

Pewant Project 2022

128,332.00

Budget: 117,633.00

0.0

Total Area Rebutaged:

1

Refugee Rate:

Total Area Den:

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The municipality of Romblon acquired its name based on the legend of Spanish Conquistador Martin de Goiti's exploration. It was believed that sometime in late 1569, de Goiti and his men arrived at the southern coastal tip of the island at Sitio Aglumyon, which is now a part of Barangay Sablayan. The conquistador and his men wandered along the beaches of the island in search of food and water, but instead they found a low built hut with a hen nested on top. The Castellan then asked the young woman seated nearby if he could get the chicken for free. However, the woman was not able to understand what de Goiti was saying and answered the Castellan "nagalumyon" instead, meaning the hen was brooding some eggs. The Spaniards left the location while muttering "nagalumyon" in disgust. When he came back to the galleon and was asked where abouts his expedition, he mockingly answered "nagalumyon". Later on, when the Liberator left, they named the island "Loniom" and later became official to "Donblon", where the name was mentioned and reported by Loarca in 1582. Its present name Romblon finally rested on after the Spaniards' pronunciation. Similarly, the place where the incident happened was named "Aglumyon", from the same word "nagalumyon".

The municipality of Romblon is one of the oldest settlements in the province of Romblon, the other being Banton Island which is situated very close to the island of Marinduque. The earliest record of the existing barangays in the municipality was documented way back in 1894 under the Spanish administration with a total of 23 barangays. Two political units were observed during this time which were the barrios of Alfonso XIII, now named as Li-O, and Maria Cristina, which is now the barangay of Sawang. Guinpuc-an (Carmen) in Tablas Island was then abolished in 1868 and was replaced by two additional barrios, adding to the list of barangays in Romblon.

In 1901, nine (9) new barrios were created under the American administration, but it also abolished three of its existing barrios. Abolished settlements were barrio Aglumyon which was merged to Sablayan due to its small population, the coastal barrio of Alfonso XIII which was annexed to upstream barrio of Li-O and the inland barrio of Cogon which was recognized and split into 5 TIMLA barrios. While the two barrios located in Tablas Island of Majabangbabay and Sugod were returned back to Badjao (San Agustin), abolished as independent barrios and attached as sitios of barrio Guinpuc-an (Carmen) in 1901. Agtong was created into a separate barrio in 1916 taken from Cajimos, while in 1918, those engaged in maritime industry were counted separately as a district barrio known as Embarcation (Moro). Further, in 1999, its population was annexed to barrio Poblacion or El Pueblo.

The nine (9) additional barrios of Romblon beginning in 1901 were the following: Bagacay (taken from Loos), Mapula (from territory of former barrio Maria Cristina, renamed Sawang), Calabogo (taken from Agnaga), and the five (5) new TIMLA barrios of Tambac, Isuran, Macalas, Lamao, Agbaluto that was created from the territory of former barrio Cogon, and Agbuda (taken from barrio Gumpungan) in 1939.

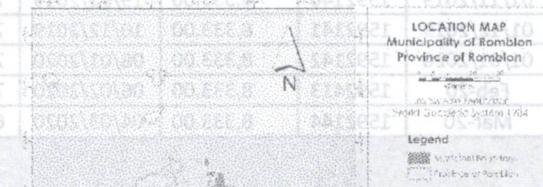
In 1960, the island barrio of Naguso was renamed into Cobrador and in 1975, the urban barangay of Poblacion El Pueblo was split into four separate barangays of I, II, III, IV. Present day Romblon is now composed of 31 barangays.

Upgrading Production Capacity and Enhancement

ROMBLON

	Land Area (hectares)	% Distribution
Lamao	837.17	3.79
Li-O	351.54	3.95
Logbon	101.81	1.14
Lomas	298.08	2.68
Lunas	614.88	6.92
Macalas	421.02	4.73
Mapula	171.14	1.92
Pajie	392.48	4.41
Sablayan	746.90	8.40
Sawang	377.73	4.25
Tambac	427.41	4.81
Total	8,891.95	100

Source: FLUP, 2022-2031



Map PH-1. Location Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

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PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

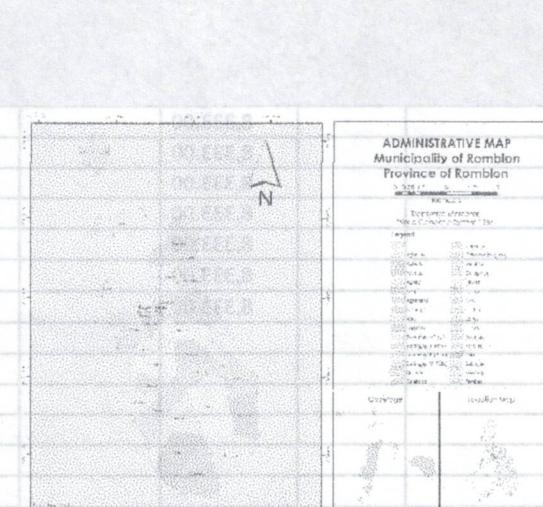
A. Geographic Location and Administrative Profile

The municipality of Romblon is a third-class municipality and is the capital town of the province of Romblon. Its global position is $12^{\circ}34'44''N$, $122^{\circ}16'29''E$, geographically part of the Visayas group of islands and is strategically situated at the center of the Philippines archipelago. Out of the 31 barangays, three (3) are island barangays (Logbon, Alad, and Cobrador), 18 are coastal, four (4) are upland, and six (6) are urban barangays. The municipality is bounded on the northwest by Tablas Strait; on the southwest by Sibuyan Sea, on the south is Romblon Passage while other island of the provinces such as Corcuera and Banton are situated on the northern portion (see Map PH-1). It is approximately 187 nautical miles from Manila and is accessible only through seaport. As the capital of the province, it is also the seat of the Provincial Government.

Romblon has a total land area of 9,085.86 hectares, representing 5.67% or 86.67 square kilometers of the total hectare of the province of Romblon. As observed in Table PH-1, the largest barangay is Barangay Sablayan with 746.90 ha or 8.40% of the municipality's total land area, followed by Barangay Lunas with 614.88 ha or 5.92% of Romblon island area. On the other hand, the smallest barangays are the four Poblacion barangays: Barangay I with 31.09 ha (0.35%), Barangay II with 40.70 ha (0.46%), Barangay III with 44.06 ha (0.50%), and Barangay IV with 46.98 ha (0.53%). The administrative boundary of the municipality can be observed in Map PH-2.

Table PH-1. Distribution of Land Area Per Barangay in Romblon, Romblon

Barangay	Land Area (hectares)	% Distribution
Agbaluto	239.06	2.69
Agbuda	178.13	2.00
Agnaga	300.49	3.38
Agney	202.55	2.28
Agripa	328.06	3.56
Agpanabat	256.16	2.88
Agtongo	111.96	1.26
Alad	298.62	3.36
Bagacay	339.43	3.82
Barangay I	31.09	0.35
Barangay II	40.70	0.46
Barangay III	44.06	0.50
Barangay IV	46.98	0.53
Cajimos	239.78	2.70
Calabogo	581.65	6.54
Capadan	229.18	2.58
Cobrador	274.91	3.09
Ginablan	219.78	2.47
Gumpungan	321.18	3.61
Iauran	440.01	4.95



Map PH-2. Administrative Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

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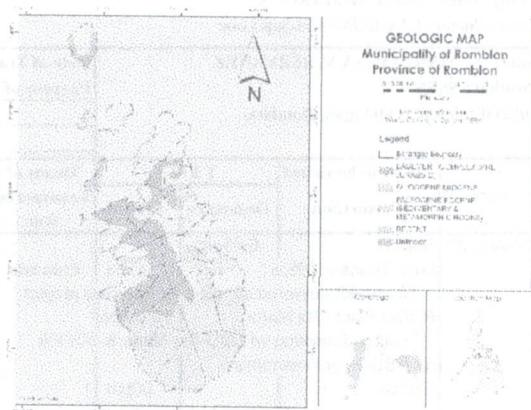
B. Topography

■ Elevation

The elevation of the municipality ranges from 0 to less than 500 meters above sea level (masl). As observed in Map PH-2, the 18 coastal barangays have an elevation of 0 to 50 masl, making them more prone to surges and flooding events than those areas with higher elevation. However, the central portion of the municipality, which has 300 masl and above, is more elevated as expected, and is also more susceptible to potential hazards such as landslides and soil erosion. Finding the topographic information of the municipality is essential as it helps in the decision-making as to where settlement areas and establishment of infrastructures must be designated. Apart from this, it may help the agricultural sector in terms of locating areas with an elevation of 500 masl since this elevation has the potential for growing semi-tropical and high-value crops.

Understanding the town's geologic structure is essential as it is critical in the determination of the kinds of stressors the Earth have experienced in the past which includes plate tectonics and earthquakes. It could also contain valuable information on the resources from the Earth that may be used as baseline information in the future.

With this, the municipality's geologic component, observed in Map PH-3, is composed of the following: Basement Complex, Oligocene-Miocene, and Paleocene-Eocene which are the sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. The Basement Complex is a series of rocks with complex structure beneath sedimentary rocks, and the thick foundation of ancient, and oldest, metamorphic and igneous rock that forms the crust of the continents, often in the form of granite. The Oligocene-Miocene boundary is marked by a brief glacial event followed by an interval of colder temperature. Lastly, the Paleocene-Eocene boundary was accompanied by rapid expansions of mammals and terrestrial plants and extinctions of deep-sea benthic organisms.

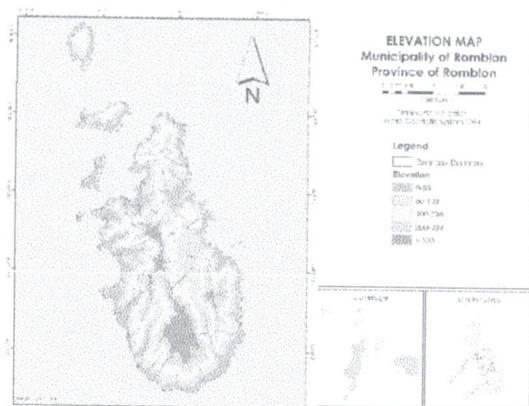


Map PH-3. Geologic Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

■ Slope

The locality is characterized by a terrain that ranges from level to mountainous. The first category with an attribute of level to gently sloping (0-3%) covers a total of 48.94 ha or 0.55% of the municipality's total land cover. The gently sloping to undulating slope (3-6%) encompasses a total of 294.11 ha or 3.30% while the undulating to rolling slope (6-18%) comprises 581.07 ha (6.52%). The three slope categories which are under 18% are suitable for urban use.

Moreover, the rest of the municipality's slope lies within the 18% and above classification. Based on PD 705 or the Forestry Reform Code, this suggests that these areas must be deemed as forest areas and if already had been declared as Allocable & Disposable (A&D), it must be reverted to the classification of forest land unless covered by existing titles or claims. A portion of the municipality with rolling to moderately steep slope category (18-30%) has a total of 3,694.72 ha which is about 41.44% of Romblon's total land area while 3,586.90 ha or 41.34% have a category of moderately steep to steep slope. Finally, 76.96 ha or 0.86% of the municipality's slope has a very steep slope which is no longer suitable for utilization for pasture purposes.



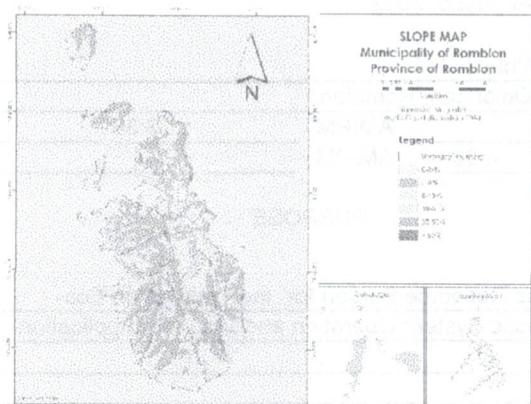
Map PH-2. Elevation Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

The significance of determining the slope is due to the fact that it largely influences erosion potential which could help in the minimization of adverse effects of future hazards related to this phenomenon. It is also a necessary consideration not only in building infrastructures but also in assigning the land use for a more effective utilization of lands in the municipality. Map PH-4 provides the Slope Map of the municipality that provides a clearer representation of the slope categories.

Table PH-2. Slope Categories of the Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Slope Category	Area Covered (ha)	Percent Covered (%)	Suitability
0-3%	48.94	0.55	Urban Use
3-6%	294.11	3.30	Urban Use
6-18%	581.07	6.52	Urban Use
18-30%	3,694.72	41.44	Forest Use
30-50%	3,586.90	41.34	Forest Use
>50%	76.96	0.86	Forest Use

Source: BSWM, 2022



Map PH-4. Slope Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

sustain the existing quality and quantity of the river basins present in the municipality of Romblon. Flora and fauna found within the watersheds must also be studied further in order to initiate courses of action necessary for their protection and maintenance. With the municipality having access to this massive environmental resource, it is important to safeguard the integrity of the local watershed as they provide numerous benefits not only for the community but the environment as well.

Table PH-4. List of Catchment Basins of Romblon, Romblon

Catchment Basin	Area (ha)	% Cover
Sablayan River Basin	1,669.92	16.78
Agpanabot River Basin	707.86	7.96
Agnipa River Basin	937.20	3.79
Sawang River Basin	403.87	4.54
Agbaliga River Basin	293.99	2.63
Bantique River Basin	205.52	2.31
Li-O Watershed	445.93	5.01
Agbaluto River Basin	304.42	3.42
Gulimpangan Watershed	173.86	1.96
Total	4,482.56	50.41

Source: Forest Land Use Plan, 2022

C. Soil type and Suitability

Based on the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP, 2020-2025) of the municipality, it was founded that only two distinct types of soil were present in Romblon: the Romblon Clay and the Lenes Sandy Loam. The Lenes Sandy Loam covers a larger portion on the western side of the island with a total of 5,447.75 ha, while Romblon Clay can be observed mostly on the eastern part of the municipality encompassing a total of 3,632.65 ha.

Romblon Clay: Clay is a mixture of mineral particles, organic material, moisture, living organisms, and chemical nutrients and is known to retain more total water than most soil types due to its density. In low-lying areas, rice is the most common commodity that may be planted in clayey soils as rice requires a significant amount of moisture for its growth and development.

Lenes Sandy Loam: This soil type is normally made up of sand along with varying amounts of silt and clay. Sand particles are often larger and more solid than other types of particles which enables moisture to move freely through it. Cassava is one of the root crops that best grows in this soil type.

Crops, vegetables, and other commodities that will perform well in certain types of soils may be found in the Soil/Land Resources Evaluation and SAFD2: CLUP Integration Project (SLREP) of the municipality.

Table PH-3. Soil Type and Suitability

	Land Capability	Dominant Feature	Limitations and Hazards	Recommended Land Use
Romblon clay	Lands suitable for limited cultivation	Strongly sloping, well-drained, moderately deep with fine subsoil	Severe erosion if cultivated continuously	Pasture (forage production) or tree farm
Lenes Sandy Loam	Lands suitable for limited cultivation	Strongly sloping, well-drained, moderately deep with fine subsoil	Severe erosion if cultivated continuously	Pasture (forage production) or tree farm

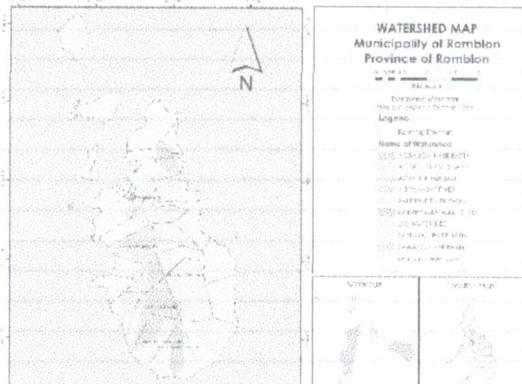
Source: Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils and Water Management, 2022

D. Watersheds

Based on the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP 2022-2031), a total of nine (9) Catchment Basins are found within the jurisdiction of Romblon namely Sablayan River Basin, Agpanabot River Basin, Agnipa River Basin, Sawang River Basin, Agbaliga River Basin, Bantique River Basin, Li-O Watershed, Agbaluto River Basin, and Gulimpangan Watershed.

The land area of all watersheds is 4,482.56 ha which is around 50% of the municipality's total land area. The largest watershed in Romblon is the Sablayan River Basin that covers a total of 1,669.92 ha while the smallest watershed is located in Barangay Gulimpangan with a total hectareage of 173.86 ha.

Communities rely on watersheds as a source of water for everyday use which is why prioritization of watershed management is one of the important measures that must be taken into account, especially since half of the municipality's land area makes up the watershed. However, undervaluation of critical ecosystem services has been an issue particularly in making land use decisions. That being the case, formulation of a good Watershed Management Plan must be considered and integrated in this plan to



Map PH-5. Watershed Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

E. Land Cover

Land cover provides the information on how much of a region is covered by forests, wetlands, impervious surfaces, agriculture, and other land and water types. This data helps in the understanding of the current landscape of an area for easier monitoring of the changes in land over time. Based on the data from the FLUP of Romblon, majority of the municipality's land is covered by perennial crops which is 6,085.90 ha or 68.44% (see Map PH-6) of its total land area while the land cover with the smallest percentage is inland water comprising of 1.79 ha or only 0.02% of Romblon's land cover. The second largest land cover surrounding the municipality is brushland or shrubland which has a total hectareage of 1,234.47 (13.92%). Other land cover types include annual crop, built-up areas, fishpond, grassland, mangrove forest, and open or barren land. Provided in table 6 is the area covered and percent total of each land cover type in Romblon.

Table PH-5. Land Cover of the Municipality of Romblon

Land Cover	Area (ha)	% to Total Area
Annual Crop	160.71	1.81%
Brush/Shrubs	1,234.47	13.92%
Built-up	361.96	4.07%
Fishpond	1.79	0.02%
Grassland	941.23	10.59%
Inland Water	1.79	0.02%
Mangrove Forest	24.34	0.27%
Open/barren land	44.18	0.50%
Perennial Crop	6,085.90	68.44%
Total	8,891.95	100%

Source: FLUP, 2022-2031

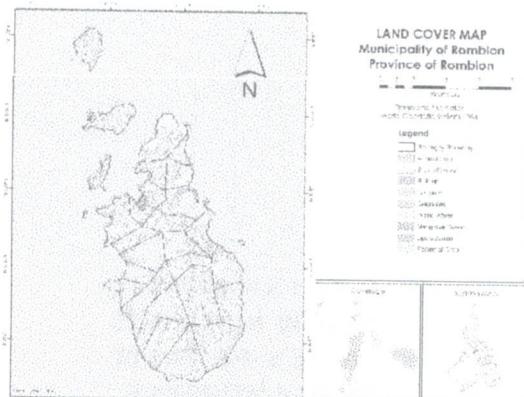
F. Land Classification

According to NAMRIA, land classification is the process of demarcating, segregating, delineating, and establishing the best uses of forest lands. Specifically, it involves the segregation of areas to be released as alienable and disposable for disposition under Public Land Act. It is apparent that the bulk of land area in Romblon is identified as Alienable & Disposable (A&D) with a total of 8,871.83 ha or 99.77% of its total land area, despite having more areas with slopes greater than 10%. Meanwhile, only 20.11 ha or 0.23% of its land is considered as forest area.

Table PH-6. Land Classification of the Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Land Classification	Area (ha)	% to Total Area
A & D Land	8,871.83	99.77
Forestland	20.11	0.23
Total	8,891.95	100

Source: FLUP, 2022-2031



Map PH-6. Land Cover Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

G. Land Use Change

Land use change is a process where anthropogenic activities convert the natural form of a landscape into an entirely new classification. Agricultural lands are the most common type of lands to be converted for another purpose. Based on the table presented below (Table PH-7), most of the agricultural lands in the municipality were transformed into residential, institutional, and commercial areas.

Table PH-7. Land Use Change in the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

Proponent	Owner	Project Classification	Location	Area	Lot No.	Previous Zone	Classified Zone	Resolution No.	Date of Approval
Bro. Arul Sosio Ich	Bro. Gorres Anckaraj	Most Fort Academy	Brgy. Lomos	11,197 sqm	2H08 A-3 part	Agricultural	Institutional	Q13-2012	Q1-2012
Allen P. Taban	Engg. And Ms. Allen and Dayang Taban	Jamao Garden Memorial Park	Brgy. Lomos	30,085 sqm	2A10	Agricultural	Commercial	Q13-2012	Q1-2012
Noruelle T. Maciles	Mrsie Co-deva Uy	Residential	Brgy. Bagacay	5,000 sqm	715 P	Agricultural	Residential	Q3-2015	Q1-2012
Ramona Mergada	Ramona Mergada	Memorial Garden	Brgy. Tambac	20,000 sqm	380	Agricultural	Commercial	130-2015	11-28-2015

LGU	LGU	Residential	Bgy. Agbaya	15,002 sqm	1796-A	Agricultural	Residential	03-1-2018	03-11-2018
Marije Montijo	José Morales Montijo	Residential	Sawang	2,902.2 ha	3105-part	Agricultural	Residential	037-2018	03-22-2018
Marije Montijo	José Morales Montijo	Residential	Sawang	2,707.7 ha	3125-part	Agricultural	Residential	037-2018	03-22-2018
Atty. General S. Montijo	Raul Quintazos	Residential	Sawang	3,063 ha	2017-P	Agricultural	Residential	038-2018	03-22-2018
Marije Montijo	José Morales Montijo	Residential/Commercial	Bugay	12,130.8 ha	646-Rmt	Agricultural	Residential/Commercial	039-2018	03-22-2018
Bar. Fr. Eduardo L. Magno III	Romblon Division Social Action Center (RDSA-C)	Residential	Lunaz	5,000 sqm	4799	Agricultural	Residential	145-2018	11-08-2018
Bar. Fr. Eduardo L. Magno III	Romblon Division Social Action Center (RDSA-C)	Residential	Lunaz	4,084 sqm	5000	Agricultural	Residential	145-2018	11-08-2018

Source: MPDO, 2022

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hectares (0.0013%) of the municipal fish sanctuaries situated in 14 coastal barangays. All 14 fish sanctuaries were monitored using the photo survey assessment. The survey results showed a positive trend on coral recruitment with 35% increase on coral cover inside the fish sanctuaries. There has also been a sustained increase in fish abundance, and the municipal fishers claimed that the average increase in catch is five to six (5-6) kilos. However, there are also fish sanctuaries that have experienced coral mortality and decline in coral cover due to increased siltation, coral bleaching, presence of coral predators (crown of thorns), and irresponsible tourism practices. Community perception and the result of the survey shared similar conclusions.

• Benthic Lifeform Assessment

The reefs in Romblon have an average hard coral cover of 19.66%, ranging from 1.66% in barangay Lonos to 37.13% in barangay Agnay. Algal assemblage and abiotic factors (e.g., sand, rubble, and rock) seemed to have dominated the reefs, covering 56.32% of the substrate in total. Based on the categories established by Gomez et al. (1994), the hard coral cover in the municipality is categorized under poor condition.

Table PH- 8. Benthic Lifeform Assessment

Benthic Lifeform	Lonos (n=3)	Sabang (n=3)	Takot Reef (n=3)	Agnay MPA (in)(n=2)	Alad MPA (in)(n=2)	Alad Island (n=3)	Mean (n=17)
Hard Coral	1.66	34.14	22.98	37.13	11.55	7.77	19.66
Algal Assemblage	17.73	7.08	12.76	16.85	14.86	35.9	17.79
Abiotic	53.44	40.62	38.28	31.74	24.06	38.56	38.63
Dead Coral with Algae	0	0.14	0	0.07	0	0	0.04
Dead Coral	0.6	6.94	6.71	6.93	3.79	8.99	5.77
Soft Coral	14.6	14.29	15.58	0.66	29.14	0.77	9.76
Macrololige	3.06	0.34	0.4	0.26	0.7	2.97	1.32
Halmida	0.07	0	0	0	0.1	0.07	0.03
Other Biota	8.85	6.25	3.29	6.36	15.81	4.98	7.11

Source: Comprehensive Development Plan, 2022-2025

Generally, hard corals across the sites were dominated by the families *Poritidae*. Majority of these corals existed in branching, tabular, and massive forms. Coral from the family *Pocilloporidae* and *Faviidae* were also notably abundant, comprising 10.95% and 11.32%, respectively, of the total hard coral cover. About 4.43% of the corals remain unclassified and were categorized as "other coral" due to field and equipment limitation (e.g., turbid waters and silty benthos).

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H. Natural Resources

• Mineral Sources

It is a known fact that the municipality is endowed with rich natural resources most especially Marble, which is a major mineral deposit as the island sits on bedrock. Most of its vast resource of marble can be found in the northern part of Romblon Island. Aside from the massive amount of this metamorphic rock, the artisans who make various marble crafts from floor tiles to key chains have also helped Romblon sustain its integrity of being the Marble Capital of the country.

The island places second to the bigger municipality of Bulacan in terms of producing this mineral resource. To put things into perspective, Bulacan has a total land area of 2,600 square kilometers while Romblon only has an estimate of 1,300 square kilometers. This indicates that despite Bulacan being twice as big as the island municipality, the latter still managed to come close in producing marble. Furthermore, compared to Bulacan marble, Romblon's product is sturdier which became one of the bases as to why it is proclaimed as the Marble Capital of the Philippines.

However, with the emergence and availability of different types and varieties of floor tiles, both imported and locally manufactured which are easier to maintain, demand for Romblon marble tiles began to slow down. This in turn, led to the decline of marble production which in the long term can also lead to reduced production if not total stoppage of operations of some processing plants.

• Coastal Resources

With the large fishing ground surrounding the municipality, fishing became the primary source of income of coastal communities. The marine resources found in the municipality include corals, seagrass, and mangrove ecosystems that provide sanctuary for both pelagic and demersal marine species. A good number of economically important marine species were also found within the municipal waters that includes yellowfin tuna, skipjack, marlin, and sailfish. Existence of threatened and endangered species such as Hawksbill Sea Turtle, numerous seashells, clams including *Tridacna* and *Hippopus* were also present in Romblon.

Inland fishing also fosters within the island in order to sustain food production especially during strong monsoon seasons in the municipality. Additionally, the eco-tourism of marine resources has also been in its developmental stage as vast resources found underwater could potentially provide additional income to the local economy.

Fish Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas (MPA) are some of the resource management tools used by coastal communities for the protection and rehabilitation of marine resources in Romblon. With the active collaboration of the People's Organizations, the Local Government, and NGOs, the community was able to manage the MPAs from 2004 until 2006. The organized Municipal Fisherfolk's Federation have also managed to advocate for the Romblon Comprehensive Municipal Fisheries Ordinance, which was passed into legislation the same year the Fish Sanctuary policy was established.

The increase in live coral cover and fish abundance encouraged other communities to replicate the fish sanctuaries in biologically important reef areas. To date, there is a total estimated area of 118.51

Table PH- 9. Natural Bodies of Water

Name of River/Creek/Bay	Location	Information on Resources
Lunas River	Lonos, Romblon	Sand, Gravel
Agnipa River	Agnipa, Romblon	Nipa
Sawang Creek	Sawang, Romblon	Sand, Gravel
Mapula Creek	Mapula, Romblon	Nipa
Sablayan River	Sablayan, Romblon	Sand, Pebbles
Agnay Creek	Agnay, Romblon	Agricultural Irrigation
Sigkit Creek	Agnay, Romblon	Birangay Water Source
Busay Creek	Gumpingan, Romblon	Native Shrimp (Ulang)
Kawilihan Creek	Calabago, Romblon	Water Falls (Tourist Site)
Magsaway Creek	Brgy. II, Poblacion, Romblon	
Agbuyog Creek	Capader, Romblon	Mangrove, Nipa
Kamansilis Creek	Bagsac, Romblon	Sand, Gravel
Cajimos Creek	Cajimos, Romblon	Mangrove
Agbayang Creek	Madas, Romblon	Agriculture water supply
Rombilon River	Lamao, Romblon	
Ilauran Creek	Ilauran, Romblon	Agriculture water supply
Quipot Creek	Ilauran, Romblon	Agriculture water supply
Agbaliga River	Appanabat, Romblon	Pebbles
Bantigue River	Paje, Romblon	
Sapa Centro	Lonos, Romblon	Mangrove
Sua Creek	Lonos, Romblon	
Bonbon Creek	Lonos, Romblon	
Sapa Parayan	Lonos, Romblon	
Agnaga Creek	Agnaga, Romblon	
Bahong Creek	Agtonto, Romblon	
Cabanbanan Creek	Agtonto, Romblon	
Banturan Creek	Agtonto, Romblon	
Cayugon Creek	Ginablan, Romblon	Bird, Mangrove Sanctuary
Tambac Creek	Tambac, Romblon	Farm Irrigation Supply

Source: Comprehensive Development Plan, 2022-2025

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- Inland/Communal Bodies of Water

Mangroves, coral reefs, and sea grass are the inland biological resources found in the municipality. Information on the location and present species are summarized in table 11.

Table PH-10. Biological Resources

Natural Resources	Barangay/Area	Location	Species Present
Mangroves	Logbon (5,098 has)	Sitio Kan-ugaw, Sitio Table, Sitio Tangke	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i>
	Agnay (1.98 Has)	Silangga	<i>Lumnitzera ito rea</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>
Ginablan (6.66 Has)	Sitio Cajuyong		<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Avicennia marina</i> , <i>Aegiceras floridum</i> , <i>Bruguiera sexangula</i> , <i>Ceriops decandra</i> , <i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i> , <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> , <i>Lumnitzera ito rea</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> , <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> , <i>Nipa</i>
Li-o (21.0 Has)	Sitio Marble, Sitio Sikat, Centro		<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Avicennia marina</i> , <i>Aegiceras floridum</i> , <i>Bruguiera sexangula</i> , <i>Ceriops decandra</i> , <i>Ceriops tagal</i> , <i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i> , <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>

	Mapula	Batiiano	Holophilaovalis, Holodulepinifolia
Coral Reefs (Not included in Sanctuary)	Alad Island	Puting bato/Punta Tinawog, Sandgravel	Hydrazoans, Soft, Fan-and Leather Corals including live hard corals
	Agpanabat	Agbalga Pt., Apuran, Agpanabat Pt.	Folios, Massive, Tabulate, Encrusting, Branching, Sponge, Soft Corals
	Cababgo	Dakit-dakit Reef	Branching, Folios, Sub-massive, Massive, Tabulate
	Cobrador	Sangat, Cabugan, Layag and Takut Reef	Tabulate, Branching, Folios, Encrusting, Massive, Sub-massive Corals, Sponge and Soft Corals
	Ginablan	Tangkap	Massive, Branching, Folios, Sub-massive
	Lamao	Dakit-dakit Reef	Branching, Folios, Sub-massive, Massive, Tabulate
	Logbon	Bubon, Balwarte, Kar ugaw	Branching, Massive, Folios, Sub-massive, Soft Corals, Tabulate, Sponge
	Lonos	Lion-lion, Bonbon, Blak na Bato, Kaganito, Makabasa	Branching, Massive, Folios, Sub-massive, Tabulate, Soft Corals

Source: Comprehensive Development Plan, 2022-2025

I. Climate

			<i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> , <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> , <i>Nipa</i> , <i>Acrostichum speciosum</i>
Lonos	Centro, Babangtan, Parayan	Sitio	<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>
Mapula	Sitio Batiiano		<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>
Alad	Sitio Sta. Maria, Sitio Lamao		<i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i>
Sea Grass	Cajmos	Libuo, Sabang	<i>Holophilaovalis</i> , <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> , <i>Ehualuscoroides</i>
	Cobrador	Cabugan	<i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> , <i>Holophilaovalis</i>
	Alad	Talisayan, Rekudo	<i>Holophilaedipiens</i> , <i>Holodulepinifolia</i> , <i>Holophilaovalis</i> , <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i>
	Ginablan	Pujo	<i>Holodulepinifolia</i> , <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> , <i>Holophilaovalis</i> , <i>Holophilaedipiens</i>
	Logbon	Bubon, Tangke	<i>Holophilaovalis</i> , <i>Holodulepinifolia</i> , <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i>
	Lonos	Sua, Ipil, Lusod	<i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> , <i>Holodulepinifolia</i>

- Type of Climate

The municipality belongs to the third type classification (Corona System) characterized as having a longer wet period. The maximum rain periods are not very pronounced, but the short dry season lasts only for one to three months, either during the period from December to February or from March to May. This type also resembles Type I since it has a short dry season. The municipality is also within the typhoon belt. An average of seven percent (7%) of the annual registered typhoons affect the municipality.

It can be observed from Figure PH-1, from the 1991-2020 average computed period for the Climatological Normals of PAGASA, the highest monthly average rainfall occurs in July with a rainfall amount of 307.3 mm. July, October, November, and December are also the months with the highest number of rainy days (17 days). The month of April receives the least amount of rainfall amounting to only 69.7 mm. In terms of temperature, indicated in Figure PH-2 that the warmest month occurs in the month of May with 31.9°C while the coldest falls in the month of January with 23.8°C.

Average Monthly Rainfall Distribution (1991-2020)



Figure PH-1. Average Monthly Rainfall Distribution from 1991-2020 in Romblon, Romblon

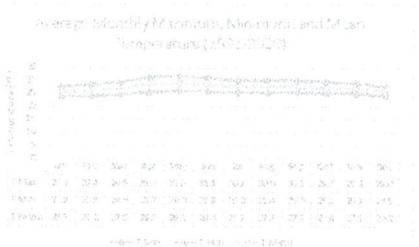


Figure PH-2. Average Monthly Maximum, Minimum, and Mean Temperature (1991-2020) in Romblon, Romblon

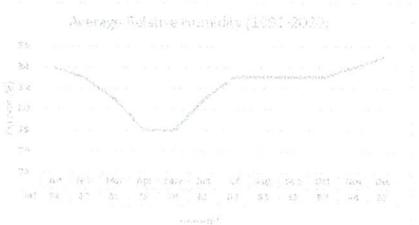


Figure PH-3. Average Monthly Maximum, Minimum, and Mean Temperature (1991-2020) in Romblon, Romblon

The Northeast Monsoon, or most commonly known as Amihan, and Southwest Monsoon, also known as Habagat, may be experienced in the municipality at varying times of the year. Amihan is the cool and dry northeast wind coming from Siberia and China which traverses down to Southeast Asia. The eastern portion of the country is usually affected by its cold winds and slight to moderate rainfall especially during the month from October to late March. It must be noted that this could be experienced at different months and still varies each year.

Habagat, on the other hand, is the southwest monsoon characterized by frequent heavy rainfall and humid weather. During this season, the high-pressure area is on the Australian continent and the low-pressure area is in North China, Mongolia, and Siberia. The gusty winds from the west and excessive rainfall often turn to dangerous typhoons. In Romblon, Amihan typically occurs during the months of November, December, January, and February while Habagat is often experienced in June, July, August, and September.

J. Hazard Information and Climate Change Projection

a. Hazard Susceptibility

The coastal municipality of Romblon is susceptible to four hazards which are listed as follows: flooding, landslide, liquefaction, and storm surge. The data was obtained from the University of the Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (UP-NOAH), Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), and from the data provided by the Local Government Unit of Romblon. These hazards greatly affect the municipality's development especially when extreme events occur. Further, most of the barangays situated near coastal areas are at a greater disadvantage as they experience more intense waves and surges compared to the barangays located at the central part of the municipality.

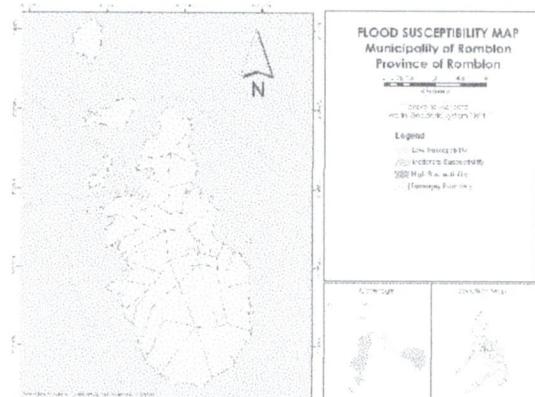
Flooding was observed in 29 out of 31 barangays of the municipality (see Map PH-7). Based on the data derived through geospatial processing, the total area affected for all barangays is 239.45 ha. Results showed that 75.52 ha or 31.54% were found to have low susceptibility, 72.75 ha or 30.38% have moderate susceptibility, and 91.21 ha or 38.09% have high susceptibility.

Further, the entire municipality, as seen in the map provided, is susceptible to landslides. Similar to the process of determining areas susceptible to flooding, the shapfiles of the landslide were overlaid with the barangay boundary of Romblon. As a result, it was observed that 8,831.15 ha or 99.32% of the municipality's land area was susceptible to landslides. Areas with low susceptibility have a total of 1,711.43 ha or 19.36% of the total affected area. Meanwhile, areas with moderate susceptibility totals up to 3,331.62 ha (37.73%) while areas with high susceptibility have a total of 3,787.92 ha (42.89%). There are also areas in the municipality which have very high susceptibility to landslides with a total area of 33.72 ha (0.38%).

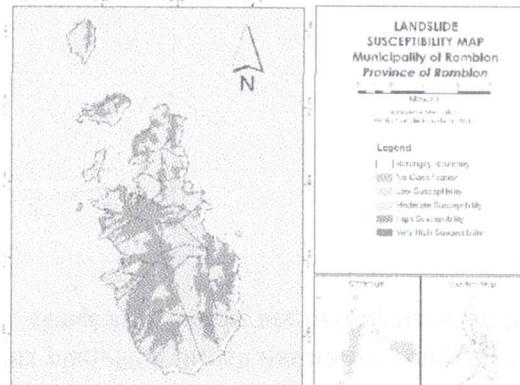
A total of 100.17 ha is susceptible to liquefaction. These are mostly from barangays along the shoreline since soils typically liquefy in sandy, coastal regions in response to large earthquakes. Barangay Sawang is the most affected area with a total of 21.74 ha followed by Barangay Matalpa with a total affected area of 15.96 ha.

Finally, for the risks of storm surge, the total area affected in the municipality is 196.98 ha or 2.22% of Romblon's total land area. About 13.40 ha have low susceptibility, 37.70 ha have moderate susceptibility, and 145.78 ha have high susceptibility. Of the 31 barangays, 24 are affected by this hazard. The barangay with the largest affected area is Barangay Ginablan with a total of 29.80 ha (15.13%) of the total area affected followed by Barangay Li-O with 26.20 ha or 14.52% of affected land. A large portion of the

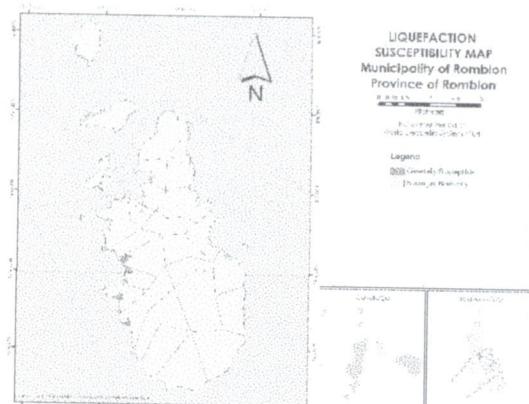
affected area in Barangay Ginablan and Barangay Li-O is classified with high susceptibility (25.46 ha and 23.18 ha, respectively). Further, as observed in the map provided, the three (3) island barangays are not affected by this hazard.



Map PH-7. Flood Susceptibility Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon



Map PH-8. Landslide Susceptibility Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon



Map PH-9. Liquefaction Susceptibility Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

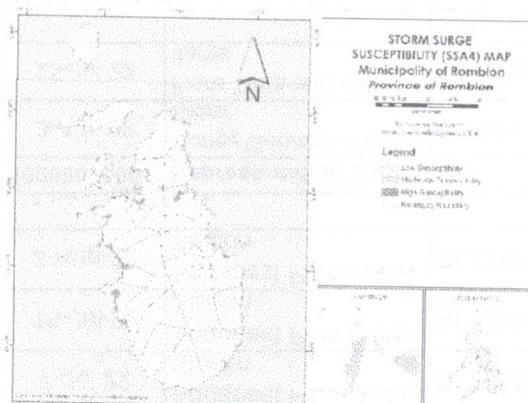
In Tables PH-11 to PH-14, the first column indicates the seasons of the year (DIF, MAM, JJA, SON) together with the observed baseline value for the period. Column 2 shows the projections for seasons, which are divided into two bases on scenarios of climate model sources – RCP4.5 for moderate emissions, and RCP8.5 for high emissions. The next column categorizes the information into percentiles as lower bound (10th percentile), median (50th percentile), and upper bound (90th percentile). The last columns contain information on the changes between the periods of forecast and baselines, it is expressed in absolute values for temperature and in percentage difference for rainfall.

Table PH-11 shows the projected seasonal rainfall changes by the mid-21st century in the Municipality of Romblon, Romblon. The changes in rainfall in the area is decreasing from December-August with an increase during the September-November season. The lower bound range of the projection represents the driest possible rainfall change, median represents the multi-model central estimate, and the upper bound represents the wettest possible change. Under moderate emissions, the driest possible rainfall change could decrease down to 26% during the DIF season, while the wettest possible rainfall can increase up to 37.1% during the JJA season. For the high emission scenario, the driest possible rainfall change could reduce to 35.5% decrease in JJA season, and the wettest possible rainfall change could increase to 26.0% in DIF season.

Consequently, the seasonal rainfall changes for the late-21st century shows significant increases as seen in Table PH-12. Similar to the mid-21st projections, the driest possible rainfall change for both scenarios (moderate and high emissions) is during the JJA season with a possible decrease of 41.8% and 45.8% for moderate and high emissions, respectively. The wettest possible rainfall change is still during the DIF season, there is a possible 50.9% increase for the moderate emission scenario and a 38.7 increase for the high emission scenario.

Table PH-13 shows the projected seasonal temperature changes by the mid-21st century in the Municipality of Romblon, Romblon. Continuous warming in all seasons can be observed under both the moderate emission (RCP4.5) and high emission scenarios (RCP8.5). In RCP4.5, under the median range projection, there will be an increase of 1.2°C during DIF, MAM, and JJA seasons and an increase of 1.1°C during SON season. In RCP8.5, there will be an increase of 1.5°C in DIF season, 1.6°C in MAM season, and 1.4°C in JJA and SON seasons. Both scenarios have identified MAM as the hottest season with mean temperatures of 29.7°C and 30.1°C, and DIF as the coldest season with mean temperatures of 27.5°C and 27.8°C. The highest projected temperature change for the moderate emission scenario is during the MAM season with a 1.5 increase going at 30°C, as well as with the high emission scenario which has a 1.8 change in temperature at 30.3°C.

Same findings for temperature extremes (hottest and coldest seasons) can be seen for the late-21st century projections; the colder temperatures for both scenarios can be felt during the DIF season at 27.5 °C and 28.2 °C, this is a 1.2 and 1.9 increase from the baseline for moderate and high emissions, respectively. The hotter seasons can be felt during the MAM season for moderate emissions. Interestingly, for the high emission scenarios, both the MAM and JJA seasons have an upper bound limit of 31.8 °C.



Map PH-10. Storm Surge Susceptibility Map of the Municipality of Romblon, Province of Romblon

● Climate Change Projection

In the 2018 PAGASA reports, the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) 4.5 (moderate emission scenario) and RCP 8.5 (high emission scenario) were used to simulate future climate change in the Philippines. The assessment shows projected changes in seasonal rainfall and seasonal temperature. The tables below show the projected seasonal rainfall and seasonal temperature for the Municipality of Romblon in the mid-21st century (2036-2065) and for the late-21st century (2070-2099) relative to the 1971-2000 baseline. They are assessed based on the four seasons: 1. December, January, February (DIF) season or northeast monsoon, also known as "Amihan"; 2. March, April, May (MAM) season or summer, 3. June, July, August (JJA) season or southwest monsoon, also known as "Habagat"; and 4. September, October, November (SON) season or the transition from JJA/Habagat to DIF/Amihan.

despite having different changes in increased degrees, MAM has a 3.3 increase while JJA has a 3.7 increase from the baseline.

As summarized in Table PH-15 using the high emission scenario (RCP8.5) projections as basis, an increase in temperature is expected for all seasons in both projected years of 2036-2065 and in 2070-2099, however, MAM season will be slightly warmer. All seasons in 2050, are expected to have a decreased amount of rainfall, except DIF and MAM in 2036-2065 where higher precipitation during DIF and SON is projected for both medium and high emission scenarios for both the mid and late-21st century.

According to PAGASA, some areas in the Philippines has experienced sea level rise by nearly double the global average rate from 1993 to 2015. By the end of the 21st century under the RCP 8.5 scenario, sea level rise in the country is expected to rise by 20 cm.

Table PH-11. Projected rainfall changes in mid-21st century (2036-2065) under the moderate emission (RCP4.5) and high emission (RCP8.5) scenario, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Season	Scenario	Range*	Projected Change		Projected Seasonal Rainfall Amount (mm)
			Percent (%)	Rainfall amount (mm)	
December-January-February (DIF) Observed baseline = 357 mm	Moderate Emission (RCP4.5)	Lower Bound	1.7	6.2	363.2
		Median	10.6	38.0	395.0
		Upper Bound	37.1	132.6	489.6
	High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-3.6	-13.0	344.0
		Median	10.8	38.5	395.5
		Upper Bound	26.0	92.7	449.7
March-April-May (MAM)	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	-5.2	-11.7	212.3

Observed baseline = 224 mm	(RCP4.5)	Median	5.0	11.2	235.2
		Upper Bound	31.7	71.0	295.0
		High Emission	-15.8	-35.5	188.5
		(RCP8.5)	Median	6.4	14.4
June-July-August (JJA)		Upper Bound	23.7	53.1	277.1
	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	-26.0	-169.7	483.2
	Observed baseline = 653 mm	(RCP4.5)	Median	-21.0	-137.1
		Upper Bound	4.3	28.3	681.2
September-October-November (SON)		High Emission	-35.3	-230.6	422.3
	(RCP4.5)	Median	-6.6	-43.3	609.6
		Upper Bound	15.1	98.6	751.5
	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	-13.3	-103.2	674.8
Observed baseline = 778 mm	(RCP4.5)	Median	1.5	11.4	789.4
		Upper Bound	13.6	105.6	883.6
		High Emission	-25.6	-199.5	578.5
	(RCP8.5)	Median	-4.6	-35.7	742.3

Observed baseline = 653 mm	(RCP8.5)	High Emission	Lower Bound	-15.8	-35.5	188.5
		Median	-0.2	-0.4	223.6	
		Upper Bound	21.5	48.1	272.1	
		June-July-August (JJA)	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	-41.8	-273.0
Observed baseline = 778 mm	(RCP4.5)	Median	-17.9	-116.8	536.1	
		Upper Bound	-3.7	-24.3	628.6	
		High Emission	Lower Bound	-45.8	-299.2	353.7
	(RCP8.5)	Median	-36.4	-237.9	415.0	
September-October-November (SON)	(RCP4.5)	Median	-17.6	-136.7	641.3	
		Upper Bound	2.9	22.4	800.4	
		High Emission	Lower Bound	-37.3	-289.9	488.1
	(RCP8.5)	Median	-28.7	-223.6	554.4	
Observed baseline = 224 mm		Upper Bound	6.3	49.1	827.1	

* upper: 90th percentile; median: 50th percentile; lower: 10th percentile

Table PH.12. Projected rainfall changes in late 21st century (2070-2099) under the moderate emission (RCP4.5) and high emission (RCP8.5) scenario, municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Observed baseline = 357 mm	(RCP4.5)	Upper Bound	20.5	159.4	937.4
		Median	-1.5	-11.9	345.1
		Upper Bound	50.9	181.6	538.6
		High Emission	-19.1	-68.1	288.9
March-April-May (MAM)	(RCP4.5)	Median	13.0	46.4	403.4
		Upper Bound	38.7	138.2	495.2
	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	-13.8	-80.9	193.1
		Observed baseline = 224 mm	(RCP4.5)	Median	-9.2
Observed baseline = 224 mm		Upper Bound	23.4	52.4	276.4

Table PH.13. Projected seasonal temperature changes in mid 21st century (2036-2065) under the moderate emission (RCP4.5) and high emission (RCP8.5) scenario, municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Season	Scenario	Range*	Projected Change	
			Change in °C	Projected Seasonal Mean Temperature (°C)
December-January-February (DJF)	Observed baseline = 26.3 °C	Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	0.9
		(RCP4.5)	Median	1.2
		Upper Bound	1.5	27.8
		High Emission	Lower Bound	1.1
March-April-May (MAM)	Observed baseline = 28.5 °C	(RCP4.5)	Median	1.5
		Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	1.0
		(RCP4.5)	Median	1.2
		Upper Bound	1.5	29.7
June-July-August (JJA)	Observed baseline = 29.3 °C	High Emission	Lower Bound	1.3
		(RCP4.5)	Median	1.6
		Upper Bound	1.8	30.3
		Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	0.9
September-October-November (SON)	Observed baseline = 29.4 °C	(RCP4.5)	Median	1.2
		High Emission	Lower Bound	1.3
		Upper Bound	1.7	30.8
		Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	0.9

28.1 °C	(RCP8.5)	Median	1.4	29.5	
		Upper Bound	2.1	30.2	
September-October-November (SON)	Moderate Emission (RCP4.5)	Lower Bound	1.0	28.7	
		Median	1.1	28.8	
		Upper Bound	1.7	29.4	
Observed baseline = 27.7 °C	(RCP8.5)	High Emission	Lower Bound	1.3	29.0
		Median	1.4	29.1	
		Upper Bound	2.1	29.8	

* upper: 90th percentile; median: 50th percentile; lower: 10th percentile

Table PH.14. Projected seasonal temperature changes in late-21st century (2070-2099) under the moderate emission (RCP4.5) and high emission (RCP8.5) scenario, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Season	Scenario	Range*	Projected Change		
			Change in °C	Projected Seasonal Mean	
				Temperature (°C)	
December-January-February (DJF)	Moderate Emission (RCP4.5)	Lower Bound	1.2	27.5	
		Median	1.4	27.7	
		Upper Bound	2.2	28.5	
Observed baseline = 26.3 °C	(RCP8.5)	High Emission	Lower Bound	1.9	28.2
		Median	2.8	29.1	
		Upper Bound	3.2	29.5	
		Lower Bound	1.3	29.8	

Climatic Variable	Observed Baseline	Specific Change Expected and Reference Period	General Changes Expected in Climate Variables	Information about Patterns of Change
Temperature Increase (in °C)	26.3 °C in DJF	Increase by 1.5 °C in 2065	Increase in temperature for all seasons is to be expected in 2036-2065 and 2070-2099	Significant warming from 2036-2065 to 2070-2099
	28.5 °C in MAM	Increase by 1.6 °C in 2065	MAM will be slightly warmer than all other seasons	
	28.1 °C in JJA	Increase by 2.6 °C in 2099		
	27.7 °C in SON	Increase by 1.4 °C in 2065		
		Increase by 2.8 °C in 2099		
	357 mm in DJF	Increase by 10.8% in 2065	Increase rainfall during DJF seasons for both projected years and MAM season in 2036-2065 and 2070-2099	Wetter Arrihan season
Seasonal Rainfall	224 mm in MAM	Increase by 6.4% in 2065		
		Decrease by 0.2% in 2099	Decrease in rainfall during MAM season	

March-April-May (MAM)	Moderate Emission (RCP8.5)	Median	1.6	30.1	
Observed baseline = 28.5 °C	(RCP8.5)	Upper Bound	2.2	30.7	
		High Emission	Lower Bound	2.3	30.8
		Median	2.8	31.3	
June-July-August (JJA)	(RCP4.5)	Upper Bound	3.3	31.8	
		Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	1.3	29.4
		Median	1.5	29.6	
Observed baseline = 28.1 °C	(RCP8.5)	Upper Bound	2.3	30.4	
		High Emission	Lower Bound	2.4	30.5
		Median	2.9	31.0	
September-October-November (SON)	(RCP4.5)	Upper Bound	3.7	31.8	
		Moderate Emission	Lower Bound	1.3	29.0
		Median	1.4	29.1	
Observed baseline = 27.7 °C	(RCP8.5)	Upper Bound	2.2	29.9	
		High Emission	Lower Bound	2.4	30.1
		Median	2.8	30.5	
		Upper Bound	3.7	31.4	

* upper: 90th percentile; median: 50th percentile; lower: 10th percentile

Table PH.15. Summary of Projected Changes in Climate Variables, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Change (in %)	653 mm in JJA	Decrease by 6.6% in 2065	of 2065-2099 and JJA and SON seasons for both projected years
		Decrease by 36.4% in 2099	
	778 mm in SON	Decrease by 4.6% in 2065	
		Decrease by 28.7% in 2099	
Sea Level Rise	Approximately 20 cm rise under RCP8.5		Increase in sea level rise

DEMOGRAPHY

A. Population

The Municipality of Romblon has a total population of 40,554 according to the Philippines Statistics Authority's survey conducted on May 01, 2020. In 2015, the PSA recorded the population to be at 38,758. The data show that during the five-year time frame, the municipality had a growth rate of 0.96%.

Because the population composition data for the municipality for 2020 is yet to be available, only the 2015 population composition of the municipality is used for the table below. The table shows that in 2015, there were more male individuals (19,577) than female individuals (19,181) in the municipality. This generates a sex ratio of 102, which means that for every 100 female individuals, there are 102 male individuals in the municipality.

Table ___ also shows the population per age group which was calculated by interpolation. The school going population, which was a total of 16,685, is estimated to include those in pre-school (aged 3-6), elementary level (aged 7-12), secondary level (aged 13-18), and tertiary level (aged 19-22). Meanwhile, the working age population (aged 15-64) totaled 22,831 while the labor force (aged 15 and over) had a population of 25,058. The dependent population, consisting of young dependents (aged 0-14) and old dependents (aged 65 and over) totaled 1,5927.

The young dependent population in the municipality in the year 2015 was 13,700, which was a child dependency ratio of 35%. The old dependents population was 2,227, with a senior dependency ratio of 5.7%. This shows that the municipality of Romblon has a total age dependency ratio of 41%, with a huge majority being child dependents.

Considering the growing population and the number of dependents in the municipality, appropriate social welfare programs and infrastructures should be considered moving forward. Specifically for child dependents and their needs related to the social sector, such as in terms of health, education, welfare, among others.

Table DE- 1. Population Composition by School-age, Working-age, Dependent-age Group by Sex in 2015

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
		No.	%	No.	%	
Total Population	38758	19577	50.51%	19181	49.49%	102
School going populations	16685	8648	51.85%	8037	48.17%	108
Pre-school (3-6)	3735	1930	51.66%	1806	48.34%	107
Elementary (7-12)	5428	2821	51.98%	2606	48.02%	108
Secondary (13-18)	4883	2538	51.98%	2345	48.02%	108
Tertiary (19-22)	2638	1358	51.48%	1280	48.52%	106



Agnay	741	180	4.12
Agnipa	1106	280	3.95
Agtonggo	1493	366	4.05
Alad	2067	560	3.69
Cajimos	2937	709	4.00
Calabogo	815	212	3.84
Ginahilan	763	198	3.85
Gumplingan	763	195	3.91
Hauran	1678	443	3.79
Lamao	1032	266	3.86
Li-o	1547	386	4.01
Logbon	845	252	3.35
Lunas	803	210	3.82
Lonos	2028	510	3.98
Macalas	1328	334	3.98
Mapula	654	177	3.69
Cobrador (Naguso)	880	290	3.03
Palje	624	159	3.92
Sablayan	1566	399	3.92
Sawang	1465	384	3.82
Tambac	669	186	3.60
Total	40398	10406	3.88

Source: PSA, 2020

- Urban-Rural Distribution

In the year 2020 the municipality had a total population of 40,554 with the urban population reaching 11,515, which is 28.39% of the total population. The rural barangays, on the other hand, had a population of 29,039 at 71.61% of the total population.

The table below reflects the 2020 PSA data on urban-rural household distribution in the municipality. The number of households in urban barangays takes up 24.49% of the total number of households, with rural barangay taking up 72.51%.

Table DE- 6. Population Density in the Urban and Rural Barangays, 2020

Barangay	Pop.	Area (Ha)	Population Density
Urban			
Barangay I (Pob.)	513	31.09	16.50
Barangay II (Pob.)	1225	40.7	30.10
Barangay III (Pob.)	1183	44.06	26.40
Barangay IV (Pob.)	1172	46.98	24.95
Bagacay	2652	339.43	7.81
Capacian	4790	229.18	20.90
Rural			
Agbaluto	805	239.06	3.37
Apanabat	913	256.16	3.56
Abubida	618	178.13	3.47
Agnaga	973	300.49	3.24
Agnay	742	202.55	3.66
Agnipa	1110	316.06	3.51
Agtonggo	1483	111.96	13.25
Alad	2067	298.62	6.92
Cajimos	2846	239.78	11.87
Calabogo	815	581.65	1.40
Ginahilan	763	219.78	3.47
Gumplingan	763	321.18	2.38
Hauran	1678	440.01	3.81
Lamao	1032	337.17	3.06
Li-o	1547	351.54	4.40
Logbon	845	101.81	8.30
Lunas	803	614.88	1.31
Lonos	2048	238.08	8.60
Macalas	1328	421.02	3.15
Mapula	654	171.14	3.82
Cobrador (Naguso)	880	274.91	3.20
Palje	624	392.48	1.59
Sablayan	1566	746.9	2.10

As shown in the table below, Barangay II has the largest population density (30.10) and Barangay Lunas has the lowest population density of 1.31.

Table DE- 4. Urban-Rural Distribution, 2015 and 2020

Barangay	Description	Area (Official)		2020		
		Has.	%	Population	No. of Household	Average Household Size
Urban	6 Urban barangays	431.93	4.78	11,515	2,861	3.9
Rural	25 Rural barangays	8,602.85	95.22	29,039	7545	3.8
Total		9,034.78	100	40,554	10,406	3.9

Source: PSA 2020

- Tempo and Level of Urbanization

The tempo of urbanization is an indicator that shows the rate at which an area is moving towards an urban classification. It is calculated by computing the ratio of urban barangay populations with the total population of the municipality. There was a slight increase in urbanization from 2007, but the trend continued downward with a 6.39% decrease by the year 2020. As seen on the table below, the highest increase in urbanization was in 2010 (1.73%) with the lowest recorded in 2020 (-6.39%).

Table DE- 5. Tempo and Level of Urbanization for the Past 20 Years

Year	Municipal Population		Averaged Yearly Population Growth Rate (%)		Level of Urbanization (%)	Tempo of Urbanization (%)	
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
2000	10776	25833	36612			41.7092429	
2007	11022	26452	37474	2.93%	2.38%	41.8679268	0.55%
2010	11310	26685	37995	2.61%	0.88%	42.3833614	1.73%
2015	11499	27259	38758	1.67%	2.15%	42.1842327	-0.48%
2020	11515	29039	40554	0.14%	6.53%	39.6535693	-6.39%

Source: PSA 2000, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2020

- Population Density

The total area of the Municipality of Romblon is 8891.95 hectares. With a total population of 40,554 in 2020, the population density is 4.56. This means that there are 4.5 persons for every hectare in the municipality.

Sawang	1465	377.73	3.88
Tambac	671	427.41	1.57
Total	40554	8891.95	4.56

Source: PSA 2020, PERNRO

C. Population Change

• Population Growth Rate

The earliest population recorded in the municipality of Romblon was on February 15, 1960, with a population of 16,708. The highest growth rate was recorded in 1970 with a 2.60% increase, with the lowest in 2007 with 0.32%.

As shown in the table below, the municipality's growth rate does not usually exceed 2%, with exception in the years 1970, 1990, and 1995.

Table DE- 7. Historical Growth of Population

Year	Total Population	Growth Rate (%)
February 15, 1960	16,708	0
May 6, 1970	21,717	2.60%
May 1, 1975	22,489	0.70%
May 1, 1980	24,251	1.52%
May 1, 1990	29,983	2.14%
September 1, 1995	34,290	2.55%
May 1, 2000	36,812	1.41%
August 1, 2007	37,474	0.32%
May 1, 2010	37,995	0.50%
August 1, 2015	38,758	0.39%
May 1, 2020	40,554	0.96%

Source: PSA

The figure shown below better illustrates the historical population growth of the municipality from 1960 to 2020.

Figure DE- 3. Historical Growth of Population in the Municipality of Remblon 1960-2020

- Barangay Population Growth

The municipality's population grew from 37,995 to 38,758 from 2010 to 2015. Barangay Capaclan is consistently the barangay with the highest population in the past census years, with Barangay I having the lowest population in the census years 2015 and 2020, and Barangay Agbaluto being the lowest population in 2010.

Table DE- 8. Population per Barangay for the Past Three Censal Years

Barangay	2020	2015	2010
	Urban		
Barangay I (Pob.)	513	554	623
Barangay II (Pob.)	1225	1277	1,243
Barangay III (Pob.)	1163	1360	1,465
Barangay IV (Pob.)	1172	1201	1,273
Bagacay	2652	2663	2,410
Capacalan	4790	4444	4,296
Sub-total	11515	11499	11310
	Rural		
Agbaluto	805	680	566
Agpanabat	913	920	898
Agbudia	618	631	587

Figure DE- 4. Barangay Population in the Past Three Censal Years

- Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate

The crude birth rate is an indication of the number of live births occurring in the year, per 1000 of the population during the mid year. As shown below, the crude birth rate of the municipality had a slight increase in the years 2017 to 2019, but had a decrease between years 2019 to 2021, with a -18.27% decrease in the year 2021.

On the other hand, the crude death rate is an indication of the number of deaths per 1000 of the population in the mid-year and is a measure of mortality. In the table below it is seen that the CDR had a decrease of almost half from 2017 to 2018, but had a 71.43% increase by 2019. The CDR decreased by 11 in 2020, but was again 12 by 2021.

Table DE-9. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate for the Past Five Years

Year	CBR	% Increase/ Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/ Decrease from Previous Year
2017	17.29	-	13	-
2018	17.83	3.12	7	-46.15
2019	18	0.95	12	71.43

Agnaga	973	949	863
Agnay	742	733	708
Agnipa	1110	1115	1,226
Agtonto	1483	1523	1,427
Alad	2067	1955	1,692
Cajimos	2846	2667	2,630
Calabogo	815	897	939
Ginablan	763	725	698
Guimpingan	763	690	684
Iauran	1678	1625	1,607
Lamao	1032	977	952
Li-o	1547	1323	1,275
Lugbon	845	712	787
Lunas	803	642	729
Lonos	2048	1739	1,666
Macalas	1328	1189	1,174
Mapula	854	654	645
Cohrador (Naguso)	880	822	856
Pafje	624	587	615
Sablayan	1566	1555	1,481
Sawang	1465	1424	1,357
Tambac	671	625	623
Sub-Total	29039	27259	26685
Total	40554	38758	37995

Source: PSA 2010, 2015, 2020

The graph below shows that among the urban barangays, Barangays I, II and IV had a continued decrease in population from 2010 to 2020. Barangay II and Bagacay experienced population growth in 2015 but had a decrease in population in the year 2020. Capadcan on the other hand, continued to increase its population in past 3 census years.

Among the Rural barangays, Cajimos was recorded to have the biggest population and with the second highest population in the municipality. Barangays Agripa and Cabalog showed a downward trend in their population in the past three census years, while barangays Aglipon, Lunas, Cobrador and Palje had a decrease in population from their years 2010 to 2015. The barangays Agpanabot and Agbutia also recorded a decrease in population in 2020.

Table DE- 10. Literacy rate of Population 10 Years old and Over, By Sex, 2015

Indicator	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %
Literate	14431	99.13	14567	99.15	28986	99.14
Illiterate	127	0.87	125	0.85	252	0.86
Total (Population 10 years old and over)	14558		14692		29250	

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D. Other Population Characteristics

- Literacy Rate

According to the Philippine Statistics Authority, in 2015 the literacy of the population 10 years old and over in the municipality was over 99 percent. Only 252 (0.86%) of the total of 29250 was listed as unable to read and write. The table below shows that the female population had only a slight difference in literacy rate compared to the male population.

Table DE-10. Literacy rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over, By Sex, 2015

Indicator	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %
Literate	14431	99.13	14567	99.15	28986	99.14
Illiterate	127	0.87	125	0.85	252	0.86
Total (Population 10 years old and over)	14558		14692		29250	

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Religious Affiliation
The only available data for population by religious affiliation is from the PSA 2015 for the whole province of Rømø.

Table DE-11. Total Population by Religious Affiliation and Sex: 2015

CENSUS 2015 TOTAL Population by Religious Affiliation and Sex			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
ROMBLON 2015			
Religious Affiliation			
Total	292,781	148,205	144,576
Aglipay	20,044	10,200	9,844
Association of Fundamental Baptist Churches in the Philippines			
Bible Baptist Church	13	4	9
Buddhist	132	71	61
Church of Christ	11	7	4
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	37	18	19

Convention of the Philippine Baptist Church	105	48	57
Evangelical Christian Outreach Foundation	17	7	10
Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)	24,001	11,879	12,122
Faith Tabernacle Church (Living Rock Ministries)	77	33	44
Good News Christian Churches	1,122	570	552
Iglesia ni Cristo	10,983	5,249	5,134
Islam	180	88	92
Jehovah's Witness	1,890	909	981
Jesus is Lord Church	323	150	173
National Council of Churches in the Philippines	11,296	5,625	5,671
Philippine Independent Catholic Church	1,284	667	617
Roman Catholic, including Catholic Charismatic	206,163	105,044	101,119
Seventh Day Adventist	8,311	3,942	4,369
United Church of Christ in the Philippines	6	2	4
United Pentecostal Church (Philippines), Incorporated	199	105	94
Victory Chapel Christian Fellowship	86	45	41
Other Baptists	408	216	192
Other Protestants	3,926	1,930	1,996
Other Religious Affiliations	1,908	955	953
Tribal Religions	842	429	413
None	15	11	4

Source: PSA 2015

The inventory of Religious Establishments in the municipality is shown below. It is also shown if the establishment is used as an evacuation center or not.

Table DE- 12. Inventory of Religious Establishments, 2021

	RDSAC	Roman Catholic				
Barangay II (Pob.)	N/A					
Barangay III (Pob.)	SDA	Seventh Day Adventist				
	Baptist	Higher Ground Baptist Church				
Barangay IV (Pob.)	INC	Iglesia ni Cristo				
	Bible Believer Assembly of God	Born Again Christian				
	Nuns Quarters	Roman Catholic				
Bagacay	Church	Roman Catholic	100 sqm			
	Church	Iglesia Filipina Independiente	100 sqm			
	Church	Seventh Day Adventist	50 sqm			
Capacian	Foursquare	Born Again Christian				
	Jehovah's Witness	Jehovah's Witness				
	12 tribes					
	Romblon Evangelical Church	Protestant				
	United Pentecostal	Protestant				
	St. Vincent Ferrer	Roman Catholic				

Rural						
Agbaluto	Church	Roman Catholic	100 sqm			
	Church	Born Again Christian	100 sqm			
Agpanabat	Sto. Nino Chapel (proper)	Roman Catholic	284 sqm			
	Fatima Chapel	Roman Catholic	96 sqm			
	Seat of St. Peter Chapel	Roman Catholic	96 sqm			
Agbudia	Perpetual Help Chapel	Roman Catholic	140 sqm			
Agnaga	Church	Roman Catholic	200 sqm			
	SDA	Seventh Day Adventist	180 sqm			
	SDA	Seventh Day Adventist	180 sqm			
Agnay	St. Evangelical Chapel	Roman Catholic	100 sqm			
Agnipa	St. Anthony of Padua	Roman Catholic				
	San Isidro Labrador	Roman Catholic				
	Evangelical Church	Born Again Christian				
	Moursquare	Born Again Christian				
Agtongco	St. Joseph	Roman Catholic				

	Agtong Parish Church	Roman Catholic				
	Karay Karay Parish Church	Roman Catholic				
	St. Anne	Roman Catholic				
Alad	Lord Jesus Christ Mission International	Born Again Christian				
	San Pedro Calungsod Mission Station Church	Roman Catholic				
	INC Church	Iglesia ni Cristo				
	Santa Teresita Chapel	Roman Catholic				
	San Roque Chapel	Roman Catholic				
	Alad Talisayon Evangelical Church	Born Again Christian				
	San Roque Chapel	Roman Catholic				
	Our Lady of Visitation Chapel	Roman Catholic				
Cajimos	Nuestra Señora del Carmen Parish Church	Roman Catholic				

Cajimos Foursquare	Born Again Christian					
Upper Cajimos Evangelical Church	Born Again Christian					
Lusod Pentecostal Missionary Church (4th Watch)	Born Again Christian					
Luway-St. Vincent Ferrer Chapel	Roman Catholic					
Nasuyacan INC	Iglesia ni Cristo					
Santo Nino Chapel Church	Roman Catholic					
Calabogo Evangelical Church	Born Again Christian					
San Roque Chapel Church	Roman Catholic					
Ginabian Chapel	Roman Catholic	204 sqm				
Guimpingan Chapel	Roman Catholic					
Chapel	Born Again Christian					
Ilauran Church	Roman Catholic					
INC Church	Iglesia ni Cristo					

Bible Believer Assembly of God	Born Again Christian					
Maranatha Christian Church Assembly of God	Assembly of God					
Villa del Mar Church	Roman Catholic					
San Pedro Cangisod Church	Roman Catholic					
Macalas INC	Iglesia ni Cristo					
Mapula Church	Roman Catholic					
Church	Born Again Christian					
Church	Evangelical					
Cobrador Cobrador Catholic Church	Roman Catholic					
Cobrador Evangelical Church	Evangelical					
Palje Seventh Day Adventist Church	Seventh Day Adventist					
Catholic Church	Roman Catholic					
Evangelical Church						

SDA church	Seventh Day Adventist					
Baptist Church	Baptists					
St. Peter Chapel	Roman Catholic					
St. Juan Bautista	Roman Catholic					
Assembly of God	Born Again Christian					
Nuestra Senora de Consolacion	Roman Catholic	175 sqm				
Christian Baptist Church	Born Again Christian	125 sqm				
Evangelical Church	Protestant	150 sqm				
INC Church	Iglesia ni Cristo	100 sqm				
San Roque Church	Roman Catholic	224 sqm				
Our Lady of Divine Grace	Roman Catholic	360 sqm				
SDA church	Seventh Day Adventist	50 sqm				
Foursquare	Born Again Christian	224 sqm				
San Ramon Nonato Church	Roman Catholic					
San Lorenzo Ruiz Parish Church	Roman Catholic					

INC	Iglesia ni Cristo					
Joshua Generation World Wide Min. Inc	Born Again Christian	100 sqm				
Baptist Church	Born Again Christian	50 sqm				
Seventh Day Adventist Church	Seventh Day Adventist	100 sqm				
INC Church	Iglesia ni Cristo	200 sqm				
St. John the Baptist Church	Roman Catholic	200 sqm				
San Roque Chapel	Roman Catholic	100 sqm				
St. Joseph the Worker	Roman Catholic	100 sqm				
Immaculate Conception	Roman Catholic	75 sqm				
Sawang Immaculate Conception Chapel	Roman Catholic					
INC	Iglesia ni Cristo					
Born Again Chapel	Born Again Christian					
Tamlang						

Source: MPDO 2022

• Labor Force

The Municipality through its Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) recorded that in 2015 the total labor force was 33,049 individuals. Among them, 11,398 (34.3%) were employed. The employed population includes 7,430 male and 3,968 female workers. The total population of those considered unemployed was 583, which is 1.76% total of the labor force population. A low unemployment rate in the municipality means that there are enough available jobs that are generated for people seeking work, which would mean better way of life for the people in the municipality.

Table DE- 13. Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status

Employment Status	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %
Employed	7430	44.04	3968	27.01	11398	34.49
Unemployed	340	2.02	243	1.50	583	1.76
Total	16870		16179		33049	

Source: CBMS 2015

• Highest Educational Attainment

The biggest percentage for the highest educational attainment for the population aged 5 years old and above belonged to elementary under graduates between 1st to 4th grade (18.88%) followed by high school undergraduates (16.44%). The smallest percentage belonged to post secondary undergraduates, accounting for 0.05% of population. The highest percentage for both males and females were those in the 1st to 4th grade in the elementary level, taking over 20.50% and 17.24% of their total populations, respectively. The lowest percentage for both sexes belonged to post secondary undergraduates, both having 0.05% of their own total populations.

Table DE- 14. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment, Year 2015

Educational Attainment	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No Grade Completed	534	3.12	496	2.92	1030	3.02
Pre-School	534	3.12	527	3.10	1061	3.11
Special Education	23	0.13	16	0.09	39	0.11
Elementary	7378	43.07	6605	38.91	13983	41.00
-1st - 4th Grade	3512	20.50	2926	17.24	6438	18.88
-5th - 6th Grade	1161	6.78	951	5.60	2112	6.19
Elementary Graduate	2705	15.79	2728	16.07	5433	15.93
High School	5607	32.73	5591	32.94	11198	32.83
- Undergraduate	2850	16.64	2758	16.25	5608	16.44
- Graduate	2757	16.10	2833	16.69	5590	16.39
Post-Secondary	510	2.98	514	3.03	1024	3.00
-Undergraduate	9	0.05	9	0.05	18	0.05
Total	17129		16975		34104	

-Graduate	501	2.92	505	2.97	1006	2.95
College Undergraduate	1188	6.94	1402	8.26	2590	7.59
Academic Degree Holder	1319	7.70	1786	10.52	3105	9.10
Post Baccalaureate	36	0.21	38	0.22	74	0.22
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17129		16975		34104	

The differences in the trend of highest educational attainment between sexes can be better visualized from the illustration below. A huge difference in population can be observed from the male and female population in the sexes in the 1st to 4th elementary grade. It can also be seen that there are more males than are high school undergraduates and in elementary 5th to 6th grade.

On the other hand, we can see that there are more female High school and elementary graduates than males. There is also a noticeable gap between the sexes in the college undergraduates and academic degree holders.



Figure DE- 5. Population 5 Years Old and Above by Highest Educational Attainment, 2015

E. Population Projection

Using the PSA's 2015 and 2020 population for the Municipality, computed population growth rate is 0.96%.

By using this growth rate, the planning period of 2022 to 2032 was projected. In the year 2032, the projected population was 45,481.

By also using the average household size from 2015, the projected number of households from the projected population from 2022 to 2032 was also calculated. In 2032, the projected number of households is 11,662.

Table DE- 15. Projected Population and Projected Number of Households in the Planning Period 2022-2032

YEAR	Projected Population		Projected number of Households	
	2022	2023	2024	2025
2022	41,336			10,607
2023	41,733			10,701
2024	42,133			10,803
2025	42,538			10,907
2026	42,947			11,012
2027	43,359			11,118
2032	45,481			11,662

• Projected Barangay Population

By using the geometric method and participatory rate method of population projection, the projected population of each barangay was computed for the planning period of 2022 to 2032. With this available information for projected population, plans for social services and livelihood programs can be identified and provision of such needs can be planned.

Table DE- 16. Projected Population per Barangay for the Planning Period 2022-2032

Barangay	2020	PR	Projected Population for the Planning Period 2022-2032						
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2032
ROMBLON (CAPITAL)	40554	1	41,336	41,733	42,133	42,538	42,947	43,359	45,481
Urban Barangays									
Barangay I (Pop.)	513	0.01265	526	528	533	538	543	548	575
Barangay II (Pop.)	1,225	0.030207	1,249	1,261	1,273	1,285	1,297	1,310	1,374
Barangay III (Pop.)	1,163	0.028678	1,185	1,197	1,208	1,220	1,232	1,243	1,304
Barangay IV (Pop.)	1,172	0.0289	1,195	1,206	1,218	1,229	1,241	1,253	1,314
Barangay Capadan	2,652	0.065394	2,703	2,729	2,755	2,782	2,808	2,835	2,974
Barangay Agbaluto	805	0.01985	821	826	836	844	853	861	903
Barangay Arpanabat	913	0.022513	931	940	949	958	967	976	1,024
Barangay Agubdia	618	0.015239	630	638	642	648	654	661	693
Barangay Agnaga	973	0.023993	992	1,001	1,011	1,021	1,030	1,040	1,091
Barangay Agnay	742	0.018297	756	764	771	778	786	793	832
Barangay Agripa	1,110	0.027371	1,131	1,142	1,153	1,164	1,175	1,187	1,245
Barangay Atlonggo	1,483	0.036569	1,512	1,526	1,541	1,556	1,571	1,586	1,663
Barangay Alad	2,067	0.050969	2,107	2,127	2,147	2,168	2,189	2,210	2,318

Cajimos	2,846	0.070178	2,901	2,929	2,957	2,985	3,014	3,043	3,192
Calabogo	815	0.020097	831	839	847	855	863	871	914
Ginablan	763	0.018614	778	786	793	800	808	816	856
Gumplungan	763	0.018814	778	785	793	800	808	816	856
Illuran	1,678	0.043177	1,710	1,727	1,743	1,760	1,777	1,794	1,882
Lamao	1,032	0.025448	1,052	1,062	1,072	1,082	1,093	1,103	1,157
Li-o	1,547	0.038147	1,577	1,592	1,607	1,623	1,638	1,654	1,735
Logbon	845	0.020836	861	870	878	886	895	903	948
Lunas	803	0.019801	818	826	834	842	850	859	901
Lonos	2,048	0.050501	2,087	2,108	2,128	2,148	2,169	2,190	2,297
Macas	1,328	0.032746	1,341	1,367	1,380	1,393	1,406	1,420	1,489
Mapula	654	0.016127	667	673	679	686	693	699	733
Cobrador (Naguso)	880	0.021699	897	906	914	923	932	941	987
Pajie	624	0.015387	636	642	648	655	661	667	700
Sablayan	1,566	0.038615	1,596	1,612	1,627	1,643	1,658	1,674	1,756
Sawang	1,465	0.036125	1,493	1,508	1,522	1,537	1,551	1,566	1,643
Tambac	671	0.016546	684	691	697	704	711	717	753

• Projected School-age Population, Labor Force, and Dependent Population

To calculate the projected school-age, labor force, and dependent population, the same method for calculating the projected barangay population was used.

The projected population for the school going population can be used as a guide to plan for the incoming educational needs for the next ten years. The projected labor force can also be utilized for preparation of the incoming population that would be needing sources of livelihood in the next few years. The projected dependent population could also serve as a guide to social service providers to prepare for this. This can help planners identify projects that could generate the needed support for the future populace.

Table DE- 17. Projected Population Composition by School-age, Working-age, Dependent-age Group and Sex

Age Group	2015	PR	Projected Population for the Planning Period 2022-2032						
			2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2032
Total Population	38758	1	41,336	41,733	42,133	42,538	42,947	43,359	45,481
School going population	16685	0.430479	17794	17965	18137	18312	18488	18665	195
Pre-school (3-6)	3735	0.096375	3984	4022	4061	4100	4139	4179	438
Elementary (7-12)	5428	0.140039	5789	5944	5990	5957	6014	6072	656
Secondary (13-18)	4883	0.125992	5208	5258	5308	5359	5411	5463	573
Tertiary (19-22)	2638	0.068074	2814	2841	2868	2896	2924	2952	309
Working Age (15-64)	22831	0.589065	24550	2483	25109	2538	25658	2599	2671

Labor Force (15 and over)	25058	0.646525	26725	26981	27240	27502	27766	28033	294
Dependent Population	15927	0.41095	16986	17150	17314	17480	17648	17818	186
Young (0-14)	13700	0.353475	14611	14752	14893	15036	15181	15326	160
Old (65 and over)	2227	0.057459	2375	2398	2421	2444	2468	2491	261

SOCIAL SECTOR

Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU	4.89	4.7		4.32	
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Source: PSA 2007, 2010, and 2015

Housing Backlog

Housing backlog is defined as the needed dwelling units at the beginning of a planning period. To calculate the total housing backlog, the number of doubled up households, unacceptable housing and makeshift housing units are considered.

The doubled-up households are acquired by subtracting the occupied housing units to the number of households. The unacceptable housing units, however, are defined by households with walls or roof composed of *trapo* or having no walls at all. The data shown below is the number of doubled-up households, unacceptable housing units, makeshift, salvaged or improvised housing units and what the PSA referred to as "others" or was not reported.

In the table shown below, it can be seen that the housing backlog of the municipality decreased by almost half from 317 to 160 between census years 2007 and 2010. The total housing backlog continued to decrease from 160 to 132 between 2010 and 2015.

Table SO- 2. Housing Backlog for the Past Three Censal Years

	2007		2010		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Doubled-Up Households	29	9.15	88	55	87	65.90
Unacceptable Housing Units	-	0	5	3.13	1	0.76
Makeshift/Salvage/Improvised Housing Units	203	64.03	50	31.25	38	28.79
Others	85	26.81	17	10.63	6	4.55
Total Backlog	317		160		132	

Source: PSA 2007, 2010, 2015

According to Municipal Planning and Development Office, there are _____ informal settler families (ISF) existing in the municipality of Romblon in 2022.

Housing Facilities and Utilities

Basic services like water supply, electricity, sanitation, and waste disposal are important for communities for better quality of life. According to the PSA, the percentage of households with access to water supply increased from 36.31% to 40.18% between years 2000 and 2010. This

In the year 2015 the United Nations member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as its core. The UN states that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are designed to be "a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future", hoped to be achieved by year 2030. The SDG aims to have an environmental, economic and social development that focuses on its sustainability.

Among the 17 goals, the 11th goal focuses on sustainable cities and communities. One of its targets focuses on safe and affordable housing, basic services, and better conditions for those in slums by 2030. These goals and targets can only be achieved through active cooperation with the Local Government Units.

A. Housing

The housing portion of the social sector discusses the housing situation of the municipality. By analyzing this, the gaps in housing can be identified and addressed.

General Housing Situation

In the table below, the number of households in 2007 was 7,693. It increased to 8,135 in 2010 and was 8,987 by 2015. This would mean that between 2007 and 2010, the number of households had an increase of 5.4% and a 9.6% increase between 2010 and 2015. On the other hand, the occupied household units in 2007 was 7,664 and increased to 8,046 on 2010 and 8,910 by 2015. This shows a 4.7% increase from 2007 to 2010 and a 9.7% increase from 2010 to 2015.

The ratio of households compared to occupied households in 2007 is 1.00. It showed a slight increase to 1.01 in 2010 and 2015. A ratio higher than 1.00 would mean that more than one household lives in the same housing unit, which is referred to as doubled up households. This indicates a shortage in housing units. This would mean that the housing situation was in better condition in 2007 than in 2010 and 2015.

The ratio of household population to the occupied household units is also shown below. As seen from the table, the ratio continually decreased from 4.89 in 2007 to 4.7 in 2010 to 4.32 in 2015.

Table SO- 1. Housing Situation for the Past Three Censal Years

	2007		2010		2015	
	No.	No.	No.	% Increase/ Decrease	No.	% Increase/ Decrease
Households (HH)	7,693	8,134	8,987	5.4	8,997	9.6
Household Population	37,462	37,873	38,466	1.1	38,466	1.5
Occupied HU	7,664	8,046	8,910	4.7	8,910	9.7
Ratio of HH to Occupied HU	1.00	1.01	1.01			

Table SO- 3. Housing Facilities and Utilities Situation for the Past Censal Years

Utilities	2000		2010		2015	
	No. of Housing Units	No. Served	% Served	No. of Housing Units	No. Served	% Served
Water Supply (Level III)	7,134	2,591	36.31	8,134	3,269	40.18
Electricity	7,134	3,689	51.71	8,134	6,177	75.94
Water-Sealed Toilets	7,134	3,129	43.86	8,134	5,520	67.86
Garbage Collection System	7,134	1,334	18.70	8,134	1,170	14.38

Source: PSA 2000, 2010, 2015

Tenure Status

The data below shows the tenure status of occupied housing units and lots in the past three censal years in the Municipality of Romblon. According to the PSA in 2007, most of the lots in the municipality were owned/being amortized (57.72%) with a third of the lots being occupied for free with consent of the owner (29.09%). The percentage of rented lots was 8.63%, with lots being occupied without consent of the owner being 0.05%.

In 2010, most of the housing units were owned or being amortized (58.21%) followed by housing units being occupied for free with consent of the owner (32.19%) and then housing units being

rented (9.04%) and 29 housing units were being occupied for free without the owner's consent (0.36%).

In 2015, the PSA had both housing units and lot tenure status in record. Housing units owned or being amortized took up 88.51% but only 56.09% of the lots were owned or being amortized. The rented housing units took up 5.56% with rented lots having 0.39%. Meanwhile, the housing units occupied for free with the owner's permission took up 5.86%, but the lots that are being occupied for free with permission was a third (34.42%) of the occupied lots. The housing units being occupied without the owner's permission was reduced to seven from 2010 (0.08%), but the lots being occupied without the owner's permission increased to 99 (1.10%) compared to 2007's 4 (0.05%).

The municipality's upgrading needs can be identified using the data provided on the tenure status of households. Renters and those occupying for free with the owner's permission are those with upgrading needs. Households occupying lots or housing units with the owner's consent can be displaced if the owners will be needing their properties back. On the other hand, households occupying lots or housing units without the owner's consent can be considered as informal settlers.

Table SO- 4. Occupied Housing Units and Lots by Tenure Status for the Past Three Census Year

Tenure Status	2007		2010		2015			
	Lot		Housing Unit		Housing Unit		Lot	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Owned/ Being Amortized	4,441	57.72	4,735	58.21	7,963	88.51	5,047	56.09
Rented	664	8.63	735	9.04	500	5.56	754	8.38
Being Occupied for Free with Consent of Owner	2,238	29.09	2,618	32.19	527	5.86	3,097	34.42
Being Occupied for Free Without Consent of Owner	4	0.05	29	0.36	7	0.08	99	1.10
Not Reported	101	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Applicable	245	3.18	17	0.21	-	-	-	-
Total	7,693		8,134		8,997		8,997	

Source: PSA 2007, 2010, 2015

Condition of Housing Units

Households needing upgrade also includes occupied housing units that are dilapidated or need minor repairs. However, the latest data available is as far as 2010 which is shown in the following table.

Table SO- 5. Occupied Housing Unit by Condition, Year 2010

Year Built	Total Occupied Housing Unit	CONDITION (State of Repair) OF THE BUILDING						
		Need s No Repai r	Need s Major Repai r	Dilapidate d / Condemn ed	Under Renovati on Being Repaired	Under Constructi on	Unfinishe d Constructi on	Not Report ed
2010	242	146	28	-	6	32	27	3
2009	521	415	40	1	8	22	28	7
2008	794	640	82	4	6	23	29	10
2007	529	429	429	-	7	5	20	2
2006	419	358	35	1	2	11	6	6
2001-2005	1,468	1,223	139	1	16	18	52	19
1991-2000	1,879	1,549	165	5	22	22	94	22
1981-1990	997	823	104	1	8	11	30	20
1971-1980	360	300	41	3	1	-	11	4
1970 or earlier	454	350	84	10	3	-	4	3
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't knowN of reporte d	383	300	50	2	3	3	11	14
Total	8,046	6,533	834	28	82	147	312	110

Source: PSA 2010

Source: PSA 2010

Current and Projected Housing Needs

The total housing backlog in 2015 is 132. Housing backlog includes doubled up households, unacceptable housing units and housing units made of salvageable materials. Meanwhile, the number of households in 2015 that was occupying without the owner's consent was 99. Thus, they have been included as informal settlers. The households renting and occupying lots for free with the owner's consent was included as housing that needs upgrading. Taking all of these into account, the total housing needs in 2015 is 4,082.

Assuming these factors remain constant throughout the planning period and considering the projected additional households due to population increase, the total housing needs in 2022 is 5,692. Continuing the trend, the housing needs at the end of the planning period in 2031 will be 6,203.

Table SO- 6. Current and Projected Housing Needs

Housing Needs	2015 Housing Situation	Future Housing Needs					
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2031
A. Housing Backlog	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
B. Informal Settlers	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
C. Projected additional households due to increase in population		1610	1704	1806	1910	2015	2121
D. Needs Upgrading	3,851	3,851	3,851	3,851	3,851	3,851	3,851
Total	4,082	5,692	5,786	5,888	5,992	6,097	6,203

Technical Findings and Policy Interventions

By analyzing the housing sub-sector, some issues were found that needed to be addressed. A matrix below shows the technical findings with their implications that need to be addressed with the corresponding recommended policy interventions. These will serve as a useful guide for the programs and projects to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table SO- 7. Technical Findings on the Housing Sub-sector

Technical Findings/Issues	Implications	Policy Intervention
Housing backlog in 2015 was 132	Households with living condition not favorable to the vulnerable sector (women, children, senior citizens and PWIDs)	Provision of low-cost housing
In 2015, 7 households occupy housing units without the consent of the owner and 99 households occupied lots without the owners' consent	Informal settlers have unsecure living conditions and have limited access to social services	Formulation of Local Shelter Plan Coordination with government agencies in the implementation of housing projects
In 2015, 527 housing units and 3,097 lots were occupied for free by households with consent from the owners	These households run the risk of having displaced if the owners would need their properties back	Tie-up with other agencies like PAGIBIG to facilitate housing loans for the residents who want to avail
Only 34.43% of households had access to level III water system in 2015	Limited access to safe and clean water supply	Facilitate access of households to alternative sources of water
About 8.24% of households were not served with electricity in 2015	Uncomfortable and inconvenient living condition	Facilitate access of households to alternate sources of electricity

B. Health

The 3rd Sustainable Development Goal aims to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." The goal aims to increase life expectancy, prevent child and maternal mortality, eradicate malnutrition, and fight communicable diseases and prevent mortality of non-

communicable ones. Having a healthy population would mean children can focus on education, worker productivity would increase, which will be benefit to the community as a whole towards sustainable growth.

To pave the path of sustainable development, the health of individuals in the community is a priority. To ensure this, government should provide quality health services to ensure the health and wellbeing of its constituents.

• General Health Situation

Different indicators are used to determine the general health situation of a certain locality. Two of these indicators used for the Municipality of Romblon have already been discussed in the Demography section of this document. They are the Crude Birth Rate which is the simplest and most commonly used index of fertility, and the Crude Death Rate which is a rough measure of mortality. Unfortunately, the Municipal Health Office of Romblon, did not provide any d

Aside from CDR, there are also other indicators used to measure mortality and these include infant mortality rate (IMR), young child mortality rate (YCMR), and maternal mortality rate (MMR). Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age and as seen from the table below, the IMR in the Municipality of Romblon had been fluctuating from 2017 to 2021. Conversely, young child mortality rate is the indicator of mortality of children under five years old. Data show that the YCMR in the municipality had been increasing in the past five years. Lastly, only one maternal mortality was recorded in the municipality in each year of 2017, 2018, and 2019 while there was no maternal mortality recorded in 2020 and 2021.

Table SO- 8. General Health Situation for the Past Five Years (2017-2021)

Health Indicator	Vital Health Statistics				
	2017 No.	2017 %	2018 No.	2018 %	2019 No.
	2019 No.	2019 %	2020 No.	2020 %	2021 No.
Fertility					
Crude Birth Rate	683	17.64	711	18.35	725
Morbidity					
General Medical	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality					
Crude Death Rate	13	0.14	7	0.18	12
Infant Mortality Rate	4	5.85	1	1.40	5
Young Child Mortality Rate	5	7.32	8	11.25	12
Maternal Mortality Rate	1	1.46	1	1.40	1
	1.37	0	1.37	0	0.00

Source: MHO, 2022

The figure below is a graphical representation of the data presented in the previous table. As seen from the graph, a significant decrease in the CBR of the municipality can be observed in 2021 while values of CDR since 2017 do not vary much. Infant mortality rate had a fluctuating trend

while young child mortality rate was increasing from 2017 to 2021. On the other hand, a decrease in the maternal mortality rate can be noted in 2020.

Figure SO- 1. Trend of the General Health Situation in the Municipality of Romblon for the Past Five Years 2017-2021

• Medical Health Facilities and Personnel

Incomplete data. No list of the health facilities yet and only 2021 barangays have submitted data on the barangay health centers.

Table SO- 9. Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, 2022

Name of Health Facility	Barangay	Dwelling Capacity (No. of Beds)	No. of Personnel			No. and Types of Facilities and Equipment	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility					
			Doctors	Nurses	Midwives			H	S	I	S	Others	
Hospital													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
Main District Health Center													
1. Rural Health Unit	Brgy 3	Publ. c	2	2	8	2	11	2	5	0			
Barangay Health Centers													

Source: MHO, 2022

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1. Lonos	Lonos	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
2. Agnay	Agnay	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
3. Sawang	Sawang	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
4. Mapula	Mapula	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
5. Ginabanan	Ginabanan	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
6. Agripa	Agripa	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
7. Lunas	Lunas	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
8. Palje	Palje	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
9. Apanganabat	Apanganabat	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
10. Sablayan	Sablayan	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
11. Tambaco	Tambaco	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
12. Macatias	Macatias	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
13. Agbaloto	Agbaloto	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
14. Laramo	Laramo	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
15. Catalego	Catalego	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
16. Agnaya	Agnaya	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
17. Iauran	Iauran	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
18. Cajimost	Cajimost	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
19. Capaditan	Capaditan	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
20. Aguidia	Aguidia	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
21. Agongao	Agongao	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						
22. Brgy 4	Brgy 4	Publ. c	1		1		BHW						

Source: MHO, 2022

The figure below is a graphical representation of the data presented in the previous table. As seen from the graph, a significant decrease in the CBR of the municipality can be observed in 2021 while values of CDR since 2017 do not vary much. Infant mortality rate had a fluctuating trend

while young child mortality rate was increasing from 2017 to 2021. On the other hand, a decrease in the maternal mortality rate can be noted in 2020.

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Note:
 Ownership – Public/ Private ***Physical Condition – (O) Operational, (NR) Needs Repair, (NO) Not Operational, (UR) Under Renovation
 Source: RHU

• Leading Causes of Mortality and Morbidity

The table below shows a record of the top ten leading causes of morbidity in the municipality. It can be observed from the data presented that for every year since 2017, respiratory diseases ranked first among the causes of morbidity in Romblon. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection affected 433 individuals in 2017 and 968 individuals in 2018 while Acute Respiratory Tract Infection had 965 recorded cases in 2019 and 436 in 2020. Moreover, it should also be noted that asthma had also been consistently part of the leading causes of morbidity from 2017 to 2020. It had 79 cases in 2017, 149 cases in 2018, 144 cases in 2019, and 66 in 2020. Acute rhinitis had also 16 cases in 2017 and 166 cases in 2018. Prevalence of respiratory illnesses in the municipality may be attributed to the dust particles caused by the grinding or marbles which is one of the major economic activities in the municipality.

Aside from the identified respiratory diseases, hypertension, gastritis, and mental health disorder are also among the most common causes of morbidity in the municipality for at least three consecutive years since 2017. However, records on the causes of morbidity in 2021 were lost according to the Municipal Health Office thus, the said data are not presented in the following table.

Table SO- 10. Ten Leading Cause of Morbidity for the Past Five Years

Rank	Causes	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
		No. of Cases	Causes	No. of Cases	Causes	No. of Cases	Causes	No. of Cases	Causes	No. of Cases	Causes
1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	433	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	968	Acute Respiratory Infection	965	Acute Respiratory Infection	436			
2	Psychosis and Schizophrenia	99	Acute Rhinitis	166	Dengue	335	Hypertension	170			
3	Asthma	79	Asthma	149	Colds	243	Cough	78			
4	Hypertension	72	Psychosis and Schizophrenia	116	Asthma	144	Colds	74			
5	Acute Lower Respiratory Infection	61	Infectious Gastroenteritis	71	Hypertension	134	Bronchial Asthma	66			
6	Gastritis	23	Asthma	70	Mental Health Disorder	120	Allergy	41			

Source: MHO, 2022

7	Rash	19	Post traumatic Wound	50	Cough	102	Abdominal Pain	31		
8	Osteoarthritis	18	Gastritis	44	Wound	45	Punctured Wound	29		
9	Accident Rhinitis	16	Open Wound	36	Gastritis	36	Fever	26		
10	Post traumatic Wound	16	Hypertension	33	Osteoarthritis	34	Acute Otitis Media	18		
Total number of cases										

Source: MHO, 2022

In terms of mortality, data provided by MHO show that either pneumonia or hypertensive cardiovascular disease (HCVD) ranked first as the leading cause for the past five years. Pneumonia had 31 cases in 2017, 19 in 2018, 54 in 2019, 20 in 2020, and 16 in 2021. Meanwhile, HCVD had 25 cases in 2017, 127 in 2018, 23 in 2019, 21 in 2020, and 65 in 2021.

Aside from pneumonia and HCVD, other leading causes of mortality which were also common in every year of the past five years include diabetes mellitus, myocardial infarction, and hypertension. The complete list of the top ten leading causes of mortality in the municipality can be seen in the following table.

Table SO-11. Ten Leading Cause of Mortality for the Past Five Years

Rank	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Cause	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Cause	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Cause	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Cause	No. of Cases	No. of Cases	Cause	No. of Cases	
1	Pneumonia	31	HCVD	27	Pneumonia	54	Pneumonia	27	65	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	65				
2	HCVD	25	Pneumonia	19	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	19	Myocardial Infarction	23	63	COVID	63				
3	Community Acquired Pneumonia	19	Cancer	19	Myocardial Infarction	19	Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease	21	26	Undetermined Natural Cause	26				
4	Cancer	18	Community Acquired Pneumonia	19	Undetermined Natural Cause	15	Community Acquired Pneumonia	20	16	Pneumonia	16				

5	Diabetes Mellitus	17	Myocardial Infarction	12	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	Diabetic Mellitus	14	Diabetic Mellitus	15				
6	Myocardial Infarction	13	Diabetic Mellitus	10	Diabetic Mellitus	9	Hypertension	10	Community Acquired Pneumonia	14				
7	Asphyxia	9	Hypertension	9	Hypertension	9	Cerebrovascular Disease	10	Hypertension	13				
8	Chronic Renal Failure	7	COPD	8	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	7	Cerebrovascular Accident	10	Myocardial Infarction	13				
9	Hypertension	6	TB	7	Undetermined Disease Prob. Bleed	6	Undetermined Natural Cause	20	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	10				
10	COPD & Maternal	5	Anemia	5	Congenital Heart Disease	6	Chronic Kidney Disease	5	Cerebrovascular Accident	9				
Total number of cases														

Source:

* Malnutrition

Malnutrition is among the biggest contributor to young child mortality due to greater susceptibility to infections and slow recovery from illness. In the Municipality of Rombon, recorded cases of malnutrition are mostly composed of children who are either underweight or severely underweight. The highest malnutrition rate in the past five years was recorded in 2020 with 6.1% of 2,827 children being malnourished. Fortunately, the malnutrition rate went down to 4.9% during the following year and had been constant until 2022.

Table SO-12. Malnourished Children for the Past Five Years

Degree of Malnutrition	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	No.	%								
Normal	2,238	94.1	2,692	94.9	2,659	93.2	2,725	95.1	2,730	95.1
Underweight	130	4.4	120	4.6	157	5.4	128	4.4	147	5.3
Severely Underweight	27	0.9	14	0.5	22	0.8	15	0.5	17	0.59
Very Malnourished Children	157	5.9	134	5.2	174	6.1	144	4.9	141	4.9
Total Number of Children (0-15 years old)	2,481		2,586		2,827		2,916		2,871	

Source: MNAO, 2022

* Burial Grounds

The Municipality of Rombon has eight existing cemeteries. Four of these cemeteries are government-owned while the other four are privately owned. The cemetery with the largest area is Apiga Municipal Cemetery while the one with the most number of plots is the Rombon Municipal Cemetery. The smallest cemetery in terms of land area is Cobrador Cemetery which is located in Cobrador Island while both the Bagacay Private Cemetery and the Tambao Private Cemetery have the least number of plots.

Table SO-13. Existing Cemeteries and Memorial Parks

Name of Cemetery	Brgy.	Ownership	Area (ha)	Capacity (No. of Plots)
Rombon Municipal Cemetery	Barangay Capadan	Government	2.1016	1826

Apiga Municipal Cemetery	Barangay Apiga	Government	9.546	982
Tambao Municipal Cemetery	Barangay Tambao	Government	0.1153	522
Tambo Private Cemetery	Barangay Tambao	Private		30
Lamig Garden Memorial Park	Barangay Lamig	Private	30.085 sqm	952
Cobrador Cemetery	Barangay Cobrador	Barangay Government	660 sqm	130
Bagacay Private Cemetery	Barangay Bagacay	Private	1000 sqm	35
Bagacay Cemetery	Barangay Bagacay	Private - Catholic Church		1418

* Sanitation

Basic sanitation is defined as having access to facilities for the safe disposal of human waste (feces and urine), as well as having the ability to maintain hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection, industrial/hazardous waste management, and wastewater treatment and disposal. The following discussion will be on the sanitation practices in the municipality.

Based on the data provided by MHO, there were still 1,060 households in the municipality who do not have sanitary toilet facilities in 2021. Most of these households were found in Barangay Calmos (203), Iauran (125), Uo (70), Apiga (58), Sablaan (69), Laman (63), and Capadan (60). Only three among 31 barangays have households without unsanitary toilet facilities. This means that the Municipality of Rombon still has a long way to go in order to achieve the targets of the Zero Open Defecation (ZOD) Program.

Table SO-14. Number of Households in Occupied Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facilities, Year 2021

Barangay	Total Number of Households	Type of Toilet Facilities							
		Sanitary Open Rush	Shared Open Rush	Septic Pit Latrine	Total	Open Pit Latrine	Drop/Overhang	No Facility/Fix	Total
Barangay I	88	88	0	0	88	0	0	0	88
Barangay II	231	219	0	0	219	12	0	0	12
Barangay III	263	263	0	0	263	0	0	0	0

Barangay / IV	154	154	0	0	154	0	0	0	0
Capacalan	459	478	0	0	479	69	0	0	60
Caimos	666	462	0	0	463	203	0	0	23
Aguada	250	215	0	0	215	55	0	0	55
Antong	124	193	0	0	193	28	0	0	26
Lilo	255	285	0	0	285	70	0	0	70
Gumpangan	140	149	0	0	145	11	0	0	11
Agtaluto	173	140	0	0	140	33	0	0	33
Macatas	256	248	0	0	248	8	0	0	8
Lambo	268	205	0	0	205	63	0	0	62
Calibogo	262	170	0	0	170	28	0	0	28
Agana	187	118	0	0	118	65	0	0	65
Tambac	178	168	0	0	168	8	0	0	8
Iauran	405	280	0	0	280	125	0	0	125
Sablayan	373	305	0	0	305	68	0	0	68
Agapit	129	209	0	0	205	14	0	0	14
Pale	132	129	0	0	129	12	0	0	12
Lunas	224	219	0	0	219	2	0	0	2
Agripa	223	195	0	0	195	28	0	0	28
Ginabatian	159	150	0	0	150	9	0	0	9
Mapula	183	182	0	0	182	1	0	0	1
Agapit	231	231	0	0	231	22	0	0	22
Agripa	177	167	0	0	167	18	0	0	18
Lohos	461	414	0	0	414	47	0	0	47
Bagbagoy	160	142	0	0	142	18	0	0	18
Alag	461	455	0	0	456	37	0	0	37
Ugong	193	184	0	0	184	37	0	0	37
Cobrador	252	244	0	0	244	9	0	0	9
Total	8,756	7,196	0	0	7,195	1080	0	0	1080

Source: MHO, 2022

Source: MPDO, 2022

(Extract from the following table, which can be found in the Annex B of the Environmental Sector Plan. According to MPDO, there are 12 barangays which they do not have data yet.)

Table SO-16. Method of Solid Waste Disposal/Treatment, 2022

No.	Method	Quantity (Tonnes) of household solid waste generated	No. of households	Agency Responsible
1	Collected and disposed to:			LGU
1.1	Open Dump	N/A		
1.2	Composting	N/A		
1.3	Sanitary Landfill	10.11 Giga	14,966	
2	Composting	1.5 Giga	10,000	LGU
3	Recycling	6.2 Giga	10,000	LGU
4	Household Recycling	0.2 Giga	10,000	
5	Landfill	0.2 Giga	10,000	LGU
6	Biodegradable disposal site (not defined)	0.2 Giga	10,000	
7	Other	-	-	

Source: MPDO, 2022

• Projected Requirements

BHS are responsible for delivering primary health care services to the population. These services include child and maternal care, immunization, treatment of simple medical conditions, nutrition, family planning, sanitary health care, emergency treatment and health education. To be able to deliver the above services properly, the recommended service zone of BHS is three to five kilometers considering transport availability or both the patient and medical staff. It should be centrally located and grouped with the other institutional facilities such as chapel, school, and park/playground in that barangay. There should be one BHS for every 5,000 population of a barangay. Based on the projected population per barangay, the following number of BHS will be determined. Given that barangays do not have a projected population of more than 6,000 in 2032, only one BHS is required in every one of them except Capasian.

Table SO-17. Projected Requirements for Barangay Health Facilities, Year 2022-2032

Barangay	Planning Period

In 2022, the amount of waste generated per day in the Municipality of Bantalon is estimated to be about 9.9 tons. About 4.3 tons are generated from domestic sources, 2.2 tons from commercial establishments, 1.2 tons from institutions and about 1.2 tons from the public market. The amount of generated waste is also the exact amount of waste being collected. According to the Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), biodegradable waste are being composted in the municipality's sanitary landfill. Likewise, recyclable also end up in the sanitary landfill where they are being composted or pulverized. Residual wastes on the other hand are either pulverized or shredded.

Table SO-18. Solid Waste Generation by Source, 2022

Source	Type/Character	Volume of domestic waste generated (Tonnes)	Volume of residual waste generated (Tonnes)	Disposal method/ treatment facilities	Disposition
Domestic	Biodegradable	0.3	0.3	Composting	Sanitary Landfill
	Recyclable	2.0	2.0	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
	Residual	2.0	2.0	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
Commercial	Biodegradable	0.1	0.1	Composting	Sanitary Landfill
	Recyclable	2.1	2.1	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
	Residual	1.0	1.0	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
Industrial	Biodegradable	0.1	0.1	Composting	Sanitary Landfill
	Recyclable	1.0	1.0	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
	Residual	0.1	0.1	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
Private Market	Biodegradable	0.1	0.1	Composting	Sanitary Landfill
	Recyclable	1.0	1.0	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
	Residual	0.1	0.1	Compact	Sanitary Landfill
Total		9.9	9.9		

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2032
Barangay I	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barangay II	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barangay III	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barangay IV	1	1	1	1	1	1
Capacalan	1	1	2	2	2	2
Caimos	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aguada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Antong	1	1	1	1	1	1
D	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gumpangan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agtaluto	1	1	1	1	1	1
Macatas	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lambo	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calibogo	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ginabatian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mapula	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sawang	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agripa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lohos	1	1	1	1	1	1

Bagacay	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abad	1	1	1	1	1	1
Logbon	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cobrador	1	1	1	1	1	1

- Technical Findings and Policy Interventions

By analyzing the health sub-sector, some issues found that need to be addressed. A matrix below shows several technical findings with their implications that needs to be addressed with the recommended policy interventions. These will serve as a useful guide for the programs and projects to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table SO-18. Technical Findings on the Health Sub-sector

Technical Findings/Issues	Implications	Policy Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 health facilities are highly susceptible to storm surge 1 health facilities is highly susceptible to landslides 2 health facilities are highly susceptible to flooding 12.80% of households have unsanitary toilets and only three among 31 barangays do not have households with unsanitary toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed or disrupted health care services during or after disasters Damage to structure of health units Additional costs for repairs Poor sanitation can lead to spread of diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofitting of health centers Relocation is also an option for dilapidated health centers and centers highly susceptible to hazards Promote proper hygiene Strengthen and strictly implement sanitation programs such as provision of sanitary toilets and conduct of WASH Training Strict monitoring of sanitation programs

C. Education

Education is a human right and a key ingredient for development, in terms of social change and economic development. For an individual, education can be a significant factor in improving employment, health, and income. For societies, this could mean economic growth, better institutions and better communities.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's fourth goal focuses on "Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all." This would require great cooperation from the government to ensure access to high-quality education and better facilities for learning. It is vital for the LGU to know the educational situation to plan programs and policies for this sub-sector for the municipality.

- School Facilities

The inventory of the schools in the municipality is shown in the table below. In school year 2020-2021, there were 29 public elementary schools, four public secondary schools, one private secondary school, and one university in the municipality. Majority of the schools did not have facilities like labs, libraries, or clinics, and some of the schools that did were in poor condition. Moreover, most of the schools are used as evacuation centers.

Table SO-19. Schools by Level, Type, Facilities and Conditions, SY 2020-2021

ID	School Name	Barangay	Area Occupied by School	Ownership	Facilities and Conditions: G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, N=No, T=Temp., S=Susp.										Hazard Susceptibility (High/Moderate/Low)	
					Lip	Sip	Library	Cafe	Canteen	Playground	Other Schools	Other Office	Flood	Earthquake	Tsunami	
Public Elementary Schools																
11101	Agbarito ES	Agbarito	5000	Deeded w/o Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	N		Y				
11102	Agbarito ES	Agbarito	490	Titled	N	N	N	N	P	P		Y	L	L	L	L
11103	Agbarito ES	Agbarito	5000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	P	P	P		Y	L	L	H	H
Public Secondary Schools																
11104	Abra Linao ES	Linao	561	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	P		Y	H			H
11105	Abid Riccio ES	Riccio	3000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	P	P	P		Y	H			
11106	Bagacay ES	Bagacay	5000	Titled	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	L	L	H	H
11107	Catibator ES	Catibator	3002	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	H	L	L	H
11108	Catibator ES	Catibator	5000	Tax Dec.	P	N	P	N	P	P		N	L	L	H	H
11109	Cogon ES	Tanbac	510	Deed of Exchange	N	N	N	N	G	O		Y	L	L	L	L
11110	Cogon ES	Cogon	5000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	P	N			Y	L	L	L	L
11111	Gimbalig ES	Gimbalig	1715	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	G	G		Y	L	L	L	L
11112	Gimbalig ES	Gimbalig	4749	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	L	H	L	L
11113	Linao ES	Linao	4749	Deeded	N	N	N	N	G	O		Y	R	H	L	L

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing young child mortality rate and infant mortality rate Prevalence of respiratory illnesses in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease children's chances of growing to adulthood The lack of clean water and sanitation compels the parents to bear more children due to lack of confidence on their survival. It causes the population growth in the municipality. Decline in health Reduced productivity Increased mortality rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote family planning to avoid high-risk births Ensure effective implementation of Republic Act No. 11148 "Kalusugan at Nutrition ng Mag-Nanay Act" or the "First 1000 Days Law" Conduct studies to determine root cause of the problem Strictly implement existing policies on safety precaution in the marble grinding industry
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11101	Agbarito ES	Agbarito	7000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	C	P			Y	H			
11102	Agbarito ES	Agbarito	5000	Tax Dec.					P	P						
11103	Agtago ES	Agtago	5000	Titled					G	G			Y	L	L	L
11104	Abra Linao ES	Linao	561	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	P						
11105	Abid Riccio ES	Riccio	3000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	P	P	P			Y	H		
11106	Bagacay ES	Bagacay	5000	Titled	N	N	N	N	P	G						
11107	Catibator ES	Catibator	3002	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	H	L	L	H
11108	Catibator ES	Catibator	5000	Tax Dec.	P	N	P	N	P	P		N	L	L	H	H
11109	Cogon ES	Tanbac	510	Deed of Exchange	N	N	N	N	G	O		Y	L	L	L	L
11110	Cogon ES	Cogon	5000	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	P	N			Y	L	L	L	L
11111	Gimbalig ES	Gimbalig	1715	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	G	G		Y	L	L	L	L
11112	Gimbalig ES	Gimbalig	4749	Tax Dec.	N	N	N	N	P	G		Y	L	H	L	L
11113	Linao ES	Linao	4749	Deeded	N	N	N	N	G	O		Y	R	H	L	L

11130	LIO ES	LIO	5700	Tat Dec	N N N F G P		Y H L L H H
11132	Logbo ES	Logbo	3650	Baraplat	N N N C C C		Y H H H
11133	Lower ES	Lower	5000	Donation	N N N N P G		Y H M L L L
11134	Upper ES	Upper	3309	Tat Dec	N N N N R O		Y H H L L L
11135	Macabato Hig	Abad	100	BBHES	N N N N P P		Y L L M L L
11136	Pale PG	Pale	5010	Tat Dec	N N N C C C		Y H H
11137	Romblon Bar TCS	Capac Bar	35900	Tat Dec / Pintakalani	N N N P P P		Y H L L L L
11138	Romblon Wkts CS	Capac Bar	2589	Tat Dec	N N N C C N		Y L L L
11139	Sablayan ES	Sablayan	5059	Tat Dec	N H N N C G		Y H H H M M
11140	San Jose ES	Sanjoa	7050	Donation	N H N N P P		Y L L L L L
11141	Sawang ES	Mataas	5000	Donation	G G HE		Y H L H H

The student-teacher and student-classroom ratio was calculated to determine if the available teachers and classrooms are adequate in the municipality. The Department of Education states that the recommended student-classroom and student-teacher ratio for elementary is 35:1, and student-classroom ratio for high school is 40:1.

It can be observed from the table below that the total student-teacher ratio in secondary private schools is 18:1 with a student-classroom ratio of 22:1. On the other hand, the student-teacher ratio in public elementary schools is 20:1 with a student-classroom ratio of 23:1. In junior high, the student-teacher ratio is 21:1, and in senior high, it is 29:1. The student-classroom ratio in junior high is 42:1 and in senior high is 44:1. In total, the student-teacher ratio for the whole municipality is 22:1, with a student-classroom ratio of 29:1.

It can be observed that the student-teacher ratio in all levels is within the Department of Education's recommended ratio. The student-to-person ratio in public secondary schools, however, exceeded the recommended ratio with 42:1 in junior high and 44:1 in senior high.

Table SC-20. Student-Teacher and Student-Classroom Ratio by Level, SY 2020-2021

Level	Enrollment			No. of Teachers			No. of Classrooms	Student/Teacher Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Primary								
Secondary								
Jahok Hig School	77	71	148	3	2	6	4	30:1
Sebelit Hig School	154	152	306	6	7	13	10	14:1
Bud Tabil	161	164	325	9	9	18	14	19:1
Public								
Kinder	457	396	853	2	29	31	29	28:1
Ehman Bay	2005	2640	5445	41	223	264	233	22:1
Elementary	2322	2333	4655	73	127	200	168	37:1
Jahok Hig School	1673	1626	3299	57	99	156	179	21:1
Sebelit Hig School	649	631	1282	16	20	44	29	29:1
Bud Tabil	3514	3283	6797	116	279	438	379	22:1
TOTAL	5755	5443	11218	126	308	510	314	22:1

Source: DepEd District Office, 2022

11139	Tibb ES	Tibb	5000	Donated or donated	N N N N N N N C		Y H L L L L L
Public Secondary Schools							
11140	Aghap National Hig School	Aghap	5033	Tat Dec	N N N G G G		H H
11141	Abad National Hig School	Abad	1379	Donated w/ Tat Dec	N N G C G P		V H M L B H
11142	Macabato Hig School	Cogos	1000	Donated	P P P G P F		Y L H M L L
11143	Romblon National Hig School	Tagaytay					
11144	Blowdil Academy	Lower					

Historical Enrollment

In the data below it can be observed that there was a decrease in enrollees in public elementary and secondary schools between school years 2016-2017 to 2020-2021. In secondary private school however, an increase in enrollees can be observed. In school years 2017-2018 to 2018-2019, there was an observable increase in both elementary and secondary school enrollees but a decrease in private secondary school enrollees. The upward trend in enrollees in public secondary school continued on school years 2019-2020 to 2020-2021 but the elementary enrollment saw a stark decrease in enrollment from 2019-2020 to 2020-2021. The private secondary enrollment also saw a decrease in enrollment between the school years.

The only Tertiary School in the Municipality, Romblon State University located in Barangay Sawang, saw a noticeable decrease in enrollees from school year 2016-2017 up to school year 2019-2019. However, the number of enrollees increased in 2019-2020, with the trend continuing to school year 2020-2021.

Table SC-21. Historical Enrollment Level by the Past Five School Years (2016-2021)

ID	School Year	Barangay	Enrollment						Increase/Decrease						Increase/Decrease						
			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
111364	Aghap Hig	Aghap	510	238	406	276	286	284	200	120	200	120	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
111365	Agbag Agbag	Agbag	514	324	188	97	55	30	84	97	85	40	91	91	4	44	31	35	47	57	34
	Eleme Romblon	Eleme Romblon	an	97	100	77	72	140	29	84	78	100	78	91	100	72	74	148	34	93	144

111366	Aq'ay E&S	Sto- Georg Italy Italy	F+	++	-10	9	9	9	100	-48	9	9	9	-14	-8	91	-10	1	10	
111367	Aq'ay E&S Italy Italy Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	-100	-72	89	100	-	97	7	100	38	-78	100	98	32	100	0	
111368	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	88	100	95	94	-102	-	97	++	100	81	-72	100	8	82	142	
111369	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	88	-100	95	95	100	-	98	49	100	34	34	100	7	83	38	
111370	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	87	-102	98	98	-100	-	89	62	100	79	78	100	-2	8	8	
111371	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	93	41	100	40	28	98	-	98	23	84	45	22	78	9	45	92
111372	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	100	200	124	122	217	-	0	0	0	145	-124	200	24	187	115	
111373	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	100	100	100	100	100	-	102	100	100	102	100	100	100	100	100	
111374	Aq'ay E&S Italy	Aq'ay,R onto ka, Rob ka	F+	++	89	100	91	93	100	-	91	58	100	30	100	100	-78	100	92	75
111375	Coba dol E&S Coba	Coba dol E&S Coba	F+	++	97	100	97	94	100	-	98	82	100	88	93	100	++	100	73	140
111376	Cogia E&S	Cogia E&S	F+	++	94	100	100	92	100	-	104	91	100	100	94	100	100	100	100	100

The following graph shows the participation rate of children of school-going age who are enrolled in elementary, secondary or tertiary institutions. A higher participation rate would mean that more children have access to education. To compute the enrolment participation rate, the school-going age population for each level was derived first using interpolation method. The total enrolment is then divided by the school-going age and multiplied by 100 to get the enrolment participation rate.



	Projected Classroom Requirement	Projected Teacher Requirement	Actual Classroom Requirement	Actual Teacher Requirement
2016-2017	98.79 %	75.82 %	49.20 %	49.20 %
2017-2018	94.96 %	75.00 %	42.26 %	42.26 %
2018-2019	102.56 %	75.44 %	41.96 %	41.96 %
2019-2020	108.41 %	76.85 %	52.16 %	52.16 %
2020-2021	73.50 %	107.74 %	62.40 %	62.40 %

- Projected Classroom and Teacher Requirement

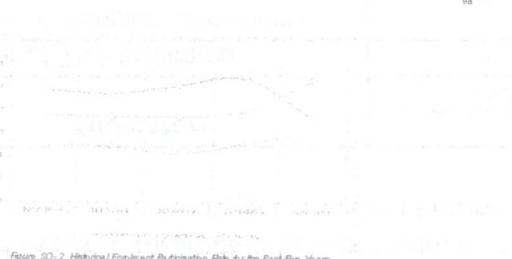
Projected enrolment was derived by multiplying the projected school-going age population of with the projected enrolment participation rate of the respective school year. The projected school-going age was acquired by interpolation. With the Department of Education's recommended student-teacher and student-classroom ratio of 35:1 for elementary and 40:1 for secondary, the classroom and teacher requirement during the planning period were identified.

By the end of the planning period, public elementary schools would need 182 classrooms to accommodate projected incoming enrollees in the end of the planning period which can easily be accommodated. There are already 220 classrooms existing in school year 2020-2021. There are also 264 public elementary school teachers recorded in school year 2020-2021 which is more than sufficient to accommodate the projected incoming enrollees in the end of the planning period.

The classroom requirement for the secondary level in the end of the planning period is 143. In the school year 2020-2021, the recorded number of classrooms was only 108. This means that there is a need to add 35 more classrooms meet the student-classroom requirement. On the other hand, in the school year 2020-2021 the recorded number of teachers in secondary level is 200, which exceeds the 143 requirement at the end of the planning period.

Table 50-23. Projected Classroom Teacher Requirement in Public Schools

Level	Planning Period



	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2032
Projected Enrolment							
Elementary	5789	5944	5900	5957	6014	6072	6399
Secondary	5208	5258	5308	5359	5411	5463	5720
Classroom Requirement							
Elementary	165	167	169	170	172	173	182
Secondary	130	131	133	134	135	137	143
Teacher Requirement							
Elementary	165	167	169	170	172	173	182
Secondary	130	131	133	134	135	137	143

As seen from the data shown below, the participation rate for elementary level went down in school year 2017-2018, and from then increased until school year 2019-2020, seeing a sharp decline in the school year 2020-2021. A possible reason for this sudden decrease can be attributed to the covid-19 pandemic that spread globally during that time period, preventing students from attending other methods for learning like modular and online classes. In the secondary level, it can be observed that the participation rate in school year 6-27% up to 2018-2019 were steady but had a huge increase in participation rate in school year 2020-2021. In the tertiary level, a decrease in participation rate was observed in school year 2018-2019 but increased again in the following year and continued its trend upward in the following year.

Table 50-22. Historical Enrolment Participation Rate for the Past Five Years

School Year	Enrolment Participation Rate		
	Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary
2016-2017	98.79 %	75.82 %	49.20 %
2017-2018	94.96 %	75.00 %	42.26 %
2018-2019	102.56 %	75.44 %	41.96 %
2019-2020	108.41 %	76.85 %	52.16 %
2020-2021	73.50 %	107.74 %	62.40 %

• Technical Findings and Policy Interventions

By analyzing the education sub-sector, some issues were found that need to be addressed. A matrix below shows the technical findings with the implications that needs to be addressed with the corresponding recommended policy interventions. These will serve as a useful guide for the programs and projects to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table SO-24. Technical Findings on the Education Sub-sector

Technical Findings/Issues		Implications	Policy Intervention
• Majority of schools do not have necessary facilities like labs, clinics, and libraries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of educational resources for students Hiring of school facilities (0.0U, Day Ed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate funding for provision/ improvement of school facilities (0.0U, Day Ed) Outsourcing funds from private sectors and foundations
• Schools without these facilities might not have a great learning environment			
• Both Junior (42.1) and Senior (44.1) high schools have exceeded the recommended student-classroom ratio of 40:1		Crowded school environments are not conducive for learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct more classrooms
• In the elementary level, school year 2020-2021 showed a 3.5% decrease in participation rate		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the trend continues downward, a big part of the population will be deprived of basic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address children's problems preventing them from attending school like malnutrition, financial problems, etc Encourage guardians to support children's education

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Table SO-25. Barangay Security Force and Volunteers by Type of Service, Year 2022

Barangays	Type of Services	Number of Security Force/Volunteer	Facilities/ Equipment	Condition of facilities/equipment
URBAN				
Barangay I (Pob.)	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	10	10 pcs whistle 4 pcs radio 10 pcs batuta	Good
	Disaster	66	1 quick response vehicle 11 pcs hard hat 11 pcs raincoat 1 pc megaphone	Good
	Auxiliary Services	24	4 pcs hose 2 pcs nozzle 1 pc best tank	Good
	Others			
Barangay II (Pob.)	Total	100		
	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	9	Flashlight Outpost	Good
	Disaster	21	First aid Kit Boots flashlight	Fair
	Auxiliary Services			
Barangay III (Pob.)	Others		Service vehicle	good
	Total	30		
	Traffic	4	Outpost	Fair
	Peace and Order	13	Flashlight, Raincoat, vehicle, outpost, nightstick, logbook, billepin	Good
	Disaster	30	Multipurpose hall, flashlight, emergency kit, first aid kit, handcrank radio	Good
Barangay IV (Pob.)	Auxiliary Services	22	Multipurpose hall, rope, first aid kit	Good
	Others			
	Total	69		
	Traffic	2		

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D. Protective Services

The Sustainable Development Goals 16¹⁹ goal aims to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels". Its targets include: to reduce violence, protect children from crime and exploitation, ensure justice for all, and reduce corruption, among others.

In a community level, the forefront in maintaining peace and order are the LGUs. Agencies such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) are expected to uphold their sworn duties and perform their mandated tasks within the bounds of the law, preserve citizen rights, protect the lives and properties and promote civil order. For these agencies to perform with the best of their capabilities, they require the proper facilities, equipment, and manpower.

• Facilities and Equipment

(No data for risk management yet)

Type of Services	Baran gay	Ar ea (sq m)	Physi cal Conditi on of Facility	No. of Perso nnel	Perso nnel to Popu lation Ratio	Vehicle s	Conta ct No.	Hazard Susceptibility (HML)						
								F	L	E	S	T	U	Others
POLICE														
Headquarters	Brgy. II	50		35	1.181	2	Patrol							
Sub-station	Brgy. II	0												
FIRE PROTECTION														
Headquarters	Brgy. II	18	Good	15	1.275	2	Pump	09213 17989 0	L	J				
JAIL MANAGEMENT														
Provincial Jail														
District Jail														
Municipal Jail														
OTHERS														
TOTAL														

Aside from agencies such as PNP, BFP, and BJMP, the barangays of the municipality also have volunteers for specific tasks like traffic, peace and order, disasters, and auxiliary services. The table below shows the barangays and their number of volunteers along with their available equipment.

Barangays	Peace and Order	12	Barangay Hall/ Multicab	Good
			Barangay Hall/ Multicab	
Barangay IV (Pob.)	Disaster	10		
	Auxiliary Services	25	Barangay	Good
	Others			
	Total	49		
	Traffic			
Bagacay	Peace and Order	17	Flashlights, whistle	
	Disaster	40	Rain coat, boots, steel ladder, hard hat, generator, rescue vehicle	Good Condition
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	57		
Capacalan	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	20		
	Disaster			
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
Agbaluto	Total			
	RURAL			
	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	14	Barangay Multipurpose outpost, Flashlight, whistle, baton	Good
	Disaster	20	Generator, chainsaw, street ladder, rubber boots, two-way radio, multicab, chariot, hard hat	Good
Agpabanat	Auxiliary Services	18	Barangay health Center, BP apparatus	Good
	Others			
	Total	52		
	Traffic			

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	Peace and Order	12	megaphone	Fair
	Disaster	30		
	Auxiliary Services	30		
	Others			
	Total	72		
	Traffic			
Agbudsia	Peace and Order	7	Flashlight, Uniform	Good
	Disaster	18	Rope, axe, fire extinguisher, flashlight, candle, camera	Good
	Auxiliary Services	1	Barangay Emergency Vehicle	Under repair
	Others			
	Total	26		
	Traffic			
Agnaga	Peace and Order	13	BPATS outpost	Good
	Disaster			
	Auxiliary Services	1	Service Vehicle	
	Others		Barangay Health Center	
	Total	14		
	Traffic			
Agnay	Peace and Order	12	Emergency Response Vehicle	Good
	Disaster	45	Fish Sanctuary Guardhouse	Good
	Auxiliary Services	56	9 pcs flashlight, 1 unit spine board	Good
	Others		1 voluntary vehicle	Good
	Total	92	1 first aid kit	Good
	Traffic			
Agnipa	Peace and Order	10		
	Disaster	11	Megaphone, flashlight, rope	

	Traffic			
Ginablan	Peace and Order	10		
	Disaster	20	12	Good
	Auxiliary Services	16	0	Good
	Others			
	Total	46	12	
	Traffic			
Guimpingan	Peace and Order	10	Flashlight, stick	Fair
	Disaster	20	Rescue Vehicles, Evacuation Center, Flashlights, rope	Fair
	Auxiliary Services	9	Health Center, Multipurpose Center	Fair
	Others	20	Quick response vehicle, container drum, rope	
	Total	59		
	Traffic			
Ilauran	Peace and Order	16	Outpost	Fair
	Disaster	10	Multicab	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	26		
	Traffic			
Lamao	Peace and Order	13	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Disaster	8	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	21		
	Traffic			
Li-o	Peace and Order	24		
	Disaster	15	Evacuation Facility (Kalahi)	
	Auxiliary Services			

		first aid kit, spine board		
	Auxiliary Services	15		
	Others	10		
	Total	46		
	Traffic			
Agtongo	Peace and Order	15	Multicab/Brgy Hall	Good
	Disaster	10	Multicab/Brgy Hall	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	25		
	Traffic			
Alad	Peace and Order	20	Brgy hall/Rescue Boat	Good
	Disaster	20	Brgy hall/Rescue Boat	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	40		
	Traffic			
Cajimos	Peace and Order	15	Barangay Hall/Rescue Cab	Good
	Disaster	10	Barangay Hall/Rescue Cab	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	25		
	Traffic			
Calabogo	Peace and Order	11	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab Chariot	Good
	Disaster	8	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab Chariot	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	19		

	Auxiliary Services		Multipurpose Brgy Health Center	Good
	Others		Flashlight, Whistle, 11handheld radio, 2 boots	Good
	Total	52		
	Traffic			
Logbon	Peace and Order	17	BPATS Bldg	Good
	Disaster	13	Evacuation Center	Good
	Auxiliary Services	25	Brgy Hall	Good
	Others	3	Brgy Hall	Good
	Total	58		
	Traffic			
Lunas	Peace and Order	16	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Poor
	Disaster	15	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Poor
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	31		
	Traffic	0		
Lomos	Peace and Order	16	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Disaster	8	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	24		
	Traffic			
Macalas	Peace and Order	14	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Disaster	8	Barangay Hall Rescue Cab	Good
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	22		
	Traffic			
Mapula	Peace and Order	7	Whistle handuff	serviceable
	Auxiliary Services			

	Disaster	10		
	Auxiliary Services	8		
	Others			
	Total	25		
	Traffic			
	Peace and Order			
Cobrador (Naguso)	Disaster			
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total			
	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	8		
Palje	Disaster	24		
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	32		
	Traffic	1		
	Peace and Order	11	1 Jail and Office 11 pcs baton 11 pcs whistle 6 pcs handicap 1 uniform and whistle	Good
Sablayan	Disaster	23	1 Cab ERV 3 sets rado 1 set generator 1 set first aid kit 3 pcs axe 30 pcs bedroll 2 pcs spine board 12 pcs boots 40 pcs raincoat 24 mosquito net 12 pcs safety harness 6 pcs water jug 24 pcs plate 24 pcs fork 24 pcs spoon 2 pcs big pan 2 nms sautron	Good

	outlet/ electrical ignition caused by arching				
Capaclar		1	1		
Cajimos	Shorted and overloaded electrical wiring/electrical wiring ignition caused by arching		2		
	Lighted match/accidental			1	
Bagacay	Burner Kalan located from the kitch'en/accidental		1		
Li-o	Shorted and overloaded electrical wiring/electrical ignition caused by arching			1	
Total		2	1	4	2

Source: BFP 2022

- Record of Crime Incidents

The following table shows the record of crimes incidences committed by adults from years 2017 to 2021. The highest recorded crime was in 2019 with 151 crimes committed within that year. Most of the crimes committed was Reckless Impudence Resulting in Physical Injury with a total of 74 cases, followed by Reckless Impudence Resulting in Damage to Property (47 cases), and Violation of Anti-child abuse law (37 cases).

Table S0-27. Crime Incidence for Adult for the Past Five Years 2017-2021

Nature of the Crime	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
---------------------	------	------	------	------	------

			12 pcs flashlight 6 pcs emergency light 2 pcs megaphone 36 pcs pillow 36 pcs blanket	
	Auxiliary Services	25		
	Others			
	Total	60		
Sawang	Traffic			
	Peace and Order	12		
	Disaster	26		
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total	38		
Tambac	Traffic			
	Peace and Order			
	Disaster			
	Auxiliary Services			
	Others			
	Total			

Source: Barangay surveys 2022

- Fire Incidences

There was a total of nine recorded fires in the span of five years in the municipality, between years 2017 to 2021. Three incidents were recorded in Cajimos, two in Población Barangay II and Caplaclan, and one of each in barangays Mapula, Bagacay and Li-o. Most of fires involved faulty electrical wirings and overloaded outlets.

Table SO- 26. Fire Incidences for the Past Five Years 2017-2021

Barangay	Origin/ Cause	Frequency				
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mapula	Electrical Safety Box/Accidental	1				
Brgy II	Overloaded Convenience	1			1	

		Crimes Committed											
		Total Crimes Cleared					Crimes Committed						
		Crimes Solved		Crimes Committed			Total Crimes Cleared		Crimes Committed				
		Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Solved	Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Committed	Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Solved	Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Committed	Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Committed	Total Crimes Cleared	Crimes Solved
AGAINST PERSONS		1	9	7	1	1	8	8	7	1	1	1	2
Murder		3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Parricide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infanticide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder (plain)		3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Homicide		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Physical injury		2	2	1	5	5	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
Rape		6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	7	7	6	8
Rape w/ homicide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping w/ homicide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping w/ rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGAINST PROPERTY		4	4	4	2	2	0	6	6	4	3	2	1
ROBBERY		1	1	1	0	0	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
Robbery w/ homicide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery w/ rape		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery w/ serious physical injuries		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery w/ arson		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery in band		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THEFT		3	3	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	1	0
Qualified theft		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Theft (plain)		3	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Carnapping mv		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carnapping mc		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carnapping occupant is killed/raped mv		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carnapping occupant is killed/raped mc		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arsons w/ homicide		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NON-INDEX CRIMES		2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	3	1
Acts of lasciviousness		1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Alarms & scandals		2	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	4	5	5	2
Frustrated/ attempt anti-rape law of 1997		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

- Current and Projected Requirement for Police and Fire personnel

The standard ratio for police-population is 1:1000 and the ideal standard for fireman-population is 1:2000. With this, the number of personnel required in the municipality in the following years was projected.

By the end of the planning period, the minimum number of police personnel required for the projected period is 45. The current police personnel is 35 which means that the police force needs 6 more personnel to reach the current requirement of 41 and 10 to reach the standard ratio in 2032. ~~Meanwhile, the fire force currently needs 6 more personnel to reach the current required personnel ratio and 8 more personnel to meet the required ratio by 2032.~~

Table S0-29. Current and Projected Requirement for Police and Fire Personnel

Age Group	Existing no (2022)	Projected Population and Required No. of Personnel						
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2032	
Population	41336	41336	41733	42133	42538	42947	43358	45481
Police Force	35	41	42	42	43	43	43	45
Fire Force	15	21	21	21	21	21	22	23

Source: PNP, BFP 2022

Chainsaw Act 2002	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1
Cockfighting Law of 1974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Coconut Preservation Act 1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Comp. Dangerous Drugs Act 2002 Possession	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Comp. Dangerous Drugs Act 2002 Sale/Trade/Admin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Comp. Dangerous Drugs Act 2002	5	5	5	4	4	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	1
Cybercrime	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Illegal Fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Illegal Logging	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	2
Illegal Numbers Game	3	3	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Illegal Possession Of Ammunitions & Explosives	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Possession of Weapons	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Law On Reporting Communicable Diseases RA 11332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	6	0
Natl Bldg Code of Phils	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Omnibus Election Code of the Phils	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sexual Harrasment Act 1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	1	1	9	9	9	8	1	1	1	9	8	7	7
Total	0	0	0	6	6	9	5	5	3	0	9	0	3
Others	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: PNP 2022

Table SO-28 Crime Incidence by Barangay for Children (below 18 years old) in Conflict with the Law for the Past Five Years

- Technical Findings and Policy Implications

By analyzing the protective sub-sector, some issues were found that needed to be addressed. A matrix below shows several technical findings with their implications that needs to be addressed with the corresponding recommended policy interventions. These will serve as a useful guide for the programs and projects to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table SO- 30. Technical Findings on the Protective Services Sub-sector

Technical Findings/Issues	Implications	Policy Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fireman-population ratio is beyond the ideal number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow response when there is fire in the locality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of BFP staff in ratio of 1:2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of crimes like murder, rape, homicide, violence against women, and child abuse in the past five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety of residents are compromised Presence of these types of crimes might scare tourists and discourage them from visiting the island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation and strict implementation of Peace and Order and Public Safety (POPS) Plan Capacitate protective personnel

E. Sports and Recreation

For an individual, sports and recreation promotes a healthier mind and body, reduces one's stress and is beneficial to one's social needs. It also instills a sense of belonging in his locality. In the community, sports and recreation helps foster stronger social bonds within it and makes a community safer and healthier and happier. The type of sports and recreation varies in different localities and sometimes age groups.

	Romblon											
Agbodia Child Development Center	Brgy. Agbodia, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good					
Agnaga Child Development Center	Brgy. Agnaga, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					
Agnay Child Development Center	Brgy. Agnay, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	22	1	Public	Good					
Agnipa Child Development Center	Brgy. Agnipa, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good					
Agpanabat Child Development Center	Brgy. Agpanabat Sito Proper Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					
Agpanabat Sampaloc Child Development Center	Brgy. Agpanabat Sito Sampaloc, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					

Brgy. I Child Development Center	Brgy. I-Poblacion, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					
Brgy. III Child Development Center	Brgy. III-Poblacion, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good					
Perpetuo Asturias Memorial Child Development Center	Brgy. IV-Poblacion, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good					
Cajimos Child Development Center	Brgy. Cajimos, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	58	1	Public	Good					
Calabogo Child Development Center	Brgy. Calabogo, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	31	1	Public	Good					
Capacian Centro Child Development Center	Brgy. Capacian Sito Centro Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	18	1	Public	Good					

	Romblon											
Agtongo Child Development Center	Brgy. Agtongo Sito Proper Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	24	1	Public	Poor					
Agtongo Karay-Karay Child Development Center	Brgy. Agtongo Sito Karay-Karay, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	10	1	Public	Good					
Alad Lamao Child Development Center	Brgy. Alad Sito Lamao, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	30	1	Public	Good					
Alad Talisayán Child Development Center	Brgy. Alad Sito Talisayán, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	20	1	Public	Good					
Bagacay Child Development Center	Brgy. Bagacay, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	55	1	Public	Good					

National Child Development Center	Brgy. Capacian Sito Centro, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	42	1	Public	Good					
DSM Highlander Child Development Center	Brgy. Capacian Sito Highlander, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	22	1	Public	Good					
Capacian Agb tuyog Child Development Center	Brgy. Capacian Sito Agb tuyog, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	26	1	Public	Poor					
Cobrador Child Development Center	Brgy. Cobrador, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					
Ginablan Child Development Center	Brgy. Ginablan, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	19	1	Public	Good					
Gumplingan Child Development Center	Brgy. Gumplingan, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	15	1	Public	Good					

	Romblon												
Ilauran Child Development Center	Brgy. Ilauran, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good						
Lamao Child Development Center	Brgy. Lamao, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good						
Li-o Child Development Center	Brgy. Li-o, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	21	1	Public	Good						
Logbon Child Development Center	Brgy. Logbon, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	26	1	Public	Good						
Lonos Proper Child Development Center	Brgy. Lonos, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	49	1	Public	Good						
Lunas Child Development Center	Brgy. Lunas, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	27	1	Public	Good						
Macalas Child Development Center	Brgy. Macalas, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	29	1	Public	Good						

Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWD Office)	Brgy. IV-Poblacion, Romblon, Romblon	Financial Assistance (Burial, Medical, Educational), Counseling, Day Care Services, Supplementary Feeding Program, Family Life Education & Counseling, Family Food Packs, Issuance of PWD, Assisting/ Provision of Livelihood Assistance Grants from DSWD, Issuance of Solo Parent ID, Assisting Walk-in clients, Assisting VAWC Clients, Psychosocial Counseling, Pre-Marriage Counseling, Marriage	Disadvantaged aged, families, Pre-school children, Persons with disabilities, Senior citizens	2	Public	Good							
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Mapula Child Development Center	Brgy. Mapula, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	18	1	Public	Good						
Palje Child Development Center	Brgy. Palje, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	16	1	Public	Good						
Sablayan Child Development Center	Brgy. Sablayan, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	25	1	Public	Good						
Sawang Child Development Center	Brgy. Sawang, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	30	1	Public	Good						
Tambac Child Development Center	Brgy. Tambac, Romblon, Romblon	Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding	Pre-school Children	26	1	Public	Good						
Bahay Kanlungan	Brgy. Bagacay, Romblon, Romblon	Temporary Shelter/Home Life Services	Disadvantaged aged, families, Pre-school children, Youth, Persons with disabilities	26	1	Public	Good						

Office of the Senior Citizen Affairs Office (OSCA Office)	Brgy. II-Poblacion, Romblon, Romblon	Counseling, Social Case Study Report	Senior citizens	2,57	3	Public	Good						
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		Home visitation of the PWD Clients/ Pensioners & Others.					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes:

- Services Offered:
- 1. Family Life Education and Counseling
- 2. Family Planning Assistance
- 3. Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding
- 4. Medical Care
- 5. Health/ Rehabilitation
- 6. Others

Type of Clientele:

- 1. Disadvantaged Families
- 2. Depressed Area
- 3. Disadvantaged Women (18-59 years old)
- 4. Pre-school Children (0-12 years old)
- 5. Youth (13-24 years old)
- 6. Persons with disabilities
- 7. Senior Citizens/ other persons (60 years old and above)
- 8. Other (e.g. Private)

Physical Condition:

Fair/Good/well maintained/servable
Poor/weed infested/serveable
Needs to improve/rehabilitate

Criticality and priority action:

*Critical level of vulnerability for all hazards - High (H), Moderate (M), Low (L)

*Types of hazards - Flood (F), Tropical Cyclone (T), Earthquake (E), Volcano (V), Landslide (Ln), Tsunami (Ts), Storm Surge (Su), Others (e.g. coastal erosion, sea level rise, land subsidence, liquefaction, strong wind, change in temperature, change in rainfall, etc.)

Source: MSWDO, 2022

- **Historical Data for Social Welfare Services**

(40 per clientele data. Still waiting for updated data from MSWDO.)

Table SO- 33. Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System (2018-2021)

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			Current/Latest Year (2021)	Total
	2018	2019	2020		
Disadvantaged Families, Pre-school Children (2-5 years old), Youth (13-24 Years old), Persons With Disabilities, Senior Citizens/Older Persons	1,008	1,734	1,348	1,552	5,642

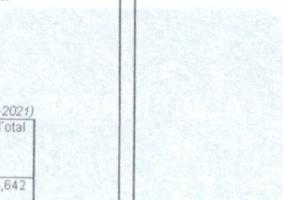
Source: MSWDO, 2022

DATE OF
IMPLEMENTATION
DOCUMENT
VERSION

		designs and have hazard mitigation measures within the structure
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OWNER

MANAGEMENT REVIEW SYSTEM



ECONOMIC SECTOR

The economic sector involves all the activities that engage in the production, distribution, consumption, and management of the resources of a locality. This section will assess the current state and growth pattern of Romblon's economy with the purpose of establishing and reinforcing sustainable economic development for the municipality. The analysis of economic sector is broken down into component sub-sectors namely agriculture, industry, commerce and trade, and tourism.

Brief Background

The Municipality of Romblon emerges with agriculture as its economic backbone through sustained crop, livestock, and fisheries production. Established as one of the food baskets in the Southern Luzon region of the Philippines, its abundant production reaches trade in the seaports of Batangas and Quezon. Marble has also been synonymous with Romblon ever since large deposits of mineral resources were discovered, resulting in a lucrative mining industry in town. The islandic feature of the municipality had become advantageous to tourism, as tourists now recognize the pristine beaches and marine biodiversity in its surrounding seas.

Major Economic Sub-sectors

A. Agriculture

Agriculture provides food, employs people, and supports livelihoods. This sub-sector delivers all the important elements of agriculture from production to sustenance and how it contributes to the welfare of the community. Thus, the municipality of Romblon thrives in an agricultural economy through their crop, livestock and fisheries production. A total of 1059 hectares of land is designated for agricultural use. This includes all agricultural areas used for various farm activities starting from pre-harvest up to post-harvest. Moreover, fisheries areas cover about 13,380 hectares of municipal waters used for its growing fishing industry. (ORM, 2016)

Crop Production

Agricultural crops produced in the municipality varies from cereals, fruit and root crops.

- **Proposed Programs, Projects, and Activities for Social Welfare Services**

Social welfare related projects that are funded and will be implemented in 2022 are listed in the following table. These projects are continuation of the services provided to the different sectors in the past years.

Table SO- 34. Social Welfare Related Projects, Approved/Funded for Implementation, Year 2022

Name/ Location of Project	Barangay	Type	Proponent (Government, Private, Other)	Estimated Start Date
National Child Development Center	Brgy. Capacian, Sitio Centro, Romblon	Infrastructure	Public	July
Lamao Development Center	Brgy. Lamao, Romblon, Romblon	Infrastructure	Public	July

Source: MSWDO, 2022

- **Technical Findings and Policy Interventions**

By analyzing the social welfare services sub-sector, some issues were found that needed to be addressed. A matrix below shows several technical findings with their implications that need to be addressed with the recommended policy interventions. These will serve as a useful guide for the programs and projects to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan

Table SO- 35. Technical Findings on the Social Services Sub-sector

Technical Findings/Issues	Implications	Policy Intervention/s
• Capacian Agbuyog Child Development Center is in poor condition	• Might affect quality of service provided • Increased vulnerability to hazards	• Repair/rehabilitation of facilities in poor condition
• Several social welfare facilities are susceptible to hazards	• In the event that disasters happen during school days, potential injuries and deaths may happen if children are in the day care centers	• Day Care Centers situated in highly susceptible should be considered for retrofitting or relocation. • In the case of retrofitting, ensure that building's follow standard structural

Livestock Production

The major livestock and poultry existing in the municipality are carabao, cattle, hogs, chickens, and ducks.

Hog raising is common all throughout the MIMAROPA region, while cattle raising has been known as the top livestock activity in the province of Romblon since time immemorial. This traces the livestock production in the municipality of Romblon whereas in 2021, a head count of 1,265 hogs and 897 cattle were recorded in 27 and 23 barangays, respectively. Both livestock animals are classified for breeding purposes, producing a volume of hog meat with 772.99 metric tons valued at PHP 154,597,400 and cattle meat with 82.72 metric tons valued at PHP 18,197,300. The presence of a slaughterhouse near the main public market is strategic as it eases meat processing and immediate selling of meat by-products. On the contrary, carabao is classified as a draft animal and is no longer subject to meat production. A total of 39 carabao are left for tending and typically as farm companions within 13 barangays in town.

Chicken is the primary poultry in terms of the number of heads and volume of production when compared to duck. Native and broiler types of chicken are raised in 27 barangays with a total of 16,294 heads, yielding 101.06 metric tons valued at PHP 19,200,355. Ducks are fewer, with only 490 heads yielding 14.7 kg valued at PHP 32,340. Poultry are generally for breeding as chicken is used for meat and egg production, but the low number of ducks indicates that they are more likely produced for the latter. As the production costs of poultry are relatively lower than those of other farm animals, they can simply be raised in household backyards.

Almost all barangays engage in livestock production but practice free-range raising of farm animals. This has resulted in an indefinite area of production, thus the lack of data. The total volume of livestock production is 856.91 metric tons with hog as the greatest contributor comprising about 772.99 metric tons and duck as the lowest with only 0.15 metric tons. (Figure EC-2)

Livestock Production Status									
Type	Barangay	Area (ha)	% Increase/Decrease	Volume of Production (MT)		Product Market	No. of Tenant	F1	F2
				Y1 (2020)	Y2 (2021)				
Cattle	Agapit	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.80	0.80	21.87	22.00	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	30.87	31.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	12.00	12.00	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.75	0.75	8.12	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.50	0.50	30.87	30.87	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.75	0.75	8.12	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.50	0.50	30.87	30.87	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		
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	Agapit	0.50	0.50	30.87	30.87	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.75	0.75	8.12	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.50	0.50	30.87	30.87	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.75	0.75	8.12	8.20	Local	1		
	Agapit	0.50	0.50	30.87	30.87	Local	1		
	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
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	Aguada	0.20	0.20	10.87	10.87	Local	1		
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	Car	0.50	0.50	20.00	20.00	Local	1		
	Gampanig	0.75	0.75	8.11	8.20	Local	1		

Total		25			26	
	Agtakito	13	Bree diag		Pubic Market	4
	Agtabia	5	Bree diag		Pubic Market	3
	Aguaga	66	Bree diag		Pubic Market	54
	Aguaga	96	Bree diag		Pubic Market	39
	Aguaga	23	Bree diag		Pubic Market	15
	Aguakabat	29	Bree diag		Pubic Market	22
	Agtabago	12	Bree diag		Pubic Market	6
	Ibagday	12	Bree diag		Pubic Market	3
	Catbor	1	Bree diag		Pubic Market	4
	Catbogo	65	Bree diag		Pubic Market	23
	Ghabbo	14	Bree diag		Pubic Market	6
	Barrao	97	Bree diag	32.73	18,197,300	
	Lamab	76	Bree diag		Pubic Market	43
	Uro	25	Bree diag		Pubic Market	32
	Loxor	21	Bree diag		Pubic Market	12
	Lixas	24	Bree diag		Pubic Market	14
	Makalar	89	Bree diag		Pubic Market	35
	Hapay	23	Bree diag		Pubic Market	18
	Pale	34	Bree diag		Pubic Market	11
	Sabaway	97	Bree diag		Pubic Market	41
	Sakwag	27	Bree diag		Pubic Market	8
	Tanbac	93	Bree diag		Pubic Market	37
Total		897				644
	Agtakito	43	Bree diag		Pubic Market	12
	Agtabia	23	Bree diag		Pubic Market	8
	Aguaga	16	Bree diag		Pubic Market	22
	Aguaya	97	Bree diag		Pubic Market	31
	Aguaga	45	Bree diag		Pubic Market	14
	Aguakabat	64	Bree diag		Pubic Market	36
	Agtabago	65	Bree diag	772.39	18,4,557,486	
	Alad	33	Bree diag		Pubic Market	30
	Etagaw	23	Bree diag		Pubic Market	9
	Catbor	62	Bree diag		Pubic Market	30
	Catbogo	43	Bree diag		Pubic Market	21
	Capacis	25	Bree diag		Pubic Market	12

Lakid	765	Breed/dig		Public Market	20
Likas	667	Breed/dig		Public Market	35
Macatit	454	Breed/dig		Public Market	24
Map-ib	995	Breed/dig		Public Market	37
Pale	696	Breed/dig		Public Market	24
Sabdaya	223	Breed/dig		Public Market	21
Sawayag	454	Breed/dig		Public Market	37
Tan-ao	226	Breed/dig		Public Market	20
Total	10254				1185
Agtabato	23	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Agtabda	12	Breed/dig		Public Market	3
Agkaga	32	Breed/dig		Public Market	4
Agkai	21	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Agkiba	16	Breed/dig		Public Market	6
Agpanhat	23	Breed/dig		Public Market	4
Ajigbo	8	Breed/dig		Public Market	3
Alid	34	Breed/dig		Public Market	6
Bagaday	23	Breed/dig		Public Market	6
Caimor	32	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Catibago	24	Breed/dig		Public Market	3
Capadla	4	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Cobrador	13	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Ghatala	6	Breed/dig	147 kg	22,340	
Gr. la pagaa	17	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Ibaras	24	Breed/dig		Public Market	3
Utanao	9	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Lho	8	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Logboa	3	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Lokor	21	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Likas	29	Breed/dig		Public Market	4
Macatit	36	Breed/dig		Public Market	7
Map-ib	11	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Pale	2	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Sabdaya	12	Breed/dig		Public Market	1
Sawayag	16	Breed/dig		Public Market	2
Tan-ao	24	Breed/dig		Public Market	2

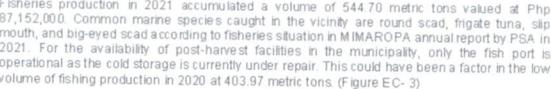


Figure EC- 3. Annual Fish Catch (in kg), 2016-2020

Note: Derived from fishermen with motorized-motorized boat and locally registered commercial fishing vessels.

Furthermore, annual reports on fish catch from 2016 to 2021 revealed fluctuations in the trend. The Office of the Municipal Agriculturist of Romblon attributed the production fluctuation to the encroachment brought about by foreign commercial fishing vessels on the municipal fishing grounds, which caused the illegal capture of juvenile fish species. Under the amended Fisheries Code of the Philippines, only light-weight fishing boats that use non-destructive and passive gears are allowed to fish within the fifteen (15) kilometers from the coastline cover by municipal waters.

Accordingly, the Local Government of Romblon, Romblon has declared fourteen (14) fish and marine sanctuaries with a total of 118.51 hectares in support of the growing fishing industry and to ensure protection of marine waters as seen in Table EC- 5. These sanctuaries permit small-scale fishing operations by Romblonion fisherman using traditional methods like hooks and lines, and gill nets. They do not yet utilize the coastal waters for the practice of aquaculture in cultivating fish.

Table EC- 5. Existing Fish and Marine Sanctuary

No.	Barangay	Sanctuary Name	Area (ha)
1	Cobrador	Takot Reef, Fish, and Marine Sanctuary	3.03
2	Abad	Soft Coral Garden Fish and Marine Sanctuary	3.30
3	Lugbon	Kan-Ugan Reef, Fish and Marine Sanctuary	16.60
4	Agnay	Agnay Fish and Marine Sanctuary	15.00
5	Mapula	Mapula Fish and Marine Sanctuary	5.20
6	Ginablan	San Pedro Fish and Marine Sanctuary	0.19
7	Agnipa	Agripa Garden Fish and Marine Sanctuary	6.00
8	Lunas	Park Fish and Marine Sanctuary	3.68
9	Agpanabat	Underwater Cave Fish and Marine Sanctuary	6.89
10	Sablayan	Underwater Paradise Fish and Marine Sanctuary	0.00
11	U-o	U-o Fish and Marine Sanctuary	14.73
12	Lonos	Lonos Reef, Fish, and Marine Sanctuary	14.21
13	Gumpingan	Gumpingan Reef, Fish, and Marine Sanctuary	7.20
14	Agtingo	Agtingo Rock, Fish, and Marine Sanctuary	12.17
Total			118.51

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Existing fishing grounds and aquaculture production in year 2021 are shown in Table EC- 6. The table also includes the type of fishing grounds of barangays, total fishing production volume and value, the status of post-harvest facilities, and current product markets.

Table EC- 6. Existing Fishing Grounds and Aquaculture Production, Year 2021

Fishing Ground	Barangay	Productivity		Post-Harvest Facilities		Product Market	
		Volume (MT)	Value (P1M)	Type	No.	Capacity	Status
Total							
Romblon Province	Cobrador, Abad, Lugbon, Capoocan, Cabang, Agripa, Ginablan, Lutong, Agripa, Sablayan, Mapula, Macabas, Tambac, Agpanabat, Agtingo, Sablayan	544.70	57,152.000.00	Fish pot		Operational	Local/Spot
Subtotal	Agtingo, Gumpungan, Lutong, Lutong, Cabang, Agripa, and Sablayan			Cold Storage		Under repair	
Grand Total	U-o					Not operational	

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation systems are an important component of the agricultural system as they supply sufficient water to ensure the efficiency of farm operations and stability of production. It raises land productivity even under extreme weather conditions, guaranteeing a yield from crops and livestock all throughout the year. With operational water irrigation systems, the agriculture sector is assured of sustained production and can be expected to expand in the long term.

The Municipality of Romblon acquired two types of irrigation systems to date: national irrigation systems in barangays Agripa and Ginablan and communal irrigation systems in barangays Agripa, Ginablan, Mapula, Ilauran, Macabas, and Tambac. According to the National Irrigation Authority (NIA), the former are large and medium-sized irrigation schemes basically initiated and operated by NIA, while the latter are small-scale schemes constructed with the participation of farmer-beneficiaries. The national irrigation systems are no longer operational, such that all barangay farms mentioned rely on open-source communal irrigation systems. Although considered operational, infrequent maintenance after its construction resulted in general repair needs.

Table EC- 7 shows the summary of water irrigation systems containing the type, year of construction, ownership, area served, and status of operation. The total area served in the

municipality by existing irrigation systems is 94.59 hectares, with the water connecting scheme of Ilauran-Macabas-Tambac supplying the biggest at 44.8 hectares.

Table EC- 7. Water Irrigation Systems

Irrigation System	Year Constructed	Type of Ownership	Type of Irrigation	Capacity of Irrigation System (cu/day)	Area Served (ha)	Remarks
National						
1. Agripa						Not operational
2. Ginablan						Not operational
Communal						
1. Agripa	2010	Public	Open Source	1473	Operational	
2. Ginablan	2014	Public	Open Source	145	Operational but needs repair	
3. Mapula	2016	Public	Open Source	1056	Operational but needs repair	
4. Tambac						
Macabas	2005	Public	Open Source	448	Operational but needs repair	
Total					94.59	

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Unfortunately, other barangays with farmlands still highly depend on rainwater to irrigate their farms. The water irrigation systems of six barangays are few when compared to the remaining twenty-five unserved barangays. As water is a main farm input, inadequacy of the resource can highly affect agricultural production, particularly when varying climate patterns will persist on rain-dependent farms.

Support Facilities and Services

Essential for agricultural growth and development is the presence of agricultural support facilities and services in the locality. These may come in the form of: 1) post-harvest facilities and machineries such as rice mills, warehouses, mechanical dryers or multi-purpose drying pavements, crop processing centers, fish landings, and motor boats; 2) irrigation facilities such as main canals, drainage canals, weirs, and water impounding systems; 3) farm-to-market roads; 4) agricultural subsidies, insurance, or loan/credit facilities for farmers and fisherfolks; and 5) extension services from the local and/or national agriculture offices such as farmer-fisherfolks classes, training, and seminars.

In the municipality of Romblon, the existing agricultural support facilities are limited only to rice mills, multi-purpose drying pavements, threshers, and hand tractors, which are usually used in rice production. Aside from the support facilities being limited to one crop production, some of them are privately owned, especially with rice mills and threshers. Other rice production machines are dispersed generously in barangays having rice farms, such as hand tractors. This contrasts with the multi-purpose drying pavement that caters to only two barangays.

Table EC- 8 contains the existing agricultural support facilities in the municipality with their corresponding barangay location, quantity, percent utilization, type/capacity, and status of operation and ownership.

Table EC- 8. Existing Agricultural Support Facilities and Services, Year 2021

Post-Harvest Facilities and Support	Barangay No.	% Utilization	Type/Capacity	Remarks
Rice Mill	Agripa 1	100%		Operational/Private Ownership
	Ginablan 1	100%		Operational/Private Ownership
	Mapula 1	100%		Operational/Private Ownership
	Agnay 1	100%		Operational/Private Ownership
	Macabas 1	100%		Operational/Private Ownership
	Lamao 1	100%		Operational
	Lonos 1	100%		Operational
	Catibago 1	0%		Not operational
Multipurpose Drying Pavement	Macabas 1	100%		Operational
	Agripa 1	100%		Operational
	Ginablan 1	0%		Not Operational
	Mapula 1	100%		Operational
	Agnay 1	100%		Operational
	Tambac 1	100%		Operational
	Macabas 2	100%		Operational
	Catibago 1	100%		Operational
Private Threshers	Agripa 3	100%		Operational
	Ginablan 3	100%		Operational
	Mapula 5	100%		Operational
	Agnay 3	100%		Operational
Hand Tractors				

Lonos	1	100%	Operational
Buran	1	100%	Operational
Tambac	1	100%	Operational
Macalas	10	100%	Operational
Calabogo	3	100%	Operational

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Rorblon, Rorblon

As for the agricultural services, the local agriculture office extends farmers with various assistance from financial to farm input initiatives of the Department of Agriculture such as high-quality seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, vitamin injections for livestock animals, and garden tools. Fisherfolks, on the other hand, are provided with fishing gears like gill nets, hooks and lines, and aid in processing the registration of their motorboats.

Agricultural Occupations

Many residents on the island of Romblon engage in agricultural and fishing activities. In 2021, a total of 4,067 farmers were recorded, making it the largest group in terms of agricultural occupations. Per the local agriculture office, this record of farmers entails all kinds of farmers, including crop, orchard, ornamental, and other plant growers, and farm workers. Fisherfolks accrued next with 2,879 in number, followed by poultry and livestock farmers.

Table EC-9 indicates the major and minor agricultural occupations/groups in the municipality of Romblon. However, it should be noted that the numbers reflected in each group do not represent unique individuals in the population because there are individuals who are part of many sub-groups and possibly have been counted many times (e.g., farmer X is both a crop farmer and a livestock farmer, so he/she is counted in both groups).

Table EC-9. Major and Minor Agricultural Occupations/Groups, Year 2021

Major and Minor Occupation Groups	Barangay	Male	Female	Total
Farmers				4,067
Live stock Farmers	All barangays			783
Poultry Farmers				820
Fisherfolks				2,879
Total				8,649

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Rorblon, Rorblon

Data needs: Area Utilization of Significant Agricultural Activities

Table EC-11. Comparative Area Utilization of Significant Agricultural Activities

Activities	2019		2020		2021	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Crop Production	228 ha	0%	230 ha	0.88%	277 ha	20.43%
Live stock/Poultry						
Fishing						
Forest Product						

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Rorblon, Rorblon

Agricultural Programs

The Local Government Unit of Romblon has several programs and projects that are being implemented to improve the local agriculture sector and to assist local farmers and fisherfolks. Table EC-10 shows the agriculture related projects that are approved and funded for implementation in 2021.

Table EC-12. Agriculture Related Projects, Approved/Funded for Implementation

Name/ Type of Project	Location	Proponents (Government, Private, Other)	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Date of Completion
Procurement Of Hybrid Vegetable Seeds	Romblon, Romblon	Local farmers	January 2021	September 2021
Purchase Of Fruit-Bearing Trees	Romblon, Romblon	Local farmers	January 2021	June 2021
Establishment Of Animal Protection Program	Cajimos	Government	January 2021	December 2021
Coral Reef Assessment Of Fourteen (14) Fish Sanctuaries	Lonos, Agnay, Ginablan	Government	January 2021	December 2021
	Agnipa	BLGU		
		Local fishers		

Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)

Under the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, identification of Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) ensures that lands are efficiently and sustainably utilized by the agricultural sector for the years to come. It will be the prime agricultural areas of the municipality, wherein it must be physically suitable for cultivating wide range of crops, livestock, and fisheries, as well as needed infrastructure for agricultural and agro-industrial development, solidifying the socio-economic status of Romblonians through agriculture.

Based on the collaborative study for the Soil/Land Resource Evaluation and SAFDZ-CLUP Integration Project made by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management and Local Government Unit of Romblon, the potential areas for SAFDZ were classified accordingly. The Network of Protected Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Development is the largest zone among all four classifications with a total area of 6,620.91 hectares. This involves almost all barangays in the municipality except for the urban barangays or locally known as the Poblacion 1, 2, and 4. Presently, land use under this category is diversified, making this zone ideal for agricultural expansion and development of the municipality.

Subsequently, the Strategic Crop Sub-Development Zone garnered an area of 514.01 hectares. This zone includes the major agricultural lands such as rice fields and various crops plantations where production is sustained. The Strategic Crop-Live stock Sub-Development Zone amassed an area of 174.27 hectares from utilized upland and hilly land areas suitable for grazing. Lastly, the Strategic Fishery Sub-Development Zone has an area of only 0.86 hectares within barangay Capacian, Logton and Tambac where aquaculture is likely for further fisheries development.

Table EC-10. Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)

Name of SAFDZ Area	Area (ha)
Strategic Crop Sub-development Zone	514.01
Strategic Fishery Sub-development Zone	0.86
Strategic Crop-Live stock Sub-development Zone	174.27
Remaining NPAAD	6,620.91
Total	7,310.05

Source: SLREP and SAFDZ-CLUP Integration Project, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Comparative Area Utilization of Significant Agricultural Activities

Construction Of Watch Tower Of Bird Sanctuary And Mangrove	Ginablan	Government, BLGU, Private	January 2021	December 2021
Fertilizer Discount Voucher	Agnipa, Agnay, Mapula, Ginablan, Lio, Ilauran, Tambac, Macalas, Lamao	Government-DA	January 2021	December 2021
HYTA Inbred Rice Seeds	Agnipa, Agnay, Mapula, Ginablan, Lonos, Lio, Ilauran, Tambac, Macalas, Lamao, Calabogo	Government-DA	January 2021	December 2021
RCEF-Rice Farmers Financial Assistance	Agnipa, Agnay, Mapula, Ginablan, Lonos, Lio, Ilauran, Tambac, Macalas, Lamao, Calabogo	Government-DA	January 2021	December 2021

Source: Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipality of Rorblon, Rorblon

Agriculture Analysis Matrix

The analysis of the agriculture sub-sector revealed several findings that need to be addressed. Summarized in the matrix below are the issues and concerns with their corresponding implications and policy interventions. These should be the basis of the programs, projects, and policies to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table EC- 13. Technical Findings on the Agriculture Sub-Sector

Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Intervention
• Increased agricultural production shall be sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economic growth Food security in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring scheme of the Municipal Agriculture's Office Facilitate organization of farmers or fisherfolks union Allocate and implement PPA's to boost agricultural production Institute exportation of agricultural products to possible markets
• Unidentified barangays/location for the Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)	Conversion of agricultural land to other land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the Soil and Resources Evaluation and SAFDZ-CLUP Integration Project
• Inadequate existing irrigation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality of crops produced due to insufficient amount of water received by agricultural lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of agricultural lands that need irrigation facilities Construction of irrigation facilities and/or tie-up with the National Irrigation Authority Imposition of rain harvesting/collector technologies able to supply identified areas
• Lack of existing agricultural support facilities for other production aside from rice	Optimal volume of production cannot be attained without agricultural support facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriation of fund to provide local farmers with agricultural support facilities Coordinate with Department of Agriculture for possible funding

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providing essential services are allowed to operate. Ensuring safety protocols in order to open again during the pandemic incurred additional costs to businesses. Aside from that, strict guidelines were implemented by the government particularly on people's mobility, resulting in decline of consumers and profits in the commerce and trade sector.

In the municipality of Romblon, the COVID-19 restrictions had considerably impacted the manufacturing operations in the secondary business sector and hotels and restaurants in the tertiary business sector with 15% and 37% decrease, respectively. Besides, the following economic activities had remained the same: mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, and water supply; financial intermediation, real estate, education, and other community social and personal services. Only businesses like construction, retail, household goods, repair centers, transportation and communications, and health and social care thrived during the pandemic year of 2020 to 2021. (Table EC-14)

Furthermore, the 74% increase in the tertiary sector was expected as mostly are service-centered businesses that are allowed by the guidelines to continuously operate in order to cater the daily needs of the people amidst the threat of COVID-19. The increasing trend of economic activities over the five-year period for commerce and trade will persist on the years to come as the municipality is now transitioning to the "new normal."

Table EC- 14. Business Permits Granted for the Past Five Years, 2016-2021

Business Permits	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		
	No.	No.											
Primary													
Mining and Quarrying	4	3	25%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Primary Sub-Total	4	3	25%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Secondary													
Manufacturing	9	7	77%	14	100%	20	43%	26	30%	22	15%	22	15%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	10	10	0%	13	30%	19	46%	22	16%	22	0%	22	0%
Construction	1	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	3	200%	4	33%	4	33%
Secondary Sub-Total	20	18	90%	28	66%	40	43%	51	29%	48	15%	48	15%
Tertiary													
Wholesale and Retail Trade/Repair of Motor Vehicles Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	180	168	4%	210	12%	290	33%	298	6%	591	98%	591	98%

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B. Commerce and Trade

Commerce and trade facilitate the exchange of goods and services among two or more parties, generally for income generation or something of equal value. It is the subset of business that deals with the distribution and storage of goods or simply with the sale of products. It is also essential for the goods and services produced by industries to be marketed to consumers.

Economic activities under commerce and trade can be classified based on the three-sector model in economics: 1) primary sector for extraction of raw materials; 2) secondary sector for manufacturing; and 3) tertiary sector for services industries. The flow of these activities is interconnected such that the primary sector sources raw materials for use of the secondary sector in product development. Consequently, the tertiary sector directs the distribution and sale of goods produced in the secondary sector. This also includes other service-oriented businesses such as repair centers, hospitality industries, transportation, communications, banking and finance, real estate, education, and health and personal care.

As a developing municipality, Romblon's commercial establishments are continuously increasing since 2016. However, the municipality has no designated commercial area to date. There is no data on the cumulative area of commercial establishments because locations are dispersed all throughout the thirty-one barangays of the municipality. The database of the local business permits and licensing office is limited to the business name, type of business, capitalization, employment, location, and status of registration.

In the past five years, there had been an enormous increase of 203% from 2016 to 2021 in terms of business registration in the municipality. The smallest increase of 9% was recorded in the year way back 2016 to 2017. Based on their Government Assessment Report in 2016, they did not pass the criteria for business-friendliness and competitiveness set for a local government unit. The municipality had lacked on the compliance with the standards of simplified business processing and licensing system. This could be a factor to some micro-enterprises not registering their businesses due to complexities of process in acquiring permit.

Nevertheless, local office services improved as the following years showed an average growth of 35% per annum in the business permits granted. In 2021, majority of the 713 businesses registered are under the tertiary business sector comprising about 92%, followed by secondary sector with 7% and primary sector with 1%.

The occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the economy of the country and even the world. Many businesses were forced to close as only limited commercial establishments

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Hotels and Restaurants	5	18	260%	20	11%	24	20%	35	46%	22	17%
Transport, Storage and Communication	2	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%	3	50%
Financial Intermediation	7	7	0%	8	14%	9	13%	9	0%	9	0%
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	13	15	15%	17	13%	20	18%	25	25%	25	0%
Education	1	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Health and Social Work	2	2	0%	5	150%	8	60%	9	13%	10	11%
Other Community, Social and Personal Service and Activities	1	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Tertiary Sub-Total	211	234	11%	264	13%	345	31%	390	10%	662	74%
Total	236	256	9%	295	16%	389	32%	434	12%	713	64%

Source: Business Permits and Licensing Office, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon

Table EC- 15 shows the comparison of the inventory of commercial establishments by economic activities and the employment generated in 2020 and 2021. Notably, many entrepreneurs have entered wholesale and retail, representing a 98% leap from the previous year. This economic activity accounted for the spike in small businesses like sari-sari and e-commerce stores that sell personal and household goods. Relatively, this can easily be put up in households without having to worry about the additional requirements for business establishments. Per the Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases, non-compliance with the safety protocols will result in immediate closure, unless otherwise, all requirements are fulfilled. Application for the safety seal is also crucial as it indicates whether the establishment is following all the recommended guidelines in the prevention of COVID-19. Because of this, a decrease has been observed in the hospitality industry and real estate. Unlike other economic activities, these two services are tourist and visitor dependent in terms of their target market.

Table EC- 15. Inventory of Commercial Establishment by Economic Activities, 2020-2021

Economic Activities	2020		2021		Inc/Dec Over Previous Year	
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employment	No. of Establishments	No. of Employment	No.	%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	293	29	591	22	293	98
Hotel and Restaurants, Transport & Storage	25	37	24	66	-1	-4

	2	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
Financial Intermediation	0	25	9	27	0	0	2	8
Real Estate	2	2	1	1	-1	-50	-1	-46
Renting and Business Activities	23	23	24	24	1	4	1	4
Education	1	8	1	8	0	0	0	0
Health and Social Work	9	10	10	11	1	11	1	11
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total	370	143	663	180	239	79%	77	26%

Source: Business Permits and Licensing Office, Municipality of Rombon, Romblon.

Employment is generated alongside the growth of economic activities. A total of 180 individuals are employed in various businesses in the municipality. Hotels and restaurants are considered the major employer among all economic activities as it had the biggest increase of 78% in employment from 2020 to 2021.

However, despite having an overall increase of 26%, it was not as immense with the growth of commercial establishments. According to the Office of The Municipal Treasurer, some businesses do not declare their employment range especially when it's just a small to medium enterprise, they become hesitant to disclose the employment as it entails separate fees aside from payment of business registration.

Data needs: Revenue (in Php) and Population Served/ Markets Catered of below table.

Table E.C. 16. Employment by Type/Classification/Type of Business and Trade, 2021

Type/ Classification Kind of Business and Trade	No. of Employment	Revenue (in Php)	Population served/ Markets catered	
			Local	Outside (export)
Wholesale Trade and Retail	33			
Banking and Finances	27			

Commerce and Trade Analysis Matrix

The analysis of the commerce and trade sub-sector revealed several findings that need to be addressed. Summarized in the matrix below are the issues and concerns with their corresponding implications and policy interventions. These should be the basis of the programs, projects, and policies to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table E.C. 18. Technical Findings on the Commerce and Trade Sub-Sector

Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 2020 to 2021, commercial establishments doubled – from 373 to 663 in quantity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributory to local revenue and economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustain the momentum through creation of PPA that support MSMEs Open to investors that are willing to start business in the municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though commercial establishments' employment shown an increasing trend from 2020 to 2021, the change was not immense – from 143 to 190. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase ratio of employees per commercial establishment Decrease of local employment in the long run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create municipal ordinance/execute order to ensure proper employment in commercial establishments, with reference to Labor Code of the Philippines Monitoring scheme of the Municipal Market Supervisor

Real Estate/ Construction	25			
Services	29			
Others	66			
Total	180			

Source: Business Permits and Licensing Office, Municipality of Rombon, Romblon.

The internal revenue allotment (IRA) is the biggest source of operating revenues of local government units (LGUs) to provide basic goods and services and finance development activities. Listed in Table EC-17 are the existing programs and plans for commerce and trade in the municipality of Romblon, funded mainly by the 20% component of IRA in year 2021 by the LGU. These programs/projects tap benefits to all constituents of Romblon, especially in economic recovery after the pandemic.

Table E.C. 17. Existing Programs and Plans for Commerce and Trade, Year 2021

Programs/ Projects	Budget Allocation (Php)	Schedule of Implementation	Funding Sources	Implementing Agency
Improvement of Trading Post	910,000.00			
Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Wet Market	150,000.00	January to December 2021	20% Component of Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) for Development Projects	Local Government Unit of Romblon, Romblon
Revenue Generating Program	300,000.00			
One Stop Shop	150,000.00			

Source: 4th Quarter, CY 2021, Utilization of the 20% Component of Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) for Development Projects, Municipality of Rombon, Romblon.

C. Industry

Industry is the whole of entire economic activities by various entities involved in the large-scale production of goods and services for a particular field. Industries are usually recognized through high production of a certain commodity that is contributory to the economy. In an instance, the municipality of Romblon is the second biggest producer of marble in the country. Therefore, a significant part of its local economy is backed by the extraction, processing and trade of the said mineral resource. This sub-sector contains all industrial areas and establishments, categorizations by intensity, processes and product markets, and plans and programs for industrial development of Romblon.

In a dynamic economy, interactions between industries occur as inputs from other industrial areas are being utilized by one another as raw materials or for processing into finished products. These dealings of industries are crucial in sustaining the growth of gross domestic products and development of local economy. Generally, table EC- 19 reflects the historical data on industrial areas in the municipality from 2015 to 2021 as well as its corresponding generated employment and revenue. Due to the limitation in database of the local business permits and licensing office, there is no data yet for area covered by industrial establishments.

Table E.C. 19. Historical Data on Industrial Areas

Year	Industrial Establishments		Employment		Revenue	
	Quantity	Increase/ Decrease	Quantity	Increase/ Decrease	Amount	Increase/ Decrease
2015	6		24		3,113,300.00	
2017	7	1	27	3	40,16,000.00	904,700.00
2018	14	9	49	22	1,671,800.00	2,346,200.00
2019	19	6	72	23	2,690,800.00	1,019,000.00
2020	24	6	144	72	5,399,320.00	2,708,520.00
2021	20	-4	76	68	4,379,230.00	-1,020,100.00

Source: Municipal Treasury Office, Municipality of Rombon, Romblon.

In the five-year period, industries peaked at year 2020 wherein 24 industrial establishments earned a total of Php 5,399,320.00 and created an employment of 144 in quantity. Based on the historical data, a decline in revenue was incurred in 2018 despite the double up of number of establishments and employment from 2017. Supposedly, an increasing trend started again from 2019 to 2020, inferring an economic recovery from the previous year. However, likewise with

commerce and trade, the industrial sector suffered grave losses again in 2021 due to closure of industries during the COVID-19 pandemic. Soon as the pandemic eases off, the opening of industries is anticipated because hastened production is currently of need to pace with the rising demands in the "new normal" market per the Municipal Treasury Office. (Figure EC- 4)

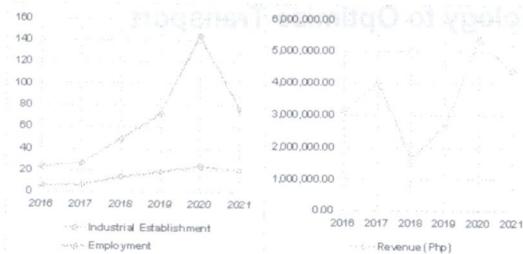


Figure EC- 4. Annual Comparative Data on Industrial Establishments, 2016-2021

Note: Revenue is placed on the adjacent graph due to large gap in number if incorporated into one graph.

Large scale production of any goods and services indicates an industry. As there are many types of industries, categorization is applied in order to differentiate the production based on intensity, jurisdiction, durability and final product. In the case of Romblon, it is to be noted that the name of industry is determined after the commodity being produced.

The intensity category describes whether an industry is heavy or light. Capitalization sets the two apart. The heavy industry includes industrial establishments that are capable to venture with large investment as it usually requires equipment and machineries in order to operate. The heavy category would most likely engage in natural resource extraction, for instance quarrying and mining. Given that it employs an intensive production process, it can also be classified as the pollutive or hazardous industry. Thus, the renowned marble industry of Romblon is under this category, including related activities such as crushing and cutting plants and lathe machine shops.

The light industry, on the other hand, has much lower capitalization because this utilizes labor for its production processes. Example of this category is the tailoring industry in the municipality as its operations is focused on the work and skills from the labor force, opposed with machineries in the heavy industry. With that, light production processes results to a non-pollutive or non-hazardous industry.

Type	Barangay	Name of Industrial Establishment	Jurisdiction	Hazardous	Pollutive/Hazardous	Revenue	Employees
Marble Cutting Plant	Iburan	ELR Marble Trading	IBURAN	No	Pollutive/Hazardous	50000	5
	Macabato	Manzo	MACABATO	No	Pollutive/Hazardous	875720	10
		HMM Marble Trading		No	Pollutive/Hazardous	50000	10
		White Crystal Enterprise		No	Highly Pollutive/Hazardous	800000	10
Quarry	Cajimos	Pure And Natural Ventures Quarrying Corporation	CAJIMOS	No	Highly Pollutive/Hazardous	168495	12
		Alad Mining and Development Corporation		No	Highly Pollutive/Hazardous	284460	58
		Bagacay	Bagacay	No	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	200000	0
Tailoring	Barangay II (Pob.)	Un's Dress Shop	BARANGAY II (POB.)	No	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	36500	0
	Barangay III (Pob.)	Julie Tailoring Shop	BARANGAY III (POB.)	No	Non-Pollutive/Non-Hazardous	12000	1

Source: Business Tax System, Business Permits and Licensing Office, Municipality of Romblon, Romblon.

Secondly, in terms of the jurisdiction category, all industries of Romblon are in domestic level. Domestic industries are those that are located within its local borders. Primarily because of its island topography, whole of industrial activities happen within the municipality. Aside from that, its abundant natural resources have been sufficient in sustaining the inputs needed by local industries.

The durability category is concerned whether the industry produces durable goods that last a significant amount of time and/or amortize over long periods. Conversely, non-durable goods are those of one-time consumption and usually perishable, such as goods from the agricultural industry. Coconut is the number one crop grown in the municipality. It has an estimated production of 30 tonnage of copra per year. Despite being a perishable good, the coconut industry thrives as most of the extracted raw materials are being transported to seaports of Batangas and Lucena for industrial processing and usages.

Among all existing industries, the best example of a durable industry is the lucrative marble production. According to Mines and Geosciences Bureau, an estimate of 150 million metric tons of marble lies within Romblon. Even with the current rates of extraction, the supply may last for three more centuries. Deposits of the prime mineral are so abundant that the islets of barangay's Alad and Cobrador store enough marble to last for 20 years.

Listed in Table EC- 20 is the inventory of existing industrial establishments by intensity in 2021. The heavy industry thrives as 88% of the existing industrial establishments are classified to be under this category while only 12% are engaged in the light industry. It is also of concern that industries in Romblon have low employment records. This implies that even with heavy industries existing in the municipality, there is limited capacity of industries to absorb the potential labor force.

Table EC- 20. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishment by Intensity, Year 2021

Type	Barangay	Name of Industrial Establishment	Intensity Classification	Capitalization	Employment
Lathe Machine Shop	Cajimos	De Easy	Pollutive/Hazardous	100000	2
		Marmal Stonework	Pollutive/Hazardous	333000	2
		Tambong	Pollutive/Hazardous	20000	2
	Capadan	Arago Marble Arts	Pollutive/Hazardous	80000	5
		Modarting Granite/Marble Works and Construction	Pollutive/Hazardous	200000	0
		Mangaring	Pollutive/Hazardous	80000	0
		#M Marble Products Manufacturing	Pollutive/Hazardous	20000	0
		Mirabilite	Pollutive/Hazardous	80000	2
	Gumpinginan	Morante	Pollutive/Hazardous	20000	0
	U-o	Macabato	Pollutive/Hazardous	150000	2
		DOM Lathe Machine Shop	Pollutive/Hazardous	185000	0
		Highlands Marble Supply	Pollutive/Hazardous	70000	0
		Macabato	JCM Marble Trading	100000	3
Marble Crushing Plant	Capadan	JJM Marble Products	Pollutive/Hazardous	30000	2
	Iburan	Spoon and Gear Enterprises	Pollutive/Hazardous	350000	0
	Cajimos	Dit Marble Supply	Pollutive/Hazardous	550000	16

Although Bulacan is the top producer of marble in the country, the high quality of marble produced by Romblon is unparalleled. At par with the world's best marbles, the town is fittingly called as the "Marble Capital" of the Philippines. Marble products vary from construction materials in the form of chips, slabs and tiles and marble arts and crafts made by local artisans. Potential developments in this industry are ceaseless, yet industrial establishments are mostly into supply and trading than manufacturing. The huge capitalization needed for the establishment of marble processing plants hinder the venture of some industries to manufacturing. Still, marble products encompass all types of goods from raw materials, intermediate goods, and final products and expands its market through exportation, making it a significant durable good for the municipality.

Vast mineral resources such as deposits of kaolin clay, nickel, magnetism, quartz, silica, and zinc, copper, silver, limestone, and sulfide ores are common in the province of Romblon. Mining and quarrying industries are the ones that supply raw material inputs to the green slate slicer and wood stone trimmer as well as to the hollow block making. Hence, the product of the secondary industries is called intermediate goods that will be used by other businesses to produce final consumption goods, in this matter, for the construction industry.

Baking and candle-making exists under the manufacturing industries that produce final consumption goods. These are the products that end up with the consumers, no longer for other industrial sectors. Tailoring, on the other hand, is part of the service-oriented industries. The product markets of these industries are usually the local people and communities.

Indeed, industrial production is a key indicator of economic performance. Table EC- 21 summarizes the inventory of existing industrial establishment by manufacturing/ industrial processes, raw material input, production, and markets for 2021.

Table EC- 21. Inventory of Existing Industrial Establishment by Manufacturing/Industrial Processes, Raw material Input, Production and Markets

Name of Industry	Barangay	Type of Industry	Year Established	Raw Material		Production		Product Market	
				Material	Source	Product	Local	Export (Other)	
Bakery	Barangay I and II (Pob.)	Baking	2016	Dough	Flour	Bread	✓	✗	
Candle	Sablayan	Candle making	2020	Wax	Paraffin	Candle	✓	✓	

Coconut	Agpanabat and Barangay II (Pob.)	Copra dealer	2016	Dried coconut flesh	Coconut shell	Copra	✓	✓
Construction	Pale and Tambac	Hollow block making	2020	Grovel sand, water, and cement	Earth materials	Hollow blocks	✓	✗
Marble	Cajeros, Capadan, U-o and Iauran	Crushing plant	2016	Marble	Limestone	Marble products (slabs)	✓	✓
	Aghulato, Cajeros, Iauran, U-o and Macatas	Cutting plant	2016	Marble	Limestone	Marble products (slabs)	✓	✓
	Cajinos, Capadan, Gumpungan, Iauran, U-o and Macatas	Lathe machine shop	2016	Marble	Limestone	Marble arts/ products/ works	✓	✓
Mining	Cajinos, Iauran and U-o	O quarry	2016	Minerals	Earth materials	Mining products	✓	✓
	Catibago and Sabbyan	Green slate stone and wood stone trimmer	2018	Stone	Earth materials	Stone products/ works	✓	✓
Tailoring	Agay, Agipa, Bagacay, Barangay II, III, IV (Pob.) and Gumpungan	Tailoring	2016	Fabrics	Fibers	Doth	✓	✗

Source: Business Permits and Licensing Office, Municipality of Roxas, Romblon.

Table EC- 22 is the inventory of local policies, programs, and projects relating to industrial development for the year 2021 in the municipality of Romblon under its 20% component of IRA. These programs/projects are specific to the industrial and business sectors but also benefit all constituents of Romblon, as when industries improve, the local economy grows alongside.

Classification		
• Industrial areas open job opportunities	• Increase in local employment	• Provide employment information and assistance through the Public Employment Service Office (PESO)

Table EC- 22. Inventory of Local Policies, Programs, and Projects relating to Industrial Development, Year 2021

Policy/ Program/ Project	Budget Allocation (Php)	Schedule of Implementation	Funding Sources	Implementing Agency
Marble Promotion Enhancement Program	800,000.00			
Construction / Installation Wastewater Treatment Plant	300,000.00	January to December 2021	20% Component of Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) for Development Projects	Local Government Unit of Romblon, Romblon
Revenue Generating Program	300,000.00			
One Stop Shop	150,000.00			

Source: 4th Quarter, CY2021, Utilization of the 20% Component of Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) for Development Projects, Municipality of Roxas, Romblon.

Industry Analysis Matrix

The analysis of the industry sub-sector revealed several findings that need to be addressed. Summarized in the matrix below are the issues and concerns with their corresponding implications and policy interventions. These should be the basis of the programs, projects, and policies to be identified in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table EC- 18. Technical Findings on the Commerce and Trade Sub-Sector

Technical Finding	Implications	Policy Intervention
All types of existing industrial establishments shall be registered	• Accounts to local revenue and economic growth	• Monitor a scheme of Business Permits and Licensing Office • Create industrial areas through extending foot industrial areas through extending technical assistance, feasibility study to industrial areas • Create municipal ordinance/executive order on conditions to operate or penalty fees depending on the intensity

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure and utilities are significant contributing factors in terms of development of towns and cities in the country. However, improper planning of these two can lead to limited development viability in a municipality. Infrastructure and utilities development connects all other land uses and aids in the advancement of areas in terms of existing roads, communication towers, electric, water, and other utilities essential in the improvement of the community's quality of life.

Under the infrastructure sector are four (4) sub-sectors which are the following: the transportation sub-sector that focuses on the inventory of road networks, their accessibility, and their mobility; the power sub-sector that gives an idea on the electric distribution line and the number of households served within the previous year; the water sub-sector which presents the data on the available water supply in Romblon; and lastly, the communication sub-sector which involves internet connectivity and cellular services which may be accessed in the municipality.

A. Transportation

The Municipality of Romblon is one of the three (3) main islands of the province of Romblon. The island can be accessed by air and sea travel. There are no direct flights from Manila to Romblon Island itself, but the nearest airport is located in Tablas Island, Tugdan. From Tugdan, there will be a land travel of approximately 1.5 hours via jeepney or tricycle in order to reach the port of San Agustin. There is currently a schedule of pump boats in port of San Agustin that goes directly to and from the island at 8:00 am and 1:00 pm daily. A missed trip is no problem as local fishermen's boats may be rented.

If travelling from Panay Island, there is a direct travel from Roxas Pier to Romblon. A 2Go Ferry departs Roxas Pier at 3:00 pm thrice a week, where estimated time of arrival in the island is at 8:00 pm which is about five (5) hours of travel time.

Another option to reach Romblon Island without transferring from air to sea travels is to take a trip from Batangas to Romblon directly. From Manila, buses are available that go directly to Batangas Pier. Travel time from Batangas to Romblon takes around 8 to 12 hours. The island may also be accessed via Lucena that goes directly to Romblon that has the same travel time as the Batangas-Romblon route.

Romblon is connected by a network of national, provincial, municipal, and barangay roads. The road network of the municipality totals up to 170.69 km. Provincial roads form much of this network with a total length of 62.60 km (36.67%). The National Road, namely Bagong Lipunan, Manuel L. Quezon, and Romblon National Road, have a total of 20.16 km (11.81%) traversing the barangays of

Brgy. II, Brgy. III, Capaclan, Li-O, Agbaluto, Macalas, Tambac, Ilauran, and Sablayan. Further, municipal roads and barangay roads have a total of 4.40 km (2.58%) and 61.33 km (35.93%), respectively. Access roads in the municipality have a total length of 5.93 km (3.47%) and private paths with a length of 16.26 km (9.53%). The primary modes of land transportation in the province are jeepneys, motorcycles, and tricycles that serve inter-municipal movements and linkages. However, for barangays that may not be accessed through these networks, sea transportation is available.

Over 50% of the municipality's road network is concreted with good to fair conditions. Poor conditions are described for road networks with a surface type of asphalt, gravel, and earth and are constructed during the 90s and earlier period. Detailed information on each road, present condition, and type of pavement is presented in Table IF-1.

Ambulong Road	2009	0.36	0.38	100	Good				
Balanggaj Access Road-Sitio Balamban	2023	0.78	0.78	100	Good				
Balanggaj Road-Sucong-Pantawid	1975	0.94	0.47	50	Good			0.47	50
Balanggaj Road-Putuk-Centro	2008	0.06							
Bukit Road	1968	0.46	0.46	100	Good				
Gajimos-Barangay Road	1970	0.03						0.01	100
Gajimos Road-Putuk Agtubiling	2017	0.47						0.47	100
Gajimos road-puruk Nasugyanan-Sebang	2020	0.54	0.54	100	Good				
Gatibogo Road-Zone 4	2028	0.84	0.42	50	Good			0.42	50
Gapacalan In Barangay Road 1									
Gapacalan In Barangay Road 2									
Gapacalan Interior		0.48							
Capitol Road		0.10							
Casiguran Road-Tagaytay	1985	0.93	0.46	50	Fair			0.46	50
Centro-Patung Baybay Road	1978	0.45	0.45	100	Good				
Cobrador Barangay Road	1980	5.78					5.79	100	Poor
Farm-to-Market Higher Road		0.92							
Barangay Road to Sitio Ambuluan	2027	1.32	1.32	100	Fair				

Table 1F-1. Inventory of Roads by System Classification and Type of Pavement

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Iloilo National Road- Purok Punong	1980	0.14	0.14	100	Good			
Iloilo Road-Purok Sipi	1980	0.05	0.05	100	Good			
Sabang Agbuyong Road	1990	0.26	0.26	100	Good			
Iloilo Road		0.32	0.16	50	Good		0.18	50
Lambo Road- Purok Binabog	2002	0.66	0.66	100	Good			
Lambo Road- Purok Rock	2003	0.26	0.26	100	Good			
I-O Baybay Road		1.27						
Lugoton Barangay Road		0.42					0.42	100
Longos Provincial Road- Upper Lusid	2004	0.09	0.09	100	Good			
Lupe Agb. Id. la Centro- Agdadap road	1997	255	255	100	Good			
Minalin National Road- Purok Parotob	2003	0.27	0.27	100	Good			
Minalin Provincial Road- Purok Mataluyod	2010	1.43	1.43	100	Good			
Pitig Road	1978	0.78						
Private Road	1995	0.18					0.18	100
Prov. Incl. Road - Sitio Guinhirayan		1.45						

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Purok Bantuan Proper	2015	0.89	0.39	40	Good					0.95	80	Good
Purok Centro-Purok Busay	1997	0.70				0.70	100	Poor				
Purok Karay Karay-Purok Karyung	2020	0.98								0.98	100	Good
Purok Lumutti Mr. Christina-Purok Ho pay	2004	1.01										
Purok Tomadoy Tambak-Purok Tungkol Lamis		0.74	0.74	100	Good							
Purok Tuminhol-bayley Li-O		1.39										
Rombon-bagik ay-IT-Purok Hopoy	2008	0.38	0.39	100	Fair							
Sabang Road-Purok Nasujakan	1998	2.08										
Sabang Road-Purok Pali A	1976	0.04										
Sabang Road-Purok Pali B	1976	0.08										
San Jose Pgry. Road - Bagayong Quarry	1976	0.97								0.97	100	Good
San Pedro Access Road		1.37										
Sawang Province Rd Road-Purok Guiuan	2008	0.16										
Sawang Province Rd Road-Purok Mr. Christina	2000	0.77										
Sitio Baluarte		1.07	1.07	100	Good							

Tambak National Road - Puruk Interior North		0.61					
Tambak National Road - Big Hill		0.09					
Tambak National Road - Puruk Daerutan		0.14					
Tambak National Road - Puruk Tomenday		0.70					
Tambak National Road - Puruk Tomenday		1.22					
Teacher's Village		0.42					
Timp 1 Road - Puruk Petang	1970	0.04	0.02	50	Good		
Timp 1 Road - Puruk Petang	1970	1.21					
		61.33					
MUNICIPAL ROAD							
Aguinaldo St.	2020	0.10	0.10	100	Good		
B. Marlon St.		0.16	0.16	100	Good		
Basina St.	1983	0.05	0.05	100	Good		
Belen St.	1990	0.04	0.04	100	Good		
C. Platón	2000	0.12	0.12	100	Good		
E. Marlin St.	1976	0.07	0.07	100	Good		
E. Montijo St.	1948	0.19	0.19	100	Good		

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Gov. Relatve to St.		0.58	0.58	100	Good		
Gov. Gonzales St.	2030	0.04	0.04	100	Good		
Gov. Perez St.		0.30	0.30	100	Good		
Gov. Raja Matanda St.		0.03	0.03	100	Good		
Gov. Rio St.		0.30	0.30	100	Good		
Gov. Sene St.		0.05	0.05	100	Good		
L. Restin St.		0.07	0.07	100	Good		
L. Viras St.	1976	0.44	0.44	100	Good		
Uñerista St.	2030	0.10	0.10	100	Good		
Iapu-Iapu St.		0.03	0.03	100	Good		
Mactan St.	2030	0.11	0.11	100	Good		
Maidorna St.		0.29	0.29	100	Good		
Magaysay St.		0.11	0.11	100	Good		
Mamaga St.	2030	0.32	0.32	100	Good		
Mareta St.		0.07	0.07	100	Good		
Marielles St.	1985	0.18	0.18	100	Good		
Mindo St.	2012	0.09	0.09	100	Good		
ML Quezon Mil Road		0.11	0.11	100	Good		
Molino St.	2030	0.03	0.03	100	Good		

located in the urban barangays. Fetal-ero Bridge and Bagong Lipunan Bridge, both have a load capacity of 10 tons. The construction materials used for these bridges are mostly concrete, while Barangay Capadcan has a gravel-type of bridge. Presented in Table II-2 are more information on the bridges in the municipality.

Bridge Name	Location	Year Built	Material	Span (m)	Width (m)	Condition
Ibaun - Kamad-an Bridge	Ibaun	1985	Concrete	11.70	3.20	Good
Macabas Court Bridge	Macabas	2005	Concrete	14.50	8.80	Good
Mapula Barangay Road Bridge	Mapula	2018	Concrete	9.30	2.60	Good

Гено-диагностика и генотерапия в лечении болезней наследственной природы

Bridge	Location	Span	Material	Length	Width	Condition
Mapula Bridge		20.8	Concrete	3.00	8.30	Good
Sitio Aglumyon Bridge	Sablayan		Concrete	7.20		Good
Macano-Molina Bridge	Tambac		Concrete	8.70	4.80	Good

Region-Fort Santiago	1995	0.86					
Gumplungan Provincial Road (Upper Timape-Centro)	1947	2.76	276	100	Good		
J.P. Rizal	2000	0.55	0.55	100	Good		
La Union-Catubogo-San Blasyan	2000	11.45	5.72	50	Good		
Li-O Provincial Road		1.24				5.72	50 Good
Agbuaya-Lunay Road	1998	5.55	5.55	100	Fair		
Pres. Roxas	2000	0.58					
Prov incial Road (pil-Babangulan)	2001	3.02	3.02	100	Good		
Repubilia	2000	0.11					
Rombon Provincial Road		21.10					
Rombon-San Andres Fort		0.48					
Rombon-Bagacay-Iti	1990	5.21	5.21	100	Good		
Rombon-Cajima-Sebang	2000	351	351	100	Good		
RTC Road		0.14					
Sitio Kalye Langit Road	1995	0.07	0.07	100	Good		
		62.69					

Scanned by TIFAC-IQPR Engineering Office, 2022

Bridge Name	Banrgay	Year	Type	Length	Width
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There are 18 bridges present in Rombon Island. Most of these bridges are in good condition. Bridges located in the urban barangays, Fetakero Bridge and Bagong Lipunan Bridge, both have a load capacity of 10 tons. The construction materials used for these bridges are mostly concrete, while Barangay Capadanan has a gravel type of bridge. Presented in Table IF-2 are more information on the bridges in the municipality.

Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity, and Condition							
Bridge Name	Barangay	Year Constructed	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Load Capacity (Tons)	Physical Condition
Catalugan Bridge	Bagbagay	2002	Concrete	7.99			Good
Ambulung Bridge	Bagbagay	2004	Concrete	8.58			Good
Fetavelero Bridge			Concrete	10.34			Good
Fetavelero Bridge	Brgy. II		Concrete	10.34			Good
P. Mayor Bridge	Brgy. III		Concrete	10.34			Good
De la Paz Bridge		1992	Concrete	20.43		10	Good
Termopillas Bridge			Concrete	14.52			Good
Fuentel Pro Cueso Bridge	Brgy. III	2010	Concrete	11.41			Good
Boxas Bridge	Brgy. IV	2010	Concrete	12.70			Good
Boxas Bridge		2010	Concrete	12.70			Good
J.P. Rizal Bridge	Cap. I	1970	Concrete	12.79			Good
Gatibogo Bridge			Concrete	18.80	9.50		Good
Bagong Lipunan		1912	Gravel	11.46		10	Good
Interior Cap. Ian Bridge	Cap. I		Gravel	5.80	4.30		Good
Interior Cap. Ian Bridge 2			Gravel	4.60	4.10		Good
Ibaruan - Kamadan-an Bridge		Ibaruan	Concrete	11.70	3.20		Good
Macabas Concrete Bridge	Macabas	2005	Concrete	14.50	8.80		Good
Mapula Barangay Road Bridge	Mapula	2018	Concrete	9.30	2.60		Good

Mapula Bridge	200 B	Concrete	3.00	\$.30	Good
Sitio Agulujom Bridge	Sablayan	Concrete	7.30		Good
Macario Moline Bridge	Tambak	Concrete	8.70	4.80	Good

Inventory of Ancillary Road Facilities

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The ancillary facilities found within road networks are presented in table 3. Based on the data provided by the Barangay Offices, most of the existing facilities can be found within the stretch of the national road. The most common facilities that can be observed are streetlights, which can be found in almost all barangays. Other facilities present are waiting sheds and signages, all of which are in good condition.

However, for the provincial road, only streetlights are present specifically in only two barangays Li-O and Sewang. Among the barangays, the national road within the stretch of barangay Bagacay has the most number of streetlights.

Table IF-3. Inventory of Ancillary Road Facilities

Road Name per Road Classification	Ancillary Road Facilities Present	No.	Condition
National Road			
Agbaluto	Streetlights	44	Good
	Signages	4	Good
Agbudia	Streetlights	20	Good
Agnaya	Streetlights	20	Good
	Waiting Shed	2	Good
	Signages	1	Good
Agnay	Streetlights	44	Good
	Signages	4	Good
Agnipa	Streetlights	93	Good
	Waiting Shed	1	Good
	Signages	4	Good
Agpanabat	Streetlights	105	Good
	Waiting Shed	3	Good
	Signages	2	Good
Bagacay	Streetlights	250	Good
Barangay I	Streetlights	108	Good
	Waiting Shed	1	Good

Transportation Terminals

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are located at the town center and along the national road.

Source: Barangay Office, 2022

Li-O	Streetlights	54	Good
Sewang	Streetlights	18	Good

Source: Barangay Office, 2022

Transportation Terminals by Location and Condition

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Barangay	Signages	No.	Condition
Barangay II	Streetlights	65	Good
	Waiting Shed	2	Good
	Signages	11	Good
Barangay IV	Streetlights	47	Good
	Waiting Shed	2	Good
	Signages	15	Good
Cajimos	Streetlights	90	Good
Calabogo	Streetlights	63	Good
Cobrador	Streetlights	35	Good
Ginablan	Streetlights	69	Good
	Waiting Shed	4	Good
	Signages	1	Good
Guimpingan	Streetlights	25	Good
Iauran	Streetlights	145	Good
	Waiting Shed	4	Good
	Signages	7	Good
Li-O	Streetlights	25	Good
Lunas	Streetlights	30	Good
Lunas	Waiting Shed	1	Good
Mapula	Streetlights	25	Good
Palje	Waiting Shed	1	Good
Sablayan	Streetlights	160	Good
	Waiting Shed	6	Good
	Signages	16	Good
Provincial Road			

Inventory of Public Land Transportation Vehicles by Type and Service Routes Year 2018

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Two types of transportation terminals can be found in Romblon. The transport terminal for jeepneys and tricycles which is located in Barangay II and the seaport located in Barangay I. Both terminals are well-maintained with facilities including a parking space, waiting area, and comfort rooms.

For the seaport, four (4) private operators travel to and from the municipality via Batangas-Romblon and Lucena-Romblon route and vice versa. Montenegro Shipping Lines, Starlite Shipping Lines, Starhorse Shipping Lines, and the Kho Shipping Lines. Not only does this cater to local passengers and tourists alike, commercial cargo ships and barges also regularly ply the routes transporting copra, cement, sand, feeds, fertilizers, and rice.

Table IF-4. Transportation Terminals by Location and Condition

Type of Terminal	Area Occupied (ha)	Barangay	Year Constructed	Physical Condition	Owner/Operator	Terminal Facilities
Transport terminal for Jeepneys and Tricycles	0.05	Brgy. II	2016	Good	MLGU	Parking space, waiting area, and comfort room
Seaport	0.35	Brgy. I	2010	Good	Montenegro Shipping Lines	Parking space, waiting area, and comfort room
			2022	Good	Starlite Shipping Lines	
			2022	Good	Kho Shipping Lines	
			2019	Good	Starhorse Shipping Lines	

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, 2022

The most common form of transportation in the municipality are tricycles, especially around the Poblacion area. At present, a total of 549 tricycles travel the municipality that accommodates passengers to and from far-flung barangays. Moreover, trips going to distant island barangays do not have any regular schedules yet and the residents residing within those areas usually rely on private fishing boats to reach the town proper.

Table IF-5. Inventory of Public Land Transportation Vehicles by Type and Service Routes Year 2018

Type of Public Utility Vehicle	Registered in City / Municipality	Route/Destination

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	Total No.	Within Barangay	Barangay to Barangay	Barangay to City/Municipal/Center	City/Municipal/Center
Tricycles	549				

Source: Municipal Engineering Office

From the records of PNP and Barangay Data, there are only a total of 13 recorded road accidents in the municipality that occurred in the past five years (2017-2021). Most of which occurred in Barangay Li-O, where five (5) are self-accident and the other one was a vehicular accident in 2021. Further, six (6) vehicular accidents were recorded in Barangay Sawang all of which were vehicular accidents. It can be observed that vehicular accidents don't occur frequently in the municipality as the primary mode of transportation are tricycles, which do not usually get involved in unwanted incidents. However, self-accidents are more frequent since most of the residents own motorcycles and do not wear protective gear often.

Table IF-6. Road Accidents by Location, Nature, and Frequency for the Past 5 Years

Barangay	Nature	No. of Accidents					Total
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Li-O	Self-accident	0	0	0	2	3	5
	Vehicular	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sawang	Self-accident	0	0	0	0	6	6
							Total 13

Source: Municipal Police Station, Berengay Data, 2022

KNOW ALL MEN BY THIS AGREEMENT:

THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DOING BUSINESS AS OR

B. Power

Electricity is an essential utility in order for a community to function well and with efficiency. The power sub-sector identifies the current condition of the power services and facilities in the municipality in terms of the area and percentage of households served and unserved with electricity, average power consumption by type of consumers, and exposure and vulnerability of power utilities to extreme events.

In the municipality of Jombon, the power supply is provided by the National Power Corporation (NPC) where Romblon Electric Cooperative serves as the distributor. The provision of power supply by NPC is through its seven existing sites located in Barangay Capulin with a generating capacity of 550 kilowatts, while the power base is located in Barangay Bagaway with 1300 kilowatts. Power distribution is also a continuing program of the local government unit in partnership with the NPC and Romblon Electric Cooperative (RECO).

For the past three years, RECO has been able to serve the entire municipality with electricity. It can be observed that only in 2020, there is a slight change specifically in barangay Agbaluto where it has a record of 29 unserved barangays. Nevertheless, the municipality is consistent with serving its community with power supply. However, one of the problems that the municipality faces is the frequent power outage that can be experienced from time to time especially during the rainy season.

Table IF-8. Households Served and Unserved with Electricity for the Past Three Years, 2019-2021

Barangay	2019			2020			2021		
	Total No. of HH	Served No.	Unserved No.	Total No. of HH	Served No.	Unserved No.	Total No. of HH	Served No.	Unserved No.
<i>Urban</i>									
Barangay I	222	222	0	226	226	0	230	230	0
Barangay II	352	352	0	344	344	0	353	353	0
Barangay III	342	342	0	344	344	0	348	348	0
Barangay IV	307	307	0	313	313	0	314	314	0

WHEREAS DOCTOR RODRIGO T. GOMBERG, Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, and the Honorable MARY ANN C. GOMBERG, Vice Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, hereinafter referred to as "The Mayor" and "The Vice Mayor" respectively, have been duly elected and qualified to discharge their respective functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Local Government Code of the Philippines; and

WHEREAS DOCTOR RODRIGO T. GOMBERG, Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, and the Honorable MARY ANN C. GOMBERG, Vice Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, hereinafter referred to as "The Mayor" and "The Vice Mayor" respectively, have been duly elected and qualified to discharge their respective functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Local Government Code of the Philippines; and

Table IF-7. Transportation and Road Network Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Intervention
Underdeveloped and unpaved road networks in most barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barangay roads tend to become accident prone areas These roads tend to become more vulnerable to hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate programs for the improvement of road networks Appropriate funds for the rehabilitation and maintenance of unpaved roads
Limited schedule of travel to island barangays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to potential tourist spots that can lead to slower economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardize schedule of trips to accommodate tourists and regular passengers
Some roads are too narrow for four-wheeler vehicles to pass by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clash of vehicles and increase in incidence of road accidents in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrofit width of roads to national standards

Barangay	522	522	100	0	0	543	543	100	0	0	552	552	100	0	0
Capeilan	822	822	100	0	0	855	855	100	0	0	875	875	100	0	0
Sub Total	2,547	2,547	0	0	0	2,625	2,625	100	0	0	2,672	2,672	100	0	0
<i>Total</i>															
Agbaluto	135	135	100	0	0	137	137	100	0	0	195	166	85.1%	29	14.8%
Agnarbol	289	289	100	0	0	294	284	100	0	0	297	297	100	0	0
Agbulia	286	286	100	0	0	270	270	100	0	0	272	272	100	0	0
Agpajig	203	203	100	0	0	208	208	100	0	0	233	233	100	0	0
Agrey	193	193	100	0	0	196	196	100	0	0	202	202	100	0	0
Agripa	278	278	100	0	0	282	282	100	0	0	283	283	100	0	0
Agripingo	278	278	100	0	0	279	279	100	0	0	279	279	100	0	0
Alad	427	427	200	0	0	447	447	200	0	0	461	461	200	0	0
Cajimos	548	548	100	0	0	563	563	100	0	0	583	583	100	0	0
Galabago	153	153	200	0	0	155	155	100	0	0	160	160	100	0	0
Cobrador	262	262	100	0	0	269	269	100	0	0	272	272	100	0	0
Ginablan	145	145	100	0	0	158	158	100	0	0	167	167	100	0	0
Guimpingan	185	185	100	0	0	170	170	100	0	0	179	179	100	0	0
Ibaus	323	323	100	0	0	335	335	100	0	0	342	342	100	0	0
Lambo	180	180	100	0	0	188	188	100	0	0	186	186	100	0	0

WHEREAS DOCTOR RODRIGO T. GOMBERG, Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, and the Honorable MARY ANN C. GOMBERG, Vice Mayor of the Municipality of Jombon, Philippines, hereinafter referred to as "The Mayor" and "The Vice Mayor" respectively, have been duly elected and qualified to discharge their respective functions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Local Government Code of the Philippines; and

Type of Consumers	2019	2020	2021	No. of Connections	KW	%	No. of Connections	KW	%	No. of Connections	KW	%
Residential	21,891	1,029,432	66	24,641	1,534,235	72.5	25,548	1,593,272	70			
Commercial	3,072	283,292	18	3,080	309,393	15	1,130	373,059	16			
Industrial	35	39,928	2.5	28	48,747	2	26	62,582	3			
Institutional	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0
Other Public Buildings/Facilities, Street lights	776	211,147	13.5	877	222,817	10.50	922	239,440	11			
Total	23,764	1,562,799	100	26,626	2,115,192	100	27,626	2,260,353	100			

Source: ROMELCO, 2022



Figure IF-1. Average Consumption per Type of User

The only power transmission line existing in the municipality is ROMELCO, established in 1989 and was continuously developed until 2021. It currently occupies 176 ha where its cable stretches up to 195,560 m in length and a width of 9.0 m.

As previously mentioned, NPC is the main provider of power supply in the municipality while ROMELCO serves as its distributor. There are five (5) established power plants in Romblon, two (2) of which are managed and operated by NPC while the other three (3) are owned by ROMELCO. The NPC-operated power plants namely NPC-RDPP and NPC-PBL06 are located in Barangays Capacan and Bagacay, respectively. Both of these power plants run on diesel. Further, the power plants owned by ROMELCO are wind and solar types of plants. The Wind Turbine, established in 2018, has a capacity of 0.9 MW and is established within the boundaries of Barangay Lonos and Agnay. On the other hand, the Solar Roof Top occupying covered courts and rooftops can be found in the following barangays Macalas, Ilauran, Mapula, and Lunas. Each of these solar panels have a capacity of 0.05 MW. The other solar type of plant, the Cobrador Solar-Diesel Hybrid, is a 1000-square meter facility which is located at Barangay Cobrador and has a capacity of 0.03 MW.

Table IF-11. Power Plants, 2021

Name of Powerplant	Barangay	Ownership	Area Occupied	Year constructed	Capacity (MW)	Type of Plant	Date of Commission/Operation
NPC-RDPP	Capacan	NPC	1000 sq. m	1990	3.4	Diesel	

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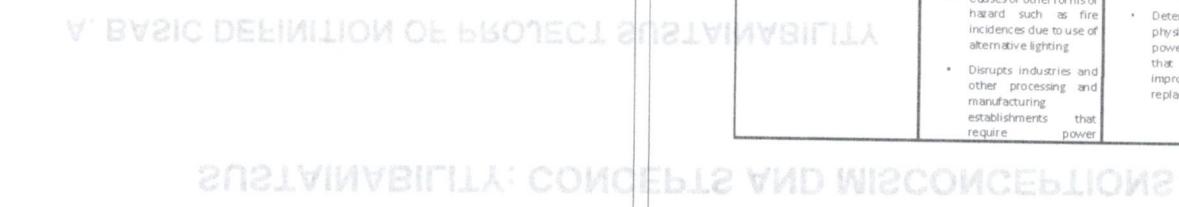
As observed in Table IF-9, domestic consumers have the greatest number of connections for three consecutive years, 21,891 connections in 2019, 24,641 connections in 2020, and 25,548 connections in 2021. This is followed by commercial users with a total of 3,080 connections and 965,744 kilowatts for the past three years. Other public buildings and/or facilities such as streetlights and stoplights have an aggregate of 2,115 connections and 673,404 kilowatts. Furthermore, the industrial type of consumers have the least number of connections with only 28 connections in 2019, 26 connections in 2020, and 26 connections in 2021 which is two less connections than the previous year. Finally, institutional establishments have no existing data on the number of connections and their average consumption from the previous years.

There is a 35% increase in the total consumption from 2019 to 2020 where domestic type of consumers contributed the most with 1,029,432 kwh. From 2020 to 2021, an increase of only 7% was observed; residential areas still have the greatest contribution followed by commercial users.

Table IF-9. Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption for the Past Three Years

Type of Consumers	2019			2020			2021		
	No. of connections	KW	%	No. of connections	KW	%	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	21,891	1,029,432	66	24,641	1,534,235	72.5	25,548	1,593,272	70
Commercial	3,072	283,292	18	3,080	309,393	15	1,130	373,059	16
Industrial	35	39,928	2.5	28	48,747	2	26	62,582	3
Institutional	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0
Other Public Buildings/Facilities, Street lights	776	211,147	13.5	877	222,817	10.50	922	239,440	11
Total	23,764	1,562,799	100	26,626	2,115,192	100	27,626	2,260,353	100

Source: ROMELCO, 2022



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operations

Table IF-13. Level I Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population Served

6. Water

Part of the water subsector is the inventory of all the existing water supply services and facilities in the municipality, the information on the Level I, II, and III water supply systems, the number of households with potable water, etc.

Level I Water Supply, according to Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), are point sources such as rain collector, wells, and springs generally found in rural areas where houses are sparse to justify a distribution system. On the other hand, Level II Water Facilities or communal faucet systems are water supply facilities composed of a source, a reservoir, a piped distribution network with adequate treatment facility, and communal faucets. Finally, Level III local waterworks facilities are water supply services generally suited for densely populated areas. According to PSA, the definition was modified with the inclusion of the phrase "with adequate treatment" to emphasize that the source of water supply has passed the Philippine National Standards for drinking water.

Due to unavailability of information in other barangays, Level I Water Supply are only found in the following Alad, Agnaga, Brgy. I, Capadan, Giniabas, and Sablayon. As observed in Table IF-13, only deep and improved springs are present in these barangays where the latter is more common than the former. Most of the water sources in Barangay Alad and Agnaga were established beyond the 1990s, making them more vulnerable to contamination than those constructed in recent years.

In terms of the Level II Water Facilities or the communal faucet system in the municipality, only barangays Agipal, Agripal, Agnaga, Brgy. 1, and Sablayan have these facilities. The remaining barangays do not have these facilities. The water source for these facilities is from groundwater, BAWAS, or the barangay's swatter tank system.

Barangay Alad, Agnaga, Brgy. I, and Capaclan have a record of these resources. Unfortunately, the pump capacity of most barangays were not identified, but most of these are in good condition except for the pump in Brgy. I along Gov. Rosst, where the water pump is no longer usable. The water pump available in barangay Capaclan has a pump capacity of 5hp.

Based on the data provided by the local water district of Romblon, barangays with Level III Water System are the following: Barangay I, II, III, & IV, Bagacay, Cajimo, Capatlan, and Lono. Among the three types of consumers, domestic areas have the most number of connections with 2,016 connections and an average consumption of 31,187.52 m³ for all barangays. Barangay Capatlan has the greatest number of connections among the six barangays with an aggregated connection of 399 and an average consumption of 6,172.53 m³. Barangay I (Poblacion) has the least number of connections with only 121 and an average consumption of 1,871.71 m³. For the commercial type of consumers, a total of 226 connections were established. The average consumption of all barangays is 3,548.20 m³. Furthermore, there are only 36 connections for other types of consumers such as government buildings and other establishments. The average consumption of these establishments totals up to 3,407.76 m³.

Zone 1	-	34					
Zone 2	-	27					
Zone 3	-	14					
Zone 4	-	3					
Zone 5	-	17					
Zone 6	-	42					
Zone 7	-	10					
Zone 8	-	15					
Capacian	-						
Capacian-Agbuyag	2014	99		63	63	100	
Girablan							
Sitio Ilaya 1	-	15					
Sitio Ilaya 2	-	15					
Sablayan							
Sitio Aglunyom	2010	75			2	75	100
Sitio Centro	2014, 2022	76		8	8	4	76
Sitio Pag-asa	2010	73				1	73
Sitio Magkaisa	2010	65				1	65
Sitio Talisay	2014	63		3	0	1	63
Sitio Tabok	2014	38				2	38
Sitio Lahong	2015	-		3	0		

Source: Bloomberg Data - 2022

Table 1E-14. Water Quality Monitoring Data

Water Source	Barangay	Physical Condition	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)			
			Fl	Ln	Su	Liq

Furthermore, only four barangays (Ilauran, Agnay, Mapula, and Agnipa) have commercial types of consumers with only one (1) connection each. Barangay Ilauran has the greatest average water consumed with a total of 1,159 m³. Overall, the average water consumption of commercial areas is 1,356 m³.

For industrial types of consumers, only the urban barangays have recorded water consumption. Barangay Capadan has the greatest amount of water consumed with 6,000 m³ and three (3) connections. With 14 connections among these barangays, the aggregated number of connections for industrial users is 18,300 m³.

Table IF-17. Level III Local Waterworks System by Type of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, 2018

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer					
	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption
Alad	82	10,361	-	-	-	-
Macalas	103	23,220	-	-	-	-
Tambac	52	10,607	-	-	-	-
Ilauran	32	6,842	1	1,159	-	-
Lamao	52	8,928	-	-	-	-
Lunos	23	479	-	-	-	-
Agnay	5	941	1	164	-	-
Sawang	144	18,140	-	-	-	-
Mapula	42	4,468	1	1	-	-
Ginablan	138	29,254	-	-	-	-
Agnipa	63	15,634	1	32	-	-
Lunas	35	6,509	-	-	-	-
Palje	20	3,374	-	-	-	-
Agpanabat	17	1,859	-	-	-	-
Sablayan	20	3,600	-	-	-	-
Agtonto	30	600	-	-	-	-
Agbudia	20	600	-	-	-	-

Ground Water	Alad	Good	L	L	L	L
BAWASA	Agbudia	Good	L	L	L	L
Water Tank	Agnaga	Good	L	L	L	L
Water Tank	Sablayan	Good	L	L	L	L
Water Tank		Good	L	L	L	L
Water Tank	Brgy. I	Good	L	L	L	L

Source: Barangay Odit, 2022.

Table IF-15. Level IV Water Supply System by Type and Number of Population

Fisp ID Name	Barangay	Year Covered	Fisp Capacity	Wells/Sources	No. of Commercial Factor	Barangay Served	No. of HH Served	Floyd DB Connections
Sitio Lamao	Alad	2000		Groundwater	81	1	81	Good
Sitio Centro	Agnaga	2000		Groundwater		1		Good
Gov. Rios St.	Brgy. I	1997		Groundwater				Unusable
Gov. Sanz St.		2000		Faucet				Good
Gov. Perez St.		2015		Faucet				Good
Fetalvero St.		2021		Faucet				Good
Republika St.		2010		Faucet				Good
Magallanes St.		2008		Faucet				Good
Montessa St.		2015		Faucet				Good
Quezon St.		2013		Faucet				Good
3M Interior Jef Matic	Capadan	2018	5hp	Groundwater		1	15	Good

Source: Barangay Odit, 2022.

Table IF-16. Level III Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer	2020	2004	Shp	Groundwater	1	40	Good
Agbuyog-Ilaya Water Pump								
Interior Capadan Water Pump								

Source: Barangay Odit, 2022.

Barangays of notable benefit to agriculture

Sawang, Agnaya, and Agnipa

Cajimos	49	800	-	-	-	-
Capadan	-	-	-	-	3	6000
Bagacay	-	-	-	-	2	1500
Brgy. I	-	-	-	-	2	1800
Brgy. II	-	-	-	-	5	3000
Brgy. III	-	-	-	-	1	1000
Brgy. IV	-	-	-	-	1	5000
Total	925	150,246	4	1,356	14	18,300

Source: Ramon Water District

In comparison with the 2021 data, there is an obvious increase in the number of connections and average water consumption for both domestic and commercial consumers. Barangay Sawang had 87 less connections than the previous year (2018) with only 57 domestic water connections and an average water consumption of 10,343 m³. Barangay Ginablan still has the most number of connections with an aggregate of 166 connections and the greatest number of average water consumption (47,204 m³). Further, Barangay Agpanabat has the lowest number of average water consumption with only 1,430 m³ while Barangay Palje has the least number of connections with a total of only 10 connections. As for commercial consumers, only three (3) barangays have access to level III local waterworks which are Barangay Bagacay, Agnay, and Agnipa. Among the three, Barangay Agnay had the most number of connections with two (2) connections with an average water consumption of 1,887. The total average consumption of the three (3) barangays is 3,916 m³.

Unfortunately, due to lack of available data, records of water generated through communal faucets can be found in five (5) barangays namely: Alad, Agbudia, Agnaga, Ginablan, and Capadan. Details on the households served for each barangay are found in Table IF-19. Further, for other water sources, Barangay Alad has 579 open dug wells, four (4) rainwaters, and one (1) water peddler. Barangay Agbudia has 41 rainwaters and four (4) water peddlers while Barangay Sablayan only has one (1) water peddler.

Other existing water sources are classified into the following:

- a. **Class AA** – Public Water Supply Class I. This class is intended primarily for waters having watersheds which are uninhabited and otherwise protected and which require only approved disinfection in order to meet the National Standards for Drinking Water (NSWD) of the Philippines.
- b. **Class A** – Public Water Supply Class II. For sources of water supply that will require complete treatment (coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection) in order to meet the NSWD.
- c. **Class B** – Recreational Water Class. For primary contact recreation such as bathing, swimming, ski diving, etc. (particularly those for tourism purposes).
- d. **Class C** – Fishery Water for the propagation and growth of fish and other aquatic resources, 2) recreational water class II (boating, etc.), 3) industrial water class I (for manufacturing processes after treatment)
- e. **Class D** – 1) For agricultural, irrigation, livestock watering, etc. 2) industrial water supply class

Source: Ramon Water District, 2022

In 2018, 24 barangays were served with level 3 water supply systems. Among the domestic consumers, Brgy. Sawang has the most number of recorded water connections. Barangay Sawang, despite having the most number of connections, does not have an average water consumption as extensive as Barangay Ginablan. Barangay Ginablan has the greatest amount of average water consumed for the year with 29,254 m³ with only 138 connections. On the other hand, the barangay with the fewest number of connections for domestic users is Agnay with only five (5) connections and an average consumption of 941 m³. Moreover, the barangay with the least number of average water consumption is barangay Lonos with a total of only 479 m³ which is 462 m³ less than Barangay Agnay. The total amount of water consumed for residential areas is 150,246 m³.

II (e.g. cooling, etc.), 2) other inland waters, by their quality, belong to this classification.

Table IF- 18. Level III Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, 2021

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer			
	Domestic		Commercial	
	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption	No. of Connections	Ave. Water Consumption
Alad	67	9,784	-	-
Macalas	111	29,517	-	-
Tambac	51	12,040	-	-
Ilauran	47	12,147	-	-
Lamao	55	10,739	-	-
Bagacay	0	0	1	1,388
Lunos	52	10,485	-	-
Agnaya	15	4,578	2	1,887
Sawang	57	10,343	-	-
Mapula	33	6,815	-	-
Ginablan	166	47,204	-	-
Agnipa	60	15,702	1	641
Lunas	47	13,279	-	-
Palje	10	2,538	-	-
Agpanabat	15	1,430	-	-
Total	706	188,600	4	3,916

Source: Romblon Water District, 2022

Table IF- 19. Communal Faucets

Communal Faucet ID	Barangay's Served	No. of HH Served

Spring	Ilauran	
	Calabogo	
Water Impounding Structure	Sablayan	

Source: Berengery Octs., 2022

The technical findings on the water sub-sector provided an insight on the issues faced by the municipality. Implications and policy interventions are provided in the table as well. This information could help in the formulation of programs and projects to be integrated in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

Table IF- 22. Water Sub-sector Analysis Matrix

Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Intervention
* Absence of Level I and Level II water supply systems in some remote barangays	* Shortage of potable water supply in distant barangays	* Procurement of water pipes for wider distribution of water supply
* A number of households have no access to Level III water supply	* Possibility of water contamination	* Ensure financial assistance from public and private organizations to establish a barangay water distribution system

RWD	Barangay	No. of HH Served
BAWASA	Alad	81
BAWASA	Agbuda	105
RWD	Agnaya (Sitio Tagupo)	19
RWD	Ginablan	194
BAWASA	Capacalan	223
RWD		957

Source: Berengery Octs., 2022

Table IF- 20. Other Water Sources

Barangay	Number of Households Population Served			
	Undeveloped Spring	Open Dug Wells	Rainwater	Water Peddlers
Alad	0	579	4	1
Agbuda	0	0	41	4
Sablayan	0	0	0	1,095

Source: Berengery Octs., 2022

Table IF- 21. Existing Surface Water Resources

Surface Water (e.g. lakes, rivers, water impounding structures, etc.)	Location	Classification
River	Lunas	
	Agnaya - Sitio Agtumoy - Sitio Centro - Sitio Agtabog	
	Sablayan - Sitio Agtumoy - Sitio Centro - Sitio Tabok - Sitio Taliway - Sitio Magkaisa - Sitio Pag-aso	

D. Communication

Communication facilities are accessible in Romblon. The municipality has one (1) postal office located in Barangay Poblacion I. On the other hand, two (2) private cell site networks are available in the municipality which are carried out by GlobeT Telecommunications Company and Smart Communication. These cell sites are located at Barangay Agnaya, Bagacay, and Lunas, with the intent to extend in further barangays for a wider reach and to cater to far-flung areas with little to no access to sufficient mobile signal. The cell sites for Globe and Smart in Barangay Bagacay and Agnaya were both built recently, July 1, 2022 with an antenna height of 55 m and a catchment radius of 240 km. In terms of the broadcast and television network for cable services, there is an existing one located in Barangay Poblacion II which is Romblon Cable, a private cable corporation operating in the municipality that provides various channels and programs that may be enjoyed by viewers. Furthermore, the internet service provider in Romblon is PLDT Fiber Optic located in Barangay Lunas. There is currently no form of print media produced locally in the municipality, but national newspapers may still be purchased in local stores.

Table IF- 23. Communication Service Facilities, 2021

Type	Area Occupied (ha)	Barangay	Ownership
			Public Private
Postal Services (Romblon Post Office)		Barangay I	✓
Cell Sites Network (Globe)	0.023	Bagacay	✓
Cell Sites Network (Globe)	0.004	Lunos	✓
Cell Sites Network (Smart)	0.003	Bagacay	✓
Cell Sites Network (Smart)	0.017	Agnaya	✓
Broadcast and Television Network (Romblon Cable)		Barangay II	✓
Internet Provider (PLDT) Fiber Optic	0.007	Lunos	✓

Source: Municipal Planning and Development Office