

# The Municipal Commodity Investment Plan



## The Municipal Commodity Investment Plan

2022 - 2027



### MUNICIPALITY OF MAGDIWANG

2022

Municipal Commodity Investment Plan (2022-2027)

## CHAPTER I

### Introduction

The Municipal Commodity Investment Plan (MCIP) presented this strategic and operation plan of the municipality was made to cover five (5) years projection from 2022-2027 that will possibly resolve issues, problems and challenges defined in the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) which was identified and confirmed by all stakeholders involved in the commodity chains. The commodities in this MCIP covers and involve the coconut, rice, corn, mango and Banana which was technically assessed/evaluated as Top Four (4) commodities that are potentially viable and feasible for development if given proper attention and intervention in terms of productivity enhancement and strengthening.

### Development Background/Context

The Municipality of Magdiwang is one of the municipalities in the Province of Romblon under MIMAROPA Region. It has a huge land area devoted to coconut, rice, corn, mango, banana and other High Value Commercial Crops (HVCC). Five (5) priority commodities have been identified for the municipality which enjoys comparative advantage over those of other municipalities in the province and these include coconut, rice, corn, cassava, banana, livestock, poultry and other high value commercial crops. The Municipality as one of the top producer of coconut, rice, mango, corn, and banana in the Province, now professes to strengthen these industries in the municipality and raise its competitiveness in the countryside by participating in the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) of the Department of Agriculture (DA) identifying these commodities as its top priority among the priority commodities already identified.

The Municipality faces numerous challenges in the course for its pursuit for agricultural growth and development namely:

1. Unstable market price of agri-fishery products
2. Lack of market support from the local government
3. Limited market accessibility
4. High production and input costs
5. Irrigation water supply shortage
6. Absence of value-adding enterprising
7. Absence of processing centers
8. Absence of market linkage/connectivity of fished products
9. Poor road conditions/high cost of transportation
10. Limited financial capital
11. Ineffective production technology adapted
12. Lack of additional services from buyers/traders/assemblers
13. Lack of financial assistance from buyers/traders/assemblers

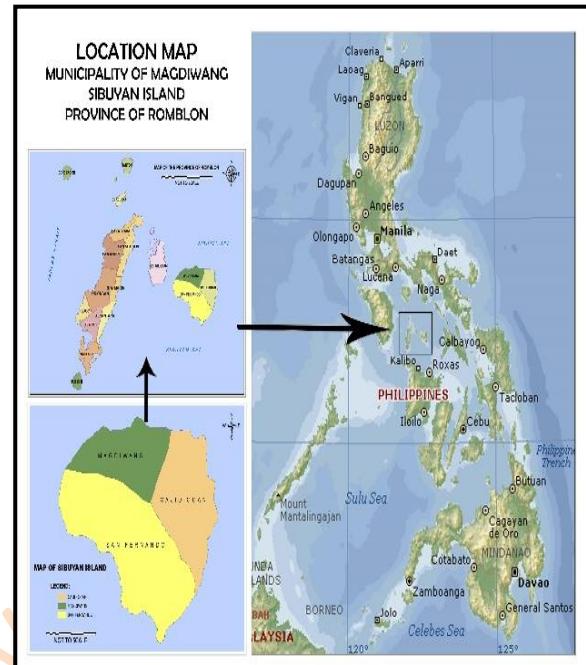
## A. GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

### A.1. Municipal Location (Map)

The Municipality of Magdiwang is situated in the Island of Sibuyan, bounded by the Municipality of Cajidiocan in the east and the Municipality of San Fernando in the south and by Sibuyan Sea on the north while the seat of the municipal government is located at 12.492 N; 122.514E.

The Island Municipality of Romblon, the capital of the province, has a distance of 12 nautical miles from Magdiwang, whereas the distance from Lucena City is 105.6 nautical miles and 208 nautical miles from Manila to Ambulong Port, Magdiwang.

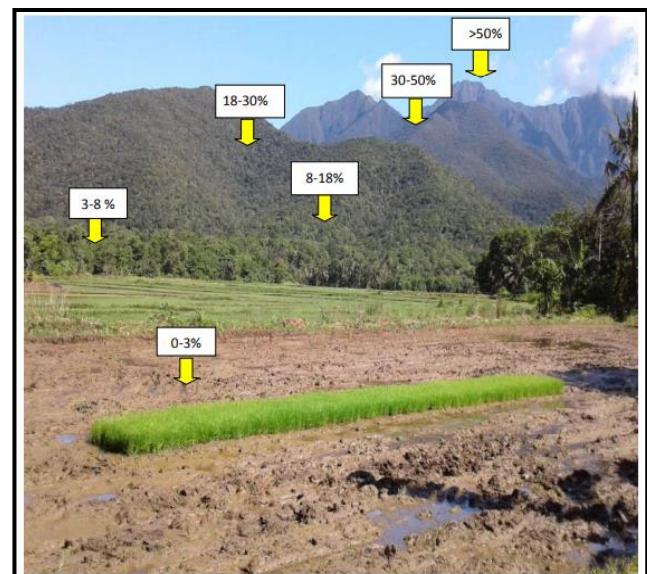
Magdiwang is accessible by land transportation for vehicles plying the Cajidiocan and San Fernando routes. One has to take the sea transportation to get to the municipality via Ambulong Port. A ro-ro vessel ferries passenger & cargoes at least six (6) days a week from San Agustin-Romblon-Ambulong and returns back on the same day to San Agustin (Tablas Island) via the same route. Commercial ships plying the Lucena-Sibuyan or Batangas City – Sibuyan routes are also available.



### A.2. Topography and Slope

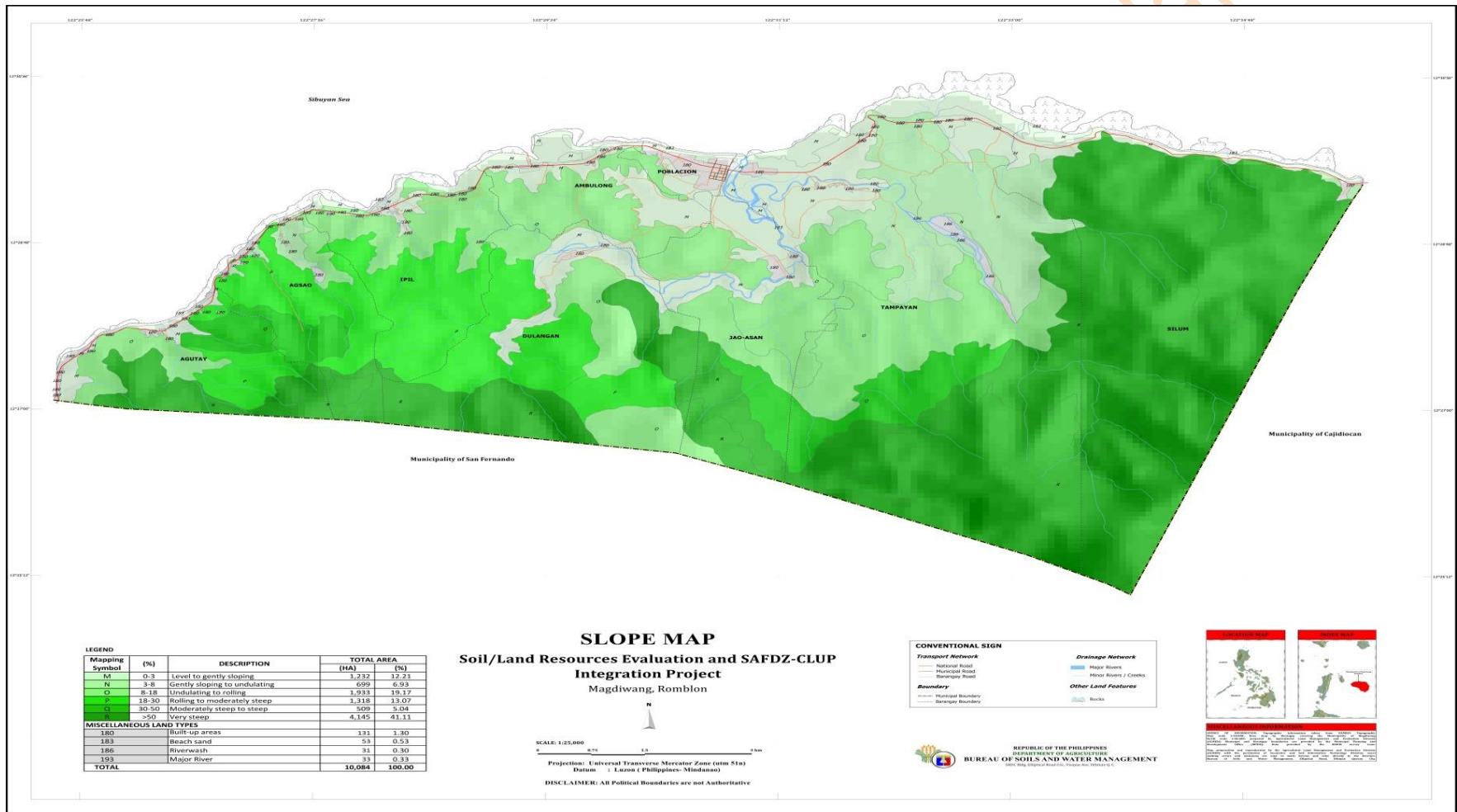
The topography of the municipality is characterized by hilly to mountainous terrain. Only Barangay Poblacion has generally a level to gently sloping or 0 to 3 percent terrain. Though Barangay Tampayan also enjoys a level to gently sloping terrain, some portions of its land area are within the 3 to 8 percent slope, gently sloping to undulating, and from 8 to 18 percent which is moderately sloping to rolling. (See Table 1 and Figure 1)

All the barangays of the municipality are physically constrained due to its terrain which ranges from 18 percent to more than 50 percent in slope.



**Table 1. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Slope Classes**  
 Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

<b>Mapping Symbol</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	
			<b>(HA)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
M	0-3	Level to gently sloping	1,232	12.21
N	3-8	Gently sloping to undulating	699	6.93
O	8-18	Undulating to rolling	1,933	19.17
P	18-30	Rolling to moderately steep	1,318	13.07
Q	30-50	Moderately steep to steep	509	5.04
R	>50	Very steep	4,145	41.11
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND TYPES</b>				
180		Built-up areas	131	1.30
183		Beach sand	53	0.53
186		Riverwash	31	0.30
193		Major River	33	0.33



**Figure 1. Slope Map**  
**Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon**

### A.3. Land Area

The total land area of the municipality is 10,084 hectares using GIS mapping. It is around 8.2 percent of the province's total land area. It has nine barangays with Barangay Tampayan having the largest area with 3,226.7 hectares followed by Barangay Silum with 2,265.5 hectares. The third largest barangay is Brgy. Dulangan with an area of 1,310.96 hectares. Barangay Poblacion has the smallest land area with only 104 hectares.

The land area distribution in the different barangays of Municipality of Magdiwang, arrange in alphabetical order with its percentage in total is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Land Area Distribution/Barangay

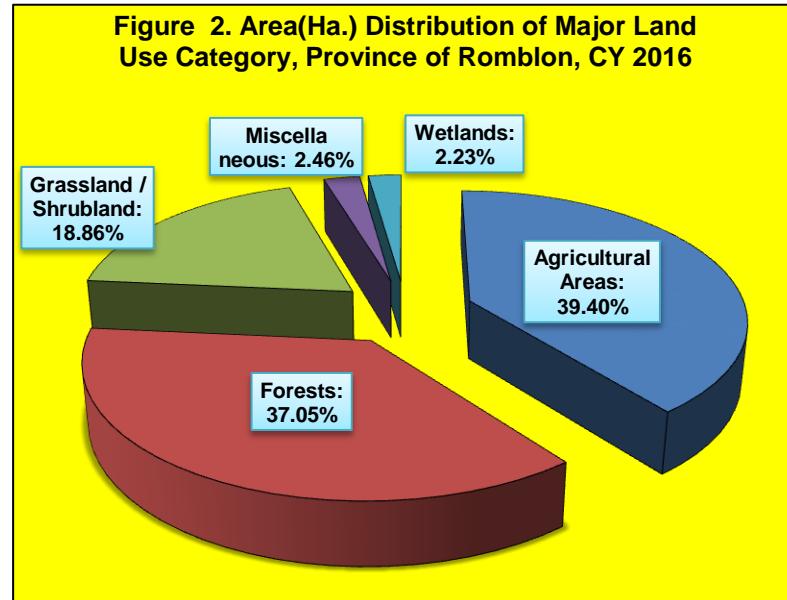
Barangay/s	Land Area (Ha.)	Percent to Total (%)
Agsao	546.83517	5.42
Agutay	625.92479	6.21
Ambulong	466.4209	4.63
Dulangan	1,310.9681	13.00
Ipil	674.2501	6.69
Jao-asan	863.4387	8.57
Poblacion	104.11981	1.03
Silum	2,265.5175	22.47
Tampayan	3,226.69486	31.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,084.1698</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: MPDO Magdiwang – GIS Mapping Team 2018

### A.4. Land Use/Vegetation

The different land uses / and vegetation in Magdiwang are grouped into five (5) categories, such as:

- (a) Agricultural land
- (b) Forest/Woodland
- (c) Grassland / Shrub land
- (d) Wetland, and
- (e) Miscellaneous Land Types



Based on the survey conducted, agricultural land was the largest covering 3,973 hectares or equivalent to 39.40% of the total area of the municipality (Figure 2). Forest woodlands come in second with an area of 3,736-hectares or 37.05%. Grassland is third with 1,902-hectares or 18.86%. Miscellaneous is fourth which comprises of built-ups, beach sands, major rivers and river-wash occupied 248-hectares or 2.46%. Lastly, wetlands such as mangroves and fishponds marked a total area of 225 hectares or 2.23%. Overall the municipality has 10,084 hectares.

#### A.5. Soil Characteristics and Composition

The Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM) identified six (6) major soil categories for the municipality of Magdiwang as shown in Table 3.

**Table 3. Soil Classification and Area  
Municipality of Magdiwang**

Soil Type	Area (Has.)	% to Total
Mountain Soil (Undifferentiated)	3,300	29.60
Tupi Loam	2,700	24.22
Lonos & Sandy Loam	2,900	26.00
Laylay Sandy Clay Loam	2,000	17.94
Hydrosol	250	2.24

Source: Bureau of Soils and Water Management  
ARC Profile, TJ ARCDP 2010 – Magdiwang, Romblon

Soils of the upland, hill, and mountain have the following soil types, location, and characterized as follows:

- 1.) *Mountain Soil, Undifferentiated* type is located municipal-wide and estimated at 3,300 hectares. Usually occupying the hilly and mountainous area, it is covered by thick growth of primary forest and has less agricultural importance at present;
- 2) *Tupi Loam* located at barangays Silum, Agsao, and Agutay and estimated at 2,700 hectares. Principally coconut is grown and primary and secondary growth forest is present;
- 3) *Lonos Sandy Loam* located at barangays Jao-asan and Ambulong and estimated at 2,900 hectares. The principal crop grown is coconut and the secondary crops grown are upland rice, root crops, vegetables, and fruit trees.

Soils of the plain and valley have the Laylay Sandy Clay type located at barangays Ambulong, Jao-asan and Tampayan and estimated at 2,000 hectares. The principal crops grown are lowland rice and coconut. Other or miscellaneous type has the Hydrosol type located at parts of barangay Tampayan and estimated at 250 hectares. Usually along rivers and coast and under water most of the time, this type of soil has no agricultural importance. However, the land type can be converted to fishpond. The vegetative cover consists mostly of mangrove species that is important for wildlife preservation.

## A.6. Soil Fertility

Soil Fertility Assessment of the current soil fertility status of the soil in the municipality is necessary to provide a better understanding and information about the capacity of the soil to provide adequate amount of nutrients for normal crop growth. Assessment result will likewise serve as basis in the preparation of specific on-site fertilizer recommendation, specifying the right kind and amount of fertilizer to be applied in the identified agricultural areas of the municipality.

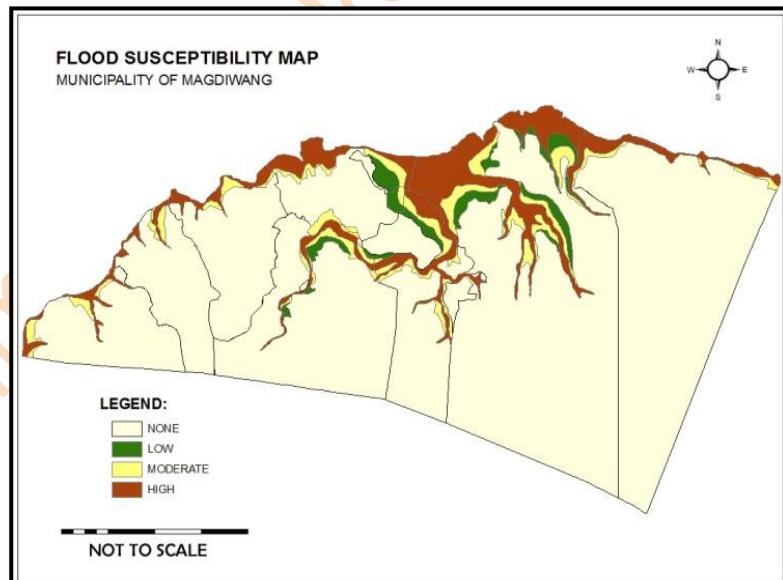
The table and map shows fertility assessment on the municipality. (See *Figure 5 - Soil Fertility Map and Table 6*)

## A.7. Flood

The Mines and Geo-sciences Bureau (MGB) of DENR Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) has identified several communities that are highly susceptible against such disasters especially flooding and storm surges.

Major contributors of flooding in Magdiwang, Romblon are the rivers and tributaries of Patoo and Pawala; the former traverses the highlands, lowlands and floodplains of Barangays Dulangan, Jao-asan, Tampayan and Poblacion while the latter passes through various landforms in the eastern segment of Bgy. Tampayan and portion of Bgy. Silum.

Generally, water in all major rivers mentioned above easily fills up the channels during above normal precipitations and escapes from their banks to inundate low-lying areas including the town proper of Magdiwang. Highly susceptible areas to flooding in the form of overbank river flooding and sheet flooding are confined within the floodplain and on the downstream-most portions of the river systems. Lateral shifting of channels, bars, and islands are also frequent.



With the size of Patoo-Pawala river basin (about, 6,600 has.) and the condition of river morphology in the area such as the presence of eroded river banks, broad floodplain, meandering and braided streams, and silted channels, the lowlands of Magdiwang traversed by these river systems are rated as highly susceptible to flooding and other fluvial hazards. Moreover, history shows that swelling of flood water from Patoo, Pawala Rivers and Ipil River had frequently inundated the lowland areas near river banks and floodplains.

(Shown below are recent flooding histories in the municipality. The data was gathered by interviewing local residents especially in Barangays, Poblacion, Tampayan and Ipil who were most affected by flooding due to tropical cyclones.)

**Table 4. History of Flooding, 2008 – 2021**

Magdiwang, Romblon

Date of Flooding	Event	Rainfall Intensity
February 24, 2021	Low pressure Area (LPA)	Heavy Rains
December 26, 2012	TS “Quinta”	No data available
October 24, 2012	TS “Ofel”	No data available
June 24, 2009	TS “Feria” (Nangka)	No data available
November 7, 2008	TS “Quinta”	No data available
June 21, 2008	TY “Frank” (Fengshen)	No data available
May 15, 2006	TY “Caloy”	No data available

Source: MPDO Magdiwang

#### A.8. Landslide

The areas with moderate to high susceptibility rating for landslide in Magdiwang are confined mainly on moderate to steep mountain slopes found on the southern and eastern segments of the municipality. These areas are mostly uninhabited. Generally, most of the rocks in landslide prone areas were subjected to intense weathering and deep erosional processes.

The general area of the small scale mining site in barangays Dulangan, Ambulong and Ipil is rated as low to moderately susceptible to rain-induced landslide. This categorically means that the area has low to moderate slopes with fair to poor rock mass strength and has only minor indications of landslide occurrence. However, some unstable slopes and loose topographic landforms that had been altered by previous small scale mining operations are inevitably prone to slope failure. The small scale mining site has also low risk to landslide incident and is not suitable to be declared as dangerous zone for any form of landslide-hazard.

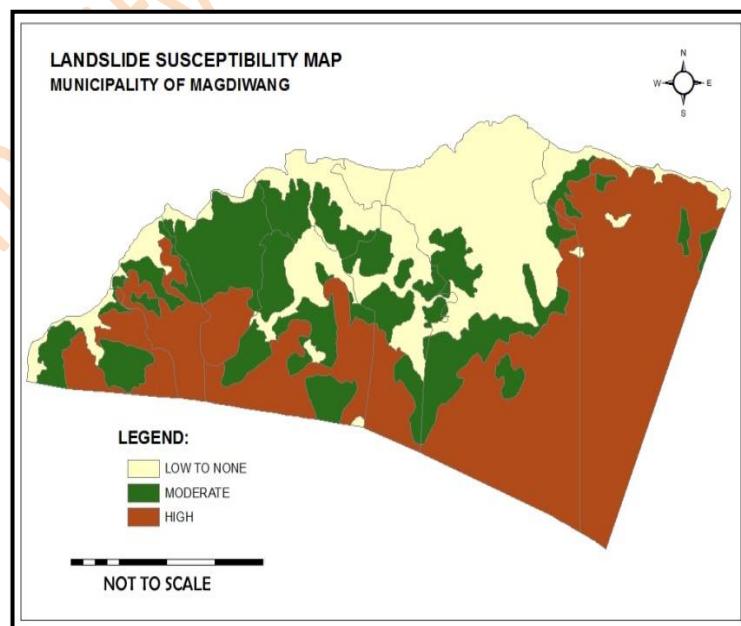
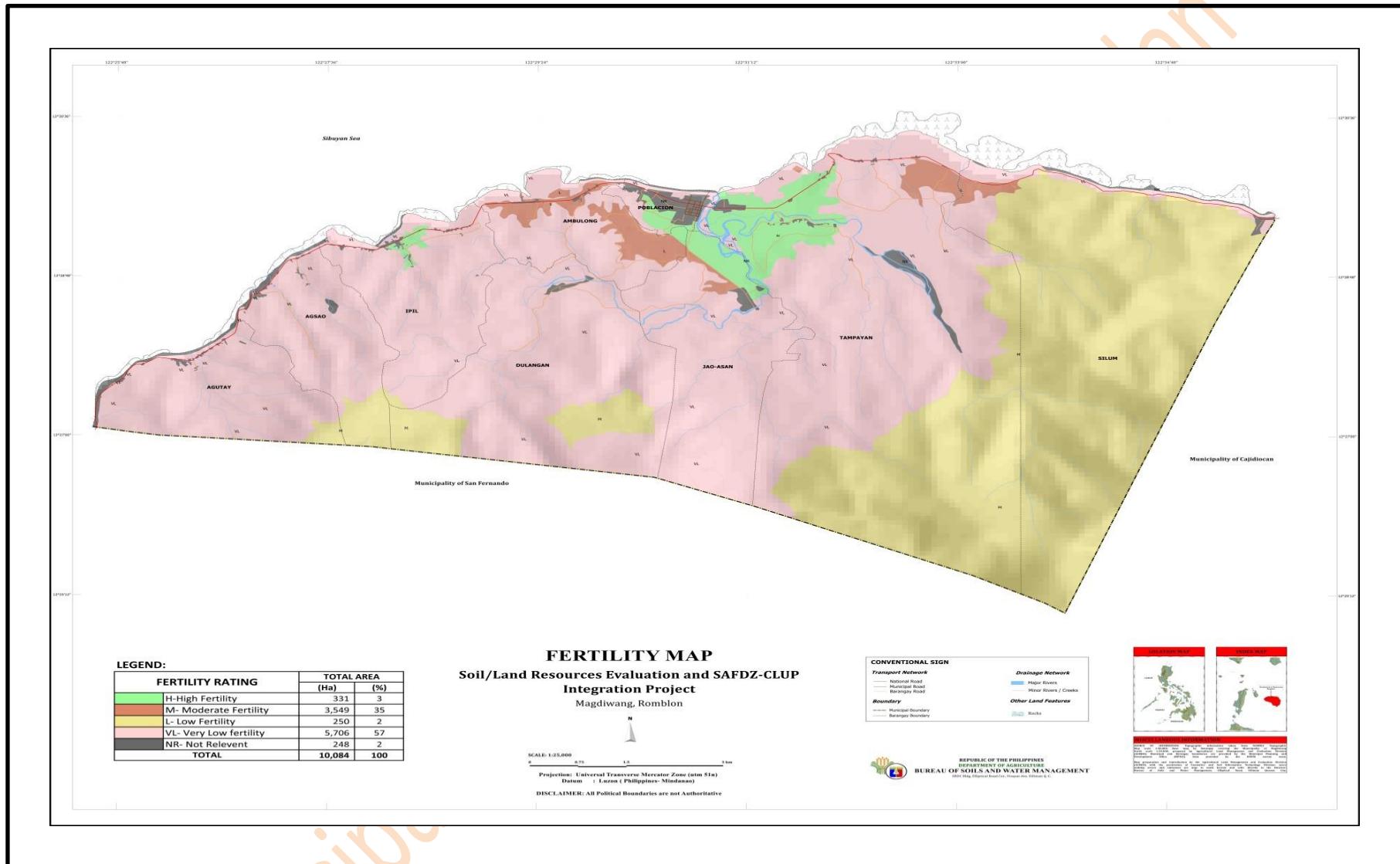


Table 5. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Fertility Map, CY 2016

Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

## LEGEND:

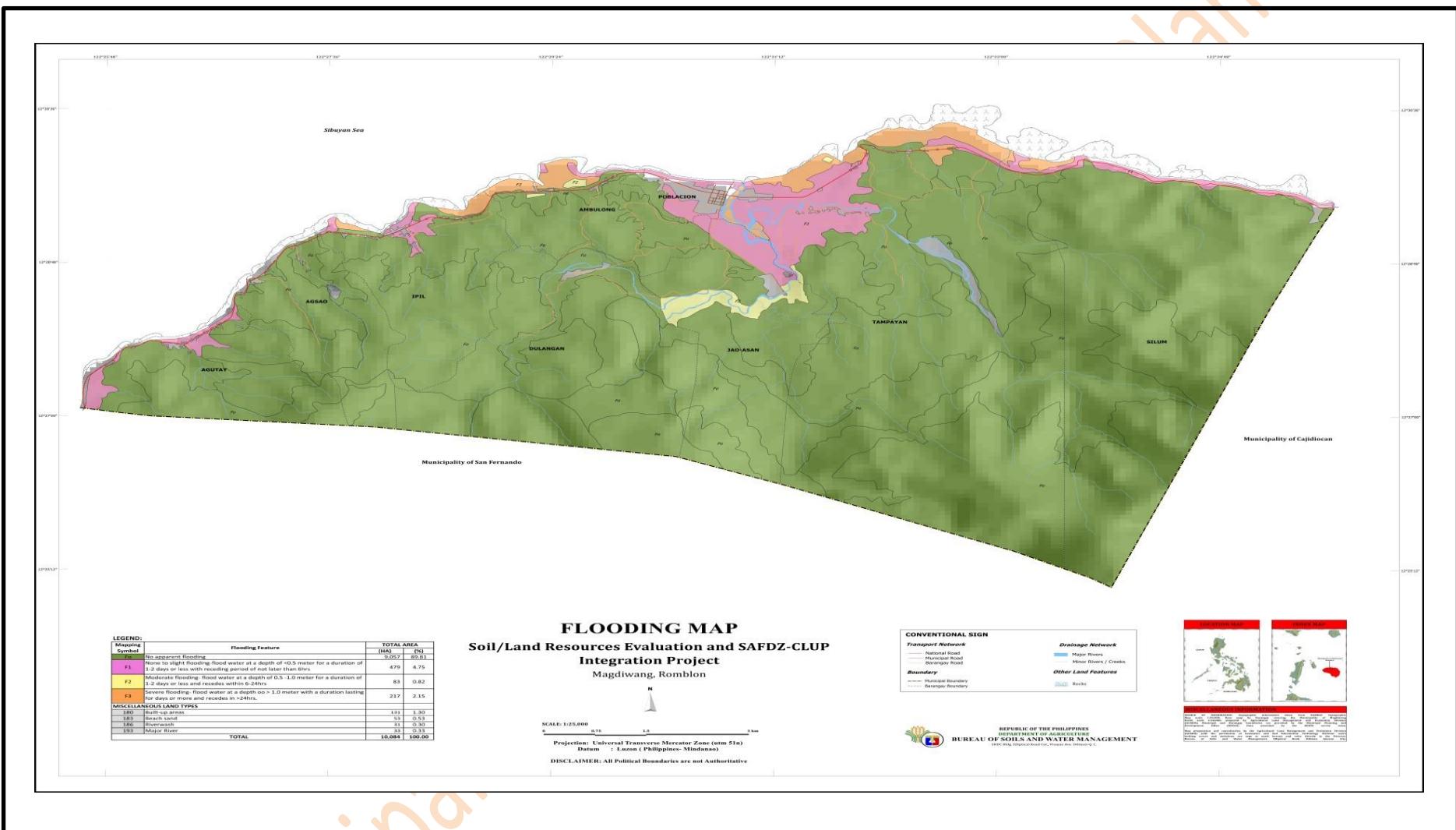
FERTILITY RATING	TOTAL AREA	
	(Ha)	(%)
H-High Fertility	331	3
M- Moderate Fertility	3,549	35
L- Low Fertility	250	2
VL- Very Low fertility	5,706	57
NR- Not Relevant	248	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,084</b>	<b>100</b>



**Figure 5. Fertility Map, CY 2016**  
Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

**Table 6. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Flooding Map, CY 2016**  
 Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

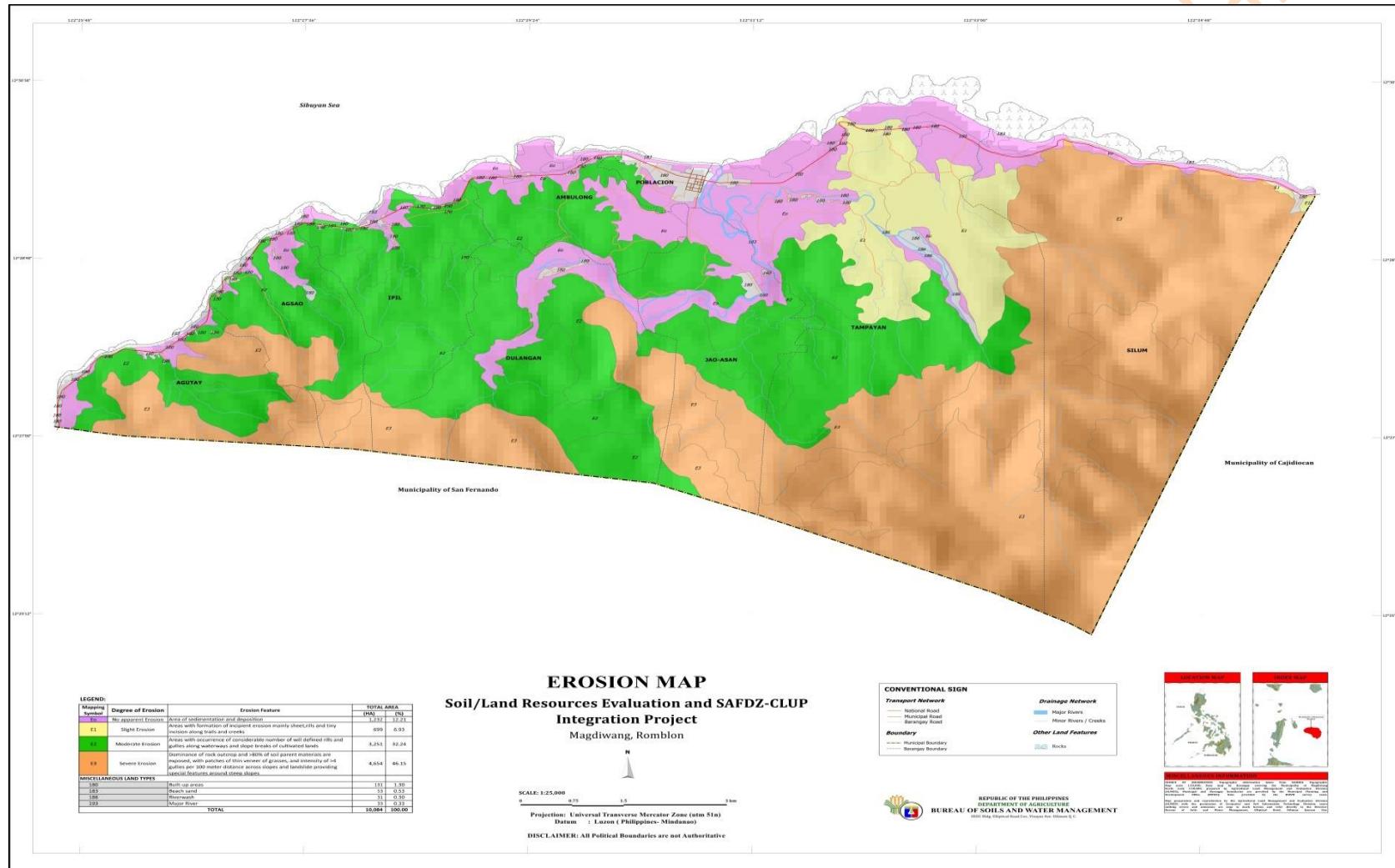
<b>LEGEND:</b>			
<b>Mapping Symbol</b>	<b>Flooding Feature</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	
		<b>(HA)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Fo	No apparent flooding	9,057	89.81
F1	None to slight flooding-flood water at a depth of <0.5 meter for a duration of 1-2 days or less with receding period of not later than 6hrs	479	4.75
F2	Moderate flooding- flood water at a depth of 0.5 -1.0 meter for a duration of 1-2 days or less and recedes within 6-24hrs	83	0.82
F3	Severe flooding- flood water at a depth oo > 1.0 meter with a duration lasting for days or more and recedes in >24hrs.	217	2.15
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND TYPES</b>			
180	Built-up areas	131	1.30
183	Beach sand	53	0.53
186	Riverwash	31	0.30
193	Major River	33	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,084</b>	<b>100.00</b>



**Figure 6. Flooding Map, CY 2016**  
Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

**Table 7. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Erosion Map, CY 2016**  
**Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon**

<b>LEGEND:</b>		<b>Erosion Feature</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	
<b>Mapping Symbol</b>	<b>Degree of Erosion</b>		(HA)	(%)
Eo	No apparent Erosion	Area of sedimentation and deposition	1,232	12.21
E1	Slight Erosion	Areas with formation of incipient erosion mainly sheet,rills and tiny incision along trails and creeks	699	6.93
E2	Moderate Erosion	Areas with occurrence of considerable number of well defined rills and gullies along waterways and slope breaks of cultivated lands	3,251	32.24
E3	Severe Erosion	Dominance of rock outcrop and >80% of soil parent materials are exposed, with patches of thin veneer of grasses, and intensity of >4 gullies per 100 meter distance across slopes and landslide providing special features around steep slopes	4,654	46.15
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LAND TYPES</b>				
180		Built-up areas	131	1.30
183		Beach sand	53	0.53
186		Riverwash	31	0.30
193		Major River	33	0.33
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,084</b>	<b>100.00</b>

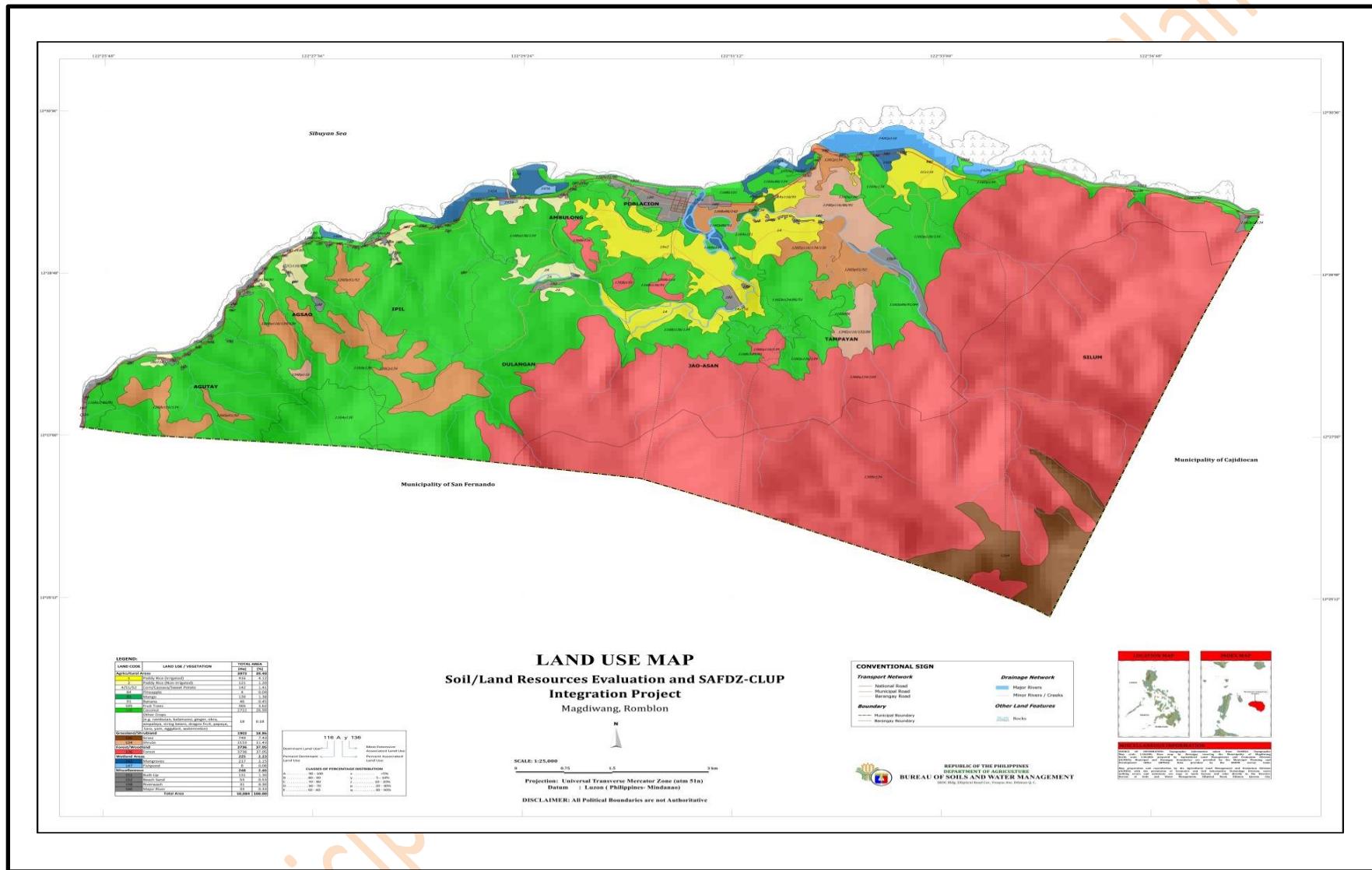


## **Figure 7. Erosion Map**

Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

**Table 8. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Land Use Map, CY 2016**  
**Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon**

<b>LEGEND:</b>			
<b>LAND CODE</b>		<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	
		<b>(Ha)</b>	<b>(%)</b>
<b>Agricultural Areas</b>		<b>3973</b>	<b>39.40</b>
1	Paddy Rice (Irrigated)	416	4.12
2	Paddy Rice (Non-irrigated)	121	1.20
4/51/52	Corn/Cassava/Sweet Potato	142	1.41
84	Pineapple	4	0.04
85	Mango	139	1.38
91	Banana	46	0.45
105	Fruit Trees	365	3.62
116	Coconut	2722	26.99
	Other Crops (e.g. rambutan, kalamansi, ginger, okra, ampalaya, string beans, dragon fruit, papaya, taro, yam, eggplant, watermelon)	18	0.18
<b>Grassland/Shrubland</b>		<b>1902</b>	<b>18.86</b>
126	Grass	749	7.43
134	Shrubs	1153	11.43
<b>Forest/Woodland</b>		<b>3736</b>	<b>37.05</b>
136	Forest	3736	37.05
<b>Wetland Areas</b>		<b>225</b>	<b>2.23</b>
142	Mangroves	217	2.15
147	Fishpond	8	0.08
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>2.46</b>
151	Built-Up	131	1.30
152	Beach Sand	53	0.53
158	Riverwash	31	0.30
160	Major River	33	0.33
<b>Total Area</b>		<b>10,084</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## **Figure 8. Area (Ha.) Land Use Map, CY 2016**

Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

## A.8. Road/Accessibility

Farmers in the area have to post-harvest facilities, farm supply outlets and the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist. The public market is the accessible and the situated in the Poblacion which make it easy delivery and sale of their agricultural products.

**Table 9.** Road Network by Classification and Type of Pavement

Road Classification	Length (km.)	Concrete (km.)	Asphalt (km.)	Gravel (km.)
National	22.7843	5.1709	1.0024	16.6110
Provincial	6.781	0.5450	0	6.2360
Municipal	3.770	3.77	0	0
Barangay	24.075	5.175	0	18.9000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57.4103</b>	<b>14.6609</b>	<b>1.0024</b>	<b>41.7470</b>

Source: MEO Magdiwang 2021

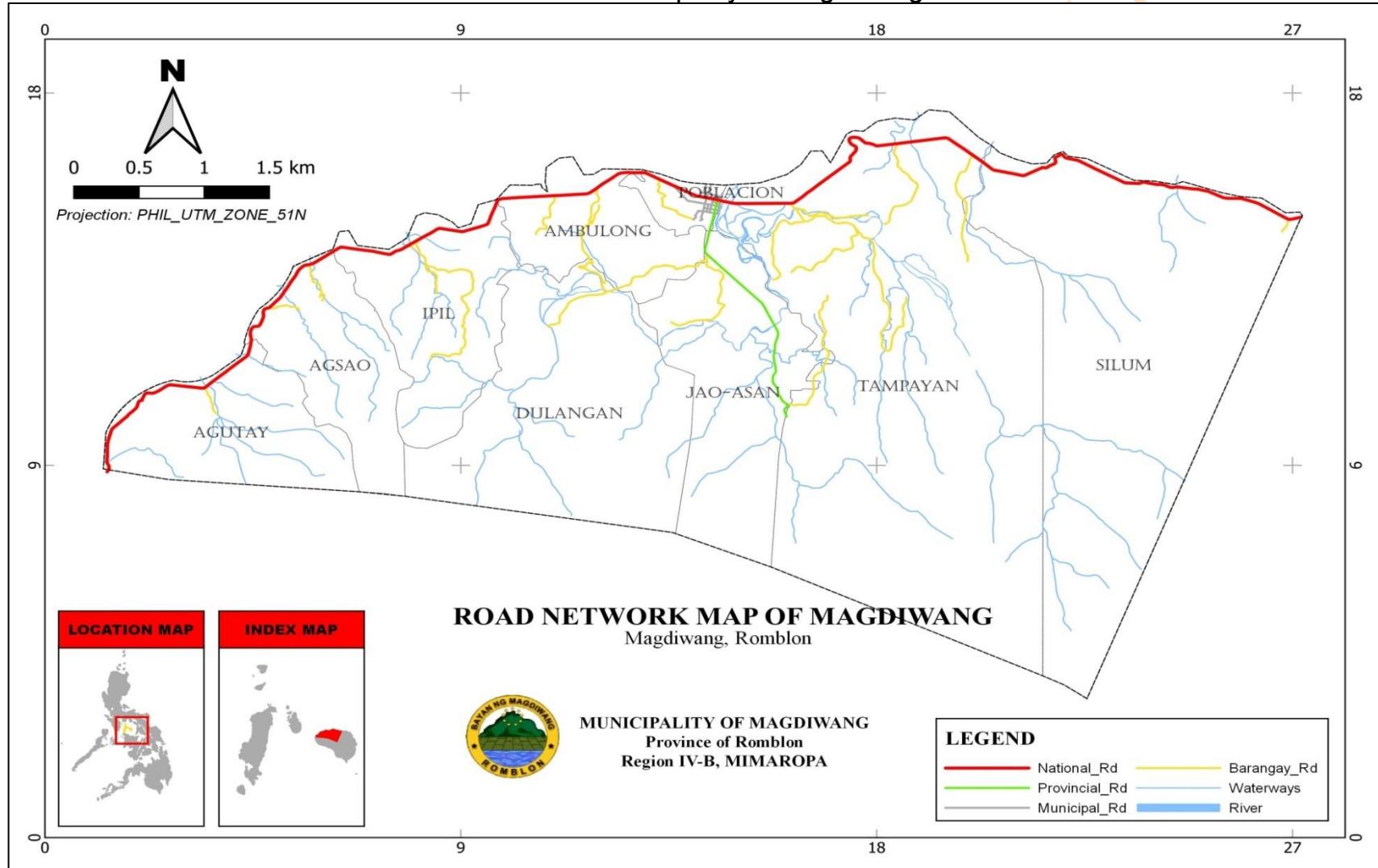
There are eleven (12) existing bridges; 5 are made of steel, 5 are made of concrete. These bridges connect the eight barangays of Magdiwang including barangay Poblacion.

**Table 10.** Inventory of Existing Bridge

Municipal Streets	Length (In.m.)	Width (m)	Type of Construction Materials	Remarks
<b>Agutay</b>				
Proper	19.00	7.38	Concrete	
Monrubio - Molobago	12.65	7.35	Concrete	
Noe Morales - Tia-lan	12.90	7.33	Concrete	
<b>Agsao</b>				
Proper	18.55	6.62	Concrete	
Pinamang-an	13.00	7.31	Concrete	
<b>Dulangan</b>				Spillway, Hanging Bridge
<b>Ipil</b>	15.45	7.34	Steel	
<b>Jao-asan</b>				
Agsalay				Not Passable
<b>Magdiwang (Poblacion)</b>	185.60	3.90	Concrete	
<b>Silum</b>				
Proper	36.83	7.40	Steel	
Cuyasian	18.50	7.37	Steel	
<b>Tampayan</b>				
Proper	30.70	3.60	Steel	
Agnonoc-Talaba	18.50	7.37	Steel	

Source: MEO Magdiwang 2021

**Figure 8. Road Network of Map, 2022**  
**Municipality of Magdiwang**



## A.9. Agricultural Area Disaggregated by Commodity

Agricultural Land-uses; 3,973 hectares or 39.40 percent. The agricultural land uses includes coconut, paddy rice (irrigated and non-irrigated), mixed fruit trees (including mango) and other traditional crops (seasonal and annual crops) such as corn, root crops (cassava, gabi, ginger, sweet potato, etc.), banana, pineapple, etc. that are planted in diversified cropped lands. The area extents of the different agricultural crops are summarized in Table 11.

### Coconut



Coconut grown in all barangays at different elevation, is the most extensive agricultural crops of the municipality. It is grown along seashore and beach ridges, alluvial plains, valleys, hills, and mountain extending up to more than 500 meters elevation.

### Paddy Rice



Paddy rice is next to coconut in terms of area coverage. The extent of area planted for paddy rice in various barangay is presented in figure 6 and table 6.

### Mixed Fruit Trees and Mangoes

Among the common fruit trees in the municipality are avocado, banana, calamansi, jackfruit, lemon, pomelo, santol and mango. The estimated total area planted to common fruit trees is 504 hectares.



**Table 11. Area Extent of Agricultural Crops**  
Municipality of Magdiwang, CY 2016

<i>Agricultural Crops</i>	<i>Total Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coconut	2,722	68.51
Paddy rice	537	13.52
Irrigated	416	
Non-irrigated	121	
Mixed fruit trees	504	12.69
Common fruit trees	365	
Mango	139	
Other crops	210	5.29
Banana	46	
Pineapple	4	
Rootcrops / corn, etc.	142	
Other agri areas (vegetables)	18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>100.00</b>

ALMED, BSWM Diliman, Quezon City

## Other (Food and Cash) Crops

Other crops planted on various upland landscapes (diversified cropland) include upland rice, camote, cassava, ginger, turmeric, gabi, ubi, etc. Due to seasonality of these crops, cropping is generally irregular and the extent of the area planted to most of the seasonal and annual crops in various landscapes and barangays are generally undefined. It is estimated however; that total areas planted with these crops is 206 hectares and about 15 hectares of pineapple.

### Banana



Banana is planted most often in combination with coconut, grasses and shrubs. Total area planted to banana represents 42 hectares and are mostly identified on undulating to rolling, to steep of the well-drained shale/sandstone and conglomeratic hills. It also occurs in patches in all barangays.

### Corn



Corn production, the agricultural venture next to rice in terms of area planted, is generally located on well-drained areas in the flat and elevated plains and along river terraces. This crop as practiced by the farmers is planted once a year during dry season. The corn areas in Magdiwang are distributed to 5 barangays with a total area of 65 hectares.

## B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### B.1. Population/Demographic Features

#### Historical Population Growth

In 2017, Magdiwang has a total population of 12,924 while in 2010, it was recorded at 13,584. NSO recently released the 2020 population of the municipality at 15,385. Shown in table 9 is the municipal population in various censuses.

**Table 12.** Historical Growth Rate  
Municipality of Magdiwang (1903 – 2020)

Census Years	Population
1903	2,275
1939	4,325
1948	4,308
1960	4,802
1970	6,601
1975	7,504
1980	8,149
1990	10,405
1995	11,447
2000	12,032
2007	12,924
2010	13,584
2015	14,142
2020	15,385

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020 Census of Population

In 2015, Magdiwang is the 8<sup>th</sup> least populated municipality among the 17 municipalities in the Province of Romblon which contributes only 4.83 percent of the 292,781 total provincial population.

It is likewise the least populated municipality as compared to the two (2) other municipalities in Sibuyan Island namely Cajidiocan (21,861) and San Fernando (23,271). As of 2020, the latest data provided by the PSA shows that the total population of Magdiwang is 15,385. Shown in Table 11 is the breakdown in population by barangay in, 2007, 2010, and 2015.

**Table 13.** Total Population, Household Population, Number of Households by Barangay  
Municipality of Magdiwang, 2007, 2010 & 2015

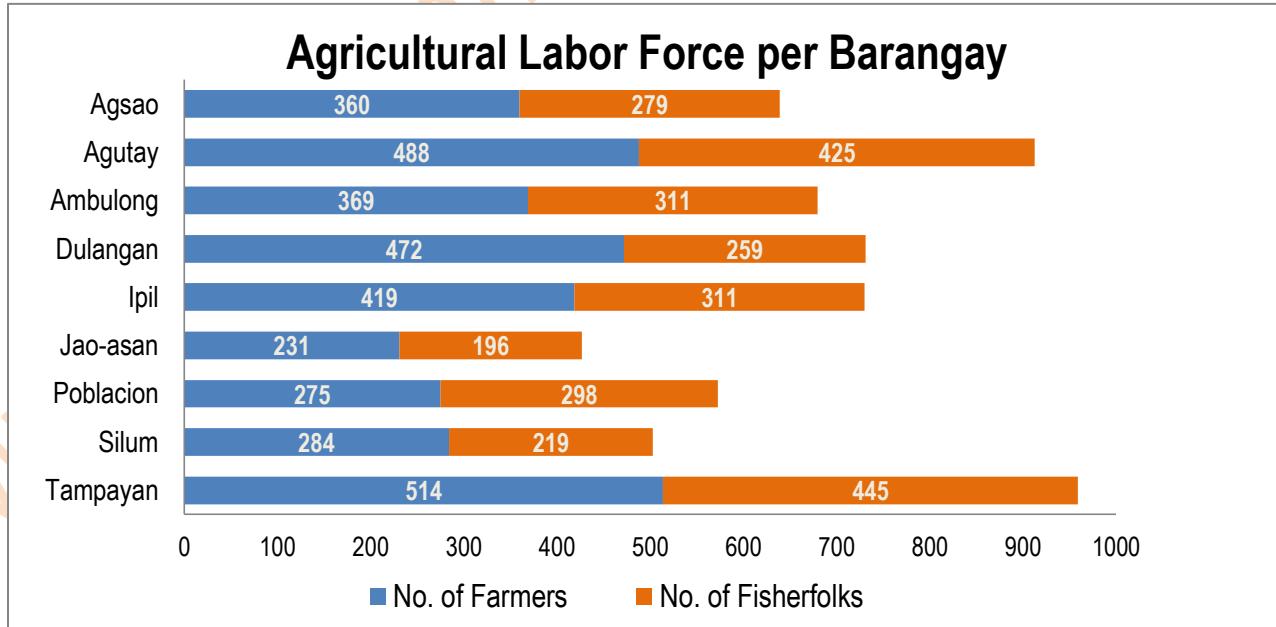
Barangay	2007		2010		2015	
	Total Population	Number of Households	Number of Households	Total Population	Number of Households	Total Population
1. Agsao	743	188	195	777	170	782
2. Agutay	1,536	303	311	1,570	353	1,616
3. Ambulong	1,240	265	265	1,188	260	1,195
4. Dulangan	1,171	224	304	1,585	352	1,621
5. Ipil	1,510	288	329	1,681	373	1,716
6. Jao-asan	990	208	214	951	210	964
7. Poblacion	2,516	535	568	2,528	562	2,586
8. Silum	490	85	132	624	156	718
9. Tampayan	2,728	529	567	2,620	640	2,944
TOTAL	<b>12,924</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>13,584</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>14,142</b>

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of Population; MPDO Magdiwang (estimate)

## B.2. Agricultural Labor Force

The total number of individuals who engage in agriculture are 3,159 farmers and 3,412 fisherfolks.

**Figure 9.** Agricultural Labor Force per Barangay



Source: MAO Magdiwang, 2022

### B.3. Poverty

Using the results of the DSWD sponsored Listahanan 2<sup>nd</sup> round assessment done in 2015, Magdiwang has a poverty threshold of 40 percent among 2,625 households surveyed that year.

**Table 14.** Number of Assessed Households, Municipality of Magdiwang

Barangay	Assessed Households	Identified Poor Households	Percent (%)
1. Agsao	178	46	25.8%
2. Agutay	327	148	45.3%
3. Ambulong	246	86	35.0%
4. Dulangan	332	184	55.4%
5. Ipil	318	112	35.2%
6. Jao-asan	180	68	37.8%
7. Poblacion	392	124	31.6%
8. Silum	136	53	39.0%
9. Tampayan	516	228	44.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>40.0%</b>

Source: 2015 Listahanan Database, as of 29 February 2016

(Shown in the table 11, barangay Dulangan has the highest identified poor households with 55.4%)

**Table 15.** Number of Assessed and Identified Individuals, Municipality of Magdiwang

Barangay	Total Assessed Individuals	Identified Poor Individuals	Percentage (%)
1. Agsao	753	277	36.8%
2. Agutay	1,605	929	57.9%
3. Ambulong	1,134	531	46.8%
4. Dulangan	1,771	1,133	64.0%
5. Ipil	1,552	707	45.6%
6. Jao-asan	871	412	47.3%
7. Poblacion	1,872	747	39.9%
8. Silum	705	358	50.8%
9. Tampayan	2,619	1,397	53.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,882</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>50.4%</b>

Source: 2015 Listahanan Database, as of 29 February 2016

Table 12 shows that 50.4% of 12,882 individuals are assessed as poor individuals with barangay Dulangan (64%) the highest percentage followed by barangay Agutay (57.9%), the least poor individuals assessed are on barangay Agsao.

## CHAPTER II

### Development Vision and Framework of the Municipality

#### Overall Vision Statement and Development Goals

*“A healthy, industrious, law abiding, progressive and resilient Magdiwang in a changing climate through people-centered and nature-based development to soundly manage their resources for growth and sustainability”*

By year 2022, the municipality shall be known as;

- ❖ Resilient Magdiwang - minimum to zero number of human casualty and less damage to property
- ❖ People-centered - involvement of community in all aspects of development
- ❖ Nature-based Development - self-sufficient in its food requirement and a flourishing eco-tourism economy
- ❖ Sustainable Management Resources – protected areas preserved and well-managed including establishment of watersheds and marine protected areas
- ❖ “An Eco-Town Gateway to Sibuyan Island and Mt. Guiting-Guiting Natural Park”

#### Mission Statement

To promote and sustain people's quality of life governed by pro-active and strengthened leaders in order to achieve a self-reliant, resilient, well-developed and empowered community through wise and sustainable use of resources.

#### Development Framework

- a. Magdiwang shall be known as a distinct national ecotourism destination that is highly regarded among the tourism industry and is anchored on promoting proper and optimal utilization, preservation of its natural resources, cultured heritage and indigenous people through multi-sectoral stakeholders' participation that will bring sustainable development and equitable socio-economic benefit to Sibuyanons.
- b. Magdiwang shall be known as the “Gateway to Sibuyan Island and Mt. Guiting-Guiting Natural Park”.
- c. The forest resources of Magdiwang shall be co-managed efficiently by all segments of the population so that productivity required for the present must be secured without jeopardizing tomorrow's resources.
- d. Agricultural lands shall be properly managed through the adoption of soil and water conservation, soil erosion control measures, nutrient maintenance, and groundwater quality protection through proper waste disposal, minimization of impacts of natural hazards and ensuring protection of prime agricultural lands.

- e. The development, protection and conservation of coastal and marine resources shall be prioritized in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders to ensure sustainable use of resources.
- f. All developments shall be well-planned that will consider the emerging and pressing effects of climate change towards attaining a community that is adaptable to the changing of weather patterns and conditions.

#### A. Agriculture Sector Vision and Goals

##### Vision Statement:

*A modernized agriculture and fisheries that is dynamic, globally competitive, sustainable, and responsive to the farmer/fisher folks felt needs, with the economy propelled by cooperatives and rural-based organizations, strong private sector participation and guided under the principles of equity and social justice. “*

##### Goals and Objectives:

1. To ensure the delivery of basic agricultural services and provision of adequate facilities.
2. To develop plans and strategies that will enhance plans, programs and project.
3. To extend support and assistance to crop, fishery and livestock production for increased productivity.
4. To conduct location specific agricultural/ applied researches like technology verification and demonstration.
5. To help enforce rules and regulations relating to agricultural and fishery production.
6. To assist the farmers, fishermen, rural home makers, out- of- school farm youth and cultural communities in making available appropriate technology and in the organization of cooperative and non-government organization.
7. To develop farmers and fisher folks' capabilities by enhancing their knowledge, skills and change their attitudes through trainings and other related enhancement activity.
8. To adapt measures to mitigate the impact of climate change in the agriculture and fishery sector.

##### Sector Strategy

1. Conduct assessment and evaluation to determine the immediate needs of agri-fishery sector and define sustainable interventions to address issues and concerns.
2. Conduct stakeholder's forum and participatory planning to craft up applicable, useful and beneficial plans and programs for the agri-fishery sector.
3. Find/search for possible support and assistance that will help strengthen and enhance agri-fishery productivity.
4. Conduct agri-fishery researches, Technology Demonstrations and Farmers Field Schools geared towards showcasing and adapting appropriate package of technology at farm level.
5. Conduct capacity building and orientation seminars as a means of knowledge enhancement and awareness to agri-fishery stakeholders relating the implementation of agri-fishery law enforcement.

6. Provision of training and seminars for technology updating on agri-fishery productivity and in the organizational of cooperatives and non-government organizations.
7. Provision of orientation seminars for knowledge enhancement and skills development relative to agri-fishery income generating projects.
8. Establishment of market information systems for efficient linkages and marketing tie-up.
9. Establishment of additional plant nurseries in strategic locations and production of quality seeds and planting materials for distribution to farmers.
10. Formulation of the “Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation plan”.

### **Target Outcomes**

1. Increased income and profit of farmers and fisher folks and allied entrepreneurs.
2. Uplifted socio-economic condition in the locality.
3. Increased investment opportunities and revenue generation of LGU.
4. Sustained delivery of basic services in the agri-fishery sector.
5. Sustained the increase in agri-fishery productivity,

### CHAPTER III

#### Priority Commodity Chains Development

Hereunder are the Commodity Chains Development for the First Five (5) Priority Commodities of Magdiwang, Romblon for inclusion to PRDP, comprising; 1) Coconut, 2) Rice, 3) Corn, 4) Mango, and 5) Banana. These Five (5) commodities were provided with individual VCAs reviewed and evaluated by the composite team from RPCO and PSO.

To scale up investments for infrastructure and livelihood enterprises in the commodity value chain, the municipality comes up with the top three (3) commodities using the commodity prioritization tool guide with the following identified criteria and percentage weighted score:

- Sustainability – 20%
- Market potential – 30%
- Impact on the Poor – 20% and
- Number of Growers / Producers – 30%

**Table 16.** Identified Criteria for Priority Commodities

Criteria	Weight	Priority Commodities					
		RICE		COCONUT		MANGO	
		Raw Score	Weighted Score	0	Weighted Score	Raw Score	Weighted Score
I. Suitability	20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	9	1.80
II. Market Potential	30%		1.98		2.58		
1. Market size	20%	6	1.20	9	1.80	6	1.20
3. Market growth potential	20%	9	1.80	9	1.80	7	1.40
4. Ease of entry	20%	6	1.20	7	1.40	7	1.40
5. Potential for value addition	40%	6	2.40	9	3.60	6	2.40
III. Impact on the Poor	20%		1.10		1.00		0.70
1. Number of Poor People Involved	50%	8	4.00	4	2.00	1	0.50
2. Potential to Raise/Create Income	50%	3	1.50	6	3.00	6	3.00
IV. Number of Growers/Producers	30%	6	1.80	5	1.50	2	0.60
Total Weighted Score	100%		6.68		6.88		4.78
Rank			2		1		3

**Instructions:**

1. Use the value points in Tables 1-5 of Annex 2 (Guide to Commodity Prioritization Tool) for the different parameters as indicated in the worksheet above.
2. Enter the scores in the shaded column for each commodity being evaluated.

(The table shows the result of the commodity prioritization. Coconut is the most prioritize commodity followed by rice and mango.)

### C.1.1. SWOT ANALYSIS OF COCONUT

COMMODITY	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
COCONUT	Large number of farmers engage in coconut production  Vast agricultural area for coconut production  Availability of raw materials for feed production	Traditional method is used instead of modern techniques and facilities resulting in low quality copra  No source of quality seeds for planting  No equipments/machines for feed processing  Lacking of available farm-to-market road to production areas  Limited knowledge of farmers / AEW in processing other possible products from coconut  Limited knowledge of farmers/AEW in plant pest and diseases regarding coconut	Seminar/Training of PCA for processing/producing of other possible coconut products  Increase of farmers engaging in coconut production  Accessibility to production area by vehicles - less expense in transport of goods  Establishment of feed millers	Conversion of agricultural areas to industrial  Cheaper market price are offered by buyers due to low quality copra  Unregulated cutting of coconut trees

### C.1.2. COMMODITY VALUE CHAIN 1: COCONUT

Coconut (*Cocos nucifera L.*), is an important multi-purpose perennial crop of the tropics. Grown in more than 80 countries, it is a life-sustaining species fragile coastal and island ecosystem. Indonesia, Philippines, India and Sri Lanka are the major coconut-producing countries. In the Philippines, it is called “the tree of life”, in the country where the coconut industry provides a livelihood for one-third of the total population according from the datas from the Philippine Coconut Authority.

### C.1.3. COMMODITY PROFILE

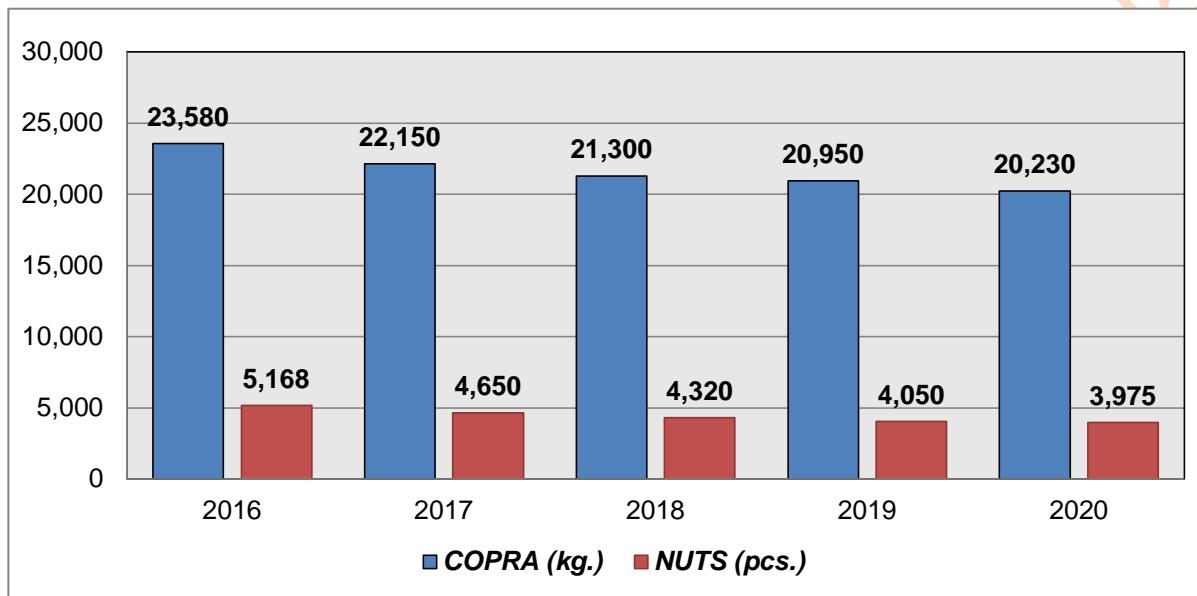
In terms of land area in the Municipality of Magdiwang, coconut is the most extensively grown crop in Magdiwang. Mono-cropping and diversified farming under coconut is practiced using pineapple and banana. These provide additional sources of income for farmers in the rural areas particularly in the coastal barangays where most coconut trees are found. Copra and husked matured coconuts are the major commodities being exported outside the municipality by traders. Traders usually import these products from Lucena, Batangas and Mindoro.



#### C.1.4. PRODUCTION VOLUME

The table shows the increase of production from 2016 to 2020 due to additional area planted with coconut. The constant decrease of production is caused by the unregulated cutting of coconut trees in the municipality.

**Figure 10.** The Production of Coconut in the Municipality of Magdiwang, (2016-2020)



Source: MAO Magdiwang, 2020

#### C.1.5. AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED

The coconut areas usually appeared as mono-cropped or sometimes planted in association with other crops, forest species or shrubs. The total area covered by coconut is 2,722 hectares, corresponding to 68.51% of the municipality's total agricultural land.

**Table 17.** Land Area covered by Coconut per Barangay

Barangays	Total Area (Hectares)	Percentage (%)
1. Dulangan	542	19.91
2. Agutay	469	17.23
3. Ipil	460	16.90
4. Tampayan	396	14.55
5. Agsao	344	12.64
6. Jao-asan	207	7.60
7. Ambulong	198	7.27
8. Silum	68	2.5
9. Poblacion	38	1.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>100.00</b>

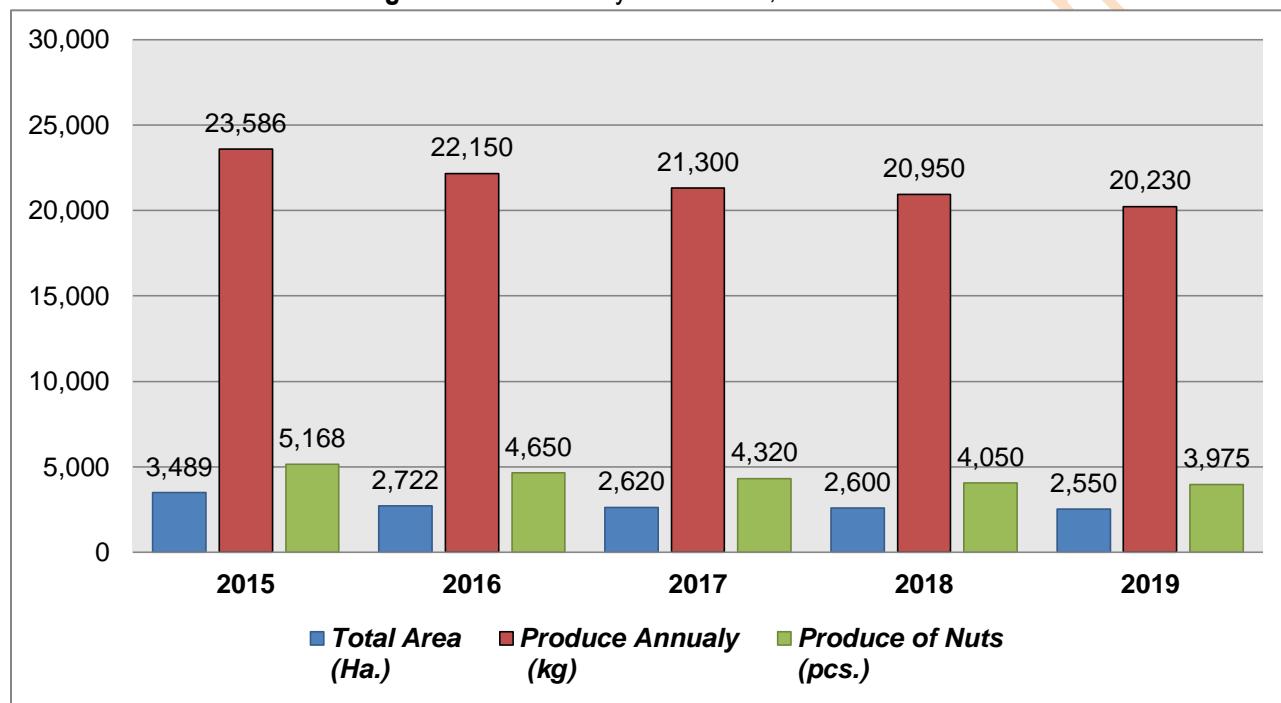
Source: Soil and Land Resource Evaluation and SAFDZ Integration Project (Municipality of Magdiwang, BSWM 2016

### C.1.6. PRODUCTIVITY

In 2015, the produce according data provided by PCA is 23,586 kg of copra and 5,168 pcs of nuts, with 3,489 hectares harvested and planted with coconut. The produce does not match the total area for coconut. The recent data provided by the PSA, the area of coconut area has decreased in an alarming rate due to unregulated cutting of coconut trees, from 3,489 hectares to 2,722 hectares in 2016.

Coconut has the highest agricultural area and yet, its production has not yet been fully utilized due of lack of funding and support. Shown in the table below the area, produce in kg of copra and nuts.

**Figure 11. Productivity of Coconut , 2015-2019**



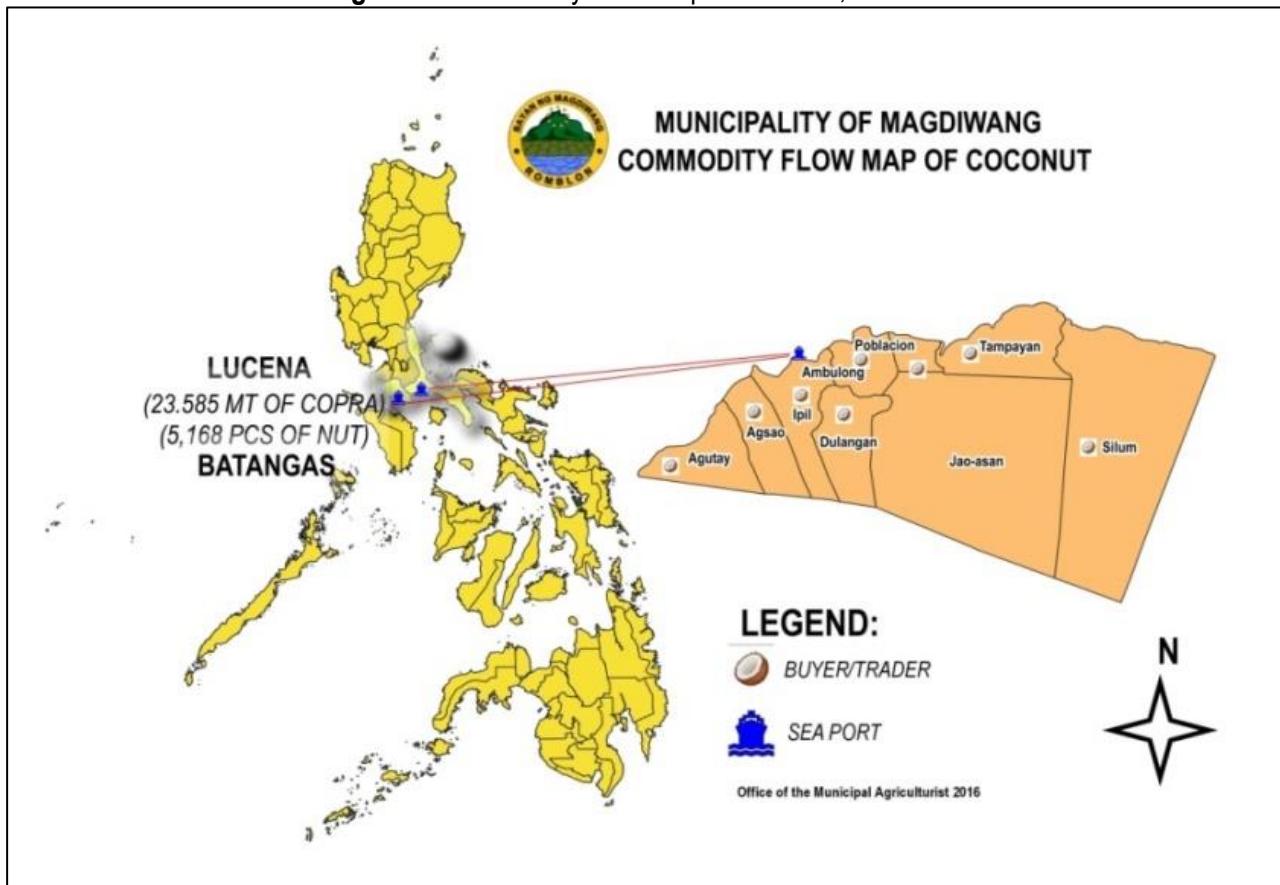
Source: MAO Magdiwang 2020

### C.1.7. MARKET DEMAND

Copra and nuts (husked) are the main products of coconut in the Municipality. Traders are available in the barangays of Poblacion, Agsao and Tampayan and are generally engaged in trading and transporting of the said commodities outside the municipality. Based on the data gathered from PCA and trader interviews, the copra and nuts are transported from the Municipality of Magdiwang to Batangas and Manila via Romblon, Romblon Port and to Quezon Province via Cajidiocan Port

The total volume of copras transported outside the municipality of Magdiwang from January to December 2016 is approximately 23,585 kilograms. The said commodity is traded out to Lucena and Batangas City, while the total volume of nuts from January to December 2015 is 5,168 pieces.

**Figure 12 Commodity Flow Map of Coconut, CY 2016**



Source: MAO Magdiwang

#### C.1.8. NO. OF FARMERS

Based on the data provided by the PCA on 2015, there are 1,525 coconut farmers in the municipality.

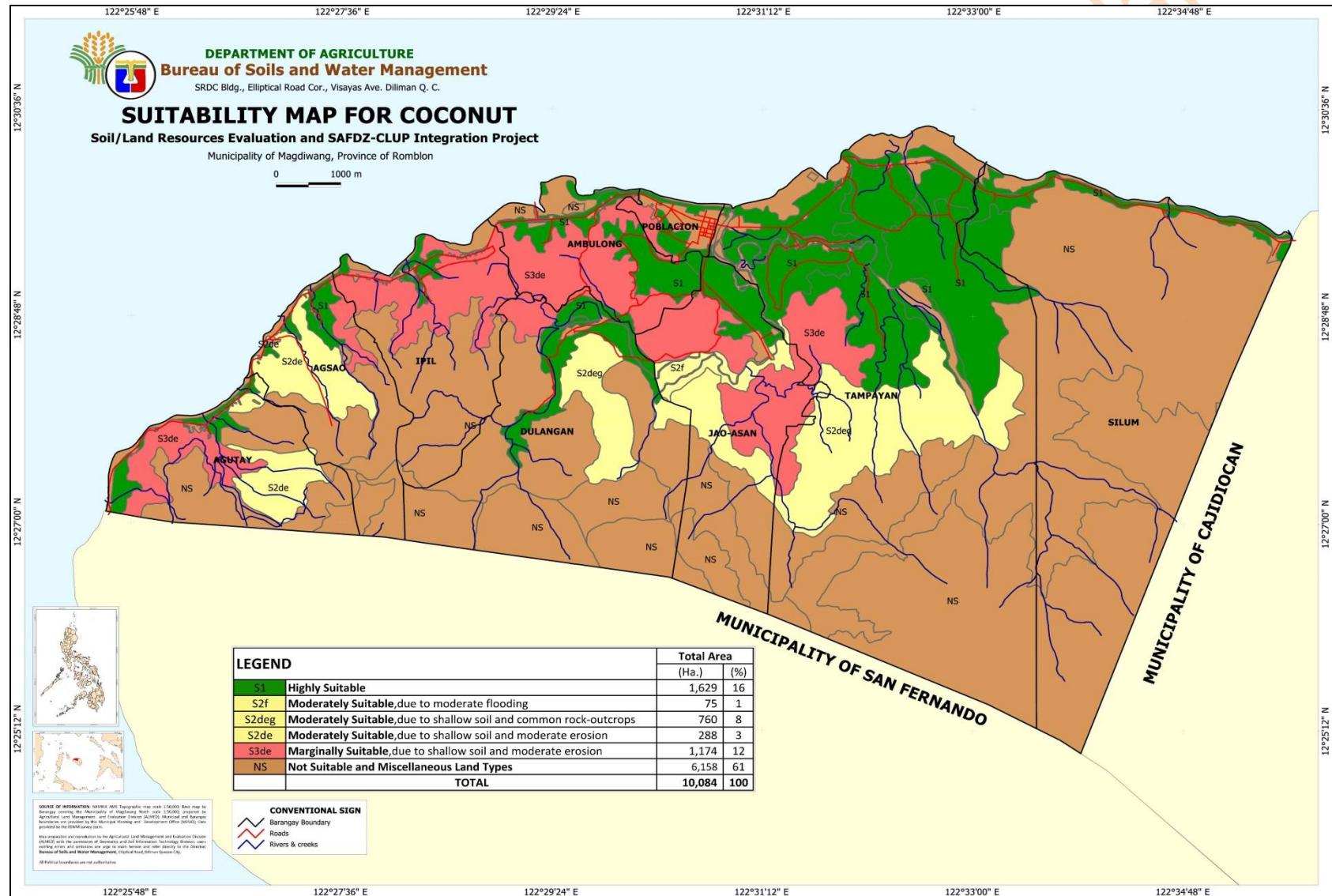
**Tables 18. Coconut farmers per Barangay, Municipality of Magdiwang 2015**

Barangay	Coconut Farmers
1. Dulangan	304
2. Agutay	259
3. Ibil	258
4. Tampayan	223
5. Agsao	194
6. Jao-asan	116
7. Ambulong	111
8. Silum	38
9. Poblacion	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,525</b>

Source: PCA 2015

## C.1.9. MCIP MATRIX OF COCONUT

Value Chain Segment and Services	Key Gap/Constraint in VC Development in the Province (from the national & regional VCA results)	Brief Description of Potential Intervention (subprojects: enterprises on infrastructure, business enabling program, etc.)	Target Result/Outcome, including # of farmers/fisherfolk reached, if applicable	Target Areas to be covered (Mun. & Brgys.) (include also physical targets, were applicable)					Proposed Lead & other Players for subproject implementation	Estimated Project Cost (PhP.)					Source of Fund	Remarks	Rank	
				Column 5							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5			
Column 1				Column 5							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10
Input supply	High cost of good quality planting material	Provision of certified/registered seed	By the end of 2027, - 5,000 certified seeds was given to 50 coconut farmers	555 certified seeds was provided to brgy. Agutay and Agsao	555 certified seeds was provided to brgy. Iplil and Ambulong	555 certified seeds was provided to brgy. Jao-asan and Poblacion	556 certified seeds was provided to brgy. Dulangan and Silum	556 certified seeds was provided to brgy. Tampayan	DA, Farmers Assn. (Fas), PCA/MLGU	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	250,000	DA/PCA		1	
		Provision of agricultural grade salt	By the end of 2027, 16,380 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to 9 barangays in Magdiwang	1,820 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to brgy. Agutay and Agsao	1,820 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to brgy. Ambulong and Iplil	1,820 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to brgy. Jao-asan and Poblacion	1,820 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to brgy. Dulangan and Silum	1,820 sacks of agricultural grade salt was provided to brgy. Tampayan	DA, Farmers Assn. (Fas), PCA, MLGU	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	DA/PCA			
Transformation	Lack of quality of the copra produced	Provision of Mechanical dryer for copra	Nine(9) mechanical coconut dryer are given to 9 barangays (1,525 coconut farmers) at the end of year 2027.		Two (2) Mechanical dryer are given to brgy. Dulangan and Jao-asan	Two (2) Mechanical dryer are given to brgy. Agutay and Agsao	Two (2) Mechanical dryer are given to brgy. Iplil and Ambulong	Two (3) Mechanical dryer are given to brgy. Poblacion, Silum and Tampayan	DA/MLGU/PCA	800,000	800,000	800,000	1,200,000	DA/PCA		1		
	Difficulty of transporting of coconut produce (copra and nuts).	Provision of vehicle for transportation	Nine(9) vehicle (chariot) for the transportation of produce are given to 9 barangays (1,525 coconut farmers) at the end of 2027.		Two (2) vehicle (chariot) was given to 2 barangays	Two (2) vehicle (chariot) was given to 2 barangays	Two (2) vehicle (chariot) was given to 2 barangays	Two (3) vehicle (chariot) was given to 3 barangays	LGUs, DA, Farmers Assn. (Fas)	300,000	300,000	300,000	450,000	DA/PCA/PLGU		2		
	Difficulty and laborious harvesting of coconut produce	Provision of nut picker and mechanical husker.	Nine (90) nut picker and nine (9) mechanical husker are given to 9 barangays at the end of 2027.	Thirty (30) nut picker and three (3) mechanical husker were provided to 3 barangay.	Thirty (30) nut picker and three (3) mechanical husker was provided to 3 barangay.	Thirty (30) nut picker and three (3) mechanical husker was provided to 3 barangay.			DA/Farmers Assn. (Fas) /MLGU	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000			DA/PCA/PLGU		1	
Assembly	Rough road	Construction of FMR	By the end of 2027, 5 km Farm-to-Market road has been constructed.	1.3 km of FMR has been constructed to brgy. Ambulong to brgy. Dulangan	1.5 km of FMR has been constructed to brgy. Iplil	1 km of FMR has been constructed to brgy. Iplil	1.1 km of FMR has been constructed to brgy. Tampayan		LGU/DPW H/DA	15,600,000	18,000,000	12,000,000	13,200,000		DA/PCA		2	



**Figure 13. Suitability Map of Coconut, 2016**  
Municipality of Magdiwang

### C.2.1 SWOT ANALYSIS OF RICE

COMMODITY	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vast area with high fertility possible for expansion and suitable for rice production</li> <li>Existing irrigation covers most of rice producing areas</li> <li>Access to certified seeds</li> <li>More than adequate amount of water annually</li> <li>Large number of farmers engaging in rice production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lacking of farm to market road to production area</li> <li>High cost of agricultural inputs (e.g Insecticides, fertilizers)</li> <li>Inavailability of funds to rehabilitate deteriorated irrigation structures and lined canals</li> <li>Difficulty of drying rice during wet season</li> <li>Lacking of small scale irrigation projects (SSIP) eg, SWIP, SFR, rainwater collector, etc.</li> <li>Rice farmers are mostly tenants and does not own their tilled lands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversion of idle lands to rice areas</li> <li>Organic fertilizer manufacturing</li> <li>Provisions of Mechanical Dryer, and MPDP and Portable solar dryers</li> <li>Generate work for the construction of irrigation projects</li> <li>Increase in yield due to access of water to rainfed area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conversion of agricultural land area to industrial</li> <li>Self produced rice cannot compete with cheap imported rice.</li> </ul>

### C.2.2. COMMODITY VALUE CHAIN: RICE

Rice is the seed of the grass species, *Oryza sativa* (*Asian rice*) or less commonly *Oryza glaberrima* (*African rice*). As a cereal grain, domesticated rice is the most widely consumed staple food for over half of the world's human population, especially in Asia and Africa. It is the agricultural commodity with the third-highest worldwide production. In the Philippines, the major producing regions were Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, Western Visayas, Ilocos Region, and Bicol Region.

### C.2.3. COMMODITY PROFILE

Rice is the major source of livelihood of the most small farmers and agricultural landless workers in the Municipality.

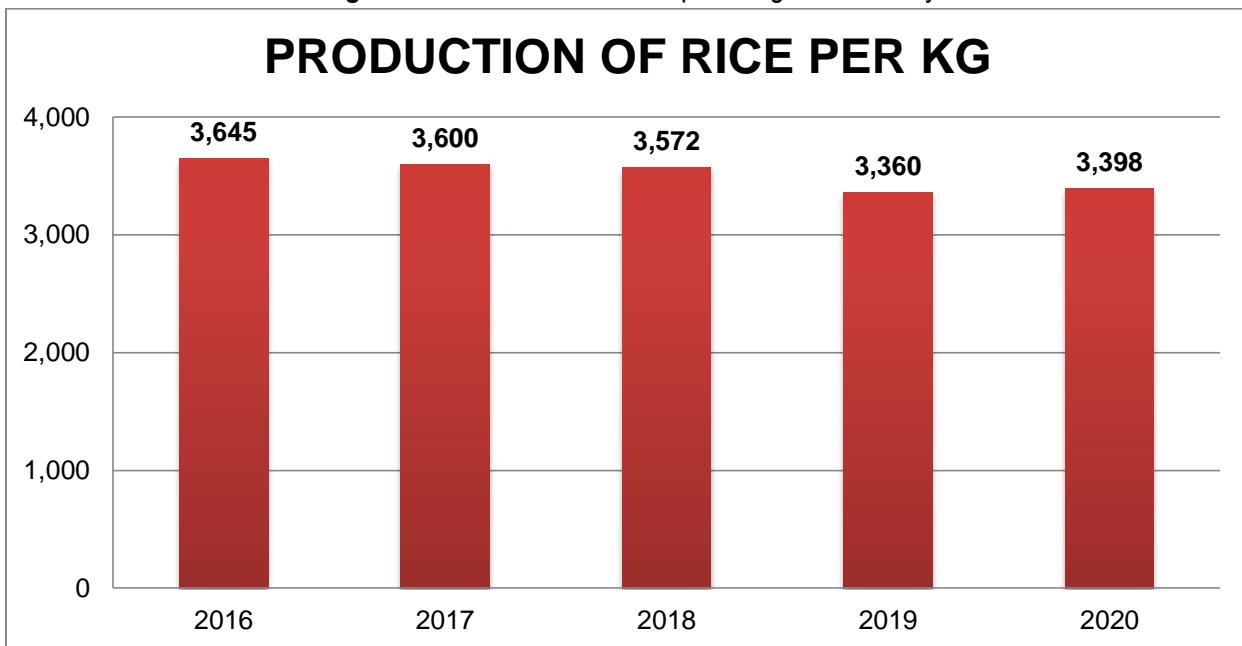
Irrigated paddies, as practiced by the farmers, are planted twice a year. Non-irrigated area totally depends on rain water either through impounding or run-off supply. All nine (9) barangays in the Magdiwang has production area for rice.



#### C.2.4. PRODUCTION VOLUME

The figure below shows the annual yield of rice from 2016-2020 in the Municipality of Magdiwang.

**Figure 14.** Production Volume per Kilogram Annually

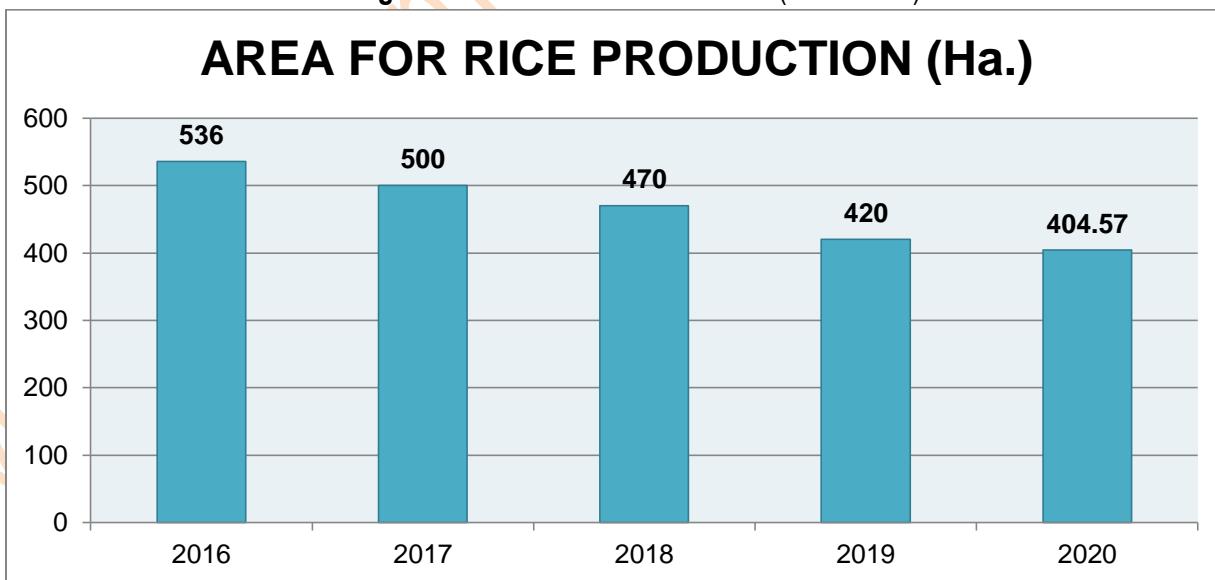


Source: MAO-Magdiwang 2020

#### C.2.5. AREA PLANTED/HARVESTED

The area for rice production has decreased from the span of 5 years (2016-2020), 536 ha to 404.57 ha.

**Figure 15.** Area for Rice Production (2016-2020)



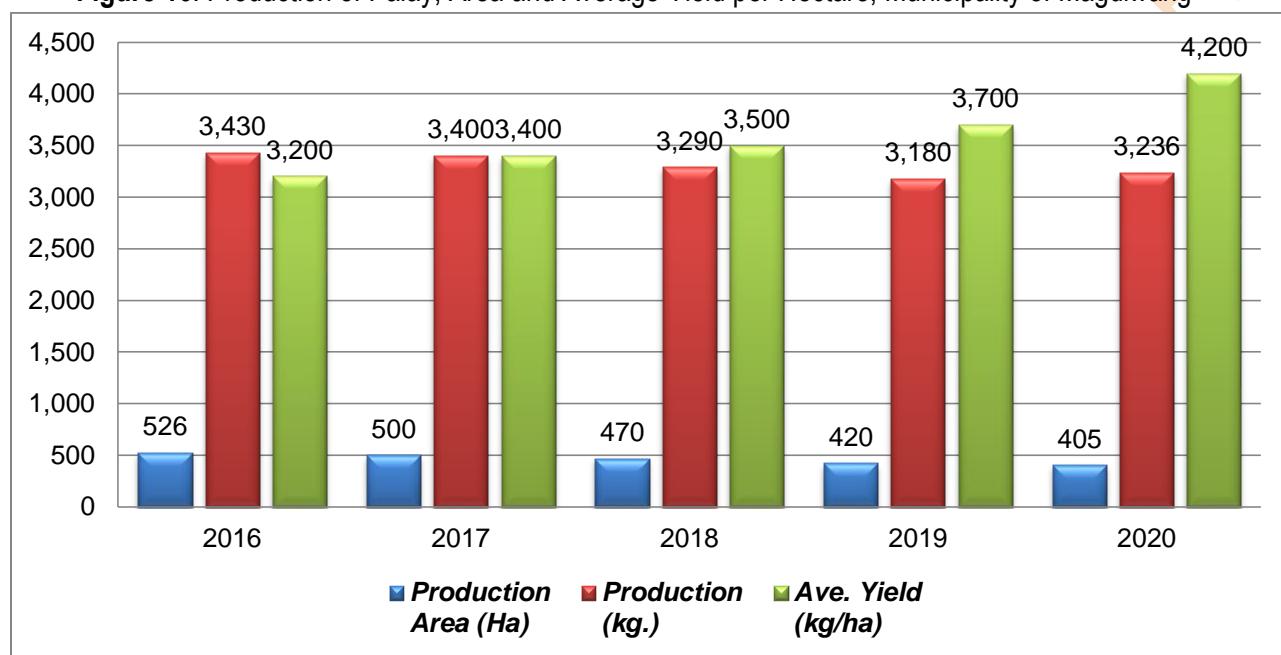
Source: MAO-Magdiwang 2020

## C.2.6. PRODUCTIVITY

The decrease of rice producing areas from 2016-2020, also decreases the annual yield of palay in the municipality. The transfer of technology and mechanization in rice production increases its average yield per hectare, from 3,400 kg/ha to 4,100 kg/ha.

The utilization of modern techniques and machines in pre and post-harvest production are needed to further increase the annual yield of palay per hectare.

**Figure 16.** Production of Palay, Area and Average Yield per Hectare, Municipality of Magdiwang



Source: MAO-Magdiwang 2020

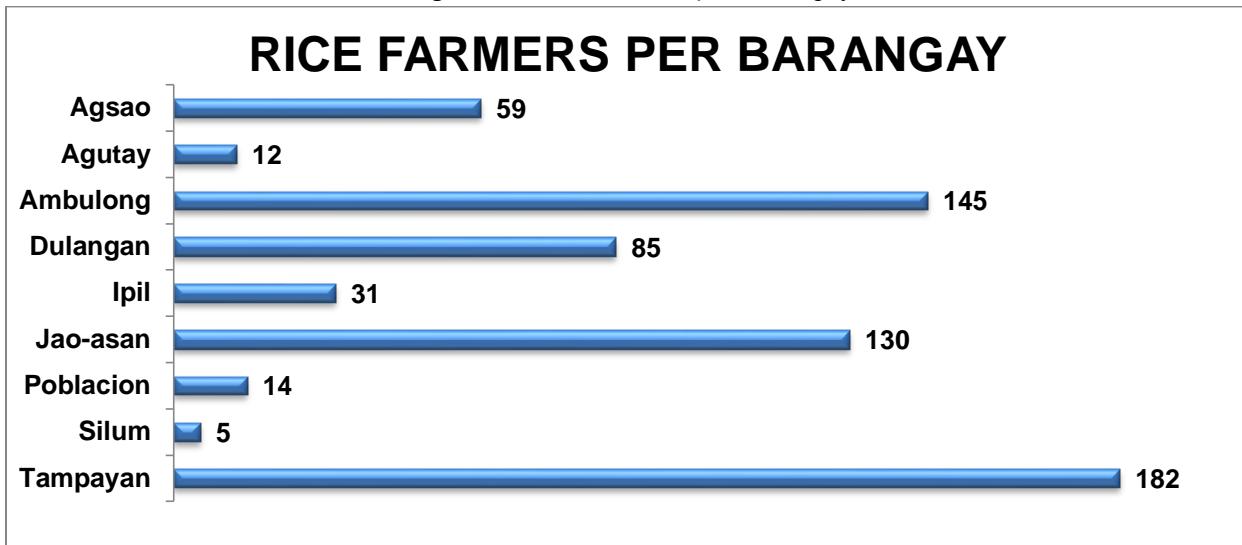
## C.2.7. MARKET DEMAND

The produced palay in Magdiwang are mostly for home consumption and food supply to the farmers, mainly, because the rice imported from Mindoro, Lucena and Batangas are much more cheaper compared to the ones produced in the Municipality. Some produced palay are transported to neighbouring Municipalities, namely Cajidiocan and San Fernando.

## C.2.8. NUMBER OF FARMERS

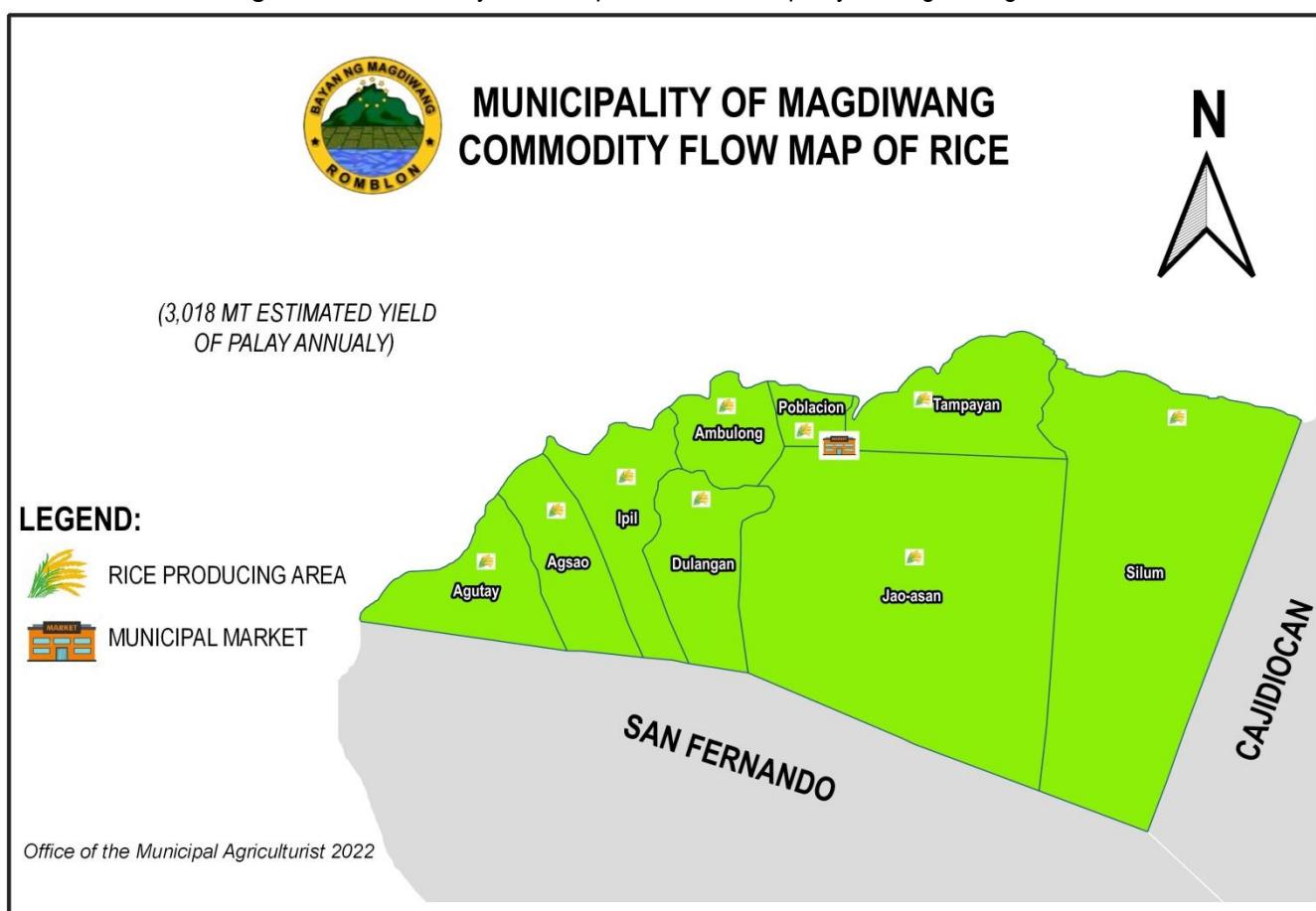
The figure shows the rice farmers per barangay with a total number of 664 farmers in the Municipality, brgy. Tampayan has the highest farmer number of farmer with 182 followed by brgy. Ambulong and brgy. Jao-asan.

**Figure. 17.** Rice Farmer per Barangay



Source: MAO Magdiwang 2022

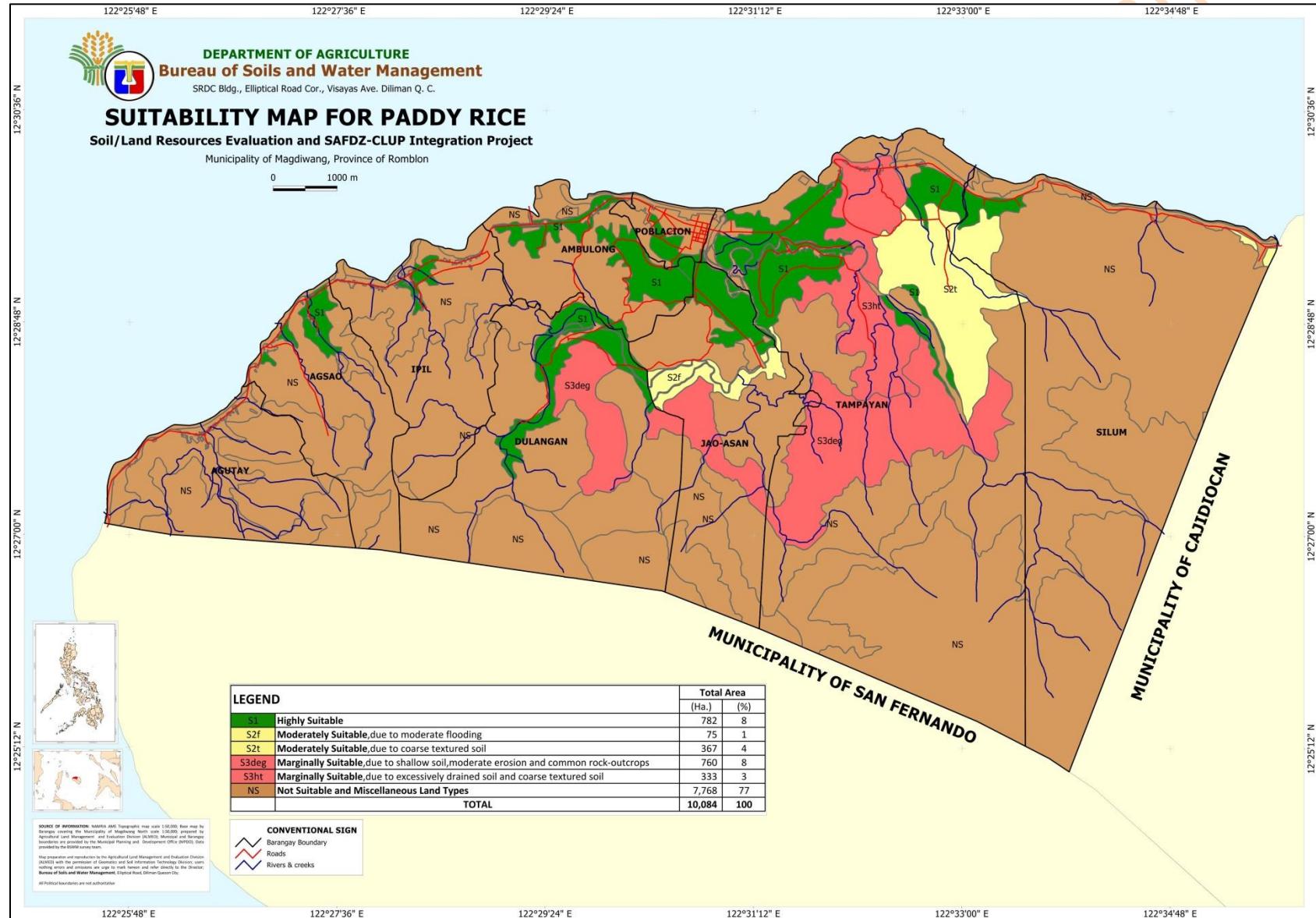
**Figure 18.** Commodity Flow Map of Rice, Municipality of Magdiwang 2022



Source: MAO Magdiwang 2022

## C.2.9. MCIP MATRIX OF RICE

Value Chain Segment and Services	Key Gap/Constraint in VC Development in the Province (from the national & regional VCA results)	Brief Description of Potential Intervention (subprojects: enterprise on infrastructure, business enabling program, etc.)	Target Result/Outcome, including # of farmers/fisherfolk reached, if applicable	Target Areas to be covered (Mun. & Brgys.) include also physical targets, were applicable)					Proposed Lead & other Players for subproject implementation	Estimated Project Cost (PhP.)					Source of Fund	Remarks	Rank
				Column 5						Column 6	Column 7						
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10	
<b>RICE</b>																	
Input Supply	High production cost such as fertilizers and insecticides	Provision of Fertilizers to rice farmers	By the end of 2027, 1,800 sacks complete fertilizers (14-14-14) and 1,800 sacks Urea (46-0-0) were provided to 663 Rice Farmers	360 sacks of complete fertilizer and 360 sacks of Urea was provided to selected farmers in Magdiwang	360 sacks of complete fertilizer and 360 sacks of Urea was provided to selected farmers in Magdiwang	360 sacks of complete fertilizer and 360 sacks of Urea was provided to selected farmers in Magdiwang	360 sacks of complete fertilizer and 360 sacks of Urea was provided to selected farmers in Magdiwang	360 sacks of complete fertilizer and 360 sacks of Urea was provided to selected farmers in Magdiwang	DA/MLGU	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	2,376,000	DA(Rice Program), OPAG		1
Transformation	Limited manpower and high cost of farm labor	Provision of rice nine (9) units of mechanical rice transplanter	By the end of 2026, nine (9) units of transplanter was provided to 9 barangays with a total of 500 rice farmers	Two (2) units of transplanter was provided to farmers association of Agsao and Ipli	Two (2) units of transplanter was provided to farmers association of Jao-asan	Two (2) units of transplanter was provided to farmers association of Tampayan	Two (3) units of transplanter was provided to farmers association of Ambulong and Dulangan	DA/MLGU	320,000	320,000	320,000	480,000.00		DA(Rice Program), OPAG		2	
		Provision of three (3) units combined harvester	By the end of 2027, three (3) units of combined harvester was provided to 200 rice farmers.	One (1) unit of Combined Harvester was provided to Tampayan rice farmers association		One (1) unit of Combined Harvester was provided to Ambulong rice farmers association		One (1) unit of Combined Harvester was provided to Jao-asan rice farmers association	DA/MLGU	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	DA(Rice Program), OPAG	2	
Assembly	Difficulty and limited area for sun-drying of palay	Construction of 9 solar dryer-MPDP	By the end of 2026, 9 MPDP has been constructed in (6) barangays	Two (2) MPDP was constructed in Brgy. Agutay and Agsao.	Two (2) MPDP was constructed in Brgy. Ipli and Ambulong.	Two (2) MPDP was constructed in Brgy. Jao-asan.	Two (3) MPDP was constructed in Brgy. Tampayan	DA/MLGU	200,000	200,000	200,000	300,000		DA(Rice Program), OPAG		3	
	Rough road	Construction of 2.5 km of FMR	By the end of 2027, 2.5 km has been constructed.	1.5 km of FMR has been constructed	1 km of FMR has been constructed			DA/DPWHMLGU	18,000,000	12,000,000				DA(Rice Program),		3	



**Figure 19. Suitability Map of Rice, 2016**  
Municipality of Magdiwang

### C.3.1. SWOT ANALYSIS OF MANGO

COMMODITY	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
MANGO	Vast areas are highly suitable for mango production  Large number of farmers engage in mango production	Limited knowledge in processing mango products  Unavailability of farm to market road to production area  Source of quality seeds  Handling of plant pest and diseases  No proper farm management	Seminar/Training on handling mango pest and diseases  Establishment of mango processing facilities  Seminar/Training of on proper farm management	Conversion of agricultural areas to industrial

### C.3.2. COMMODITY VALUE CHAIN: MANGO

The Carabao mango, also known as the Philippine mango or Manila mango, is a variety of particularly sweet mango in the country. The Philippines is ranked sixth among the world's top mango producers after China, Pakistan, Brazil, Mexico and India.

Mango is the third most important fruit crop in the Philippines next to banana and pineapple. There are three well known variety of mango in the Phillipines and these are Carabao mango, Pico and Katchamita (also known as Indian Mango). Carabao is the dominant variety that is widely grown throughout the country and is the sole exported variety.

### C.3.3. COMMODITY PROFILE

Among the common fruit trees in the municipality are avocado, banana, calamansi, jackfruit, lemon, pomelo, and santol. The estimated total area planted to common fruit trees are 365.28 hectares.

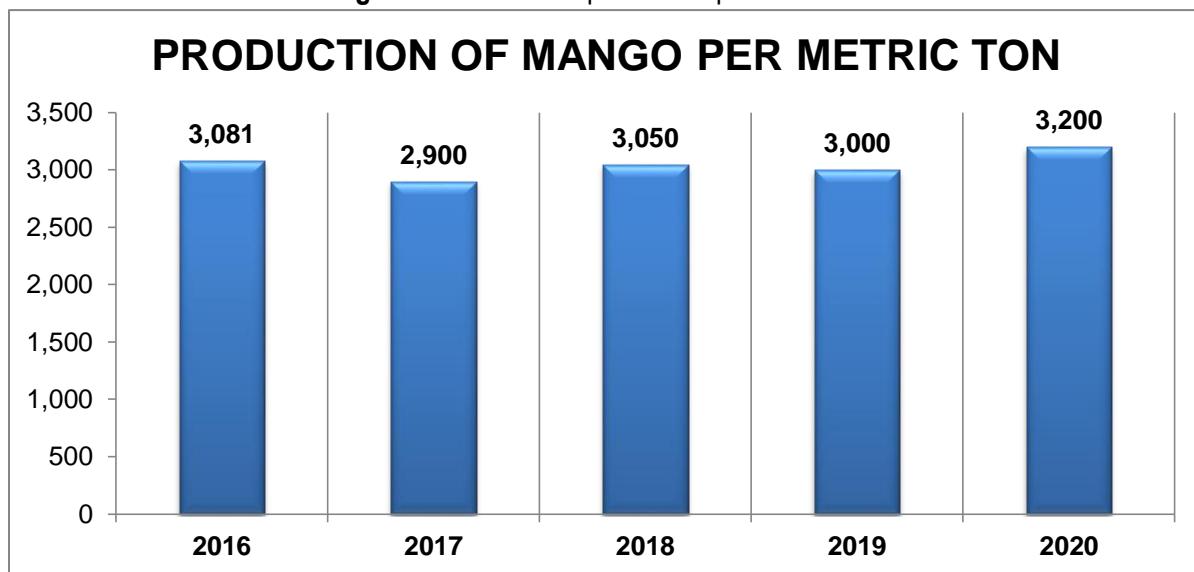
Mangoes are the most common fruit trees grown in six (6) the barangays with a total area of 138.8 ha.



### C.3.4. PRODUCTION VOLUME

The figure shows the annual yield of mango in the Municipality of Magdiwang.

Figure 20. Estimated production per Metric Ton



Source: MAO Magdiwang, 2020

### C.3.5. AREA PLANTED/ HARVESTED

Mangoes are the most common fruit trees grown in most of the barangays. Mangoes are grown dominantly in the barangays of Tampayan, Silum, Jao-asan, Agutay, Ambulong, and Poblacion with the total area of 138.8 ha which is 4.83% of the total agricultural land of the Municipality.

### C.3.6. PRODUCTIVITY

Table 19 Shows the year and production in 5 year span of 2016-2020.

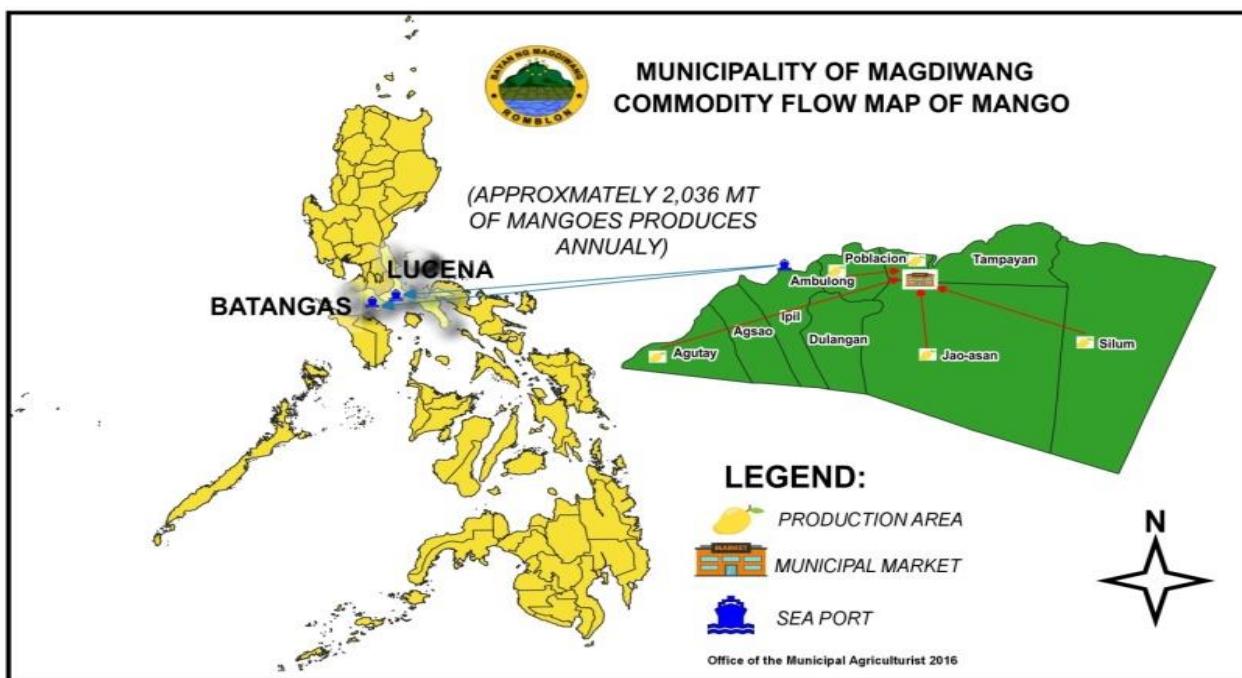
YEAR	Area (Ha.)	Production (MT)	AVERAGE YIELD (MT/ha)
2016	138.8	3,018	3,220
2017	138.8	2,900	3,160
2018	138.8	3,050	3,302
2019	138.8	3,100	3,488
2020	138.8	3,000	3,312

Source: MAO Magdiwang 2020

### C.3.7. MARKET DEMAND

Most of the produce of mango in the Municipality are being sold in the local market while the surplus of the produce are being exported on Lucena and Batangas.

**Figure 21.** Commodity Map of Mango, Municipality of Magdiwang, 2020

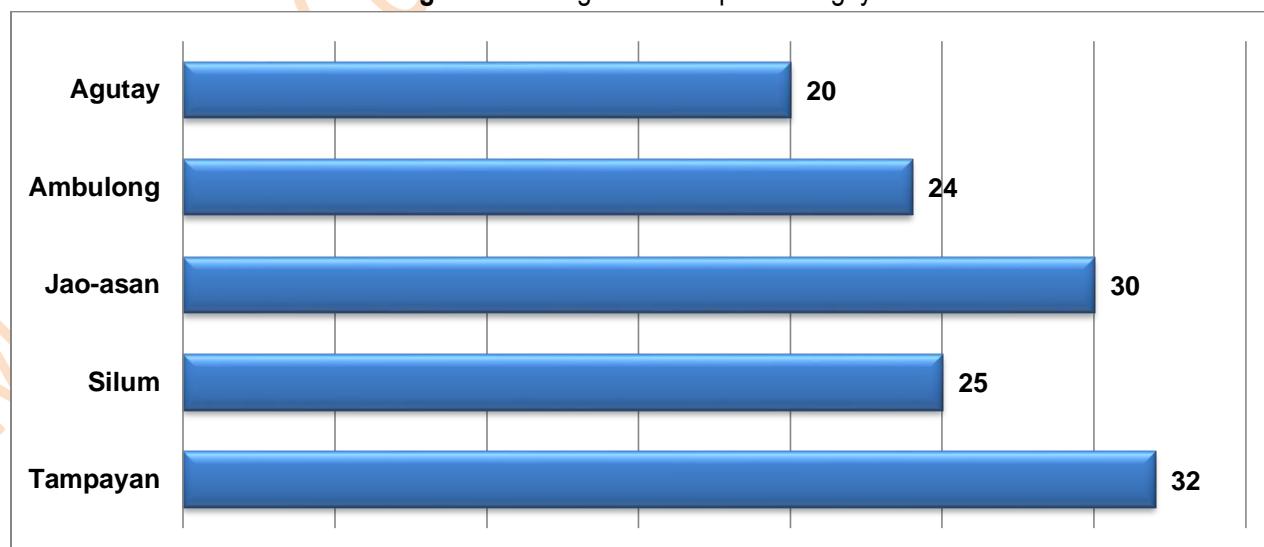


Source: MAO Magdiwang 2020

### C.3.8. NUMBER OF FARMERS

The figure shows the farmers engage in mango production per barangay in the Municipality with a total of 131 farmers.

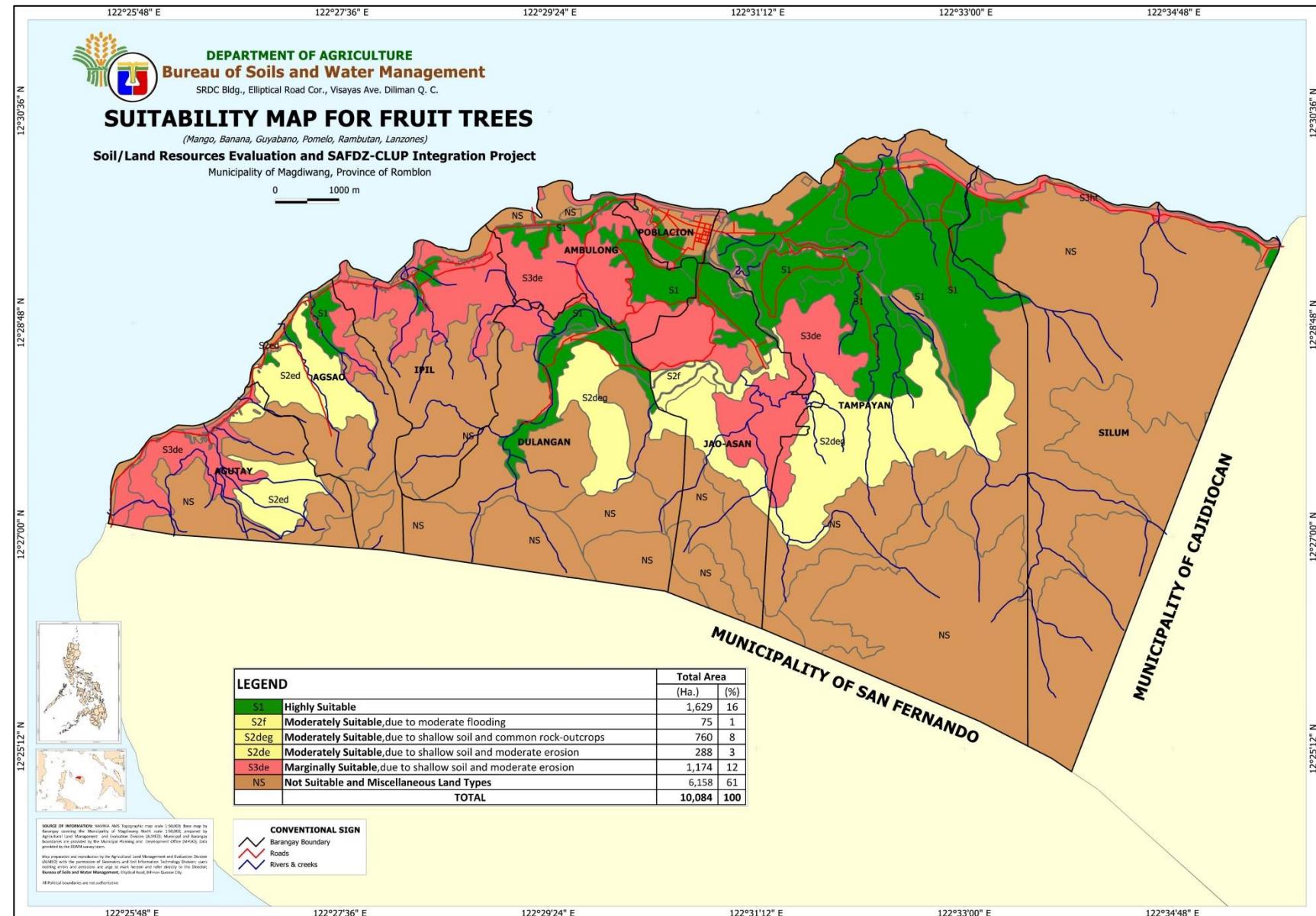
**Figure 22.** Mango Farmers per barangay



Source: MAO-Magdiwang 2020

### C.3.9. MCIP MATRIX OF MANGO

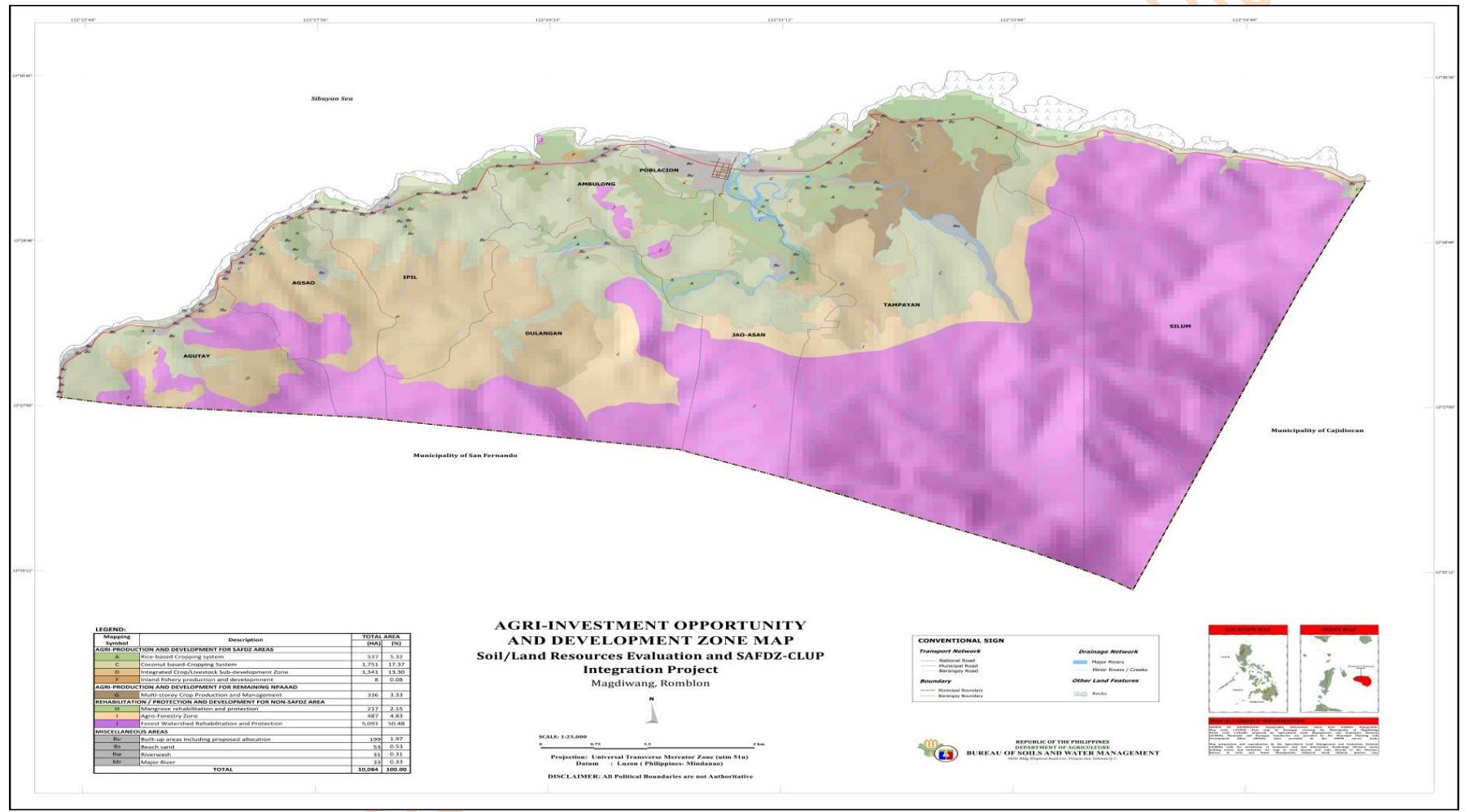
Value Chain Segment and Services	Key Gap/Constraint in VC Development in the Province (from the national & regional VCA results)	Brief Description of Potential Intervention (subprojects: enterprise or infrastructure, business enabling program, etc.)	Target Result/Outcome, including # of farmers/fisherfolk reached, if applicable	Target Areas to be covered (Mun. & Brgys.) include also physical targets, where applicable)					Proposed Lead & other Players for subproject implementation	Estimated Project Cost (PhP.)					Source of Fund	Remarks	Rank
				Column 5							Column 7						
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Column 6	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10
<b>MANGO</b>																	
Production	Lack of support and provision to mango farmers	Provision of power sprayer	By the end of 2023, seven (7) units of power sprayer to 7 barangays	By the end of 2023, seven (7) units of power sprayer was provided to 5 barangays in Magdiwang					LGUs, DA, Farmers Assn. (Fas)	150,000					DA	1	
			Provision of flower inducer	By the end of 2027, 30,000 kg of flower inducer was provided to 131 mango farmers	6,000 kg of flower inducer was provided to selected famers in Magdiwang	6,000 kg of flower inducer was provided to selected famers in Magdiwang	6,000 kg of flower inducer was provided to selected famers in Magdiwang	6,000 kg of flower inducer was provided to selected famers in Magdiwang		LGUs, DA, Farmers Assn. (Fas)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000		
Assembly	Rough road	Construction of 2.5 km of FMR	By the end of 2024, 2.5 km of FMR has been constructed.	1 km of FMR has been constructed on brgy. Tampayan	1.5 km of FMR has been constructed on brgy. Tampayan				MLGU/DP WH/	12,000,000	18,000,000				DA/PLG U	2	



**Figure 23. Suitability Map of Fruit Trees (Mango, Banana, Guyabano, Pomelo, Rambutan, Lanzones), 2016**  
Municipality of Magdiwang

**Table 20. Area (Ha.) Distribution of Agri-Investment Opportunity Map, CY 2016**  
**Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon**

<b>LEGEND:</b>		<b>Description</b>	<b>TOTAL AREA</b>	
<b>Mapping Symbol</b>	<b>(HA)</b>		<b>(%)</b>	
<b>AGRI-PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SAFDZ AREAS</b>				
A	Rice-based Cropping system	537	5.32	
C	Coconut based-Cropping System	1,751	17.37	
D	Integrated Crop/Livestock Sub-development Zone	1,341	13.30	
F	Inland fishery production and development	8	0.08	
<b>AGRI-PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR REMAINING NPAAAD</b>				
G	Multi-storey Crop Production and Management	336	3.33	
<b>REHABILITATION / PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT FOR NON-SAFDZ AREA</b>				
H	Mangrove rehabilitation and protection	217	2.15	
I	Agro-Forestry Zone	487	4.83	
J	Forest Watershed Rehabilitation and Protection	5,091	50.48	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS AREAS</b>				
Bu	Built-up areas including proposed allocation	199	1.97	
Bs	Beach sand	53	0.53	
Rw	Riverwash	31	0.31	
Mr	Major River	33	0.33	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10,084</b>	<b>100.00</b>



## Figure 24. Agri-Investment Opportunity Map, CY 2016 Municipality of Magdiwang, Romblon

## D. INVESTMENT PLAN

The study conducted by the Bureau of Soils and Water Management in the Municipality of Magdiwang resulted in the formulation of the Agri-Investment Opportunity Map. (See *Table 20 and Figure 24*)

Discussed in this are the possible intervention/strategies and investment opportunities that will guide the stakeholders, planners and policy makers, on the available resources and the potential investment sites for the municipality. Also included in this section are various development options that are physically and strategically suitable for establishing reliable resources of agricultural commodities aimed to improved productivity and income of farmers and investors.

### D.1. Coconut-Based Cropping System and Development (1,751 hectares)

Most of the coconut areas in Magdiwang are mono-cropped and sporadically planted thus, to increase its productivity, the strategies must include diversification or multi-story cropping by introducing food and cash crops (i.e fruit trees, seasonal crops) under coconut trees. The practice of cover cropping must be promoted to improve soil structure, control weeds and increase organic content of the soil and enhance interaction of soil microorganisms.

Other strategies include improved cultural management and soil conservation measures such as cover-cropping, contour cropping and strip cropping particularly on sloping areas. Research on the use of improved varieties, extension of technologies and the provision of needed support services is also necessary to further enhance productivity and encourage coconut farmers to expand their coconut farm.

#### ANALYSIS AND PRIORITIZATION OF TARGET INTERVENTIONS: COCONUT

##### Issues and Concern

- Strong winds
- Lack of capital
- Coco-lisap
- Less farm management
- Brontispa

##### Strategies

- Use of improved/heavy yielding varieties
- Crop diversification and multi storey cropping.
- Adoption of organic based fertilization to increase interaction of soil micro-organism that enhances availability of soil nutrients.
- Cover cropping and green manuring not only to improve soil structure and increase soil organic content but also to control weeds.

### **Investment Opportunities**

- Provision of modern techniques and facilities for nut picking, husking, and drying.
- Processing coco shell for charcoal making.
- Processing of husk for coir making.
- Buko juice processing and vinegar making, virgin coco oil, and copra meal.
- Processing of selected tree parts for dried floral design or other form of cottage industry.

### **D.2. Rice-Based Cropping System and Development (537 hectares)**

The strategy for maximizing agricultural productivity of rice-based cropping system in Magdiwang is through intensification and diversification. Since the municipality falls under Type III climate wherein there is no maximum rain period with a short dry season lasting from one to three months, two cropping for rice is not fully achieved.

Rice Intensification should be concentrated on fully irrigated areas where two cropping is easily attainable. This could be done through the provision of drainage canal, construction of additional and/or rehabilitation of defective irrigation system, increasing irrigation efficiency and adjusting the rice cropping calendar based on reliable climatic parameters. On the other hand, crop diversification on rainfed/ non-irrigated areas is recommended to maximize land productivity. Upland rice production should also incorporate soil conservation management and introduction of rain harvesting technologies to augment water requirement for crops.

### **ANALYSIS AND PRIORITIZATION OF TARGET INTERVENTIONS: RICE**

#### **Issues and concern**

- Lack of irrigation
- High cost of farm inputs
- Lack of capital
- Prolonged drought Floods and typhoons
- Pests & diseases (rice bugs, rice worms, tungro, rats, birds, snail (kuhol)
- High cost of farm labor
- Low type of soil
- Strong winds Variety of crop not suited to the area
- Not the land owner and crop area is limited
- Erosion
- Insufficient amount of water from irrigation in some areas
- Erratic rainfall
- No source of seeds

### **Strategies: RICE**

- Intensification of irrigated rice production areas by increasing cropping index to 200%, constructing additional efficient irrigation facilities, better soil fertility management through accurate recommended rate of fertilizer application, utilization of certified registered and foundation seed, shift from traditional to modern farming technology.
- Synchronized planting to minimize pest infestation.
- Crop diversification by improving the cropping calendar, in areas which allow the cultivation of other cash crops after the main rice crops.
- Strict compliance to non-conversion of rice land into non-agricultural uses, and if possible open new areas for rice production in order to increase the current rice self-sufficiency level of the municipality.
- Provision of mechanical driers, and farm to market roads.

### **Investment Opportunities**

- Hybrid registered and certified seed production.
- Modern rice milling and other post-harvest facilities to minimize wastage.
- Organic fertilizer manufacturing.

### **D.3. Crop/Livestock Production & Development (1,341 hectares)**

Included in this zone are areas sporadically planted with coconut, some fruit trees and in some portion are also used for grazing animals. Infrastructure supports are not yet in place hence, recommended to be developed into crop livestock integration to become more productive.

The growing of high value fruit trees intercrop with annual crops is also encouraged. However, the application of appropriate soil conservation measures and appropriate management technologies particularly on areas with land limitations must be strictly implemented to minimize land degradation. The introduction of cattle or small ruminants underneath the coconut or fruit trees was highly recommended. Other livestock that are compatible to be raised under coconut and fruit trees are carabao, goat and sheep. Production and upgrading of pasture grasses that are good for regulated pasture like centrocema and hamel grass must be established and promoted.

## **ANALYSIS AND PRIORITIZATION OF TARGET INTERVENTIONS: MANGO PROBLEMS**

- Strong winds
- No proper farm management
- High cost of farm inputs

### **Summary of Strategies and investment Opportunities**

- Provision of good quality seeds and seedlings
- Construction of farm to market roads and other infrastructure and support services
- Provision of vigorous and disease resistant ruminants.

#### **D.4. Inland-Fishery Production and Development (8 hectares)**

Identified for this zone are the existing fishponds found in Ambulong and Tampayan. Although investment and risk to flooding is quite high, private individuals are engaging into this business due to its high internal rate of return.

#### **Summary of Strategies and Investment Opportunities**

- Provision of fingerlings and crablets
- Credit and market assistance
- Feed processing/mixing
- Fish processing and storage facilities

#### **D.5. Agri-Production and Development for Remaining NPAAAD (336 hectares)**

This category which has an aggregate area of 336 hectares includes the presently underutilized or underdeveloped lowland, upland and some hilly land agricultural areas. It has poor accessibility and limited support facilities but it can be considered as the future SAFDZ because of its potential for agriculture development. When post-harvest and other support facilities are put in place and with proper management, the use of this land for multi-storey crop production is economically viable.

#### **Rehabilitation/Protection and Development for Non-SAFDZ Areas**

This section also suggest critical development and soil conservation requirement that will assist planners and policy makers in the choice of intervention and development options to adopt in this ecologically fragile areas with various land limitations. Included in these areas are those still classified as public lands but are intermittently utilized or encroached for agricultural activities.

#### **D.6. Mangrove Rehabilitation and Protection (217 hectares)**

Included in this sub-zone were the existing mangrove areas (palm and tree type). Mangrove areas not only serves as the breeding ground for aquatic fauna but also as natural habitat for bees and other insect that can provide biological control for some pests and diseases. It also serves as the buffer zone during typhoon months.

For these reasons, this area is recommended for rehabilitation and protection. The most common strategy being recommended is reforestation, particularly on many depleted mangrove areas. Mangrove protection and development zone covers an area of 217 hectares, about 2.15% of the total area of Magdiwang.

#### **D.7. Agro (Coconut)-Forestry Production and Development (487 hectares)**

Identified for this zone are areas with rolling to moderately steep slopes with moderate erosion which are presently vegetated with coconut, grasses, shrubs and patches of annuals and perennial crops. Existing coconut trees should be left to last their productive age, but replanting of coconut is discourage. Instead, planting of fruit trees and agro-forest trees is recommended. Agro-forestry is an integrated approach of combining forest tree species with perennial crops and in some cases including livestock. It is

a combination of agricultural and forestry technologies to create a more diverse productive and sustainable land use systems.

The advantages of agro-forestry systems include increased economic benefit, ecological protection and maintenance of healthy biosphere. Also, it has the potential to help reduce greenhouse gas emission because trees are effective carbon sink.

#### **D.8. Forest / Watershed Rehabilitation and Protection (5,091 hectares)**

These areas are mostly high and low hills presently occupied by forest trees, shrubs and grasses. Areas with patches of agricultural crops outside of A&D lands considered to be marginal due to physical limitations are also included in this category.

Preservation of existing woody type of vegetation and reforestation/forest rehabilitation on areas covered by patches of agricultural crops, grasses and shrubs are just but some of the strategies needed in the development of this zone to minimize if not control land degradation. Development of these areas should be coordinated with the concerned national agencies for technical and financial support in partnership with the community. The following development measures are recommended:

- a) Replanting of denuded areas.
- b) Prohibit migration and squatting in areas which are considered the critical watersheds;
- c) Enhancement/rehabilitation of natural springs and other water sources through tree planting;
- d) Prohibit charcoal making and timber poaching;
- e) Participation of the community/residents as forest guards and fire suppressors';
- f) Provision of livelihood opportunities to the local residents.

#### **D.9. Miscellaneous Land Type (316 hectares)**

These are existing non-agricultural areas such as built-up and settlements including road, reservoir, riverwash, beach sand. Future expansion for built-up e.g. settlement, industrial (68 has.) is included in this category.

It is recommended that areas along major rivers must be protected through the establishment/planting of bamboo trees in order to minimize if not control stream bank erosion. Likewise, matured bamboo can be harvested and used for fish cages and as raw materials for various bamboo handy craft and furniture

## CHAPTER IV

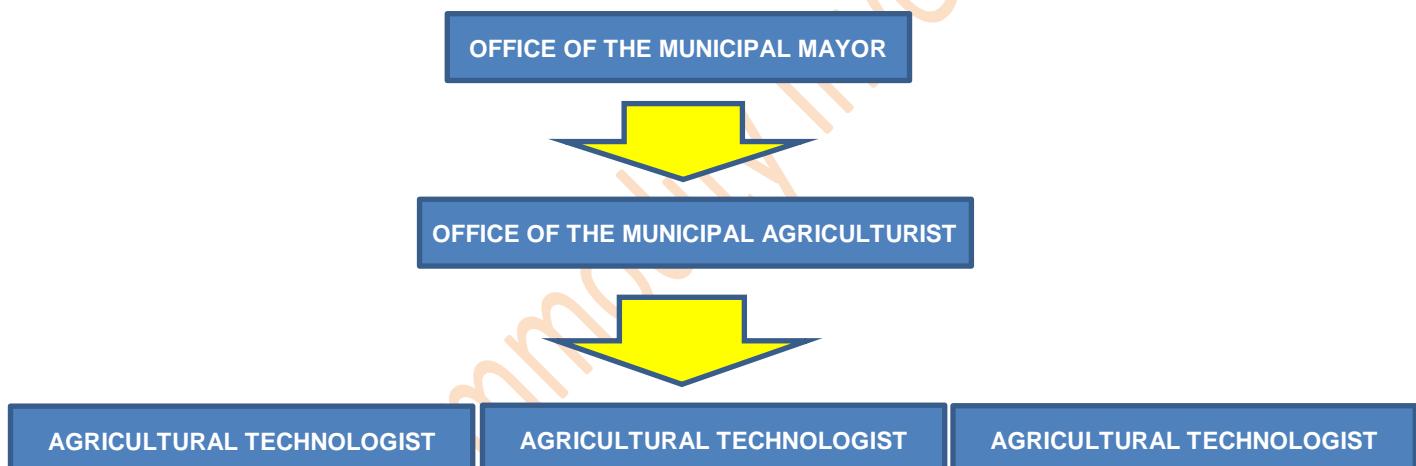
### Institutional Arrangement for Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) Funding

#### A. Implementation/Implementation Supervision

The implementation of this Municipal Commodity Investment Plan will boost the agricultural and fishery sector by providing inputs and other support services to increase their productivity, thus increasing their income. The implementation is under the supervision of the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist as the lead agency in the implementation of agricultural programs.

#### B. Organization and Management

The office of the Municipal Agriculturist is under the direct supervision of the Local Chief Executive. The Municipal Agriculturist with the support of the Agricultural Technologist is responsible in the implementation of agricultural programs in the Municipality.



**Figure 22.** Organizational Structure of the Office of the Municipal Agriculturist

#### C. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a supervision system employed by responsible individuals for a project. It aims to see that everything goes on according to plan which also ensures the resources are not wasted. Evaluation involves the review of past conditions prior to implementation and the current situation during the implementation for proper recommendation.

It is the role of the Local Government Unit the monitoring of various programs and project implemented by the national agencies to determine the progress and success of the gaps in the plan of implementation.

#### **D. Social and Environment Safeguards (SES)**

The main objective of this process is to make sure that the residents and the environment within the project area will not be adversely affected.

The implementation of the SES in the target sub-project areas shall be implemented/conducted by the TWG members who will require the full cooperation, collaboration and coordination of the municipal line offices concerned, barangay council and the beneficiaries themselves. The SES process will select the enumerators who will conduct interviews of the concerned citizen.

#### **E. Sustainability Plan**

The Local Government Unit of Magdiwang and line offices need to create a sustainability plan to maintain the projects continuous utilization and to make sure the downloaded projects could give a total benefits to the beneficiaries involved. It should be made to fit for the kind of intervention. Memorandum of Agreements must be prepared for the commitments and responsibilities that will be signed by each stakeholders and should state the proper utilization of each interventions.

Prepared by:



EDGAR JOSHUA M. MAESTRE  
Agricultural Technologist



REDENDOR M. ALTOBANO  
Municipal Agriculturist



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Romblon  
**Municipality of Magdiwang**  
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## *The Sangguniang Bayan of Magdiwang*

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF MAGDIWANG HELD AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL ON AUGUST 8, 2022 AT 9:00 IN THE MORNING.

**PRESENT:**

HON. DENISA R. REPIZO	SB MEMBER/TEMPORARY PRESIDING OFFICER
HON. PACIFICO A. CALEJA JR.	SB MEMBER
HON. CARLO REY G. TANSIONGCO, M.D.	SB MEMBER
HON. FAITH M. MACATO	SB MEMBER
HON. UNIQUE R. MUROS	SB MEMBER
HON. MARCIAL M. RUALLO	SB MEMBER
HON. ADO V. TANSIONGCO	SB MEMBER
HON. JHONER S. RUGAS	SB MEMBER
HON. LnB PRES. AGNES T. PEREZ	EX-OFFICIO MEMBER
HON. SK PRES. PAULO NORMAN I. RABINO II	EX-OFFICIO MEMBER
HON. RODEL D. RODA	IPMR
HON. VICE MAYOR ANTONIO R. MENESE	ACTING MAYOR

### **MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION NO. 22-128**

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE MUNICIPAL COMMODITY INVESTMENT PLAN 2022-2027 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGDIWANG, ROMBLON**  
(Author: Hon. SB Member Jhoner S. Rugas)

**WHEREAS**, the Municipal Agriculturist Redentor M. Altobano submitted the Municipal Commodity Investment Plan 2022-2027 to the Sangguniang Bayan for appropriate legislative action;

**WHEREAS**, the MCIP has identified viable commodities emphasizing need for agricultural development;

**WHEREAS**, the MCIP rationalizes the projected efficacy to resolve the problems depicted on the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) confirmed by all stakeholders;

**WHEREAS**, the MCIP envisions to provide intensified agri-fisheries assistance, production and development and sustainable commodity chains;

**WHEREAS**, the MCIP, after reviewed by this Body found relevant, well-grounded, responsive and aligned with the municipal goals and priorities that will contribute to the regional and national agriculture goals;

**NOW THEREFORE**, on motion of Hon. Jhoner S. Rugas duly seconded by Hon. SB Member Faith M. Macato, Hon. SK Federation President Paulo Norman I. Rabino II, it was –

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved to APPROVE AND ADOPT THE MUNICIPAL COMMODITY INVESTMENT PLAN 2022-2027 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MAGDIWANG, ROMBLON

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, to send copies of this resolution to Hon. Antonio R. Menese, Acting Mayor for his information and approval, Municipal Agriculturist Redentor M. Altobano, and other for their information and reference.

4

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED, August 8, 2022.

### CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing which was duly adopted and approved by the Sangguniang Bayan on 08 August 2022 during its Regular Session held at the Sangguniang Bayan Session Hall.

ATTESTED:

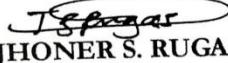
  
REGINE P. RUADO  
Temporary Secretary

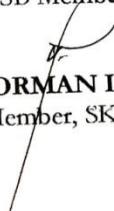
  
DENISA R. REPIZO  
SB Member/Temporary Presiding Officer

CONCURRED:

  
PACIFICO A. CALEJA JR.  
SB Member  
  
FAITH M. MACATO  
SB Member

  
MARCIAL M. RUALLO  
SB Member

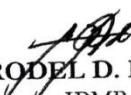
  
JHONER S. RUGAS  
SB Member

  
PAULO NORMAN I. RABINO II  
Ex-Officio Member, SK Fed. President

  
CARLO REY G. TANSIONGCO, M.D.  
SB Member  
  
UNIQUE R. MUROS  
SB Member

  
ADO V. TANSIONGCO  
SB Member

  
AGNES T. PEREZ  
Ex-Officio Member, LnB President

  
RODEL D. RODA  
IPMR

APPROVED:  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

(ON TRAVEL)  
ARTHUR REY TANSIONGCO, M.D.  
Municipal Mayor

  
ANTONIO R. MENESE  
Acting Mayor