



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
History of Mina	1
Natural and Physical Features	
Geographical Characteristics (location and area)	1
Access and Road Networks	2
Land Use	2
Climatological Characteristics	3
Geological Characteristics	1
Local Administration	4
Demography	
Population Trend	6
Population Density	6
Age-Sex Population Distribution	7
Labor Force	9
Marital Status	10
Households	10
Dialect Spoken	11
Religion	12
Household Size	13
Social Services	
Education	14
Health	15
Health Status	16
Sanitation	17
Cemetery	18
Social Welfare Services	20
Protective Services	20
Fire Protection	21
Agriculture	22
Livestock and Poultry	22
FIGURES:	
Figure 1 Location Map	2
TABLES:	
Table 1 Existing and Proposed Land Use	2
Table 2 Slope Classification	3
Table 3 Soil Classification	4
Table 4 Offices and Head of Office	4
Table 5 Name of Barangay, Area in Has., Distance and Name of Brgy. Captain	5
Table 6 Historical Growth of Population	6
Table 7 Previous, Current and Projected Population Per Barangay (2000 - 2020)	7
Table 8 Current Population by Age-Group, Sex	8
Table 9 Projected Population by Age-Group and Sex	8
Table 10 Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status	9
Table 11 Labor Force Participation	9
Table 12 Marital Status by Age Group	10



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

---

Table 13	Previous, Current and Projected Households by Barangay	10
Table 14	Dialect Spoken	11
Table 15	Religious Group in the Municipality	12
Table 16	Urbanization Level for the Past 20 Years	13
Table 17	Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household Size	13
Table 18	Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Educational Attainment	14
Table 19	Literacy Rate of Population 5 Years Old and Over	15
Table 20	Medical Health Facilities and Personnel	15
Table 21	General Health Situation for the Last Five Years	16
Table 22	Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Last Three Years	16
Table 23	Malnourished Children for the Last Three Years	17
Table 24	Number of Households in Occupied Housing Units by Use of Toilet Facilities	17
Table 25	Solid Waste Generation by Source	18
Table 26	Existing Cemeteries and Memorial Parks	18
Table 27	Inventory of Residential Subdivisions	18
Table 28	Housing Facilities and Utilities Situation	19
Table 29	Owner Households in Occupied Housing Units by Tenure of Housing Units and Lots	20
Table 30	Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System	20
Table 31	Current Police Personnel	21
Table 32	Fire Station Personnel	21
Table 33	Comparative Agricultural Crop, Area and production	22
Table 34	Existing Livestock and Poultry Farms	22
Table 35	Poultry and Livestock by Farm Type	23



## **HISTORY OF MINA**

These briefs of the History of Mina were taken from the compilation of records from the national Archive of the Philippines (NAP). This was done for the purpose of launching a book about the history of this town as per records from the said archive. All previous files (until the earlier part of American Colonization) were handwritten in Spanish. Thorough researches were made by Madam Lydia E. Grabato and Ms. Dory Emelo (see footnotes below) and translation into English was done by Madam Maria Luisa Garcia.

It is our desire to provide our future generations of the facts in the establishment of this town based on the official records available at NAP for reference for writing history. Some records were taken from other reliable sources indicated below.

- **Tales of Montogawe**

Prior to 1870, Mina was a then Barrio under the jurisdiction of Pototan, formerly named Barrio Montogawe. The name was coined from the word Montogawe. Monton (masculine noun, (colloquial) (large amount)) is a Castilian word meaning mountain, hill, heap or pile and gawe is a vernacular word meaning face of a man. Through word of mouth passed from the native tongue, Montogawe is like a tongue twister for most people hence it became Montogawe instead. This area is actually located on a hill that straddles Suague River. Viewed from a certain distance, people claim the hill resembles a man's face. According to common belief among residents of the area, the hill is enchanted even as far back in early Spanish occupation. During heavy floods, while the rest of the *barrio* was under water, due to the rising water levels, the hill remained unscathed and appeared like it was just floating. Another tale involved is a beautiful woman with a golden goat who would be seen roaming the hill in the still of the night but only during a full moon.

- **Spanish Occupation 1521-1898**

Beforehand the *principales* and residents initiated a movement that Barrio Mantugai will be elevated into a town. On June 20, 1864 the league of leading citizens and the inhabitants officially pleaded to His Excellency the Quartermaster General of the Visayas to elevate this barrio into a new town independent of its matrix of Pototan to be named "Pueblo de Molto". (A Spanish word meaning, much) In the mid-1860's, though no decree yet was issued for its elevation, into town, they already referred Mantugai as Molto.

The reasons why there was a petition to elevate said *barrio* into a *pueblo*, were due to: (1.) great distance between the town and the barrio; (2) during those times, residents of the said barrio had difficulty travelling to Pototan when they want to hear mass on required days; (3) when some barrio folks fell ill due to pestilence and eventually died without receiving the final sacrament. For a predominantly Catholic barrio, receiving and getting blessed with the sacraments as taught by the church, are important. (4) Another case in point was those women who suffered complications and died during childbirth had no chance of receiving the final sacrament, and (5) their infants often died without being baptized. It was for these reasons, among others, that the leaders



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

sought the approval of His Excellency praying that their request would be granted.

On July 30, 1864 the Parish Priest and the *Principales* of Pototan endorsed to the Political-Military Government of Iloilo the required sketch and lists, etc. informing the need of elevating Barrio Mantugai into a town.

- **Renaming of Town**

In the records of the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP), some documents referred to this barrio as "Montegai", "Montogai", "Mantugai", "Mantugani" during that time, when the leading citizens and inhabitants of barrio Mantugai pleaded to His Excellency the Quartermaster General of the Visayas, to elevate this barrio into a new town, to become independent with the matrix of Pototan they proposed that it be named "Pueblo de Molto". From 1860 until 1870, there were so many disputes that had happened in the creation of this town. Arguments as to the other barrios to be included as part of Molto, as well as the boundaries and the "tributos" taxpayers, have become the major contention.

Barrio *Paranginanetmaya* was merged to *Talaracan*, (sometimes written as *Tulurucan*, *Talacorantuluracan* or *Tularacan*) now *Tolarucan*, to become part of Molto. A dispute between the Municipalities of Pototan and Janiuay over the jurisdiction of *Tularacan* resulted to the delay of elevating this barrio into a town. On January 20, 1868, a decree ordered by then the Gobernador Politico Militar de Visayas, it contains an assignment which was delegated to the Captain of the Polcie Force in this District D.Evaristo Fernandez who will conduct the survey of the boundaries concerned. Upon completion of the survey, the recommendation regarding the boundary between Mantugai and Janiuay was objected by Fr. Miguel Claro of JaniuayParish, hence the delay occurred for its approval. Bishop of Jaro appointed Don Juan Manzano y Vasques, the lawyer in this Province to form a committee together with the Reverend Parish Priests of Pototan and Janiuay and with the chiefs of the barrio of Mantugai to handle the case filed regarding said objection. The main task of this committee is also to establish the site where the new town of Molto and the barrios which should be the part of it should be situated and indicate as well the land for public buildings.

On July 1, 1870, a decree issued by the Superior Government of General Carlos Ma.De la Torre to establish the demarcation and markings of the new town and name it into "Pueblo de Mina" instead of "Pueblo de Molto". On October 27, 1870, the Bill was completely legalized in the required form. In this process, all the adjacent villages and barrios were presented by its respective parish priest, *gobernadorcillos*, and leading citizens- past and present, and none of them expressed the slightest objection and complaint, the superior government approved the said document on the demarcation of the town Mina.

No parish priest yet was assigned at that time because some of the requirements for the creation of a new parish like the construction of the Church, Parish House for the priest, Convent School, Court, *Municipio*, were not fully complied yet. On July 30, 1873, when all these terms and conditions were accomplished, a decree making Mina as a **full- pledge parish** was issued by General Olivado. The parish was created and the Bishop of Jaro appointed an Augustinian Priest, Father TiburcioCasbresana,



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

a Spaniard, to become the first parish priest in the new town of Mina. The Parish of Mina was given an official title of "Our Lady of the Pillar".

*(In the archive of the National Archives of the Philippines (NAP), a documenter occasionally referred Montogawe as Montegau, Mantugau, or Mantugani. However, there was no definite meaning or translation of those names and no record about its origin. It cannot be ascertained why it was written that way. During that period the documents in (NAP) are handwritten in the Spanish language. The changes are attributed to the handwriting of the documenter and also on how the names were relayed to him during that time).*

- **Mina during American Colonization (1898-1946) - Law of United States-Philippine Commission - Act No. 719 April 4, 1903**

After the defeat in the Philippines by Spain against the Americans, the Americans changed the structure of government in this country. Among others in the Province of Iloilo, the town of Dingle and Mina, together with other neighboring barrios, were placed under the jurisdiction of the Town of Pototan. Mina became an "arrabal" of Pototan, then, considered as the biggest "arrabal" because it has a parish of its own. But the townsfolk of Mina continued to celebrate the feast day of Our Lady of the Pillar.

*(Summary) Record from period 1862-1890, Provincia de Iloilo y Concepcion has 38 towns and two cities namely: Dumangas, Anilao, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Dueñas, Dingle, Lambunao, Pototan, Janiuay, Mina, Passi, Calinog, Oton, Arevalo, Molo, Jaro City, Pavia, Leganes, Santa Barbara, Cabatuan, Maasin, Iloilo City, Mandurriao, Tigbaun, Guimbal, Miag-ao, Igaras, San Joaquin, Tubungan, Alimodian, San Miguel, Leon, Ajuy, Concepcion, San Dionisio, Sara, Estancia, Balasan, Carles.*

Years later, in the book entitled *Monografias de los Pueblos de la Isla de Pan-ay* of 1899 by Spanish historian Fray Juan Fernandez, OSA, indicates that there were already 49 municipalities in Iloilo which eventually was reduced to 43 but when the Americans organized the Civil Government of Iloilo on 11 April 1901 there were already 50 municipalities.

These were Ajuy, Alimodian, Anilao, Balasan, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Batad, Buenavista, Cabatuan, Calinog, Carles, Concepcion, Cordoba, Dingle, Dueñas, Dumangas, Estancia, Guimbal, Igaras, Iloilo, Janiuay, Jaro, La Paz, Lambunao, Leganes, Lemery, Leon, Lucena, Maasin, Mandurriao, Miagao, Mina, Molo, Navalas, Nagaba, Nueva Valencia, Oton, Passi, Pavia, Pototan, San Dionisio, San Enrique, San Joaquin, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Sara, Tigbauan, Tubungan and Zarraga.

On 4 April 1903, however, these 50 towns were reduced to 17 with the passage of Act No. 719, the title of which read "AN ACT REDUCING THE FIFTY-ONE MUNICIPALITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO TO SEVENTEEN."

While there were only 50 towns in Iloilo then, a comma was placed between "Barotac" and "Viejo" in Section 1, sub-paragraph 14 of the law that made them all 51. Had there been no comma there, then was count would have been only 50.

In effect, some of the smaller and poorer towns became suburbs (arrabal) of larger and richer municipalities. Only Arevalo and Oton were not given arrabals.



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

The 15 other towns with suburbs were Balasan (Batad, Estancia, and Carles), Banate (Barotac, Viejo and Anilao), Buenavista (Navalas, Nagaba, and Nueva Valencia), Cabatuan (Maasin), Dumangas (Barotac Nuevo), Guimbal (Igbaras and Tubungan), Iloilo (La Paz, Mandurriao, Molo, and Jaro), Janiuay (Lambunao), Leon (San Miguel and Alimodian), Miagao (San Joaquin), Passi (Dueñas, San Enrique, and Calinog), Pototan (Mina and Dingle), Santa Barbara (Pavia, Leganes, Zarraga, and Lucena), Sara (Ajuy, Lemery, Concepcion and San Dionisio), and Tigbauan (Cordoba).

A few years later, in the conformity of the America's rule, the Civil Government, The Philippine Commission, the Commonwealth Government, etc, and after undergoing the legal process, towns that were merged as a suburb of "big towns" eventually were allowed to return to its previous 1903 independent status. San Joaquin, for example, became an independent town again in 1910, Maasin in 1916 and Ajuy in 1917. Nagaba separated from Buenavista in 1918 and was renamed Jordan, Igbaras separated from Guimbal in 1919, and Concepcion separated from Sara in 1921.

Pavia and Leganes were annexed to Iloilo in 1904. In 1908, Jaro became a municipality again and both Pavia and Leganes became its suburbs. Pavia, for its part, became a full-fledged municipality in 1921. Jaro, which then included Leganes, became a district of Iloilo City in 1937. It was only in 1940 that Leganes became a municipality again.

The other towns that were restored include Tubungan (1938), Anilao (1939), Zarraga (1940), Lucena (1947, the word "New" was prefixed only in 1955), San Enrique (1957), Mina (1969) and Lemery (1984), among others. The town of Cordoba remains a barangay of Tigbauan until today. The same happened to the town of Navalas, still a barangay in Buenavista, Guimaras. The towns of Badiangan (1967), San Rafael (1969) and Bingawan (1970), which were formerly barrios of Janiuay, Barotac Viejo, and Calinog, had also regained their independence respectively.

### • **Mina During And After World War II**

During the World War II, the presence of Japanese occupation was also felt within Mina, hence, for three years, the Chapel in Brgy. Abat, Mina became the official parish of Mina, where the feast day of Our Lady of the Pillar was celebrated with a mass each year. Immediately after the liberation the Parish went back to its original location. In 1947, Father Manuel Garin, then Parish Priest, having observed that the economic life of the people in the parish was pitifully difficult, he transferred the celebration to December 30 from October 12. The purpose of the change was to afford the parishioners the chance to have a decent and festive celebration. For two years, the religious activities were celebrated on December 30 after which the feast day was moved back to its original date, October 12 simultaneous with the celebration of Spain where the feast of the Lady of the Pillar was originated.

After the war, Mina remained as an arrabal of Pototan. A group of local leaders residing in Mina made a petition to separate Mina, as an independent town from Pototan. On October 1, 1964, then President Diosdado Macapagal signed Executive Order No. 106 creating the Municipality of Mina. Mina's status as a municipality became controversial. A complaint filed by then Senator Emmanuel Pelaez reached the Supreme Court. It had to do with the official acts of President Diosdado Macapagal issuing Executive Order for the creation of the Municipality of Mina, which Senator Pelaez



found to be unconstitutional. The **creation** of a Municipality should be through a Bill passed in Congress. The legality of President Macapagal issuance of Executive Order No. 106 was questioned. In the end, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the complainant, Senator Pelaez, and ordered Mina to revert back to its status as an *arrabal* of Pototan. Its existence as an again independent Municipality was short-lived, only 14 months, from 1 January 1965 to 18 February 1966.

- **Official Creation Of The Municipality Of Mina**

It was then Congressman Ricardo Y. Ladrido of the Fourth District of the Province of Iloilo, who authored and sponsored House Bill No. 16661 **creating** the Municipality of Mina in 1968. On 9 September 1968, R.A. No. 5442 was passed, declaring Mina as a municipality of the Province of Iloilo.



## **NATURAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES**

### **Geographical Characteristic (location and area)**

Mina is 37 kilometers away from Iloilo City, of one travels by road either by passing through the municipality of Pototan or a short cut may across Barangay Agmanaphao and Badiangan, both of the municipality. It can also be reached by passing through the municipality of Janiuay. Mina is an hour travel or more from Iloilo City by PUJ.

Mina can be located approximately at 122°35' East and 11°5' North. It is bounded by 5 Municipalities - Pototan in the East, Janiuay in the West, Badiangan in the North, New Lucena in the South and Cabatuan in the southwest. It is practically located in the central part of Iloilo province (as shown in Figure 2).

Mina has a total land area of 4,340 hectares, of which, 130.93 hectares are urban and 4,209.09 hectares are rural.

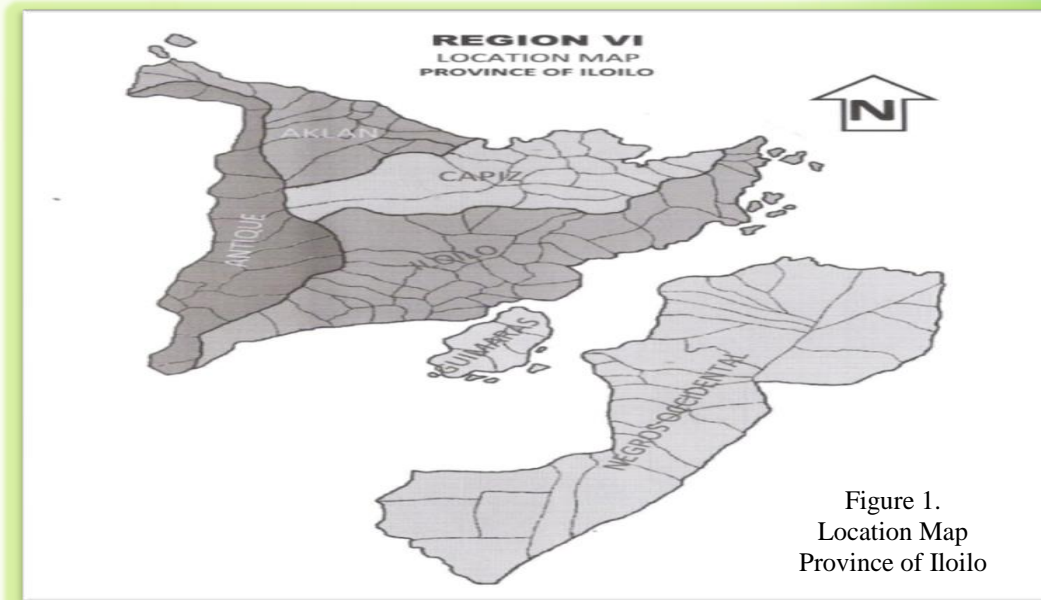


Figure 1.  
Location Map  
Province of Iloilo

### **- Access and Road Networks**

Road Networks:

National Roads	-	9.851 km.
Provincial Roads	-	11.565 km.
Municipal Roads	-	3.185 km.
Barangay Roads	-	91.463 km.





**- Political Subdivision**

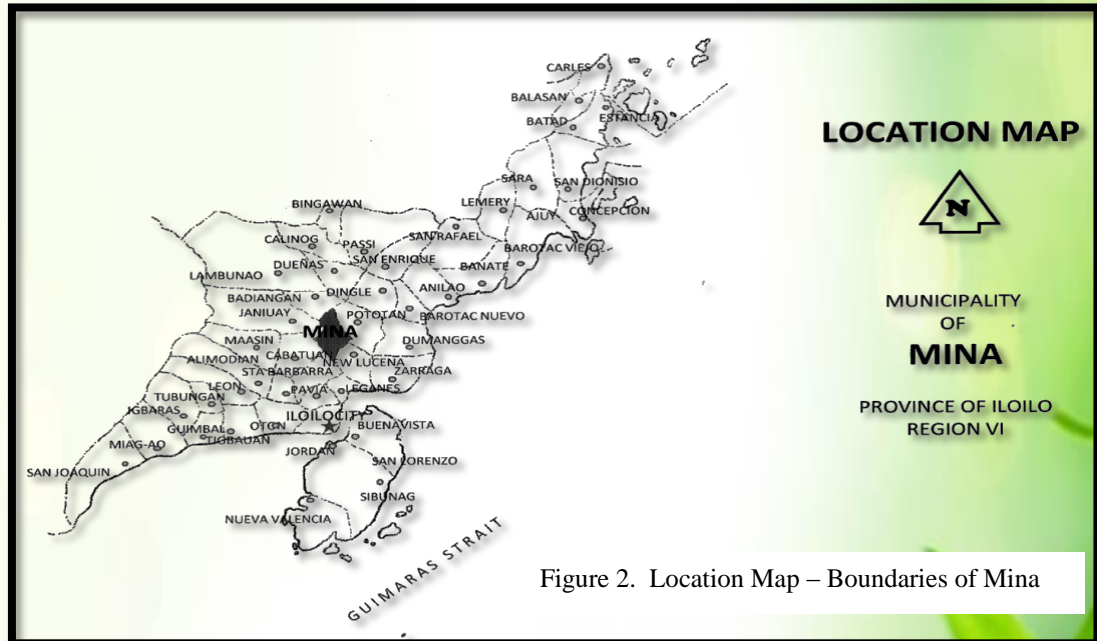


Figure 2. Location Map – Boundaries of Mina

Municipality of Mina comprises of 22 barangay's wherein two (2) barangay's of Mina East and Mina West are located in the Poblacion. Table 1 shows the area, distance from the poblacion and barangay captains of each barangay for the period 2013-2016.

**Table 1. NAME OF BARANGAY, DISTANCE, AND AREA IN HAS. AND NAME OF BARANGAY CAPTAIN**

BARANGAY	AREA (Has.)	DISTANCE From POBLACION	BARANGAY CAPTAIN
<b>A. URBAN</b>			
1. Mina East	100.5942	-	Roger P. Cordero
2. Mina West	30.3433	-	Rene P. Abillera
<b>B. RURAL</b>			
3. Abat	200.6268	3 kms.	Felix H. Alfaras
4. Agmanaphao	422.9784	3 kms.	Ciriaco L. Perocho, Sr.
5. Amiroy	506.4051	1 km.	Gloria T. Alegado
6. Badiangan	539.2654	3 kms.	Marissa L. Alabado
7. Bangac	128.4701	1 km.	Gemma P. Perdosa
8. Cabalabaguan	225.2673	1 km.	Marlene P. Pelaez
9. Capul-an	163.0339	4 kms.	Nelson P. Gil
10. Dala	146.6137	2 kms.	Ma. Marites P. Gerola
11. Guibuangan	33.6079	4 kms.	Rolando P. Marquez
12. Janipa-an East	289.3227	4 kms.	Ceferino B. Tono



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

13. Janipa-an West	268.8109	2.5 kms.	Jose Almar Tabares
14. Nasirum	100.5722	5 kms.	Juvic Q. Patosa
15. Naumuan	124.3696	3 kms.	Arnold C. Nanit
16. Singay	59.7538	1.5 kms.	Benjamin D. Salanio
17. Talibong Grande	134.8868	2 kms.	Rogelio H. Pastolero
18. Talibong Pequeño	145.2741	3.5 kms.	Antonio S. Peremne, Sr.
19. Tipolo	104.1961	3 kms.	Joseph S. Pendioday
20. Tolarucan	291.1995	1 km.	Alex B. Acana
21. Tumay	147.0541	2 kms.	Romulo S. Cartera
22. Yugot	177.3541	5 kms.	Roldan P. Besagre
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,340.00</b>		

Source: MPDC

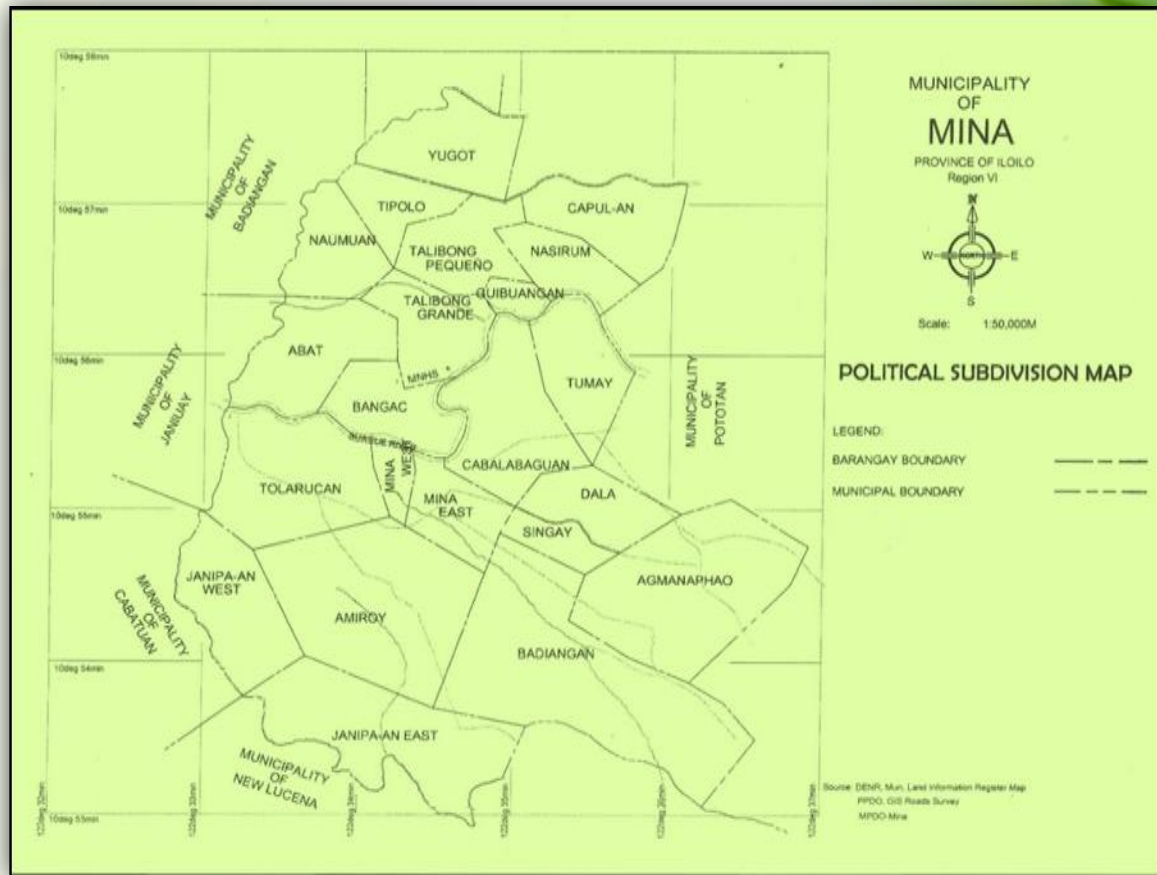


Figure 3. Location Map – Political Subdivision of Mina

### - Land Use

Basically Mina is an agricultural town with an area of 4,340 hectares. A total of 3,648.33 hectares or 84.06% of its land area are devoted to agriculture. Rice farming is the main source of income of the populace which occupies about 2,597.66



hectares of land both irrigated and rain fed. Residential areas consist only of 186.53 hectares while commercial and industrial has 5.00 hectares and 115.57 hectares, respectively.

The existing and proposed land use (see table 2) shows how the municipality will use its land for future development to achieve its vision.

**Table 2. EXISTING AND PROPOSED LAND USE  
2016-2025**

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION	EXISTING		PROPOSED	
	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL	AREA IN HECTARES	% TO TOTAL
Residential	223.81	5.16	293.88	6.77
Commercial	38.90	0.90	42.05	0.97
Institutional	22.90	0.53	24.63	0.57
Agro-Industrial	160.00	3.69	89.78	2.07
Eco-Zone	247.74	5.71	295.12	6.80
Cemetery	1.55	0.04	2.55	0.06
Parks and Open Space	14.82	0.34	30.15	0.69
Utility	1.91	0.04	11.27	0.26
Slaughterhouse	0.26	0.01	0.26	0.01
Easement	16.17	0.37	18.22	0.42
Bodies of Water	33.07	0.76	33.07	0.76
Buffer	64.63	1.49	73.08	1.68
Roads	116.06	2.67	126.06	2.90
Socialized Housing	1.15	0.03	3.59	0.08
Eco-park	1.00	0.02	1.00	0.02
Agricultural Protected (SAFDZ)	3373.76 1890.68	77.74 43.56	3269.00 1873.60	75.32 43.17
Tourism	-	-	4.02	0.09
Tree Park Zone	22.27	0.51	22.27	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,340.00</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: MPDO

**- CLIMATOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Mina, like all others municipalities in the province, has two pronounced seasons - the wet and dry. Rains usually fall from the months of June to November, while the months of December to June rains seldom fall. Based on the PAG-ASA reports, this municipality is out of the typhoon belt, but at times typhoon may cross over in the nearest areas.



**- GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

**- Topography**

The municipality of Mina is generally plain with the exception of some barangays, like Abat, Naumuan, Tipolo, Yugot, Nasirum, Janipa-an West and Capul-an. Land elevation, however, in said areas are not significantly high. It is estimated at about 10 to 20 feet above sea level.

The hilly portion and the rolling parts of the land are abounding with trees and bamboos. Crops grown in these areas are mostly sugar cane, coconut, coffee, and banana and fruit trees.

**- Slope**

Mina has a total land area of 4,340 ha wherein 3,108.75 ha belong to slope grouping category A (0-3%), 1,011.74 ha. belong to slope grouping category B (3-8%), and 101.59 ha. belong to slope grouping category C (8-18%) as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3. Land Area Distribution of Different Slope Classes in Mina, Iloilo**

Slope Category	Land Area (ha.)	% TOTAL Land Area
0-3%	3,108.75	71.63
3-8%	1,011.74	23.31
8-18%	101.59	2.34
<b>Water Body</b>	117.92	2.72
Total	4,340.00	100.00

Source:MPDO

**-Type of Soil**

There are four types of soil that can be found in the Municipality of Mina. There are Sta. Rita Clay, Alimodian Clay Loam, Umingan Fine Sandy Loam and Alimodian Silt. Of these four types of soil, Sta Rita Clay is the most dominant. It covers approximately 3,130 hectares or 72.14% of the total land area. The most suitable crop planted to this type of soil is rice, and is common in the barangay Yugot, Tipolo, Talibong Grande, Guibuangan, Tumay, Cabalabaguan, Tolarucan, Poblacion, Dala, Amiroy, Singay, Badiangan, Janipa-an East, and Agmanaphao. Another type of soil prevalent in this municipality is the Alimodian Clay Loam which occupies an area of 160.15 hectares or 3.69% of the total land area. This type of soil is most common in areas along river banks. Alimodians Silt comprises of 73.78 hectares or 1.07% of the total land area can be found at the Southern portion of Janipa-an East.



**Table 4. Land Area Distribution of Different Soil Types in Mina, Iloilo**

<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Land Area (ha)</b>	<b>Percent of Total Land Area</b>
<b>Sta. Rita Clay</b>	3,130.90	72.14
<b>Alimodian Clay Loam</b>	1,002.42	23.10
<b>Umingan Fine Sandy Loam</b>	160.19	3.69
<b>Alimodian Silt</b>	46.47	1.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office



## DEMOGRAPHY

### - Population Trend and Growth Rate

As per national census, Mina has a total population of 4,280 in 1903. The population then rose to 5,134 in 1918; 6,623 in 1939; 7,298 in 1948; 8,441 in 1960; 9,649 in 1970; 18,096 in 2000; 19,809 in 2007; 21,785 in 2010 and 23,546 in 2015 (see table 5).

**Table 5. HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION**

Year	Population	Increase or Decrease	Growth Rate for the Locality
1903	4,280	-	-
1918	5,134	854	1.25
1939	6,623	1,498	1.32
1948	7,298	675	1.02
1960	8,441	1,143	1.20
1970	9,649	1,208	1.30
1975	11,641	1,992	3.44
1980	12,290	649	0.93
1990	15,807	3,517	2.60
1995	16,419	612	0.65
2000	18,096	1,677	1.70
2007	19,809	1,713	1.18
2010	21,785	1,976	2.49
2015	23,546	1,761	1.35

Source: Census of Population, NSO

Annual growth rate (AGR) is computed at 1.35% using the HLURB standard with CY 2010 and 2015 census years as the basis. The said annual growth rate was used in projection of the population as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6. PREVIOUS, CURRENT AND PROJECTED POPULATION PER BARANGAY (2000-2020)**

NAME OF BARANGAY	2000	2007	2010 5-1- 12	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
URBAN									
1 Mina East	1,142	1,078	1,362	1,380	1,399	1,418	1,437	1,456	1,476
2 Mina West	1,374	1,375	1,388	1,249	1,266	1,283	1,300	1,318	1,336
<b>Sub - Total</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,701</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>2,812</b>
RURAL									
1 Abat	595	719	799	850	861	873	885	897	909
2 Agmanaphao	1,340	1,341	1,412	1,535	1556	1577	1598	1620	1641
3 Amiroy	1,347	1,497	1,621	1,723	1746	1770	1794	1818	1842
4 Badiangan	1,527	1,560	1,764	1,816	1841	1865	1891	1916	1942
5 Bangac	854	1,134	1,295	1,503	1523	1544	1565	1586	1607



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

6 Cabalabaguan	1,422	1,629	1,883	2,062	2090	2118	2147	2176	2205
7 Capul-an	486	557	591	653	662	671	680	689	698
8 Dala	753	791	988	1,203	1219	1236	1252	1269	1286
9 Guibuangan	231	256	277	293	297	301	305	309	313
10 Janipa-an East	963	1,077	1,207	949	962	975	988	1001	1015
11 Janipa-an West	610	743	775	1,284	1301	1319	1337	1355	1373
12 Nasirum	216	241	276	300	304	308	312	317	321
13 Naumuan	353	391	393	439	445	451	457	463	469
14 Singay	531	603	624	709	719	728	738	748	758
15 Tal. Grande	423	540	603	637	646	654	663	672	681
16 Tal. Pequeño	353	427	475	531	538	545	553	560	568
17 Tipolo	543	579	625	677	686	695	705	714	724
18 Tolarucan	1,523	1,656	1,707	1,902	1928	1954	1980	2007	2034
19 Tumay	915	965	1,046	1,101	1116	1131	1146	1162	1177
20 Yugot	595	650	674	750	760	770	781	791	802
<b>Sub - Total</b>	<b>15,580</b>	<b>17,356</b>	<b>19,035</b>	<b>20,917</b>	<b>21,199</b>	<b>21,486</b>	<b>21,776</b>	<b>22,070</b>	<b>22,368</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,096</b>	<b>19,809</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>23,546</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>24,187</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>24,844</b>	<b>25,180</b>

Source:MPDO

### - Urban-Rural Population

Mina is still considered a rural municipality with 88.83% or 20,917 of its population residing in the rural barangay's in year 2015. About 11.17% or 2,629 residents were in the poblacion. This is due to the fact that the municipality is basically an agricultural community, and that majority of residents derived their source of living from agricultural and other related occupations.

### - Age-Sex Population Distribution

#### - Age Distribution

In the 2016 BSPO Survey, ages 5-9 had the most number of population with 2,622 (both sexes) and ages 75-79 had the least number with only 3517 (table 7). Moreover, if we classify the present age distribution, it would reveal that the large portion of the current population of Mina belongs to the child and youth age group (below 1 year old - 24 years old) with a total of 11,780 or 46% of the total population.

**Table 7. CURRENT POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP, SEX  
2016**

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>13,069</b>	<b>12,539</b>	<b>25,608</b>
0 - 4	1184	1072	2256
5 - 9	1385	1242	2627
10 - 14	1273	1147	2420
15 - 19	1131	1082	2213
20 - 24	1230	1099	2329
25 - 29	1199	1130	2329



30 - 34	1096	930	2026
35 - 39	922	809	1731
40 - 44	779	766	1545
45 - 49	641	645	1286
50 - 54	619	595	1214
55 - 59	499	524	1023
60 - 64	392	424	816
65 - 69	265	340	605
70 - 74	194	254	448
75 - 79	122	195	317
80 and over	138	285	423

Source: BSPO Survey 2016

**- Sex Distribution**

Based on the 2010 census of population of the municipality which is 21,785, the projected population for calendar year 2015 is 23,900 distributed by age group and sex (table 6 & Figure 6). Males outnumbered females by 418, that is 12,159 males over 11,741 females or there are 101 males in every 100 females. BSPO actual survey for 2015 come-up with a higher population of 25,321 compared to the projected one.

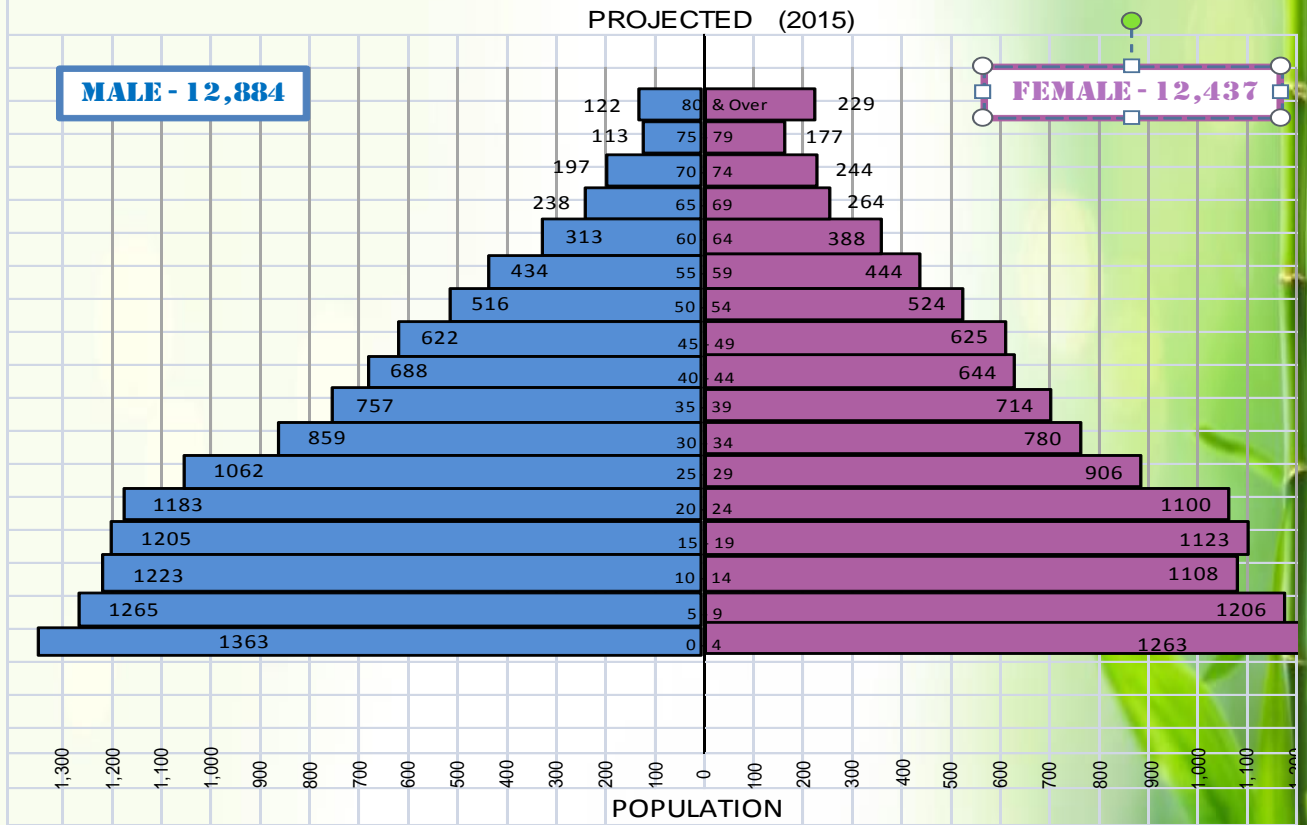
**Table 8. PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE-GROUP, SEX 2015**

Age Group	Projected Population based on 2010 NSO Survey			BSPO Survey for 2015		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>12,15</b>	<b>11,741</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>12,884</b>	<b>12,437</b>	<b>25,321</b>
0 - 4	1363	1263	2625	1222	1109	2331
5 - 9	1265	1206	2471	1370	1252	2622
10 - 14	1223	1108	2331	1209	1144	2353
15 - 19	1205	1123	2328	1167	1048	2215
20 - 24	1183	1100	2283	1199	1122	2321
25 - 29	1062	906	1968	1226	1134	2360
30 - 34	859	780	1639	1055	926	1981
35 - 39	757	714	1471	889	787	1676
40 - 44	688	644	1332	728	752	1480
45 - 49	622	625	1247	662	616	1278
50 - 54	516	524	1040	558	592	1150
55 - 59	434	444	879	511	526	1037
60 - 64	313	388	701	363	393	756
65 - 69	238	264	502	267	328	595
70 - 74	197	244	441	187	231	418
75 - 79	113	177	290	142	214	356
80 and	122	229	351	129	263	392





Figure 4. AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION





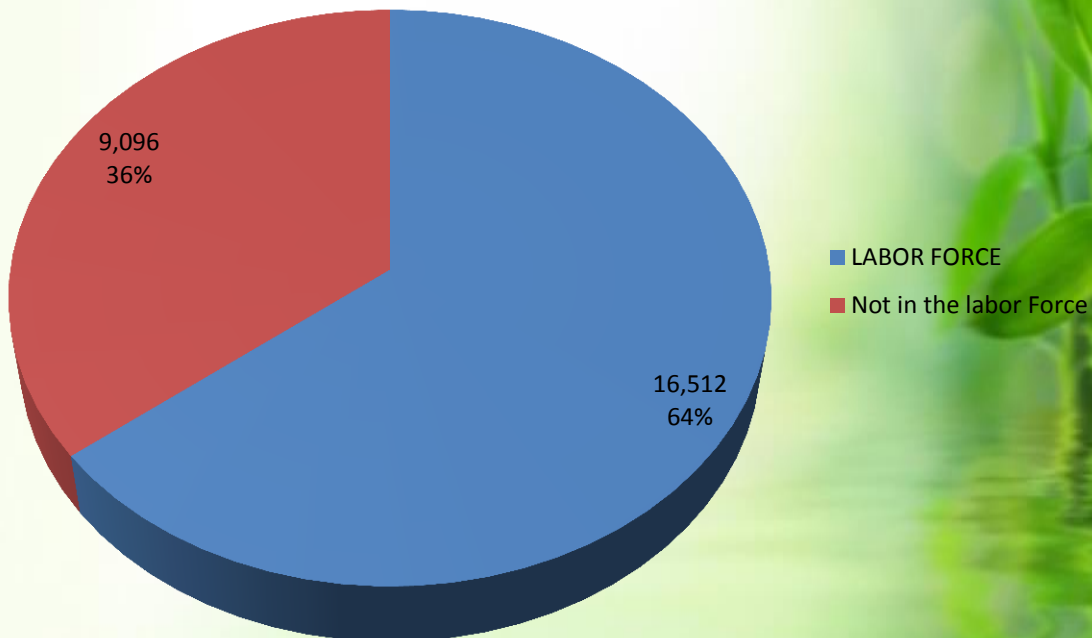
**- Labor Force**

The BSPO survey on 2016 (table 9) shows that the municipality of Mina has a potential labor force of 15,880, the total population ages 15 years and over. Out of these, 11,101 is in the labor force wherein 6,844 are males and 4,257 are females. 7,944 or 71.56 % of the total 11,101 are employed while the other 3,157 or 28.44% are not employed. However, 4,779 or 30.09% of the total population 15 years and over are not in the labor force. The Poverty Incidence of Mina as of Calendar Year 2012 is at 24.3% as surveyed by the National Statistics Census Board. Figure 5 shows the pie graph of labor force employment status and Table 8 shows the participation ratio of labor force of the municipality.

**Table 9. LABOR FORCE POPULATION BY SEX AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS 2016**

	Pop'n. 15 yrs. & Over	Labor Force		Not in the Labor Force	
			%		%
Male	13,069	8,508	33%	4,561	18%
Female	12,539	8,004	31%	4,535	18%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,608</b>	<b>16,512</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>9,096</b>	<b>36%</b>

Figure 5. LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT STATUS





**- Marital Status**

Year 2010 census of population indicates that majority of the youth still enjoy being single and prefer 25-29 as an ideal marrying age. See table (table 10).

**Table 10. MARITAL STATUS BY AGE GROUP**

Age Group Sex	Household Population 10 Years Old and Over	M A R I T A L S T A T U S					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorc ed/Sep arated	Comm on- law/ Live -in	Unknow n
Total	21785	12697	7767	959	103	244	15
Below 20	8892	8806	51	-	2	25	8
20-24	2081	1566	442	2	6	64	1
25-29	1794	903	826	3	9	53	-
30-34	1494	457	990	11	10	26	-
35-39	1341	259	1027	16	11	28	-
40-44	1214	179	959	42	18	13	3
45-49	1137	149	906	50	13	18	1
50-54	948	100	730	98	15	4	1
55-59	801	73	617	96	11	4	-
60-64	639	76	461	92	6	3	1
65-69	458	37	297	121	-	3	-
70-74	402	41	235	123	1	2	-
75-79	264	21	130	111	1	1	-
80 and Over	320	30	96	194	-	-	-

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing  
NSO

**- Households**

In the 2000 census year, populations of Mina were distributed in 3,426 households. The 2010 Census (table 10) come-up with 4,557 households an increase of 1,131 households for the span of ten (10) years, averaging 113 households per year. The projected number of households is 5407 for 2016 and 6,059 in year 2020 with an annual growth rate (AGR) of 1.87%. BSPO actual survey of household is 5128 for year 2015.

**Table 11. PREVIOUS, CURRENT AND PROJECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY BARANGAY (2000-2020)**

BARANGAYS	2000	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2020
A. URBAN							
1. Mina East	215	266	290	298	299	316	354
2. Mina West	252	289	315	324	269	343	384
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>738</b>



B. RURAL							
1. Abat	131	176	192	197	204	209	234
2. Agmanaphao	236	297	324	333	341	352	395
3. Amiroy	259	336	366	376	385	398	447
4. Badiangan	292	369	402	414	411	438	491
5. Bangac	154	253	275	283	304	300	336
6. Cabalabaguan	268	417	454	467	439	495	554
7. Capul-an	93	124	135	139	131	147	165
8. Dala	137	214	233	240	239	254	285
9. Guibuangan	48	62	67	70	67	74	82
10. Janipa-an East	181	243	265	272	270	288	323
11. Janipa-an West	124	157	171	176	202	187	209
12. Nasirum	48	59	64	66	75	70	78
13. Naumuan	70	85	93	96	93	101	113
14. Singay	88	126	137	141	148	149	167
15. Talibong Grande	81	116	127	130	134	138	155
16. Talibong Pequeño	75	95	103	106	116	112	126
17. Tipolo	93	127	138	143	147	151	169
18. Tolarucan	298	365	398	409	440	433	485
19. Tumay	181	235	256	264	251	279	313
20. Yugot	106	146	159	163	163	173	194
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,959</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>4748</b>	<b>5,321</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>5,107</b>	<b>5128</b>	<b>5407</b>	<b>6,059</b>

**- Overseas Workers**

Table 12 shows that the number of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) is increasing every year. In 2011, there were a total of 771 people who are working abroad and are increasing annually. Thus in year 2015, it rose to 1112 OFWs. In the table shows that most of the OFWs were female. This is an indication that people from the municipality preferred to work abroad for better job opportunities and better earnings than remain in the locality where job opportunities were few.

**Table 12. Overseas Workers for the Past Five Years**

Year	No. of Overseas Workers			Increase/Decrease in No.			Increase/Decrease in Percent (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2011	771	318	453	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	857	360	498	87	42	45	11.28	13.21	9.93
2013	949	408	541	91	48	43	10.62	13.33	8.64
2014	1046	463	584	98	55	43	10.33	13.48	7.95
2015	1112	486	626	108	66	42	10.33	14.26	7.19

Source: Population Office

**-Population Density**

Based on the 2015 census of population of 23,546 and land area of 4,340 Hectare, the Municipality of Mina has a population density of 5.43 persons per hectare (table 13). Because Mina being an agricultural town, rice fields almost comprises the land area.



**Table 13. POPULATION DENSITY PER BARANGAY**

BARANGAY	Area (has.)	Population	Population Density
<b>A. URBAN</b>			
1.Mina East	100.5942	1,380	13.72
2.Mina West	30.3433	1,249	41.16
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>130.9375</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>20.08</b>
<b>B. RURAL</b>			
1.Abat	200.6268	850	4.24
2.Agmanaphao	422.9784	1,535	3.63
3.Amiroy	506.4051	1,723	3.40
4.Badiangan	539.2654	1,816	3.37
5.Bangac	128.4701	1,503	11.70
6.Cabalabaguan	225.2673	2,062	9.15
7.Capul-an	163.0339	653	4.01
8.Dala	146.6137	1,203	8.21
9.Guibuangan	33.6079	293	8.72
10.Janipa-an East	289.3227	949	3.28
11.Janipa-an West	268.8109	1,284	4.78
12.Nasirum	100.5722	300	2.98
13.Naumuan	124.3696	439	3.53
14.Singay	59.7538	709	11.87
15.Talibong Grande	134.8868	637	4.72
16.Talibong Pequeño	145.2741	531	3.66
17.Tipolo	104.1961	677	6.50
18.Tolarucan	291.1995	1,902	6.53
19.Tumay	147.0541	1,101	7.49
20.Yugot	177.3541	750	4.23
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>4,209.0625</b>	<b>20,917</b>	<b>4.97</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,340.00</b>	<b>23,546</b>	<b>5.43</b>

Source: NSO, 2015

### - Dialect Spoken

The Hiligaynon Ilonggo dialect is spoken in 99.14% of all homes in the municipality base on the 2010 census. Some speak other dialects like Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilocano, and Bicol as shown in table 14. A sprinkling of other dialects like ati, badjao, masbateño, capizeño and others may be heard spoken by few. These show that immigration is one aspect of our population growth.

**Table 14. DIALECT SPOKEN**

MOTHER TONGUE	HH POPULATION	% to TOTAL
Hiligaynon Ilonggo	21,597	99.14
Cebuano	42	0.19
Tagalog	35	0.160
Ilocano	16	0.073
Bikol/Bicol	14	0.064



Ati	9	0.040
Badjao	8	0.037
Masbateño/Masbatenon	8	0.037
Capizeño	7	0.032
Waray	7	0.032
Akeanon	6	0.027
Ibatan	5	0.023
Other Foreign	5	0.023
Aromanen-manobo	3	0.014
Hanunuo	3	0.014
Karay-a	3	0.014
Boholano	2	0.009
Gubatnon	2	0.009
Ibaloi/Ibaloy	2	0.009
Ifugao	2	0.009
American/English	2	0.009
Agta-Cimaron	1	0.005
Bisaya/Binisaya	1	0.005
Davao-Chavacano	1	0.005
Maranao	1	0.005
Palawan/Palawan-o	1	0.005
Romblomanon	1	0.005
Tau-buid	1	0.005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, National Statistics Office

### - Religion

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion being practiced by 97.74% of the entire population in 2010 census. Other religion or sect also exist but of very minimal percentage. To mention, they are Bible Baptist Church, Iglesia ni Kristo, Evangelicals, Seventh Day Adventist, Church of Christ, Jehova's Witness and other's., see table 15 below.

**Table 15. RELIGIOUS GROUP IN THE MUNICIPALITY**

RELIGION	NUMBER	% to TOTAL
Roman Catholic including Catholic	21,293	97.74
Bible Baptist Church	113	0.519
Iglesia ni Cristo	107	0.491
Evangelicals (Philippine Council of	79	0.362
Sevent Day Adventist	42	0.193
Church of Christ	40	0.184
Jehovahs Witness	32	0.147
Other Religious Affiliations	20	0.092
Aglipay	13	0.060
Jesus is Lord Church	13	0.060
Association of Fundamental Baptist	12	0.055
Islam	6	0.027
Bread of Life Ministries	5	0.023



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Buddhist	5	0.023
Tribal Religions	2	0.009
Iglesias a Dios Espiritu Santo	1	0.005
Philippine Grace Gospel	1	0.005
Other Protestants	1	0.005
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,785</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: 2010 Census of Population  
National Statistics

Pace of urbanization in the municipality for the last 25 years is essentially very slow as shown in table 16. For the span of five years, (2010 - 2015) it only averages -0.29% of urbanization per year.

**Table 16. URBANIZATION LEVEL FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS**

Year	Barangay Population			Tempo of Urbanization (%)
	Urban	Rural	Total	
1990	2,147	13,66	15,8	13.58
1995	2,229	14,19	16,4	13.58
2000	2,516	15,58	18,0	13.90
2007	2,453	17,35	19,8	12.38
2010	2,750	19,03	21,7	12.62
2015	2,629	20,91	23,5	11.17

Projected average household size in the municipality is 4.78 for calendar year 2015 with 23,900 population and 4,999 household respectively as shown in table 17.

**Table 17. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY URBAN AND RURAL BARANGAY AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE**

Barangay	Population	Number of Household	Average Household Size
<b>A. URBAN</b>			
1.Mina East	1494	292	5.12
2.Mina West	1523	317	4.80
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3017</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>4.96</b>
<b>B. RURAL</b>			
1.Abat	877	193	4.54
2.Agmanaphao	1549	326	4.75
3.Amiroy	1778	369	4.82
4.Badiangan	1935	405	4.78
5.Bangac	1421	278	5.12
6.Cabalabaguan	2066	457	4.52
7.Capul-an	648	136	4.76
8.Dala	1084	235	4.62



## MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

### MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

9. Guibuangan	304	68	4.47
10. Janipa-an - East	1324	267	4.97
11. Janipa-an West	850	172	4.94
12. Nasirum	303	65	4.68
13. Naumuan	431	93	4.62
14. Singay	685	138	4.96
15. Talibong Grande	662	127	5.20
16. Talibong Pequeño	521	104	5.00
17. Tipolo	686	139	4.92
18. Tolarucan	1873	400	4.68
19. Tumay	1148	258	4.45
20. Yugot	739	160	4.61
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20883</b>	<b>4390</b>	<b>4.76</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23900</b>	<b>4999</b>	<b>4.78</b>





## SOCIAL SERVICES

### - EDUCATION

#### - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The municipality of Mina has a total of 11 public elementary schools and 1 private school. All of the schools were equipped with the necessary facilities. The facilities and its condition of all public and private schools are best shown in Table 18 below. The schools found in the municipality were almost low susceptible to flood and landslides. When it comes to earthquake, the schools were moderately susceptible. The rest of the data is presented in the table stated.

**Table 18 Schools by Level, Type, Facilities and Condition SY 2015-2016, Mina, Iloilo**

School	Location (Brgy.)	Lot Area (Ha.)	Type		Facilities and Conditions					
			Pub	Pri	La	S	Li	Cl	Cr	P
1. Mina Central School	Mina East	2.4206	/		N	P	P	G	G	P
2. Abat ES	Abat	1.0356	/		N	N	P	P	P	G
3. Agmanaphao ES	Agmanaphao	1.0126	/		N	N	P	P	G	G
4. Amiroy ES	Amiroy	1.0000	/		N	N	P	P	P	G
5. Badiangan ES	Badiangan	1.0064	/		N	P	P	N	G	P
6. Cabalabaguan ES	Cabalabaguan	0.9967	/		N	N	P	P	P	G
7. Nasirum ES	Tal. Pequeño	1.0280			N	N	N	N	G	P
8. Tipolo ES	Tipolo	1.0000	/		N	N	C	N	G	P
9. Armada-Pelaez ES	Tolarucan	0.5000	/		N	N	N	N	G	P
10. Dala-Singay ES	Singay	0.3000	/		N	N	N	N	G	P
11. Janipa-an ES	Janipa-an East	1.5412	/		N	N	N	N	G	C
12. OLPCS	Poblacion	0.2500		/	N	N	N	N	G	G
Secondary										
1. Mina NHS	Bangac-Talibong Grande	5.000	/		G	G	P	N	G	P

Source: DepEd District Office, Primary Survey/MPDO

N = none, P = poor, G = good, C = critical

The whole district of Mina has a total of elementary school enrolment of 3082 which is composed of 1659 males and 1423 females. All in the entire whole district has a total of 105 classrooms and same number of teachers. The student -teacher ratio is 29:1 and the same with the student classroom ratio, in general. For further data, Table 19 is hereby presented.



**Table 19. Student-Teacher and Student-Classroom Ratio by Level, SY 2015-2016, Mina, Iloilo**

Type/Level	No. of Enrollees			No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms	Student-Teacher Ratio	Student-Classroom Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
<b>Private</b>							
<b>Elementary</b>	62	58	120	6	6	20:1	20:1
<b>Public</b>							
<b>Elementary</b>	<b>1659</b>	<b>1423</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>29:1</b>	<b>29:1</b>
Abat ES	157	106	263	8	8	33:1	33:1
Agmanaphao ES	97	77	174	7	7	25:1	25:1
Amiroy ES	109	93	202	7	7	29:1	29:1
Armada-Pelaez ES	89	62	151	6	6	25:1	25:1
Badiangan ES	127	119	246	7	7	35:1	35:1
Cabalabaguan ES	173	142	315	9	9	35:1	35:1
Dala-Singay ES	89	105	194	6	6	32:1	32:1
Janipa-an ES	66	68	134	6	6	22:1	22:1
Mina CS	561	500	1061	36	36	29:1	29:1
Nasirum ES	78	70	148	7	5	21:1	30:1
Tipolo ES	113	81	194	6	7	32:1	28:1

Source: DepEd District Office, Primary Survey

The entire elementary schools in the municipality have a participation rate of 100%, survival rate of 92%, completion rate of 96%, graduation rate of 100% and drop-out rate of 0% as of SY 2015-2016. The distribution of every school is best shown in Table 20.

**Table 20. Historical Drop-out, Completion, Survival, Graduation and Participation Rates in Elementary Level for the Last Five School Years**

	Abat ES	Agmanaphao ES	Amiroy ES	Armada-Pelaez ES	Badiangan ES	Cabalabaguan ES	Dala-Singay ES	Janipa-an ES	Mina CS	Nasirum ES	Tipolo ES	TOTAL
<b>Participation Rate, %</b>												
2011-2012	100	83	90	100	100	86.05	97.92	83.75	93.11	87.50	83.56	91
2012-2013	100	99	92	100	100	54.88	100	100	99.18	93	100	93
2013-2014	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.74	100	100	100
2014-2015	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.26	100	100	100
2015-2016	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	99.40	100	100	100
<b>Survival Rate, %</b>												
2011-2012	94	77	87	100	52	96.55	94.74	89.47	78.76	79	75.86	84
2012-2013	93	75	93	100	47	86.66	89.47	94.74	94.12	81	80	85
2013-2014	95	76	78	100	85	47.69	89.47	100	88.75	84.2	86.66	85
2014-2015	89	70.96	73	93.33	83	79.16	84.85	100	97.44	93	74.29	85



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

2015-2016	91	80	78	93.3 3	94	100	100	100	98.97	100	79.30	92
<b>Drop-out Rate, %</b>												
2011-2012	0	0	3	0	0	0.50	0	0	4.62	2	0	1
2012-2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	2	0	0
2013-2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014-2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.73	0	0	0
2015-2016	1.1 4	0	0	0	0	0	.052	0	0.22	0	0	0
<b>Completion rate, %</b>												
2011-2012	100	77	81	100	74	94.82	94.2 1	100	86.98	75	75.86	87
2012-2013	100	70	94	100	51	85	89.4 7	100	88.24	85	80	86
2013-2014	100	76	75	100	89	47.69	89.4 7	100	95.71	89	86.66	86
2014-2015	100	100	71	100	83	79.16	84.8 5	100	89.89	93	74.29	89
2015-2016	99. 43	100	76	100	94	100	100	100	98.48	100	89.65	96
<b>Graduation Rate, %</b>												
2011-2012	100	100	93	100	95	100	100	100	98	95	100	98
2012-2013	100	93	97	100	96	98.07	100	100	100	94	100	98
2013-2014	100	95	100	100	100	98.38	100	100	100	94.10	84.62	97
2014-2015	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.34	93	100	99
2015-2016	100	100	96	100	100	100	100	100	98.97	100	100	100

Source: Mina, District Office

The Distribution of the historical enrolment in all of the public elementary schools is best shown in Table 21 below.

**Table 21. Historical Enrolment by Level for the Last Three Years**

Level	SY 2015-2016			SY 2014-2015		SY 2013-2014		2012-2013	
	Number	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	Inc./Dec.	Number	-
<b>Primary</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Elementary</b>									
Abat ES	263	263		264		263		263	
Agmanaphao ES	174	184		176		186		186	
Amiroy ES	202	208		221		187		187	
Armada-Pelaez ES	151	150		123		102		102	
Badiangan ES	246	246		232		226		226	
Cabalabaguan ES	315	312		355		348		348	
Dala-Singay ES	194	191		187		124		124	
Janipa-an ES	134	132		118		106		106	
Mina CS	1061	1047		1050		1071		1071	
Nasirum ES	148	140		141		139		139	
Tipolo ES	194	193		162		172		172	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>3066</b>		<b>3029</b>		<b>2924</b>		<b>2924</b>	

Source: Deped, District Office



**- SECONDARY EDUCATION**

The municipality has one existing secondary school, the Mina National High School. It is situated at Brgy. Bangac- Talibong Grande, Mina with the total lot area of 5 hectares as represented in Table 3.1.1. It is equipped with 39 classrooms having 1:42 student-classroom ratio. The MNHS has the total of 60 teachers having 1:27 student and teacher ratio. As of SY 2015-2016, the MNHS has a total enrolment of 1637 students consists of 860 males and 777 females as shown in Table 22.

**Table 22. Student-Teacher and Student-Classroom Ratio by Level, SY 2015-2016**

Type/Level	No. of Enrollees			No. of Teachers	No. of Classrooms	Student-Teacher Ratio	Student-Classroom Ratio
	Male	Female	Total				
<b>Private</b>							
Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Public</b>							
Secondary	860	777	1637	60	39	1:27	1:42

Source: DepEd, Mina National High School

The enrolment of MNHS in the last three school years from 2015-2016 baselines is shown in the Table 23 wherein from SY 2012-2013 (1545 students) it increases its enrolment by 1.17% in 2013-2014 and 3.20% in SY 2014-2015.

**Table 23. Historical Enrolment by Level for the Last Three Years**

Level	SY 2015-2016	SY 2014-2015	SY 2013-2014	SY 2012-2013
	Number	Number	Increase/decrease	Number
Secondary	1637	1613	3.20%	1563
<b>Total</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>1613</b>		<b>1563</b>

Source: Mina National High School

The Mina National High School has its highest enrolment participation rate by SY 2015-2016 and 2013-2014 with the rate of 99.32%. it reaches its highest drop-out rate of 2.41% in SY 2012-2013 and attained 0% drop-out rate in SY2014-2015. In SY 2014-2015, MNHS has the Completion and Survival Rate of 99.75% which is the highest attainment of the said school in the past school years. It attains it 100% graduation rate in the three consecutive school years from SY2013-2014 up to 2015-2016. For further explanation see table 24.

**Table 24. Historical Drop-out, Completion, Survival, Graduation and Participation Rates in Secondary Level for the Last Five School Years**

School Year	Secondary Level				
	Enrolment Participation Rate, %	Drop-out Rate, %	Completion Rate, %	Survival Rate, %	Graduation Rate, %
2011-2012	90.07	2.33	88.76	90.07	99



2012-2013	99.14	2.41	97.42	97.99	95.77
2013-2014	99.32	0.32	94.10	94.10	100
2014-2015	99.28	0.00	99.75	99.75	100
2015-2016	99.32	0.49	90.82	99.32	100

Source: Mina National High School

**- TECHNICAL/ VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

The municipality of Mina has one technical-vocational school that exists, the Mina Skills Training Center (MSTC). It is situated at the Poblacion wherein it offers skills trainings and technical-vocational courses like housekeeping, masonry, carpentry, welding and electrical installation. It is a government owned school with an area of 0.3908 hectares and having an enrolment of 269 enrollees consists of different courses it offers as reflected in Table 25.

**Table 25. Vocational/Technical School, 2015 Mina, Iloilo**

Name of school	Location (Brgy.)	Area (Ha.)	Type		Total Enrolment
			Public	Private	
Vocational/Technical					
<b>1. Mina Skills Training Center</b>	Mina East	0.3908	/		<b>269</b>

Source: CHED, MSTC

The MSTC had most number of enrollees in the year 2014 which is consists of 134 for SMAW NCI, 119 in Carpentry NCII, 77 in EIM NCII, 66 in Masonry NCII and 38 enrollees for the housekeeping. The least among the history of enrolment at the MSTC was in 2011 with a total of 210 enrollees only. The enrollees who could graduate and passed the assessment is secured with the competencies that made him qualified to go abroad to earn a living. The MSTC was made possible in order to cater the needs of those who wanted to attain higher education yet unlucky enough to support his educational needs.

The said school could mitigate the problem in poverty and unemployment in the locality. The growth of the enrolment of the MSTC for the past five years is best shown in Table 26 below.

**Table 26. Historical Enrolment by Level for the Last Five Years**

Level	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Voc./Technical</b>					
SMAW NC I	35	45	21	134	46
SMAW NC II	-	-	30	-	-
HOUSEKEEPING NC II	28	35	81	38	114
MASONRY	50	-	-	-	-
MASONRY NC II	-	45	30	66	-
EIM NC II	-	-	-	77	62
CARPENTRY NC II	97	88	55	119	47



<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>269</b>
--------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

Source: MSTC

The municipality of Mina through MCEC conducts a computer workshop every summer. It is the program the children in the locality are engaged in the computer lessons and workshop which can uplift their intelligence and knowledge with regards to computer. The computer-literacy matrix is shown in Table 27. The Table shows that the trainees increase in number every year until it reaches 801 trainees in 2015. Most of the trainees were female having 2:1 in ratio with the male trainees. All in all, in the past five years there were already a total of 2352 trainees who undergone computer literacy training, 1,579 were consists of males and 773 were males.

**Table 27. HISTORICAL ENROLMENT of COMPUTER LITERACY TRAINING**

Year	No. of Trainees		
	Male	Female	Total
2011	66	129	195
2012	20	188	208
2013	153	223	376
2014	294	478	772
2015	240	561	801
Grand Total	773	1579	2352

Source: MCEC

### - SPECIAL EDUCATION (SPED) and ALTERNATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM (ALS)

In order to address the needs of the special children or children with disabilities, the development of the Special Education Class in the District of Mina was materialized. The said class will offer activities and lessons that are given only to the persons of the special needs. This program has given an opportunity for the special individuals to show and have access with the general education like that of the normal persons. The enrolment of the SPED class is presented in Table 28.

The municipality had also opened a program that addresses the needs also of the individuals who were hopeless to attain and have a basic education due to poverty. The primary clients of the said program were the OSY or the out of school youth who were old enough to enter school. The classes were during weekends wherein the teachers itself went to the barangays to teach. At the end of the classes in the school year, the students were given a qualifying exam that will determine whether they will graduate or not. The number of enrollees for the ALS is presented in Table 29.

**Table 28. Report of Enrolment of SPED Class, SY 2012-2013**

EXCEPTIONALITY	No. of Pupils		
	Male	Female	Total
Fast Learners/ Gifted and Talented	43	64	107
Learning Disability (LD)	4	9	13
Hearing Impaired	8	8	16
Visual Impairment - (Blindness)	2	6	8
Multiple Disability w/ Visual	3	1	4



Impairment			
Intellectual Disabled (ID)/ Mental Retardation (MR)	14	10	24
Multiple Handicapped (MH)	0	0	0
Behavioral Problem (BP)	2	0	2
Orthopedically Handicapped	4	5	9
Autism (Au)	2	5	7
Speech Defective	4	3	7
Cerebral Palsy (CP)	5	6	11
TOTAL	91	117	208

Source: Mina Central School (SPED)

**Table 29. Alternative Learning System Summary of 2016 Statistical Data**

Delivery Mechanism	No. of Enrollees								
	BLP			A&E (EL)			A&E (SL)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
District ALS Coordinator	1	2	3	38	9	47	34	16	50
Literacy Volunteers	73	18	91	55	24	79	184	89	273
GRAND TOTAL	74	20	94	93	33	126	218	105	323

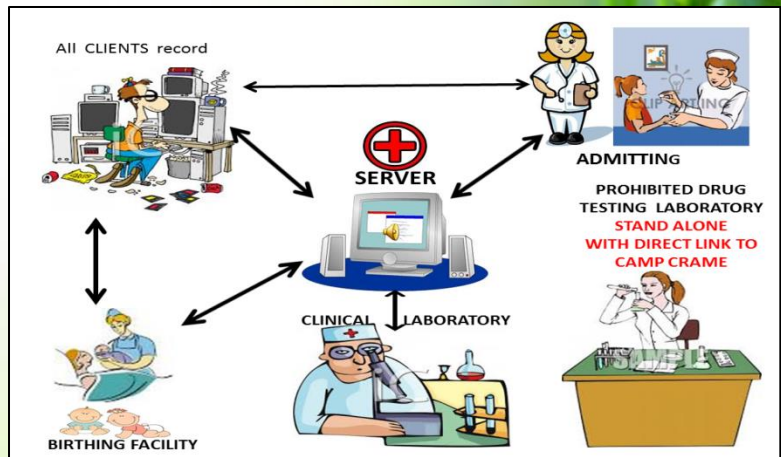
Source: Mina Central School, ALS Department

**- HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

Mina has one Rural Health Unit (the Main Health Center) based in the Poblacion and eight (8) Barangay Health Stations in Agmanaphao, Amiroy, Talibong Grande, Capul-an, Tipolo, Nasirum, Janipa-an East and Tumay. All these facilities are functional and in good physical condition.

The Mina Main Health Center has one physician, two nurses, four midwives, one dentist, one sanitary inspector and 1 Medical technologist. Mina Barangay Health Stations

is manned by 1 midwife in each barangay as reflected in Table 30.



**Figure 6. Mina Health Operation Management Information System, Mina, Iloilo**

Source: Municipality of Mina PowerPoint Presentation, June 2014



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

The Main Health Center provides the following services: maternal and child health, promotion and education program, minor surgery, and water and sanitation improvement program. The center also provides laboratory services with complete blood chemistry and x-ray services.

While there is no hospital in Mina, cases are referred to three hospitals in nearby municipalities: Iloilo Provincial Hospital in Pototan, Cabatuan District Hospital and Janiuay District Hospital.

For the past five years, the crude birth rate in the municipality is gradually decreasing from 44 in 2012 and 12 in 2015. The municipality has the highest crude death rate of 11 in 2013 and the least crude death rate of 4 in 2011. In general, there is no case of maternal death in the municipality and the RHU achieved its highest consultative rate of 24.72 in 2013 as it shown in Table 31.

**Table 30. General Health Situation for the Past Five Years**

Health Indicator	Municipal									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Fertility</b>										
Crude Birth Rates (CBR)	20		44		22		14		12	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	-		-		-		-		-	
<b>Morbidity</b>										
General Medical	716		1178		5287		5243		5512	
Consultative Rate	3.42		5.57		24.72		22.31		23.04	
Hospitalization Rate	-		-		-		-		-	
<b>Mortality</b>										
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	4		7		11		10		7	
Proportioned Mortality Rate (PMR)	-		-		-		-		-	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	0		0		8.6		0		0	
Young Child Mortality Rate (YCMR)	-		-		-		-		-	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	0		0		0		0		0	

Source: MHO

**Table 31. Medical Health Facilities and Personnel, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

Barangay	Facility			Personnel					
	Type of Health Facility	No. of Beds	Physical Condition	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Dentist	Sanitary Insp	Med tech
<b>Poblacion</b>	RHU	5	Good	1	2	4	1	1	1
<b>Agmanaphao</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Amiroy</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Tipolo</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Capul-an</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Talibong Grande</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Nasirum</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Tumay</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Janipa-an East</b>	BHS	1	Good	-	-	1	-	-	-

Source: Municipal Health Office, Mina, Iloilo





### A. Health Status

#### -Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity and Mortality in the Municipality

The RHU records for the past five years showed that the number one cause of morbidity in the municipality is pneumonia, followed by the URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection) and UTI (Urinary Tract Infection) which are consistently having cases in the past five years. The health office had listed eighteen causes rather than ten since the causes of the morbidity in the municipality varies every year. In the five-year record, in 2013 has the most number of deaths which reaches to more or less 1,700 deaths. By 2015, the number of deaths was 974 numbers of deaths as shown in Table 32.

**Table 32. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity for the Past Five Years**

CAUSES	No. of Deaths				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Pneumonia	571	510	675	440	361
2. URTI (Upper Respiratory Tract Infection)	517	384	317	208	144
3. UTI (Urinary Tract Infection)	156	115	221	96	124
4. Acute Gastroenteritis	73	52	53	47	41
5. Rhinitis	27	7	-	-	-
6. Bronchial Asthma	26	31	-	5	-
7. Kochs Disease	21	30	-	-	-
8. Iron Deficiency Anemia	9	-	-	-	-
9. Bronchitis	10	-	44	-	-
10. Tonsillo-pharyngitis	7	-	-	-	-
11. Systemic Viral Infection	-	121	238	75	75
12. Acute Respiratory Infection	-	46	61	143	91
13. HPN	-	39	68	48	34
14. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	46	79	38
15. Otitis Media	-	-	14	-	-
16. Wound	-	-	-	74	-
17. UACS (Upper Acute Cough Syndrome)	-	-	-	-	53
18. Foot Hand and Mouth Disease	-	-	-	-	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>974</b>

Source: Mina MHO

In the municipality, the main cause of mortality in the past five years is pneumonia. It was followed by cancer of all forms. The least among the causes of the mortality is the bronchial asthma. The municipality has the highest mortality percentage in 2014 with a total of 70.8 % or 80 cases of mortality. Most of the victims were male. The rest of the cases is reflected at the Table 33.



**Table 33. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality for the Past Five Years**

Causes	MUNICIPAL																			
	2011				2012				2013				2014				2015			
	%	Total	M	F	%	Total	M	F	%	Total	M	F	%	Total	M	F	%	Total	M	F
Pneumonia	21.7	22	9	13	18.2	17	2	15	13.5	17	1	2	29.4	33	18	15	25.5	23	18	5
Cancer all forms	7.9	8	3	5	16.1	15	10	5	7.6	9	7	2	7.1	8	4	4	11.1	10	4	6
Cardio vascular disease	6.9	7	2	5	11.8	11	6	5	7.6	9	5	4	7.1	8	4	4	6.6	6	3	3
Cardio Pulmonary Arrest	5.9	6	4	2	7.5	7	4	3	3.3	4	3	1	5.3	6	2	4	5.5	5	3	2
DM type II	3.9	4	2	2	3.2	3	1	2	3.3	4	2	2	5.3	6	4	2	4.4	4	4	0
Acute Hemorrhagic Pancreatitis	1.9	2	2	0	3.2	3	0	3	3.3	4	3	1	5.3	6	4	2	4.4	4	3	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	1.9	2	1	1	3.2	3	0	3	2.5	3	2	1	3.5	4	2	2	3.3	3	2	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1.9	2	1	1	3.2	3	1	2	1.6	2	1	1	3.5	4	2	2	3.3	3	2	1
Cardio Vascular Accident	0.9	1	1	0	2.1	2	1	1	0.8	1	1	0	2.6	3	1	2	2.2	2	0	2
Bronchial Asthma	0.9	1	0	1	1.0	1	0	1	0.8	1	1	0	1.7	2	2	0	1.1	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Mina MHO/ Hospital Records/Local Civil Registrar

**Table 34. CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR) AND CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR) FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS (2011-2015)**

Period	CBR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2011	20	-	4	-
2012	44	120%	7	75%
2013	22	-50%	11	57.14%
2014	14	-36.36%	10	-9.09%
2015	12	-14.29 %	7	-30.00%

Source: RHU

The degree of malnutrition in the municipality reaches its highest percentage in 2015 having 100.30 % or a total 3239 malnourished children. The total of 3036 or 94.02% of the malnourished children in 2015 is having the 1<sup>st</sup> degree of malnutrition, 138 for the 2<sup>nd</sup> degree and 65 children in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree. The data on the malnourished children in the past five years is best shown in Table 35.



**Table 35. Malnourished Children for the Past Five Years (2011-2015)**

DEGREE OF MALNUTRITION	Municipal									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1 <sup>ST</sup>	336 6	92	322 2	87	307 5	88.7 7	3400 3	89.3	3036	94.02
2 <sup>ND</sup>	213	5.8 2	275	7.43	267	7.70	282	7.40	138	4.27
3 <sup>RD</sup>	20	0.5 4	18	0.48	33	0.95	28	0.73	65	2.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	359 9	98. 40	351 5	94.9 9	337 5	97.4 2	3710 6	97.4	3239	100.3 0

Source: Mina MHO

**B. Sanitation**

By 2015, the municipality of Mina has a total of 4635 households have sanitary toilets in the entire municipality. The total of 4371 has their own flush toilets and 264 households have shared flush sanitary toilet. There is no household having an unsanitary toilet in the municipality. The municipality had able to provide almost all of the households with a sanitary toilet as shown in Table 38.

**Table 36. Number of Households in Occupied Housing Units by Type of Toilet Facilities, Year 2016**

Barangay	Type of Toilet Facility							
	Sanitary				Unsanitary			
	Own Flush	Shared Flush	Closed Pit Latrine	TOTAL	Open Pit Latrine	Drop/Overhang	No Facility/Field	TOTAL
Abat	169	35	-	204	-	-	-	-
Agmanaphao	202	18	-	220	-	-	-	-
Amiroy	342	18	-	360	-	-	-	-
Badiangan	355	15	-	370	-	-	-	-
Bangac	284	12	-	296	-	-	-	-
Cabalabaguan	415	2	-	417	-	-	-	-
Capul-an	129	0	-	129	-	-	-	-
Dala	163	23	-	186	-	-	-	-
Guibuangan	51	14	-	65	-	-	-	-
Janipa-an East	247	17	-	264	-	-	-	-
Janipa-an West	168	28	-	196	-	-	-	-
Mina East	267	10	-	277	-	-	-	-
Mina West	216	3	-	219	-	-	-	-
Nasirum	70	3	-	73	-	-	-	-
Naumuan	79	11	-	90	-	-	-	-
Singay	129	19	-	148	-	-	-	-
Talibong Grande	117	9	-	126	-	-	-	-
Talibong Pequeño	81	4	-	85	-	-	-	-
Tipolo	132	3	-	135	-	-	-	-
Tolarucan	399	11	-	410	-	-	-	-
Tumay	242	7	-	249	-	-	-	-
Yugot	114	2	-	116	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Mina MHO



Solid waste composition generated in the municipality ( table 37) were disposed with different methods. Majority of households burned their wastes especially in the Barangays far from the poblacion wherein garbage are collected and disposed at the municipal dump site at Barangay Amiroy (table 37).

**Table 37. Solid Waste Generation by Source, Year 2012**

Source	Types of Waste	Volume of Solid Waste Generated (tons/day)	Volume of solid waste collected (tons/day)	Disposal Methods/ treatment facilities	Disposal site
<b>Domestic</b>	Compostable, Recyclable, Residual & Special wastes	8.454	0.527	Waste segregation at source, recyclables are brought to MRF/ Junkshop, only residual wastes are collected, health care, special & hazardous waste shall be placed in placenta, burial & sharps pit and leachate pond provided at the disposal site	Municipal Controlled Dumpsite located at Brgy. Amiroy, Mina, Iloilo
<b>Commercial</b>		0.049	0.003		
<b>Industrial</b>		-	-		
<b>Hospital</b>		0.029	0.002		
<b>Others (Market)</b>		0.288	0.018		

Source: Mina, MENRO/ Waste Analysis and Characterization Schedule (WACS)

**Table 38. Methods of Solid Waste Disposal/ Treatment, Year 2015**

Methods	Quantity (Total city/municipal solid waste generated)	No. of Household served	Agency Responsible
1. Collected and disposed to:			
-Open Dump			
-Controlled Dump	0.55 tons/day	315	
-Sanitary Landfill			
2. Composting	2.487 tons/day	5051	
3. Recycling	1.078 tons/day	5051	
4. Not Collected:	4.723 tons/day	4736	
-Burned	0.142 tons/day	142	
-Dumped in individual openpit (not burned)	4.251 tons/day	4262	
5. Others	0.331 tons/day	332	

Source: Mina, MENRO

### C. Cemetery

There are two existing cemetery and memorial park in the municipality, one is owned by the Roman Catholic Church and the other is privately owned (table 39).



**Table 39. EXISTING CEMETERIES AND MEMORIAL PARKS**

Name of Cemetery/ Memorial Parks	Barangay	Ownership (Public Or Private )	Area (Ha.)	Capacity	Remarks
Mina Roman Catholic Cemetery	Cabalabagan	Public	0.733 2	Fully Utilized	Congested
RL. Haven Memorial Park	Cabalabagan	Private	0.820 2	35 burial plots, 127 inches	

**- Housing**

The last three censal years shows that as the population increases housing units also increased. Table 40 shows that every household have their own housing unit and the average household size for censal year 2010 is slightly lower than in the year 2000.

**Table 40. Housing Situation for the Last Three Censal Years, Mina, Iloilo, 2000, 2007 and 2010**

	2000	2007		2010	
		Number	% inc/de c	Number	% inc/dec
Household (HH)	3,426	4,015	17. 19	4,55 7	13.50
Household Population	18,096	19,809	9.47	21,785	9.98
Housing Units (HU)	3,405	4,004		4,672	
Occupied HU	3,405	4,004	17.59	4,563	13.96
Vacant HU	-	-		109	
Ratio of HH to Occupied HU	1:1.01	1:1.		1:0.98	
Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU	5.31:1	4.95:1		4.66:1	
<i>Source: NSO CPH 2010, 2007</i>					

Table 41 shows that the lot of 50% or 2,336 housing units occupied were owned /amortized by the household, 39.47% or 1,844 housing units were situated on lots for free of rent with consent of the lot owner.

**Table 41. HOUSEHOLDS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE STATUS OF HOUSING UNITS AND LOTS (2010)**

Tenure Status of the Lot	Housing Unit	
	No.	%
Owned/Amortized	2,336	50.00
Rented	309	6.61
Rent Free with Consent	1,844	39.47
Rent Free without	57	1.22
Not Applicable	11	0.24
Not Reported	115	2.46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 2010 census of Population and Housing, NSO



Majority of the housing units (2,399 units) were constructed with bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa as their outerwalls even the roofs were constructed with galvanized iron or cogon/nipa. 1,418 units have walls made of concrete/brick or stone, some still having half concrete half wood as their outer walls but there are still using makeshift/salvage or improvised materials as their outerwalls (Table 42).

**Table 42. HOUSING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF THE ROOF AND OUTER WALLS**

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total No. of Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof							
		Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	Tile Concrete/Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood	Cogon/Nipa/Anahaw	Asbestos	Makeshift/Salvaged/Improved Materials	Others
Total	4672	3900	14	42	10	685	2	1	18
Concrete/Brick/Stone	1418	1390	13	8	1	3	2	1	-
Wood	32	28	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Half Concrete / Bricks / Stone and Half Wood	774	729	-	24	5	16	-	-	-
Galvanized Iron/Aluminum	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bamboo/Sawali/Cogon/Nipa	2399	1709	-	10	4	659	-	-	17
Asbestos	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makeshift/Salvaged/Improved Materials	11	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Others	18	15	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
No Walls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Reported	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2010 census of Population and Housing, NSO

The housing backlog in 2007 of 124 housing units was substantially reduced to 19 housing units in 2010 with 109 vacant units in the municipality in 2010.

**Table 43. Housing Backlog, 2007 and 2010**

Backlog	2007		2010	
	No.	% inc/dec	No.	% inc/dec
<b>Doubled-up Households</b>	11	inc	-115	Dec
<b>Unacceptable Housing Units</b>	110	inc	123	Inc
<b>Makeshift/Salvage/Improved Housing Units</b>	3	inc	11	Inc
<b>Total Backlog</b>	<b>124</b>		<b>19</b>	

Source: NSO CPH 2007 and 2010



**Table 44. INVENTORY OF RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS**

OWNER	Classification	Barangay	Area (Has)	No. of Lots
Abillera, Gil	Simple	Mina West	0.6551	5
Abillera, Gil	Simple	Mina West	0.1138	2
Alova, Nora G.	Simple	Cabalabaguan	1.3029	6
Angelo, Epifania P.	Simple	Mina East	0.2344	5
Armada, Josefina P.	Simple	Mina West	0.0422	2
Baleria, Elizabeth	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.5296	2
Baleria, Elizabeth	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.2166	2
Baleria, Elizabeth	Simple	Cabalabaguan	2.4465	3
Cerrada, Santiago	Complex	Bangac	65.63100	33
Corneja, Sixto	Simple	Tolarucan	0.5778	4
Defensor, Vicente	Simple	Tumay	1.2435	9
Fernandez, Rhoda	Simple	Capul-an	1.8836	2
Fontanilla, Lucilo S.	Simple	Cabalabaguan	1.0000	9
Garboso, Crispolo	Simple	Tolarucan	0.7510	8
Gonzales, Ruperto	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.3328	4
Gonzales, Ruperto	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.3528	5
Grabato, Ernesto	Simple	Mina West	0.6131	7
Grabato, Rey P.	Simple	Cabalabaguan	1.8610	7
Grabato, Rey P.	Complex	Cabalabaguan	2.4196	102
Ko, Virginia	Simple	Mina East	0.0337	3
Labrador, Avelino	Simple	Tolarucan	2.3750	13
Loreno, Glenda G.	Simple	Tumay	2.1106	2
Magos, Higinio	Simple	Mina West	0.1450	3
Magos-Bangud, Rosine	Simple	Mina West	0.1450	4
Mana-ay, Aquilino	Simple	Cabalabaguan	.03899	3
Mana-ay, Dolores	Simple	Badiangan	1.2745	11
Maravilla, Aurelia	Complex	Mina East	1,1441	15
Maravilla, Aurelia	Complex	Mina East	1.1441	14
Maravilla, Luzviminda	Complex	Mina West	1.6344	32
Padilla, Ivan	Simple	Mina East	0.3078	10
Pagay, Lydia	Simple	Badiangan	0.2482	3
Palacios, Norman	Simple	Mina West	0.0862	2
Palacios-Pesca, Lolita	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.8961	8
Patingo, Felixberto	Simple	Mina West	0.6856	5
Patingo, Felixberto	Simple	Mina West	0.3400	6
Patpat, Pedro	Simple	Cabalabaguan	0.6569	3
Pecina, Clarita	Simple	Tolarucan	0.1504	3
Pelaez, Marieta	Simple	Mina West	1.0560	3
Pelaez, Pedro	Simple	Mina West	0.2192	6



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Poral, Percival	Simple	Tumay	0.9840	9
Priscion, Nelia	Simple	Tumay	0.1596	2
Pueyo, Bonifacio	Simple	Bangac	6.8168	3
Sola, Encarnita	Simple	Cabalabaguan	2.8184	3
Solidarios, Rodrigo	Simple	Cabalabaguan	3.0868	6
Sudario, Placido Jr.	Simple	Mina West	0.4114	9
Sudario, Placido Jr.	Simple	Mina West	0.0646	2
Sudario, Placido Jr.	Simple	Mina West	2.7534	2
Sutacio, Precila S.	Simple	Badiangan	0.6257	6
Vasquez, Helen	Simple	Tumay	0.0600	3

As for housing utilities/facilities and services provided by the municipality, municipal garbage collection has the lowest number of household served (6%). Majority of the households prefer burning their garbage (66%) or dumping it in a pit in their backyards (16%). Only six percent practice garbage composting.

Municipal drinking water supply service is also low at 28 percent. Majority of the households get their drinking water supply through a tube/piped deep well (53%) either shared or household-owned while six percent buy bottled drinking water.

Eighty-five percent of the households in the municipality use water-sealed toilets (shared or individual household-owned), giving a positive effect on the hygiene and health of the communities. There are some that still use closed or open pit latrines (12%) and a few (0.29%) with no toilets and these needs to be addressed by the municipality for the communities' overall well-being.

Service provision of electricity for lighting is high at 87 percent, the rest of the households use kerosene (13%) for lighting. The latter pose a fire hazard since majority of the structures in the municipality are made of light materials.

**Table 45. Housing Facilities and Utilities Situation, Municipality of Mina, Iloilo, 2010**

Facilities/Utilities/Services	No. of Households			
	Served	%	Unserved	%
1. Drinking Water Supply	1,275	28	3,282	72
2. Electricity-Lighting	3,986	87	571	13
3. Water-Sealed Toilets	3,878	85	679	15
4. Garbage Collection System	269	6	4288	94
<i>Source: NSO CPH 2010</i>				

Informal settlements in the municipality are mainly found along easements of waterways considered danger zones (flood- and landslide-prone areas) and needs to be relocated to safer locations. Resettlement





sites for both the disaster-affected and informal settler families are being eyed at the following Barangays: Janipa-an West, Cabalabaguan, Talibong Grande and Tipolo.

**Table 46. Inventory of Informal Settlers, Municipality of Mina, Iloilo**

Barangay	Danger Areas along Rivers and Creeks		Private Land		Government Land		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1. Abat	15	6.52	-	-	-	-	15
2. Bangac	45	19.56	-	-	-	-	58
3. Cabalabaguan	40	17.40	60	24.20	-	-	120
4. Guibuangan	10	4.35	-	-	-	-	10
5. Mina East	22	9.56	70	28.23	10	33.33	102
6. Mina West	28	12.17	68	27.42	20	66.67	116
7. Nasirum	10	4.35	-	-	-	-	10
8. Tolarucan	27	11.74	-	-	-	-	44
9. Tumay	33	14.35	-	-	-	-	33
10. Amiroy			50	20.16	-	-	50
<b>Total</b>	230		248		30		508

Source: Mina Municipality Local Shelter Plan 2013-2020

A temporary relocation site in Barangay Cabalabaguan was developed for 26 families from Barangay Mina West a few years ago. Initial land tenure agreement was only for temporary stay and the families will be transferred to a permanent resettlement site within the municipality. At present, negotiations are ongoing for the purchase of the site. The landowner signified willingness to sell the land to the relocatees/occupants.

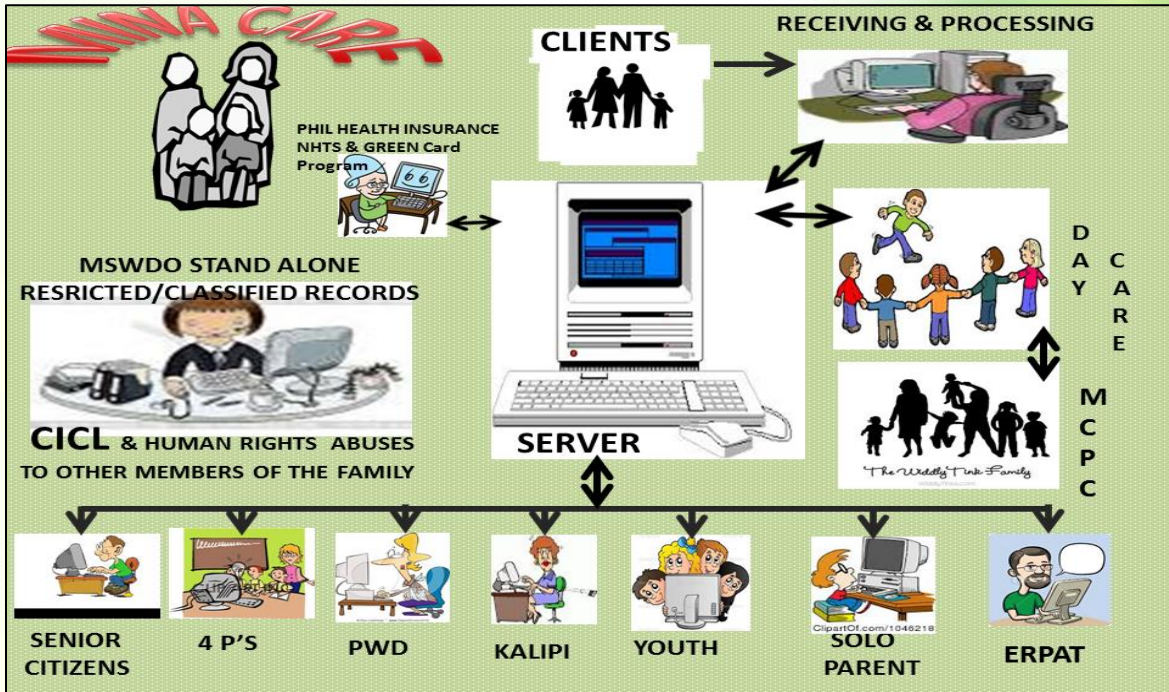
The current and future housing needs of the municipality is justified in the table below wherein in 2020 there is 863 housing needs which consists of 763 for upgrading and the 100 is for the formulation of new households due to population growth. There is no need of the housing backlog.

**Table 47. Current and Projected Housing Need**

Housing Needs	Present Needs	Future Housing Needs							
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A. Backlog	393	343	294	245	196	147	98	49	0
B. Household Formation due to Increase in Population	755	89	90	92	93	95	97	99	100
C. Upgrading		763	763	763	763	763	763	763	763
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1147</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>863</b>

Source: Computations based on LSP 2013-2020 and NSO CPH 2010 data

**- SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**



**Figure 7. Social Services Transaction Flow, Mina, Iloilo**

Source: Municipality of Mina PowerPoint Presentation, June 2014

Mina has 22 day care centers, one in each barangay, generally in good physical condition, with a few calendared for improvement and upgrading. Day care service and supplemental feeding is supervised by a day care worker and supported by the Parents Committee. In 2015, 4305 3-4 year old children attended the day care centers. The day care centers are manned by 22 day care workers as represented in Table 48.

The Municipality has the Senior Citizen in the *Poblacion* which is in good physical condition. The center is manned by staff from the MSWDO.

About 2,157 clients aged 60 years old and above benefitted from the programs and services of the Senior Citizen Center. There is an existing crisis center for the children in conflict with the law and women who were victims of abuses. By 2015, the Balay Paglaum is able to cater a total of 95 cases of children in conflict with the law and 40 cases of women who were victims of domestic violence as shown in the mentioned table. .

The MSWDO offers the following services:

1. Family Life Education and Counseling
2. Family Planning Assistance
3. Day Care Services, Supplemental Feeding
4. Medical Care
5. Relief/Rehabilitation



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

**Table 48. Presence of Social Welfare Facilities and Services Offered, Year 2015**

Facility	Brgy.	Area of Coverage	Services Offered	Type of Clientele	No. of Clientele	Ownership	Staff	Physical Condition
Senior Citizen Center	Poblacion West	156.87 sq.m	Medical, burial, Health assistance, Socialization/livelihood/ Capability building enhancement	60 years old up	2,157	PUBLIC	3	Good
Daycare Center	22 Brgys.	63 sq.m (each daycare center)	Spiritual, Arts & crafts, Human relations, Physical development, feeding, Conitive, referrals	3 & 4 yearsold	4,305	PUBLIC	22 DCWs	Good
Feeding Center	22 Brgys.	63 sq.m (each daycare center)	Supplementary Feeding/ Supervised Neighborhood Play	2 yrs. old	2,524	PUBLIC	22DCWs	Good
Balay Paglaum (Crisis Center for Women and Children)	22 Brgys. of LGU & other referring LGU	319.68 sq.m	Social service Home Life Medical/Psychological Capability Bldg. Educational Rescue Operation Moral and spiritual Referrals	CICL, Domestic Violence against women & children, Child at Risk, Neglected & Abandoned	-95 -40	PUBLIC	7	Good

Source: MSWDO

The MSWDO caters the needs of the different clients like disadvantage families, PWDs, Children, Senior Citizens and a lot more. As shown in the Table 49, as of 2015 a total of 8,092 clients consists of 567 disadvantage families, 1,460 disadvantage women, 758 children, 3534 youths, 265 PWDs and 2075 Senior Citizens. The same table shows that the most severed clients were the youths, followed by the senior citizens and the disadvantaged women ages 18-59 years old.

**Table 49. Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System**

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			Current Year (2015)	
	2012	2013	2014	No.	%
Disadvantage Families	614	538	567	567	
Disadvantaged women (18-59 years old)	1077	1163	1460	1460	
Children (0-12 Years old)	860	807	758	758	
Youth (13-24 years old)	3387	3350	3534	3534	
Persons with Disabilities (PWD's)	226	257	265	265	
Senior Citizens (older Persons)	1178	1199	2075	2075	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,728</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>8,092</b>	<b>8,092</b>	

Source: Mina, MSWDO

The MSWDO has a lot of projects which were approved for implementation. The said projects will cater the needs of the listed



clienteles of the said office. There is the projects under the KALAHI-CIDDS wherein the beneficiaries were all the barangays in the municipality which were given the freedom to which project that they will implement using the appropriated fund. There is also the 4Ps wherein a cash transfer is given to the indigent members of the community. Another project was the ESA and the housing assistance wherein families who were affected by the typhoon were given cash assistance and housing materials. The rest of the projects were listed in the Table 50.

**Table 50. Social Welfare Related Projects, Approved Funded for Implementation**

Name/ Location	Location	Type	Proponent (Government, Private, Other)
KALAHI -CIDSS Projects	Brgy. Abat	Construction of DCC	Government
	Brgy. Cabalabaguan	Riprap w/ Railings	-do-
	Brgy. Tal. Pequeño	Solar Streetlight	-do-
	Brgy. Yugot	Drainage System	-do-
	Brgy. Janipa-an East	Construction of 1 CL	-do-
	Brgy. Janipa-an West	Drainage System	-do-
	Brgy. Tal. Grande	Road Concreting	-do-
	Brgy. Naumuan	Road Re-gravelling	-do-
	Brgy. Dala	Road Concreting	-do-
	Brgy. Amiroy	Drainage System and Box culvert	-do-
	Brgy. Badiangan	Road Re-gravelling, Rip rapping of road shoulder and canalization	-do-
	Brgy. Capul-an	Repair of Brgy. Hall, solar streetlight & riprap	-do-
	Brgy. Tipolo	Repair of School stage and drainage system	-do-
	Brgy. Tolarucan	Construction of 1 CL	-do-
	Brgy. Agmanaphao	Riprap with Railings	-do-
	Brgy. Singay	Box Culvert & sidewalk	-do-
	Brgy. Mina East	Sidewalk	-do-
	Brgy. Mina West	Sidewalk & drainage system	-do-
Brgy. Nasirum	Hanging Bridge & stone masonry	-do-	
4P's (Pantawid pamilyang Pilipino Program)	22 Barangays	Conditional Cash Transfer	-do-
ESA (Emergency Shelter Assistance)	22 Barangays	Cash Housing Assistance	-do-
Housing Assistance	22 Barangays	Housing Materials	-do-
CBLA (Cash Building Livelihood Assets)	22 Barangays	Cash for work	-do-
Upgrading/ Rehabilitation of Day Care Centers	13 Brgys. (Capul-an, Tumay, Nasirum, Badiangan, Tal.)	Renovation, repair &	-do-



	Grande, Tal. Pequeño, Yugot, Badiangan, Mina East, Singay, Agmanaphao, Guibuangan, Cabalabaguan)	repainting	
Support Elderly, PWD's, Children, CIDL & Domestic Violence	22 Barangays	Financial Assistance and Protective Custody	-do-
Capability Building & skills training of DCW's & other sectoral groups	22 Barangays	Enhancement of knowledge and skills	-do-
Supplemental Feeding/ Day Care Service	22 Barangays	Provision of food supplementation/ Education	-do-
<b>SLP (Sustainable Livelihood Program)</b>			
Onsite training on Baking for a sustainable livelihood	Poblacion, Mina	Skills training on baking	-do-
Enterprise Capital Assistance for Community Cooperative store	Brgy. Tipolo & Yugot	Cooperative Store	-do-

**Source: Mina,MSWDO**

**- PROTECTIVE SERVICES**



The Mina Municipal Police Station which is located at the back of the Municipal Town Hall is manned by 32 Police Force composed of 1 Police Commissioned Officer, 28 Non-Police Commissioned Officers and 3 Non-Uniformed Officers. As of 2015, the POPCOM current population survey is 25,321 with Police to Population Ratio of 1:873. Barangay Tanods of the



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

22 barangays are utilized to augment the PNP strength to maintain peace and order in the locality, which is at present, generally peaceful.

The Municipal Peace and Order Council (MPOC) is established in order to address the goal of the PNP to maintain the peace and order in the entire municipality. The cases of drug addiction spread in the entire Philippines which includes the municipality, in order answer the problem with drugs in the locality; the establishment of Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council (BADAC) in every barangay was initialized.

There is Community Police Assistance Centers (COMPAC) in Badiangan, Janipa-an East, Tolarucan, Yugot, and Cabalabaguan manned by barangay tanods. In the entire municipality, there are a total of 261 security force / volunteers which includes 191 in peace and order and 70 in disaster as shown in Table 3.6.1.

There is no jail in Mina, only a lock up cell found in the Municipal Station in the Poblacion. In order to address good service and responses to crimes and untoward incidents, the Mina PNP is equipped with 1 one multi-cab and 1 patrol jeep. There are 6 computer sets with internet connection, 2 landlines and 3 Handheld Radios found in the MPS headquarters as equipment. All of the mentioned facilities and equipments are serviceable as reflected at Table 52.

**Table 51. CURRENT POLICE PERSONNEL**

	RANK	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	P/Insp	Maria Theresa Lero	Chief of Police
2	SPO4	Felice S. Dioso	Deputy COP/MESPO
3	SPO2	Jonathan O. Miranda	Chief Investigator
4	PO3	Felipe Ermita	COMPAC In-Charge
5	PO3	John C. Brillo	Patrol Member
6	PO3	Aaron G. Gaton	Investigator/ Intel Operative PNCO
7	PO3	Ramy A. Palorma	Admin/ HRDD PNCO
8	PO3	Rommel J. Tabujara	Operation PNCO
9	PO2	Rodolfo R. Barranco	Blotter Clerk PNCO/ Patrol Member/
10	PO2	Rowel A. Bartolome	Patrol Member/ PCR PNCO
11	PO2	Carnel Q. Bolivar	Investigator/ Driver
12	PO2	Fred Richard R.	Desk Officer/ Jail Guard/ patrol
13	PO2	Andy B. Datiles	Intel Operative PNCO/ Patrol
14	PO2	Ricky L. Leal	CPO/ Asst. Intel PNCO
15	PO2	Franklin John C.	Intel Operative
16	PO2	Christine Ann B.	WCPD PNCO
17	PO2	Jhudan B. Pastrana	Investigator/ Patrol Member
18	PO2	Ronnie R. Pradas	Investigator/ Crime Registrar
19	PO2	Elmer M. Sudario	Patrol Member/ E-Rouges/ Asst. CPO
20	PO2	Bonnie C. Valle	Patrol Member/ Radio Operator
21	PO1	Ferdinand P. Armada	Patrol Member/ Intel Operative
22	PO1	Dennis C. Brillo	Desk Officer/ Jail Guard/ Acting
23	PO1	Sharon Rose C.	Patrol Member/ Asst Admin/ HRDD/
24	PO1	Recie S. Marquez	Patrol Member/ Asst. PCR PNCO
25	PO1	Bernard C. Masisado	Patrol Member/ Asst. Opn/ Driver
26	PO1	Tituis P. Ortega	Patrol Member/ Radio Operator
27	PO1	Glenn D. Pimentel	Finance PNCO/ Patrol Member/



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

28	PO1	Ben G. Resol	Patrol Member
29	PO1	Anthony C. Yap	Patrol Member/ Operation PNCO
30	NUP	Dioby Joy B.	Crime Registrar
31	NUP	Rolyn B. Tolentino	Chief Crime Registrar
32	NUP	Lemuel H. Toreno	Crime Registrar

Source: PNP, Mina

**Table 52. Mina Municipal Police Station Facilities and Equipment, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Type of Services	Location	Area (sq.m)	No. of Personnel	Personne l to Pop'n. Ratio	Facilities/ Equipment		Condition
					Vehicle	Others	
<b>Police</b>							
<b>Headquarters</b>	Parcon St. Mina, Iloilo	400	29 (1 PCO, 28 NPCO) 3 NUPs	1:873	1 Multicab 1 patrol jeep	6 computers 2 landlines 2 base radio	Serviceable
<b>Sub Station</b>							
<b>Outpost/ Community Police Assistance Center</b>	Badiangan, Janipa-an East, Tolarucan ,Yugot and Cabalabagua n	-	-4 with tanod members -2 PNP personn el	-	-	-	-
<b>Traffic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Jail Management</b>							
<b>District Jail</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mun. Jail</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lock-up Cell</b>	Mina MPS	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Mina PNP, BJMP

**Table 53. Barangay Tanod by Type of Service, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Type of Service	No. of Volunteers/ Staff	Facilities/Equipment	Condition of Facilities/ Equipment
<b>Traffic</b>	-	-	-
<b>Peace and Order</b>	191	-	-
<b>Disaster</b>	70	-	-
<b>Auxiliary Services</b>	-	-	-

Source: Mina PNP

The crimes or even simple violation of the existing laws is inhabitable in every locality. Based on the table (Table Soc-3) representing the crime incident in past five years, the municipality is peaceful in general. In the past five years the records shows that year 2015 has the most number of crimes that happened- 28 index crimes and 50 non-index crimes. Out the 28 index crimes, 24 of which is against the



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

person and 4 is against the property. Above all the crime cases are 95 % of them were solved. Among all the index crimes, the cases of physical injury are the most dominant and it was followed by the cases of theft. There is no heinous crime like murder that had happened in the municipality in the past five years. The table indicates that crime cases increases annually yet it was solved. Most of the offenders of the crimes were men.

The crime cases in the municipality were not only committed by the adult or mature individuals, there are also crimes committed by the young individuals which made them classified as Child in Conflict with the law. The table below shows the crimes did by the young individuals. The record shows that 2013 has the most number of crime incidents happened- 12 index crimes and 4 non-index crimes. Physical Injury cases have the dominance among all the index crimes and followed by theft. Most of the crime incidents are having men as offenders. All of the stated cases were solved.

The current and projected police and jail personnel is reflected in table 54 which is computed using the 1.87 annual growth rate and the BSPO survey population of the municipality as of 2015 as the base year. The table shows that by 2025 the municipality will need 39 personnel as manpower in order maintain the peace and order in the entire municipality.

**Table 54. Current and Projected Requirement for Police and Jail Personnel**

TYPE	Existing No. (2015)	Projected Population and Required No. of Personnel									
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	25,321	25,795	26,277	26,768	27,269	27,779	28,298	28,827	29,366	29,915	30,474
Police Force	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Jail Personnel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: MPDO

**Table 55. Crime Incidence for Adult for the Past Five Years**

Type of Crime	2011				2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender	
			M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F
<b>Index Crime</b>	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	0	3	1	10	10	10	-	28	28	30	3
<b>Crimes Against Person</b>	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	0	2	1	10	10	10	-	24	24	27	3
a.Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.Homicide	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c.Physical Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	2	1	10	10	10	-	24	24	27	3
d.Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-
a.Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.Theft	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	-
<b>Non-Index Crime</b>	6	6	1	3	2	2	2	1	11	5	1	2	29	29	24	4	50	50	64	1

Source: Mina PNP





**Table 56. Crime Incidence for Children (below 18 years old) in conflict with the Law for the Past Five Years**

Type of Crime	2011				2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender		Total	Cases Solved	Offender	
			M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F			M	F
<b>Index Crime</b>	5	5	5	-	2	2	5	-	12	12	12	-	3	3	6	-	5	5	5	1
<b>Crimes Against Person</b>	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	1	1	4	-	2	2	2	-
a.Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b.Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
c.Physical Injury	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
d.Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	1	1	1	-	2	2	5	-	2	2	2	-	2	2	2	-	3	3	3	1
a.Robbery	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	-
b.Theft	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	-	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
<b>Non-Index Crime</b>	2	2	2	-	3	3	5	2	4	4	4	-	3	3	3	-	1	1	2	1

Source: Mina PNP



**-FIRE PROTECTION**



Fire Station at the back of Mina Public Market, Barangay Cabalabaguan

Mina has one fire station which is located in Cabalabaguan at the back of the Mina Public Market manned by nine (9) firemen. The fireman-population ratio is 1:2,813, which fall below the BFP standard ratio of 1:2,000 (see table 57). It was computed using the annual growth rate of 1.87 and BSPO survey population of 5,321.

The fire station has two fire trucks and three sets of firefighting gear. The Municipal Fire Station conducts information disseminations through fire drills and in school information dissemination in regards to fire safety.

**Table 57. Mina Municipal Fire Station by Facilities and Equipment, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

Type of Services	Location	Area (sq.m)	No. of Personnel	Personnel to Pop'n. Ratio	Facilities/ Equipment		Condition
					Vehicle	Others	
<b>Fire Protection</b>							
<b>Headquarters</b>	Cabalabaguan	500	9 organic firemen	1:2813	2 Fire Trucks	3 Sets - Fire Coats 3 Pairs -Safety Shoes 3 Pcs. - Head Gear	Good
<b>Sub Station</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: BFP

*Mina, Iloilo*



**Table 58. FIRE STATION PERSONNEL 2015**

	RANK	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	SF01	JOHN P. BRILLO	OIC, MUN. FIRE MARSHALL
2	FO2	RICSON G. FLORES	C, IIS, FSI, FTO, AI, PIS
3	FO1	JOSEPH N. TRONCOSO	C, OPN, C, FSES, FTO, AI
4	FO1	RHODORA G. AGUIRRE	C, ADMIN, BMWS, FINANCE NCO, PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
5	FO1	RAY P. JABAO	CA, FSI, AI
6	FO1	NORBERTO F. JAVA JR.	FSI, LM/NM
7	FO1	PETER JOHN T. GAVINO	ASST. FTO, EMS, CRO
8	FO1	MICHAEL M. DEFACTO	FSI/ LM/ NM
9	FO1	KENNETH S. SALCEDO	LM/ NM

Source: Fire, Mina

**LEGEND:**

- C, FSES- Chief, Fire Safety Enforcement Section
- FTO - Fire Truck Operator
- FSI - Fire Safety Inspector
- LM - Lineman
- AI - Arson Investigator
- NM - Nozzleman
- BMWS - Benefit, Morale, Welfare Section
- CA - Collecting Agent

Fire incidence in the municipality for the last 5 years is generally minimal as we can see below (table 59). Effective and immediate response of our fire department prevented the spread-out of fire and saved lives.

**Table 59. FIRE INCIDENTS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS  
2011-2015**

Barangay	Origin/Cause	Frequency of Occurrence				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mina East	Accidental			1		
Mina West	Accidental		1	1		
Abat Agmanaphao	Accidental				1	1
Agmanaphao						
Amiroy	Accidental				2	1
Badiangan						
Bangac	Accidental	1				
Cabalabaguan	Accidental			1	1	1
Capul-an	Accidental				1	
Dala						
Guibuangan						
Janipa-an East	Accidental					1
Janipa- an West	Accidental			1		
Nasirum						
Naumuan						
Singay						
Talibong Grande						



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Talibong Pequeno	Accidental					1
Tipolo	Accidental			1		
Tolarucan	Accidental				1	4
Tumay	Accidental	1			1	
Yugot	Accidental				1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: Fire, Mina

The current and projected fire personnel is reflected in table 60 which is computed using the 1.87 annual growth rate and the BSPO survey population of the municipality as of 2015 as the base year. The table shows that by 2025 the municipality will need 12 personnel as manpower in order respond to the fire incidents in the entire municipality.

**Table 60. Current and Projected Requirement for Fire Personnel**

TYPE	Existing No. (2015)	Projected Population and Required No. of Personnel									
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	25,321	25,795	26,277	26,768	27,269	27,779	28,298	28,827	29,366	29,915	30,474
Fire Force	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12

Source: MPDO

### - SPORTS AND RECREATION

Every barangay have basketball court for youths to have sports and recreation but sometimes these areas also serve as solar drier for palay and other crops.

**Table 61. EXISTING AND POTENTIAL RECREATIONAL AREAS**

LOCATION	TYPE OF AREA		AREA (sq.m)
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	
1. Abat	Basketball Court / Drier		450
2. Agmanaphao	Basketball Court / Drier		450
3. Amiroy	Basketball Court / Drier		450
4. Badiangan	Basketball Court / Drier		450
5. Bangac	Basketball Court / Drier	Basketball Court	900
6. Cabalabaguan	Basketball Court / Drier		450
7. Capul-an	Basketball Court / Drier		450
8. Dala	Basketball Court / Drier		450
9. Guibuangan	Basketball Court / Drier		450
10. Janipa-an East	Basketball Court / Drier		450
11. Janipa-an West	Basketball Court / Drier		450
12. Mina East	Basketball Court / Drier		450
13. Mina West	Basketball Court / Drier	Sports Center	3,000
14. Nasirum	Basketball Court / Drier		450
15. Naumuan	Basketball Court / Drier		450



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

16. Singay	Basketball Court / Drier	450
17. Talibong Grande	Basketball Court / Drier	450
18. Talibong Pequeño	Basketball Court / Drier	450
19. Tipolo	Basketball Court / Drier	450
20. Tolarucan	Basketball Court / Drier	450
21. Tumay	Basketball Court / Drier	450
22. Yugot	Basketball Court / Drier	450



## ECONOMIC RESOURCES

### - AGRICULTURE

Mina is one of the rice producing municipalities in the province of Iloilo. It has a total land area of 4,340 hectares of which 2,581.69 hectares is agricultural land based on the latest survey of the Municipal Agriculture office. Table 62 shows the distribution of agricultural producing land area by which rice is the major agricultural product with an area of 1,832.78 hectares for irrigated farms and for non-irrigated is 748.91. The rest of the areas devoted to other agricultural crops such as corn, sugarcane, coconut, banana, coffee, mango, fruits, bamboo, forest trees and vegetables.

**Table 62. EXISTING AGRICULTURAL CROPS BY AREA AND PRODUCTION**

Major Crops	Barangay	Area		Volume (MT)
		Hectares	% Total	
<b>1. Rice</b>				
-Irrigated				
	Abat	4.7	0.18	47.78
	Agmanaphao	286.49	11.1	2831.07
	Amiroy	254.97	9.9	3773.33
	Badiangan	379.10	14.7	5058.16
	Bangac	6.6	.26	77.97
	Cabalabaguan	128.9	5	1465.89
	Capul-an	14.0	.54	130.9
	Dala	139.8	5.41	1633.52
	Guibuangan	1.0	0.03	9.35
	Janipa-an East	39.4	4	970.7
	Janipa-an West	103.63	1.52	943.17
	Mina East	84.79	3.28	1446.27
	Mina West	18.6	0.72	293.28
	Nasirum	4.8	.19	52.9
	Singay	52.6	2.03	678.64
	Talibong Grande	8.3	.32	84.91
	Talibong Pequeño	7.6	.29	79.99
	Tipolo	16.65	.64	189.68
	Tolarucan	175.2	6.8	2928.34
	Tumay	95.5	3.7	1066.4
	Yugot	10.15	.4	139.76
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1832.78</b>	<b>71.02</b>	<b>23901.99</b>
-Non-Irrigated				
	Abat	62.85	2.42	285.75
	Amiroy	43.04	1.64	405.07
	Bangac	31.54	1.22	138.18
	Capul-an	46.3	1.78	389.08



	Guibuangan	14.3	.55	88.50
	Janipa-an East	135	5.21	1188.29
	Janipa-an West	115.7	4.5	1004.98
	Nasirum	28	1.1	224.11
	Naumuan	54.1	2.1	400.96
	Talibong Grande	52.8	2.04	377.15
	Talibong Pequeno	52.6	2.03	372.74
	Tipolo	25.48	.99	161.21
	Yugot	87.20	3.4	447.32
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>748.91</b>	<b>28.98</b>	<b>5483.34</b>
<b>3. Others</b>	Areas with slope 8-15%			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2581.69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29385.33</b>

Source: Municipal Agriculture Office

**Table 63. COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURAL CROP, AREA AND PRODUCTION**

Major Crops	Area (Hectares)			Volume of Production (MT)		
	2014	2015	Increase/Decrease	2014	2015	Increase/Decrease
Rice	5711.90	6241.76	9.28	27020.54	29385.33	8.75
Corn	48.9	49.7	1.64	91.1	114.3	25.47
Banana	109	109	-	43.6	45.93	4.66
Coconut	44.5	45.95	3.26	1246	1470.4	18.01
Mongo	109	13.25	-95.75	43.6	0.93	-42.67
Watermelon	44.5	45.95	1.45	1246	1470.4	224.4

Source: Municipal Agriculture Office

### - LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Table 64 shows the existing livestock & poultry farm present in the municipality. Roch-Acla farm in barangay Nasirum at present is the only one able to put up a large scale livestock farm. All poultry farm in the municipality are contract growers.

**Table 64. EXISTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FARMS**

	NAME OF OWNER	BARANGAY	TYPE	POPULATION
1	MELANIE ACLA ROCHS	Nasirum	Hog (Sow)	100
2	ALFONSO CATILO	Cabalabaguan	Hog (Sow)	22
3	DIEGO PASUQUIN	Cabalabaguan	Poultry (Broiler)	30,000
4	KAREN JUNE VENTILACION	Cabalabaguan	Poultry (Broiler)	7,000
5	KAREN JUNE	Amiroy	Poultry	31,300



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

	VENTILACION		(Broiler)	
6	JIN PANADERO	Amiroy	Poultry (Broiler)	25,400
7	MARLON PELAEZ	Cabalabaguan	Poultry (Broiler)	4,500
8	RONALD SANTE	Tipolo	Poultry (Broiler)	4,500
9	MILDRED PELAEZ	Tipolo	Poultry (Broiler)	4,000
10	FHEVOY PASUELO	Capul-an	Poultry (Broiler)	5,000
11	LYDIA E. GRABATO	Janipa-an West	Poultry (Broiler)	17,464
12	LOURDES LABOS	Janipa-an West	Poultry (Broiler)	9,975
13	DARYL LABATORIO	Yugot	Poultry (Layer)	3,670
14	JOHN DEFENSOR	Bangac	Game Fowl	420
15	Atty. WILHELM CAMARISTA	Yugot	Game Fowl	320
16	EDNA PORRAS	Yugot	Game Fowl	220
17	REX RECABAR	Amiroy	Cattle (Dairy)	120
18	REX RECABAR	Amiroy	Goat	30
19	CYRIL MANZANO	Badiangan	Mallard Duck	150
20	RUBEN PEDROSA	Badiangan	Mallard Duck	140
21	HERNANE SANTILLANA	Badiangan	Mallard Duck	210

Source: Municipal Agriculture Office

A profile of poultry and livestock supplies by farm type was provided by every barangay in the municipality and consolidated with the Municipal Agriculture Information System (MAIS), a program of the Local Government through the Municipal Agriculture Office (see table 65).

**Table 65. POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK BY FARM TYPE**

LIVESTOCK	Number of Heads
Cattle	963
Carabao	742
Goat	1,205
Swine	4,071
Poultry	
Native Chicken	30,595
Broilers	161,295
Layers	6,080
Ducks (Muscovy )	12,532
( Mallard )	4,112





# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Mina has no forest reserve since it has an equally flat terrain having a slope of 0.8%. Some hilly portion of the town is planted with sugarcane, corn and forest trees such as mahogany & gemelina. There are 10 ten hectares of land planted by fruit trees located in Barangay Amiroy, Talibong Pequeno and Capul-an as shown in Table 66.

**Table 66. AREA AND LOCATION OF FORESTLANDS BY SUB-CATEGORY AND PRIMARY USE**

Category	Location	Area (has.)	%
<b>A. PRODUCTION FORESTS</b>			
1. Timber Production (natural)			
2. Timber Production (plantation)	Amiroy, Talibong Pequeno, Capul-an	10	
3. Agro-forests			
4. Pasture/ Grazing Land			
5. Mineral Areas			
6. Watershed Areas			
7. Community-Based Forest Management Area			
8. Other Special Uses (tourism, fish farms/ponds, etc.)	Janipa-East, Yugot, Amiroy, Bangac, Nasirum, Agmanaphao, Badiangan, Tal. Pequeno, Singay, Cabalabaguan	1.82	
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>11.82</b>	
<b>B. PROTECTION FORESTS</b>			
1. NIPAS Areas	NA	-	-
2. Non-NIPAS Areas	NA	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11.82</b>	

Source: Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer/PENRO

**Table 67. Areas under CARP, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Areas under CARP	Location	Area (has.)	No. of Farmer-Beneficiaries
<b>1. Covered by CARP</b>			
	Abat	7.07	5
	Agmanaphao	69.15	30
	Amiroy	76.27	34
	Badiangan	140.66	45
	Bangac	20.58	13
	Cabalabaguan	36.27	-
	Capul-an	6.34	4
	Dala	26.13	14
	Janipa-an East	35.45	20



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

	Janipa-an West	47.90	36
	Mina East	27.65	15
	Singay	7.59	5
	Talibong Grande	40.09	14
	Talibong Pequeño	11.95	8
	Tipolo	21.63	10
	Tolarucan	29.08	13
	Tumay	26.31	18
	Yugot	6.27	6
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	636.40	
<b>2. CARPable Lands</b>			
	Abat	4.74	1
	Agmanaphao	24.86	7
	Amiroy	13.87	9
	Badiangan	17.20	19
	Bangac	0.29	2
	Capul-an	1.39	1
	Dala	10.34	5
	Janipa-an East	16.13	10
	Janipa-an West	7.57	8
	Mina East	0.82	1
	Mina West	2.22	1
	Naumuan	2.22	1
	Talibong Grande	31.86	14
	Talibong Pequeño	5.00	2
	Tipolo	8.76	5
	Tolarucan	4.75	2
	Yugot	3.47	1
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	155.48	
<b>All Lands</b>		791.88	379

Source: DARMO Mina

**Table 68. CARP Implementation Status in the Municipality of Mina 2015**

Program Type	Scope		Accomplishment		Balance	
	Area	FBs	Area	FBs	Area	FBs
Land Tenure Improvement Land Acquisition & Distribution						
Operation Land Transfer (OLT)	521.2319	347	472.9027	315	48.3292	32
Voluntary Offer to Sell (VOS)	32.4945	21	25.3352	16	7.1593	5



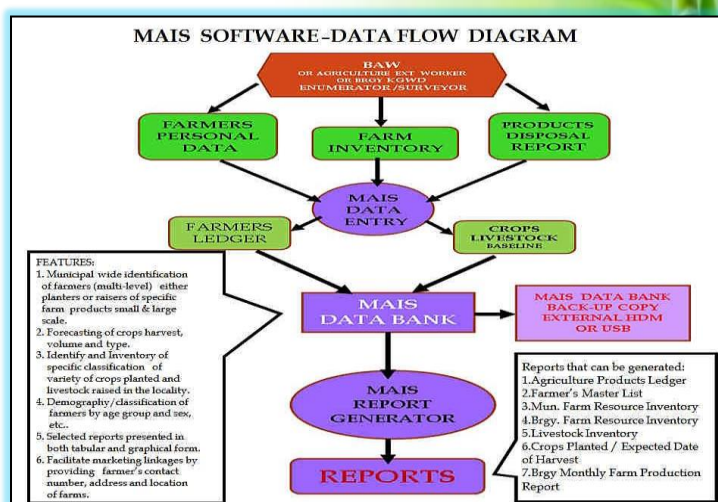
# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Compulsory Acquisition (CA)	125.5044	83	25.1692	17	100.3352	66
Voluntary Land Transfer (VLT)	118.4655	78	58.6120	39	59.8535	39
Government Foreclosed Institution (GFI)	0.2056	1	0.2056	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>797.9019</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>582.2247</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>215.6772</b>	<b>142</b>
Non-Land Acquisition & Distribution (LAD)						
Leasehold Operation			91.0392	55		
<b>Total</b>	<b>797.9019</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>673.2629</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>215.6772</b>	<b>142</b>

Source: DARMO Mina

The Municipality also developed a computerized management information system called the Mina Municipal Agricultural Information System (Mina MAIS). It is a computer-based decision-making tool that contains up-to-date inventory on all home-grown agricultural communities such as rice, high value crops, poultry and livestock. It contains information on the demand of a specific agricultural commodity as well as the production data from the farmers in the Municipality.



The Municipality, through its leadership, has indicated strong linkages with officials from both the national and the local government levels. For instance, its meager financial resources have been augmented through the help of national government elected officials. The Municipality was able to secure financial assistance from then Representative Arthur D. Defensor Sr. (now the Governor of Iloilo) to renovate the vacated site of the Mina National High School to serve as a training venue for welding courses. This training venue has been provided with appropriate equipment manned by accredited trainers from TESDA-Region VI.

The local government likewise has strong relations with its counterpart local government units in the Province of Iloilo. It serves as a field/site visit destination for best practices especially in terms of the use of management information systems in local governance. The Municipality is also among the pioneers of the Integrated Central Iloilo Alliance for Economic Development (ICIA-ED) composed of the municipalities of Cabatuan, Maasin, Mina, Pototan, Badiangan, Bingawan, Lambunao,



Janiuay, and Calino. The ICIA-ED aims to foster collaboration between and among the nine LGUs in the 3<sup>rd</sup> district of the Province of Iloilo towards economic development. The Municipality's former Mayor, Lydia E. Grabato, was the prime mover of this collaboration in 2011 and became the founding Vice President of the ICIA-ED. The collaboration envisions the 3<sup>rd</sup> District of Iloilo as the trade and economic investment hub of the Province.

The Municipal Agriculture Information System (MAIS), which was developed by the Municipality of Mina, is now being adopted as a computer-based information system linking all the local government units in the ICIA-ED and providing agricultural data in terms of needs and demands of the market as well as real-time production inventory of agricultural commodity in the 3<sup>rd</sup> District.

### - COMMERCE & TRADE

**Table 69. INVENTORY OF COMMERCIAL AREAS**

Type of Commercial Areas	Location	Area (in sq. m)	Market Catered	
			Local	Outside (Export)
Public Market	Cabalabaguan	10,000	/	-
Commercial Strips	Cabalabaguan	2,000	/	-
Commercial Strips	Mina West	2,000	/	-

Source: Treasurer's Office/Market Administrator/ Primary Survey

The municipality issued permits for different kinds of business and most common is Sari-sari store wherein you can start one even with only a small amount for capitalization. Table 70 shows the different types of businesses issued with permits for the last five years.

**Table 70. List of Business Permits Issued by Type 2011-2015**

Type of Business Permits Issued	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agricultural Products & Agro-Chemicals	6	4	3	4	4
Bakery	3	7	5	6	7
Beauty Parlor/ Barber Shop	6	4	4	3	4
Cemetery	-	-	1	1	1
Charitable Institution	-	-	-	-	-
Cipher	3	-	-	-	-
Cockpit	-	1	1	1	1
Computer Center & Computer Games	9	10	7	9	11
Contractor	3	1	1	-	-
Cooperative	3	2	2	2	3
Dance Studio	1	1	-	-	-
Dry Goods/ RTWs	9	8	7	7	3
Elec. Repair Shop & Cellphone Accessories & Repair Shop/ Welding Shop	5	10	2	4	4



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Enterprises	3	3	2	4	4
Feeds/ Poultry Supplies & Contract Grower	1	16	7	21	21
Fish Ball/ Ice Cream/ Popcorn/ Halo-halo Stand	6	1	-	1	1
Food Handler	5	3	-	-	-
Frozen Goods/ Butcher	1	1	2	2	2
Fruits & Vegetables	7	9	7	7	7
Funeral Parlor	1	1	1	1	1
Furniture Shop & Display Center	-	6	4	3	3
Gasoline Station & LPG outlet	5	5	5	4	5
Hollow Blocks Factory	2	2	3	2	3
Ice Retailing & Water Refilling Station	4	4	5	6	5
Lechon Manok & Barbeque Stand	3	3	4	3	3
Lotto Outlet	-	1	1	1	1
Lumber/ Hardware/ Construction & Electrical Supplies	4	7	5	4	4
Meat/ Pork Stand & Fish peddling/ Retailing	10	4	4	4	5
Merchandised/ Mini Mart	10	13	11	13	12
Miller & Junkshop/ Chainsaw/ Bokbokan	7	4	2	2	3
Motor/ Cycle Parts	1	-	4	4	4
Palay Buying	10	17	13	14	13
Pawnshop	2	2	2	2	3
Pharmacy & Dental/ Medical Clinic	7	7	3	2	3
Photoshop	-	2	1	1	1
Plastic Wares	2	3	3	3	2
Power generation	-	1	1	1	1
Restaurant/ Refreshments/ Small Eatery & Catering	15	32	24	22	23
Rice Retailing/ Rice Mill	-	10	10	8	7
Rural Bank & Lending Reality Corporation	11	1	1	1	1
Sari-sari Store	217	266	282	271	285
Softdrink Distributor/ Wholesaler	1	2	2	2	1
Sound System & Mini Theater	2	2	2	3	2
Sugar Cane Mill	-	1	1	1	1
Tailoring	3	2	2	2	2
Training Center & Gym (Billiard)	3	5	4	3	2
Travelling Rice Mill	8	11	9	8	6
VCD Rentals & Xerox Copier	4	-	2	-	-
Videoke Bar	-	-	-	-	-

*Mina*



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Vulcanizing Shop	4	4	2	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>478</b>

**Source: Business Permits & Licensing Office**

Based on permits issued by the Licensing Office, Inventory of Commercial Establishment were ascertain in the municipality. (see Table 71).

**Table 71. INVENTORY OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT**

Economic Activities	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Number of Establishments				
Wholesale/ retail Trade	339	431	434	434	444
Banking and Financing	13	3	3	3	3
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate	2	0	1	1	1
Services:					
Business Services	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational Services	15	19	11	12	13
Personal Services	38	46	18	18	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>478</b>

**Source: Business Permits & Licensing Office**

### - INDUSTRY

**Table 72. INVENTORY OF EXISTING INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INTENSITY AND CAPITALIZATION**

Barangay	Name of Industrial Establishment	Land Area (hectares)	Intensity Classification	Capitalization	Employment
Talibong Pequeño	MOFAWA	7	Non-Pollutive/ Non Hazardous	P500,000.00	20
Tolarucan	RPG	2,4196	Non -Pollutive/ Non Hazardous	10M	100

**Table 73. INVENTORY OF EXISTING INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MANUFACTURING/INDUSTRIAL PROCESS AND MARKETS:**

Name of Industrial Establishment	Manufacturing Industrial Process	Raw Material		Production			Product Market	
		Material	Source	Product	Volume	Value	Local	Export (other)
MOFAWA	Sugar Milling	Sugar Cane	Locally Produced	Sugar	20T	P660.000.00	/	/
RPG	Palay Milling	Palay	Locally Produced	Palay	120T	20M	/	-

### - TOURISM

The municipality of Mina celebrates its annual fiesta every 12<sup>th</sup> day of October in honor of their patron saint Nuestra Señora Del Pilar. In the opening of the town fiesta, all of the sectors found in the municipality come as one in the town plaza and performs their hidden talents thru the field demonstration. Before the year ends, the municipality also celebrates the Paskwa Halad sa Banwa which showcases the



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

hidden talents of the Minanhons in terms of craftsmanship. The event showcases the beauty of lights in celebration of the Christmas season. The Paskwa Halad sa Banwa was held every December 16-23 of the year.

The municipality also has the Montogawe Ecopark which serves as the tree park of the municipality. There is also the Halkyon Eco-tourism which is located at the Janipa-an West which features the beautiful orchard and abundant poultry and fishpond. The said spot is owned privately.

The municipality will be having its public library and museum which will feature the ancient artifacts that are found in the municipality. The building will narrate the ancient history of the municipality through the image of the artifacts that are being displayed.

The following are the tourism establishments in the municipality of Mina and their accessibility.

**Table 74. Inventory of Tourism Establishments, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

Location (Barangay)	Name of Tourism Establishment	Area (Hectares)	Type of Attraction	Facilities	Ownership
Janipa-an West	Halkyon Eco-Tourism	10 has	Man-made	Fishpond, poultry, orchard	Private Sector
Poblacion	Festival Event	NA	Religious	Covered gym/ cultural stage/ public plaza/ grandstand	LGU/NGA
Poblacion	Paskwa Halad sa Banwa	NA	Cultural;	-do-	-do-
Bangac	Montogawe Ecopark	5 has	Tree Park	Training center/ Oval grandstand	LGU

Source: Mina Municipal Planning and Development Office (MPDO), 2015

**Table 75. Accessibility of Existing Tourism Establishment and Tourist Attractions, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

Name of Tourism Establishment	Means of Transportation Available	Distance from Nearest Airport (km)	Distance from Nearest Seaport (km)	Distance from National Highway (km)	Access Road		Accessibility
					Pavement	Condition	
Halkyon Eco-Farm	Land	20 km	8 km	3 km	Gravel	Good	1
Inland Resort	Land	20 km	8 km	3 km	Gravel	Good	1
Festival Event	Land	20 km	8 km	0	Asphalt / cement	Good	1
Paskwa Halad sa Banwa	Land	20 km	8 km	0	Asphalt / cement	Good	1
Montogawe Landmark	Land	1 km	7 km	1 km	Asphalt / cement	Good	1

Source: Mina MPDO (2016)



## INFRASTRUCTURE

### - TRANSPORTATION

The road network of Mina Municipality provides the channels for external accessibility and internal circulation. The network within the geographic territory of Mina has a total length of 116.064 kms. This total length can be broken down into:

Of these roads, 9.851 km (or 8.50%) are classified as national road, which is an access in going out to the city and other parts of the municipality, 11.565 km (or 9.96%) are provincial roads, 3.185 km (or 2.74%) are municipal roads, and 91.463 km (or 78.80%) are barangay roads.

There are three existing bridges located in 3 barangays and one box culvert in one barangay as shown in Table 75. They are made of concrete with load capacity from 5 to 10 tons, all are serviceable. Other related structures are concrete box culvert and reinforced concrete pipes (RCP) situated in 22 barangays of the municipality.

**Table 75. Inventory of Roads by System Classification and Type of Pavement, Mina, Iloilo**

Roads by System Classification	Right of Way (ROW) (m)	Total Length (km)	Road Surface Type											
			Concrete			Asphalt			Gravel			Earth		
			km	%	C	km	%	C	km	%	C	km	%	C
National	20	9.851	9.851	100	Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial	15	11.565	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.565	100	Good	-	-	-
Municipal	10 & 6	3.185	1.953	61.32	Good	-	-	-	1.232	38.68	Good	-	-	-
Barangay Road	6 & 4	84.583	0.2	0.24	Good	-	-	-	84.383	99.76	Good	-	-	-

Source: MEO/MPDO

**Table 76. Inventory of Bridges by Location, Type, Capacity and Condition, Mina, Iloilo**

Bridge Name	Location (Barangay)	Type	Road Capacity (tons)	Physical Condition
Suague RCGD	Cabalabaguan	RCGB	10	Good
Amiroy Bridge	Janipa-an East	Bailey	5	Good
Talibong Grande Bridge	Talibong Grande	Steel Beam	10	Good
Tipolo Culvert	Tipolo	Box Culvert	5	Good

Source: MEO/MPDO, Mina

Based on the record, the total numbers of vehicles registered are jeepney - 75, tricycles - 115, and triscad - 117. Route destinations of these vehicles are from the Barangay to City/Municipal Center except triscad whose route is within the Municipal vicinity.





**Table 77. Inventory of Public Land Transport Vehicles by Type and Service Routes, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Type of Public Utility Vehicle	Registered in the City/Municipality				Municipality	
	Total No.	Route/Destination			Total No.	Route/Destination
		Within Barangay	Barangay to Barangay	Barangay to City/Municipal Center		
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeepney	75	-	-	-	75	-
Taxi/FX	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tricycles	115	-	-	115	-	-
Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trisikad	117	-	-	-	117	-

Source: MEO/MPDO

There are two (2) public utility jeepney routes to and from Mina:

- Janiuay - Mina - Pototan Route
- Mina - Iloilo Route

Table 78 shows that land transportation terminals are situated in Barangay Cabalabaguan in the Public Market, both for tricycles and jeepneys occupying an area of 600 sq.m. more or less.

**Table 78. Land Transportation Terminals by Location and Condition, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Name	Location (Barangay)	Land Area Occupied (sqm.)	Type of Public Utility Vehicles Using the Terminal	Terminal Facilities	Physical Condition
MTODA	Cabalabaguan	600	Tricycles	Public Market	Good
MJODA	Cabalabaguan		Jeepneys	Public Market	Good

Source: Market

**Table 79. ROAD ACCIDENTS BY DAMAGE AND FREQUENCY FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS**

Nature	2010	2011	2012	2013
Reckless Imprudence resulting to:				
Physical Injuries	3	6	5	4
Damages to Property	12	2	1	1
Physical Injuries & Damage to Property		1		
Homicide	8		1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>



### - POWER

The Iloilo Electric II Cooperative Inc. (ILECO II) serves the Municipality of Mina, which is one of three local power utilities serving the province. Founded in 1975, this current service provider of Mina was eventually split in 1986, and retained service for fifteen (15) municipalities. It was classified Category A Coop among small cooperatives in 1990 and after a series of upgrades achieved Extra Large Coop in 2001 and has consistently attained Category A+EC from the National Electrification Administration.

The ILECO II has a generating capacity of 20MVA, 32% of which is being made available to the Municipality per information gathered in the Mina CLUP. About 70% of its consumption is attributable to domestic usage, with the balance of usage divided among other sectors, as shown in the following 2015 table. Updates to these figures were not available at the time of the writing of this report.

As of 2015, there are a total of 3289 domestic connections of the locality, 3 for industrial, 100 for commercial, 26 for public buildings and 9 streetlights. The average consumption in one month of the municipality is around 334, 434.70 KWh. The distribution of further data is shown in Table 80.

**Table 80. Distribution of ILECO II Services, 2015**

Type of Connection	Number of Connection	Average Consumption (KWH/MO.)
Domestic	3289	238,697.90
Industrial	3	37,315.60
Commercial	100	32,544.00
Public Building	26	24,638.70
Street Lights	9	1238.50
Others	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3427</b>	<b>334,434.70</b>

Source: ILECO II

**Table 81. PROJECTED POWER REQUIREMENTS BY TYPE OF CONNECTIONS (KWH)**

Connection /User	Projected Power Requirement				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1. Domestic	204,263.04	209,810.76	215,492.16	221,374.08	227,456.52
2. Industrial	40,693.45	41,835.15	42,895.30	44,118.55	45,341.80
3. Commercial	23,934.95	24,592.96	25,258.80	25,948.14	26,653.14
4. Institutional	17,497.36	17,978.39	18,469.44	18,970.51	19,481.60
5. Agricultural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Streetlights (Public)	1,359.39	1,395.71	1,434.44	1,473.18	1,513.13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290,262.62</b>	<b>298,269.23</b>	<b>306,275.84</b>	<b>314,650.57</b>	<b>323,209.36</b>

### - WATER

The Municipality is currently out of reach of the Metro Iloilo Water District, which is the largest water service provider in the province.



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

Instead, Mina relies on Levels I, II and III (Local Waterworks System) services to meet its needs.

These levels of services may be described as follows:

**Level I** - serviced households are those, which do not have access to both Level II and III. Water is supplied by deep wells, shallow wells or other sources such as undeveloped springs, open dug wells and rainwater.

**Level II** - service connections are those served by developed springs, deep wells and similar sources.

**Level III** - service connections are those with individual meter/household connections, typically supplied by an established water source, storage facilities and pipe distribution network. A local water district manages these service connections.

As gleaned from the Mina CLUP document, deep wells (Level I) serve twenty two (22) barangays, with the total of 2690 deep wells that served the 3960 number of households. No shallow wells and improved springs facilities are supporting this Level I system.

**Table 82. Level I Water Supply System Service by Type and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

Barangay	Deep Well			Improved Spring		
	No.	HH Pop. Served		No.	HH Pop. Served	
		No.	%		No.	%
Abat	126	204	5.15	-	-	-
Agmanaphao	133	220	5.56	-	-	-
Amiroy	205	360	9.09	-	-	-
Bangac	125	185	4.67	-	-	-
Badiangan	127	236	5.96	-	-	-
Cabalabaguan	249	417	10.53	-	-	-
Capul-an	126	129	3.26	-	-	-
Dala	41	83	2.10	-	-	-
Guibuangan	21	48	1.21	-	-	-
Janipa-an East	153	264	6.67	-	-	-
Janipa-an West	86	156	3.93	-	-	-
Mina East	201	262	6.62	-	-	-
Mina West	205	219	5.53	-	-	-
Nasirum	24	55	1.39	-	-	-
Naumuan	75	90	2.27	-	-	-
Singay	65	108	2.72	-	-	-
Talibong Grande	118	126	3.18	-	-	-
Talibong Pequeño	17	28	0.71	-	-	-
Tipolo	62	66	1.67	-	-	-
Tolarucan	375	410	10.35	-	-	-
Tumay	142	249	6.29	-	-	-
Yugot	14	45	1.14	-	-	-

Source: MPDO/RHU



The setting up of a Level III system is a recent development in the water system for Mina, and now serves eleven (11) barangays with 675 connections as shown in table 83.

**Table 83. Level III Water Supply System Service by Type and Number of Population Served, Mina, Iloilo, 2016**

	Type of Consumer				Total
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Others	
No. of Connections	675	-	-	-	675
Ave Water Consumption	-	-	-	-	-
No. Barangays Served	11	-	-	-	11

Source: MPDO/RHU

Note: During the consultation meeting/workshops held in April 2015, the Project Team was advised that the number of barangays receiving Level III service has increased to eleven (11).

### - INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

In 2015 Mina has the following communications-related information was presented:

**Table 84. List of Communication Facilities & Ownership, Mina, Iloilo, 2015**

Type	Barangay	Ownership	
		Public	Private
Postal services	Poblacion	/	
Internet providers	Cabalabaguan, Mina East, Bangac		/
Telephone service provider	Mina East, Mina West		/
Cell sites network	Cabalabaguan, Tolarucan		/
Public calling stations	-		
Broadcast & Television Network	-		
Others	-		

Source: MEO/MPDO

Insofar as postal services, public calling stations and broadcast facilities are concerned, no changes are expected in terms of availability - especially since postal services and public calling stations are fast becoming obsolete, and the broadcast facilities are typically not available for municipalities such as Mina.

Sector representatives communicated that the Municipality is sufficiently served by the existing cellular phone companies for voice and text messaging service. Due the widespread availability of these services, landline needs have also been at a decline.



## **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

### **- Preparedness Issues**

The municipality of Mina set up programs, projects and actions to answer the problem on preparedness issues like the conduct of seminars and trainings to the responders and volunteers during the calamities. The information dissemination drive is materialized to inform the residents the impacts and things to do during the disasters. The equipments and supplies needed during the calamities are procured. Every barangay has its BDRRMC that will address any concerns in their area. Additional infrastructure projects and evacuation area are being undertaken.

### **- Prevention and Mitigation issues**

The information drive is undertaken in order to address the said issues. The municipality had installed equipments that will monitor the water level in the locality during the disasters. There is the presence of the rain gauge that will measure the amount of rainfall. The BDRRMC will coordinate with the MDRRMC for further information and concerns needs to be solved.

### **- Response Issues**

The municipality conducts relief and recovery program which involves the LGU, BFP, PNP and MDRRMC to the people affected by the disaster. Financial support is extended to the affected individuals during the incidents of the disasters.

Hazard is defined as any dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental change (CLUP Resource Book, 2013).

From the Hyogo Framework for Action, hazards of concern to disaster risk reduction are those of natural origin (geological, hydro-meteorological, and biological) and of human-induced processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards). Hazard sources may be climatological, geo-physical and man-made. Climate change, including climate variability and extremes, increases the vulnerability of a community to the impacts of hazards.

Risk is a product of hazard and vulnerability. It quantifies the probability of a certain hazardous event happening and accounts for its impact to the exposed groups. Vulnerability considers the exposure, sensitivity and the adaptive capacity of the community. Several vulnerability indicators (physical, economic and social) were considered in quantifying the residual risks of the hazards. This section presents the risk assessment on various hazards and their potential impacts to the Municipality of Mina.



**- CLIMATOLOGICAL HAZARDS**

**A. Flood and Flashfloods**

Flooding in Mina is often caused by prolonged rain. As such, majority of the flood occurrences are associated with tropical cyclones or monsoon rains. Around 20 typhoons enter the Philippine area of responsibility (PAR) every year, usually from June to December; of these, only 8 to 9 actually make landfall. For the Municipality of Mina, at least one tropical cyclone passes by the area every two years. A typhoon can bring extensive wind and rain hazards such as floods and flashfloods. In addition to this, anthropogenic activities, such as accumulation of improperly disposed solid wastes, poor flood dynamics in public facilities and infrastructures, and inadequate preparedness for natural calamities may also cause, or even worse, flooding events.

In Mina, areas prone to flooding are those subjected to recurring inundation when the water level of the Suague River rises and overflows the natural and artificial confines due to heavy and continuous rainfall. Most areas with elevations greater than 20 meters are not prone to flooding. Flashfloods are of short duration with relatively high peak discharge over a relatively small catchment area. Potential flashflood exit points are areas where flash flooding is expected to occur.

The flood susceptibility or flood hazard map for the Municipality of Mina is shown in Table 85 lists the barangays with high susceptibility to flooding. Flood hazard maps are based on geomorphological analysis of Mina through photo interpretation techniques using aerial photographs and satellite imageries together with the latest topographic maps leading. Geomorphological mapping is often conducted in the field together with interviews from residents as a means of verification.

**Table 85. Barangays Susceptible to Flood, Mina, Iloilo**

Flood Susceptibility	Potential Impact Areas
<b>Very High Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood waters of more than 2.0 meters. These are areas that are immediately flooded during heavy rains of several hours. These are also prone to flash floods.</li> </ul>	Portions of Bangac, Tolarucan, Guibuangan,
<b>High Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood waters up 1.0 to 2.0 meters. These are areas that are immediately flooded during heavy rains of several hours; include landforms of topographic lows such as river channels, abandoned river channels, and areas along riverbanks. These are also prone to flash floods.</li> </ul>	Portion of Agmanaphao, Cabalabaguan, Guibuangan, Janipa-an East, Mina East, Mina West, Nasirum, Naumuan, Singay, Talibong Grande, Talibong Pequeño, Tipolo, Tumay, Dala
<b>Moderate Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood waters between 0.5 to 1.0m meters. These are areas that are immediately flooded during heavy rains of several hours.</li> </ul>	Portion of Singay, Badiangan, Agmanaphao, Tolarucan, Amiroy, Janipa-an East, Janipa-an West, Talibong Grande, Naumuan, Cabalabaguan, Yugot, Dala, Capul-an, Mina East, Mina West
<b>Low Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood waters 0.5m and below.</li> </ul>	Portion of Singay, Badiangan, Agmanaphao, Tolarucan, Amiroy, Janipa-an East, Janipa-an West, Talibong Grande, Naumuan, Cabalabaguan, Yugot

Source: MGB Based on the Map



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

In the incident of flood in the municipality in the year 2012, there are a total of 1,483 households affected by the said hazard. The most numbered of households affected by flood is Brgy. Cabalabaguan with a total of 389 households and it is followed by Bangac with the total of 310 households. The said two barangays are very high and high susceptibility to the flood. The rest of the affected household data is presented in Table 86.

**Table 86. Household and Population Affected by Flood Hazard, Year 2012**

Barangay	Flood				Number of Households Affected	Population Affected		
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low		Male	Female	Total
Abat					3	5	7	12
Agmanaphao		/			0	0	0	0
Amiroy			/		0	0	0	0
Badiangan			/		5	8	12	20
Bangac	/				36	144	166	310
Cabalabaguan		/			38	188	201	389
Capul-an			/		1	3	2	5
Dala			/		2	7	4	11
Guibuangan		/			6	12	18	30
Janipa-an East		/			0	0	0	0
Janipa-an West					0	0	0	0
Mina East		/			16	48	65	113
Mina West		/			18	108	72	180
Nasirum		/			1	2	4	6
Naumuan		/			0	0	0	0
Singay		/			0	0	0	0
Talibong Grande		/			0	0	0	0
Talibong Pequeño		/			0	0	0	0
Tipolo		/			0	0	0	0
Tolarucan	/				8	56	39	95
Tumay		/			21	144	168	312
Yugot			/		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1,483</b>

Source: Mina MDRMO

### B. Typhoon

The municipality of mina is also affected by the damage brought about by the typhoons that enters the Philippine area of responsibility every year. The latest event of typhoon in the municipality is during typhoon Quinta in 2013 wherein a total of 446 households were affected and total of 3872 affected population. The most affected barangay is the barangay Cabalabaguan with 42 affected households. The rest of the data is presented in the table 87.



**Table 87. Household and Population Affected by Typhoon Hazard, Year 2013**

Barangay	Number of Households Affected	Population Affected		
		Male	Female	Total
Abat	12	15	48	63
Agmanaphao	31	124	93	214
Amiroy	25	100	90	190
Badiangan	31	155	186	341
Bangac	37	185	223	408
Cabalabaguan	42	210	252	462
Capul-an	15	60	55	115
Dala	10	40	65	105
Guibuangan	10	20	25	45
Janipa-an East	15	45	60	105
Janipa-an West	12	60	72	132
Mina East	25	150	125	275
Mina West	26	156	182	338
Nasirum	4	16	20	36
Naumuan	6	36	34	70
Singay	8	64	54	118
Talibong Grande	11	22	28	50
Talibong Pequeño	9	18	27	45
Tipolo	28	112	84	196
Tolarucan	34	136	170	306
Tumay	32	96	64	160
Yugot	23	46	49	95
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>3,872</b>

Source: Mina MDRMO

**C. Rain-Induced Landslides**

Areas with low susceptibility rating for rain-induced landslides have low to gentle slopes and no tension cracks.

Table 88 shows the areas in Mina that are susceptible to landslides during heavy rains.

**Table 88. Barangays Susceptible to Landslides caused by Heavy Rainfall, Mina, Iloilo**

Landslides Susceptibility	Potential Impact Areas
<b>Low Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with low to gentle slopes and no tension cracks.</li> </ul>	Portions of Badiangan, Amiroy, Janipa-an East, Janipa-an West,
<b>Moderate Susceptibility</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas with moderate to gentle slopes.</li> </ul>	Portions of Abat

Source:MGB

**D. Drought Hazard**

Drought is a deficiency in precipitation that leads to deficits in water supply relative to the needs of a certain area. Drought in the Philippines is usually associated with the El Nino phenomenon, which is characterized by an unusual increase in ocean surface temperatures in the center and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. This phenomenon may occur





every 2 to 7 years and can bring either heavy rains or drought. Drought is usually defined when rainfall amount falls below normal in 3 consecutive months (Climate Monitoring and Prediction Section, PAGASA).

The impact of drought to Mina is the same throughout the entire municipality but is heavily seen on the agricultural sector, water supply, and perhaps later on the power sector as the Jalaur project starts to generate hydroelectric power. The onset of the hazard is slow and early warning can prepare Mina in mitigating the hazards associated to drought. Those mostly affected are agricultural areas, which depend on natural rainfall for irrigation

**E. Climate-Change Induced Hazards**

According to PAGASA projection, the whole of Region 6 would experience higher temperatures during summer seasons, and increased rainfall during the rainy season, by year 2020 and 2050. Higher temperatures will results in water shortages, and increased rainfall may induce flooding. For the Philippines, a downscaled regional climate model called "Providing Regional Climate for Impact Studies (PRECIS)" was developed by the Hadley Center in the UK. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) used this regional model to provide climate impact projections for the Philippines for the periods 2020 and 2050. Generally, there will be marked increase in temperature in the different regions in the Philippines.

**a. Increasing Temperatures**

Various mathematical models on climate change predict the increasing average temperature. It is predicted that all areas of the Philippines will get warmer particularly during summer months. There is a projected rise on the country's mean annual temperatures by about 0.9 to 1.1°C for 2020. By year 2050, it is projected that there is an increase by 1.8 to 2.2°C. Specifically, dry season from March to May will become drier. The seasonal average temperature prediction for the Province of Iloilo is shown in Figure 5.1. For 2020, Iloilo will have a mean temperature increase of 1.0 to 1.3°C, while in 2050 the projected mean annual temperature increase is 1.9 to 2.4°C. Such warmer temperature can initiate drought, which could affect water supply and the irrigation for the agricultural areas in Mina.

The monthly minimum and maximum temperatures for the past five years is represented in Table 6.1.5 wherein it shows that the highest maximum temperature is 33.7 in the month of May last 2015 and the lowest minimum temperature of 23.0 happens last march of the same year. For further explanation see the table stipulated.

**Table 89. Monthly Minimum and Maximum Temperature Data for the Year 2011-2015**

Month	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.
<b>January</b>	28.8	23.4	30.3	24.7	29.4	24.5	26.9	22.5	28.6	24.0
<b>February</b>	30.1	24.1	30.4	24.7	30.2	24.8	28.2	23.2	28.7	23.4
<b>March</b>	30.1	25.7	30.5	25.0	31.5	25.5	29.6	24.5	30.9	23.0



April	30.8	25.8	32.4	26.2	33.0	27.0	29.8	25.2	31.0	24.7
May	31.4	27.1	32.7	23.3	32.6	26.4	32.1	27.2	33.7	25.0
June	31.2	27.5	30.9	25.6	31.3	26.0	31.6	26.3	33.0	25.3
July	30.1	26.7	30.4	25.4	30.6	25.1	29.9	25.2	30.8	25.2
August	30.1	27.1	31.2	28.8	30.1	25.2	30.5	26.3	31.5	25.1
September	30.9	26.9	30.4	25.4	31.3	25.6	29.7	25.1	31.7	25.2
October	31.1	26.9	30.7	25.4	31.1	25.2	29.8	25.2	31.8	25.0
November	31.0	26.9	31.6	25.9	30.9	25.5	30.1	25.7	32.8	25.0
December	30.0	26.3	30.6	25.2	30.7	25.6	29.2	24.9	32.1	24.6

Source: PAG-ASA, Dumangas

**b. Increase in Rainfall Intensity**

Decrease in the rainfall in most parts of Iloilo is predicted during the summer season particularly in the months of March, April and May. However, rainfall will likely increase during the northeast monsoon (December, January, February). It is projected that the rainfall variation for 2020 is from -8.6% to 11.5% and for 2050, the rainfall variation will be -13.3% to 20.4%.

The monthly rainfall data in the past five years is shown in Table 6.1.6 wherein the highest rainfall intensity is last August 2011 with an amount of 448.8 mm. and the least incidence of rainfall is last February 2014 with an amount of 11.2 mm. For further data of analysis, see the mentioned table 90.

**Table 90. Rainfall Data for the Year 2011-2015**

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	171.2 mm.	91.4 mm.	62.2 mm.	154.2 mm.	57.4mm.
February	64.2 mm.	142.0 mm.	108.0 mm.	11.2 mm.	39.6 mm.
March	185.0 mm.	286.4 mm.	13.4 mm.	79.6 mm.	24.2 mm.
April	65.6 mm.	59.6 mm.	101.8 mm.	104 mm.	10.8 mm.
May	189.8 mm.	182.8 mm.	177.2 mm.	66.2 mm.	33.0 mm.
June	350.0 mm.	228.6 mm.	170.4 mm.	59.4 mm.	142.8 mm.
July	434.6 mm.	474.2 mm.	374.4 mm.	408.2 mm.	333.4 mm.
August	448.8 mm.	443.6 mm.	340.8 mm.	183.4 mm.	341.4 mm.
September	128.4 mm.	241.4 mm.	208.6 mm.	205.8 mm.	264.8 mm.
October	208.8 mm.	276.0 mm.	172.0 mm.	336.8 mm.	128.8 mm.
November	225.2 mm.	76.2 mm.	396.7 mm.	59.4 mm.	77.0 mm.
December	242.6 mm.	227.2 mm.	79.8 mm.	174.0 mm.	92.4 mm.

Source: PAG-ASA, Dumangas

**c. Extreme Events**

Maximum temperatures exceeding 35°C are expected to be more frequent in 2020 and 2050. Table 6.1.7 presents the projected frequencies of extreme events for the Province of Iloilo.

**Table 91. Frequency of Extreme Events in 2020 and 2050 under Medium-range Emission Scenario in Iloilo Province**

	Observed Baseline (1971-2000)	Year 2020 (2006-2035)	Year 2050 (2036-2065)



No. of days with max. temp. >35°C	460	1,431	3,076
No. of dry days	7,839	5,227	5,226
No. of days with rainfall >300mm	0	3	0

Note: Values against total number of days per 29-year study/projection period, which is 10, 585.

Source: DOST - PAGASA, 2011

**- GEO-PHYSICAL HAZARDS**

**A. Ground Shaking due to Earthquake**

Based on the distribution map of active faults and trenches in the Philippines produced by PHIVOLCS, Mina is in close proximity to a major earthquake generator in Western Visayas. This is the West Panay Fault that runs from Aklan through Capiz and ends in the town of San Joaquin, Iloilo.

The groundshaking hazard map shown in Map 2.6 reveals that all barangays in the municipality have ground shaking potential for Intensity VIII earthquakes, which are described under the PHIVOLCS Earthquake Intensity Scale (PEIS) as "very destructive".

The ground shaking hazard map is a composite map of estimates of maximum intensities for various earthquake scenarios that may affect Mina. Intensities were determined using deterministic method. Fault parameters and maximum credible magnitude used for different earthquake scenarios were based on instrumental seismicity, historical seismicity and mapped active earthquake generators in the area. The attenuation of ground shaking with distance was corrected for the type of underlying materials based on surface geology. The ground shaking hazard maps do not restrict construction of any structure or land development in the area with expected high intensities as long as provisions on structural design of the building code are followed.

**B. Liquefaction due to Earthquake**

The typical soil susceptible to liquefaction is loose sand located near the surface and with shallow groundwater table. During an earthquake, ground shaking causes loosely-consolidated sand deposits to contract resulting to increase in pore water pressure and reduced grain to grain effective stress (Seed, 1970). This causes loss of soil bearing capacity and makes the soil behave like fluid. In the process, there is an upward flow of water to the ground surface where it emerges in the form of mud spouts or sand boils. Liquefaction is usually accompanied by differential settlement and lateral spreading because of withdrawal of materials beneath the ground surface.

Areas where liquefaction is likely to occur include riverbeds, old or abandoned riverbeds and meanders, swamps and back swamps. Alluvial plains, pyroclastic plains and coastal plains with shallow groundwater and with silty to sandy soils are also possible sites for liquefaction.

The liquefaction hazard map for Mina shown in Map 2.7 was based on the geology, presence of active faults, historical accounts of liquefaction, geomorphology and hydrology of the area, and preliminary



micro-tremor survey data utilized to validate type of underlying materials. The map is semi-detailed and often used for land use and emergency planning and cannot be used for site-specific evaluation. It does not restrict construction of any structures and development in the areas as long as proper engineering considerations are applied. Table 92 lists the potential areas, which are susceptible to liquefaction during earthquake.

**Table 92. Barangays Susceptible to Liquefaction caused by Earthquake, Mina, Iloilo**

Susceptibility to Liquefaction	Potential Impact Areas
Low Susceptibility	Agmanaphao, Badiangan, Dala, Mina East, Mina West, Singay, Portions of Abat, Amiroy, Bangac, Cabalabaguan, Janipa-an East, Janipa-an West, Tolarucan, Tumay

Source: MGB

**- HAZARD IMPACTS**

Based on the available hazard maps, Table 6.3.1 presents the summary of hazards that have potential impacts to the Municipality of Mina.

**Table 93. Summary of Hazards in Mina, Iloilo**

Hazard	Potential Impact	Mitigating Measure
<b>Earthquakes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss/damage to properties and equipment</li> <li>Injuries and fatalities of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate seismic hazards in the detailed engineering designs particularly on the buildings and other structures.</li> <li>Implement standard design and procedures during construction as stated in the Building Code.</li> <li>Remove loose materials during site development.</li> <li>Implement regular monitoring and documentation of structural weakness.</li> <li>Install seismometer.</li> <li>Acquire fault certification from PHIVOLCS.</li> </ul>
<b>Liquefaction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of soil strength</li> <li>Possible damage to structures and equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct soil test and investigations to check stability of soil.</li> <li>Incorporate soil investigations results in the detailed engineering design for building and other structures.</li> <li>Structures must be constructed in low liquefaction areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Drought</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of production in agricultural areas</li> <li>Possible lowering of water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source potential alternative water sources (i.e., Jalaur High dam project).</li> <li>Planting of crops, which require less water for irrigation.</li> <li>Watershed management</li> </ul>
<b>Rain-induced Landslides</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss/damage to properties and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate seismic hazards in the detailed engineering design.</li> </ul>



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

	equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Injuries and fatalities of people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Construct protection structures (i.e., embankments, barrier walls).</li><li>• Strengthen foundations on structures.</li></ul>
<b>Flooding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Loss/damage to properties and equipment</li><li>• Injuries and fatalities of people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Incorporate adequate drainage systems for the project site.</li><li>• Implement greening of open spaces and buffer zones.</li><li>• Conduct regular monitoring of flood forecast especially during typhoons</li><li>• Designate evacuation areas.</li><li>• Conduct flood modeling of the area.</li></ul>

Source:MGB



## LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

### -DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES

The Local Government Unit of Mina with different offices who are manned by competent personnel to render services to the populace are shown in Table 74.

**Table 94. OFFICES AND HEAD OF OFFICE**

OFFICE	HEAD OF OFFICE
Office of the Mayor	REY P. GRABATO Municipal Mayor
a. HRMO	FELNE P. NOVO HRMO II
b. Licensing	EMILYN P. FONTANILLA Licensing Officer II
c. MSTC	JOSIE C. PAPARON Registrar II
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	BERNARDINO P. CHICHIRITA Vice Mayor
Municipal Planning and Development Office	ENGR. LUISA A. ALFIN OIC Mun. Planning &
Municipal Budget Office	MA. CECILIA B. CAALIM Municipal Budget Officer
Municipal Treasurer's Office	ROMEO F. TABARNILLA OIC-Municipal Treasurer
Office of the Market Authority	ELEANOR P. PASUQUIN Market Supervisor
Municipal Assessor's Office	DORY P. EMELO Municipal Assessor
Municipal Accountant's Office	MARIA C. TOMO ICO-Municipal Accountant
Municipal Civil Registrar's Office	MARIA C. TOMO- OIC-Municipal Civil Registrar
Municipal Engineer's Office	LICERIO C. PATINGO ICO-Municipal Engineer / GSO-
Municipal Social Welfare And Development Office	PERLA P. PARREÑO Municipal Social Welfare &
Municipal Health Office	JANEATTE A. SOBREVEGA Rural Health Physician
Municipal Agriculture Office	XYKSTER C. PELAEZ Municipal Agriculturist

Source: HRMO



# MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017

## MUNICIPALITY OF MINA

### - Number of Employees and Personnel by Office (2016)

The different offices in the municipality and personnel ready to serve and attend to your needs. (see table 95)

**Table 95. OFFICES AND NUMBER OF PERSONNEL**

Name of Office	Number of Personnel
Office of the Mayor	1
Office of the Sangguniang Bayan	11
Office of the Secretary to the	3
Office of the Municipal	6
Municipal Planning and Development	3
Municipal Budget Office	2
Office of the GSO	7
Municipal Treasurer's Office	8
Municipal Accountant's Office	5
Municipal Assessor's Office	2
Municipal Civil Registrar's Office	1
Municipal Engineer's Office	8
Municipal Social Welfare And	6
Municipal Health Office	5
Municipal Agriculture's Office	5
Municipal Economic Enterprise:	
Administrative Section	3
Operation of MRC, Bldg., Etc.	6
Operation of Lying-in	10
Operation of MSTC	3
Operation of Market and	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>

Source: HRMO



**- National Agencies:**

Different National Agencies with their officer who are rendering their expertise to the municipality are as follows:

**Table 96. NATIONAL AGENCIES AND HEAD OF OFFICE**

OFFICE	HEAD OF OFFICE
Office Department of Agrarian Reform	<i>ELMER LORENO MARO</i>
PHILPOST	<i>ELSIE E. MONDIDO</i> Acting Postmaster
Office of the Interior and Local Government	<i>MA. SOCORRO JOY B. GARCIA</i> MLGOO
Bureau of Internal Revenue	<i>MA. DONNA C. PABON</i> Revenue Collection Agent
PNP (Mina)	<i>MA. THERESA G. LERO</i> Police Inspector, PNP
COMELEC	<i>DOMINGO S. SELOTERIO, JR.</i> Municipal COMELEC Registrar
POPCOM	<i>JERA MAE L. ALOJADO</i> Population Program Officer I
DepEd District Supervisor (Elem.)	<i>EDWIN L. LABORDO</i> District Supervisor
DepEd High School	<i>GIL P. ABILLERA</i> Principal
DepEd Elementary	<i>ENRICO S. MATAPUEGO</i> Principal