**FACTS ABOUT THE LGU**

1. **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 Palomino 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 Ligero 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 proclaimed 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.

* List of Local Chief Executive from \_\_\_\_\_ to Present

1. **GEO-PHYSCAL CHARACTERISTICS**
2. Geographical Location

The municipality of Palanan is one of the four Coastal towns of the Province of Isabela, it is situated in the mid-easternmost part of the province within the Northern Sierra Madre Natural Park at geographical coordinates of 122ᵒ 9” to 122ᵒ 32” East Longitude and 16ᵒ 50” to 17ᵒ 10” North Latitude with a visible land mark known as the Palanan Point. It is approximately ninety (90) kilometers away from Ilagan City the capital of Isabela.

Palanan is bounded on the North by the Municipality of Divilacan, on the East by the vast Pacific Ocean on the South by the Municipality of Dinapigue and on the West by the Municipality of San Mariano.

1. Land Area

The approximate political land area of the Municipality is 122,001.04 hectares (CAD-939-Palanan Cadastre) representing 11.44% of 1,066,456 hectares total land area of the Province of Isabela. This area include areas under boundary disputes with the municipality of Divilacan in the north and with the municipality of San Mariano in the south considering that said boundary disputes has not been resolved.

However, as per record of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the political land area of Palanan is 74,750 hectares while record from the Provincial Government of Isabela is 70,408 hectares.

Of the total land area of the municipality, 16,538 hectares or 13.55% are certified as Alienable and Disposable Land (A&D) and 113,189 (92.78%) are delineated as forest zone, 8523/10000 (28,375.8523) Cultural Ancestral Domain Claim (CADC) of the Agtas (Indigenous People, IPs),(DNR records but not yet validated from the region)

The so called poblacion area, consist of Centro East and Centro West has an approximate land area of 189.1635 and 14,030.5751 hectares respectively represent only 11.66 percent of the total land area; while the 15 rural barangays has a land area of 107,781.3014 hectares covering 88.34 percent of the total land area of the whole municipality.

The largest barangay in terms of land area is barangay Villa Robles with an area of 30,006.94 hectares representing 24.59% of the total land area of the municipality followed by barangay Bisag with an area of 17,862.44 hectares and Centro West with an area of 14,030.58 hectares. The smallest barangay is barangay Dimalico-lico with an area of 118.18 hectares.

* Table – Land Area per Barangay

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Barangay by Category | Area Coverage (Ha.) | Percent Share |
| Urban: |  |  |
| Centro East | 189.16 | 0.16% |
| Centro West | 14030.58 | 11.50% |
|  |  |  |
| Rural: |  |  |
| Alomanay | 6872.69 | 5.63% |
| Bisag | 17862.44 | 14.64% |
| Culasi | 1992.66 | 1.63% |
| Dialawyao | 2003.73 | 1.64% |
| Dicadyuan | 3121.63 | 2.56% |
| Didadungan | 6494.28 | 5.32% |
| Didiyan | 11982.52 | 9.82% |
| Dimalicolico | 118.14 | 0.10% |
| Dimasari | 453.20 | 0.37% |
| Dimtican | 1109.27 | 0.91% |
| Maligaya | 3445.58 | 2.82% |
| Marikit | 8359.56 | 6.85% |
| San Isidro | 2484.88 | 2.04% |
| Sta. Jacinta | 11473.80 | 9.40% |
| Villa Robles | 30006.94 | 24.60% |
|  | 122001.04 | 100.00% |

* Location Map
* Barangay Boundaries Map

1. Topography

Palanan is generally mountainous and thickly forested. Large portion of its land area are classified as rolling to hilly (18-30% slope) consist of 57.35% of the area. Level to gently sloping (0-3% slope) comprises 19% of the area. Undulating to rolling (8-18% slope) occupies 15.3% of the area on the southwestern portion. Steep hills/mountains (30-50%) have 7.05% of the total area, while the very steep (50% above slope) cover 1.3% of the total land area of the municipality.

1. Forest Resources

Forest land use is the most extensive with 90,029.64 hectares dominantly occupying 73.79 percent of the total land area of the municipality which were left undisturbed since it is classified as protected area. These are basically the mountainous areas, and are characterized by their high elevations, moderate to steep slopes. The protected forestland is further sub-categorized as to strict protection zone, sustainable use zone and multiple use zone.

The forest of Palanan is blessed with a variety of flora and fauna. Forest resources take account of are: Narra, Guijo, Apitong, Mayapis, Almaciga, Tanguile, red and white Lauan and species of fauna like brown deer, wild pig, monitor lizard, jungle fowl, hawk owl, eagle owl and pygmy bat.

1. Water Resources

There are numerous rivers and creeks in the forested areas (watershed) in the municipality that have substantial water for irrigation water and energy for hydroelectric power if dam is constructed. These are tributaries to Palanan River that drain to Palanan Bay.

Aside from the life sustaining function of these vital resources as the major supplier of irrigation water to vast, fertile deltas of croplands, these freshwaters are blessed with fishery and aquatic resources such as tilapia, banak, ludong, burasi, pigad, iget (eel), crabs, and shrimps inhabit the river system.

As to coastal resources, mangrove forest, sea grass beds/sea weeds coral reefs are found in the area and sightings of pointed humpback whales, pointed nosed dolphins and various species of fishes, shellfish and marine turtles can be seen from the surface.

1. Mineral Resources

The municipality is reported to be rich in metallic and non-metallic mineral reserves. Metallic mineral resources in the municipality are chromites, copper and manganese. Non-metallic resources are gravel and sand and boulders. As of this date those mineral resources are not yet quantified.

* Mineral Resources Map

1. Climate

Climate in Palanan falls under type IV of the coronas classification that is characterized by more or less even distribution of rain throughout the year. Rainy season is from November to March and summer months are from April to October. Strong typhoon usually occurs during the months of July to October.

1. **POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**
2. Total Population

Based on the 2015 census of population conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority, the population of Palanan was 17,260, the most populated among the four (4) coastal municipalities of the province. The Annual Average growth Rate (AAGR) for the period of 2010 to 2015 is 1.41 percent. The growth rate of the province of Isabela is 1. 29 percent, regional growth rate of region II is 1.27 percent, while the national growth rate is 1.72 percent.

Using the geometric method, based on year 2010 and 2015 census of population and households, the average annual population growth rate of Palanan is 1.41 percent. Assuming that the 1.41 percent average population growth rate of the municipality remains constant, the population-doubling time is year 2064. Hence, 2017 population is estimated to be 17,750. In year 2022 or after 6 years, it is projected that the total municipal population will be 19,039.

1. Urban and Rural Population

Palanan is predominantly rural. Urban barangays consist of Centro East and Centro West has a population of 3,441 represents 19.94 percent of the total population. On the other side, the other fifteen (15) barangays classified as rural has a population of 13,819 represents 80.06 percent of the municipal total population.

The most populated barangay with a total population of 2,336 is Centro West, an urban barangay, representing 13.53% of the total municipal population. Barangay Maligaya , a rural barangay ranked 2nd with a population of 1,748 representing 10.13% and barangay Didiyan, another rural barangay ranked 3rd with a total population of 1,544. The least populated barangay is barangay Dimalico-lico with a total population of 448.

Moreover, the projected total number of households for 2015 is 3,406 with computed average household size of 5.07. The poblacion consist of Centro East and Centro West have combined households of 690 representing 20.26 percent of the total municipal households of the Palanan while 2,716 or 79.74 percent of the total households are unevenly distributed to the fifteen (15) rural barangays.

1. School-age population (projection)

The 2015 projected school going age population with age from 3 – 21 years old comprises 8,488 or 49.18 percent of the Municipal total population. Of this figure, 1,822 composed of 960 male and 862 female are Pre-School/Kindergarten (3-6 years old); 1,645 male and 1,428 female belongs to Elementary age group (7-12 years old); Secondary school age group (13 – 16 years old) is composed of 970 male and 871 female; and 1,752 consist of 910 male and 842 female belong to the tertiary age group (17 – 21 years old).

1. Dependent Population (projection)

The total dependent population is 7,747 with a total dependency ratio of 74.78%. This figure comprised the child and youth population ranging from 0 to 14 years old, and old age group (65 years old and over). Child and youth population was registered to 7,051 consist of 3,737 male and 3,314 female, while old age group totalled to 696 of which 354 are male and 342 are female.

1. Labor Force

Of the total population of 17,260, there were 9,514 persons consist of 5,002 male and 4,512 female belong to the age group 15 – 64 years old bracket known as the working age group or labor force. Of the total labor force, 4,414 or 46.4% percent are employed, 1,104 or 11.6% are underemployed or seeking for additional employment, 396 individuals or 4.16% are unemployed or those who are reported wanting and looking for work on a full time basis, and 3,600 (37.84%) are not in the labor force or those who are not currently seeking works such as students, housewives, retirees and the physically handicapped.

The computed employment rate in the locality for the year 2015 was 46.39%, underemployed was 11.60%, and unemployment rate is 4.16%. 37.84% are those who are excluded as not in the labor force.

* Table

1. Population Density

Based on the 2015 total population of 17,260, the computed gross population density of the municipality is 0.14 persons per hectare. Urban population density was 0.24 person per hectare while rural population density was 0.12 person per hectare.

The gross built-up area of the municipality is 292.61 hectares with a corresponding built-up density of 59 persons per hectare. Poblacion has a total built-up area of 82.2607 hectares with a computed built-up density of 42 persons per hectare and rural barangays built-up area is 210.3481 hectares with built-up density of 66 persons per hectare.

Barangay Centro West in the poblacion area has the largest built-up area of 57.88 hectares with a corresponding built-up density of 40 persons per hectares. Barangay Culasi a coastal barangay followed next with a built-up area of 46.65, its built-up density is 26 persons per hectares. Centro East in the poblacion area ranked 3rd with a built-up area of 24.38 and a built –up density of 45 persons per hectares. The least is barangay San isidro, a coastal barangay with a built-up area of 3.71 hectares and a built-up density of 215 per hectares.

Rural barangays have lesser built-up areas compared to the barangays in the urban areas. This is due to the fact that land uses in the rural barangays are dominated by forest and agricultural lands.

* Table

1. Ethnicity

The municipal primary survey reveals that Paranan has the greatest number of ethnic group with 15,290 followed by the Tagalogs with 550, Agtas with 547, Ilokanos with 325 and other ethnic groups. The presence of other ethnic groups in the municipality was a result of in-migration

* Table

1. Religion

Palanan is predominantly Roman Catholic with 92.82% of the population belonging to this religion. A small percentage belongs to other religious groups/sects such as the Iglesia Ni Cristo, Born Again Christian, Jehova’s Witnesses, United Methodist, Bible Baptist Church, Seventh Day Adventist and among others.

* Table

1. Languages/dialects

Paranan dialect is generally the mother tongue in the municipality. Other dialects and languages were also spoken by few as a result of inter-marriages and in-migration such as Ilocano, Ibanag, Tagalog, Bicol, Visaya, Ifugao, Kalinga and pangasinan.

* Table

1. Poverty Incidence

Of the 3,406 total number of households in the municipality, there are 2,067 identified by the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office that are belong to poor families. 1,534 families are belong to below poverty threshold but above subsistence threshold level and 533 families are belong to below the subsistence food threshold level. Of this, 1,225 families are beneficiaries of the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) of the government.

* Table

1. **SOCIAL SERVICES FACILITIES**
2. Education

* Number of Elementary and Primary Schools

The municipality of Palanan has six (6) primary schools and fifteen (15) complete elementary schools that are available to cater primary and elementary curriculum in the different barangays of the municipality. The Palanan Central School serves as the main office of the Department of Education Palanan District headed by the District Supervisor.

* Secondary School

The municipality has two (2) vocational High Schools and one (1) National High School to cater the educational needs of secondary students in Palanan. These are the Isabela School of Fisheries located at barangay Culasi approximately seven kilometers away from the poblacion; the Palanan School of Agriculture and Trade and the Palanan National High School both located at the town proper.

* Tertiary

The municipality has one (1) Tertiary School named Isabela State University, Palanan Campus located at barangay Centro East. Student avail themselves of college education in this university. However, some students, especially those who would like to pursue other courses were enrolled themselves of college education from universities, colleges and vocational schools in the lowland Isabela, while others would enrol as far as Baguio City and Metro Manila.

* Day Care Centers

Pre-schoolers are being accommodated by the thirty four (34) Day Care Centers established in the different barangays being managed by the LGU through the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) which supervises it operation.

* Alternative Learning System (ALS)

The Department of Education and the Local Government Unit of Palanan through the Alternative Learning System Program provides Non-Formal education trainings, especially livelihood skills training programs to Out-of-School Youths, Sangguniang Kabataan members, Women NGOs, Persons with disabilities, Farmers and fisherfolks in the barangays.

1. Health

The Provision and delivery of primary health care services to the residents of the seventeen (17) barangays in the municipality is spearheaded by the Municipal Health Office. The Rural Health Unit being the main health center located at the municipal compound also provides laboratory and dental services. It is manned by a Municipal Health Officer, a nurse, a medical technologist, midwives, Sanitary Inspector and Dentist. The Rural Health Unit regularly opens on weekdays from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00

Health care services and nutritional related activities are extended to the grassroots level and are made accessible with the presence of seven (7) barangay health stations situated in the different far-flung rural barangays manned by a well-trained Rural Health Midwifes with the assistance of a barangay health workers and barangay nutrition scholars.

There is also a one 10 bed capacity hospital in the area that caters and acted upon emergency and critical health problems or provides health services to the residents of the municipality. The Palanan Station Hospital is operated by the provincial government of Isabela. It is being manned by 2 doctors, 3 nurses, 3 midwives and other medical staff/utilities rendering administrative support services. Some medical equipment and supplies are provided by DOH and is supported by local funds.

Emergency cases and critical health problems were immediately acted upon and patients were quickly brought to hospitals for treatment with the presence of one (1) ambulance.

* Table

1. Housing

Palanan has two housing projects undertook by the Department of Social Welfare and Development and the National Housing Authority with the counterpart of the Local Government unit of Palanan. These are the Core Shelter Project spearheaded by the Department of Social Welfare and Development Region II located at Barangay Dimasari, approximately 4 kilometers away from the town proper and the land development of the resettlement projects situated in barangay Culasi spearheaded by the National Housing Authority. The former has already some relocatee from dangerous areas.

Based on the 2010 municipal primary survey conducted in the locality, Palanan has a total of three thousand one hundred sixty nine (3,169) occupied privately owned individual housing units while the number of households totalled to 3,174 and a total population of 16,094. These figures reveals a ratio of 1.00 households per occupied housing unit and a ratio of 5.07 household population per occupied housing unit and a housing backlog of five (5) housing unit. Majority of the built housing units are made of mixed materials like cement, wood and galvanized iron.

1. Social Welfare

The delivery of social welfare services is being spearheaded by the Office of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office which supervises the operation of 34 Day Care Centers at the different barangays. The said office also provide several trainings, seminars/workshops to address different social welfare concerns and issues such as Family Education and Counseling, Family Planning, Child and Youth welfare, Persons with Disability, Elderly Welfare, medical care, livelihood and other pro-poor projects, nutrition services, relief and rehabilitation of victims of man-made and natural calamities and many more.

Moreover, the Office of the Senior Citizens Affairs, presently housed within the Municipal Social Welfare Office at the Municipal Hall is also operational and it is fully supported with the provision of an annual funding assistance from the Local Government Unit.

1. Protective Services

The municipality is generally under a manageable peace and order situation. Its strategic location as an interior municipality attributed to the peaceful and orderly condition. However, contributory to the development of any area are incidences that goes hand in hand with the changes that are to be done for the full development of the municipality.

Facing the challenges of incidences, the police and the AFP are often regarded as, primarily, crime fighters and the key actors in the maintenance of sovereign's peace, and maintaining the peace can be equated with maintaining 'public order'. Hence, establishing a peaceful and orderly community is a collaborative efforts of all stakeholders in the community leaders, the residents and the peacekeepers.

* Philippine National Police

The Philippine National Police Station of Palanan, Isabela has twenty three (23) uniformed personnel serving the needs of the municipal population of 17,260 (PSA Census 2010) or with a police-population ratio of 1:750. Palanan Police Station is headed by a Chief of Police with a rank of Chief Inspector.

Palanan Police Station is presently occupies a lot and a building of its own with a floor area of **110** square meters. In terms of facilities and equipment, the station has one (1) municipal jail, one (1) patrol car and one (1) motor cycle.

* Bureau of Fire Protection

The Municipality of Palanan has no fire prevention station and fire fighting equipment such as fire truck, fire hydrants and fire extinguishers for use during emergencies and in case of fire.

* Philippine Army

The Palanan Patrol Base of the 77th Infantry Battalion of the Philippine Army has seven (7) regular members of the Philippine Army (PA) and 70 members of the Civilian Arm Forces Geographical Unit (CAFGU) headed by a Detachment Commander with a rank of Technical Sergeant.

* Barangay Tanod

The Barangay Tanod in the 17 barangays has been also organized to supplement the delivery of protective services such as maintenance of peace and order, public safety and other social problems that require proper action to their respective barangay constituents.

* Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management (MDRRM)

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office is headed by the MDRRMO-designee duly supported by competent staff, resources and services to augment its very important role.

Light and heavy vehicles and equipment are available for transportation, evacuation, rescue and engineering operations. Other equipment and paraphernalia such as chainsaw, generating set, first aid kit, balde kit are also available in case of emergency.

1. Sports and Recreation

* Sports Facilities

There are thirty (30) existing sports facilities in the municipality, of which, 20 are basketball courts, 6 volleyball courts, 3 baseball/softball diamonds and one (1) gymnasium.

The presence of basketball courts in all barangays, shows that basketball is the preference of the majority of the populace as sport. Basketball courts are installed in the community center and or multipurpose pavements that also serve as barangay plazas where barangay sports activities and other social gatherings are held especially during barangay fiestas.

The baseball/softball diamond at Palanan Central School at barangay Centro East serves as training grounds for baseball athletes of the said school as well as other players from different elementary schools in preparation for area meet.

The Palanan Cultural and sports center (municipal gymnasium) located at the municipal compound serves as a venue for cultural programs and sports activities during town fiesta. It also serves as a venue for seminars, workshops, meetings, conferences and evacuation center during calamities.

* Recreational Facilities

There are ten (10) recreational facilities in the municipality. These are five (5) billiard hall, four (4) computer centers, two (2) video-oke bars, two (2) parks/playground, one (1) beach resort located at barangay San Isidro and a cockpit arena located at centro west. Cockfighting is the most popular recreational game in the locality.

There are cultural activities and festivities that are being observed in the municipality, which are among the high point of recreation of the people. The Patronal Town Fiesta which is being observed every 21st and 22nd day of July commemorate the founding of the Municipality and the feast of its Patron Saint, Saint Mary Magdalene. Araw ng Palanan was also observed every 23rd day of March to commemorate the capture of the 1st Philippine Republic President, General Emilio Aguinaldo by the American Forces led by General Frederick Funston on March 23, 1901 at Palanan, Isabela. Religious activities, civic parades, festivals and programs was observed to celebrate these very important days.

* Social Services Facilities Map

1. **Economy**
2. Major Economic Activities

Agriculture is the main industry in the municipality, as such, its people generally derived their income from crops, livestock raising, fishery resources and small cottage industry such as furniture making, rattan and bamboo craft and sabutan weaving. Some derived their income from service-oriented establishments or working with the government and private employers in the municipality, province or other parts of the country and even abroad.

The revenue sources of the municipality are derived internally and externally. Internal sources are the local sources derived from local taxes, fees and charges. External sources are derived from shares from national revenues.

The municipality is very dependent from external resources considering that about **99.04%** percent of its whole revenue comes from internal revenue allotment share from the national government. Only **0.56%** percent is derived locally.

Specifically, local taxes come from real property taxes, business taxes and permit fees for the operation of commercial and industrial establishments to include the municipal public market and slaughterhouse.

1. Employment

Majority or about 2,122 or 48.01 percent of the economically employed population are engaged in agriculture, 855 or 19.37 percent are engage in fishing. The rest are engaged in services like repair of vehicles/appliances, transport equipment, domestic services, government and private services; manufacturing; trade; and construction. A few are overseas workers as domestic helpers, nurses, midwives, engineers, teachers, agriculturists and others.

1. Average family Income

Based on the 2006-2007 MSWDO data, Palanan has an annual per capita poverty threshold of Php16,024.00, which is higher than the province’s Php14,779.00, the region’s Php15,562.00 and the country’s Php14,866.00. It has also an annual per capita food threshold of Php11,106.00, which is similarly over the country’s Php9,986.00, the region’s Php10,412.00 and the province’s Php 11,033.00.

Palanan has about 1,534 households within the magnitude of poor families below poverty threshold and 533 households within the magnitude of families below food threshold.

Family expenditures are basically spent for food consuming about 40 percent of the income; followed by schooling, health and medical needs, clothing, transportation, communication, housing, and leisure and recreation.

1. Number of Business Establishments by Industry sectors

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

1. **PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOUCES**
2. Transportation Networks

Being isolated by the vast Sierra Madre on the north, west and south and the Pacific Ocean on the East, Palanan faces accessibility problem that hinders development. Up to this writings, there is no road to connect Palanan to other municipalities of the province unless one has to traverse the vast Sierra Madre Mountain by trekking following the Aguinaldo foot trail for about 7 days.

The town is approximately 90 kilometers from Ilagan City, the Isabela Provincial Capital. It has a feeder type airport specifically the Palanan airport. Exit and entry points are by air transportation through the scheduled flight of the WCC Sky Pasada and the non- scheduled flight of North Sky Islander plane from the City of Tuguegarao Airport 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.

* Roads and Bridges

Palanan is traversed by a total road network of 72.256 kilometers, classified as municipal streets and barangay roads classified as farm to market road.

The municipal roads have a total length of 5.773 kilometers. Of this total road networks, 59.85% are concreted and 40.15% are gravelled. Portion of Rizal, Camiguing, and hospital roads needs repair.

The Barangay roads which vitally connect several barangays to the poblacion have a total length of 66.483 kilometers which constitute 92.01% of the total municipal road network. By type of road surface, 552 meters are concrete, 30.268 kilometers are gravelled and 35.663 are earth filled.

Farm to market roads are not properly maintained. These roads are in bad condition and needs repair and rehabilitation. Dimalico-lico and Dimasari are the only barangays that could easily reached by graveled road by motor vehicles. Barangays Villa Robles and Bisag in the south are accessible only during dry season. Dialawyao and Culasi in the north are also accessible when Dibenbenan River is to shallow for the land transportation vehicles to cross.

There are **11** bridges in the municipality. Of the total,**eight (8)** are concrete, and three (3) are steel (president bridge). The construction of Dibenbenan concrete bridge to connect the barangays Culasi and Dialawyao to the poblacion is still on going up to this time.

Although there are existing roads in barangays Marikit, Dimatican, Dicadyuan, Didaddungan, Sta. Jacinta, Didian and Alomanay, but sad to say that these barangays cannot be reached by land transportation vehicles due to lack of bridges to traverse the rivers and or creek that isolates the area to Poblacion. Access to Maligaya and San Isidro is by foot trails and motorized banca.

* Road Network Map

1. Utilities

* Water Source

Piped water system (Level III) were being served by Palanan Spring Water System (PSWS) with a pump house located at Centro West to the 65 residents of Centro East and 146 residents of Centro West only. Other residents in the poblacion including the residents in the 15 barangays fetch their domestic water needs from shallow well with hand-pump, open dug wells, rivers and creeks.

There are 215 wells with jetmatic hand pump installed in the different barangays, 1,302 open wells where 75% of households of the municipality fetch their domestic water needs.

The existing water sources in the barangays has no assurance in the quality of water, as there is no laboratory testing and purification undertaken.

Considering this problem, there is an urgent necessity to construct level II and level I water system in the barangays to provide clean and safe water to the populace.

* Power Supply

Power supply in the municipality is distributed by the Isabela Electric Cooperative II (ISELCO II) through SPUG of the National Power Corporation located at barangay Culasi. Six (6) barangays namely Centro East, Centro West, Culasi, Dialawyao, Dimasari and Dimalico-lico are energized, but still partially, as there are sitios not yet connected with electricity. However, Electric posts and lines were destroyed by typhoon Lawin last October 19 - 20, 2016 and are not yet restored up to this writing.

There are also 664 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 LGU and DOE. Other households rely on using kerosene lamps as their light at night time.

* 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

* Irrigation Facilities

There are three (2) existing Communal Irrigation System (CIS) in the municipality, the Bisag CIP, Maigaya CIP and Culasi irrigation system. Total service area of the three irrigation system is **235** hectares.

* Solid Waste 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.

Based on the result of the waste analysis and characterization study (WACS) conducted by the LGU, the estimated waste generated per day in the 70% of the residents in the Poblacion area is about 279.76 kilograms.

The regular collection areas of garbage in the municipality were located from the different streets of the two (2) urban Barangays namely: Barangays Centro East and Centro West wherein Barangay Materials Recovery Facility (MFR) were installed for easy collection. The barangay MRF facility is divided into four compartments which was intended for residual waste, biodegradable, factory returnable and special waste. Biodegradable are left behind to the community for composting purposes because residents with backyard garden are now using soil conditioner as crop organic fertilizer.

The volume of waste generated in two urban barangay is too small with approximate volume of 3 cu. m. per day. This is one of the reasons why the hauling of garbage is not separately scheduled per waste category, instead one-time collection and hauling in one trip although waste were collected into separate sacks per type of wastes. Upon arrival at the dump site, there are utility workers on-site to do further segregation of different waste and do the composting of biodegradable materials. Residual wastes are concealed with a layer of compacted soil, while factory returnable materials are stock piled at the municipal MRF for sale.

Collection of waste to the service area is usually twice or three times a week only or it depends on the observed volume of wastes accumulated at the MRFs. However, there are instances that the LGU dump truck is not in good condition when overused which causes delay on waste collection. With this situation, affected residents keep on complaining with their over stocked waste at the barangay MRF due to foul odor. This resulted to the remedial action of LGU to hire private truck or tricycle to haul in lieu of the LGU truck while on repair.

Regular route on garbage collection passes the main road and streets where MRF strategically installed to minimized fuel of the dump truck.

The one (1) hectare final disposal site for waste collected is owned and operated by the Municipal Government of Palanan. It is located in Sitio Dipayupay, barangay Dimalico-lico, approximately 2.5 kilometers away from the Municipal Hall. The site is surrounded by different species of trees serve as buffer zone.

The 15 barangays not currently receiving collection are the following: Marikit, Dimatican, Villa Robles, Sta. Jacinta, Didian, Bisag, Alomanay, Dicaduan, Didaddungan, Dimasari, Dimalicu-lico, Dialawyao, Culasi, Maligaya and San Isidro. These areas are hindered by a poor access due to lack of bridges, road networks and distance to the poblacion. Though, waste accumulation in the far flung barangay is very minimal and manageable with the indigenous knowledge of community residents. Majority of waste in the barangay are agricultural waste which is suited for composting. Other waste materials are ump in their individual garbage pit.

The Barangay Ecological Solid Waste Management Committee (BESWMC) serves as partners of MENRO in the implementation of RA 9003 in the barangay level.

* Utilities/Facilities Map

1. Administrative Infrastructures

Government buildings

1. **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**
2. General Air Quality
3. General Water Quality
4. Hazards

Palanan’s geographical location is within the typhoon belt in the Pacific. It is considered an environmentally constrained area because of its susceptibility to weather and water related hazards.

There are ten (10) identified natural hazards that pose threats to human lives and properties and disruption of the functioning of the municipal government of the municipality. These are: typhoon, flood, landslide, soil erosion, typhoon surge, earthquake, liquefaction, tsunami, torrential rain and drought.

Typhoon is the most disastrous among the hazards which most frequently occur almost every year during the period of July to December.

* Checklist of Hazards per Barangay

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Barangay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Typhoon | Typhoon Surge | Flood | Landslide | Soil erosion | Earthquake | Tsunami | Liquefaction | Torrential Rain | Drought |
| Alomanay | X |  |  |  | x | X |  |  | X | X |
| Bisag | X |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | X | X |
| Centro East | X |  | X |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| Centro West | X |  | X |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| Culasi | X | x |  |  |  | X | x |  | X | X |
| Dialawyao | X |  |  |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| Dicadyuan | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | X | X |
| Didaddungan | X | x |  | X |  | X | x |  | X | X |
| Didiyan | X |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| Dimalico-lico | X |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | X | X |
| Dimasari | X |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | X | X |
| Dimatican | X |  |  |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| Maligaya | X | X |  |  | X | X | x |  | X | X |
| Marikit | X |  | X |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| San Isidro | X | X |  |  |  | X | x |  | X | X |
| Sta Jacinta | X |  |  | X | x | X |  |  | X | X |
| Villa Robles | X |  |  | X | x | X |  |  | x | X |

* Historical Occurrences of Hazards/Disasters
* Consequence Severity and Risk Score

1. Environmentally Critical Areas

* Flood Prone Areas
* Erosion Prone Areas

1. Vulnerable Population/Population at Risk/hazard

* Vulnerable Population/Population at Risk for Flooding
* Vulnerable Population/Population at Risk from Erosion
* Flooding Hazard Map
* Landslide Hazard Map
* Erosion Map

1. **INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERIES**

* Political Subdivisions (Number of Districts, Barangays)

Palanan has seventeen barangays that are subdivided further into puroks/sitios. Among the seventeen barangays, two are classified as urban barangays or Poblacion and the other 15 barangays are classified as rural barangays, of which 7 barangays are classified as coastal barangays. Barangay is headed by a Punong barangay and seven barangay Kagawads. Punong Barangays of the 17 Barangays is under the supervision of the Liga ng mga Barangay President.

* Organizational Structures

The Municipal Government of Palanan is composed of fourteen (13) different offices. Offices directly under the supervision and control of the Local Chief Executive are the following: Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators Office, Office of the Municipal Treasurer, Office of the Municipal Accountant, Office of the Municipal Budget Officer, Office of the Municipal Assessor, Office of the Municipal Engineer, Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipal Health Office, Office of the Municipal Civil Registrar, Municipal Welfare and Development Office, Human Resource Management Office.

The Office of the Sangguniang Bayan is under the direct supervision and control of the Municipal Vice Mayor, who act at the same time a presiding officer.

At present, the total personnel complement of the municipal government is two hundred seventy three (273). Of these, one hundred sixteen (116) are appointive municipal officials and employees including those holding temporary and co-terminus appointments, eleven (11) elective local officials, and one hundred forty six are job order/contract of services.

**THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**PLVISION**

Palanan , the premier eco-tourism destination in the province with empowered citizenry living in a peaceful and well balanced environment enjoying a sustainable and competitive economy governed by committed and competent leaders.

**MISSION**

The municipality shall uphold the municipality as an eco-tourism destination through active participation and support of the constituents, leaders, professionalized business- owners and investors and all stakeholders.

**VISION-REALITY GAP MATRIX**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vision Element/Sector | | Descriptor | Success Indicators | Current Reality Rating | Vision Reality Gap | Observed Conditions |
| Outward Looking (Desired role in the wider region) | Premier Eco-tourism destination in the province | Premier eco-tourism destination | Preserved Historical/ heritage sites/local festival observed/eco-tourism activities | 5 | 5 | Historical heritage sites not properly maintained |
| Presence of established eco-tourism destination equipped with facilities and amenities (9 tourist spots, i.e blue lagoon, white sand beaches, forest parks, water falls, others) | 1 site | 8 sites | Un-develop Eight (8) potential tourism sites |
| Increased local tax efficiency rate |  |  | Local revenue income of the locality is very low |
| Well develop access roads with drainage, signage and lighting system to potential eco-tourism sites | 0 | 10 | No access roads, signage, lighting facilities to potential eco-tourism sites |
| Presence of favorable peace and order and conducive public safety and security conditions in the municipality | 4 | 6 | Lack of police outpost and Police visibility in the 15 barangays with 24/7 implementation of oplan bakal sita, night patrol, coordinative actions with tanods and barangay officials |
| 100% food establishments issued with sanitary permit | 6 | 4 | Some eateries, carinderias has no sanitary permit |
| 100% food handlers issued with health certificate | 0 | 10 | No health certificate were issued to food handlers |
| Adequate number of medical equipment | 30% | 70% | Absence of highly adequate medical equipment, x-ray machine, ambulance to cater the needs of the populace during emergency |
| Vision /Sector | | **Descriptor** | **Success Indicators** | **Current Reality Rating** | **Vision Reality Gap** | **Observe Condition** |
|  |  |  | Improved communication facilities | 2 cell sites | 2 cell sites | Limited coverage area of globe and smart telecommunication |
| Established internet system | 0 | 10 | Lack of internet service provider/connections |
| Well improved and upgraded Palanan airport facilities, modern navigational facilities/communication system | 1 | 10 | Not properly maintained building for receiving cargo, lack of lighting facilities, navigational/communication system |
| Presence of access road for land transportation vehicles from mainland Isabela to Palanan | 0 | 10 | Lack of access roads for land transportation vehicles to connect the municipality to mainland Isabela |
| Inward Looking (People as Society and Individual) | Empowered Citizens | Empowered | Zero malnutrition rate | 200 children | 200 children | Presence of 200 (0-6 years old children) are malnourished |
| Zero Infant mortality rate | 3 infant death | 3 infant death | 3 cases of infant death reported |
| Reduce morbidity rate | 3,385 | 3,385 | High incidence of morbidity |
| Presence of barangay health stations in the barangays | 7 | 8 | Absence of barangay health stations at 8 rural barangays |
| Adequate number of personnel providing health care services in the municipality | MHO-1, Nutritionist-0, Nurse-1, Midwives-5 | MHO-1, Nutritionist-0, Nurse-1, Midwives-5 | Absence of MHO, Nutritionist, inadequate number of nurses and midwives to cater health care needs of the populace specifically fur-flung barangays |
| 100% literacy rate | 7.79% of pop 5 yrs and over) | 7.79% of pop 5 yrs and over | There are 1,197 illiterate (5 years old and over) residents in the municipality |
| Vision Element/Sector | | **Descriptor** | **Success Indicators** | **Current Reality Rating** | **Vision Reality Gap** | **Observed Conditions** |
|  |  |  | Adequate school facilities such as laboratory, library, home economics and industrial shop both in elementary and secondary | 2 | 8 | Inadequate school facilities (laboratory, library, home economics and industrial shop) |
| Sufficient supply of quality textbooks, visual aid and other reference materials | 4 | 6 | Insufficient supply of textbooks and other educational references |
| Well maintained school buildings | 4 | 6 | Presence of old and dilapidated school buildings |
| Adequate number of teachers |  |  | Presence of multi grade in elementary school |
| Zero incidence of poverty | 2,067 household | 2,067 household | High incidence of poverty |
| Presence of local council for the protection of children | 0 | 10 | Inactive LCPC |
| 100% support to person with disabilities |  |  | Very minimal support to Person With Disabilities |
| 100% support to Senior Citizens |  |  | Very minimal support to Senior Citizens |
| 100% gender equality | 6 | 4 | More males participate in social and civic activities |
| 100% CSOs/POs participate in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government PPAs | 0 | 10 | No CSOs/POs participate in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government PPAs |
| Public consultation/assembly made as an integral part of decision making process | 2 | 8 | Public was not consulted in all government PPAS |
| Vision Element/Sector | | **Descriptor** | **Success Indicators** | **Current Reality Rating** | **Vision Reality Gap** | **Observed Conditions** |
|  |  |  | 100% residents are disaster prepared and resilient |  |  | No DRRM Plan, contingency plan, operations manual, communication strategy |
| Inward Looking (State of built Environment) | Peaceful environment | Peaceful | Zero index and non-index crime | 6 index and non-index crime | 6 index and non-index crime | 1 incidence of index crime and 5 non-index crime recorded in the municipality |
| Zero Illegal drug users and pushers | 53 individual | 53 individual | Presence of personalities involved in illegal drugs in the locality |
| Zero incidence of insurgency | 0 | 0 | No incidence of insurgency reported |
| Zero fire incidence | 0 | 0 | No fire incidence reported |
| Zero incidence of violence against women and children | 0 | 0 | No incidence of violence against women and children reported |
| Full implementation of police integrated patrol system/Police visibility | 0 | 10 | Lack of police outpost and Police visibility in the 15 barangays with 24/7 implementation of oplan bakal sita, night patrol, coordinative actions with tanods and barangay officials |
| Empowered Peace and Order Council | 5 | 5 | POC, Katarungang Pambarangay are not fully functional |
| Presence of permanent, durable and fully equipped evacuation center | 0 | 10 | Lack of permanent, durable and fully equipped evacuation center in the municipality |
| Presence of fire prevention station with fire truck, fire hydrants and fire extinguishers | 0 | 10 | Lack of fire prevention station/firefighting equipment for emergency purposes in case of fire |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vision Element/Sector | | | Descriptor | Success Indicators | Current Reality Rating | Vision Reality Gap | Observed Conditions |
|  |  | |  | 100% household with permanent and durable housing |  |  | Presence of housing units made of light and mixed materials, some houses are situated in danger zone |
| Zero housing backlog and informal settlers | 5 | 5 | Presence of double-up households |
| 100% of households with access to safe and potable drinking water | 14% of total HH | 86% of total HH | Inadequate potable water source in the barangays |
| All barangays are fully energized | 6 barangays | 11 barangays | Presence of barangays without electricity |
| 100% of households with sanitary toilet | 482 HH | 482 HH | Presence of households without sanitary toilet |
| All barangays are equipped with sports and recreation facilities | 1 | 16 | Inadequate sports and recreational facilities in the barangays |
| 100% of households waste in the poblacion are segregated at source | 40% | 60% | Waste generated are not properly segregated at household level |
| Presence of MRF in all barangays | 10 MRF | 7 MRF | There are 7 barangays has no Material Recovery Facilities |
| Sanitary Landfill established | 0 | 1 sanitary landfill | Un-develop sanitary landfill (controlled dumpsite is being use as landfill) |
| Established road network facilities with drainage and signage | 15 kms. | 50 kms. | Only 5 barangays have immediate access road from the poblacion |
| 100% of municipal streets are concreted | 2.317 kms | 2.317 kms | 2.317 municipal street are not concreted |
| Well maintained barangay roads | 65 kms. | 65 kms. | 65 kilometers pf barangay roads are not properly maintained |
| All barangays are accessible by land transportation vehicles | 12 barangays | 12 barangays | Lack of bridges to connect other barangays to poblacion/ lack of farm to market roads |
| Vision Element/Sector | | | **Descriptor** | **Success Indicators** | **Current Reality Rating** | **Vision Reality Gap** | **Observed Condition** |
|  | |  |  | Spacious, clean and orderly municipal cemetery | 1 | 1 | The municipal cemetery is already congested |
| Inward Looking (state of natural environment) | | Well balanced Environment | Well balanced | 100% well protected water shed areas | 80% | 20% | 20% of watershed disturbed through cutting of timber |
| Established and maintained public parks, green belts and cleaning program implemented | 6 | 4 | Inadequate established public park, green belt |
| Wildlife sanctuaries/forest management established |  |  | Wildlife sanctuaries are not properly maintained |
| Fresh water and coastal eco-system management established and protected |  |  | No fresh water and coastal eco-system management plan |
| Pollution control established |  |  | No pollution control established |
| Absence of illegal logging and illegal fishing |  |  | Presence of timber poachers in the barangays |
| Inward Looking (state of local economy) | | Sustainable and competitive economy | Sustainable | Presence of irrigation system to serve at least 1,000 hectares of rainfed rice land | 250 hectares | 750 hectares | 75% of farmlands in the municipality has no irrigation system |
| Presence of all-weather access roads with bridges to all barangays | 15 kms | 50 kms | Absence of road networks going to and from farmlands in many barangays |
| Presence of pre and post-harvest facilities, basic agricultural machineries and equipment for more efficient production | 2 | 8 | Inadequate pre and post-harvest facilities, basic agricultural machineries and equipment provided to farmer |
| Fish port/fish landing established | 0 | 10 | Lack of fish port/fish landing |
| Established credit facilitation services to farmers and fisherfolk | 0 | 10 | Lack of credit facilitation services to support needs of farmers and fisherfolks |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Vision Element/Sector | | Descriptor | Success Indicators | Current Reality Rating | Vision Reality Gap | Observed Conditions |
|  |  |  | Introduction of modern farming technology | 2 | 8 | Farmers still rely on traditional farming (palundag system) through animal compaction and no maintenance and protection |
| 100% of farming households have given subsidy from the local government | 4 | 6 | Minimal number of farming households have availed subsidy (seed) from the local government |
| Competitive | Zero un-employment rate | 4.16% of the labor force | 4.16% of the labor force | Presence of un-employed individuals in the municipality |
| Reduced number of households with income below poverty threshold level | 2,067 households | 2,067 households | High incidence of poverty |
| Increased rice production to 100 cav./has. | 40 cav/has. | 60 cav./has | Very low production of rice |
| Increased corn production to 3 metric ton/has. | 0.5 metric ton | 2.5 metric ton | Very low production of corn |
| Presence of income generating establishments | 0 | 10 | No multi-million peso income generating establishments in the municipality |
| Presence of livelihood assistance to farming households and fisherfolks |  |  | Insufficient livelihood assistance to farmers and fisherfolks |
| Provision of capability training on modern farming and fishing technology | 662 farmers and fisherfolks | 2,651 farmers and fisherfolks | Farmers reluctant of adopting modern farming technology |
| One town one product (OTOP) reaches international market |  |  | Low quality of finished products (furniture and sabutan weaved products) due to poor production process |
| Vision Element/Sector | | **Descriptor** | **Success Indicators** | **Current Reality Rating** | **Vision Reality Gap** | **Observed Conditions** |
|  |  |  | Presence of municipal cooperative development council | 0 | 10 | No existing Municipal Cooperative Development Council |
| Established cooperative and project management training | 0 | 10 | No cooperative and project management training conducted |
| Organized farmers and fisherfolks association | 2 |  | Inactive farmers and fisherfolks association |
| Inward Looking (capacity of local leadership) | Committed and competent leaders | Committed and competent | Full implementation and enforcement of existing laws, ordinances and executive orders | 5 | 5 | Laxity of implementation and enforcement of existing laws, ordinances and executive orders |
| Transparency in all local government transactions | 3 | 7 | Not compliance to the provision of RA 9184 |
| Efficient system on all local taxes, fees and charges | 3 | 7 | Inefficient methods and procedure on lgu imposed taxes and other fees and charges |
| Effective and efficient delivery of basic services to the public | 1 | 9 | Basic services and infrastructure are delivered or provided to the public on timely manner |
| Official and employees adheres to existing laws such as ra 6713 and ARTA law |  |  | Some official s and employees do not comply with existing law |

**PROBLEM SOLUTION MATRIX**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Descriptor | Observed Conditions | Explanations/Causes) | Implication when Unresolved (Effects) | Policy Options |
| Premier Eco-Tourism Destination in the Province | Historical heritage sites not properly maintained | Lack of funds | Value of culture and historical heritages will deteriorates | Formulation of tourism plan, appropriate funds for the preservation of culture, historical/heritage sites |
| Un-develop Eight (8) potential tourism sites | Lack of funds | Potential investors and tourist are hesitant to establish business and to visit the municipality | Formulation of tourism plan, develop the existing tourist and potential tourism spots |
|  | Local revenue income of the locality is very low | Inefficient methods and procedure on lgu imposed taxes and other fees and charges | Decreased in locally source revenues | Intensify tax information and collection campaign, provide incentives to MTO and Assessor on field assessment |
|  | No access roads, signage, lighting facilities to potential eco-tourism sites | Lack of funds |  | Appropriate funds for the construction of access roads and installation of signage |
|  | Lack of police outpost and Police visibility in the 15 barangays with 24/7 implementation of oplan bakal sita, night patrol, coordinative actions with tanods and barangay officials | Insufficient funding support to peace and order and public safety | Increase in crime rate | Appropriate funds for peace and order and public safety programs and activities, and for the construction of Police outpost in the barangays |
|  | Some eateries, carinderias has no sanitary permit | Business permit is issued prior to the application and issuance of sanitary permit | Increase morbidity rate (possibility of food poisoning) | Inspection and issuance of sanitary permits prior to the issuance of business permit |
|  | No health certificate were issued to food handlers | No existing ordinance on the issuance of health certificate to food handlers | Increase in morbidity rate | Enact ordinance |
| Descriptor | **Observed conditions** | **Explanations (causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | Absence of highly adequate medical equipment, x-ray machine, ambulance to cater the needs of the populace during emergency | Lack of funds | Patients were not quickly brought to hospital during emergency and critical health problems were not immediately acted upon | Enact resolution to request funds from NGAs for the provision of medical equipment such as x-ray machine, ambulance |
|  | Limited coverage area of globe and smart telecommunication | Not upgraded communication facilities (cell-site tower) of globe and smart | Poor communication | Enact resolution for the upgrading of the existing cell site of globe and smart |
|  | Lack of internet service provider/connections | No internet service provider/connection | Poor communication | Enact resolution requesting the globe and smart to establish internet connections in the municipality |
|  | Not properly maintained building for receiving cargo, lack of lighting facilities, navigational/communication system | Unmaintained CAAP building |  | Enact resolution requesting the DOT/ATO to allocate funds for the rehabilitation of airport building and installation of lighting and navigational facilities and communication system |
|  | Lack of access roads for land transportation vehicles to connect the municipality to mainland Isabela | Lack of funds | Limited mobility due to high cost of transportation | Enact resolution requesting the concern NGAs to allocate funds for the construction of Ilagan-Palanan Road |
| Empowered Citizenry | Presence of 200 (0-6 years old children) are malnourished | Poverty, poor parental skill, unsanitary practices | High, incidence of morbidity, increase in school dropout | Conduct supplemental feeding to children in the different barangays |
| 3 cases of infant death reported | Poverty, negative attitude of parents, | Increased infant mortality rate | Organize regular IEC on health and natal care in the barangays |
|  | High incidence of morbidity | Insufficient medical supplies and facilities/sanitation facilities | Increased morbidity rate | Maintain supply on time of vaccine and medical supplies and promote healthy lifestyle program |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | Absence of barangay health stations at 8 rural barangays | Lack of funds | Increased morbidity rate | Appropriate funds for the construction of 8 BHS with complete facilities manned by a competent health workers |
|  | Absence of MHO, Nutritionist, inadequate number of nurses and midwives to cater health care needs of the populace specifically fur-flung barangays | Lack of funds | Increased morbidity rate, increased mortality rate, inadequate number of health personnel to provide health services to people | Appropriate funds /hiring of manpower |
|  | There are 1,197 illiterate (5 years old and over) residents in the municipality | Poverty | Increased in less productive personality | Conduct IEC on the importance of basic education, encourage out of school youth to avail the ALS program of the government |
|  | Inadequate school facilities (laboratory, library, home economics and industrial shop) both in elementary and secondary schools | Lack of funds |  | Enact resolutions to request funds from DepEd, and other concern NGAs for the construction of school laboratory, library, home economics and industrial shop buildings |
|  | Insufficient supply of textbooks and other educational references | Lack of funds |  | Enact resolutions requesting the DepEd to provide textbooks and other school reference materials |
|  | Presence of old and dilapidated school buildings | Lack of funds | Old buildings are not conducive to learners | Enact resolution requesting the DepEd and other concern NGAs to allocate funds for the construction/rehabilitation of old and dilapidated school buildings |
|  | Presence of multi grade in elementary school | Insufficient number of elementary school teachers |  | Hiring of additional teachers |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | High incidence of poverty | Lack of employment opportunity, low farm production, lack of knowledge and skills | Increased poverty, inability to support the basic needs of the family | Attract investors to do business in the locality, formulate and enforce local investment and incentive code, conduct skills training |
|  | Inactive LCPC | No executive or legislative issuances to activate or re-organize LCPC | Lack of special body to cause and promote child survival, protection, participation and development | Issuance of executive order to re-organize and activate the LCPC |
|  | Very minimal support to Person With Disabilities | Insufficient funds |  | Provision of funds for PWDs development programs/activities |
|  | Very minimal support to Senior Citizens | Insufficient funds |  | Provision of funds for the OSCA programs and activities |
|  | More males participate in social and civic activities | Women are hesitant to participate in civic and social activities |  | Strengthen women’s organization |
|  | No CSOs/POs participate in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government PPAs | Not all CSOs/POs in the locality are accredited by the local sanggunian, CSO members in the local special bodies of the LGU are not active | Concerns of CSOs/POs are not properly identified | Invite and encourage CSOs/POs to actively participate in the planning and implementation of various development PPAs of the government |
|  | Public was not consulted in all government PPAs | No consultation/public forum conducted | Concerns of the general public are not properly identified and addressed | Conduct public assemblies, forum, communication to the public updated information about LGU plans programs and special events |
|  | No DRRM Plan, contingency plan, operations manual, communication strategy | Inactive DRRMC | Prone to accidents during calamities | Formulation of DRRM Plan, |
| Peaceful and well-balanced | 1 incidence of index crime and 5 non-index crime recorded in the municipality | Insufficient visibility of uniformed Policemen in the barangays | Increased in crime rate | Provision of funds for the implementation of laws / maintenance of peaceful locality |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | Presence of personalities involved in illegal drugs in the locality | Due to curiosity, vices, peer pressure | Proliferation of youth/minor persons to commit crime | Activate and empower BADAC, encourage CSOs to participate in the maintenance of orderly and drug free municipality |
|  | Lack of police outpost and Police visibility in the 15 barangays with 24/7 implementation of oplan bakal sita, night patrol, coordinative actions with tanods and barangay officials | Lack of funds | Increased in crime rate | Appropriate funds for the construction of Police Outpost in the barangays |
|  | POC, Katarungang Pambarangay are not fully functional | Lack of training of POC, Katarungang Pambarangay and Tanods | Increased in crime rate, weak implementation and maintenance of peace and order | Appropriate sufficient funds to support capability training of POC, Katarungang Pambarangay, tanods and programs relative to peace and order |
|  | Lack of permanent, durable and fully equipped evacuation center in the municipality | Lack of funds | Increased vulnerability to disaster/hazards | Enact resolutions requesting the DILG, DSWD and other concern NGAs to allocate funds for the construction of permanent, durable and fully equipped evacuation center |
|  | Lack of fire prevention station/firefighting equipment for emergency purposes in case of fire | Lack of funds | No firefighting equipment and facilities to be used to ensure safety of lives and property in case of fire | Enact resolutions addressed to concern NGAs to allocate funds for the construction of fire prevention station and acquisition of firefighting equipment |
|  | Presence of housing units made of light and mixed materials, some houses are situated in danger zone | Poverty, lack of funds | Households residing in Houses made of light materials in the danger zone are prone to accidents during calamities | Enact resolutions addressed to NHA and other concern NGAs to allocate funds for resettlement program |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects** | **Policy Options** |
|  | Presence of double-up households | poverty |  | Allocate funds for the provision of housing units |
|  | Inadequate potable water source in the barangays | Lack of funds | Increased the occurrence of water borne diseases, increased morbidity rate | Appropriate funds for the procurement and installation of level I water system in the barangays |
|  | Presence of barangays without electricity | Lack of funds | Failure to enjoy the comfort | Enact resolutions requesting the ISELCO II for the energization of households in the barangay under its Barangay Electrification Program |
|  | Presence of households without sanitary toilet | Lack of funds, poverty | Increased of malnourished children and high morbidity rate due to un-sanitation | Allocation of funds for the procurement of sanitary toilet bowls for distribution to barangays |
|  | Inadequate sports and recreational facilities in the barangays | Lack of funds | Undeveloped sportsmanship and camaraderie among the populace specifically the youth | Allocate funds for the construction of sport facilities in the barangays |
|  | Waste generated are not properly segregated at household level | Lack of awareness on RA 9003 | Environmental degradation | Conduct IEC |
|  | There are 7 barangays has no Material Recovery Facilities | Lack of awareness on RA 9003 | Environmental degradation | Provide technical assistance in the establishment of MRF in the barangays |
|  | Un-develop sanitary landfill (controlled dumpsite is being use as landfill) | Lack of funds, lack of technical capability | Environmental degradation, not compliance to the provision of RA 9003 | Enact resolution addressed to NSWMB for technical assistance for the conversion of controlled dumpsite to sanitary landfill |
|  | Only 5 barangays have immediate access road from the poblacion | Lack of funds | Slow mobility of transportation, far produce cannot be brought to the market on time | Enact resolutions to request funds from concern NGAs for the construction of FMR |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | 2.317 municipal street are not concreted | Lack of funds | Poor road condition | Allocate funds for the concreting of municipal streets |
|  | 65 kilometers of barangay roads are not properly maintained | Lack of funds | Slow mobility of transportation, far produce cannot be brought to the market on time | Enact resolutions to request funds from concern NGAs for the rehabilitation/repair of FMR, appropriate funds for road rehabilitation |
|  | Lack of bridges to connect other barangays to poblacion/ lack of farm to market roads | Lack of funds |  | Enact resolutions to request funds from concern NGAs for the construction of concrete bridges, appropriate funds for construction of bridges |
|  | The municipal cemetery is already congested | Lack of funds | Congested cemetery | Appropriate funds for the acquisition of lot for the expansion of municipal cemetery |
| Well balanced environment | 20% of watershed disturbed through cutting of timber | Laxity in the implementation of laws and ordinances | Environmental degradation | Coordinate with the DENR for the implementation of forestry laws |
|  | Inadequate established public park, green belt | Lack of funds | Environmental degradation | Collaborate with the DENR and the barangays for the establishment of green belt, public park/greening program |
|  | Wildlife sanctuaries are not properly maintained | Lack of funds allocated for the program | Environmental degradation | Allocate funds for the maintenance of established wildlife sanctuaries |
|  | No fresh water and coastal eco-system management plan | Lack of funds allocated for the program | Environmental degradation | Allocate funds for the formulation of ICRMP |
|  | No pollution control established | Presence of smoke-belching vehicles, presence of residents burn their residual waste | Environmental degradation, air pollution | Strict implementation of the Clean Air Act |
| Descriptor | **Observed Conditions** | **Explanations (Causes)** | **Implications when Unresolved (Effects)** | **Policy Options** |
|  | Presence of timber poachers in the barangays | Laxity on the implementation of forestry laws, ordinances | Denudation of forest | Coordinate with the DENR for the strict implementation of forestry laws |
| Sustainable | 75% of farmlands in the municipality has no irrigation system | Lack of funds | Low productivity of farm land | Enact resolutions to request funds from concerned NGAs for the construction of irrigation system |
|  | Absence of road networks going to and from farmlands in many barangays | Lack of funds | Slow mobility of people, goods and service, farm produce cannot be brought to the market on time | Allocate funds for the construction of FMRs |
|  | Inadequate pre and post-harvest facilities, basic agricultural machineries and equipment provided to farmer | Lack of funds | Low crop production | Allocate funds for the construction of pre and post-harvest facilities, provision of farm implements to farmers |
|  | Lack of fish port/fish landing | Lack of funds | Untimely transport of fish catch | Enact resolution to request funds from the BFAR for the construction of Fish port/Fish landing |
|  | Lack of credit facilitation services to support needs of farmers and fisherfolks | Lack of capital | Lack of capital of farmers | Encourage investors to establish credit facilitation services to farmers/fisherfolks |
|  | Farmers still rely on traditional farming (palundag system) through animal compaction and no maintenance and protection | Lack of technical know-how , lack of technology transfer | Low crop production | Conduct training, established techno-demo |
|  | Minimal number of farming households have availed subsidy (seed) from the local government | Lack of funds |  | Appropriate funds for the program |
| Descriptor | Observed Conditions | Explanations (Causes) | Implications when Unresolved (Effects) | Policy Options |
| Competitive | Presence of un-employed individuals in the municipality | Lack of job opportunities, lack of knowledge and skills | Poverty, inability to support the basic needs of the family | Conduct skills development trainings, attract investors to do business in the locality, provision of livelihoods |
|  | High incidence of poverty | No stable source of income | Poverty, inability to support the basic needs of the family | Provision of livelihood assistance to identified poor families |
|  | Very low production of rice | Lack of technical know-how, inadequate pre and post-harvest facilities | Low agricultural productivity | Enact resolutions to request funds for the construction of pre and post- harvest facilities |
|  | Very low production of corn | Lack of technical know-how, inadequate pre and post-harvest facilities | Low agricultural productivity | Enact resolutions to request funds for the construction of pre and post- harvest facilities |
|  | No multi-million peso income generating establishments in the municipality | Poor infrastructure facilities, lack of incentive to investors | No interested investors to establish business in the locality | Encourage investors, formulation and enforcement of local investment and incentive code |
|  | Insufficient livelihood assistance to farmers and fisherfolks | Lack of funds | Poverty | Appropriate funds for livelihood assistance to farmers and fisherfolks |
|  | Farmers reluctant of adopting modern farming technology | Lack of awareness | Low agricultural production | Conduct IEC on modern farming technology |
|  | Low quality of finished products (furniture and sabutan weaved products) due to poor production process | Lack of technical know-how, lack of capital | Low quality of furniture and sabutan weaved products | Conduct capability/skills training on furniture making and sabutan weaving |
|  | No existing Municipal Cooperative Development Council |  |  | Creation of Municipal Cooperative Development Council |
|  | No cooperative and project management training conducted | Lack of funds | Farmers/fisherfolks are not able to avail loan from cooperative | Strengthen existing cooperative, conduct cooperative project management training |
| Descriptor | Observed Conditions | Explanations (Causes) | Implications when Unresolved (Effects) | Policy Options |
|  | Inactive farmers and fisherfolks association |  |  |  |
|  | Laxity of implementation and enforcement of existing laws, ordinances and executive orders | Lack of political will |  |  |
|  | Not compliance to the provision of RA 9184 |  | Proliferation of corruption | Implementation of RA 9184 |
|  | Inefficient methods and procedure on lgu imposed taxes and other fees and charges |  | Low tax collection |  |
|  | Basic services and infrastructure are not delivered or provided to the public on timely manner |  |  |  |
|  | Some official s and employees do not comply with existing law |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Cross Sectoral/Special Issues and Concerns

* + 1. **Economic Sector**
* Agriculture

1. Uncultivated agricultural land
2. Insufficient irrigation system
3. Inadequate pre and post-harvest facilities, farm equipment, supplies and other farm inputs
4. Lack of capital resources
5. Vulnerability of the municipality to hazards/frequent occurrence of typhoon
6. Low productivity of farm lands
7. Inadequate farm to market roads
8. Lack of knowledge of farmers on modern farming technology
9. Insufficient veterinary assistance to poultry and livestock
10. Lack of commercial fishing
11. Limited marketing system

* Commerce and Trade

1. Lack of land transportation from mainland to the municipality
2. Lack of financing institution that will lend capital to potential traders
3. Limited mobility due to high cost of transportation
4. Lack of Local Investment and Incentive Code to attract potential investors

* Industry

1. Lack of technical know-how /low quality of finished products
2. Scarcity of raw materials
3. Lack of financial assistance/lack of capital

* Tourism

1. Undeveloped Eco-tourism sites
2. Lack of access roads, signage lighting system to potential tourism sites
3. No developed tourism facilities
4. Lack of tourism promotion

* Forestry and Watershed

1. Presence of timber poachers and kaingin farming
2. 20% of watershed disturbed
3. Inappropriate utilization of mangrove forest
   * 1. **Social Sector**

* Education

1. Inadequate school facilities such as laboratory, library, economic and industrial shop
2. Insufficient school textbooks, visual aids and other school materials
3. Presence of old and dilapidated school buildings
4. Inadequacy of teachers in elementary schools
5. Insufficiency of classrooms to accommodate enrolment for senior high schools

* Health and Sanitation

1. Inadequate medical equipment
2. Insufficient medicinal supplies
3. Prevalence of malnourishment among children
4. High incidence of morbidity
5. Absence of Barangay Health Station in 10 barangays
6. Inadequate number of health personnel
7. Presence of households without sanitary toilet
8. Absence of Sanitary Landfill
9. Congested cemetery

* Social Welfare

1. Limited financial resources for PWDs, Senior Citizens, women and children welfare
2. High incidence of poverty
3. Occurrence of natural calamities
4. Inadequate evacuation center
5. Limited medical supplies, equipment and service vehicles to be used during calamities

* Protective Services

1. Lack of police outpost in the 15 barangays
2. Presence of Index and non-index crimes
3. Presence of personalities involved in illegal drugs
4. Not functional POC, Katarungang Pambarangay
5. Lack of fire station, fire fighting equipment
6. Inadequate street lights

* Disaster Risk Reduction Management

1. Absence of DRRM Plan, Contingency Plan, operations manual, communication strategy
2. No permanent evacuation center
3. Presence of houses within the hazard prone areas
4. Frequent occurrence of typhoon
5. Vulnerability of the community to disaster and natural calamities
6. Inadequate rescue vehicles (both land and water) and equipment

* Housing

1. Presence of houses made of mixed materials
2. Presence of housing backlog, double-up households
3. Presence of not energized housing units

* Sports and Recreation

1. Inadequate sport facilities and equipment
2. Insufficient funding support for sports development program and activities
   * 1. **Infrastructure and Utilities**

* Transportation

1. Lack of access road to connect the municipality to mainland Isabela
2. Presence of not concreted municipal street
3. Poor condition of barangay roads
4. Inadequate number of bridges to connect other barangays to poblacion
5. Lack of fish port
6. Not properly maintained building for receiving cargo, lack of lighting system , no navigational facilities/communication system

* Power

1. Presence of not energized barangays
2. Inadequate number of street lights

* Water

1. Insufficiency of safe water source
2. Limited service area of level III water system

* Communication

1. Limited coverage area of communication system of globe and smart
2. Lack of internet providers/connections
   * 1. **Environment and Natural Resources Management**

* Forest Management

1. Presence of timber poachers and kaingin farming
2. Not fully implemented greening program/no established green park area

* Parks and wildlife

1. Not maintained wildlife sanctuaries
2. Presence of disturbed watershed area

* Water Resources

1. Absence of freshwater/coastal marine eco-system management plan
2. Laxity of implementation on fishery laws
3. Presence of poachers in coastal barangays

* Air Quality

1. No established pollution control

* Waste Management

1. Presence of barangays that has no MRF
2. Undeveloped sanitary landfill
3. Waste generated are not segregated at household level
4. Inadequate number of garbage truck
5. Insufficient information and advocacy on the implementation of RA 9003
6. Lack of Solid Waste Management Plan
   * 1. **Institutional Sector**
7. No CSOs/POs participate in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government PPAs

**Transforming Goals into Action**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector/Goals | Objectives | Strategies | Actions/Interventions |
| Economic |
| Agriculture |
| * Maximize agricultural crop production and utilization of land resources in order to increase farm income of farmers and to meet the food requirements of the growing population of the municipality. * Maximize the productivity of fishery to generate income for fisherfolks. | * To increase farmers and fisherfolks income above the poverty threshold level * To ensure food security by reaching self-sufficiency production |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector/Goals | Objectives | Strategies | Actions/Interventions |
| Social |
| Education |
| * To upgrade the educational system of all public schools; to improve access of the disadvantaged to quality basic education and increased functional literacy of the people; | * To provide adequate school facilities, school materials and to hire additional teachers in elementary school | * Construction of adequate school facilities such as school laboratory, library, home economics, industrial arts buildings; * Provision of sufficient school materials/references, textbooks; * Promotion of non-formal education to out of school youth and the indigenous people through the Alternative Learning System (ALS) * Construction/rehabilitation/repair of infrastructure support such as road, water system and electrification; * Implementation of scholarship program to poor but deserving pupils/students; * Activate and maintain local school board and parent teachers and community association; * Establish and maintain extension classes | * Enact resolutions requesting for allocation of funds from DepEd and other concern NGAs for the construction of school laboratory, library, home economics, industrial arts buildings; for the rehabilitation/repair of dilapidated school buildings; and purchase of books/textbooks, visual aids. * Allocate funds as counterpart in the program of ALS * Appropriate funds for the construction/rehabilitation/repair of roads * Allocate funds for the establishment of scholarship program; * Hiring of additional LSB teachers |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector/Goals | Objectives | Strategies | Actions/Interventions |
| Social |
| Health and Sanitation |
| * To improve the general health, sanitation, nutritional status and well-being of the people in the municipality | * To provide adequate and upgraded medical facilities and equipment in the municipality; * To improve basic services such as nutrition, sanitation and health care through more effective health programs in order to provide on time diagnosis and treatment; * To promote health and hygiene through the provision and expansion of sanitation facilities | * Acquisition of medical equipment such as x-ray machine, ambulance; * Intensify education campaign regarding health, nutrition and sanitation; * Provision of sanitary toilet bowls; * Construction of barangay health station equipped with adequate facilities and manned by a competent health worker; * Hiring of Mun. Health Officer, Nurse and midwives; * Intensify regular medical mission in   the barangays;   * Establishment of sanitary landfill; * Development of new municipal cemetery | * Appropriation of funds for the acquisition of medical equipment; * Allocate funds for the continuous trainings of BHWs and BNS to level up their skills and knowledge in the delivery of health services; * Allocate funds for the provision of sanitary toilet bowls * Enact resolution requesting funds from DOH for the construction of barangay health stations in the barangays * Hiring of 1 medical health officer, 1 nutritionist, 1 nurse and 5 midwives; * Appropriate funds for the intensification of medical mission in the barangays; * Enact resolution to request technical assistance to NSWMB/DENR for the establishment of sanitary landfill; * Appropriate funds for the conversion of the existing controlled dump site to sanitary landfill; * Appropriate funds for the acquisition and development of new municipal cemetery; |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector/Goals | Objectives | Strategies | Actions/Interventions |
| Social |  |  |  |
| Social Welfare |  |  |  |
| * To improve the delivery of social welfare services to the needy; | * To uplift the living condition of household living below poverty threshold level; * To improve the well-being of the persons with disabilities, elderlies, women and children; * To provide assistance and other social welfare services to the victims of calamities; | * Coordinate with other concern NGAs in the conduct of manpower skills development training programs; * Promote PWDs, elderlies, women and child survival, protection, participation and development and assist children in need of special protection; * Promote early childhood care development in all day care centers; * Promote gender sensitivity and equality * Provision of social welfare services to the victims during occurrence of disaster; * Provision of durable and fully equipped evacuation center | * Appropriate funds for livelihood assistance to indigent’ * Appropriate funds for child survival and protection; * Allocate additional funds for PWDs, Elderlies; * Allocate funds for the continuous trainings of social workers/Day Care Workers to improved their skills and knowledge in the delivery of social welfare services; * Strengthen women’s organization * Allocate funds for the provision of relief goods during calamities; * resolution requesting funds from DSWD for the construction of evacuation center; |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sector/Goals | Objectives | Strategies | Actions/Interventions |
| Social |
| Protective Services |
| * To ensure the maintenance of peace and order situation and disaster risk reduction management of the municipality through the active participation of the community; | * To improve peace and order situation and safety by constructing police outpost and deployment of uniformed personnel in the barangays; * To cause the construction of fire station building and acquisition of firefighting equipment; | * Coordinate to proper authorities in the construction of police outpost, fire prevention station, acquisition of firefighting equipment and deployment of Police in the barangays; * Encourage and promote extensive civilian-military activities to strengthen relationship and cooperation among civilian and the law enforcers; | * Enact resolution requesting funds to concern agencies for the construction of Police Outpost in the barangays; * Enact resolution requesting funds addressed to BFP for the construction of Fire Prevention Station building and acquisition of firefighting equipment such as fire hydrants, extinguishers; * Strengthen the barangay tanod force, barangay intelligence network, the katarungang pambarangay and the barangay anti-drug action council; |
| Disaster Risk Reduction Management |  |  |  |
| * To build a community resiliency and strengthen capacities of the local government for recovery and disaster risk management | * To enhance the readiness and capacities of the community and the local government in disaster risk reduction management to contribute in reducing vulnerability to natural hazards; * To build and sustain community resiliency to natural disaster | * Development and implementation of disaster risk reduction management plan * Establishment of functional early warning device * Capacitate local stakeholders to respond disasters * Advocacy of appropriate policies on adaptation and mitigation measures | * Formulation of disaster risk reduction management plan, contingency plan; * Allocate funds for the acquisition of early warning device |

***CONTINGENCY PLAN ON TROPICAL CYCLONE MUNICIPALITY OF PALANAN, ISABELA***

Republic of the Philippines

Province of Isabela

**MUNICIPALITY OF PALANAN**

**OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR**

**MEMORANDUM ORDER NO. 2017-**

**TO : ALL CONCERNED OFFICES**

**SUBJECT : DUTIES OF RESCUE 1011 FOR THE OPERATION CENTER (OPEN)**

**TIME OFFICERS ON DUTY**

**6:00 A. M. – 9:00 A. M. PNP PERSONEL**

MR. HERMAN S.MAGO, JR

MR FELICIANO C. ROSCAL

MR. SONNY BOY C. BIHASA

MR. JOSE MARIE G. MONTECLARO

MR. JOSEPH DELA PENA

MR. RONALDO M. BERNARDO

MR. RANDY AGGABAO

MR. RONNE CABALDO

CAFGU PERSONEL

MSWD & RHU PERSONEL

**9:00 A.M. – 12:00 NN PNP PERSONEL**

CAFGU PERSONEL

MSWD & RHU PERSONEL

MR. RANDY PARAS

MRS. JANET M. DONATO

MR. JOMAR C. ALVAREZ

MR. REYNANTE A. DE VERA

MR. ALBERTO GONZALES

MS. MARJORIE BERNARDO

**12:00 NN – 6:00 P.M. PNP PERSONEL**

LNB PRESIDENT ANGELINA A. BERNARDO

MSWD & RHU PERSONEL

CAFGU PERSONEL

MR. MARGEL D. PLATA

MS. MARICEL MATUZ

MR. JOSE MARIE G. MONTECLARO

MR. FELICIANO C. ROSCAL

MR. RODEN DONATO

MR. GREGOLITO C. SALAZAR

ENGR. MELITO C. CASASOLA

MR. HILARIO AGARAN

**6:00 P.M. – 6:00 A.M. PNP PERSONEL**

CAFGU PERSONEL

MSWD & RHU PERSONEL

MS. MARJORIE BERNARDO

MS RELMA PASATIEMPO

MS. ALLEN JOY D. LIABAN

MR. FELICIANO C. ROSCAL

MR JOSE MARIE G. MONTECLARO

MR JULIUS A. BONIFE

MR. CHRISTIAN MARTINEZ

MR. JEFREY C. ORGE

MR. MARK ANTHONY PLATA

ALL PUNONG BARANGAYS

ALL BDRRM RESCUE UNITS & BARANGAY TANODS

For your information, guidance and strict compliance.

June 7, 2017

**ELIZABETH B. OCHOA**

**Municipal Mayor**