



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Isabela
Municipality of Palanan
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MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The early tribes are the Negrito's and Aetas in the mountains and its shores. Its early inhabitants are the people from the surrounding places like the lowland Isabela, Nueva Ecija, Casiguran and Baler who migrated to the place to escape from the tentacles of Spanish Tyranny during the Spanish Tobacco Monopoly. Since the place was inhabited by fierce Aetas, the Ibanags from the lowland Isabela used to warn their close friends with the word "PALANAMMU" which means feeling of apprehension or beware. Similarly, some vagabond Tagalog's who reached the place either as a refuge during rough sailing or by pure adventure named the place "PALATANAN" which is suggestive of the nature of the residents. Eventually, the word metamorphosed to its present name "PALANAN".

When the Spaniards brought Christianity to the Philippines in the year 1588 through the Franciscan Missionaries in Manila, they moved northward down the beach toward the Province of Cagayan or Nueva Segovia. From the Province of Tayabas, the Missionaries founded the Convents and Districts in Baler. From here, the Missionaries spread to the Northern Coastal areas reaching Palanan where the Missionaries established their church and convent in Palanan. From here, the formation of formal religious and social institutions begun. Thus, entering an era of a Missionary-led governance to the municipality covering church- related concerns.

The Aetas and other natives are already settled in the area before the Franciscan Missionaries came to Palanan. It could be said that no local government existed during those time. The system changed when the missionaries introduced politics and governance. Later, political development resulted to Palanan assimilation to the mainstream of the prevailing system. Father Blas Pelomino and his companions instituted Palanan on the day of Saint Mary Magdalene in the year 1609.

From 1609 to 1900, there was no recorded formal political governance that took place in Palanan. It is presumed that governance was that of the Franciscan's which was in general religion-based forming mostly the social institutions in the municipality.

Formal governance in Palanan started when General Emilio Aguinaldo arrived after he became the President of the first Philippine Republic in 1900. His regime, however, lasted only for about six months due to his subsequent capture in March 23, 1901 by the Americans under the leadership of Col. Frederick Funston.

Since then, Inocencio Dela pena began to govern the town as Municipal President followed by Benjamin Ligerero and Marcelo Dela Pena.

After 34 years, the Philippine government in 1935 allowed the elections of Municipal Mayor for a term of two years. Emilio Cortez was elected as the Municipal Mayor. During the bleak war days (World War II) a certain Philippine Scout named Camiguing administered Palanan. During his term, he was killed by the Japanese imperial Army by hanging. After his death, Fernando Atienza was appointed as his successor but he did not last long in his struggle with the aggressors so he slowly inched his way out of

Palanan. Aladino Bernardo was appointed as his successor. After liberation, formal elections were held in 1946 when the first town mayor was elected for a term of four years. Aladino Bernardo was elected as Municipal Mayor. Formal state run government only started during this period. In September 21, 1972, Martial Law was declared by then President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Under this law, the term of office of the incumbent elective Government Officials were extended until 1980. After Martial law had been lifted, the first election was held in January 1980 and Angel A. Bernardo was elected as the first Municipal Mayor to have a term of office for six years.

During the transition period, after the February Revolution in 1986, Judge Ceasar L. Salazar was appointed as OIC Mayor in the municipality until the Local Election last in 1988. Mayor Angel A. Bernardo was elected again and he became the first elected Municipal Mayor during the Aquino Administration. He was successively re-elected for three consecutive terms as Municipal Mayor. On May 11, 1998 elections, Mayor Natividad A. Bernardo elected, she also re-elected for three consecutive terms as Municipal Mayor.

After his victory in the 2007 Elections, Honorable Angelo A. Bernardo, Sangguniang Bayan Member for three (3) consecutive terms and Municipal Vice Mayor for one (1) term took his oath of office as Municipal Mayor in the municipality. He also successively re-elected for three (3) consecutive terms.

On May 9, 2016 elections, Honorable Angelito A. Bernardo won a three-way mayoralty race but due to his untimely demise days after the elections, Honorable Rodolfo M. Bernardo, Municipal Vice Mayor-elect and the first Sangguniang Bayan-elect Honorable Elizabeth B. Ochoa took their oath of office as the Municipal Mayor and Municipal Vice Mayor together with other winning candidates on July 1, 2016 at the Provincial Capitol, Ilagan City.

After five (5) months and 15 days as the Local Chief Executive, Mayor Rodolfo M. Bernardo passed away due to a car accident and by rule of succession, Vice Mayor Elizabeth B. Ochoa took her oath of office as Municipal Mayor and thus remain as the Local Chief Executive up to this date.

Palanan is classified as a first class municipality based on the 2008 income classification by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM). It has a total internal revenue allotment (IRA) of Php. 172,358,138.00

Elected Municipal Officials of Palanan

January, 2017 to present

Hon. Elizabeth B. Ochoa	– Municipal Mayor
Hon. Saturnina B. Cabaldo	– Municipal Vice Mayor
Hon. Earl John S. Bernardo	– SB Member
Hon. Madrona M. Factora	- SB Member
Hon. Robert B. Neri	- SB Member
Hon. Jaime B. Gonzales	- SB Member
Hon. Jonathan B. Gonzales	- SB Member
Hon. Jaime P. Bernardo	- SB Member
Hon. Michael John B. Bernardo	- SB Member
Hon. Criselda S. Dela Peña	- SB Member
Hon. Angelina A. Bernardo	– LNB President

Set Up of Different Offices of the Municipal Government

Office of the Municipal Mayor	– Elizabeth B. Ochoa
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	– Saturnina B. Cabaldo
Office of the Sanggunian Secretary	- Elpidio T. Guzman, Jr.
Office of the HRMO	– Felino P. Bernardo
Office of the Municipal Treasurer	– James T. Bernardo
Office of the Municipal Assessor	– Rodrigo B. Neri, Jr.
Office of the MPDC	– Engr. Melito C. Casasola, Jr.
Office of the Mun. Budget Officer	– Rosito G. Alvarez, Sr.
Office of the Mun. Accountant	– Nelia A. Plata
Office of the Mun. Engineer	– Engr. Melvin D. Cauilan
Office of the Mun. Civil Registrar	– Levito P. Palogan
Office of the Mun. Health Officer	– Dr. Dorries B. Batang
Office of the Mun. Agriculturist	– Norberto C. Cayme
Office of the MSWDO	– Elma O. Gonzales
Office of the MDRRMO	- Dr. Jose Marie G. Monteclaro

List of Punong Barangays

<u>Punong Barangay</u>	<u>Barangay</u>
Ruben C. Mando	Alomanay
Rogelio C. Bernardo, Jr.	Bisag
Edward S. Castillejo	Centro East
Angelina A. Bernardo	Centro West
Julcardo G. Bangalisan	Culasi
Dante H. Atentar	Dialawyao
Joel T. Santos	Dicadyuan
Michael R. Fortunado	Didaddungan
Larry L. Magas	Didiyan
Roland M. Barnedo	Dimalico-lico
Luviminda C. Ochoa	Dimasari
Johny L. Orge	Dimatican
Romeo O. Dela Pena	Maligaya
Jojo O. Barrero	Marikit
Petronilo C. Domoroza	San Isidro
Eric S. Calingay	Sta Jacinta
Reynaldo M. Ganiola	Villa Robles

Brief Profile:

Date Founded	: July 22, 1609
Classification	: First Class Municipality
Land Area	: 1,220.01 sq. km. (Source: LMB, DENR Palanan)
Population	: 17,260 (Source: PSA Census 2015)
No. Of Households	: 3,406 (Source: MPDC, Mun. HH Projection, 2015)
IRA (CY 2017)	: Php. 172,358,138.00
No. of Barangays	: 17 Barangays
No. of Registered Voters	: 10,138 (Source: COMELEC, Palanan, Isabela – as of 2017)
No. of Registered Voters Actually voted	: no data

Date of Festivities : July 22 (Patronal Town Fiesta)
 : March 23 (Palanan Day-Proclamation No. 339)
 Major Products : Corn, Rice, Copra, Root Crops, Fruits, Sabutan Craft

Physical Characteristics:

Geographical Location : 122°9' to 122° 3' E and 16°50' to 17°10' N, Cagayan Valley Region
 Boundaries: North – Municipality of Divilacan
 East – Pacific Ocean
 South – Municipality of Dinapigue
 West – Municipality of San Mariano
 Climate: Type IV of the coronas classification
 Topography: Coastal – 1.53%
 Plain – 36.11%
 Hilly – 1.95%
 Mountainous – 60.41%
 Slope Classification: Level to gently sloping – 14.26%
 Gently sloping to undulating – 5%
 Undulating to rolling – 15.32%
 Rolling to Hilly – 16.37%
 Steep hills/mountains – 17.05%
 Very Steep Mountains – 32%
 Land Classification/Uses/Area in hectares:
 Timberland/Forestland – 73.79%
 Built Up Area – 0.24%
 Agricultural Areas – 8.80%
 Water bodies – 17.17%
 Soil Type: Quingua sandy loam soil – 8.23%
 Alaminos clay loam – 6.29%
 Mountain clay soil – 81.80%
 Beach and undifferentiated sand – 3.68%

Social Sector:

Education: (Source: DepEd, Palanan District, SY 2016-2017)

No. and name of Public Schools:

Tertiary Level – (1) Isabela State University (Palanan Campus)
 Secondary Level – (3) Palanan High School, Isabela School of Fisheries, Isabela School of Agriculture and Trade
 Elementary Level – (15) complete Elementary and (6) Primary School

No. of Private School:

None

Enrolment SY 2016/2017:

Elementary – 3,043
 Secondary – 1,636
 Tertiary – 427

Enrolment Rate:

Elementary Participation Rate – 97%

Completion Rate:

Elementary Completion Rate – 96%
 Secondary Completion Rate – 85%
 Tertiary Completion Rate – no data

Teacher/Pupil/Student Ratio:

Elementary – 1:25

	Secondary – 1:24
Classroom/Pupil/Student Ratio:	Elementary – 1:28 Secondary – 1:32
Literacy Rate:	91.40%
Educational Support Services:	Educational Research Sports Development Alternative Learning System (ALS)

Health Nutrition and Sanitation (Health Facilities and Personnel)

No. of Hospital:	(1) Palanan Station Hospital (10 bed hospital operated by the Provincial Government of Isabela)
No. of Hospital Personnel:	Medical Officer – 1 Chief of Hospital Hospital Nurse – 3 Regular Employee, 2 (Job Order) Medical Technologist – 1 Pharmacist – 1 Midwives – 1 Nursing Attendant – 2 (Job Order)
Municipal Health Office:	1 Rural Health Unit
No. RHU Personnel:	Municipal Health Officer – 1 RHU Nurse – 1 Regular Employee, 1 Job Order RHU Midwives – 5 Dentist – 1 Medical Technologist - 1 Rural Sanitary Inspector – 1 Barangy Health Aide – 2
Barangay Health Station:	58 BHW, BNS
Health Services:	Primary Health Care Program (Basic Curative Services) Maternal Care Child Care

Social Welfare and Protective Services:

Social Welfare and Development:

No. of Day Care Center:	34 Day Care Learning Centers
No. Day Care Workers:	34 Day Care Worker
Day Care Enrolees:	658
Social Welfare Programs:	Women’s and Children’s Protection Program Family Education and Counselling Youth Development Program

Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management:

- PNP Station – 1 PNP Station with 22 Police Officers
- Phil. Army Detachment -1 PA Patrol Base
- MDRRMC - Organized
- Incidence of Crime Index – 1
- Incidence of Non-Index Crime – 1
- Incidence of Terrorism – None
- Incidence of Rebellion – None

Housing and Basic Utilities:

Housing : No. of Housing Units – 3,117 (Source: NSO 2007 Census of Population)

Basic Utilities: No. of Level III Water System – 1 Palanan Spring Water System
No. of Households with access to water level III supply – 220 HH
No. of concrete tube-well w/hand-pump – 215 units
No. of Households with access to CTW w/HP – 1,302 household
No. of Households with electricity – 806 (Brgys Centro East, Centro West, Dulasi, Dialawyao, Dimalico-lico and Dimasari)

Sports and Recreation:

Sports Facilities:

No. of Basketball Courts – 14
No. of Volleyball Courts – 14
Gymnasium – 1

Recreational Facilities:

No. of Cockpit Arena - 1
Billiard Hall – 7

Economic Sector:

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main industry and the solid foundation of economy in Palanan.

Total No. of Farming Households – 2,347 Households

Agricultural Areas (Hectares): Source: Primary survey

Corn Land – 3,465.95

Rice Land – Irrigated rice land – 406.95

Un-irrigated rice land – 2,659.08

Coconut land – 3,974.61

Others – 224.49

Crop Production: (Source: 2016 Mun. Primary Survey)

Rice – 37,785 cavans (Not Milled)

Corn – 9,408 cavans (Not Milled)

Vegetables – 14,814 kgs.

Fruit trees – 100,110 kgs.

Root Crops – 37,500 kgs.

Agricultural Facilities:

Solar Dryers – 20 units MPDP

Irrigation System – Maligaya CIP (168 has.)

Bisag CIP (139 has.)

Culasi CIP (49 has.)

Dipaguiden SFR (San Isidro) (22 has.)

Dicadyuan Spring Source IS. (38 has.)

Marikit Spring Source Irrigation System (2 has.)

Sta. Jacinta Spring Source IS (41 has.)

Pangulapnetan Open Source IS (5 has.)

Livestock and Poultry:

All households in the municipality of Palanan raise carabaos, hogs, native chicken and other livestock and poultry as backyard project.

Fishery :

Fishing is also one of the economic activities of the people. Subsistence fishing is common to coastal barangays as well as those traversed by major rivers. Gathering of shells and sea weeds are other source of income among the people along the seacoast. Palanan communal bodies of water are rich in marine and aquatic resources. The existing fishery areas that serve as fishing grounds have estimated effective area of 20,953 hectares including its municipal sea shores. Barangays Culasi, Dialawyo, Maligaya, San Isidro and Didaddungan are the barangays comprising the fishery-based barangays in the municipality.

Commerce and Industry:

Trade and commerce is purely of private venture, retail stores dominate the commercial picture of the total number of business establishments.

No. of commercial establishment:

- Public Market – 1
- Groceries/Dry goods store – 10
- Lumber and Hardware – 5
- Sari-sari store – 110
- Dressmaking/Tailoring shop – 8
- Restaurants/eateries – 11
- Automotive repair/vulcanizing shop - 1

No. of Industrial establishments:

- Bakeries – 6
- Furniture shop – 9

No. of rice and corn mills – 7

Tourism: Potential tourism spots/scenic vistas basically anchored on water and eco-based recreational and leisure activities. In fact, the municipality has a lot to offer to environmentalists and ecotourists. The place has unique and distinct features, a rich historical background, and diverse life forms in the marine and terrestrial areas, numerous picnic and diving grounds, and large tracts of virgin forest are among the resources that Palanan can offer for eco-tourism destinations. These same resources also interest the scientific communities and academia to conduct research undertakings.

Potential Tourist spot	Location	Scenic Attraction
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo marker	Centro West	Symbolic marker of the last stand of the Philippine Revolutionary Government
Dicotcotan Beach Resort	San Isidro	White sand beach, forest vegetation, land and marine habitat
Culasi Beach	Culasi	White sand beach. Marine habitat
Dipaguiden Beach	San Isidro	White sand beach, rock formation
Sadsad Falls	Maligaya	Waterfalls, forest vegetation
Blue Lagoon	Sta. Jacinta	Fresh water pond with forest vegetation
Diminalno Lake	Villa Robles	Fresh water with blue lagoon
Kanataw Lake	Didian	Fresh water with wetland forest cover
Digoyo Cave	Didian	Presence of fresh water and rock formations inside the cave
Kanaipang White Beach	Didaddungan	Refined white beach facing east with beach type forest cover at the westside
16 has. Biological Plot	Villa Robles	Very good stand of old growth forest
Ebukid Community and	Didian	Agta community living upstream at

Ludong Habitat		the vicinity of ludong habitat with pristine forest cover
Tatlong-Bato	San Isidro	Rock formations and brown beach with forest vegetation

Forestry: The wilderness of Palanan categorized as old growth forest is a protected area. It is composed of timberland with 89,897.51 hectares which were left undisturbed since it is in the strict protection zone, and a public land with 132.44 hectares that is utilized by the people. Its vegetation are limestone forest, coastal forest habitat, ultra basic soil abound with a variety of timber, ordinary forest products and numerous unknown endemic species and very high diversity. It feature the complete chain of ecosystems from the top of the mossy forest down to the sea.

Water bodies: The municipality has an approximate 20,093 hectares of inland bodies of water. It has about 54 kilometers of shoreline, seven major rivers with a total length of approximate 141.20 kilometers and numerous creeks.

Mineral Resources: (Source: Mines and Geo-Science Bureau)

Metallic deposits:

Nickel – estimated reserve of 500 mt

Copper – no estimated reserve

Chromite – large deposit

Manganese – large deposit

Non-Metallic deposits:

Gravel and sand – not yet quantified

Boulders – not yet quantified

Demographic Features:

Population: 17,260 (Source: PSA 2015 Census of Population)

Urban Population – 3,441 (19.94%)

Rural Population – 13,819 (80.06%)

Population Distribution by sex: (2015 Projection)

Male – 9,084

Female – 8,176

Population Growth Rate: 1.41% (cy 2010 - 2015)

Gross Population Density - .14 persons/hectare

Age Composition: (Source: MPDC - 2015 Projection)

Below 15 years old: Male – 3,737 Female – 3,314 Total – 7,051

15 to 64 years old: Male – 5,002 Female – 4,511 Total – 9,513

65 years and over: Male – 354 Female – 342 Total - 696

Dependency Ratio: 84.42%

Young Dependency ratio – 74.11%

Old Dependency ratio – 7.31%

Average Household Size – 5.07

Labor Force: (Source: NSO 2010)

Age 15 and Over – Male – 5,356 Female – 4,853 TOTAL -10,209

Employment rate – 46.39%

Under-employed – 11.60%

Unemployment rate: 4.16%

Not in the labor force: 37.85%

Dialect Spoken: Paranan, Tagalog, Ilocano, Ibanag, Visaya, Bicol, Ifugao, Pangasinan

Indigenous People: Agta

Religious Affiliations: Roman Catholic, Methodist, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovahs Witnesses, Born Again Christian

Transportation, Communication, Power Generation and Water Transportation: The present mode of transportation is by scheduled flight from the City of Tuguegarao Airport by Sky Pasada plane and the non-scheduled flight from Cauayan City Airport by Cyclone Airways Cessna Plane. Palanan could also be reached by sea travel via Quezon and Aurora Province in the south or from Sta. Ana, Cagayan in the north on motor launches.

Local modes of transportation are tricycles, jeepneys and cargo trucks that are available to transport passengers and cargoes from Poblacion to other barangays that are reached by land transportation. Other mode of transportation in the municipality is through motorized and or paddled banca, horse back ride, carabao drawn cart or by hiking.

Communication: Communications through Cellular phone is provided by Globe and Smart Telecommunication system companies. Direct to home television entertainment via satellite provided by Dream Broadcasting through Multi-Media System and transistor radio sets provide a means of one way communication to residents. Other source of communication is through mail by the Postal Service Office, meetings and the traditional practice of Patawid or Padala system. This practice is very acceptable that even notices, invitations, notes of information and others are relayed through this system.

Power: Power supply is distributed by the Isabela Electric Cooperative II (ISELCO II) through SPUG of the National Power Corporation located at barangay Culasi. At present, 6 barangays namely Centro East, Centro West, Culasi, Dialawyo Dimalico-lico and Dimasari are energized, but still partially, as there are sitios not yet connected with electricity. Considering the rate of barangays that are energized of 35%, majority is not supplied with electricity due to topographical limitations which is aggravated by dispersed settlements which is very expensive to install lines. However, there are 684 10 watt peak Solar Home System (SHS) with four (4) Led Lamps distributed to barangays not yet reach by electric grid through the Household Electrification Project of the DOE.

Water: Only the poblacion proper has access to piped water (Level III) system, other barangays rely on ground water such as shallow well with hand-pump, open dug wells, rivers and creeks as a source of water for domestic use. Though there are existing water sources in the barangays but no assurance in the quality of water, as there is no laboratory testing and purification undertaken,

Environmental Management: Garbage collection, disposal and solid waste management program is a municipal-wide activity. However, attention is presently focused in the urban area comprising of Brgys. Centro East and Centro West where the largest volume of garbage and waste materials are generated. Waste collection in designated collection areas is done three to four days a week by a team of Solid Waste Management personnel.

In addition to the continued improvement of the facilities of the Sanitary Landfill, solid waste management activities are also strengthened and enhanced by intensified rural and urban community Greening program, cleanliness and beautification programs and forest development projects that are jointly implemented by the Local Government Unit of Palanan, the Liga ng mga Barangay and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Also, a community based composting facility for organic fertilizer production through Vermicomposting was installed at the MRF at Sitio Dipayupay, Barangay, by the Local Government. Vermicast will be utilized as organic fertilizer for crop production in support of the Organic Agriculture Program of the Department of Agriculture.