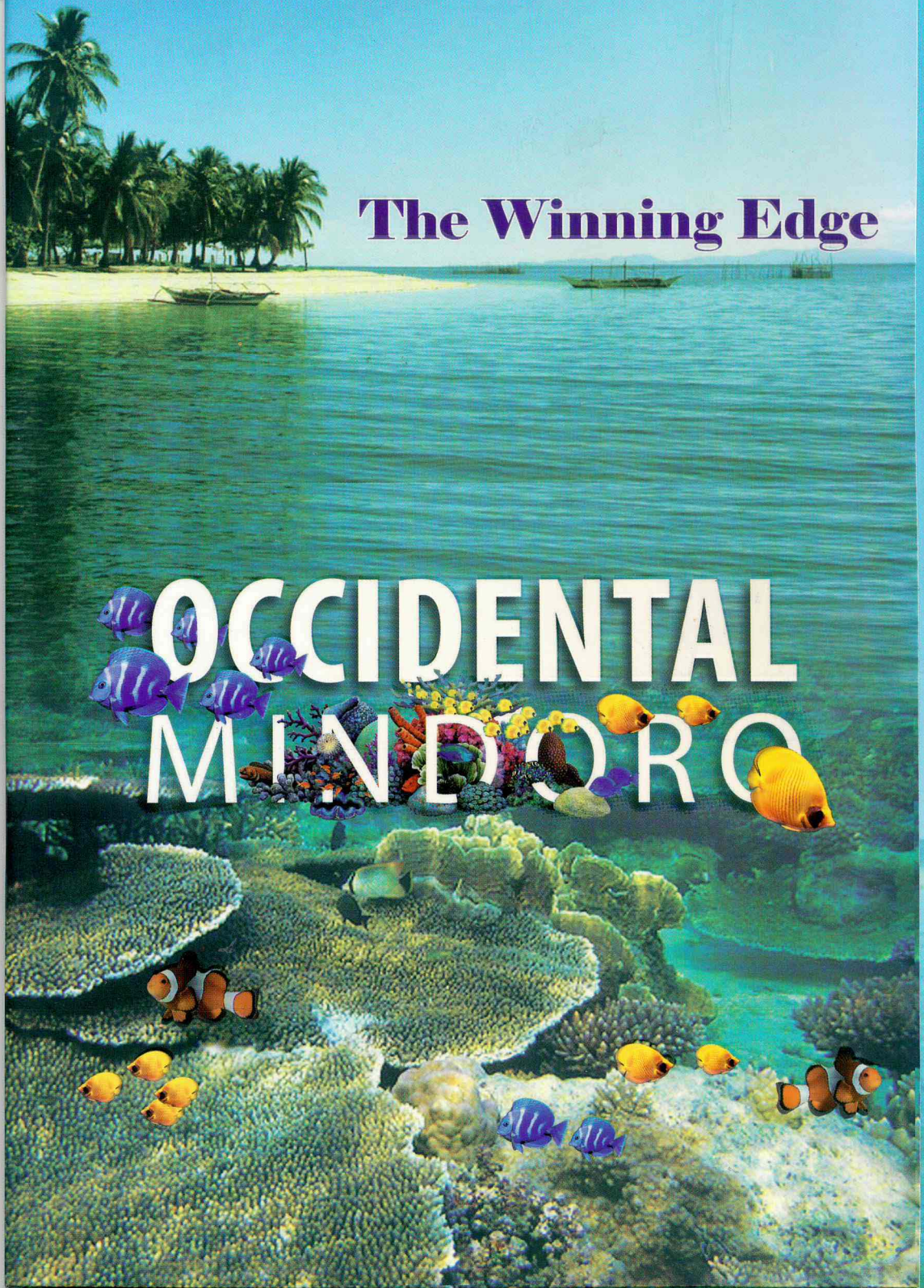


ONE TOWN, ONE PRODUCT

OTOP
PHILIPPINES

The Winning Edge

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO



Quick Facts



Land Area	587,985 hectares
Population	421,952
Urban Population	75,911
Rural Population	346,041
Population Density	65 persons per sq. km
Literacy Rate	91 %
Municipalities	11
Number of Barangays	163
Highest Elevation	Mt. Halcon (2,589 m)
Climate	Dry in November to April Wet in May to October
Temperature	30.1°C (maximum) 22.8.1°C (minimum)
Humidity	75.4%



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY
OCCIDENTAL MINDORO PROVINCIAL OFFICE

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History

Mindoro is a contraction of the Spanish phrase "Mina de Oro", meaning gold mine. It was called "Mai" by early Chinese traders.

In 1591, when the Spanish "conquistadores" divided the Philippines into eleven provinces, Mindoro was grouped together with Calilaya, Lubang, Batangas, the Calamianes Group and Marinduque. The third ecclesiastical district of the Philippine Archipelago was established in Calavite by the Recoleta Friars on June 18, 1677.

When the Americans occupied Mindoro in 1899, they set up a military government in the island until the inauguration of a civil government on July 4, 1901.

The province likewise played a historic part during the Second World War. Its history bristles with the gallantry of local heroes who fought the Japanese invaders along with American soldiers. From Leyte, Douglas MacArthur's forces staged its "Second Landing" in the southern part of the province, on December 15, 1944, on their way to the full liberation of the country from Japanese invasion.

On June 13, 1950, Mindoro was divided into two provinces: Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro. San Jose was made provisional capital of the latter until January 1, 1951, when the seat of government was transferred to Mamburao. From the original number of eight towns, Occidental Mindoro is now composed of eleven municipalities.

Economy

Agriculture propels the economy of Occidental Mindoro. Major agricultural products include rice and rice by-products, corn, salt, milkfish, coconut, tobacco, garlic, onions, mango, banana, peanut and seaweeds.

Trading (wholesaling and retailing) comprises 34.8 percent of the total non-agricultural sources of income and ten percent of the total entrepreneurial activities in the province. The local trading industry has recently graduate from merely wholesaling and retailing of basic goods and commodities coming from Manila and Batangas.

Services cater to the local residents' business, recreational and personal needs. A large segment of the macro industry of services is occupied by transportation. Lumped up together in this sector are the telecommunications enterprises, banks, schools, hospitals, sports and recreational facility and other service firms.

Manufacturing and Agro-processing. Major products in this sector are iodized salt, milled rice, processed fish/fruits/vegetables and handicrafts. Local producers are now able to supply domestic needs for construction components, farm implements, automotive bodies and furniture.

OTOP Products per Town

DTI REGION IV - B

MIMAROPA **ABRA DE ILOG**

Mango

- Mindoro (Occidental)
- Mindoro (Oriental)
- Marikina
- Rimbod
- Palawan

CALINTAAN

**Banana Chips/
Buri**

LOOC

**Seaweeds/
Eco - Tourism**

LUBANG

**Eco - Tourism/
High Value Crops**

MAGSAYSAY

Iodized Salt/Onions

MAMBURAO

**Pickled Fruits and
Vegetables**

PALUAN

Pastillas

RIZAL

Dried Fish (Tuyo)

SABLAYAN

Eco - Tourism

SAN JOSE

**Salt and Processed
Milkfish**

SANTA CRUZ

Corn Production



How to get there

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO

PHILIPPINES



There are a few of ways to get to Occidental Mindoro. The most common are either by scheduled air transport from Manila, or by ferry boat from Batangas City.