's actual land use and zoning plan, the city is generally classified into agricultural and non-agricultural. The agricultural area represents 34.88% of the total land area and non-agricultural (63.22%) is further classified into zoning districts and shown in the table below:

GENERAL LAND USE	AREA (IN HECTARES)	PERCENTAGE
Non-Agricultural	29,296.32	59.93
Residential	5,477.75	19.00
Commercial	382.05	1.30
Industrial	161.20	0.11
Special Class	176.01	0.11
Open Spaces	21,496.23	74.00
Exempt Properties	1,603.08	5.50
Agricultural	19,589.51	40.07
TOTAL	48,885.83	100.00
Source : City Planning & Development Office		

THE PEOPLE



Population. In Censal Year 2000, the province registered the largest population at 1.126 million people among the five (5) provinces of Northern Mindanao, 41% of which was recorded as Cagayan de Oro's population. The residents of the province are a mixture of Maranaw, Spanish, American and Chinese blood.

The graph showed a comparative population of Cagayan de Oro & Misamis Oriental from 1975 to 2000.

The growth rate from 1995 to 2000 is recorded at 2.67 for Misamis Oriental & 3.12 for Cagayan de Oro. and the density per square kilometer is 1,118.89 & 320.34 persons for Cagayan de Oro & Misamis Oriental respectively.

See Annex 3 for the municipal breakdown and comparative figure of the population.

Languages Spoken. The local dialect is Cebuano but majority of the people can speak and understand Tagalog and English. Other ethnic dialects are Higaonon, Ilongo, Waray among others.

Religious Affiliations. Roman Catholic is the dominant religion, represented by almost 80% of the population. Other religious affiliations include Protestants, Baptists, Evangelicals, Iglesia Ni Kristo, Philippine Independent Church, Islam and Pentecostal.

Average Annual Family Income. In 2003, Cagayan de Oro's average annual family income and expenditures (FIE) was registered at PhP176,552.00 and PhP132,237 respectively. While Misamis Oriental has an average annual family income and expenditure of PhP89,640.00 PhP70,989.00 respectively.

Labor Force. Being the region's educational center, one of the major assets of the province is its human resource. Highly educated and trainable labor force composed of young professionals; technical people and skilled workforce are readily available in the area.

The National Statistics Office's survey on labor force conducted in January 2005 revealed the following figures:

Particulars	October 2003 (Misamis Oriental) (in thousand)	Regional Data (July 05) (in thousand)
Labor Force ('000)	1,802	2,580
Employed ('000)	1,685	1,760
Unemployed ('000)	117	141
Employment Rate (%)	93.5	92.40
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	74.40

Source : NSO, Cagayan de Oro City

RAW MATERIAL RESOURCES

Crops. Misamis Oriental is self-sufficient in some agricultural crops. Almost half (43%) of the province's total land area is planted to various crops like industrial & non-food, cereal, fruit and vegetable & root crops. The top five (5) agricultural products are coconut, banana, corn, rice, papaya and cassava.

The province is one of the country's major producers of coconut. This explains the presence of coco-based processing plants in the province such as Pilipinas Kao, Inc., Fiesta Brands, IndoPhil Oil Mills, Limketkai and Sons Milling Corporation, and Pacific Activated Carbon Company.

Data on the various crops in Misamis Oriental is shown below:

- Industrial and Non-Food Crops (Source: <http://www.bas.gov.ph>)

CROPS	2000		2001		2002	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Abaca	102	29,000	90	29,150	102	26,670
Cacao	17	14,675	17	14,416	17	3,260
Coconut	95,330	526,132,076	93,694	496,102,500	90,200	465,720.6
Coffee	1,787	1,797,395	1,521	1,553,649	1,135	752,530
Rubber	216	35,169	222	36,280	216	1,540
Tobacco	1,720	1,032,000	1,700	850,000	-	-

CROPS	2003		2004		2005	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Abaca	102	27,140	102	86	387	286
Cacao	17	3,240	17	13	17	13
Coconut	90,200	472,828.26	90,100	453,233	90,100	464,957
Coffee	1,080	740,330	1,076	694	1,076	657
Rubber	216	1,610	216	45	216	138
Tobacco	1,520	395,875	1,480	626	1,250	587

- Vegetables and Rootcrops

CROPS	2000		2001		2002	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Cabbage	56	489	53	460	53	470
Camote	395	2,549	383	2,416	363	2,311
Cassava	3,000	34,400	2,830	32,649	2,700	31,720
Eggplant	179	721	177	687	179	697
Mongo	78	40	58	19	36	17
Peanuts	35	39	29	31	28	29
Tomato	183	2,226	173	2,059	183	2,205

CROPS	2003		2004		2005	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Cabbage	52	491.39	53	354	54	366
Camote	323	951.03	379	2,449	374	2,348
Cassava	2,150	33,324	2,742	36,269	2,757	36,394
Eggplant	179	731.38	182	667	181	548
Mongo	34	16.77	61	35	59	33
Peanuts	27	28.75	27	31	29	31
Tomato	182	2,266.08	361	5,296	443	6,495

- Fruit Crops

CROPS	2000		2001		2002	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Banana	15,799	104,926	15,748	105,168	15,737	107,368
Calamansi	60	69	60	69	60	66
Mango	1,644	7,678	1,644	7,528	1,652	7,671
Pineapple	65	2,961	35	3,109	70	3,171

CROPS	2003		2004		2005	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Banana	15,739	23,834.60	16,019	117,374	15,977	116,521
Calamansi	60	69.39	60	80	60	75
Mango	1,653	9,151.76	1,653	10,706	1,653	11,796
Pineapple	68	3,125	66	3,272	63	3,232

- Cereal

CROPS	2000		2001		2002	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Palay (irrigated & rainfed)	6,122	18,590	6,151	19,915	6,225	21,984
White & Yellow Corn	42,261	45,021	49,541	50,730	49,120	63,954

CROPS	2003		2004		2005	
	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)	AREA (HA)	PRODN (MT)
Palay (irrigated & rainfed)	5,834	20,659	6,076	22,391	6,040	22,312
White & Yellow Corn	48,795	65,479	49,586	72,162	50,309	77,739

Livestock and Poultry. The hog population remains the highest among the livestock, comprising 58.45%, in 2004 while poultry production is showing an increasing trend brought about by the entry of leading multi-national food processors promoting contract-growing schemes like San Miguel Corporation, Swifts Corporation and Purefoods. To support its expansion, Swifts Corporation constructed the biggest dressing facility in Mindanao at the Phividec Industrial Estate.

Livestock/Poultry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Carabao	17,556	18,160	18,992	19,644	19,954	20,556
Cattle	165,433	172,154	178,107	171,930	164,606	154,978
Goat	132,220	128,801	117,184	121,159	113,606	98,173
Swine	793,640,	810,600	818,430	819,110	816,070	850,570
Chicken	7,422,430	7,525,818	7,963,540	7,422,253	7,769,514	8,551,554
TOTAL	8,531,279	8,655,533	9,096,253	8,554,096	8,883,750	9,675,831

Mineral Resources. Misamis Oriental is rich in some mineral deposits with cement raw material and clay deposits topping the list. The mining activities in the province are for chromite, feldspar, silica, bentonite, gold, coal, phosphatic deposit, guano, shale, and limestone. As of December 2001, DENR Region 10 has the following record on metallic and non-metallic minerals:

COMMODITY	AREA IN HAS.	LOCATION
MINING/LODE LEASE CONTRACT		
Chromite	27.0000	Opol , Misamis Oriental
MINERAL PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT		
Shale	129.6974	Lugait, Misamis Oriental
SMALL SCALE MINING PERMIT		
Chromite	277.1217	Opol, Alubijid, Misamis Oriental
Bentonite	253.6542	Alubijid, Misamis Oriental
Gold, Platinum, Iron, Silver	1,076.5837	Opol, Misamis Oriental/Tuburan, Pigsag-an, Taglimao, Cag. de Oro City
White Clay	64.0000	Claveria, Misamis Oriental
Silica	149.6266	Lugait, Misamis Oriental
SAND AND GRAVEL		
Commercial	15.8400	Gingoog, Misamis Oriental
Source : DENR-10, Cagayan de Oro City		

Cagayan de Oro is also endowed with mineral resources, both metallic and non-metallic. Non-metallic deposits are the most popular and are widely used for industrial and agricultural purposes. These include sand, gravel, limestone and feldspar. It should be noted that many of the areas in Cagayan de Oro are bedded with limestone bodies. Larger exposed limestone bodies are in the vicinity of Indahag.

Iron boulder deposits (magnetite and hematite) were reported to abound in the vicinities of Barangay Dansolihon. Gold, platinum and iron were also found to be in Tuburan, Pigsag-an and Taglimao.

DENR Region 10 recorded a total of 832.00 hectares of gold, platinum, iron & silver with mining permits under a small-scale mining in the city.

Marine/Coastal Resources. Except for the landlocked municipality of Claveria, all twenty-three (23) municipalities are located along the coastline, hence, a good number of families depend on fishing as their major source of income. The province has three (3) fishing grounds - Macajalar, Gingoog and Balingasag - but with insufficient production. Thus, it has to continually depend on the steady supply of fish from Zamboanga, Bohol, Cotabato and the Panguil Bay area.

Coral reefs are found along the coastline of Macajalar Bay (Banbayan Point), Gorda Point in Balingasag and Constancia and Agutayan reefs in Jasaan. Mangrove forest covers a total aggregate area of 124 hectares (Opol, El Salvador, Alubijid, Magsaysay). Potential mangrove area planted to Bacauan covers 90 hectares.

Below is the comparative fish production for the past five (5) years.

SOURCE	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
COMMERCIAL	11,998	11,932	11,491	10,981	11,431	10,576
MUNICIPAL	5,981	7,028	6,224	5,859	6,052	3,441
AQUACULTURE	199.72	226	218	170.7	116	220
Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics						

Forest Resource. The vegetative cover of the classified forest lands consists of virgin/old growth, residual/young growth, mossy, mangrove, brushlands and other land uses like plantation forest and ISF-cultivated areas. Dipterocarp species abound in old and second growth forest most common are the Philippine Mahogany species such as Red and White Lauan, Mayapis, etc.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Telecommunication. With the advent of information technology, telecommunication facilities of the province and the city have improved considerably over the past years.

Cagayan de Oro is now traversed by two major backbones in the country such as PLDT's 10 Gbps Digital Fiber Optic Backbone (DFOB) that is directly connected to five (5) international submarine cable systems in the Asia Pacific and Southeast Asian region with onward connection to North America, Middle East and Western Europe and supported by an extensive Digital Microwave Backbone. Similarly, Telicphil's 10 Gbps National Digital Transmission Network, is a 2,762 kilometer fiber optic backbone facility that spans from Cuyapo, Isabela in the north down to Cagayan de Oro in the south.

The existing telecommunication facilities include:

- ❖ Telephone Entities
Cagayan de Oro City

Local Exchanges	Inter-Exchange Carrier	CMTS Operators	NDD/IDD Operator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ PHILCOM ✓ MISORTEL ✓ CRUZTELCO ✓ TELOF ✓ SOTELCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Philcom ✓ PLDT ✓ ICC-Bayantel ✓ PT&T ✓ ETPI ✓ Globe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Smart Communications ✓ Globe Telecom ✓ Pilipino Telephone (PILTEL-Talk & Text) ✓ Island Communications (Islacom -Touch Mobile/TM) ✓ Digitel (Sun Cellular) ✓ Bayantel (Not yet operational) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SOTELCO

As of 2005, the five (5) telephone companies operating in Cagayan de Oro City and Misamis Oriental has a total equipped lines of 70,569 of which 57,748 have been installed. The two (2) major carriers (MISORTEL and PHILCOM) installed a state-of-the-art digital system that uses Alcatel 12-switch providing IDD & NDD services and are now interconnected.

- ❖ Telephone Statistics
Cagayan de Oro City

Operator	Make/Type/Model	Equipped	Installed	Subscribed		
				Residential	Commercial	Total
CRUZTELCO	Hicom 392	8,800	9,200	2,867	455	3,322
MISORTEL	Samsung MADR TDX-16	15,082	11,754	5,557	4,135	9,692
PHILCOM	NEC NEAX 61 EV	30,481	29,870	10,908	4,438	15,346
SOTELCO	EMS 601	416	100	0	161	161
PLDT	Siemens EWSD	7,440	4,659	0	0	0
TELOF		8,350	2,165	1,974	191	2,165
TOTAL		70,569	57,748	21,306	9,380	30,686

❖ **Broadband Networks**

Several domestic broadband backbone networks using fixed-wire Fiber Optic Cables, Digital Subscriber Lines (DSL) and Wi-Fi technology are already available in Cagayan de Oro. The following Internet Service Providers (ISP's) are telecommunications operators providing services like internet transit, dial-up and leased line access among others.

Service Providers	Capacity	Broadband Facilities
PLDT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 178 STM1 (155 mbps) • 10 E1s (2.048 mbps) • 1 full STM1 • Several DS3s (45 mbps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uses Digital Microwave Radio System (DRS) & Digital Fiber Optic Network (DFON) - 10 Gigabit ✓ Can provide Redundancy
Globe Telecom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 STM1s (155 mbps) • 5 DS3s (45 mbps) • 70 E1s (2.048 mbps) <p><i>Note: Can be expanded anytime (by demand)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 320 Gbps Capacity Fiber Optic Backbone network (FOBN) ✓ Copper line local loop with over 200 existing Data nodes ✓ Cisco Powered Network ✓ Can provide Redundancy
Philcom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 STM1 (155 mbps) • Several E1s (2.048 mbps) • DS3 (45 mbps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uses Fiber Optic Network ✓ Copper line local loop ✓ Will provide the Next Generation Network IP Base Contact Center Platform or a Hosted Call Center Solution
ICC/Byantel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 STM1 (155 mbps) • Several DS3s (45 mbps) • 2 PDH (34 mbps) • 20 E1s (2.048 mbps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uses Fiber Optic Network ✓ Provides Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) ✓ Copper Line Local Loop Connection ✓ Optical Fiber backbone
Parasat/Cable 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-E1s (8 Mbps) Expandable to DS3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provides Broadband Internet Service ✓ Uses DOCSIS 2.0 Internet via cable modems and Nemo Proprietary Modems ✓ Redundant broadband data communications to the internet is provided by both Globe and PLDT ✓ For the last mile deployment, Parasat uses a Hybrid Fiber Coax Infrastructure to deliver up to 10 Mbps to the subscriber ✓ Has deployed 22 fiber optic nodes covering 90% of the urban areas. ✓ Uses Fiber Optic Network
CRUZTELCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STM1 (155 mbps) • 6 E1s (2.048 mbps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Have available lines with voice and Data capabilities. ✓ The subscribers are served with PLDT DSL internet access
SOTELCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STM1 (155 mbps) • 2 E1s (2.048 mbps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uses Fiber Optic cable facility
DOTC-TELOF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteed speed to subscribers - 56 kbps • E1 lines going to Cebu, Butuan, Davao, Cotabato, Iligan, Pagadian, Tanguib, Bukidnon and Claveria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Can provide Redundancy ✓ Uses Microwave Transmission System from Mindanao going to Visayas ✓ Use fiber optic in remote locations for telephone exchange
SMART-WIFI		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Uses Wi-Fi technology ✓ 14 Hotspots within City Proper...

❖ Internet Access Availability Matrix
Cagayan de Oro City

ISP	SPEED (In kbps)		Total No. of Subscribers	Subscribers with Internet Connections
	Guaranteed speed from seller	Guaranteed speed to subscribers		
SOTELCO			300	300
ICC/Byantel	128	32	378	378
PHILCOM	1,024	8	15,346	1,650
PT&T	256	256 (Dedicated Line)	60	60
Cable 21	5-E1 (10,000 kbps)	32 kbps to 1000kbps	300	300
Weblink Phils.	512	36	210	210
XU Net	3Mbps	(Campus Use Only)	-	
Webgate	512	20 to 33.6	209	209

❖ Internet Access/Hotspots:

The tremendous increase of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in Cagayan de Oro paved the way for the impressive growth in the number of Internet users in the city. In view of this growing demand, many local ISPs began expanding their services to include not only access but also content provision such as Voice-Over Internet Protocol (VOIP).

There are 220 internet cafes in Cagayan de Oro with at least 15-50 units of PC's in each café providing internet and gaming services 24/7.

SMART WI-FI services and Cable 21 Technologies can be availed of in strategic places in the city through SMART's fourteen (14) and Websprinter's three (3) hotspots as follows:

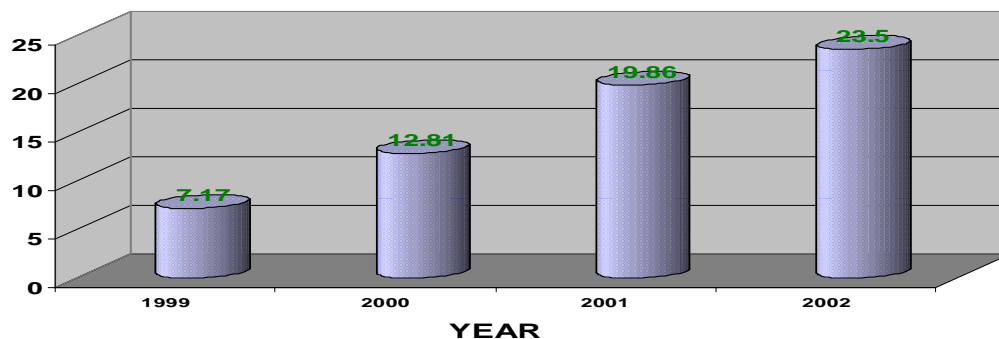
SMART WI-FI Services:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinasanghan to Barra-Iponan Highway • Virginia Homes • Villamar Subdivision • Regency Plains • Kinasanghan to along Igpit Highway • Lower Bulua (Coast Line)/Upper Bulua • Along Bulua National Highway • Villa Candida • PN Roa - Johndorf • Vamenta Village • Bulua-Patag-Kauswagan Crossing • Apovel Subdivision/Terry Hills • Kauswagan Highway • Patag Highway • Capisnon-Bayabas • Scions Subdivision • NHA, Kauswagan • Along Vamenta Boulevard • Along Burgos Street • Carmen Market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puntod • Villa Ernesto I and II • Sta. Cecilia Village • Capistrano Complex • Agusan Barangay Hall Vicinity • Purok 2, Brgy. Tablon Along Highway Towards CDO • Purok 3 & 4, Brgy. Tablon • Morning Mist • Xavier Heights • Xavier Estates I - III • Hills Borough Point • Nazareth • Mandumol, Macasandig • Limketkai Mall • Along Corrales going to Pier • Cogon Market • Lapasan - Agora Market • San Agustin - PN Roa Subdivision • RER Subdivision Phase 1 • Golden Glow
Cable 21 Technologies/ Websprinter:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limketkai Area - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SM Area

See annex 4 for the inventory and status of communication facilities of the province and city.

Telephone Expansion Program. Based on the existing carrier's expansion plans, over 50,000 additional lines will be installed in the area over the next two (2) years.

Telephone Density. Combining the density of cellular mobile telephone service and fixed subscribed telephone line, the over-all teledensity increased by 33.5 in 2002 year compared to 19.86 in 2001.

Over-all Teledensity (CMTS & Fixed Subscribed Lines)



Power. The power requirement of the province is supplied by the Mindanao Grid of the TRANSCO's (formerly National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) Agus River Hydroelectric in Iligan City and the Pulangi IV Hydroelectric Plant in Bukidnon. It is being distributed by three (3) power utilities namely Cagayan de Oro Electric Power & Light Company (CEPALCO) and Misamis Oriental Rural Electrification Service Cooperative (Moresco) I & II.

CEPALCO has served industrial, commercial and residential consumers in Cagayan de Oro and certain areas in Misamis Oriental like Tagoloan, Jasaan & Villanueva. Some power-intensive companies are directly connected with TRANSCO. The rest of the municipalities are served by MORESCO I (609 MVA - on the eastern side) and MORESCO II (30 MVA - on the western side). These utilities have energized 98% of the province.

Aside from hydro-electric sources, the city has been benefiting from the effective utilization of different energy sources, such as the following:

- The operation of MINERGY improved further the supply capability and reliability of power in the province. A subsidiary of CEPALCO, MINERGY operates a land-based power generating plant with a total capacity of 18.90 MW.
- The Northern Mindanao Power Corporation in Lugait, Misamis Oriental, a project of Alson's Power Holding Corporation, which operates a Bunker "C" - fired Diesel Power Generating Plant with an annual registered capacity of 58 MW has not been operational for years now.
- To enhance further its supply capacity and reliability, CEPALCO implemented the first-ever Solar Photovoltaic (PV) technology. To demonstrate PV's effectiveness in addressing distribution system capacity issues, a nominal 1 MW distributed generation PV power plant was built and integrated into the 80 MW distribution network of the Cagayan de Oro Power & Light Company (CEPALCO). The 1 MWp Grid-Connected Photovoltaic Solar Power Plant in Indahag, Cagayan de Oro City will be operated in conjunction with a recently built 7 MW Bubunawan Power Company (BPC) Run-of-River Hydropower in Baungon, Bukidnon with dynamic load control, thereby enabling the joint PV/hydro resource to reduce both distribution level and system level demand, effectively providing "firm" generating capacity. CEPALCO's venture will provide the first full-scale demonstration of the environmental and ultimately also economic benefits of the conjunctive use of the first operational PV-Hydro tandem project in the world.
- The US\$350 Million, 210-MW coal-fired power project of the STEAG State Power Incorporated (SPI), owned mainly by its majority shareholder, the Germany-based power company STEAG Aktiengesellschaft and local shareholder, State Investment Trust, Inc., at the Phividec Industrial Estate is set to meet the challenge of attaining stability in the supply of electricity in the region and avert a potential power shortage in the island. Once fully operational by the end of 2006, the power plant will supply additional electricity to the Mindanao grid, representing about 15% of Mindanao's total power demand.

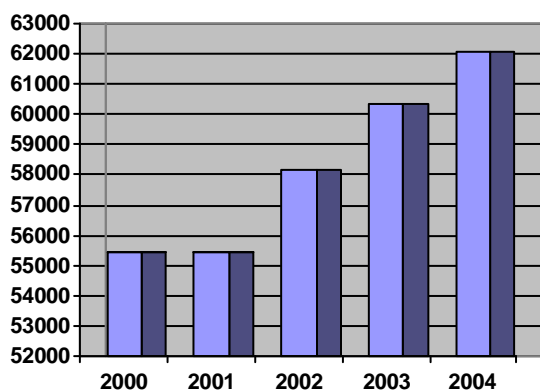
See annex 5 for the energy consumption of CEPALCO and the capacity of the power utility.

Water. The water supply of the province is sourced from deep and shallow wells and spring. It has 48 rivers (with discharge capacity of 42,600.71 liters/seconds); 60 creeks; 38 springs (48,432 cu.m./day) and 2 natural lakes. All municipalities have efficient waterworks systems. Cagayan de Oro and Gingoog cities have their own water utilities - the Cagayan de Oro City Water District and Gingoog Water District respectively. A total of 18 rivers (those with high volumetric discharge rates) were tapped by NIA for irrigation purposes. The impounding dams constructed serviced 27 irrigation facilities. DENR also constructed 6 intake boxes, 8 reservoirs, 10 small water-impounding dams for irrigable agricultural areas of 1,538 upland beneficiaries.

Cagayan de Oro's abundant water supply comes from ground water. With an **average capacity of 128,176 cubic meters a day**, Cagayan de Oro Water District (COWD) is more than able to satisfy the existing average demand of 105,985 cubic meters and maintain an average reserved capacity of 22,191 cubic meters a day.

On top of the generous supply of water is the COWD's on-going **Bulk Water Supply Project** which is expected to commence on January 2007. This will provide additional water supply of not less than **50,000 cubic meters per day** and enhance the capability of COWD to serve elevations higher than 35 meters above mean sea level (msd).

The PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate has its own water system with a discharge capacity of 4.2 million cubic meters for industrial use and 4.3 million cubic meters for domestic consumption.



The graph showed the number of service connections established by Cagayan de Oro Water District for the past five (5) years.

The 2004 service connections data recorded a 3% increase as compared with the 2003 figure or equivalent to 1,759 in terms of absolute value.

See annex 6 for the comparative data from 1997 to 2004.

Road Network. The road network of the province and that of Cagayan de Oro City already reached 797.133 and 406.87941 kilometers respectively. This already includes the 210.137 kilometers all-weather, two-lane highway connecting the province to Iligan and Butuan cities. Davao is accessible via Butuan City and the alternative route that passes through the province of Bukidnon.

The road network is classified according to the following:

ROAD NETWORK (KM)			
TYPE OF ROAD	MISAMIS ORIENTAL	CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY	TOTAL
Concreted	236.539	150.64355	387.18255
Asphalted	31.007	58.41005	89.41705
Gravelled	343.650	259.32911	602.97911
Earth	45.377	19.1875	64.5645
TOTAL	656.573	487.57021	1,144.14321

Source : Cagayan de Oro City & Misamis Oriental Provincial Engineer's Offices

Bridges. There are 155 bridges spanning a total of 6,598.422 linear meters in the entire province. Bridges length ranges from 6 to 199 linear meters. By type, the bridges are classified into reinforced concrete deck girder bridge (RCDG), steel, bailey, timber, spillway and footbridge.

INVENTORY OF BRIDGES (BY TYPE)						
TYPE OF BRIDGE	NUMBER		LENGTH IN LM		GRAND TOTAL	
	CDO	MOR	CDO	MOR	NUMBER	LENGTH (LM)
Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder	16	79	1233.50	3394.540	95	4628.040
Jumbo	2		150.00		2	150.000
Concrete Box Culvert	32		253.08		32	253.080
Bailey	5	1	117.00	45.730	6	162.730
Footbridge	5		224.00		5	224.000
Timber	1	1	11.00	15.240	2	26.240
Spillway	2		23.00		2	23.000
Steel	2	9	207.20	924.132	11	1131.332
TOTAL	65	90	2218.78	4379.642	155	6598.422

Airport and Airline Services. A trunkline airport, which can accommodate Airbus 300 and B-737, is located at Lumbia, eight (8) kilometer from the city of Cagayan de Oro. It serves Misamis Oriental, the rest of Northern Mindanao provinces & Lanao area.

The proposed Php 5.3 Billion international-standard CIC airport will be constructed in the municipality of Laguindingan, Misamis Oriental. Construction of this Korean Eximbank-funded international airport is expected to commence next year and the airport is expected to be fully operational after three (3) years.

The Lumbia airport is being served by the following domestic airlines for the mobility of its people and cargo:

COMPANY	AIRCRAFT	CAPACITY	FREQUENCY
Philippine Airlines	Airbus 300/B737-400	141 persons	4X Daily
Cebu Pacific Air	DC-9 Series	163 persons	Daily
Air Philippines			Daily
Asian Spirit			Cebu to Cagayan de Oro
Pacific Airways Corp.	charter, commuter flights, cargo		
Aboitiz Air Transport	YS-11	all cargo	Daily

AIR TRAFFIC	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004
FLIGHT (TOTAL)	7,308	6,364	5,998	6,834	5,704
Arrival	3,654	3,182	2,999	3,417	2,852
Departure	3,654	3,182	2,999	3,417	2,852
PASSENGERS (TOTAL)	457,612	468,884	472,457	545,036	511,854
Arrival	219,655	233,837	236,163	271,976	256,408
Departure	237,957	235,047	236,294	273,060	255,446
CARGO (KGS)	10,066.90	10,236.25	10,451.77	10,734.58	9,155.53
Arrival	5,033.45	5,211.02	4,806.48	4,992.82	3,762.34
Departure	5,033.45	5,025.23	5,645.29	5,741.76	5,393.19

Seaport. Considered the most modern outside of Metro Manila, the Port of Cagayan de Oro is classified as an international seaport. It is situated within the Macajalar Bay and near the mouth of the Cagayan de Oro River. The depth of sea anchorage is 18m, which is approximately 400 meters from the shoreline. The port can provide the following services: pilotage, cargo handling, tug assistance, mooring & unmooring, portorage, parking area, towage, trucking, bunkering, chandling, water supply, brokerage/warehousing and waste collection/disposal.

CDO Base Port is being served by 14 domestic shipping lines and four (4) foreign shipping companies. As of 2005, the Cagayan de Oro Port's BOR was recorded at 88.30%.

The authorized port cargo handling services is provided by the Task Force Oro Port. The water supply system is provided and maintained by the Port Management Office-Cagayan de Oro at a very minimal cost. Fuel oil is being supplied by local distributors. Tugs assistance is compulsory for vessels with P1,500 GRT & above. Portorage is being serviced by accredited cooperative of porters. The brokerage is provided by private licensed brokers while warehousing by provided by PPA, the shipping lines and the private operators. The garbage receptacles are installed in the port for proper waste collection. cooperative of porters. The brokerage is provided by private licensed brokers while warehousing by provided by PPA, the shipping lines and the private operators. The garbage receptacles are installed in the port for proper waste collection.

Parking spaces for private vehicles are allowed entry in the port up to the designated parking space located within the greenbelt areas. Barges are being pulled by tugboats. Trucking services are provided by several truck operators that were given permits at the port.

It is also equipped with sports facilities such as basketball, tennis and volleyball courts, and a commercial area of 27,905 Sq. M.

Presently, CDO port has the following facilities:

Total Land Area	22 hectares
Quay length, (meters)	983
Controlling draft, (meters) - Phase 1	8.50
- Phase 2	11.00
Open Storage Areas, (hectares)	4.70
2 Transit sheds, (square meters)	4,800
Passenger Terminal, (square meters)	530
Open transit shed, (square meters)	5,040
Container Marshalling Yard, (hectares)	1.30
Container Freight Station, (square meters)	5,040
Water hydrants, (number)	14
Roro ramp, (number)	1
Reefer outlets - 400V, (number)	36
Weighbridge, (number)	2

See Annex 7 for the comparative Port Statistics.

Port Expansion The expansion of the port is one of the priority projects of the Local Government Unit of Cagayan de Oro City in coordination with private and government agencies concerned and exerted efforts at promoting the Port Expansion Project/Port Development Projects for Bulk Fertilizer Facility, Rehabilitation of Berths 1-5, Integrated Passenger Terminal, Fast Craft Terminal and Bulk Grain facilities.

Other Ports. Aside from the Cagayan de Oro Base Port, there are 19 other government and private ports operating in the province. The Philippine Sinter Corporation, located inside the PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate, has its own private port, one of which has the biggest berthing facility in the country that is capable of handling break bulk ships of any capacity. Its quay length measures 350 meters with a depth of 25 meters. It has two (2) cranes for loading and unloading each with capacity of 6,000 TPH and 3,600 TPH respectively. The common berth, which is available for use by the other companies within the PHIVIDEC area, has a quay length measuring 220 meters with a depth of 5.5 meters. Loading and unloading of cargoes however, are done manually.

Mindanao Container Port. The Mindanao Container Port which is located inside the Phividec Industrial Estate was recently inaugurated. A US\$85.32 Million Project, the 30-hectare Yard MCP, was funded through a loan agreement by the Japan BIC. It was constructed in December 2001 and started operating in January 2004. MCP is expected to serve any point in the Asia Pacific Rim and the US. Its facilities include:

- An initial throughput capacity of 270,000 TEUs “Twenty Equivalent Unit” (container vans) per year expandable to 500,000 TEUs.
 - A 400-meter long wharf with a deep harbor for 12 meters draft that can accommodate up to 60,000 DWT Local and International Vessels.
 - Two (2) quay side gantry cranes measuring 30 meters high; 37 meters outreach and 4 rubber-tired gantry cranes that are capable of stacking up to 4-level high containers in 6 rows. With the modern gantry crane unloading time for one container van takes only about 2.5 minutes as compared to the 10 minutes unloading in an ordinary port. Computerized operations make stacking and taking out of vans efficient and orderly.
 - An 11-hectare area for port-related business near the MCP Container Yard in Phase 1 and in the Bulk Terminal in MCP Phase 2.
 - A 38.10-meter high Control tower equipped with a port radar system, telecommunication system and closed circuit television. It will oversee yard and quay operations;
 - A 6-hectare concrete-paved container yard that can accommodate 6,816 TEU’s at any one time.
 - 279 reefer van outlets for refrigerated vans to cool perishables/frozen cargo items
- MCP - PHASE 2 is the Food and Bulk/Grains Terminal expected to be operational in Year 2005. It will have additional two (2) gantry cranes and four (4) yard cranes.

As directed by President GMA, private initiative was sought to develop Phase 2 with three (3) interested developers, namely **Penta Maritime Corp.**, **Mindanao Grains Processing Company**, and **San Miguel Corporation**.

Land Transportation. Land transportation service in Cagayan de Oro City and Misamis Oriental is quite sufficient. A number of private firms provide rent-a-car services; operate taxi cabs, public utility jeepneys and trucking/hauling services. Motor vehicles registered at the Land Transportation Office an increasing trend for the past five years. The increase can be attributed to the growing affluence of the people and the increasing demand for public transport services. The table reflects the registered motor vehicle for the province of Misamis Oriental.

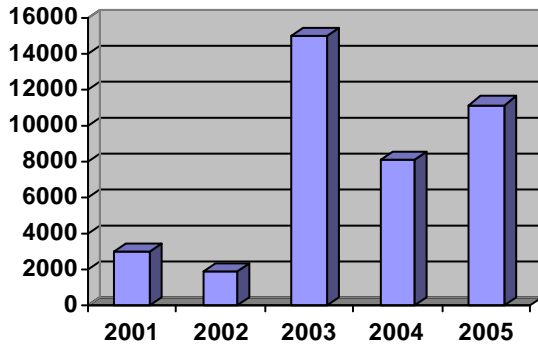
MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY							
TYPE	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cars/PU (L,M,H)	4,906	5,507	6,617	6,961	6,209	7,056	7,192
Utility Vehicles	10,162	11,807	13,539	14,578	13,136	15,386	16,273
Motorcycle/MCH/TC	7,670	9,665	10,563	11,830	9,301	12,894	14,226
Buses	1,052	1,342	1,383	1,359	1,152	1,130	684
Truck	2,817	3,169	3,298	3,494	3,136	3,930	4,836
Trailers	258	245	248	274	284	281	262
Total	28,859	33,730	37,644	38,496	33,218	40,677	43,473

Source: Land Transportation Office, Cagayan de Oro

THE ECONOMY

Investments

**Comparative Investment
2001 - 2005**



The 210-MW Mindanao Coal-Fired Power Plant Project is considered as the province's or Northern Mindanao's biggest single foreign direct investment in 10 years with a staggering cost of US\$305 million in 2003.

Infrastructure & services sectors contributed more than 90% of the total investments during the past five years with the bulk of the investment poured in Cagayan de Oro City. Major investment projects during the last three years include expansion of Pilipinas Kao, Limketkai Center and CCC General Hospital. New investment projects include the 50-room Korean-owned leisure hotel Koresco Hotel and the continuous development of mixed-used property development projects of Pueblo de Oro & Xavier Estates and other high-end subdivision projects.

The growing affluence and increasing market influence of the city that extends region wide attracted the retail giants, Shoemart, Robinsons and Makro in 2002-2004. With the

establishment of Shoemart & Robinsons, other Manila-based retail companies followed and established branches/outlets in city.

Below is the investment performance of the province:

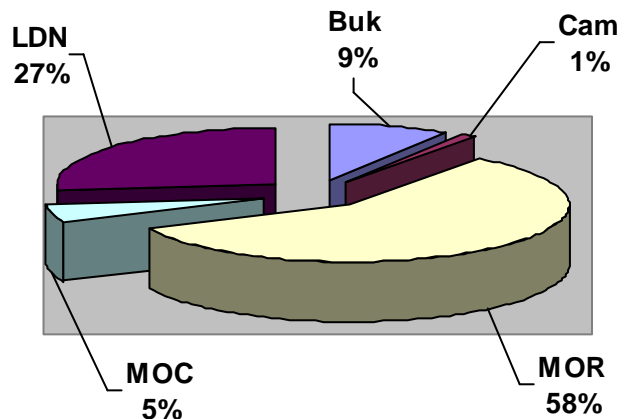
PARTICULARS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cagayan de Oro City	2,817.409	1,257.421	1,612.646	2,515.872	5,774.919	4,850.620
Misamis Oriental	538.342	1,756.124	305.975	12,478.969	2,342.115	6,281.201
Total	3,355.751	3,013.545	1,918.621	14,994.841	8,117.034	11,131.821
Cagayan de Oro City (% share)	83	73.95	84.05	16.77	71.15	43.57

Annex 8 shows the comparative investment performance by sector.

Exports. Over the years, exports in Misamis Oriental relied largely on traditional products, the major ones include: canned pineapple, sintered ore, crude coco oil, finished lumber/wood products, activated carbon, fatty alcohol, refined glycerine, dessicated coconut and coco shell charcoal. However, the year 2001 welcomed the entry of a new export product, milk powder, which ranked 5th in 2001 replacing two of the traditional export commodities - refined glycerine and coco milk powder. But canned pineapple, fatty alcohol and sintered ore remained consistently on top of the export commodities. (Please refer to *annex 9* for the top 10 export commodities for the past five (5) years).

Exports generated from 2000 to 2005 showed an increasing trend during the last three (3) years brought about by the changes in price of the international market.

Misamis Oriental accounts for more than 50% of the total exports of Region X.



The major export markets are Europe, USA, Japan and South Korea. Shown below are the percentage shares of these export markets as of 2005:

COUNTRY	PERCENT SHARE
Europe	7.80%
United States of America	23.60%
Japan	21.80%
South Korea	7.20%
Secondary markets (Malaysia, Canada, Singapore, Hongkong, China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, others)	39.60%
Source: Bureau of Customs-Cagayan de Oro City	

Major Imports. The province's top 10 imports are minerals, hot rolled steel sheet, tinplates, chemicals, fertilizer, live animals, food stuff, logs, cartoon making materials and forest products. Majority of these commodities are used by industries in the manufacturing, repair & services and the agriculture sector.

The major exporting countries are Brazil, Japan, Australia, Canada, USA and among others.

Major Industries. Medium to large industries operate in Misamis Oriental most of which are located at the PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate. Major ones include STEAG State Power Inc., Philippine Sinter Corporation (now JFE Steel), Pilipinas Kao, Inc. and the food giants Del Monte Philippines, Inc. (DMPI), Nestle Philippines, San Miguel Foods Incorporated and Universal Robina Corporation among others. Other major manufacturing industries include coco-based companies (PACCO, Indo-Phil Oil Mills, Fiesta Brands, Cag. De Oro Oil Company, Limketkai Sons Milling Co.) and wood-based (CATIMCO Group, Vicmar, Top Forest) and other agri-based companies.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME's). The 2005 Survey of Business Establishments conducted by the Department of Trade and Industry revealed a total of 10,435 firms registered with the 24 Municipal Treasurers and 2 City Treasurer Offices in the province. A breakdown of the major sectors is shown below:

SECTOR	NO. OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS		
	MOR	CDO	TOTAL
Agribusiness, Mining & Quarrying & Utilities	39	11	50
Manufacturing	142	500	642
Trading	794	4,709	5,503
Servicing	331	3,909	4,240
TOTAL	1,306	9,129	10,535
Source: LGU Business Permit Registration			

The 2005 Misamis Oriental Business Name Registration is recorded at 2,799

Industrial Estates, IT Parks and Special Export Development Zones.

❖ **Phividec Industrial Estate**

The biggest industrial estate in the country is found in Misamis Oriental. The 3,000-hectare PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate-Misamis Oriental (PIEMO) covers the municipalities of Tagoloan and Villanueva.

The first and biggest locator is the Philippine Sinter Corporation (PSC) which is a subsidiary of Kawasaki Steel of Japan and now owned by JFE Steel. PSC's sintered ore is one of the top export commodities of the province. The recently inaugurated STEAG State Power Inc. is considered the biggest locator in the past decade.

There are 71 locators in the estate, of which, 27 are into manufacturing and 6 are service-related firms. Soon to be established in the estate is the Limketkai Food Manufacturing Corporation, San Miguel Corporation and TLC Beatrice Foods, a food processing facility.

The Mindanao Container Port (MCP) which is also located inside the Phividec Industrial Estate started to operate in January 2004. The port purposely aims to address the traffic congestion of the existing Cagayan de Oro Port and the medium term need of PHIVIDEC itself.

The First Cagayan de Oro Business Park, a project of MINERGY Systems Inc. and All Asia Capital, also involves the development of a 200-hectare area within the PHIVIDEC Industrial Estate. The implementation of the project will be undertaken in three (3) phases.

❖ **Pueblo de Oro IT Park**

Ready to house the quality manpower and world class technology are IT and business parks in the city. Topping the list is the recently proclaimed Pueblo de Oro IT Park, the only PEZA-registered IT park in Mindanao. This 20-hectare IT Park is located in the heart of the 360-hectare Pueblo de Oro Township, with a world class 18-hole all-weather championship golf course and ranked as the country's fourth best course by Golfing Philippines. It also boasts of medium- to high-end housing facilities, private schools, the SM shopping mall, and the 50-Room KORESCO Hotel, a Korean-owned International Leisure Hotel.

It lies along Masterson Avenue, a national road which leads to the airport six (6) kilometers away and is only five kilometers from the City center.

The IT Park is envisioned to attract locators in the IT-enabled services like software development, content development, hardware design, research and development services, computer-based support services and the like

❖ **Alwana Business Park**

The 80-hectare Alwana Business Park located in Barangay Cugman, Cagayan de Oro City, started in 1981 as the site of wood working factories. Ten years later, the management transformed the rest of the site into an industrial and residential area with a neat zoning system. Forty (40) hectares are reserved for industries, 20 hectares for its high-end executive housing, the Alwana Village, ten (10) for commercial establishments and 26 for parks and recreation. Presently, a sports & recreation center is in full operation.

This compact business park is complete with ready-to-occupy business spaces and warehouses, is now processing the application of their existing exhibition center to be converted to an IT building/zone.

Another business parks are being programmed to be developed in the province is the Laguindingan Industrial Park which will be located just beside the proposed Laguindingan International Airport.

SUPPORT SERVICES/SOCIAL AMENITIES

Banks and Financing Companies. Outside of Manila, the city of Cagayan de Oro has the most number of financial institutions. At least four (4) of the leading Uni-banks have set-up regional offices in the city and almost all of the country's leading commercial banks have established branches in the city being the trading center of the region.

Almost all municipalities have multi-purpose cooperatives or non-government organizations (NGO). These NGO's and cooperatives complemented the development efforts by maximizing the use of the available resources and aimed to hopefully satisfy individual needs of members through cooperative efforts.

As of 2003, an inventory of commercial, thrift, rural and specialized government banks revealed a total of 121 banking and credit facilities operating in strategic areas of the city.

TYPE OF BANK	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Commercial Banks	65	51	53	54	53
Specialized Government Banks	7	7	7	7	7
Rural Banks	34	33	32	34	35
Thrift Banks	20	31	28	25	26
TOTAL	126	122	120	120	121

Source : Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Manila

Education. The educational system is similar throughout the country. School year starts in June and ends in March. English is the medium of instruction used in most schools.

As the center for higher learning for the whole region if not in Mindanao, Cagayan de Oro has a rich source of human capital as it has access to the manpower pool from other neighboring cities, provinces in the whole island. According to the survey conducted by the National Statistics Office last October 2005, the work force of Region 10 increased to 1,930,000 with an average yearly increase of 3% for the past four years

In pursuit of quality education, the three (3) universities and one of its colleges were selected by the CHED as Centers for Development and Excellence --- Xavier University (Engineering, Chemistry, Medicine, Business Education and Socio-Anthropology), Liceo de Cagayan University (Nursing), Capitol University (Computer Education) and Mindanao Polytechnic State College (Mathematics). Outside of Cagayan de Oro, every municipality in the province has educational institutions of at least secondary level while Gingoog City has five (5) college institutions.

To keep up with technological Advancement in Information Technology, the country's leading ICT Schools are now in the area namely, STI, AMA College and Informatics.

For the SY 2004-2005, the province' inventory of educational institutions, both private and public, is recorded at 536. These institutions cater to primary, secondary, tertiary and vocational/technical education.

INVENTORY OF UNIVERSITIE & COLLEGES					
PARTICULARS	PUBLIC SCHOOL		PRIVATE SCHOOL		TOTAL
	CDO	MOR	CDO	MOR	
Primary/Elementary	68	230	44	240	582
Secondary	45	34	37	24	140
State/Private College	1	-	14	10	25
Universities	-	-	3	-	3
Vocational Schools					
Total	114	264	96	274	750
Source : DECS-CDO/CHED-CDO					

In 2005, Region X's student population of 109,504 produced 19,243 graduates in various disciplines with Cagayan de Oro accounting for 32% of the total graduates.

SUMMARY OF GRADUATES BY DISCIPLINE
Cagayan de Oro City
School Year 2004-2005

Discipline	CDO Graduates	Region 10	% CDO to Regional
TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES	6095	19,243	32%
<i>Area of Discipline</i>			
IT-Related	299	909	33%
Medicine Allied (Nursing, PT, etc.)	2,132	4,128	52%
Medicine	51	66	77%
Engineering	629	1,950	32%
Business Management and Accounting Related	1,119	3,193	35%
Law	62	113	55%
Related to Law (Undergrad Courses)	355	617	58%
Others	1,448	8,267	18%

SUMMARY OF ENROLEES BY DISCIPLINE
Cagayan de Oro City
School Year 2004-2005

Discipline	CDO Enrollees	Region 10	% CDO to Regional
TOTAL NUMBER OF ENROLEES	39,832	109,504	36%
<i>Area of Discipline</i>			
IT-Related	3,622	8,240	44%
Medicine Allied (Nursing, PT, etc.)	12,607	26,257	48%
Medicine	243	543	45%
Engineering	5,305	11,892	45%
Business Management and Accounting Related	5,359	19,256	28%
Law	457	888	51%
Related to Law (Undergrad Courses)	1,638	3,921	42%
Others	10,601	38,507	28%

Number of Secondary School Graduates
Cagayan de Oro City, Gingoog City and Misamis Oriental

Location	Secondary Level		
	SY 2003-2004	SY 2004-2005	Inc/Dec (%)
Cagayan de Oro City	5,290	5,832	10.25
Gingoog City	1,035	1,126	8.79
Misamis Oriental	8,039	9,564	18.97
Provincial Total	14,364	16,522	15.02

Medical Facilities. There are 24 hospitals in Misamis Oriental; 10 of which are government-run and 15 are privately-owned. The number of beds is greater than the national standard; therefore, this implies that tertiary health care facilities is sufficient to the population and it still can extend services to the municipalities in proximity. In addition to the hospitals, there are 49 Barangay Health Centers that provide minor health services. For specialized health care, there are 66 family planning clinics and 200 medical or dental clinics. Medical manpower appears to be more than adequate in number.

Most private hospitals and the Northern Mindanao Medical Center are already equipped with the latest medical equipment like the CT-SCAN to provide adequate and immediate relief in cases emergencies and complicated medical cases. The hospitals are manned by a number of specialists in the various fields of medicine like Neurosurgery, etc. Specialized private clinics for dental, therapeutic, optical and diagnostic services provide additional medical support.

Number and Classification of Hospitals
Misamis Oriental and Cagayan de Oro

TYPE OF HOSPITAL	CDO	MOR	TOTAL	TOTAL NUMBER OF BEDS (CDO/MOR)
Private	10	5	15	750
Government	3	7	10	660
TOTAL	13	12	25	1,410

Source : Department of Health, CDO

Housing Facilities. Development in construction and real estate has been massive and very aggressive, specifically on housing and mixed-use property and commercial centers in the last five (5) years. Misamis Oriental has a total of one hundred fourteen (114) subdivisions. These subdivisions cater mostly to the needs of the low-income and high-end customers for the executives and the elite groups. Real estate developers usually offer a packaged house and lot with a minimum lot area of 80 square meters.

At least three (3) real estate developers provide modern facilities and amenities - from commercial centers, educational institutions, churches, sports and country club facilities, golf courses, etc.

**Number of Subdivisions
Misamis Oriental/Cagayan de Oro**

LOCATION	NO. OF SUBDIVISION
Cagayan de Oro City	101
Misamis Oriental	13
Total	114
Source: Housing & Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Cagayan de Oro City	

TOURISM AMENITIES

Hotels/Accommodations. Hotels are strategically within the city. These come in various types from the upscale to business to the economy inns.

One of the classified first class hotels is Pryce Plaza Hotel which is located on top of Carmen Hill overlooking the city and the Macajalar Bay. During the year, two (2) new hotels opened in the city, Korean-owned Koresco's 50-room leisure hotel and the 120-room Mallberry Hotel, a business hotel inside the Limketkai Center.

At least four (4) other hotels offer amenities comparable to those in big cities like Cebu and Manila. There are also two (2) beach hotels; one within the city and the other one in Opol, the nearest municipality to Cagayan de Oro. (*See annex 10* for list of hotels, inns, lodging houses & pension houses).

An inventory of accommodation facilities is shown below:

ACCOMODATION FACILITY	CAGAYAN DE ORO		GINGOOG CITY	
	# of Establishments	# of Rooms	# of Establishments	# of Rooms
First Class	1	81		
Standard Hotel	12	760		
Economy Hotel	7	270	1	12
Tourist Inn	11	329	1	18
Pension House	8	160	1	9
Apartelle	1	67		
Resorts	4	116		
Total	44	1,652	3	39
Source : Department of Tourism, Region 10				

Other facilities/amenities are as follows:

TYPE OF FACILITIES	NUMBER
Convention Facilities	14
Restaurants (Chinese, Western/American, Filipino, Japanese, Korean)	33
Food Chain	10
Ballrooms	1
Karaoke/Jazz Bars	6
Tennis Courts	8
Bowling Alleys	2
Golf Course	2
Major Shopping Malls	5
Museum	1
Source : NM Regional Tourism Situationer -2002	

Restaurants, Shopping and Other Tourism Amenities. Cagayan de Oro has a variety of restaurants and nightspots to fit everyone's fancy. Forty-seven (47) restaurants in the city offers a treasure for food lovers who can select from a choice of Japanese, Italian, Chinese, Western, Korean and native Filipino cuisine. Some popular fast-food chains are Kenny Rogers, Jollibee, McDonald, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut, and Shakey's Pizza. But local businessmen offer innovative themes as well. Examples are Kagay-anon specializing on ostrich meat, Bigby's, Sentro, Consuelo, and PJoe's Diner.

A total of 8 modern shopping centers offer a wide range of both local and imported products at reasonable prices and bargains can be found in exotic fruits, vegetables and handicrafts at traditional markets. Limketkai Center, the biggest mall in the city houses boutiques carrying local and imported brand-name items comparable to those found in Manila, restaurants, fast-food chains and moviehouses. Other shopping centers -- Gaisano, Ororama Megacenter, and retail giants -- Big R, Makro and SM City provided for the needs of the growing consumer base. The Mindanao Product Showroom also offers variety of handwoven products and other native handicrafts all made in Mindanao.

Eighteen (18) cinema houses provide air-conditioned, spacious venues for motion picture entertainment. Some are equipped with Dolby sensurround technology system.

Night bars offer karaoke and live music entertainment provided by highly talented local artists. Occasionally, singers, actors and dancers from Cebu and Manila perform. Some venues, like Xcite, The Site invite families and businessmen to use the place for birthday parties and conventions.

Tourism Indicators. Based on the record of DOT-10, Cagayan de Oro-Misamis Oriental remained the favored destination for tourist. For the past years, Cagayan de Oro-Misamis Oriental garnered more than 50% of tourists' arrival region wide and this is followed by Camiguin.

Tourists in the city are mostly balikbayans. Below are the comparative figures of tourist arrivals from 1999-2005.

TOURIST ARRIVALS						
Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Tourists Arrival, Total	280,842	269,194	278,068	242,068	300,587	285,310
Local	269,967	259,097	269,190	233,362	288,596	270,521
Foreign	10,875	10,097	8,878	8,706	11,991	14,789
Hotel Occupancy Rate (%)	52.16	49.10	50.49	50.50	55.53	61.40
No. of Meetings/ Events Held	350	663	1,273	2,282	2,763	1,794
Source: Tourism Office, Cagayan de Oro						

Cagayan de Oro City

The area in or around Cagayan de Oro was settled as early as 1,600 BC from the Late Neolithic Period to the Metal Age. Evidences of this settlement were discovered in 1970 by field researchers of the National Museum in a cave dwelling and adjacent open site known as the Huluga Caves area, some 8 kilometers south of the present city site. The cave yielded human skeletal remains, pottery, potsherds, tools, and other ornaments. It also yielded glass beads, probably of Indian origin, as well as Chinese pottery fragments, and vestiges of possible Annamese and Thai wares, proof that the people who lived in the site were engaged in trading across the seas. The open site on the other hand, yielded potsherds and Chinese celadon sherds as well as obsidian flakes, volcanic glass used as cutting tools. A skull fragment from the skeletal remains in one of the caves was brought to the Scripps Institute in La Jolla, California for a dating technique known as acid racemization, which process revealed the date of the materials. The Hulugan Caves find is considered as the oldest chronological age ever established in the whole of Mindanao. The Huluga Caves area was pre-historic Cagayan de Oro.

The first recorded visit by Spaniards in Cagayan was in the year 1622, when two Augustinian Recollect missionaries first came to the Huluga Caves area, then already known as Himologan. Here they encountered a group of native Filipinos of a mixed stock of Bukidnons and Visayas. The men had a mass of tattoos on their bodies very much like the pintados of the Visayan Islands. The women had intricate jewelries which included those made of gold. These first missionaries were Fray Juan de San Nicolas and Fray Francisco de la Madre de Dios. From the chronicles of these two Recollect friars, we are told when they found the Himologan people, there were no traces of Islamization in the area. In fact, the religious culture was shamanistic and the objects of worship were a polytheistic animism. However, the people paid tributes to Sultan Kudarat through his emissaries from the Lanao area. Sultan Kudarat therefore was able to extract a nominal influence among the Cagayan people.

When the Recollect friars arrived in 1622, the area around Himologan was already known as "Cagayan". In fact, early Spanish documents in the 1500s already referred to the place as "Cagayan". The area of Northern Mindanao which included Cagayan, was granted as an encomienda to a certain Juan Griego on January 25, 1571. How did this name originate, when we also know that there is a Cagayan in Luzon and a Cagayan in Sulu? Language researchers trace the etymology of the name "Cagayan" as coming from the Proto-Philippine language, the root of many Filipino language. In this language, which was Malayo-Polynesian, the word for water was "ag". "Agus" was the "flow of the water" hence "agusan" was "the place where there is a flow of the water". In that same language, "kagay" meant "river". "Kagay-an" meant "the place of the river". That is the root of the name of Cagayan, derived from the great river that runs through the city.

The settlement of Himologan was located on a cliff overlooking this river. In 1626, another Augustinian Recollect friar was assigned to Cagayan, the young Portuguese Fray Agustin de San Pedro. He was only 26 years old but was trained in mathematics, architecture, gunnery, and military skills at the University of Salamanca before joining the Augustinian Recollect order. The Recollect chronicles relate that Fray Agustin convinced the leader of Himologan, Datu Salangang, to move the site of his settlement down river, to the area of today's Gaston Part and San Agustin Cathedral. Such was the founding of Cagayan in the year 1626. Here, Fray Agustin built a church of native materials where Datu Salangang and his wife were baptized as Christians, the first converts of Cagayan. The rest of the chieftain's people followed. This was the Christianization of Cagayan.

At the time, news reached Sultan Kudarat of the coming of Spanish missionaries in the Cagayan area. Wanting to regain back the tributes that he earned from Cagayan, Kudarat sent a fleet of warriors to drive away the Spanish missionaries. It was because of the frequent tensions with Kudarat that drove Fray Agustin to build a fortress and watchtower in Cagayan to protect the native population. Fray Agustin's defense of Cagayan made him known as "El Padre Capitan". This wooden fortress, known as the Fuerza Real de San Jose, was located around the area of today's Gaston Park which contained the church and garrison as the center of town. The fortress was rebuilt much later in stone in 1730, but was demolished in 1875 by then the Spanish politico-military governor of Misamis, Lt. Col. Jose de Carvalho, who used the stones to pave the streets of the town.

The Recoletos established Cagayan as their mission center in 1674, San Agustin as the patron of Cagayan was adapted only on August 28, 1780. The first church built earlier by the Recoletos was reconstructed in 1845 by Fray Simon Loscos de Santa Catalina. It was made of marine stones imported from China and had protruding buttresses and a single belfry. Inside, there was a magnificent altar and sanctuary with carved wooden niches and paintings. This church was destroyed during the bombing of Cagayan in 1945, exactly a hundred years after its reconstruction.

In 1818, the Spanish colonial government in Manila divided Mindanao into politico-military districts. Cagayan became a part of the Segundo Distrito de Misamis, the largest district in Mindanao which encompassed today's Misamis Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Camiguin, Bukidnon, Lanao, Zamboanga del Norte, and the northern part of Cotabato. However, the capital of the district was the town of Misamis along the Bay of Panguil, today known as Ozamis City, where there was a much bigger Spanish fort and garrison. The name of the district, in fact, was derived from that town. It was only on February 27, 1872 that Spanish Governor General Carlos Maria de la Torre issued a decree in Manila adapting Cagayan as the permanent capital of the District of Misamis. The Spanish politico-military governor of Misamis, who always carried the rank of lieutenant colonel, resided at the Casa Real de Cagayan, built in 1831, the site of today's City Hall of Cagayan de Oro. During this era, the name of the town was "Cagayan de Misamis".

In 1888, the Recoletos erected a wooden Santa Cruz outside the San Agustin Church, the same cross which still stands today outside the present San Agustin Cathedral.

In late August of 1896, the Katipunan revolution against Spain broke out in Luzon. Exactly a month after, or September 29, 1896, a group of Filipinos from Luzon deported to the Spanish fort in Iligan for military discipline, mutinied against the Spanish Officers and soldiers after receiving instructions from the Katipunan in Manila. They were able to raid the Spanish armory, and with ammunitions in hand, proceeded to Cagayan to attack the town. On the way to Cagayan, they ransacked all the convents and homes of Spanish peninsulars along the way. From Cagayan, they proceeded to Bukidnon where a band of natives joined the resistance. They then attacked Balingasag, and raided the outpost of Gingoog on January 1897. By that time, news of Rizal's execution had reached Cagayan and Misamis, and this further angered the townfolks, fanning the flames of the local Katipuneros. It took a Spanish gunboat, recalled from the Tercio Distrito de Surigao, to subdue the resistance. This was the only known Katipunan revolt in the whole of Mindanao.

On December 10, 1898, the Treaty of Peace between the warring United States and Spain signed in Paris. Immediately, the reigning Spanish governor of Misamis resigned and relinquish his authority to the Filipino local officials of Cagayan town and Misamis province who were elected according to the provisions of General Emilio Aguinaldo decreed earlier in Malolos on June 1898. The first Filipino governor of Misamis was Jose Roa y Casas and the first municipal mayor of Cagayan was Toribio Chaves. The revolutionary junta already ruled Cagayan by late December 1898. On January 10, 1899, the town of Cagayan celebrated the First Philippine Republic of Aguinaldo with a two-day celebration known as the Fiesta Nacional with a parade, music, speeches, and the boom of cannonades outside the Casa Real. It was the first time that the Aguinaldo Republic was proclaimed in Mindanao and the first time that the new Filipino tricolor flag was raised in Mindanao. This local government ruled uninterrupted until the invasion of the Americans on March 1900.

The Americans invaded Cagayan by bombarding the Filipino flag that fluttered at Macabalan wharf on March 31, 1900. By the time, Cagayan revolutionaries were already massed and prepared to fight against the new colonizers. Led by General Nicolas Capistrano, the town of Cagayan de Misamis fought gallantly in the Philippine-American War and was one of only two such theaters in that war in the entire Mindanao. The Cagayan resistance fighters first fought in the Battle of Cagayan on April 7, 1900 in the center of town. This was followed by the Battle of Agusan Hill that was led by Captain Vicente Roa y Racines who was martyred with his men by the Americans. The US forces only lost to the Cagayan fighters in the Battle of Makahambus Hill under Colonel Apolinar Velez on June 4, 1900 where a great number of American soldiers perished. It was the first victorious battle of the Filipinos in the entire duration of the Philippine-American War in the whole country.

Under the American regime, Cagayan de Misamis became a center of commerce, migration, and education in Northern Mindanao. Several American governors-general visited Cagayan. These were William Howard Taft (later the 27th President of the United States), William Cameron Forbesy, James F. Smith and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. The town was also graced several times by the visits of Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, Sr. Misamis Oriental became a separate province in 1930 through Legislative Act 3777.

On March 17, 1942, General Douglas MacArthur and his family arrived at Macabalan wharf in Cagayan de Misamis from Corregidor to escape the advancing Japanese forces. MacArthur stayed in Del Monte for four days from where American planes fetched and flew him to Australia, where upon arrival he uttered his now-famous "I Shall Return" promise. A few days later, on March 26, 1942, Quezon and Osmeña arrived in Cagayan to take the same escape route. Quezon spent his last breath on Philippine soil in Northern Mindanao, for he died on August 1, 1944 in New York.

On May 1, 1942, Cagayan de Misamis was invaded by the Japanese Kawamura Detachment that sailed from the port of Iloilo. Using the "scorched earth" policy, the Japanese razed the whole town to the ground and occupied the major buildings for their headquarters. Guerilla activity was rife in the Northern Mindanao countrysides from where a "Free Cagayan Movement" was launched. Cagayan suffered much from World War II until American planes bombarded the town on October 10, 1944 in an effort to drive out the Japanese. Cagayan de Misamis was liberated on May 10, 1945.

Reeling from the ashes of war, Cagayan began its lobby in the Philippine Congress for a city charter beginning in 1946 through the then Congressman of Misamis Pedro Sa Baculio. On December 17, 1949, Misamis Congressman Emmanuel Pelaez introduced in Congress House Bill No. 54 entitled "An Act Creating the City of Cagayan de Oro". President Elpidio Quirino signed the city charter at 11:30 in the morning of June 15, 1950. It was Pelaez who conceived of the idea to append the "de Oro" to its name as a distinctive mark of the new city which had already earned a reputation since the 1500s in the Hispanic era as a place that was abundant in gold due to the placer mining that begun in its hinterland barrios. It was also on that day of its inauguration as a city that it ceased to be known as "Cagayan de Misamis". The first city mayor of Cagayan de Oro was Max Y. Suniel. The position of city mayor was then an appointive office. The first elections for city mayor took place on November 1955. Justiniano R. Borja became the first elected city mayor of Cagayan de Oro. He was first appointed city mayor in 1954 and was repeatedly appointed and elected until he died in office on October 3, 1964. He was known as the "Arsenio Lacson of Cagayan de Oro" and was responsible for the phenomenal economic growth of the city when he opened the Cogon area in 1959.

On June 29, 1951, Pope Pius XII created the first Catholic archbishopric in Mindanao when he elevated the Diocese of Cagayan into an archdiocese. The first archbishop was Santiago T. G. Hayes, SJ. Archbishop Hayes founded the Ateneo de Cagayan on June 7, 1933, becoming the first university in the entire Mindanao on March 22, 1958, as Xavier University.

During the regime of the Marcos dictatorship, Cagayan de Oro earned a reputation as a center of political opposition in the Philippines, producing a roster of independent-minded politicians who all helped restore Filipino democracy in EDSA in 1986. Since 1987, Cagayan de Oro became a congressional district in the Congress of the Philippines. The first Congressman of the Lone Congressional District of Cagayan de Oro was Benedicta B. Roa.

Today Cagayan de Oro is a center of booming trade and teeming commerce, a burgeoning education and population center of close to 800,000 people. It is one of the major cities of the Philippines, a city rich in heritage, sharing in the historical highlights of the Republic of the Philippines.

Misamis Oriental

The Name. Misamis Oriental was derived from the word Misa, a Spanish term for mass or a church rite. When Christianity was still new in the Philippines, the converts were usually heard to shout "Misa!, Misa!" every time the priests traveled in the area. Thus, over a period of time, the Spanish missionaries called the province "Misamis".

Other sources revealed the word "Misamis" is derived from "KUYAMIS", a variety of sweet coconut which was the staple food of the earliest known negrito settlers of the territory. The word "KUYAMIS" was corrupted to Misamis when the Spanish colonizers came.

Early Settlers. The early settlers of the territory were the Negritos. Centuries later, people of Malay descent with various blend of Mongolic characteristics took control of the rich Cagayan River coastal plains. In 1500, the Mindanao area including Misamis Oriental had fallen under Muslim rule.

Political Aspect. Misamis used to be a part of the province of Cebu. In 1818, it became a corregimiento comprised of four (4) Partidos or divisions: Partido de Misamis, Partido de Cagayan and Partido de Catarman.

In the latter part of the 19th century, Misamis was one of the six (6) districts of Mindanao. At the close of Spanish era, it was one of the seven (7) districts of Mindanao and Sulu with Cagayan de Misamis (now Cagayan de Oro) as its capital.

When it was still a part of Cebu, there were twelve (12) Spaniards and nine (9) Filipinos who successively served as gobernadores with Mayor Carabello as the first governor in 1874.

Act No. 3354 approved in November 30, 1927 which was amended by Act No. 3777 adopted in November 28, 1939 formally divided Misamis into two (2) provinces (Misamis Oriental and Misamis Occidental).

When Misamis Oriental became a separate province in 1939, Don Gregorio Pelaez was its first Governor. Since then, there were twenty-seven (27) gubernatorial terms of office occupied by governors who were either elected or appointed by operation of law.

Honorable Vicente Y. Emano was elected governor during the first local election held on January 18, 1988 after the lifting of martial law in 1974. Last May 1998, Honorable Antonio P. Calingin was elected as the Governor of Misamis Oriental.

ANNEX 2 LAND AREA PER MUNICIPALITY & DISTANCE FROM CAGAYAN DE ORO

CITY/MUNICIPALITY	LAND AREA (IN SQ. KMS.)	DISTANCE FROM CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY (IN KMS.)
Misamis Oriental	3,570.10	
Cagayan de Oro City	488.86	000.00
Gingoog City	404.60	121.00
Alubijid	63.00	25.11
Balingasag	123.70	49.44
Balingoan	57.80	82.94
Binuangan	30.00	66.94
Claveria	894.90	40.26
El Salvador	136.70	18.31
Gitagum	37.50	33.71
Initao	116.50	51.11
Jasaan	87.20	31.34
Kinoguitan	22.10	75.34
Lagonglong	56.00	56.04
Laguindingan	39.40	28.71
Libertad	37.50	41.01
Lugait	22.50	72.81
Magsaysay	181.00	151.90
Manticao	112.60	64.01
Medina	126.10	105.20
Naawan	88.50	59.91
Opol	150.00	10.11
Salay	64.80	60.34
Sugbongcogon	23.10	71.74
Tagoloan	87.20	17.14
Talisayan	137.80	87.24
Villanueva	48.80	23.14

Source : PPDO, 1995 Provincial Profile

ANNEX 3 MUNICIPAL POPULATION BREAKDOWN

CITY/ MUNICIPALITY	POP'N 1990	POP'N 1995	POP'N 2000	GROWTH RATE (%)	DENSITY (PERSONS/ SQ. KM)
Misamis Oriental	865,051	587,551	664,338	2.17	186
Cagayan de Oro City	339,598	428,314	461,877	1.57	1,119
Gingoog City	82,582	87,530	102,379	3.41	253
Alubijid	19,531	21,765	23,397	1.56	371
Balingasag	41,506	46,018	51,782	2.56	419
Balingoan	6,689	7,548	8,197	1.78	142
Binuangan	5,090	5,374	5,924	2.11	198
Claveria	31,130	39,020	41,109	1.12	46
El Salvador	26,271	31,500	34,650	2.06	254
Gitagum	10,994	11,327	13,522	3.87	361
Initao	23,113	23,340	27,035	3.20	232
Jasaan	29,149	33,598	39,969	3.79	458
Kinoguitan	8,795	10,406	10,519	0.23	476
Lagonglong	12,705	15,258	16,882	2.19	302
Laguindingan	15,503	16,521	18,451	2.39	468
Libertad	8,487	9,258	10,231	2.16	273
Lugait	11,973	13,012	14,704	2.65	654
Magsaysay	22,459	23,730	24,550	0.73	136
Manticao	21,443	22,630	24,072	1.33	214
Medina	21,796	23,319	25,810	2.20	205
Naawan	13,345	14,578	16,173	2.25	183
Opol	20,473	23,958	36,389	9.37	243
Salay	18,101	18,923	19,664	0.83	304
Sugbongcogon	6,175	6,957	7,362	1.22	319
Tagoloan	33,919	40,929	46,649	2.84	535
Talisayan	17,105	19,742	19,959	0.23	145
Villanueva	17,122	21,310	24,867	3.36	510

COMPARATIVE FIGURE FROM 1975 TO 2000 POPULATION OF CAGAYAN DE ORO & MISAMIS ORIENTAL

CITY	POPULATION					GROWTH RATE (%) 1995-2000	DENSITY (Person/ Sq. Km.)
	1975	1980	1990	1995	2000		
Cagayan de Oro City	165,220	227,317	339,598	428,314	461,877	1.63	1,239
Misamis Oriental	395,270	462,720	525,453	587,551	664,338	2.67	208
<i>Source : NSO</i>							

ANNEX 4

INVENTORY OF TELEPHONE FACILITIES & ITS STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2005

INVENTORY OF TELEPHONE FACILITIES As of December 2005					
AREA	OPERATOR	INSTALLED	SUBSCRIBED		
			Residential	Commercial	Total
Cagayan de Oro	MisOrtel	11,367	5,510	5,857	11,367
	Philcom	37,594	9,904	5,523	15,427
	Cruztelco	8,500	1,896	400	2,296
	TelOf	8,352	2,266	184	2,450
	Sotelco	168		168	168
Alubijid	MisOrtel	584	58	15	73
Balingasag	MisOrtel	18	9	9	18
	Philcom	3,213	153	235	388
Balingoan	Camteco	23	10	13	23
	MisOrtel	9	4	5	9
Binuangan	MisOrtel	2	-	2	2
Claveria	MisOrtel	23	11	12	23
	Philcom	2,876	116	251	367
	TelOf	800	167	29	196
El Salvador	MisOrtel	468	360	108	468
	Wemortelco	250	37	10	47
Gingoog	MisOrtel	750	445	305	750
	Cruztelco		11	5	16
	Philcom	2,213	271	706	977
	TelOf	800	7	4	11
Gitagum	MisOrtel	4	1	3	4
	Wemortelco	200	86	1	87
Initao	MisOrtel	12	3	9	12
Jasaan	Cruztelco		196	3	199
	MisOrtel	430	353	77	430
Kinoguitan	MisOrtel	7	4	3	7
	Philcom	2,213	172	95	267
Lagonglong	MisOrtel	3	1	2	3
Laguindingan	Wemortelco	400	115	14	129
Libertad	MisOrtel	1	-	1	1
Lugait	PLDT/Maratel	1,375	64	29	93
Magsaysay	MisOrtel	1	-	1	1
Manticao	MisOrtel	3	1	2	3
Medina	Cruztelco	1,000	364	70	434
	MisOrtel	5	2	3	5
Naawan	MisOrtel	8	3	5	8
Opol	MisOrtel				
Salay	MisOrtel	7	4	3	7
	Philcom	120	48	-	48
Sugbongcogon	MisOrtel	7	4	3	7
Tagoloan	MisOrtel	1,152	892	281	1,173
	Philcom	2,968	325	240	565
	PLDT	1,192			622
Talisayan	Camteco	22	12	10	22
	MisOrtel	13	9	4	13
Villanueva	MisOrtel				

Source : NTC, Cagayan de Oro City

CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	
CLASSIFICATION	Number
Landline (MisOrtel/Philcom/Italtel/Cruztelco/Sotelco/PLDT)	6
Public Calling Office (PT& T, SOTELCO, PLDT, CRUZTELCO, BAYAN TEL)	5
Cellular Base (Smart/Globetel/Sun Cellular)	3
AM Broadcast Stations	10
FM Broadcast Stations	16
BC/CATV Stations (Bugo Cable Network/Jade/Parasat/Balingasag Cable TV/Zoomsat, Inc./RJES Cable/Southcoast Cable/PEC Broadcasting/PRS Cable)	9
TV Stations (GMA/ABS-CBN/RPN 9/SIAM)	4
Government Radio Station (Radyo ng Bayan)	1
Government Postal Station (Telof)	1
Telegraph Companies (RCPI/PT & T/TELOF)	3
Faxcimile/telex Firms (TELOF/RCPI/PT & T)	3
Local Dailies/National Newspapers (Sunstar, Goldstar)	2
Internet Service Providers (Cagayan Online/Datacom Link Device/FAPE Net/ Cable 21/On-link/Philweb/Weblink/Xu Net)	8
<i>Source : NTC, Cagayan de Oro</i>	

TELEPHONE COMPANIES STATUS AS OF DECEMBER 2005

COMPANIES	EQUIPPED	INSTALLED	SUBSCRIBED
MISORTEL	15,082	11,754	9,692
PHILCOM	30,481	29,870	15,346
CRUZTELCO	8,800	9,200	3,322
PLDT	7,440	4,659	ALL COMMERCIAL LINES
SOTELCO	416	100	161
TOTAL	62,219	55,583	28,521

Annex 5 ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND CAPACITY OF THE POWER UTILITY

CEPALCO ENERGY CONSUMPTION (IN MKWH)						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
POWER CONSUMPTION	460	477	506	556	581	596
No. of Customers	79,291	82,545	85,751	88,675	92,142	96,379
• Industrial (General)	329	327	336	364	301	335
• Commercial	14,440	15,043	15,755	16,326	16,492	16,316
• Residential	64,469	67,117	69,594	71,922	75,287	79,670
• Streetlights	42	47	54	51	50	46
• Industrial (Bulk Power)	11	11	12	12	12	12

Source : CEPALCO, Cagayan de Oro

POWER CONSUMPTION/ENERGY SALES (IN MKWH)						
A. UTILITIES	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
CEPALCO	460.000	477.000	506.000	556.000	581.000	596.000
MORESCO I		-				
MORESCO II			-			

Source : CEPALCO/National Power Corporation

POWER UTILITY	CAPACITY
CEPALCO (MVA)	77.50
MORESCO I (MVA)	609.00
MORESCO II (MVA)	30.00
MINERGY (MW)	18.90
Northern Mindanao Power Corporation (MW)	58.00

ANNEX 6 CAGAYAN DE ORO WATER DISTRICT DATA

YEAR	NO. OF CONNECTIONS	WATER CONSUMPTION (IN CU.M)
1997	50,127	21,676,187
1998	52,153	21,710,275
1999	54,343	21,366,680
2000	55,470	20,383,885
2001	55,425	20,495,080
2002	58,194	19,933,655
2003	60,328	21,592,997
2004	62,087	22,265,211

Source: COWD, Cagayan de Oro

ANNEX 7 PORT STATISTICS

PORT STATISTICS Cagayan de Oro Baseport						
PARTICULARS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
BOR (%)	88	82	89.5	82	86.18	
Shipcalls	2,535	2,399	2,577	2,693	2,540	2,532
Domestic	2,347	2,219	2,387	2,516	2,353	2,388
Foreign	188	180	190	177	187	144
Total Cargo	2,646,288	2,717,289	2,942,511	3,180,920	3,596,891	3,450,037
Domestic	2,193,300	2,245,580	2,031,517	2,642,851	2,912,996	2,972,813
Foreign	452,988	471,709	910,994	538,069	683,895	477,224
Passenger Traffic	1,276,247	1,269,258	1,407,870	1,419,014	1,453,588	1,381,566
Disembarked	632,295	645,377	713,512	716,768	721,591	692,127
Embarked	643,952	623,881	694,358	702,246	731,997	689,439

Source: Philippine Port Authority, Cagayan de Oro

PORT STATISTICS Cagayan de Oro Baseport and Misamis Oriental						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
BOR (%)	82.15	81.87	82	81.92	86.18	88.30
Shipcalls	12,997	13,146	12,657	13,580	14,606	15,017
Domestic	12,540	12,700	12,250	13,169	14,183	14,617
Foreign	457	446	407	411	423	400
Container (TEU)	166,243	178,558	202,059	218,465	227,205	224,433
Domestic	138,451	149,363	169,467	176,112	182,933	185,248
Foreign	27,792	29,195	32,592	42,353	44,272	39,185
Total Cargo	5,715,162	5,777,573	5,895,063	5,908,101	6,477,542	6,461,862
Domestic	3,819,607	3,799,493	3,731,044	4,267,516	4,250,444	3,759,976
Foreign	1,895,555	1,978,080	2,164,019	1,640,585	2,227,098	2,701,886
Passenger Traffic	2,107,707	2,086,673	2,172,235	2,453,429	2,525,924	2,176,330
Disembarked	1,045,219	1,056,158	1,094,114	1,231,803	1,266,986	1,092,377
Embarked	1,062,488	1,030,515	1,078,121	1,221,626	1,258,938	1,083,953

Source : Philippine Ports Authority, Cagayan de Oro City

ANNEX 8 COMPARATIVE INVESTMENT BY SECTOR

INVESTMENT In Million Pesos (PhP M)						
SECTOR	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Agri-based	41.065	1,091.637	17.228	1,420.145	156.504	5,027.845
Forest-based	-	26.000	10.000	-	1.865	0.617
Chemical-based	448.000	3.375	-	120.000	-	-
Steel & Metals	-	10.385	14.838	90.000	13.000	-
Consumer Manufacturers	-	5.814	40.403	889.563	1,648.039	168.580
Mining/Metallurgical	-	600.100	222.617	-	-	3.065
Energy	-	-	-	9,759.000	72.000	-
Infra & Services	504.463	170.569	949.807	1,207.654	2,428.610	3,223.808
Others	2,362.223	1,105.665	663.728	1,508.479	3,797.016	2,707.906
TOTAL	3,355.751	3,013.545	1,918.621	14,994.841	8,117.034	11,131.821

Source: DTI-Misamis Oriental, Cagayan de Oro

ANNEX 9 EXPORT PERFORMANCE (1999 TO 2005)

COMMODITY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	(In US\$)	(In US\$)	(In US\$)	(In US\$)	(In US\$)	(In US\$)
TOTAL	186,849,351.74	208,738,503.19	186,397,928.49	208,231,576.35	247,900,181.46	281,419,836.73
Activated Carbon	5,211,670.74	7,356,340.84	6,637,692.09	6,672,071.52	2,323,336.59	2,077,780.00
Alkyl-methyl anime	161,352.00	-	-	-	-	1,453,914.00
Aminon CO1 R	-	-	-	372,283.40	-	-
Acacia Mangium Pallets/715 PL	-	-	-	-	-	49,883.34
Accessories of baked/ Fried Extruded Line	-	-	-	-	-	36,729.12
Assorted Wooden Toys/ Abaca Bags	-	-	-	-	-	1,285,477.96
Banana Chips	773,683.78	834,674.30	1,333,939.07	1,130,945.58	881,365.97	1,069,929.53
Betadet	-	-	2,760.00	-	-	-
Blocked wood sawdust/briquettes	25,150.00	32,737.70	2,100.00	1,635,595.03	-	-
Bagras Lumber/Albazia Lumber Core	-	-	-	-	-	49,264.38
Bamboo Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	14,355.23
Bundled Tin Cans/Bolt (returned cargo)	-	-	-	-	-	305,158.60
Canned mango juice drink	272,509.32	400,668.84	-	-	-	-
Canned Natat de coco	11,550.00	-	-	-	-	-
Canned orange juice drink	110,465.41	189,635.86	-	-	-	-
Canned Pineapple products	57,333,584.75	51,625,473.63	50,483,605.95	58,922,453.33	72,206,195.26	82,435,222.86
Canned tomato products	3,367.86	31,416.12	-	-	-	-
Carton	-	-	38,161.80	-	-	-
Cement clinker in bulk	-	-	3,013,950.00	-	3,015,868.20	11,162,930.95
Ceramics (stoneware/ earthenware)	18,130.16	10,716.89	17,270.43	15,820.87	41,258.47	16,957.70

Cetyl/stearyl alcohol	-	51,090.00	15,184.00	-	144,464.00	103,972.00
Cheese Balls	14,735.94	-	-	-	-	-
Chrome Ore Concentrate	11,000.00	-	-	-	-	-
Coco husks/chips	59,781.55	50,144.85	39,724.80	38,458.30	103,398.60	83,801.37
Coco lumber	-	-	4,500.00	-	-	-
Coco milk powder	2,156,219.39	4,248,442.75	4,359,035.80	9,585,489.29	1,930,967.50	-
Coco water	300,543.00	214,728.14	257,286.89	64,581.00	159,615.75	46,898.60
Coconut cream	681,301.00	1,212,671.05	988,221.80	959,880.00	1,535,529.25	2,177,291.00
Coconut fatty acid	-	69,720.00	-	-	-	-
Coconut Products (others)	-	-	-	146,211.20	515,704.36	68,093.40
Coconut shell charcoal	2,830,555.21	1,406,602.00	1,750,612.22	2,740,259.34	4,757,854.48	5,212,681.48
Coconut Meat Powder	-	-	-	-	-	10,400.00
Cold rolled steel sheets	4,833,559.20	800,626.80	611,925.00	-	-	-
Control panel	-	-	6,000.00	-	-	-
Copper chromite/ash	11,500.00	6,604.00	-	-	-	-
Copper Wire Scrap	73,315.25	-	-	-	-	-
Copra Expeller Cake/ pellets	702,020.00	4,226,160.00	1,570,700.00	-	5,306,321.01	612,500.00
Copra Meal	-	-	-	9,394,000.00	-	-
Corn Grits	-	-	-	-	-	38,532.60
Crude coconut oil	10,788,750.00	36,480,415.00	10,942,500.00	19,075,014.01	20,459,681.38	15,635,550.00
Chromite Ore	-	-	-	-	-	22,453.24
Dessicated coconut	8,880,692.59	7,899,795.15	10,062,687.49	10,919,536.43	10,743,298.71	12,204,323.65
Dolomite Ore	-	-	-	-	483,146.75	748,017.25
Dried Corn Cobs	-	-	-	32,370.00	60,220.00	-
Dimethyl Lauryl Amine	-	-	-	-	-	37,800.00
Dried Seaweeds/Yeast	-	-	-	-	87,000.00	18,684.00
Dried Wild Sunflower	-	-	-	-	22,400.00	-
Elemi Resinoid	39,000.00	-	-	225,000.00	91,900.00	59,615.00
Empty Ethylene Gas Cylinder	-	-	-	-	28,600.00	-
Estamit	-	-	-	-	-	27,720.00
Falcatta lumber/Strips/ plywood/plyboard/pallets	449,821.25	62,559.89	528,947.32	-	1,267,521.40	2,690,777.40
Farmin	-	-	-	-	-	2,145,014.20
Fashion accessories	-	-	120.00	-	-	-
Fatty Alcohol	36,496,653.00	27,176,035.05	33,339,477.99	35,156,108.62	37,953,285.73	27,418,515.70
Ferro-silicon	1,310,470.00	730,300.00	-	-	-	-
Finger jointed laminated board	-	13,000.00	-	-	-	-
Frozen shrimps/Octopus	-	6,056,391.52	2,176,547.70	-	143,000.00	3,001,680.93
FRP Flat Pargora/Roof Bar	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRP Grating/Roller Pipes	623,105.31	941,110.35	775,338.45	888,885.95	167,794.44	10,135.42
FRP Louvre Fencing for aircon	45,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
FRP Machine Cover	318,394.06	-	-	-	-	-
FRP Wall & Pump Parts	-	-	-	-	1,180,281.23	3,728,723.99
Furniture /furniture components	537,907.03	135,987.57	30,069.80	-	-	90,449.34
Galvanized wire net finished	90,000.00	151,632.50	210,178.94	36,749.02	28,889.20	16,318.20
Gemelina lumber/ finished products	122,545.84	175,935.82	309,550.25	26,447.02	527,836.91	192,981.78
Gmelina Wood Products/ Gmelina Pallets Components	-	-	-	-	-	128,054.81
Gypsum	-	-	-	-	290,380.12	-
Handmade paper products	525,762.68	359,174.06	400,935.30	298,728.20	533,336.04	59,341.18

Heavy Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	14,256.12
Household Goods	-	-	-	-	-	22,644.43
High carbon ferrochrome	-	13,958.62	130,868.92	24,868.86	-	101,901.64
Ipil-ipil Lumber	36,436.35	-	-	-	-	1,555.83
Iron & steel scrap in bulk	-	-	770,000.00	5,853,099.59	8,334,510.00	-
Jars	-	-	-	-	-	2,743.20
Kalcol	-	-	-	-	-	3,400,883.50
Kawasaki Payloader	-	-	-	-	-	5,330.11
KD Finished lumber/ Wood Products	4,827,067.99	3,717,349.01	4,324,645.36	5,242,169.00	7,566,700.06	6,288,431.36
KD Gmelina Lumber	-	-	-	-	-	11,234.85
KD Laminated Components	-	-	-	-	-	17,879.40
Kumatsu Grader	-	-	-	-	-	21,048.60
Lauryl Amine	-	-	-	-	-	37,800.00
Lauan wood mouldings	-	-	16,957.00	-	-	-
Lighting Parts/frames	72,965.00	64,451.00	117,472.50	-	-	-
Limestone Cement	-	-	-	-	2,067,916.46	5,020,668.65
Lumber Core (falcata)	64,245.20	189,351.18	143,030.55	2,041.20	-	77,843.62
Mangium Green Lumber/ Mangium Pallet Box	-	-	-	-	-	11,608.51
Map Flakes/Map/Farmin	-	-	-	-	-	3,453,097.50
Machinery & equipment	-	6,487.66	-	-	-	-
Mahogany/santol lumber	-	-	1,868.40	-	10,640.00	56,680.02
Microsilica Dust	-	-	-	-	8,786.40	10,460.36
Milk Powder	-	10,810,593.68	14,151,654.35	11,376.00	10,630,660.60	12,862,839.21
Mono alkyl phosphate	61,206.40	-	1,395.00	1,860.00	-	-
Other Chemicals	-	-	-	-	64,179.00	39,406.00
Particle Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal effects	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	800.00
Pineapple Silage	-	-	-	-	28,669.00	7,080.00
Portland cement	7,354,300.00	8,697,206.70	6,655,850.00	8,391,475.00	16,083,719.10	13,045,821.54
Potassium caseinate	-	-	245,671.78	-	-	-
Pressing Machine parts	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	937.43
Rattan/bamboo furniture	-	-	-	10,543.58	-	-
Reduced fat coco	325,990.00	270,425.00	326,751.00	148,784.50	135,946.00	618,666.27
Refined Glycerine	2,300,125.00	3,230,702.20	2,869,256.38	2,258,347.29	705,808.00	2,220,937.50
Rice/Mongo Beans	-	-	-	-	-	4,176.00
Rubberwood Pallets Comp	-	-	-	-	-	31,059.68
Rubberwood brush handle	17,140.60	19,431.09	-	-	-	-
Rubberwood finger joint	-	13,021.71	10,800.00	-	-	-
Sawn Lumber	34,737.42	22,852.50	6,540.16	-	-	-
Secondhand Cooler/After Dryer	-	-	-	-	-	28,788.00
Semi-automatic case loader/matls for	-	-	51,550.00	-	-	-
Shoe Rack	17,065.00	22,050.00	22,218.00	-	-	-
Shredded Coconut	-	-	-	161,486.40	-	-
Silicon Metal	-	-	-	-	2,762,706.90	2,715,033.80
Sinter Feed Iron Ore	-	-	-	-	-	730,536.90
Silicon off-grade	-	-	237,600.00	-	-	-
Sintered Ore	34,670,008.00	27,926,610.00	24,775,202.00	26,999,224.85	31,405,166.70	46,213,952.40
Slag Charge Chrome	-	-	-	-	-	23,970.00
Sodium Caseinate	-	-	-	-	-	172,550.00
Soudronic copper wire	320,935.05	-	371,026.68	75,423.30	300,500.00	271,007.60
Special Transactions	359,677.62	-	-	-	-	-
Steel Scrap	-	-	-	-	-	5,669,000.00
Steel Coil	-	-	-	-	-	1,208,700.00

Steel Pile Cutter	-	-	-	-	-	181,714.41
Unextracted copra	-	-	582,750.00	-	-	-
Used Aristlathe Directline System	-	-	-	-	-	60,000.00
Various handicrafts	-	1,741.00	-	-	-	-
Various PKI products	-	-	-	-	-	26,315.50
Various wood products	2,711.55	39,046.10	-	-	20,000.00	182,546.58
Window boards	-	-	55,840.30	-	-	-
Wooden crafts/toys	560,144.24	726,783.61	616,957.02	713,988.67	783,821.89	-
Wooden doors	-	14,151.45	-	-	-	-

ANNEX 10 LIST OF HOTELS, LODGING HOUSES, INNS, PENSION HOUSES

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES	
NAME/ADDRESS	NO. OF BEDS
Pryce Plaza Hotel/Carmen Hill	81
The VIP Hotel/A. Velez-Pacana Streets	79
KORESCO	50
The Mallberry Suites	120
Dynasty Court Hotel/Tiano-Hayes Streets	96
Maxandrea Hotel/J.R. Borja-Aguinaldo Streets	47
Southwinds Hotel/Capt. Vicente Roa Street	31
Philtown Hotel/A. Velez-Macahambus Streets	49
Estrella Hotel & Restaurant/Julio Pacana Street	37
Harbor Lights/Old Road Gusa	32
Hotel Ramon/T. Neri-Burgos Streets (Back of Amphitheater)	
Country Village Hotel/Villarín Street, Carmen	31
Discovery Hotel/Osmeña-Florentino Streets	39
Bonair Inn/Osmeña Street	36
Nature's Pension/T. Chavez Street	26
Mega Pension/Macasandig	42
RACI Pension/Mabini Street	21
Middleton Apartelle/Lirio Street, Carmen	67
Penthouse Lodge/Lt. Guillermo Street	17
Sunshine Guesthouse/152 Mabuhay Subdivision	16
MASS-SPECC Pension/Tiano Street	14
Satellite Inn	26
LRD Pension/Corrales Avenue	
Cha-li Beach Resort Cottage & Hotel/Cugman	42
Garden of Malasag-Eco Tourism Village/Malasag	23
Cocobay Beach Resort & Restaurant/Baloy	15
River View Inn/Vamenta Boulevard	21
Grand City Hotel/A. Velez-RN Abejuela Streets	47
Casa Crystalla/Pabayo-Chavez Streets	27
Pearlmount Inn/Limketkai Kai Drive	45
La Mar Inn/A. Velez Street	15
Goodnews Travellers Inn/Capt. Vicente Roa Street	47
City Plaza Tourist Inn/Capistrano Street	31
Cagayan Park View Lodge/T. Neri Street	46
Fort Santiago Pension/2nd-9th Streets, Nazareth	6
Fems Elegance/Aguinaldo Street	38
Mantaring Inn/JR Borja Street	28
United Church of Christ-Guest House/Cagayan de Oro	
Regional Education Learning Center	
Gardenia Guesthouse/Biasong-Tinib Road	32
Ridgeview Chalets/Xavier Estate, Airport Road	32